# The Weekly Star.

**WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Prop'r.**

*WILMINGTON, N. C.*

FRIDAY, : - SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.


☞In writing to change your address, *always* give *former* direction as well as full particulars as where you wish your paper to be sent hereafter. Unless you do both changes can *not* be made.

☞Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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### SUICIDE.

Scientific men are studying the statistics of suicide. Many countries now cause records to be kept. Causes, ages, sexes, numbers, &c., are all investigated. Some nations are more prone to self-destruction than others. The French are supposed to be more given to suicide than other Continental nations. The Romans in Cæsar's time and later, held life very cheap, and taking one's quietus was contemplated without horror or regret, and often with satisfaction. Some deaths by suicide were horribly protracted, as was the case of one, name not now recalled, a full record of which has come down to us.

Some of the most trivial causes lead persons to self-destruction. A day or so since we read in a Northern exchange of a lad's death by his own hand because his mother had reproved him. We read of a German woman destroying herself and child to escape a summons by the police. A daughter of good connections and well-educated died the other day in New York city with her mother, because the latter was slightly insane and she feared the same misfortune to herself. We learn of a French girl committing suicide because her mistress had refused to allow her to skate.

It is a mistake to think that the poor are more liable to suicide than people in good circumstances. Boismont ascertained that of 4,595 cases in France 2,697 were in comfortable pecuniary circumstances. Of the whole, 1,454 were of bad or doubtful character. There are four suicides in France among the men to one among women. This is accounted for because the women attend church and the men do not. This is a good place to note the fact that in the United States the women are much more religious than the men. This is a fact. We asked a Methodist minister recently of high character and excellent sense why this was so? His answer was—"They are better than men and are more accustomed to obey—to yielding to authority." It is known that when women are bad they are apt to be very bad. The worst animal that walks is a vicious, depraved woman with an infernal temper kept warm by drink.

But let us return to the statistics. In Spain there is less self-destruction than in any other part of Europe. But the statistics are said to be unreliable. Ireland has the lowest proportion of suicides of any country. There is only one to every 50,000 of population. Italy comes next with one suicide to every 550 deaths from other causes. In Saxony dying with one's own hand seems to be a pastime. Of every 2,606 persons there is one suicide. In Denmark, on the other hand, there is but one in each 40,000 people. France and Russia, deal largely in self destruction. The deaths recorded in all Europe show that in 1882 there was one suicide to every 7,436 persons. In Massachusetts in 1877, the ratio was 98 suicides to each million of people. Rhode Island showed 124, and Connecticut 109. There are no suicide statistics ascertained in this country out of New England. It is ascertained that suicides belong much to epidemic diseases. In most countries suicides are greatest in May and June. Under fifteen more females destroy themselves than males, but after that the suicides of males very greatly predominate. It is ascertained that 104 men kill themselves to 41 women.

The means resorted to vary in order to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Women rarely hang themselves. Many jump into wells. Poison of the most excruciating kind is more generally resorted to. Men take the painless poisons, or strangle themselves. More literary females die by their own hands than males. There is said to be an increase in the proportion of suicides as the years roll by. This is the case in Western Europe. This ought not to be the case in the United States. It is not known that such is the case as the data is imperfect or there is total neglect.

### SENATOR VANCE MISREPRESENTED.

There is either a sad want of intelligence or fairness on the part of many men connected with journalism. The treatment of ex-President Davis by a portion of the Southern press is an instance. The conduct of some of the State press towards Senator Vance is another case in point. No man ever questioned his personal integrity. No man ever dared to question his devotion to the Southern cause in the war. No man ever raised a doubt as to his thorough consecration to the State of North Carolina. No man believes that he is dishonest in his political views. Zebulon B. Vance is a manly man. He has confronted the Yankees on battlefields; he has been imprisoned by the month because of his intense attachment to the cause of his people; he has met the cohorts of Radicalism in contest after contest, and in 1876, literally saved the State after other leaders had in vain essayed to snatch it from the withering clutches of Black Republicans. It may be that he will have yet to save it from the conspiracy of Red Republicanism. True to his country, true to his State, true to himself he has never done or said any thing that was not honorable, open, commendable.

And yet he has been set upon and misrepresented from time to time by men who were in their swaddling clothes when Vance was at the front being shot at by the blue coats; or languishing in prison because he loved liberty and was true to his honor and his people.

The latest specimen of injustice and misrepresentation was a special sent to the New York *Herald* by some recreant son of the State or some slandering interloper. We saw the dispatch and thought we would contradict it, but our attention was called off to other matters. It represents our tried, trusted, approved Senator as having made war upon Mr. Cleveland, and by force of circumstances has been forced to become a *quasi* supporter of the President. We copy from our able contemporary, the Asheville *Citizen*, a brief reply. The whole special is misleading. One would suppose that the Democratic party in North Carolina was so divided that it would be lost if Cleveland was renominated. One would infer that Senator Vance had proclaimed a war of resistance and had been organizing for the triumph of Radicalism in 1888 in our State.

All this is false, unjust, mean. Senator Vance, like Senators Beck, Blackburn, Eustis, Morgan, Salisbury, Maxey, Coke and others did not like the President's antagonistic attitude towards silver and his manner of first administering the Civil Service law, and other things that he did. But they did not doubt his integrity, his desire to be a wise, patriotic, just President of the whole country. Senator Vance, as was his right and duty thinking as he did, opposed in an open speech the British system of life-tenure in office that was strictly a Republican measure, of Republican inspiration. But he has never made war upon the President in a spirit of open or secret hostility. He disapproved of certain things that were done and favored the repeal of a law he thought injudicious, unsound and unrepublican. Millions of Democrats have viewed the matter just as he did.

He finds the President growing stronger month by month with his own party and with the country and because he has become wiser with experience, more decidedly Democratic, more open to the advice of political friends, and more resolute in serving the country. The Senator finds that a large majority of his own party prefer Mr. Cleveland to any one else for the high office. He waives his own personal preferences, accepts the situation, and prepares to help re elect him in the approaching conflict.

Senator Vance, and those who have thought with him, will do precisely like the Whigs did when Taylor was nominated or when Scott was nominated. The Clay men, the Webster men, and the others who had favorites, all accepted the action of the Convention as final, and "pooling their issues" and laying aside their views for the time on this or that measure, locked shields and delivered battle with a solid phalanx. What would the men who adore Cleveland and sing Io Pœans to his shrine have conscientious, unfaltering Democrats who have not been able to approve of all that the President has done to do in 1888? Do they desire them to say that they will not support him? Or are they sensible and fair enough to say, "You have a right to your choice, to your convictions, to your principles, and we are glad that you are ready to help save the country from the curse of Radicalism?"

### MR. CARLISLE AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

There is said to be a movement among certain Democratic leaders to induce Mr. Carlisle not to be a candidate for the Speakership. He has made one of the ablest and best Speakers since Henry Clay's time. The plan is to put him on the floor as the leader of the Democratic side, making him Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. A special to the Philadelphia *Record* from Washington, of the 9th, says:

"This matter was discussed with the President while Mr. Carlisle was at Oak View this week in connection with the tariff subject. Many tariff reformers think that if Mr. Carlisle can be induced to believe that his acceptance of the chairmanship of that important House committee would lead to or bring about harmony on this vexed question he would forego his personal ambition and accept. What conclusion has been reached will not be developed until much later, as a general interchange of views, both by letter and personal interviews, must first take place among the members of the incoming Congress, which will be composed of many new members."

Why not elect Mr. Carlisle Speaker? Did he not make an exceptionally able one? Surely the records of the last Congresses show that. He gave satisfaction to both parties, a very great feat. Why sacrifice him now? Must Protection have a Democratic victim? Must the opposition of Randall be placated by surrendering for slaughter our noblest member in the House? Is that what weak backed, timorous, wavering, politic Democrats are conniving at? Mr. Carlisle has the confidence, respect and admiration of the Democratic party. Let him be renominated for Speaker, unless it is plain that he can not be elected owing to Randall's treachery.

There is no difficulty in managing the Thobe contest. The Washington *Star* cites a case in point. The New York *Times* thus explains:

"It occurred in the Twenty-eighth Congress, when the seat of Mr. John H. Jones, of Virginia, who was elected Speaker, was contested by John Minor Botts. The Speaker, after election, simply asked the House to select the Committee on Elections, which it did through the Acting Speaker. There would be no trouble in Mr. Carlisle following this precedent, in which case the pains taken to galvanize the abandoned contest of Mr. Thobe with a view to embarrassing Mr. Carlisle would be entirely lost—as, indeed, they were sure to be from the start."

Speaker Jones appointed all the Committees except the one on Elections. The Washington *Star* says:

"Instead of appointing the Committee Speaker Jones called one of the Democratic members to preside, and, taking the floor, asked permission to make a personal explanation. He stated that his seat was contested by the gentleman who had run against him at the late election, and that as the Committee on Elections would have to determine the case, he was not willing to appoint that Committee. He asked the House to take the matter in its hands and elect members to constitute the Committee on Elections. After Speaker Jones had concluded his statement several motions were made, but one to the effect that the member whom Mr. Jones had called to the Chair, the then acting Speaker, be authorized to appoint the Election Committee was carried. The Committee was then appointed by the acting Speaker, and that Committee heard and determined the contest."

Warm weather we are having for middle of September. Yesterday the thermometer recorded 88. The hottest this Summer by the same thermometer in the same place was 96. It has been above 80 for days. But after all is this an unusual experience? Our private diary for the year the Conference met here shows this: All through October and November the weather was very hot—never under 80 degrees, and one day actually running up to 92 degrees. The hottest day in Wilmington last year was 91 degrees, and there were but three such.

Representative McDonald, of Minnesota, thinks his State Democratic now although it went for Blaine by 33,153 majority. He is reported in the N. Y. *Star* as saying:

"If the Democrats are wise enough to draw the tariff line sharply in their National platform, Mr. McDonald believes they can sweep Minnesota and make big gains all over the Northwest, where the agricultural interest is solid against protection. He would like to see the fight begin with the opening of the next Congress and carried right into the Presidential election."

The Anniston (Ala.) *Hot Blast* does not like our politics, but it is pleased to say:

"The Wilmington (N. C.) STAR continues to shine for all brilliantly. We do not egree with its Editor's economic theories, but bear cheerful testimony to his high culture and sincerity."

The only way to bring about reform and have right principles to prevail is to proclaim the truth and to advocate fearlessly and constantly what you hold to be the right.

### The Moonshiners.

The examination of Gilbert Devane, colored, charged with working in the illicit distillery recently discovered in Pender county, took place yesterday morning before T. M. Gardner, Esq., U. S. Commissiner. Devane had been employed by Stokes, to whom he was indebted, to haul two loads of clay, which were used in setting up the stills, but in the opinion of the commissioner, he had no guilty knowledge of the matter, and was thereupon, discharged from arrest and recognized to appear as a witness for the Government at the trial of Stokes and Taylor next November.

### Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court for this county meets next Monday. Since the last term, a great deal of business has accumulated, and the Solicitor informs us that owing to the crowded condition of the docket, Judge Meares has instructed him to inform all parties concerned that it will be taken up on Monday and pushed through with all dispatch. It is suggested that witnesses and defendants, as well as law yers be prompt in attendance.

### Brunswick Court.

The Superior Court for Brunswick adjourned for the term yesterday. Judge Connor and members of the bar of this city who were in attendance, came up from Southport in the afternoon. Three white and several colored men were convicted of larceny and sentenced to the State penitentiary for terms ranging from one to five years. One of the white men was convicted of stealing an ox which he brought to this city to sell.

— Nine and one-eighth cents per pound was paid for cotton yesterday in Wilmington. Charleston was quiet at 9 1-16c, Savannah quiet at 8 15-16c, New Orleans steady at 9 1-16.

-- For thirty days or more, last season, Wilmington paid one-eighth of a cent more for cotton than any other port south of Norfolk. And she will do as well or better this year.


White teeth, sweet breath, a fragrant mouth,
There are no charms surpassing these;
Abroad, at home, east, west, north, south,
These three prime charms are sure to please.
All those who SOZODONT apply
Will have these charms—take heed and try.

**Personal Comeliness**

is greatly enhanced by a fine set of teeth. On the other hand, nothing so detracts from the effect of pleasing features, fine eyes and a graceful figure, as yellow teeth. That popular toilet article, SOZODONT, checks their decay, and renders them as white as snow.

General SPALDING, with his GLUE, cemented North and South, never to be parted. It never cracks.


## MOONSHINERS.

**Four Alleged Illicit Distillers from Pender County Committed for Trial.**

The preliminary examination of the alleged illicit distillers captured in Pender county last week began yesterday before U. S. Commissioner T. M. Gardner. District Attorney Busbee was present, although he had sent word that he would be unable to attend. The examination took place in the U. S. Court room, over the postoffice. The prisoners, all white men, were four in number—Wylie Stokes and N. B. Taylor, the principals, and Giles Hawkins and Jacob Hines, charged with working in an unlicensed distillery. At the conclusion of the hearing the Commissioner held the accused for trial at the next term of the U. S. Court, and fixed the bond of Stokes and Taylor at $500 each; Hines $200, and Hawkins $200. The prisoners failing to furnish bail were committed to the county jail.

The witnesses against the prisoners were Wm. Carter, Lewis Pickett, O. F. Watkins, Ben Hawkins and —— McNeill. The prisoners refused to make any statement themselves. Mr. Sanders appeared as counsel for Stokes and Hines. It was said that Taylor had engaged counsel, but if so, his lawyer was not present.

Gil. Devane, a colored man, charged with working in one of the illicit distilleries, was committed to jail pending an examination, which will take place this morning before Commissioner Gardner.

The testimony of the witnesses is regarded as showing pretty conclusively that an illicit distillery was operated in Pender, near Rocky Point, by Taylor and that Stokes was probably in partnership with him. Witnesses visited the distillery when it was in operation and had seen the spirits made.

The circumstances attending the arrest of the principals has been published in the STAR. Stokes first lodged information against Taylor, and on the following day Taylor came to Wilmington and informed on Stokes. Both are regarded as desperate men, with whom it was not safe to trifle. Taylor, it is said, has served a term in the penitentiary for killing a man named Sewell who informed against him when he was running an illicit distillery in Moore co; but it was claimed that the killing was unintentional. The revenue raiders, piloted by Sewell, had seized Taylor's still and were carrying it away at night. He followed them, firing over their heads, hoping to frighten them and make them drop the still, and one of his shots struck Sewell and killed him.

Stokes is said, also, to have shot his man, some years ago. Thinking he had killed him, he went to the river bank and left his clothes, disappearing from the settlement and leading people to suppose that he had drowned himself. But as his victim recovered, in three months Stokes returned home again, and was welcomed as one risen from the dead.

### Wilmington and Augusta.

Col. Fleming Gardner, chief engineer of the Atlantic Coast Line, is spending a few days with friends in Edgefield, S. C. He is represented by a reporter of the Augusta *News* as being very hopeful of an early completion of the Manchester and Augusta branch of the Atlantic Coast Line. The contractors have been necessarily delayed from pushing the Manchester and Augusta road to Augusta, but will commence in a few days with renewed energy and push the road from Sumter to Orangeburg, thence west to Blackville and will enter Augusta from a point near the mouth of Horse Creek. The Beech Island route is rather mountainous and require too much grading. The company do not wish to be detained, but is coming to Augusta and have an independent line to Wilmington, N. C., where cotton can be shipped as easily as to nearer seaport towns. The distance from Augusta to Sumter over the Coast Line will be 119 miles, by the old route 135 miles.

### When a Note Under Seal is Barred.

The question, "When a sealed note is barred by the statute of limitations," puzzled several of our best business men recently. One of them looked the matter up and handed a solution to the reporter, with the request to publish. It is copied from "The Law in North Carolina of Notes and Drafts," and is as follows:

"The statute of limitations bars an action on a bond or note under seal for the payment of money after ten years as to the principal and three years as to the surety. If, however, payments are endorsed thereon the time must be counted from the last payment.

"The statute of limitations bars an action on a promissory note not under seal after three years as to principal and surety alike, with the same proviso as to endorsed payments, as above."

### Cotton Rules in Concord.

The Charlotte *Chronicle* prints the rules adopted by the cotton buyers of Concord to govern the purchase of cotton during the present session, which are evidently based upon the rules said to have been adopted by the New York Cotton Exchange, but which were repudiated by that body. The following are the rules adopted by the Concord buyers:

1st. From every bale of cotton bought weighing less than 400 pounds and above 350 pounds we will deduct ½ cent per pound.

2d. If a bale weighs less that 350 pounds and more than 300 pounds, we will deduct ¼ cent per pound.

3rd. A bale of cotton weighing less than 450 pounds has been declared by the Cotton Exchange unmerchantable, and we will receive it only as loose cotton.

4th. All wet or damaged cotton, upon which the buyer or seller or his agent cannot agree as to amount of water or damaged cotton in the bale, the seller shall have the right to refuse to deliver the cotton, and the buyer the right to reject it.

5th. From every bale of cotton bought the buyer will deduct 5 cents per bale for weighing and 5 cents for inspection.


**Children**

Often need some safe cathartic and tonic to avert approaching sickness, or to relieve colic, headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to childhood. Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, not unpleasant to the taste and safe to take alone or in connection with other medicine. †


### Poles and Wires.

The coast line telegraph, extending from this city northward to Hatteras, was sold some time ago by the Government by auction. It was purchased by Mr. W. J. Kirkham, of this city, who starts out to-day to gather up his purchase. The line was abandoned by the Government because of the great difficulty and expense of keeping it in repair. It extended from Wilmington to Hatteras, a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles, and cost between seventy-five and a hundred thousand dollars to build it. There are ten or fifteen miles of sub-marine cable on the line that cost $1,800. It is not likely that Mr. Kirkham will find his purchase to be a bonanza; but we hope, at least, that he will be well remunerated for the trouble and expense that will attend the removal of the wires and poles to this city.

### Respect the Game Law.

For many years good citizens desired the enactment of laws for the protection of the game birds of North Carolina which are fast disappearing from many parts of the State. The Legislature was prevailed on at length to pass such laws, and the purport of this brief article is to beseech our people to respect them. It is a violation of the law to shoot quail before the 15th of October, and that limit is never too soon, for many broods of young birds are not matured even then.

It surely ought not to be necessary to appeal to *sportsmen* to respect their laws, yet I am told it is not an uncommon thing for men calling themselves lovers of this manly sport to kill quail before the season opens. There is one way of putting a stop to this practice, and that is to enforce the full penalty of the law upon all such evil doers, and this subscriber expresses the earnest wish that any man who violates the law in the vicinity of Wilmington may be indicted and punished.

A KEEN SPORTSMAN.

### A Boy's Letter.

The following extract is from a private letter written to the editor by his little friend Henry Sharp, who is now in Vance county:

"Watermelons are scarce, but we are well supplied with apples and all sorts of vegetables. Pears and peaches have left us too. Cotton looks well, but is just in bloom. We will commence curing tobacco about Thursday. Rabbits reporting promptly. Wild turkeys and partridges are at hand. Farmers have sowed turnips and will sow oats soon. Tenants on our farm are pulling fodder now. Timothy grass looks well. Corn crop is very fine. I am longing to see the streets of Wilmington, for times are dull. The STAR is our helper, though, and we know what is going on."

Little Henry writes with pith and point, and his fine appreciation of brevity will commend him to newspaper editors. In time he will make an ideal correspondent.

### Exports Foreign.

Schooner *Matilda Brooks* was cleared yesterday for Port-an-Prince, Hayti, by Messrs. Heide & Co., with a cargo of 222,197 feet of lumber and 10,000 shingles, shipped by Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop, and valued at $2,899.16.

Nor. brig *Sigrlinn*, cleared for Antwerp, by Messrs. Heide & Co., with cargo of 1,274 casks spirits turpentine, shipped by Mrssrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., and valued at $19,000.

### Fresh Fish in Asheville.

The Asheville *Citizen* says:

Turner is receiving tri-weekly very fine fish from Charleston, reaching here on ice, and fresher than ever before; for they leave Charleston at 6 p. m. and are here by 7 a. m. the next morning. They include sheepshead, drum, large fat mullets and other varieties.

When the Carolina Central is completed to Asheville our friends can get their fresh fish from Wilmington in time for supper, on the same day that they are shipped.

### Another Chance for Business.

Work on the G. C. & N. railroad, from Monroe south, is reported as progressing rapidly. There is every reason to believe that trains will be running from Monroe to the Catawba river—a distance of twenty-five miles—by the first of next December. The road will pass through a fine cotton section. Of course Wilmington, by virtue of her position and her ability and willingness to pay better prices for the staple than competing points, should get a large portion of it. But all the same, Wilmington's merchants will have to reach out for this trade and bring it here, or not much of it will come of its own volition.

### Bank Notes.

There is a heavy demand on the banks here just now in consequence of the large amount of money required to move the cotton crop. It is expected that this demand will create a scarcity of currency, and that a large amount of gold will be paid out to supply the deficiency.

A strange and unexpected feature of the financial situation here now is the small amount of silver held by the banks. No doubt this is attributable in part to the large amount of silver change required by the planters for paying the wages of the cotton pickers.

In any event, the banks will have plenty of money of some sort to accommodate their customers.

-- Mr. W. A. French received a telegram from Mr. A. H. Neff, yesterday, announcing the death of Mrs. Neff, at Portland, Conn., Monday. Her funeral takes place at Gildersleeve Point to-morrow. Mr. Neff was in business here for many years. Mrs. Neff was a most estimable lady and had many friends and acquaintanees in Wilmington, who will regret to hear of her death, and who deeply sympathise with her afflicted husband.

### Goldsboro Notes.

A correspondent of the STAR writes

Wayne Court is in session this week, his Honor, Judge Merrimon, presiding. The criminal docket is very large, there being 144 cases on the trial docket at this term.

The farmers are bringing in cotton and selling at 8½ to 9 cents per pound.

The Gregory House has changed hands, and the present proprietors—Messrs. Hunter & Street—have made very great alterations and improvements in every particular since they assumed charge.

— The good prices paid by Wilmington merchants last season are bearing fruit. All the railroads are taxed to their utmost to furnish rolling stock and transportation facilities for the cotton, naval stores and lumber coming here.

## WASHINGTON.

**The President's Views on the Purchase of Bonds by the Government**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In regard to the purchase of bonds by the government, the President said to-day to a representative of the Associated Press. "The criticism upon the action of the Treasury Department for refusal to accept any of the offers of bonds last Wednesday it seems to me, is inconsiderately made. In the first place the offers were higher considering the lapse of time they had to run, than they had theretofore been, and did not present as favorable terms to the government. In the next place, the number offered was much less than on former occasions. These facts may well give rise to the inference that people holding bonds preferred them to money. The government wants to buy bonds to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund, and it is willing to advance interest on such bonds as are not bought, and thus supply any immediate demand there may be for money. These two movements of the Treasury Department are calculated to release a good deal of money and turn it into business channels, if required; but they are both executive acts and must be performed with due regard to the interests of the government, as one of the parties to these transactions. There is no disposition to drive a sharp bargain with the holders of bonds, but it will not do to say that there is no side to the bargain except that of the seller and holder, and that these bonds must be bought and interest advanced on such terms as their interest alone dictates. The competition offered in the sale of bonds is a just way to fix their price, and will be fairly pursued, as long as it seems to protect against an undue advantage on the part of sellers, and results in offers which upon business considerations ought to regulate their value as between private parties. The Government ought not to be expected, regardless of any public purpose, to identify itself with private business or speculation."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—In answer to inquiry to day relative to the statement made in the British House of Commons by Sir James Ferguson, to the effect that the United States Government had ordered a discontinuance of the seizure of British vessels sailing in Alaskan waters, Secretary Bayard said that his attention had already been drawn to the matter and he had read the statement with surprise. He knew nothing of the mailing of an order such as described. Vessels seized are now in custody of the Judiciary, awaiting action of the Courts, which will determine the legality of the seizure. Touching that part of the statement ascribed to the British Parliamentary Secretary, where he says that the seizures are to be discontinued while fishery negotiations are in progress, Secretary Bayard said that there was no relation or connection of any kind between the seizures in Alaskan waters and questions arising under the treaty of 1818, relative to the Canadian fisheries. Negotiations with the British Government upon the last named subject are progressing as well as can be expected. No selections have yet been made of persons to assist the United States Government in negotiations, but Secretary Bayard says he is hopeful of his ability to lay before Congress, when it assembles, a satisfactory basis of settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain respecting the fisheries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. The offerings of 4½ per cent. bonds to the Treasury to-day aggregated $5,175,900, at prices ranging from 107 98 to 110.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Acting Secretary Thompson accepted $4,199,500 of bonds offered at prices ranging from 107.98 to 108.74.

It is the present intention of the President to leave this city for Philadelphia to-morrow afternoon, about 4 o'clock. He will probably be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Bayard and Col. and Mrs Lamar. The private car of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., has been placed at the disposal of the party. Arriving at Philadelphia, they will be met by a committee and, escorted by the First City Troop, will be conducted to the Lafayette Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A letter received in this city from the son of Commodore Charles Waugh Morgan, of 1812 fame, offers the sale of the valuable and historic sword which was presented to the Commodore by the State of Virginia, in honor of his intrepidity and valor as a Lieutenant of the U. S. frigate Constitution, at the capture of the British frigates Guerricre and Java, on the 19th of August, 1812, and the 29th of December, 1813. The scabbard and handle of the sword are of gold and the blade is of the finest tempered steel. On the scabbard in bas-relief are representations of naval victories which the sword was given to commemorate. The sword has lain more than thirty years in the vault of the local bank and the son who now owns it resides in England and desires it to be sold to supply his necessities.

## NEW YORK.

**Republican Convention in Session at Saratoga—The Platform to be Adopted—Nominations for State Officers.**

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—Full delegations to the Republican Convention arrived during last night. Consultations respecting the nominations and organization continued till near midnight. Senators Evarts and Hiscock declined to be considered aspirants for the Chairmanship of the Convention, and both agreed to urge Seth Low for *pro tem.*, and Warner Miller for permanent chairman. The State Committee, after Mr. Miller acquiesced, so voted.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hiscock called upon ex-Senator Miller at his rooms at Congress Hall and a friendly interview occurred. Both expressed a desire for the Republican party's success, and pledged their best efforts thereto. Later Mr. Miller returned Mr. Hiscock's call, and then it was arranged that a conference of leading men should take place.

Messrs. Hiscock, Morton, Miller and Burleigh came together and were two hours in consultation. The general purport of the platform was considered, and the shaping of the State ticket discussed. The platform will be temperate but aggressive, arraigning the Democratic party for its short comings, and asserting the necessity of Republican restoration; declaring for protection, and that the tariff laws when changed shall be changed by their friends; approving the temperance legislation of last winter, attacking President Cleveland for faithlessness to civil service reform, and Governor Hill for his vetoes, declaring for advanced civil service reform, improvement in the tax law, cheap transportation, pure primaries and elections, and sympathising with Irish home rule.

The ticket is shaping as follows: Secretary of State, Fred D. Grant, of New York; Comptroller, Jesse Lameroux, of Saratoga; State Treasurer, James H. Carmichael, of Erie; State Engineer, Perry H. Cornell, of Tompkins.

Promptly at noon 693 delegates met in the Casino Rink, and the Convention was called to order. After prayer, Hon. Seth Low assumed the temporary chairmanship and addressed the Convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. Low's speech, the regular committees were appointed and a recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

When the Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, U. S. Senator Warner Miller was chosen permanent President. The Committee on Platform not being ready to report, another recess was taken. Upon coming together again, the Convention finding that the Committee on Resolutions was not yet ready to report, proceeded to the nomination of candidates. The ticket nominated is as follows:

Secretary of State—Fred. D. Grant.

Comptroller—Judge Jesse Lamoreux, of Saratoga.

State Treasurer—James H. Carmichael, of Erie.

Attorney General—James A. Dennison, of Fulton.

State Engineer and Surveyor—O. H. P. Cornell, of Tompkins.

A resolution was then adoptsd looking to the appointment of a colored man as an extra member of the State Committee.

—Washington *Gazette:* Mr. Snowden Waters while standing for deer one day recently killed a large bear instead. —— On Monday night about two o'clock the sheriff was notified that three of his prisoners had escaped. It was found that Moses Hunter and Noah Warren, both in for larceny, and George Blount, incarcerated the day before for burglary, had removed a plank in the floor, we presume with a crow bar, supposed to have been handed them from outside, and worked through three feet of brick and made good their escape.

## CANADA.

**Archbishop Lynch on Henry George and Dr. McGlynn — International Prison Congress.**

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 12.—Archbishop Lynch sends the following letter to Stewart Lyon:

"DEAR SIR:—In answer to your questions, I say: First, Henry George's doctrine or book has not yet been pronounced upon hp the Holy See. Second, Dr. McGlynn's ex communication was occasioned by his persistent refusal to obey the command of the Holy See, to which he promised obedience as priest and as an alumnus of the College of the Propaganda at Rome. Dr. McGlynn's case is purely ecclesiastical, not political."

TORONTO, Sept. 12.—The International Prison Congress began its regular business meeting this morning in the theatre of the Formal School. There was a large attendance of delegates and of the general public, who seemed to take a great deal of interest in the proceedings. The subject considered was "The Moral and Religious Care of the Prisoner."

Under the auspices of the Chaplain Association, Rev. Wm. Searls, of Auburn Prison, N. Y., introduced the subject and was followed by other speakers. At to-night's session the subjects were "The Identification and Registration of Habitual Criminals," and "The Warden, his Duties, Counteracting Influences, etc."

## KANSAS.

**Attempt to Wreck a Passenger Train Near Topeka.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., September 12.—An attempt was made yesterday to wreck the south-bound passenger train on the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad, at Sanford, a station six miles out of Topeka, Kansas. As the train was coming around a curve at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the engineer saw that the switch was open. He put on his brakes and reversed his engine, called to his fireman to follow him, and jumped from the cab. The engine ran into some empty cars that were standing on the side track, and while smashing them was itself completely wrecked. The baggage and mail cars were ruined and with the coaches were thrown from the track. No lives were lost, and none of the passengers were injured. Examination of the open switch showed that it had been broken and turned, with the evident intention of wrecking the train.

## THE ECLIPSE.

**Unsatisfactory Results of Observations in China.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Advices by the steamer San Pable, from China, are to the effect that at the most scientific stations whence the totality of the eclipse of the sun, August 19, could be viewed, the result was very unsatisfactory; more especially at Shirakawa, where the United States expedition, under direction of Prof. Todd, was located. Twenty minutes after the eclipse began the sun was hidden by clouds and remained hidden during the total eclipse. It was like a dark night, and the face of a man standing at a distance of three or four feet could not be seen.

## VIRGINIA.

**Reappearance of a Man Supposed to Have Been Murdered Two Years Ago.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

STAUNTON, Sept. 12.—John M. Carroll, who two years ago disappeared from Staunton has returned. At the time of his departure he was city treasurer. An examination of his papers showed that he owed the city and State between ten and fourteen thousand dollars. His property, however, realized sufficient to pay the indebtedness. Carroll was supposed by some to have been foully dealt with, and not long ago an old well was dug out in Richmond, in the expectation of recovering his remains. For the past two years he has been engaged in business somewhere in the North, and returned of his own accord.

## GEORGIA.

**A Freight Train on the Port Royal Road Thrown into the Can at Augusta—A Tax of $10,000 Imposedt Upon all Wine Rooms.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 12.—The way freight and accommodation passenger train on the Port Royal and Western Carolina R. R., which left here at 8 o'clock this morning for Spartanburg, S. C., fell into the canal shortly afterwards, in crossing the bridge. Nine freight cars were demolished and the goods dumped into the canal. The loss to the railroad company is from $15,000 to $20,000. The accident was caused by a loose wheel striking the abutment of the bridge and knocking it down. The cars fell into the canal, piling one upon another. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and there was no serious personal injury to passengers. Passengers to and from Augusta for Greenville, Laurens, Anderson and Spartanburg, will be transferred at the broken bridge. The regular passenger train had passed over only about 15 minutes before the accident occurred.

ATLANTA, Sept. 13.—Governor Gordon to-day signed the wine room bill, which imposes a tax of ten thousand dollars on all wine rooms. Under the local option law wine rooms were permitted, but this heavy tax will legislate them out of existence.

## LOUISIANA.

**New Orleans Receives a Letter from the President Regretting his Inability to Visit that City.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The following letter from President Cleveland, addressed to the Mayor of this city, was received to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8th, 1887.

*Dear Sir:* I have received the invitation kindly tendered me on behalf of the commercial, social and military organizations of New Orleans, to visit that city during my contemplated trip to the West and South. I am in receipt of like invitations from many other localities, and I have delayed action thereupon until I could determine which of them my time and positive engagements already made would permit me to accept. To my regret, I now find it necessary to send a large number of them replies similar to this. The trip is to be undertaken for the purpose of fulfilling my promises to visit St. Louis and Atlanta. The dates of these visits are fixed, and as both are included in the single trip, the intervening time between these two dates is substatially all that can be devoted to visiting other cities. It is a physical impossibility under these circumstances to accept all the kind and cordial invitations which have been tendered to me, and I have been obliged to mark out a route of travel and select as stopping places such cities as are on the way, or which for other controlling reason it seems most desirable to visit at this time. I am sorry that this precludes the possibility of my acceptance of the invitation from New Orleans, and I trust the good people of your city will not attribute my failure to comply with their wishes, so warmly and heartily expressed, to any want of appreciation of their regards, or to a lack of any desire to be their guest.

Very truly yours,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

**A Panic in Oil, but no Failures.**

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—There has been a panic in oil yesterday and to-day. Oil opened at 75c yesterday and closed at 62c to-day—a fall of 13c in two days. No failures are reported, however.


**From Mississippi—A Physician Cured.**

Mr. R. W. Walton, New Albany, Miss., writes: "Out of several gross of Hughes' Tonic sold, not a failure has been reported. The demand is daily increasing. The people here have learned that it is a certain, safe and speedy cure for chills and fever, and will have no other remedy. This statement is almost universal. A Physician here has been cured by using Hughes' Tonic after exhausting the materia medica trying to cure himself. He used only half a bottle of Hughes' Tonic. It is a pleasure to handle such a remedy. It is one of my staples."

Prepared by R. A. Robinson & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky.
Sold at retail by Druggists generally. †


## Spirits Turpentine.

— Yadkin Valley *News:* The good people of Pilot Mountain are already making preparation for the celebration of the arrival of the first railroad train at that place. —— Last Sunday some boys got into Mr. John H. Dobson's buggy at Rockford during preaching. The horse attached thereto dropped his bridle and ran away, throwing the boys out and injuring one very seriously.

— Wilkesboro *Chronicle*: Mr. W. W. Barber tells us that he is reliably informed that a construction company will soon take charge of the building of our railroad and that a thousand hands will be placed on the line moving the dirt. —— We expected it, but not of the kind that happened Tuesday eve. We thought they would have dirt enough to strike, but almost all the darkies brought over to work on the railroad struck for higher wages. They did not get them and were informed that they could leave.

— Wilkesboro *Chronicle:* There was a big baptizing last Sunday down the river about six miles from here. Ten were put under. The meeting had been in progress all the week. —— The Jefferson *News* reports Col. J. W. M. Grason, of Ashe county, as having brought into its office some fine specimens of silver ore which he had taken from a vein on his plantation near Cut Laural Gap. The vein has been traced several miles, and near it running parallel is a rich deposit of magnetic iron ore.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: Mrs. Karrer, of Wilmington, is quite sick at the residence of her sister, Madame Besson, corner Salisbury and Martin streets. —— At a joint meeting of the Sunday School and Mission Boards of the Baptist State Convention held in their office in this city yesterday, Rev. C. Durham, of Durham, was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist State Convention to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. John E. Ray, who resigned. Mr. Ray left to-day for Colorado to assume the duties of principal teacher in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

— Greensboro *Workman:* The Mt. Airy *News* speaks of the late visit of General Passenger Agent Kyle, and General Superintendent Fry, of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, to that important town, as their first visit to the town and county, and adds: They informed us that Western connection at this point was an assured fact. The Norfolk & Western will be extended to the State line. This road will be a great feeder to the C. F. & Y. V. Hillsville, Carroll county, Va., is on the route, and Carroll will vote