

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price. Rows for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.00 in advance.

TOOL MAKERS ON THE TARIFF.

The American Machinist, to get an expression of views on reciprocity from the manufacturers of tools, recently sent a circular to these manufacturers asking what they thought of that portion of Mr. McKinley's Buffalo speech relating to reciprocity, and asking the specific questions: "Do you need a protective tariff in your trade?" "Do you think the present tariff has a tendency to retard foreign trade?"

Replies were received from 58, 38 of whom fully endorsed Mr. McKinley's reference to reciprocity, 7 endorsed it with some qualification and none entirely disapproved it; 24 say they need no tariff, 2 that they do, 42 say they would reduce or abolish the tariff on tools and machinery, 3 would leave it as it is; 24 say it retards foreign trade and 4 that it does not. The majority is here so large for reciprocity and tariff reduction that it amounts to substantial unanimity.

The establishments from which the replies came represent a capital of \$35,000,000 and employ 23,000 workmen. Divided they stand as follows: 2 say they need protection, 34 that they do not; 3 would let the tariff stand as it is, 42 would reduce or abolish it; 34 believe the tariff retards exports, 4 believe that it does not.

These men were not relying on general principles or on tariff reduction on other things, but were speaking for themselves, for the things they manufacture, and hence their declarations should have some weight, especially since all of them have been advocates of the protective system and at one time believed or pretended to believe, that it was necessary to put the manufacturing industries of the country on a self-sustaining basis. They have reached the point now when they are not only self-sustaining but when they can successfully compete with manufacturers in the same lines in the markets of the world, and hence 42 out of these 58 say they do not need any tariff protection.

Having reached the point where they can stand alone and compete with foreign wools, and having a limited home market they feel the necessity of wider markets abroad to continue successful, and they are in favor of letting down the tariff bars and making it easier for other nations to trade with us.

As a matter of fact international trade is international barter; comparatively little money changes hands. The nation buys most from us as such articles as it needs or can turn to profitable account, what we buy most from, on the assumption, of course, that it can buy as cheaply from us as it can from others, and sell to us on as good terms as it can to others. Nations being simply aggregations of people, buy and sell just as people do, buy where they can buy the cheapest, all things being considered, and sell where they can sell the dearest.

Our export business in manufactures has made almost phenomenal progress in the past few years, not because foreign purchasers had any partiality for us, and wished to favor us, but because we supplied them with as good or better articles than others did, and at as low or lower prices. If there had been no hampering tariff in the way to retard the probabilities are that this progress would have been still greater. Mr. McKinley embraced this idea in his Buffalo speech when he said that we could not expect to be sellers always without being buyers. If we were sellers only and not buyers there would be little international trade, and we would soon cease to be sellers, for the people who bought from us would get tired of that one-sided way of doing business and would seek others with whom it could do some swapping or bartering.

The conditions are changed and

VOL. XXXIII.

If we would continue the course on which we have entered and aim at commercial supremacy, we must change our trade policies to conform to the changed conditions. We have become within the past quarter of a century a manufacturing nation that acknowledges no equal. Other nations practically confess this by the efforts some of them are making to check or prevent Americans from competing with their manufacturers in their own markets or in their own "sphere of influence," which means sections of the earth that they have appropriated for the benefit of their own trade.

There is but one country in the world that can compare with this in the variety and abundance of its resources for manufacturing industries, and that is Russia, with its broad sweep of territory over to the Pacific; but with all its surface and buried resources, Russia lacks the hustling, ingenious, resourceful men to turn these resources to account, as Americans do. That country is still in its infancy as a manufacturing nation, and some of its best achievements have been the result of studying American methods and the utilizing of American labor-saving machinery. They have much more to learn before they approximate the lines the Americans have reached, and by the time they do the Americans will have advanced so much further that they will be relatively no nearer than they are now.

But to keep up this progressive pace American genius and push must not be hampered and restricted to its own territory. It must have the world for a field and the stimulus of foreign competition to spur it to greater effort to reach the limit of the possible. The way to do that is to remove the dead weight, lift the handicap, take off the brakes, turn on the steam and let the car of progress bowl on. With our unrivaled resources and the matchless genius of our people, there is no nation on the earth that we need fear in the contest for industrial and commercial supremacy.

A FETCHING ARGUMENT. In his speech in the Senate Friday, in support of the Chinese exclusion bill, Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, gave good and sufficient reasons why the bill should pass, but he presented the clincher in conclusion when he warned his Republican colleagues that failure to pass it would mean the ruin of the Republican party in the Pacific States.

That wasn't a mere empty threat, for they have had warnings enough of that from other sources, and therefore it may be taken for granted that a bill sufficiently drastic to placate the Pacific coast voters will be passed.

It was fear of the voters that passed the Geary act in the first instance; it was the fear of the voters that secured its re-enactment ten years later, when the original act expired, and it will be the same persuasive fear of the voters which will ensure another shut-out of the Chinese horde.

While the Republican advocates of this measure do not deserve any credit for it, and are not sincere in their professed desire to protect the American workman from the competition of coolie labor, they are doing the right thing in drawing the line on this so-called Chinese "immigration," which would be bringing the "yellow peril" within our own doors. There is really more occasion for drawing the line now than there was twenty years ago, when it was first drawn to placate the agitators, who were derisively called the "sandloters," under the lead of Denis Kearney, or ten years later, when it was drawn again.

There is more unrest in China now than there has been at any time previous to the breaking out of the Boxer war, in twenty years. With internal trouble, crowding by other nations in the rush for territory grabbing, and the prospects of war, of which China would be the field, millions of Chinamen would get out if they could, and most of them would break for this country as a matter of necessity if not of choice. Australia has drawn the line against them, Canada proposes to do the same, and this country would be practically their only refuge. There are too many floaters in that population of 350,000,000. We couldn't stand the influx, and whether there be any racial prejudice in it or not, self preservation and common sense demand that proper steps be taken to keep the yellow horde out.

A story is told in Washington that Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, met a party of young women sitting next in the Capitol and volunteered to show them the points of interest. When he got through one of them slipped a quarter into his hand. He objected to the reward and she insisted, taking him for a janitor or something of that sort. Now the question is whether the joke is on the Senator or on the girl.

WHERE THE PENSIONERS GO.

There has been a good deal of talk about pension reform, making the pension roll "a roll of honor," and all that sort of thing, but when the reformer bobs up and undertakes to make it "a roll of honor" he instantly becomes the target of the "patriots," who are making money out of that system, and out of the pensioner, and he goes down or is persuaded to tender his resignation, (if he holds a Federal appointment), if necessary, they will "promote" him, as it is proposed to do with Commissioner Evans, whose absence is preferable to his presence in the Pension Office.

There are too many millions involved in this lot, and too many directly or indirectly living upon it, to encourage any prospect of reform, and besides this the great bulk of the money goes to the States which have a controlling influence in national elections. Pension figures show that of the \$140,000,000, or more, paid out in pensions \$13,378,371 go to Pennsylvania, \$15,211,127 to Ohio, \$11,931,376 to New York, \$9,757,000 to Illinois and \$10,391,876 to Indiana, with proportionately large sums to other Northern and Western States. Out of the \$140,000,000, or more, there is a little over \$5,000,000 paid to pensioners in the South, who, with the exception of Northern soldiers who have settled in the South, are mainly negroes; so that about \$135,000,000 goes to pensioners in the North and West. Of course the South has no reason to expect pensions, but the South, all the same, pays her proportionate part—about one-third of the total amount.

With all this money going North there is little prospect of pension reform, and little attention will be paid to any protests that come from this side of the line. There is too much politics in it for the statesmen on the other side of the line, who profit by it.

Mrs. Kleiburger, the wife of a wealthy diamond dealer in Brooklyn, N. Y., wants to sell her house to "niggers, shining, greasy-face niggers." The reason why she wants to sell is because her neighbors boycotted her because she associates with a negro family. She draws the line between colored folks and niggers, and wants for spite to plant some niggers among her neighbors and get even with them for cutting her. That is in Brooklyn.

At a recent meeting of physicians in Berlin one of them who delivered a lecture on the treatment of heart-wounds, exhibited a man who was carrying a bullet embedded in his heart which he had shot into it himself with the intent to commit suicide. The heart is entirely healed, performs its regular functions and doesn't seem to mind the chunk of lead embedded in it.

Dr. Kohnke, of the New Orleans board of health, says the time to boycott the mosquito is when he is in the shell. Take time by the forelock, and do the exterminating before the mosquito soars out of the incubator and goes to biting. A small quantity of oil poured on the pools, etc., is a powerful discourager.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$250,000 to the city of Havana for a public library on condition that the city give a lot for the building and guarantee \$25,000 a year for improvements and the maintenance of the library, which the city agrees to do.

The Legislature of Virginia has granted a charter for a new ship yard, and is considering another for a \$10,000,000 plant. But the subsidy boomers say subsidies are necessary to encourage the ship building business in this country.

The spokesman for the meat trust give two reasons for the recent raise in the price of beef—scarcity of cattle and short crop of corn. When put to it they can raise excuses about as easy as they can raise prices.

THE CONSOLIDATION.

Absorption of Plant System by Atlantic Coast Line and its Probable Effect Here.

WALTERS NOT A QUITTER.

Comments in Savannah, Charleston and elsewhere upon the big deal—Wilmington's Geographical Advantage as Headquarters.

Now that the Atlantic Coast Line has acquired the Plant system of railroads, it becomes a question of momentous interest to the people of Wilmington whether or not any changes will be made in the general offices. Nothing is known in regard to this matter outside official circles, and even there it is not likely that the details have been arranged. Viewed from a practical, common-sense standpoint, however, the conclusion is inevitable that the general offices of the Plant system will be merged in those of the Atlantic Coast Line at Wilmington.

Geographically, this city is the ideal point for the general offices. Already the Coast Line has magnificent buildings here and, if not large enough for the increased business that will surely follow the absorption of the Plant lines, they can be enlarged to any extent that may be necessary. Wilmington, too, is a central point on the great Atlantic Coast Line, as now constituted, and it is among the probabilities that the capacity of the shops here and the number of employes will be largely increased, though there is no reason to suppose that the shops at Savannah will be removed.

With the general offices of the combined systems in Wilmington, there would necessarily be large additions to the working force in the various departments, and this, it is likely, would be followed by numerous promotions among the present employes and the appointment of a number of new clerks.

Taken altogether, the STAR regards the new alignment as one that will prove a great and lasting benefit to Wilmington; and our people may rely on Mr. Walters and his associates to extend the same fair and generous treatment that has always been accorded them.

In this connection the annexed extracts giving comments on the situation will be found interesting: The Charleston News and Courier says of the probable change: "Radical changes are looked for when the two roads are consolidated and with the passing away of the Plant system many officials of that line will naturally be displaced. It is more than likely that the present arrangement the general offices of the Atlantic Coast Line are in Wilmington, while the Plant system headquarters are likely in Savannah. It is more than likely that the latter offices will be abolished and all the business will be handled from the Wilmington end, with Coast Line employees being transferred to the Wilmington end. It is rather risky to figure on probable changes, although these are pretty certain to follow, and many of them are more or less concerned about it."

The News and Courier also makes an effort to fathom the future as follows: "It is the general opinion in railroad circles that eventually the Pennsylvania will buy the entire route from Washington to Florida, and there are some who believe that the latter line believes the consolidation of these two valuable properties connecting at Charleston is the first move in that direction."

The STAR takes pleasure in stating that no such opinion prevails here. The Atlantic Coast Line, as a buyer, not a seller, and Henry Walters was never a "quitter." Well informed men here think he will now adopt as his motto: "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

The Savannah correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution thus refers to the feeling at the Plant headquarters: "Some consternation among the Plant system officials and employes was produced by the information, for it is not known what the effect will be. It is believed, however, that by no means assured to their present holders, for a consolidation will doubtless mean a general change and the decapitation of some of the general heads of departments. This is a common talk among officials and employes."

THE SOUTH DAKOTA SUIT.

Answer to Complaint Made Public Last Night—Negro's Iron Skull. (Special Star Telegram.)

RALEIGH, N. C., April 4.—Attorney General Robt. D. Gilmer made public this evening the answer on the part of North Carolina in the South Dakota suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which an effort is made to enforce payment by this State of the Western North Carolina railroad bonds, which the State proposed to settle in 1879 at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The original features of the answer are a denial that the bonds are valid obligations of the State and alleges that complainant and assignors, immediate and remote, had notice of the non-compliance with the law providing for their issue and sale and that the present holders procured the same, knowing the State had refused to pay the principal or interest and charging that the suit is a scheme concocted fraudulently to obtain jurisdiction in the U. S. Court to bring about an enforcement of the collection of all outstanding bonds, amounting to \$250,000.

Tom Early, the negro rapist, wounded on the train near Edenton yesterday, was brought to the penitentiary to-day by Deputy Robert Green. The negro's wounds amount to nothing. The bullets hit his skull, mashed flat and rolled off his head like peas, says Deputy Robertson, who was in the seat by him.

DAMAGE TO TRUCK CROPS.

"Truck Growers' Journal" Says Injury by Cold is Not More Than Five Per Cent.—Fall Reports.

Based upon reports from reliable correspondents at Chadbourn, Charlotte, Grisle, Florence, Lake City, Currie, Burgaw, Wallace, Teachey, Rose Hill, Warsaw, Faison, Mt. Olive, Newbern, Norfolk, Southern Pines and elsewhere throughout this territory, the Carolina Fruit and Truck Grower's Journal of yesterday estimates the injury to growing crops by reason of the recent cold snap at not more than 5 per cent of the crop output. Commenting upon the situation the Journal says in an exhaustive review: "Many apprehended a far greater loss, and really we had consecutive feared something more disastrous. It all goes to show, however, that the territory of the two Carolinas is the most favored of all other sections for the profitable growth of truck crops and early vegetables, and that the North, East and Middle West must look to this territory for their supplies in the future."

"By this we do not mean that other sections cannot successfully grow strawberries and early vegetables once in a while, but that year in and year out there is absolutely no section that can successfully compete with the two Carolinas in point of quality, quantity, grade and market value, and all these elements enter effectively into the question of the strawberry and vegetable business. With climatic and geographical conditions, transportation facilities, etc., as stated above, all these are more than amply provided for abundantly substantiated."

A. C. L. Ice House. Florence Times, 5th: "The A. C. L. is building an ice house for its own use here, which will have a capacity of 80 tons. Work began this morning. The house is situated in the shop yard and will be of brick, with double walls, separated by a packing of cinders and sawdust, the outside measuring about 14x14 feet. During the winter about 15,000 pounds a month are used, but the amount is much in excess of this during the hot months."

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

In Session in Greensboro Under Auspices of the State Association. By Telegram to the Morning Star. GREENSBORO, N. C., April 5.—An educational conference, whose practical results, as planned, means much for the cause of education throughout this State and the entire South, is in session here under the auspices of the State Association for the Improvement of Public Schools, organized by the Southern Education Board. Governor Aycock, State Superintendent of Schools Joyner, and Dr. Charles Molyer, constitute the executive committee of the association. The organization of women with a view of improvement of rural school houses and grounds and the formation of a society for the building and better school houses in rural districts are contemplated. The key note of all the speeches to-day was the idea that it is time the educationally stronger counties from districts begin to help the rural districts improve the school facilities.

TAKEN FOR A STRIKER.

Norfolk Police Officer Shot Through an Unfortunate Misunderstanding. By Telegram to the Morning Star. NORFOLK, Va., April 5.—Through an unfortunate misunderstanding Police Officer Solomon Spratt was painfully wounded at St. Vincent's hospital while Officer Powers has a bullet hole through his hat. The officers were out in citizens' clothes to protect the property of the Norfolk Railway and better school houses in rural districts are contemplated. While making their rounds, they observed a man lying in a wagon. This proved to be special officer, William Blount. Each regarded the other as a striker and the shooting ensued.

SENATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

State of Montana Debauched of Large Sums by Contractors. By Telegram to the Morning Star. BUTTE, MONT., April 5.—Sensational disclosures were made yesterday in the suit of \$2,000 damages brought by Collector J. A. Riddell against Contractor Charles Sutter and Banker G. L. Ramsey on a charge of conspiracy. The State had been defrauded of \$50,000 by himself and his associates, Riddell and C. E. Bosch, through the manipulations of J. C. Paulson, the besate architect, who committed suicide. He testified that Paulson induced the State to allow the plans of the school tract had been awarded, so that the contractors made \$17,000. In the same way they made \$35,000 out of three other State buildings.

BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE.

Philippine Government Bill to Be Made the Unfinished Business. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Republican steering committee of the Senate to-day decided to recommend that the bill providing a form of government for the Philippine archipelago should be made the unfinished business of the Senate calendar after the disposal of the Chinese Exclusion bill, and that the Nicaragua Canal bill, and that assigned to that position.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

It Will Meet in Greensboro August 21st. Sewall's Schooner Sails. (Special Star Telegram.)

RALEIGH, N. C., April 5.—The State Republican Executive Committee at Greensboro to-day issued a call for the State Convention to meet at Greensboro, August 21st. The committee voted 7 to 6 between Greensboro and Raleigh. Judge Sewall rendered an opinion to-day in the salvage suit against the schooner Thos. L. James, stranded near Bogue Inlet, October 31st, 1898. The vessel is owned by Mr. Arthur Sewall, the Vice-Presidential candidate. Judge Sewall holds the ten men rendered salvage services and are entitled to a thousand dollars each and \$150 each for additional, for saving the cargo thrown overboard.

A Bold, Bad Man.

While investigating the robbery of Mr. Herbert Smith, of Duplin county, last week, City Detective Robert Green, shadowed for a week or more a man whom he is certain was Frank Duncan, a murderer, who is wanted at Birmingham, Ala., and for whom \$500 reward is offered. The man left the city only a few hours before Capt. Green received photographs which would have warranted his making the arrest. He advises people of the State to look out for the man, who is professedly an expert safe-blower.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Lexington Dispatch: It is rumored here that certain men of means are contemplating the erection of a cotton seed oil mill in Lexington. The movement so far has assumed no definite shape, but the outlook is encouraging and it is believed by those chiefly interested that the plant will be erected. —Rocky Mount Spokesman: The Planters' Bank has recently increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$40,000. American Tobacco Company are making arrangements to double their plant in Rocky Mount. They will put in more machinery, and an inkstand moving the wooden building and putting up one of brick. —Concord Times: Mr. John A. Sims, deputy collector for this district, last week seized five government distillers, three in Rowan and two in Cabarrus. The two seized in Cabarrus were those of Milas and Lawson Misenheimer, and were the only distilleries in this county. Several others were seized in Rowan, and shipped to Salisbury. Mr. Sims had a guard to watch all night in the Gold Hill depot. Besides the above, one blockade distillery was destroyed last week. —Belgrade Courier: Just over the line in Duplin county lives Prince Greig, a negro. His second finger is 31 inches long; from his second finger to his wrist 19 inches; his arms are 3 feet long; from his legs are 3 feet and 11 inches. From his hips to the crown of his head is 28 inches and from the bottom of foot to his knee is 2 feet and 4 inches. The sole of his foot measures 14 inches and it reaches up from feet into the air 6 feet and 3 inches and is still coming, being only 17 years of age.

—Newton Enterprise: Mr. Lee M. Seiborn, day laborer, was shipped 500 rabbit skins in one bunch. They were pressed in a cotton press and went off in the shape of a bale of cotton. It was the first time a rabbit skin was found in Newton. (Mrs. M. J. Joseph Blackburn, of Lincoln county was found dead in his shop last Thursday. He was subject to heart disease and it is supposed that he died in one of these attacks. He was a noted wagon maker and a major of militia. He was about 68 years of age.)

—Sanford Express: From all indications the farmers will plant for as big a cotton crop this year as they did last. This is probably due to the present high price of cotton. Two white men engaged in a dispute here Saturday over twenty cents. They agreed to divest themselves of any deadly weapons that they might have and settle the trouble in a regular old fashioned fight. They were armed with pistols and went at each other like tigers. One succeeded in carrying off a mouth full of the other's cheek, this was the only damage done, except to their pockets. They were carried before the Mayor and made to pay a fine and costs.

—Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer: Shortly after noon Thursday the dead body of Mr. Daniel McLaurin was found in room of his house, about three miles from Lileville. Mr. McLaurin lived alone and was called on by Bennett Ingram, an old colored man, who lives in a house about three miles from Lileville. Mr. McLaurin called on Bennett Ingram Thursday morning and appeared to be as well as usual. On Friday morning Mr. James High, who lived on Captain McLaurin's plantation in Lileville township, fell dead between the handles of his plow while bedding land in a field. There were several other parties plowing the same field, but when they reached the stricken man he was apparently stone dead. The residence of Capt. W. I. Everett, of Hopkinton, was destroyed by fire late Wednesday afternoon. It was a handsome house, and the loss is estimated at \$7,000; insurance, \$3,000.

FIGHTING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Engagement Near Hart's River—Heavy Losses of the British. By Cable to the Morning Star. PRETORIA, Friday, April 5.—The British losses in the engagement in the neighborhood of Hart's river in the southeastern extremity of the Transvaal, March 31, were three officers and twenty-four men killed and sixteen officers and 181 men wounded. The Boers admit that they lost 137 men killed or wounded. The action occurred at Doornbal farm, a few miles south of the scene of General Delagry's defeat of General Methuen. The Boers, who were commanded by Generals Kemp and Potgieter, attacked with great determination, but the Canadian contingent, which was the last to arrive in South Africa from Canada, and two squadrons of yeomanry under Col. Cookson and the artillery and mounted rifles under Lieut. Keir, presented such a stout front that the burghers were finally forced to retreat. The casualty list shows that the Second Canadian mounted rifles had four officers wounded, nine men killed and forty men wounded.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

How the Teams Will Line Up for the Pennant Race in North Carolina. SEASON OPENS ON MAY 5TH.

Nine Games Will Commence the Series on the Home Diamond—Then a Merry War Until the First of September—Other Notes.

The schedule committee of the State Baseball League yesterday completed its labors in Raleigh and announces the following series: May 5, 6, 7—Raleigh at Wilmington, Charlotte at Durham, Greensboro at Newbern. May 8, 9, 10—Charlotte at Newbern, Greensboro at Wilmington, Durham at Raleigh. May 12, 13, 14—Newbern at Durham, Charlotte at Raleigh, Greensboro at Greensboro. May 15, 16, 17—Wilmington at Durham, Raleigh at Charlotte, Newbern at Greensboro. May 19, 20, 21—Durham at Newbern, Raleigh at Greensboro, Wilmington at Charlotte. May 22, 23, 24—Durham at Wilmington, Greensboro at Raleigh, Charlotte at Charlotte. May 26, 27, 28—Wilmington at Newbern, Greensboro at Durham, Charlotte at Raleigh. June 2, 3, 4—Durham at Greensboro, Wilmington at Raleigh, Newbern at Charlotte. June 5, 6, 7—Raleigh at Newbern, Wilmington at Greensboro, Durham at Charlotte. June 9, 10, 11—Raleigh at Wilmington, Charlotte at Durham, Greensboro at Newbern. June 12, 13, 14—Charlotte at Newbern, Greensboro at Wilmington, Durham at Raleigh. June 16, 17, 18—Newbern at Durham, Charlotte at Wilmington, Greensboro at Greensboro. June 19, 20, 21—Wilmington at Durham, Raleigh at Charlotte, Newbern at Greensboro. June 23, 24, 25—Durham at Newbern, Raleigh at Greensboro, Wilmington at Charlotte. June 26, 27, 28—Durham at Wilmington, Newbern at Raleigh, Greensboro at Charlotte. June 30 and July 1, 2—Wilmington at Newbern, Greensboro at Durham, Charlotte at Raleigh. July 3, 4, 5—Newbern at Wilmington, Raleigh at Durham, Charlotte at Greensboro, Durham at Raleigh afternoon of July 4th, Raleigh at Durham, morning. July 6, 7—Durham at Greensboro, Wilmington at Raleigh, Newbern at Charlotte. July 10, 11, 12—Raleigh at Newbern, Wilmington at Greensboro, Durham at Charlotte. July 14, 15, 16—Raleigh at Wilmington, Charlotte at Durham, Greensboro at Newbern. July 17, 18, 19—Charlotte at Newbern, Greensboro at Wilmington, Durham at Raleigh. July 21, 22, 23—Newbern at Durham, Charlotte at Wilmington, Greensboro at Raleigh. July 24, 25, 26—Wilmington at Durham, Raleigh at Charlotte, Newbern at Greensboro. July 28, 29, 30—Durham at Newbern, Greensboro at Greensboro, Wilmington at Charlotte. August 1 and 2—Durham at Wilmington, Newbern at Raleigh, Greensboro at Charlotte. August 4, 5, 6—Wilmington at Newbern, Greensboro at Durham, Charlotte at Raleigh. August 7, 8, 9—Newbern at Wilmington, Raleigh at Durham, Charlotte at Greensboro. August 11, 12, 13—Durham at Greensboro, Wilmington at Raleigh, Newbern at Charlotte. August 14, 15, 16—Raleigh at Newbern, Wilmington at Greensboro, Durham at Charlotte. August 18, 19, 20—Raleigh at Wilmington, Charlotte at Durham, Greensboro at Newbern. August 21, 22, 24—Charlotte at Newbern, Greensboro at Wilmington, Durham at Raleigh. August 25, 26, 27—Newbern at Durham, Charlotte at Wilmington, Greensboro at Raleigh. August 28, 29, 30—Wilmington at Durham, Raleigh at Charlotte, Newbern at Greensboro.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES MADE

By the Grand Jury Investigating Official Corruption and Bribery in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. By Telegram to the Morning Star. ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Most sensational charges are made by the grand jury which has been investigating bribery and official corruption in the municipal assembly, in its final report to-day to Judge O'Neill Ryan in the Criminal Court. The report declares that the people of St. Louis have but a vague conception of the extent to which corruption and venality have for the past ten years existed among its city officials and public servants. It finds the true condition of affairs almost too appalling for belief. A tribute is paid to Joseph W. Folger, the city attorney, whose wise leadership the investigation is being made. The report says, in part: "From the evidence before us, it appears that the city government boasted of the fact that he had made \$25,000 a year out of his official position, which paid a legitimate salary of but \$200 a year. Another official, according to evidence before us, agreed with one interest to do an official act for \$75,000, and afterward, from the opposing interests, accepted the sum of \$50,000 for his vote on a pending measure. This was retained by him for a few days and then returned in the hope of receiving a larger sum. The measure was enacted and the Saturday afternoon delay was finally compelled to accept \$5,000. "The evidence shows us that there are in this city men of seeming great respectability, who are in the city corporations and prominent in business and social circles, who have not hesitated to put up money to bribe through this assembly measures in which they were interested. When called before our body some have added the crime of perjury and only escape consequent ignominy because their evidence would not be admissible in the trial courts. "No names are mentioned in connection with these charges of fraud. The grand jury suggests that members of the House of Delegates should be after be chosen by the city at large. The payment of liberal salaries to these officials is advocated in order that honest men can afford to serve."

ENGLISH ROPE MAKERS.

Protest Against U. S. Tariff Regulations Concerning Manila Hemp. By Cable to the Morning Star. LONDON, April 5.—The English rope-makers will shortly submit a petition to the foreign office protesting against the action of Congress in abolishing the export duty on Manila hemp shipped direct to the United States but enforcing the tax on hemp shipped to other countries. This discrimination the English rope-makers say, entails on them an extra cost of thirty shillings per ton, leaving them on a "most favored nation" basis as competitors with the United States.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

Favorable Report Ordered on the Measure Framed by Republicans. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency, by a vote on party lines, to-day ordered a favorable report on the financial bill framed by the Republican members of the committee and introduced by Chairman Fowler, "to maintain the gold standard, provide an elastic currency, equalize the rates of interest throughout the country, and further amend the national banking laws."

PAY THEIR OWN EXPENSES.

Special Embassy from the United States to the Coronation of King Edward. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is said that Congress will not be asked for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the United States' special embassy to the coronation of King Edward. These expenses will be defrayed by the civilians of the party out of their own pockets, while the army and navy attaches will be ordered to London in the course of duty, and thus will have to depend upon their ordinary mileage.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT A FOOTBALL GAME.

Three Persons Killed Outright and 125 Injured—Many of the Latter Will Die of Their Injuries. By Cable to the Morning Star. GLASGOW, April 5.—The struggle of the great crowds which gathered at Ibrox Park to-day to witness the last International Association football contest, between England and Scotland, caused the collapse of a portion of one of the spectators' terraces, resulting in the death of three persons and the injury of 125 others. "When the game began 70,000 spectators crowded ground and an immense crowd had gathered on the outside. Being unable to obtain admittance, the crowd broke down some of the bars of the upper terrace, whereupon the police charged and drove the intruders back upon the terraces and seats. The railings dividing the crowds were broken and the people were thrown over each other. In the frantic struggle towards the exits the pressure toward the upper portion of the western terrace was so great that a hundred feet of the highest part of the structure collapsed under the weight of the crowd driven upon it, precipitating the mass of people to the ground, sixty feet below. The injured were piled in heaps, wedged in with broken wood. "The on-lookers hesitated to approach the dangling structure at first, but finally began to attack portions of the broken barriers as stretchers. A hundred of the most seriously injured were carried to the pavilion and to spaces in the ground to the other side, where the police charged and drove the intruders back upon the terraces and seats. The railings dividing the crowds were broken and the people were thrown over each other. In the frantic struggle towards the exits the pressure toward the upper portion of the western terrace was so great that a hundred feet of the highest part of the structure collapsed under the weight of the crowd driven upon it, precipitating the mass of people to the ground, sixty feet below. The injured were piled in heaps, wedged in with broken wood. "Those most severely hurt were later removed in ambulances to infirmaries. Six of the injured are not likely to recover. "Some persons were thrown down and trampled upon in trying to escape from the crush when the police charged, but most of the victims sustained their injuries in the fall of the terraces. "Up to midnight five deaths had been reported as the result of the accident while in the cases of twenty other victims all hope of recovery had been abandoned. It is now ascertained that the final collapse was caused more directly by the efforts of those nearest the first break than by the additional weight of the crowd that poured in from the stand from below. The terraces, although supported by iron girders, swayed and cracked continuously under the movement of the crowd and the occupants. The fall of the portion is one hundred feet long, thirty feet wide and contained twelve tiers of seats. The injured in many cases were lying five deep and some of the fatalities that there were not more fatalities."

SENSATIONAL CHARGES MADE

By the Grand Jury Investigating Official Corruption and Bribery in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. By Telegram to the Morning Star. ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Most sensational charges are made by the grand jury which has been investigating bribery and official corruption in the municipal assembly, in its final report to-day to Judge O'Neill Ryan in the Criminal Court. The report declares that the people of St. Louis have but a vague conception of the extent to which corruption and venality have for the past ten years existed among its city officials and public servants. It finds the true condition of affairs almost too appalling for belief. A tribute is paid to Joseph W. Folger, the city attorney, whose wise leadership the investigation is being made. The report says, in part: "From the evidence before us, it appears that the city government boasted of the fact that he had made \$25,000 a year out of his official position, which paid a legitimate salary of but \$200 a year. Another official, according to evidence before us, agreed with one interest to do an official act for \$75,000, and afterward, from the opposing interests, accepted the sum of \$50,000 for his vote on a pending measure. This was retained by him for a few days and then returned in the hope of receiving a larger sum. The measure was enacted and the Saturday afternoon delay was finally compelled to accept \$5,000. "The evidence shows us that there are in this city men of seeming great respectability, who are in the city corporations and prominent in business and social circles, who have not hesitated to put up money to bribe through this assembly measures in which they were interested. When called before our body some have added the crime of perjury and only escape consequent ignominy because their evidence would not be admissible in the trial courts. "No names are mentioned in connection with these charges of fraud. The grand jury suggests that members of the House of Delegates should be after be chosen by the city at large. The payment of liberal salaries to these officials is advocated in order that honest men can afford to serve."

SENSATIONAL CHARGES MADE

By the Grand Jury Investigating Official Corruption and Bribery in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. By Telegram to the Morning Star. ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Most sensational charges are made by the grand jury which has been investigating bribery and official corruption in the municipal assembly, in its final report to-day to Judge O'Neill Ryan in the Criminal Court. The report declares that the people of St. Louis have but a vague conception of the extent to which corruption and venality have for the past ten years existed among its city officials and public servants. It finds the true condition of affairs almost too appalling for belief. A tribute is paid to Joseph W. Folger, the city attorney, whose wise leadership the investigation is being made. The report says, in part: "From the evidence before us, it appears that the city government boasted of the fact that he had made \$25,000 a year out of his official position, which paid a legitimate salary of