SESSEED COMP - COACH Entered at the Post Office at ilmtgton, N. C., as Second Class Marter.] SUBSCRIPTION P. ICE. The subscription price of the We -ly Star is a

We are again sending bills to our subscribers. In the aggregat: they amount to a very large sum. A any of our subscribers are respon ing promptly. Others pay no attente n to the bills. These latter do not seem to understand that they are under any legal or moral obligation to pay for a newspaper.

AGAINST MIGHTY OBSTACLES.

Yesterday we commented on some remarks of the Boston Herald suggested by the statement that the Dingley tariff had received more votes in the House of Representatives than had ever before been given any distinctively protective tariff bill by Southern members. In that article the Boston editor thus called attention to the growth of Southern

"Toere can be no doubt that remarkable as was the southern growth in manufactures between 1880 and 1890, the progress of the current deceanial term The products of the mills, factories and workshops of the South doubled in value in tho ten years covered by the last cen sus, while the amount of wares and cap ital invested was nearly tripled."

This editor evidently does not share in the opinion of these New Eng land manufacturers who are trying to persuade themselves that the "industrial boom" in the South has reached its maximum and that the movement will henceforth be slow. It is a misuse of words to refer to the in dustrial movement in the South as a "poom" for there has been none of the elements of a boom in it. There has been nothing forced or spasmodic about it; on the contrary, while remarkably rapid it has been steady and continuous and not confined to any particular section but general more noticeable, perhaps, in some localities than in others, but quite noticeable in all. There has been no section of the world where there has been so muc'i industrial progress within the past twenty years as in the South, and yet this has been confined to a few leading industries, such as cotton and iron minufacturing the progress in which has bord-

ered on the phenomenal. This progress may well excite ad miration, as it has done, when the obstacles against which the South has had to contend are taken into consideration. She has had to struggle against two systems both of which preyed upon her for the benefit of other sections. The protective tariff plundered her while the monetary system made her dependent for money on the sections which the tariff system enriched by enforced tribute from her and the West, which like her is dependent mainly upon agriculture. These were the two main obstacles against which she had to contend.

The protective tariff which put millions of dollars into the coffers of the Eastern manufacturers gave them an offset against the natural advantages which the South offers the manufacturer and thus enabled them to hold out the better against the competition that was growing up in the South, and to hold the markets on which they mainly de pended for their profits. Had it not been for this many of the man. ulacturers of the East would have been compelled to change their base of operations and get nearer to the base of supplies of the raw material, as some them have already done and as more will do. There hasn't been a tariff since the wa that has not outrageously discriminated against the South and in favor of other sections, as if it was the deliberate purpose not only to plun. der her for their benefit but to hamper her so that she might not become a competitor of these sections. And yet the South, bled as she has been by this nefarious system, has progressed astonishingly.

As much of an obstacle as the protective tariff was, it was a small one in comparison with the monetary system which centered the money of the country in the East and made the South and the West dependent upon it for the money to develop resources, to build railways or to start great enterprises. for their accommodation," which Efforts have from time to time been made to change that system so as to better distribute the volume of the these gentlemen can show to their currency, and to enable sections entire satisfaction that this would crime." He might with propriety where there was an insufficiency in be a daisy trade for North Caro- have prefaced this with a string of circulation to establish banks of their. lina, and we are sure it would red hot adjectives.

better. It is practically giving those

gentlemen a pre-emption claim on

all the fowls of the air that frequent

those parts and all the fishes that

frequent those waters, with the guar-

antee that the State protect them in

it, and help them if necessary to

privilege if these woods and waters,

where they can shoot game and catch

fish without asking any New York

man's permission, and whether the

leasing of such tracts be right or

not we do not think the people

should be deprived of that privilege

for a few thousand dollars rent or

a prospective sale in the near or re-

mote future at the reductive price of

Steel and iron are two of the

highly protected articles in this

country, and yet Mr. Carnegie is

doing a pretty good business ship-

ping armor plate to Russia in com-

petition with European armor plate

makers, and the Baldwin works at

Philadelphia ship scores of locomo-

tives annually in competition with

the locomotive builders of Europe,

and Alabama iron men are shipping

iron to England in competition with

English pig-iron makers. The Ala-

bama men, however, are not worry-

ing over protection. The tin makers

of this country declare that their in-

dustry would be ruined without

ample protection, and vet some of

the tin makers of Wales get their

steel plates from this country, as we

are told by a steel maker, who thus

"The steel makers of the Uasted

States are to-day exporting to Wales in

large quantities what are known to the

from which tin plate is manufactured.

The American manufacturer of tin plate

who commands the cheapest raw mate

rials in the world, is, therefore, to-day

asking Congress for protection against

the Welsh manufacturer, who is using

American sheet bars and returning our

own steel to us in the shape of tin plate

intelligence and common sense of our

legislators at Washington."

Surely such a demand is an insult to the

This writer seems to be under the

impression that the "legislators at

Washington" don't exactly know

what they are doing, but they know

very well and are simply legislating

to redeem ante election promises and

to pay campaign debts by putting on

duties that will enable American tin

plate and steel plate makers to raise

on the price of their manufactures

A tony literary club in Indianapo-

lis blackballed Gov. Mount because

he is a farmer. Some of them might

have seen him some time with

his breeches legs stuffed in his

very literary figure, figuratively

speaking. When Mount heard of the

blackball he felt like mounting some

As there are seventeen metals

which are more valuable than gold

possibly some of the anti-silver fel-

lows who believe that good money

should be made out of the most pre-

cious metal may suggest that some

of these be substituted for gold and

that be used only for "change"

It is said that after his long ser-

vice in public life Senator Voorhees

died poor and keenly felt his pov-

ert y. And yet public life has fasci-

nations for men who relinquish op-

portunities to make handsome in-

comes to hold office, where they are

required to spend all they receive to

Mr. Wilbur, of the little State

of Rhode Island, does a pretty big

egg business. He ships from 130,000

to 150,000 eggs annually, and is a

great believer in the possibilities of

the American hen when reasonably

The secret of the interest the Eu

ropean "Powers" are showing in the

sick man of Europe, is the fact that

The New York Legislature got a

hustle on it the other day and passed

160 bills in two hours. That was one

of its job lot days. But the United

when it runs pension bills through at

the rate of fifteen or twenty a minute.

An exchange remarks that the

Kansas Legislature adjourned with-

out passing a law against appendi-

citis. Perhaps they read the article of

that Chicago doctor who contended

that there is no such thing as appen-

Notwithstanding the big harvest

of maple sap in Vermont, Senator

Morrill expects to spend his summer

in Washington performing with the

tariff bill. He does not expect the

Senate to finish up that job before

King George, of Greece, charac-

terizes the course pursued by the

Powers towards his country as "a

August.

suddenly knocked out.

keep up style.

not only yield revenue enough to the sick man owes their people

A Raleigh dispatch to the New States Senate sometimes beats that

boots, which was not cutting

and put money in their purses.

trade as 'sheet bars,' the raw materia

writes to a New York paper:

fifteen cents an acre.

own to supply them with the cur- be for them. But as we see it we

rency they needed, but in every in- think that the fewer trades of that

stance these movements were antag- kind that North Carolina makes the

It would be hard for one who was keep indtruders out. The people liv-

not familiar with the conditions in lng in that section now have the

THE WEEKLY STA

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national banks.

onized and fought by the East, which

refused to relinquish the monopoly

of the currency which it has enjoyed

ever since the State banks were

legislated out of existence to clear

the way for and give the field to the

this country, on reading the bank

statements, to understand how it is

that there is so much money in some

sections and so little in others, how

interest is so low in some and so

high in others, when the same

banking system exists in all, and

these banks banks are all operated

under the same laws. It would be

very hard for a stranger to under-

stand this, for it is very hard for

some of our own people to under-

stand it. But it is the fact, never-

theless, that under the monetary

system money centers in the East

where it is not only plentiful but

plentiful enough to leave a large idle

surplus, while other sections suffer for

it and have no way of getting it.

The inability to get it in such am-

ounts as needed has been another

great obstacle to Southern develop-

If with the advance that Southern

energy and perseverance have made,

in spite of the scarcity of money, the

difficulty in getting it and the high

rates of interest demanded, what

might they not have accomplished

if money had been abundant and

procurable at as low rates of inter-

est as the Eastern manufacturer has

to pay for the money he borrows? In-

stead of marked progress in a few

industries, there would have been

marked progress in many, and we

would by this time have a diversifi

cation of industries such as they now

have in some other sections. Give

the South fair play, take off the

shackles, give her State banks as she

once had and in ten years she will

be at the front in other manufactur-

ing industries as she is getting to be

MINOR MENTION

This country must raise for reve-

nue about \$500,000,000, in round fig-

ures, annually. This is about twice

as much as would be necessary if the

expenditures were wisely and eco-

nomically ordered. But as we have

been for some time running on the

extravagant schedule we need not

expect any material slowing up for

some time, but an increase of ex-

penditures rather than a decrease

may be looked for, if the Republican

party should be continued in power.

How to raise the necessary revenue

is one of the questions that is per-

plexing the statesmen who now have

the job in hand. If that was all they

were trying to do it would be a very

easy matter, but the trouble with

them is that while they are trying to

raise revenue, they are also trying to

favor certain classes by imposing

tariff duties under pretence of "pro-

tecting American industries," which

cut off revenue. Every one with any

sense knows that a tariff that is high

enough to protect, will, if it does pro-

tect, reduce revenue, and thus

defeat the main alleged purpose in

imposing the duties. If they were

honest in their declared purpose to

provide a sufficient revenue, they

would find subjects enough for taxa-

tion to give all the revenue needed,

subjects which could stand the taxes

without imposing very heavy bur-

dens upon the people, and every

dollar of which would go into

the Treasury, not into the

purses of the "protected," who reap

most of the benefit under the meth-

ods now pursued. A smaller tax on

spirits (which would remove the

temptation to blockade), a higher tax

on malt liquors, an increase of tax on

cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, etc., an

income tax, and taxes on several

jects of taxation heretofore, would

overcome the deficit, but a good deal

more, and leave no necessity what-

ever for any increase of duties. They

could, on the contrary, if they would,

very materially reduce some of the

duties now levied, and thus add more

York Sun says an application has

been received by the State Board of

Education from New York parties

who want to lease for ninety-nine

years, a tract of 212,840 acres of land

and water in Eastern North Carolina.

to be held as a game preserve.

They offer to pay the sum of \$4,500

annual rental, stipulating for the

privilege to buy in the meantime at

the price of 15 cents an acre. This

company proposes to farm out the

privilege to others to hunt and fish,

and as an inducement will build

"respectable hotels, cottage houses,

and everything necessary or proper

shows that they have business in

their eye. We have no doubt that

other things which have been sub-

in the manufacture of cotton.

ment and industrial progress.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897.

JUDGE M'IVER MAKES DECISION AND CECREE.

BANK OF WADESBORO.

The Assets of the Bank Must be Applied to the Payment of Its Debis, as Distinguished from Debts of the Bank of New Hanover

at Wilmington. In the case of petition, Smith et al. vs. Junius Davis, Receiver, which was so ably argued by Hon. R. T. Bennett and Hon. Jas. A. Lockbart, of Wadesboro, and Geo. Rountree, Erg., and Eugene Martin, Esq., of this city, in the Superior Court Thursday and Friday, Judge Jas. D. McIver late yesterday afternoon signed the following decree: State of North Carolina, New Hanover

county, Superior Court, April term, 1897. Holmes & Watters and S. McD Tate, Treasurer of the State of North Caro-

The Bank of New Hanover, Junius Davis, Receiver, and R. T. Bennett, assignee. Consolidated case, In the matter of the petition of W. A

smith and others, creditors of the Bank of New Hanover at Wadesboro. This cause coming on to be heard or the report of H. C. Jones, Esq., referee, and the exceptions to said report filed by Junius Davis, receiver, and the plaintiffs, and being heard; the Court sustains all of the findings of fact of said referee and on the exceptions made to the findings of fact, finds the following additional facts, to wit: That the directors and officers of said branch bank conducted and managed the business of said branch at all times subject to the control and direction of the president and directors of the parent bank at Wilmington, but said president and directors of the parent bank did not in fact

exercise any actual control. Second. That the business of said branch bank or agency was at all times conducted by the directors and officers thereof, subject to the direction and control of the President and Directors of the parent Bank at Wilming.

Third. That said statements were de manded of said branch Bank or agency by the Treasurer of the State, under the Statute (Acts of 1891, Chapter 155) and were published by its compliance with the orders of said Treasurer; and said iblications were not the voluntary acts of the Bank or its agency. Said branch Bank did publish its business card in the Wadesboro newspaper.

Fourth. That said statements of the condition of said branch Bank were demanded of said branch Bank or agency by the State Treasurer under the Statute aforesaid, and were rendered by it in compliance with said demands, and were not voluntary acts of the parent Bank or its agency. Fifth. That the President, Cashier

and Directors of said agency were not officers or Directors of said corporation the Bank of New Hanover. The Court overrules exceptions 5. and 8 to the referee's finding of facts to which the exceptors except.

The Court overrules all of the excepions to the conclusions of law by the referee, and the Court sustains the conclusions of law as tound by the referee to which the parties who filed exceptions

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that the assets of the branch Bank at Wadesboro now in the hands of Jas. A. Leak, Receiver, b applied to the payment of the debts contracted at and due by the said branch Bank at Wadesboro, as distinguished from the debts contracted at and due by the Bank of New Hanover at Wilming ton, and that any surplus remaining after paying the expenses incident to the management of the trust by the Receiver at Wadesboro, and the said debts at said branch Bank, be turned over to Junius Davis, Receiver of the Bank of New Hanover at Wilmington, to be applied as the Court may direct.

It is further ordered that the costs in curred in this reference and adjudica tion be paid by Junius Davis, Receiver out of any trust funds in his hands. JAS. D. MCIVER, Judge Presiding.

The plaintiffs and Junius Davis, receiver, who filed exceptions to the report, except this decree and judgment, and appeal to the Supreme Court. Notice of appeal waived. Appellants shall give bond in the sum of \$50 to se cure costs of appeal.

It is agreed between counsel representing the respective parties that the pleadings, petition, exhibits referred to in the evidence, the report of the ref eree, the exceptions thereto, the findings of the Court, and the judgment of he Court thereon, together with the assignments of error, shall constitute of the statement of the case on appeal. JAS. D. MCIVER,

Judge Presiding. **ABOUT RAILWAY CHANGES**

Pranefers and Appointments Made on the S. A. L. System [Norfolk Pilot]

The office of the advertising agent of he Seaboard Air Line, held by Mr. C. Ironmonger, of New York, has been abolished and the department united with the passenger department. Mr. C. L. Ackiss, the very efficient chief clerk to General Passenger Agent T. J. Anderson, has been appointed advertising clerk and assumed the duties of the of fice yesterday, Mr. F. M. Iron, late chief clerk under General Passenger about \$800,000,000, which they fear Agent John A. Gee, of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, succeeding to the might not be provided for if he was place of chief clerk under Mr. Anderson,

who is so popular in this city. Mr. Owen D. Ball, of this city, bas been appointed purchasing agent of the Seaboard Air Line, vice Mr. John Warwick, whose resignation takes effect May 1. Mr. Ball's friends appreciate his advancement very much and he is to be congratulated.

The Atlantic Hotel Purchased by a Newbern Syndicate.

The Atlantic Hotel, of Morehead City, has been purchased by a syndicate composed of Messrs, T. A. Green, Jas. A. Bryan, F. M. Simmons, James Redmond, C. E. Foy, and Dr. Charles Duffy, of Newbern; G. W. Blackwell, of Raleigh, and E. A. Humphrey, Goldsboro. It will be under the management of Mr. G. W. Blackwell, who 96 crates of English peas. They were will conduct it in first class style.

- The recent decision of the Suoreme Court on the revenue bill will make the State tax on property 43 cents on the \$100 and the poll tax \$1.29. The bill as passed by the Legislature made the former 46% cents and the latter \$1.88. It is estimated that the loss to the State will be over \$50.000.

three white and two colored couples.

Vegstables in Demand-Strawberries Abundent-Meaus, Poultry and Fish in Pair Supply.

Vegetables were in good demand yesterday. English peas were considerably lower than on last Saturday, the supply being very much greater. Strawberries were in great abundance at 1214 and 15 cents per quart. Poultry sold at usual prices. Eggs are

AT THE CITY MARKETS.

steadily growing higher, bringing yesterday from 11 to 18 cents per dozen. Fish-Shad, 80 and 60c per pair; spots, 10c per bunch; mullets, 10c per bunch; flounders, 15 to 200 per bunch.

Poultry-Chickens, dressed, 60 to 75c per pair: live, 50 to 60c; turkeys, dressed. 121/2 to 15c per pound. Meats-Pork, 10: per pound; sausage,

10c; loin steak, 191/c; round, 10c; chuck beef. 7c; stew, 5 and 6c; mutton, 10 to 1216; veal, 1216c.

Oysters-New River, 80: to \$1.00 per gallon; Stump Sound, 60 to 80c per galon; Mertle Grove, 50; Sound oysters, 40c; oysters in shell, 60c per bushel;

clams, 15 to 20c. per quart. Vegetables-Lettuce, 5c per head spinach, 25c per peck; beets, 10 to 15c per bunch; asparagus, 10 to 20c per bunch; onions, 5c per bunch; asparagus, 10 to 20c per banch; sweet potatoes, 15c per peck; Irish potatoes (new) 15c per quart; carrots, 5: per bunch; soup bunches, 52 each; strawberries, 181/4 to 15c per quart; tomatoes, 15c per quart. cauliflower, 10c per head; English peas, \$5c per peck; cabbage, 5 to 10c per head; squash, 40c per dozen; turnip salad, 10c per peck.

DAVE SUTTON IS MAD. He Says the Governor Can't Treat Him He Did Lockey, Rice and Howe. | Statesville Landmark |.

Sutton, of New Hanover, was Russell's most faithful friend and supporter during the sitting of the Legislature. Who is to blame for the separation, and whether or not Russell treated Sutton right, or the latter treated the Governor properly, we don't know, and don't care; out it is a matter of common know edge that old man Daniel has alienated about all of his Republican friends. and when alienated they become his bitter enemies. There is a belief current, and those who know Russell best accept it readily, that the old man has a dictatorial, domineering way about him-a bull-dozing habit that no self-respecting white man can endure ong at a time. Since he and Sutton have separated the latter denounces Russell most bitterly on all occasions and it is said that he told the Governor to his face that he (Russell) could not out his cane on him (Sutton) as he had put it on Lockey; that he could not draw a pistol on him as he had on Rice. and that he could not curse him, as he did Howe.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1897 Editor Star, Wilmington, N.C: manding United Confederate Veterans. daily and weekly, of the whole country.

DEAR SIR-Gen. J. B. Gordon, Comrespectfully requests the press, both to aid the patriotic and benevolent obects of the United Confederate Veterans by publishing date Reunion is to take place at Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday. Wednesday and Thursday, June 23d, 28d and 24th, 1897, by publication of this letter, with editorial notice.

It will be the largest and most important U. C. V. Reunion ever held. The personnel of the Nashville Reunion Committee, under the leadership of its chairman, Col. J. B. O'Bryan, is a guarantee that everything will be done for the comfort and convenience of the old veterans and all visitors which is in the power of man; it is a splendid body of very able and distinguished comrades. who are fully alive to the magnitude of the work entrusted to them in entertaining and caring for their old comrades, and it will be their pride to make it the most memorable Reunion upon record; and the citizens of Nashville are aglow with enthusiasm and patriotism at the prospect of dispensing their far-famed hospitality to the surviving heroes of the GEO. MOORMAN. Lost Cause. Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Of Interest to Druggists,

A special from Louisburg, N.C., April 20th, to the News and Observer says: "Much interest has been taken yesterday and to-day in the trial of Wood vs. Bartholomew. It is a suit for damages resulting from a sale of podophyllin for rhubarb by the defendant to Wood. The drug was administered to Wood's wife and two children, and caused the death of Mrs. Wood and the serious sickness of the two boys. The case has been ably contested, and was given to the jury this morning. The jury has assessed plaintiff's damage at \$1,600, and found all issues in his favor."

Mortgeges and Liens.

The Kenansville correspondent of the Clipton Democrat says: "There is an unusual amount of mortgages and crop liens; being executed this season in Duplin county. Since the 1st of December over 800 chattel mortgages have been recorded in the Register's office. The number of crop liens is also greater than ever before and unless

prices and crops are very good this year many people will be left in a bad condition next fall."

The C. F. T. Company handled 6,000 crates or 192,000 quarts of berries yesterday. Of these nine cars went to New York, four to Pailadelphia, three to Boston and one to Chicago, making seventeen cars in all. Seven hundred crates

were loaded at Rose Hill alone. Strawberry shipping will probably arrive at the maximum this week. Rain is very much needed; but the

heavy dews are quite beneficial. Mr. R. H. Hewlett shipped yesterday distributed to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is expected that peas will command a fair price all the season on account of the crop in the Norfolk section being badly damaged.

- Mr. John T. French, whose postoffice is Florence, but who resides on his fine plantation about eight miles from that town, was a visitor at the STAR office vesterday. He le't for - Register of Deeds Norwood the home on the afternoon train, after past week issued marriage licenses to spending several days here with relatives and friends.

RALEIGH NEWS ITEMS.

Theatrical Company Stranded-Treas urer Worth-Purnell and the U. 8. Judgeship-Republicans Wrangling. [Special Star Correspondence.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 24, The Bucklen stock company, which has been playing here at Metropolitan Hall for the past week, has stranded. No performances have been given for the past two nights and the company is trying to raise funds to get out of town. The attendance here has been deservedly small.

Treasurer Worth is very much displeased with the decision of the Supreme Court relating to the tax leve. It means less funds and more worry for the Treasurer. Mr. Worth assured the representatives of the press this morning, however, that he would not apply for receiver to take charge of his office. Governor Russell authorizes Judge L

.. Greene to hold Watauga term of court, which convenes April 26th. Judge Hoke continues ill. Governor Russell is the only one of the new State officers who has not changed janitors and messengers in their departments. These positions have always been held by negroes, except in one instance, and of course they were Republicans. The very fact that they have held positions under Democratic rule has caused several of the State's conored servants to make a change. The Republicans are about to split up

here, In the negro ward there is a deection and an independent Republican licket will be put up. Otho Wilson has moved to Round Knob and will reside there during the

summer President McKinley's failure to appoint Mr. T. R. Purnell is giving that gentleman's friends here some uneasi-

DEATH OF MRS. BERNARD. Member of an Honored Family and Widow

of a Well-Rucwn Publisher.

[Richmond Dispatch 24th]. Mrs. Sarah Lloyd Bernard died yesterday at the residence of her son-inlaw, Mr. Robert Hill, Jr., in the. 86th year of her age. The end came after a lingering illness, during the last ten grizzled resolute looking old marshal opweeks of which she was confined to bed posite him. In his position of palace with a stroke of paralysis. Thus was fulfilled a noble mission of great usefulness, and the light that flickered and went out had burned with great brightness. Deceased was possessed of many noble traits of character. Before the war she was occupied continually in acts of charity, and during the whole of her life she was esteemed for her Christian piety.

Mrs. Bernard was born in Boston

while her parants were on a visit to that city, but she lived in Richmond during her whole life. She was a daughter of the late T. W. White, the founder of the Southern Literary Messenger, and spent the early part of her life at the old homestead, known as the "Hermitage," which was situated where the Exposition grounds now are. Watkins Lee, Judge Marshall and Edgar Allen Poe were constant visitors at her father's house, together with many other distinguished men. The atmosphere was a literary one, and Mrs. Bernard herself was pos sessed of great mentality and many accomplishments. Edgar Allen Poe was employed by her father on the Lit erary Messenger, and was a devoted admirer of her sister, Miss Elizabeth White, who was a very beautiful girl and is generally believed to have been the Raven of Poe's celebrated poem. It has been stated that Poe and Miss White were at one time engaged, but this seems doubtful, as at that time the poet's habits were most unsteady, and he really attended to his duties on the Messenger for not more than two or three weeks at a time, which led Mr. White to dispense with his services. Poe often saw Miss White at the house of Mrs Clemm, in Philadelphia, after this, and continued to pay her the most assiduous attentions. She became renowned as a Shakespearean reader, and died in the

year 1888, aged 76 years, never having Mrs. Bernard was the relict of Mr Peter Dudley Bernard, who died about six years ago. For more than fifty years her husband was prominent here as printer and publisher. He was a direct descendant of Pocahontas. He was a man of scholarly attainments and in addition to publishing the Literary Messenger for some four years after the death of its tounder, wrote several plays and other works. He was in the funera procession of Jefferson and Adams, and was a marshal at the funeral of Henry Clay. Robert R. Randolph, who pulled Andrew Jackson's nose, was at the wed

ding of Mr. Bernard and Miss Sarah White, November 7, 1883 Mrs. Bernard had three sons in the Confederate army, two of whom are now living, one of them-Mr. William H. Bernard-being the owner and editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) STAR, and the other, Mr. D. W. Bernard, being printer in this city. Mrs. Robert Hill who nursed Mrs. Bernard during ner last illness, is a daughter of deceased as also is Mrs. John M. Benson, of Well

The funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this evening from the First Presbyterian church, (of which Mrs. Bernard was probably the oldest member) the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Kerr and the interment will be made at Holly

pall-bearers will be Messrs. Robert Whittet, Sr., John G. Dabney, Judge B. R. Wellford, John W. Ferguson, Captain W. J. Epps, Captain R. F. Henry, Charles W. Goddin and L. A.

Tucker. WARM WIRELETS.

Major Thomas B. Breckenridge, the noted western pioneer who crossed the plains with Fremont, died in Hannibal, Mo., the hame of his daughter, aged a ittle over 72 years.

At St. Louis, yesterday May wheat broke a record of six years by reaching the dollar mark. The price was not considered high in view of the fact that cash wheat has sold at \$1.03.

Jos. E. Kelly, charged with the murder of cashier Jos. A. Stickney, of the Great Falls National Bank, Somersworth, N. H. pleaded gailty in the municipal court there yesterday.

General Miles has been notified of the President's approval of his projected visit to the seat of war in Europe. He will leave Washington early in May, probably on the St. Paul, from New

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State Jebrary

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS. BELIEVED THAT THE STRUGGLE WILL NOT FINISH SOON,

And That It Will Not Remain Localize Long-Fighting is Thessaly Continue -Attacks By the Turks Repulsed-Greeks Finally Obliged to Give Way-Delayed Accounts

of Bettles. By Cable to the Morning Star.

[Copyright 1897 by the Associated Press.] LONDON, April 24.-The last few days have developed a dramatic situation. The sudden removal of Edem Pashs, the Turkish commander-in-chief, and the fact that he has been replaced by Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, has caused great surprise, in view of the glowing accounts which the correspondents in the field sent of Edem Pasha's brilliantly conceived plan of campaign, which was represented as working like a machine and which gave the world the impression that Turkey had found in him a second Von Moltke.

It is stated, now that Edhem Pasha is in disgrace, that he has had little previous experience in warfare, that he is a creature of Izzet Bey, and that he feil when that favorite of the Sultan went

It is also stated that the Sultan has hitherto been afraid to send his best generals, such as Achmet, Fuad and Reschid Pasha to the front, they being instead, kept in the most remote provinces. No remarkable development, however, is expected from the appointment of Osman Pasha to command the Turkish forces operating against the Greeks in Thessaly, as, apart from the danger of swapping horses at the presest critical juncture, Osman Pasha will be hampered by the Sultan's jealous de termination to direct the military operations from the Yildiz Kiosk The great value of Osman Pasha's presence at the front is his popularity with the army The Sultan dreaded his popularity, although he used it as a protection by always having Osman Pasha accompany him on his weekly drives upon the occasion of the Selamlik, when the Sultan himself, a sallow, scared, miserable-looking figure, sat facing the horses with his marshal, Osman Pasha had to seal every dish served to the Sultan and never left the grounds of the palace without im-

Said Eddin Pasha, who is to succeed Ahmed Hifiz Pasha, in command of the Turkish army at Janina, is the General the Sultan sent to Crete in December last to carry out the reforms there in ac cordance with the Sultan's ideas. The ambassadors, however, demanded Said Eddin's recall, and after a threat from the Powers of serious measures if the demand was refused, the Sultan vielded and Said Eddin was recalled.

The Cabinet Council at Yildiz Kiosk resterday discussed the enrollment of volunteers and decided, as the treaty of Bertin forbids the use of irregulars, that uniform and serve under regular officers appointed by the Government. Out of 20,000 Albanian volunteers, one-half have accepted these conditions and the others who refused, have been sent home. An official report gives the entire number of Turkish troops under arms as being 857 000, whereof 217,000 are in European Turkey.

From Athens it is stated that discontent exists there at the fact that King George has not yet started for the front. His reserve is considered excessive. The feeling at Athens against Russia still runs high. The Greek Goverament has rejected Russia's offer to protect the Greek orthodox in Tur key. Russia's eagerness to do so having caused doubts as to her her motives, and the Government of Greece has now begged Great Britain to protect the orthodox Greeks.

It is understood that in a message which the King is preparing, he will invite all Greeks throughout the world to make sacrifices of money as well as

The rumor in Athens to-day that the Freek warships were preparing to make a dash through the Dardanelles caused much interest in military and naval circles. It was pointed out that the bom bardment of small ports on the Albanian and Macedonian coasts does not require powerful ironclads such as the Psara Hydra and Spetzai, and these may try to run the gauntlet of the Turkish ships and ports in the straits. If only two of them succeed in getting through, the effect of their appearance in Bosphorus would be incalculable. It is quite certain that with their present armament the Turkish warships would ne powerless against them.

The Greek army at present is sufferng from lack of medical supplies. The chloroform is already exhausted, and urses, medicines, clinical thermometers int and surgical appliances are needed Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is play ing his own game, and is determined to profit to the utmost by Turkey's stress apparently heedless of advice even from

The Servian minister at Paris, in a interview, describes Servia's attitude as ing one of strict neutrality. He added: "Bulgaria is in the same position as ourselves. She is more insistent: but there is no danger of trouble, as it is in the interest of the Porte to grant what we ask." The Servian minister did not think

the war would last long. He said the Greeks must not reckon upon a rising in Macedonia. According to advices from Rome, re-

ations between the Holy See and Turkey are entirely suspended. The whole interest of the Vatican is directed towards inducing the Powers to end Turkish rule in Europe, with the view of great revival and re-organization of the Christian Eastern Churches. A telegram from St. Petersburg says

the fact that the war has not produced modified the programme of the imperial visits is regarded in official circles as a solid guarantee of the localization of the war and as a safeguard of peace.

The development s in South Africa are creating much excitement here, especially in the case of the sudden dispatch of the Cape of Good Hope squadron of British warships to Delagoa bay. It is the general impression that Great Britain is preparing for some important move. According to one statement the government learned that several German warships had been ordered to Delagoa bay and consequently it was determined to forestall the Germans. The Globes however, believes the explanation is that Great Britain will possibly obtain full control of Mozambique, under the Portuguese flag, in return for cancelling the large compensation which Portugal will be condemned to pay Great Britain as a result of the Delagoa award. Great Britain would thus administer Mozambique as she does Egypt and the naval demonstration was intended to ward off the opposition of the other Powers.

BERLIN, April 24.—The war between Greece and Turkey monopolizes public by their pastor with a rifle flung over attention in Germany. The opinion is his shoulder,"



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expressed in political and diplomatic circles that the war will not finish soon and that it will not remain localized very long. It is stated in Government circles that Germany's interests have already been vi ally engaged and it seems to be e foregone conclusion whatever tha figal outcome of troubles that the political readjustment of the Oriental question will also lead to a readjustment of the Powers' alliances. The entente between Germany and Austria on the one side and Russia and France on the other will, it is believed, become much closer in the near future. The hour parlers between Prince Hohenloho, the Imperial Chancellor, and M. Honetaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Paris, while only touching upon the mutual attitude of Germany and France on the Oriental question, were significant, as also is the visit of Emperor William to Vicana and that of Emperor Francis Joseph to St. Petersburg.

A diplomit, who was a member of Emperor William's suit to Vienna, said to the correspondent of the Associated

Press: "The main efforts of the Powers will be directed to keeping the war confined to narrow limits, but the success of their endeavors is doubtful. If Turkey utterly routs Greece all will be well, but if Greece meets with even a temporary success all will be chaos, as there are good reasons to suspect that Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro are only waiting for a chance to break loose, especially Bulgaria, which is hankering after Macedonia herself.

The visit of Prince Ferdinand, of Bulthan ordinary importance. The Prince's audience with the Emperor was not satisfactory. His Majesty strongly dissuaded the Prince from engaging in warlike enterprises and plainly warned him of the unpleasant consequences. Prince Ferdinand, however, was apparently not discouraged, for he entered into negotiations with Berlin financiers for raising a Bulgarian loan, and also entered into negotiations with the Krupps for a supply of quick firing and

heavy guns. ATHENS, April 23, Midnight.-A special dispatch received from the frontier asserts that the Turks, while attacking Mati, were repulsed several times vesterday. At 6 o'clock in the evening the Greek forces were obliged to give way. The Greeks retreated in good order on Karacles, where they are intrenched. From Arta the Greeks occupied the heights of Ponte Pigaia. It is believed that the military operations in Epirus

will soon be terminated. LONDON, April 24.—The Associated Press special dispatches from Larrisa dated April 18th., 19th and 20th, delayed in transmission, owing to the enormous condition of the wires with official communications to Athens, rece ved in London up to midnight, confirm the previous advices from Larissa;

being given. Regarding the battle of Nazeros, the correspondent of the Associated Press, wiring on April 18th, describes the difficulties of dragging to the crest of Annunciation hill by mules and men four nours were spent before this mountain battery was placed in position on the great ridge above the lake. Hardly had t been located, and scarcely had the gunners opened fire, before the enemy ebouched from the thick wood on ton of Marcast bill, and forming steadily into a column, swept rapidly toward the Greek position. Then the value of the mountain battery became immediately apparent. Two shells from the guns

wavered, halted and retired for shelter in the woods. Later the Turks, adopting the plan of open formation, three times attempted to rush to the top of the hill, coming on impetuously and rending the air with lord cries, butthe Evzones, whose disranks in admirable order on the lower slopes of Annunciation Hill and poured in a steady and well aimed fire, which was well supported by the shells from Capt Pieris' guns. Their position proved unsurmountable and when night fell hostilities ceased. The Greeks strengthened their positions The next day, in obedience to orders from the Crown Prince, they acted strictly on the defensive. The Turkish fire was poor. Of

the Greeks, eight were killed and about

twenty wounde

commanded by Captain Pieris fell in the

center of the Turkish column, explod-

ing with great havec. The column

While Capt. Pieris successfully bombarded several Tarkish block houses before dawn, Greek reinforcements arrived and were posted by Col. Fouros along the eastern slope of Annunciation hill. As dawn broke at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Turkish battalions debouched from the woods of Maricasi hill. The first line rushed forward to occupy entreachments during the night and facing those occupied by the Evzones. The second of the Turkish battalions took a position higher up the slope, while she third was held in re-serve. On the Greek side the four gun battery on the crest was supported by the artillery and by the Evzones, some in extended order, some under cover of trenches or rocks, while the second battery with the Evones as supports, was held in reserv at the lakeside. The action began with a slow rifle fire on both sides. At 5 80 o'clock the Turks, springing into the entrenchments, rushed on the Greek position, but the Evzones responded with the bayonet, driving the Turks back in a most gallant manner. At 6 o'clock in the morning it was light enough to employ the battery, the gunners opened fire and the engagement became gen-eral. The Greeks who numbered 1,200. in obedience to orders refrained from attacking the Turkish position They kept up a galling fire, and after shelling the position of the first battalion, compelled the Turks belonging to that organization to seek the cover of the woods. Two of the guns of the Greek Battery were thrown out of action, breaking their trunnions, owing to the force of the recoil.

The correspondent of the Associated Press says: "Up to the time they returned to Nezeros on Sanday evening the Turks had not attempted a combined assault on the Greek position. The villagers of Nezeros fled to the mountains, led