FRIDAY, . . . MARCH 9, 1888.

In writing to change your address, always rive 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.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft-Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post nasters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk of Specimen copies forwarded when desired

THE LEGISLATURE.

We hope the Democrats in all the counties will be careful and reflecting in nominating candidates for the Legislature. Surely it is important to select men of intelligence, information and, if possible, of legislative experience. Why send men to the Legislature who are utterly ignorant of the whole process of framing laws; who have no knowledge of parliamentary usage; who cannot draw a bill and have no real understanding of the defects of our laws and the requirements of the people, if you can do better? Retain capable men in office when they are efficient and faithful until you can work in gradually inexperienced men. Of course there must in every session be new men. Death, old age, infirmities of body and mind, and an unwillingness to serve on the part of many will always make room for the inexperienced. The point we drive at is to pick the best, safest, most capable men in the counties, when this can be done with due regard to availability.

since 1865, by reason of incompetency, unfaithfulness and other causes. There has been complaint again and again of imperfect, unwise legislation. The sure way to remedy this is to send able men, well equipped men, sober men to make the laws, whenever this can be done. North Carolina has the material. She can gather enough men of high character and good- abilities in a General Assembly to give it a name amo: g the best, and to secure the full confidence of the people. There is not much need of new laws, but what new ones are made should be good ones.

North Carolina has suffered much

The STAR believes in rotation in office - the sound old Democratic theory. But this does not mean never to re elect any man to any office. It means that the British Life Tenure is not the true system for America - that no man has a lease upon an office. The very terms of office show this. The President is elected but for four years; the Senate for six years; the Goverpor for four years and so on. If it had been intended that one man should hold office indefinitely upon good behavior, there would have been no limits fixed and the Hamiltonian idea would have prevailed. Rotation is all right, but the people should not desire to apply the principle too freely. A legislator might wisely be re-elected for several terms. When the people are careful . in selecting they can almost always secure efficiency. Rotation is excellent when it is used to get rid of Republicaus and put in honest, capable Democrats. Remember that. It is not a good thing when it forces out well qualified, safe Democrats and instals Republicans.

THE DEMOCRACY DEMANDS TA-

RIFF REFORM. We notice in the Washington correspondence of leading papers that it is understood in Washington that Randall - that model Democrat and favorite statesman(?) with a certain class of newspapers - will fight the new Tariff bill as he has fought all other Democratic efforts to reduce taxation and fulfil the oft repeated pledges of the party in National and State Conventions. The STAR has very freely given its opinion of the Pennsylvanian Republican who masquerades as a Democrat for his own selfish ends. It can have no patience with or confidence in any man who will play false and betray his party when in peril. The very first time Randall prevented Tariff reform the STAR "sized" him and denounced him for his treachery. From that day to this it has never reposed the slightest confidence in him. The man who will lie to-day will lie to-morrow. The politician who will play false once will do so twice of thrice. Randall is a traitor to his party, and he ought long ago to have been refused admittance into Democratic caucuses. His power is great simply because Democrats court him and pretend to regard him as one of them. He is a Protectionist and is always working in the interests of the Republicans, who keep him in Congress by fixing a district for | 000 more. him. He is as much of a Republis Mr. Clay always thought and said deception!

House will bitterly oppose the bill. The Washington Post thinks this enough for Randall. Without these Republican worthies indorsing the bill their heachman, Randall, cannot of course go for it. Randall opposed | isters and widows. This is most the Morrison bill of 1884. His State | commendable,

went 80,000 majority for Blame. So it is of no consequence what Penn sylvania may think of the Democratic bill to reduce the taxes.

The New York Times save: "Mr. Randall is plainly against it, and his friends and allies in the Rep party are counting on from 15 to 20 Democratic votes subject to his delivery. If the delivery were to be immediate, he could robably control the smaller, if not the arger number. It is quite clear that uness forced from their position by manifestations of public opinion the Republicans ntend to make a united partisan opposition to the bill. There has been no sign in any direction of any different policy:

The debate on the bill will be long and able. We have an abiding confidence that the Democrats in both Houses will be able to more than hold their own. We hope some really very able speeches will be made in favor of Tax reform and reduction, and that they will be thoroughly desseminated throughout the country. There will be no vote on the

bill for months to come, we may be lieve. The country expects tax reduction. New England is rapidly leaning that way. The Northwest is ripe for it. The South demands it in 1888, as it demanded it in 1876. in 1880 and in 1884. The taxes must be cut down. The War Tariff must be razeed. Let the whole country agitate for reform. The Democratic press should unite at once in pressing this very important mat ter. The Protection element will probably fight for tax retention, it being so helpful and beneficial to a free people to be oppressively taxed. But the true Democracy everywhere must pull together and cry out for reform. No man should be nominated or supported for Congress in 1888, who is not decidedly a tax reducer and a Tariff reformer and a surplus enemy. Tha s the way the STAR looks at it, and if it is not Democratic then it knows no hing of Democracy.

The New York Times, ablest o Republican papers, but a strong advocate of reform, says:

"For the first time since the war the sriff has awakened an intelligent assertion t the interests of classes other than those enefited by it. . For the first time in all that long period the men who pay and not be men who are paid are making themselves heard. This is a voice that will ultimately be listened to. If it be not listened to before, it will make itself heard at the polls in a manner that will pierc the dullest and longest ears. Just at present the opponents of the bill are scolding he Ways and Means Committee for makbe a vote-catching' bill; but that is a crit-:cism that the committee can concede to be well founded It was never anything but cund consideration for public opinion to isten to the appeals of the manufacturers of cotton ties and cotton bagging. To proteo ionist eyes it is base demagogy to listen to the just claims of the men who raise cotton and pay the extra price of 'protected is and bagging But these men have rights, they have voices, they have votes may be rank blasphemy to the protec ust fetish to consider them, but from he point of view of rational politics, and even from that of ordinary everyday equity. committee of the popular branch of the stional Legislature cannot be utterly con demaed to do so."

A FAIR PROTECTIONIST.

Now and then you will find a man , learn by experience and to openly onfess his errors of judgment. H aill not be a politician however. Mr. C. J. Nourse, a pig iron manufacmer, seems to be of the number. In 1870, he and three other brother pig fron monopolists sent a circular to certain members of Congress. We earn from the New York Times that bey protested "against any reducion in the duties on iron at that ime"-1870 - and declare that, on he contrary, the country demands protection to American industry of all kinds until we are altogether inlependent of foreign manufacturers and have taken our proper place as xporters of an excess beyond our

mports." They said that Protection would con "build up manufactories," connect mines by rail, "reduce cost of transportation," and "cheapen the cost of all American products." Afer seventeen years Mr. Nourse says that Protection "has done its work as foretold." He now looks for a reduction. He says:

"Correct errors in present tariff; put on re l'st wool, coal, lumber, iron ores; make general reduction of from 10 to 20 per ent.; take off the internal revenue tax on

bacco. Try this for two years." He evidently believes in the virue of Protection, but he knows when he has enough of it. Like a fair man he now proposes to reduce. The Times says that he is the "first proectionist we have ever come across who is logical, who perceives that if rotection is good for anything it n's a limit to its own life, and makes itself after a certain time unnecessary, and therefore oppressive."

Mr. Nourse is so honest and intelligent that his plan of reduction, the Times thinks, would cut down the War Tariff by not less than sixty

million dollars, as follows:	
Tobacco tax	880 000 no
ten per cent, on tariff.	91 000 00
VV OOI,	8 600 no
COMIT	700.00
Iron ores	800.000
Lumber	1.500,00
724-1-75 V	

If the general reduction he 20 per cent this amount would be, on the basts of the imports, for the fiscal year 1887, \$21,000,-

can as "pig-iron" Kelley, but he wears | that the Protective Tariff was a temthe Democratic colors. Shame and porary arrangement and that after industries had been fostered for a The Washington correspondent of few years they would be able to the Boston Post telegraphs that Ran stand alone. His last Tariff bill was dall and his followers will vote based upon a final average of 20 per against the Democratic bill. It is cent. The Democratic Low Tariff known that Kelley, Reed, McKinley of 1850-60, averaged about 17 per and other Republican leaders in the cent., and this country flourished under it as it never did before or

> The Northern Presbyterians are working to raise a \$1,000,000 endowment fund to provide for aged min-

A LUNATIO'S BAVINGS. Every Presidential year the Republican leaders gather fresh fuel of the most inflammable material, and after saturating it in the kerosene oil of bate, they put it under the political pot and set it to boiling. Then they send out their creatures to go over the South gathering lies and slanders, and then they put these in the outrage mill and grind away crooning a song of malice that was set to music in the infernal regions. This is Presidential year. In the Senate, Ingalls with an indecency quite unparalleled, fumes like an inmate of the lowest ward in an insane asylum, and from his foul mouth issue curses, blasphemies, and malice set on fire of hell, and all because the President of the United States is a statesman, with a patriotism that is coextensive with the whole land, and with an integrity that is without a flaw; and because the Democrats of the Federal Congress are unwilling to see the country robbed and plundered by scoundrels and demagogues and all for the lowest partisan ends.

Since 1862, the Union soldiers nave been paid \$883,240,297. Of this sum the South has no doubt paid more than \$300,000,000. In 1887, the sum paid was \$74,815,486nearly one fourth more than it took to pay the total expenditures for one year of the Buchanan Democratic Administration when the population of the country was more than 31,-

This fellow Ingalls, who "trembling through hasty rage when choler in him sweld," is a fine specimen of the Republican reformer - of the Republican statesman. Byron sized such creatures when he said:

"Pardon is for men. And not for reptiles-we have none for And no resentment; things like him must And higher beings suffer. \* \*

-The man who dies by the adder' May have the crawler crushed, but feels n I was the worm's nature; and some men are worms scul more than the living things of

The Southern people can well af ford to look on and laugh while In galls prances around the arena of the Senate making such a magnificent ass of himself. Think of a Vice President shooting his arrows tipped with poison and feathered by hate at the President of a great country and then not feel disposed to kick the fellow. But did not Blackburn reply in admirable style? It was excellent. It took off the thick hide of the Kansas viper with a skill that showed steady hand and ripe practice. It could not well have been better. Senator Blackburn is a man of brilliant parts, and he never bore himself better. But mean it was in Ingalls-what a suitable name-to spit his venom at Senator Vest when that gifted gentleman was far away

attending upon the sick. The only excuse for such a disgusting, disgraceful tirade as was indulged by Ingalls is that he is "daft." The more decent part of his party will spew him out of their mouth. What withering scorn when the eloquent Kentuckian in conclu-

"Party man as I am, partisan as I confess myself to be, I do sincerely trust that I prolonged to that day, nor my life extended to that hour, when without warrant without fact to support it, without truth at my back, I will turn deliberately, to traduce and abuse the dead, who while liv ing were honored by all honorable men '

At Rome, in Winston co., Miss., a defenceless old man named Rutledge was shot to death by a man named Bailey. This occurred in a meeting of school trustees. A dispatch from Aberdeen in the New York World "Then a general fusilade began. The

friends of Bailey took one side of the room, rallying about the trustee, and the other men, friends of the pupils, hastened to de fend themselves from a general attack. Bailey stood in a corner of the room, a revolver in each hand, and the breath was no more than out of Rutledge's body before his slayer began popping away right and left at the old man's friends. The suidenness of the killing of Rutledge had surprised the others, but they were ready for Bsiley in ten seconds Bullets flew here and there, the men dodging behind the desks to escape them, and not a few tried to defend themselves with knives. Old man Rutledge's son Ed was mortally wounded and died in a few hours. Bailey received a long gash down his back from a bowie and a pistol bullet ploughed a furrow in his side, but he was saved from certain death once by his sister jumping in between him and his enemies, when of course all firing ceased. Soon the friends of Bailey made a dash with him for the door and succeeded in getting out with a few scratches from knives, as all the ammunition in the party had been expended, and fifty bullet holes in the walls showed how erratic was the aim of the excited men.

"Bailey was hurried into the woods and escaped. It is said that neither of his wounds is serious, and that he will come back and repay some of his enemies for their work. His action in the unfortunate affair is simply astonishing to those who knew him

A leading member of the House Committee on Ways and Means discourses intelligently and plausibly on the subject of the tax on fruit. brandies and alcohol. He is reported in the New York World as saying:

"We shall not touch fruit brandies The question as to whether or not they should be taxed presents a very knotty problem. Take away the flavor of the apple from apple brandy and you have left nothing but the alcohol, which it is our purpose to tax The art of chemistry is very subtle and is fully equal to separating any mixture into its component parts. As yet we have not been able to discover a method by which we can secure the Government from imposition were the tax to be removed from fruit, brandies. There is also a consideration that the man who makes whiskey from corn and rye is as much entitled to distil it without tax as is the man who converts his fruit crop into brandy. As to alcohol, we are influenced by a desire to relieve the industries and the arts of the country of any

burden that can safely be removed. Roman Senators, Roman Temples, Ronan Gods have all engaged the world's attention, but the nineteenth century has provided the greatest Roman of them all Salvation Oil; it kills pain !

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Board of Commis The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday in regular monthly session, with Chairman H. Bagg and Commissioners Moore, Worth, Pearce and Montgomery

Treasurer Hewlett submitted his monthly report, showing balance on hand to the credit of the general fund amounting to \$17,968.50; educa-

tional fund, \$16,516.02. County Register Sampson's report shows receipts of \$13.30 for marriage

H. H. Bell was granted license to retail spirituous liquors at the corner of Fifth and Castle streets. Also W. H. Biddle, corner of Seventh and Castle streets.

Permission was granted to the Hibernian Association to build sewer to connect with the sewer pipe on the Court House property.

L. D. Cherry was appointed survevor to survey the island entered by Joseph S. Sneeden, lying east of the Sneeden hammocks and northeast of Moore's Inlet and known as Cedar Hammock. . Jurors for the April term of the Su-

perior Court were drawn as follows: First week-Walter Taft, Jos.Chadwick, Benjamin Mott, W. W. King, S. W Skinner, D. L. Gere, R. Mac-Rae, Jr., M. Schloss, Chas. E. Borden, T B. Harriss, S. M. Moody, Henry B.

Second week-Geo. B. Myers, R. J Burton, W. R. Kngsbury, G. W Bornemann, F. E. Hashagen, Theo. Schroder, C. H. Capps, J. G. W. Tienken, E. T. Mason, Samuel Farrow, R. C. Orrell, J. L. Mills.

The chairman reported the collec tion of \$5.75 from S H. Terry for twenty-three loads of swamp wood from lands of the county on Smith's creek swamp.

Pee Dee Bridge Burned.

Two spans of the bridge on the W. C. & A. Railroad, over the Pee De river, in South Carolina, were burned yesterday at 7:30 a. m. No particulars could be obtained as the cause. but the fire is supposed to have been accidental. As soon as the news was received here Captain Dunn, engineer of roadway, and Captain Divine, general superintendent, with a construction train and a large force of workmen, went to the bridge to repair the damage.

It is thought that the bridge will be repaired in two or three days, and in the meantime the railroad authorities have made arrangements to run all through trains over the Carolina Central to Hamlet, thence over the Palmetto road to Cheraw, and thence to Florence via the Cheraw & Dar-

The Pre Dee Bridge,

A large force of workmen is engaged in rebuilding the two spans of the bridge over the Pee Dee river which were burned last Monday morning. The authorities of the W., C. & A. railroad are of the opinion that the repairs will be completed and trains will cross the bridge to-morrow

The vestibule train from the North last night went via Raleigh, Hamlet and Cheraw to Florence from Weldon; a route that it said to be shorter by nineteen miles than the through

The C. F. & Y. V. Kaliroad. A proposition has been made to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to make another survey for the extension of the road to Wilmington. The line proposed will run nearer to the Cape Fear and cross Black river below the mouth of Moore's creek. It is understood that the railroad company have the matter under advisement. President Gray writes Mr J. H. Currie that the surveying corps will be at work in a few days and as soon as the line is located grading

will be commenced. Foreign Exports Yesterday. Schooner Dione cleared for Tampico, Mexico, with 173,525 feet lumber, valued at \$2,651; shipped by Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop.

German barque Hong-Kong cleared for Elsinore for orders, with 3,590 barrels of rosin, valued at \$3,625; shipped by Messrs. Paterson, Downing &

Schooner Addie Jordan cleared for Mayaguez, P. R., with 236,036 feet of lumber, valued at \$3,678; shipped by Mr. Edward Kidder's Son.

Seacoast Railroad.

The work on this road is now being pushed forward rapidly and satisfactorily. The two deep gullies on Fanning street have been filled in, and all of the streets to be traversed by the road, with the exception of a small part of Tenth, are graded. More overseers have been obtained and the contractors are hiring hands every day, and it is understood that a large number will put on to-day. A part of the force are grading Tenth street while others are working on what is known as the "Martin road," about a half mile from the city. The trestle across the sound at Wrightsville is being built, and the iron for the track has been ordered from Philadelphia. The Steamer Guif Stream.

The Clyde Line steamer Gulf Stream, Captain Ingram, met with an accident yesterday that will probably delay her departure for New York two or three days. The steamer had completed her cargo and was ready to sail, when in moving out from the wharf her propeller came in contact, with a timber raft, breaking off two of the blades and injuring another blade. The steamer will be detained here until the necessary repairs are made, which it is thought will not take longer than

Released. Mr. J. L. Weigman, who was arrested and committed to jail last Saturday on the charge of forgery alleged to have been committed in Richmond, Va., was released yesterday, on the receipt by Mayor Fowler of a letter from the Chief of Police of Richmond, as follows: OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, ?

RICHMOND, VA., March 6. Hon. Jno. J. Fowler, Mayor Wilmington, N. C.: DEAR SIR-We cannot find the wit-

nesses necessary to convict Weigman -so says our Commonwealth Attorney, Col. Sam'l Witt. Will you please release him and oblige, Yours, very respectfully,

JNO. POE, JR., Chief of Pelice.

WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Reduction Rill - Randall's Tariff Measures The Democratic Congressional Com

By Telegraph to the Morning Star Washington, March 5 .- The Internal Revenue reduction bill has been completed by the Democratic members of the Com mittee on Ways and Means, and is now being printed. It will be laid before the ull committee to-morrow. Mr. Randall's tariff bill is nearing com-

pletion, and will be made public in a day The joint Democratic Congression Executive Committee to-day organized by the unanimous election of Senator Kenns. of West Virginis, as chairman; Hon. Phil.

B. Thompson, of Kentucky, as secretary, and J. L. Norris, of the District of Columbia, as treasurer. The feeling displayed was one of confidence. WASHINGTON, March 5 -In the Senate

to-day, Mr. Hawley called attention to a executive document No. 71, being a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting an abstract statement of the militia force of the United States. Mr. Hawley said he had received the communication from the War Department, saying that errors contained n the printed document rendered it almost valueless for reference, and that the errors were not contained in the copy sent from the Department. He (Hawley) asked that the document be reprinted. It was so or-

WASHINGTON, March 6 - The President o-day nominated Jobes C. Street, of Alanama, to be receiver of public moneys at

The total reduction in revenue made by the bill presented to the Ways and Means Committee to-day is about twenty-five millions, made up of twenty million on tooacco, and five million on various special taxes removed. The presentation of the bill was a signal for a vigorous onelaught by the Republican members upon their Democratic colleagues. They roundly denounced the majority for their conduct in the preparation of this and the tariff bill, and their indignation was beightened when the proposition was put and carried, despite their objection, to consolidate in one neasure the tariff and revenue bills. Mr. Reed demanded to know upon what precedent or by what authority the Democratic members of the committee had departed from the usual plan of considering the President's message, by sections in full committee, and adopted the scheme of preparing the bill alleged to be based upon its recommendations, without afforcing the minority opportunity to discuss in detail the proposed changes that might involve enormous loss and irretrievable damage to Mr. Kelly joined with Mr. Reed in a

vigorous protest against the methods by the majority. Finally, Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring that the committee had acted fully within its powers in the preparation and consideration of bills upon recommendations contained in the President's nessage, and the suggestions carried by various measures introduced in the House and referred to the committee. This resolution was adopted by a strict party wore, all of the members being present and vo ting except Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania. It was then suggested by the Republicans, in view of the apparent determination of the majority to begin immediately formal consideration of the bill, that manufacturers and producers whose interests might be affected by the bill should be afforded an opportunity to address the committee upon the subject. This proposition did not seem to meet with favor at the hands of the majority, and some of the Democratic members took the ground that any needful information might be supplied to the committee by means of printed briefs or Mr Reed, however, characargumen's terized such proceeding as humbuggery and declared that no information of value could be imparted by printed screeds, as had been abundantly shown in the past. He appealed to the committee to allow proper consideration of the bill, and not to cut off information easily obtainable, which would enable members to act intelligently and without destroying vast interests. Otherwise, the minority would be obliged to go through the details of the bill on their own eccount and with very inadequate means of acquiring knowledge of the probabl effect of the proposed changes in the tariff

The session of the committee lasted about an hour and three-quarters, and finally, without formally disposing of the question of hearings, the committee adourned until to-morrow morning, when it the understanding that consideration of the bill by sections will begin. Through an error made in the compilation of the revenue bill as sent to-day, both sections 11 and 14 appear to offer independent substi tutes for section 3255 of the Revised Statutes As a matter of fact, it was the committee's intention to consolidate the two substitutes in one section.

CHARLESTON.

Enthusiastic Reception to Prominent Members of the Irish National

CHARLESTON, March 5 .- Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Eswarde and Secretary Sut on, of the Irish National League of Amerca, spoke here to-night and were given an enthusiastic reception. H bernian Hall was packed from rostrum to door, representatives of every class in the community willing to do honor to Ireland's advocates The address of Mr. Esmonde was a plain

and practical statement of the needs of Ireland at the present hour, and a scathing denunciation of the ministerial policy of the British government. The address was enthusiastically applauded. After the speaking Messrs. Esmonde and Sutton were entertained at a dinner in the Charles ton Hotel.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Six Lives Loss by the Burning of a Newspaper Building in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, March 7.- The new office of the Evening Union was burned out bout 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the plaze was attended with the most sickening horror ever witnessed in this city, six of the employes meeting a terrible death; most of them jumping from the fifth story and being crushed into a shapeless mass below. Six others were badly injured

The fire was first discovered in the mail

ng room, and clouds of smoke were pour-

ing out of the lower story windows before the fifty souls on the upper floor were aware of their danger. The flames shot up an old elevator in rear, cutting off escape by the stairway, and most of the employ who escaped found their way to the ground by way of the roof in rear. Some were cut off in the composing room, and there is till a terrible suspense, as several fell back into the flames. Employes who rushed into the editorial room were cut off from escape in the rear, and had to face the horrible alternative of burning to death or umping to the sidewalk below. The Fire Department responded promptly. A ladder was put up to the fourth story and the sight of rescue so near seemed to madden the suffering group at two windows who dropped in succession to the sidewalk be-Six fell in this way-some of them forced off and some madly leaping, and the crowd groaned and turned their heads away as they whirled through the air.

The dead are as foliows: Henry I. ing room, burned to death; Miss G. Thompson, proof reader, Mrs Frederick E. Far ley, of the editorial department, fell from the window and were killed Mr Lawson, of Quebec, jumped and was killed; W. E. of Boston, fell to the a did Mr. Brown, a compositor.

The Consequences of Neglect. Neglect of the teeth not only leads to their decay, but according to the testimony of physicians causes them to infect the food and produces dyspepsis. This undesirable result is prevented by SOZODONT, the renowned preservative and beautifler, a purely botanic preparation, which can be relied upon to render the tecth white if they are not hopelessly decayed, and remove corrosive impurities from their surfaces and cavities. Use no other dentifrice but SOZODONT. It is pure, effective and fragrant.

-The measure, as a whole, is in no sense a radical departure from the policy of protection. The tariff will still be protective. In it, however, an attempt is made to reduce taxation, which is unnecessarily high, and to give the consumer a better show for the worth of his money.-Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dem.

COTTON FUTURES.

The New York Market Excited- hree Fallures-Large Operators Said to be

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, March 5 -Geo. T. Dixon No. 2 Stone street, M. V. King and J. H. Garrison, all cotton brokers, failed today. Dealings in the cotton market were excited all day. In the first hour the market dropped twenty points, and after a rally a further decline of ten points occurred. The failure of the three brokers were announced before the close and several large operators are said to be embarrassed. Prices at the close, are thirty to thirty-five points below the closing prices The transactions are very large, eing four times those of an average day's trading | NEW YORK, March 5 .- To-day was a

nemorable day in the history of the New

York Cotton Exchange. The day's sales-

441,000 bales-were the largest ever re-

corded in one day, and three times during the day notices of the suspension of well-to-do members were posted on bulletins. The market opened unsettled for futures and from six to ten points below Saturday's prices. After the opening sales of 29,000 bales, the market became excited and prices broke rapidly. A panicky feeling became general and the market fell way ten to twenty points below opening prices. Since last Friday quotations had then declined fifty-one points, and as a result everybody was anxious to unload. Not a oull could be found on the floor, and suddealy converted bear brokers became terri-Somehow or other, however, prices worked up a peg or so, but immediately fell off when the first failure of the day was announced. The loss exceeded previous gain, and when the market closed quotations were at the lowest notch the day and almost thirty points pelow Saturday's closing quotations.
The suspensions announced during the day were those of Wm. V. King, No. 128 Pearl street; J. H. Garrison, No. 8 Old Slip; and George T. Dixon, Nos. 2 and 4 Stone street. King told a reporter that his suspension was only temporary, and that liabilities were about \$20,000. He added that his failure was very unexpected, and was due to heavy customers' failure to respond to his margin calls King has been in business since 1872, is a captain in the 22d Regiment, and is something of a social lion. Garrison's failure is likewise attributed to customers' inability or unwil ingness to promptly increase his margins. From an excellent authority on the Exchange floor it was learned that both Garrison and King have been operating very extensively for a certain big Southern country operator. It is stated on some authority that when the revulsion came on the announcement that the supposedly small crop was in reality very large, the Southern operator failed to send remittances to cover his contracts. Garrison says he cannot state the amount of his liabilities, but he thinks they are covered by his assets He has been in business since 1880, and exects to soon get on his feet and resume. Dixon's failure was a general surprise. Dixon is Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Exchange, and was look ed upon as a wealthy broker. The amount of his liabilities could not be learned, but it is believed, like Garrison's, to be smaller than that of King. John H. Inman, said to be the largest dealer in the country, was on the Exchange floor the greater part of the day, but declined being interviewed. Brothers, successors to the old East India Company, who control most of the export trade, had a representative on the floor during the excitement, but he, too, refused to talk.

Various theories as to the cause of the excitement were advanced, and generally Some held that the Mills tariff bill, which places substitutes for cotton on the free list, was responsible. Others thought that the recent publications, which placed the present and prospective stock at low figure, and thereby considerably affected the market, had suddenly been proven erroneous. As a matter of fact, it recently appeared that the stock was greatly in excess of all expectations.

FOREIGN. be Manchester Markets-The British

Navy-Affairs in France. By Cable to the Morning Star. MANCHESTER, March 7 - The Guardian

says: Tuesday's business was unusually Prices were occasionally irregular. The prevailing tone was steady. for the most part were not inclined to press sales. Eastern trade was not very much hampered by the recent fall in exchange and the difficulty in raising prices in India and the far East to compensate. Orders for minor foreign markets are not plentiful. Buying for Italy has ceased, owing to the enforcement of a general tariff on March 1 and trade with the United States is tempo rarily checked in consequence of the possi ble reduction of import duties. Weakness in cotton Monday probably encouraged buyers to hold off. There has been small inquiry for export yarns, but sales have been scanty, since merchants are not prepared to purchase even moderately, except at ungettable lower rates. The cloth departments are quiet. There has been only small amount of buying, and but little inquiry; India and China staples are, in nost cases, sufficiently well under contrac to prevent the necessity of making conces sions. Printing cloths are dull, and com mon makes are offered more freely. There is more active business in the home trade houses in fancy and white goods. Cloths and Mexicans and other heavy goods are quiet with slow demand

Paris, March 7 -The Chamber of De outies to-day adopted a proposal of the Minister of War to create five Inspectors General. The appeal of M. Wilson from the sen

tence of the court which condemned him to two years' imprisonment and to pay fine of 3 000 francs and to be deprived of his civil righte for five years, will be heard on the 19th inst

Paris, March 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Floquet complained that the speeches were too long, and de clared that the government would decline ill responsibility if the Budget was not adopted by the end of the month. The esimates for the Department of Agriculture were passed immediately. In the discus sion on estimates for public worship the government asked for a sum equal to that granted last year, and the first clause of he estimates was thereupon adopted-333

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Validity of County Bonds Issued in Aid of Railroads-Another Life In surance Fraud Exposed in Charleson-Death of Hon. C. G. Memminger. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CHARLESTON, March 7.—There has been to judicial decision in this State affecting he validity of county bonds issued in air of railroads. The only decision on the subject was that of Judge Norton, some weeks since, declaring unconstitutional because of defective title an act authorizing the issue of bonds by townships to projected J. H. Bond, Mrs. Julia Bond, J. O.

Bond, Dr. L. M. Shafer, and his son E. I. Shafer, with others, were arrested here today upon the charge of defrauding the upreme Council of Royal Templars of Temperance out of \$20,000, by feigning the leath of John O. Bond, who is really alive. Mrs Bond and John O. Bond were discharged from custody upon swearing that their names on all of the papers are forgeries Dr. Shafer and son, J. A. Robinso and J. A. Robinson, Jr., were also arrested on the charge of defrauding the same organization out of \$20,000, by certifying to the death of the fictitious John R. Lyman. | from which is not now required Dr. Shafer and son and John H. Bond were committed to jail in default of bail. The Robinsons are out on bail in both cases. Dr. James P. Bond and Thomas Bond, who figured in the Dudley case, are also indicted. The conspiracy is one of the most remarkable ever known in this State. Gustav Frank, a Pinkerton agent,

is working up the cases.

Hon. C. G Memminger, the first Senator of the Confederate States from South Carolina, died here to-night. Two miles north of Rowesville, to-day, the South-bound train on the South Carona Railway ran over and killed, in sight of his mother, a little son of John T. Robin-

The Democratic State Committee of Alabama met yesterday and fixed Montgemery as the place and May 9th as the day for the State Convention

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Pasadena, Cal., at 8 o'clock this morning. Brick buildings were shaken, but no damage was done.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Democratic Majority of the Ways and Means Committee

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, March 6-The Demoratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to the full

Committee the Internal Revenue bill, ext of which as follows: Section 1. That on and after the 1st day of July, 1888, all taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff, all special taxes upon manufacturers of and dealers in said articles, and all taxes upon wholesale and retail dealers in leaf to bacco, be and are hereby repealed; provided that there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of tax on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured snuff, held by manufacturers or dealers on said 1st day of July, if a claim therefor shall be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue prior to the 1st day of September, 1888, and not otherwise. No claim shall be allowed and no drawback shall be paid for an amount less than five dollars. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations, and t prescribe and furnish such blanks and

forms, as may be necessary to carry this section into effect. Section 2. That on and after the 1st day of July, 1888, manufacturers of cigars shall each pay a special tax of three dollars annually, and dealers in tobacco shall each pay a special tax of one dollar annually. Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale cigars, cheroots or cigarettes, shall on and after the 1st day of May, 1888, be regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and the payment of any other special tax shall not relieve any person who sells cigars, cheroots or cigarettes from the payment of this tax; provided that no manufacturer of cigars, cheroots or cigarettes shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in tobacco as above defined, for selling his own products at the place of manufacture. Section 3. That the sum of \$20,000,

so much thereof as may be necessary, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the alteration of dies, plates and stamps, for furnishing blanks and forms, and for such other expenses as shall be incident to the collection of the special taxes at the reduced rates provided in the act. Section 4. That section 3,361 of the Re-

vised Statutes of the United States, and all laws and parts of laws which impose restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco, be

and are hereby repealed. Section 5. That whenever in any statute, denouncing any violation of the internal revenue laws as a felony, crime or misdeneanor there is prescribed in such statute minimum punishment less than which ninimum no fine, penalty, imprisonment or punishment is authorized to be imposed ipon such minimum punishment, is hereby abolished and the court or judge in every such case shall have discretion to impose any fine, penalty, imprisonment, or punshment, not exceeding the limit authorized by such statute, whether such fine, penalty imprisonment or punishment be less of greater than said minimum so prescribed. Section 6. That no warrant in any case under the internal revenue laws shall be issued upon affidavit, making charges upon information and belief, unless such affidawit is made by a collector or deputy of internal revenue, or by revenue agents, and with the exception atoresaid no warrant shall be issued except upon a sworn complaint, setting forth each constituting offence and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant, and the United States shall not be liable to pay any fees to marshals, clerks, commissioners, or other officers for any warrant issued or arrest made in prosecutions under the internal revenue laws, unless there be conviction and the prosecution has been approved either before or after such arrest, by the attorney of the United States for the district where the offence is alleged to have been committed, or unless the prosecution was commenced by information or indict-

Section 7. That whenever a warrant shall be issued by the commissioner or judicial officer having jurisdiction for the arrest of any person charged with criminal offense, such warrant, accompanied by the fildavit on which the same was issued, hall be returnable before some judicial ofcer, named in section 1010 of the Revised Statutes, residing in the county of arrest, or, if there be no such judicial officer in that county, before some judicial officer residing in another county nearest to the place of arrest; and the judicial officer be fore whom the warrant is made returnable, as herein provided, shall have exclusive authority to make preliminary examination of every person arrested as aforesaid, and to discharge him, admit him to bail, or commit him to prison, as the case may require; provided, that this section shall not apply

to the Indian Territory. Section 8. That the Circuit Courts of he United States and the District Courts and Judges thereof of existing Circuit Courts held and the District Courts of Territories are authorized to appoint, in different parts of the several districts in which said Courts are held, as many discreet persons, to be Commissioners of Circuit Courts as may be deemed necessary; and said Courts and Judges shall have authority to remove at pleasure any Commissioner here tofore or hereafter appointed in said dis-

Section 9. That the Commissioner o Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may compromise any civil or criminal case, and may reduce or remit any fine, penalty, forfeiture or assessment under the internal

Section 10. That section 3,176 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 3,176. The collector or any deputy collector in any district shall enter into and upon the premises, if it be necessary, of any person therein who has taxable property, and who refuses or neglects to render any return or list required, or who renders false or fraudulent return or list, and make, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from evidence decided by an examination of the collector, and on his own view and information, such list or return, according to the form prescribed, of the objects liable to the tax, owned or under the care or management of such person; and the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue shall assess the tax thereon, including the amount of any due for special tax, and a penalty of twenty-five per centum; and he may add to such tax a the rate of ten per centum per annum thereon from and after the date when such tax shall be collected, at the same time and in the same manner as the tax, and the list on the return so made and subscribed by such collector or deputy collector, shall be purposes.

Section 11. That section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out all after said number, and substituting therefor the following: "And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may exempt distillers of brandy, made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes or other fruits, from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem evident to do so.'

Section 12. That the provisions of the act entitled "An act relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish frauds connected with the same," approved March 31, 1879, be extended and made applicable to brandy distilled from apples or peaches or from any other fruit, the brandy distilled ter shall not be required to be deposited in a distillery warehouse; previded, that each of the warehouses established under said act, or which may hereafter be established, shall be in charge either of a storekeeper, or storekeeper and gauger, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Section 13. That section 3332 of the Revised Statutes and the supplement thereto, shall be amended to read: "When judg-ment of forfeiture in any case of seizure is recovered against any distillery used or fit for use in the production of distilled spirita, because no bond has been given, or against any distillery used or fit for use in the production of spirits, having a registered producing capacity of less than one hundred and fifty gallons per day, every still, doubler, worm, worm-tub, mash-tub and fermenting tub therein shall be sold, as in case of other forfeited property, without being mutilated or destroyed; and in case of seizure of still, doubler, worm, worm-tub, fermenting tub, mash-tub, or other distilling apparatus of any kind whatsoever, for any offense involving the forfeiture of same, it shall be the duty of the seizing officer to re- may desire to attend.

to a place of safe storager eized shall be sold as but without being mutilat Section 14. That section vised Statutes of the amended by striking out al number, and substituting owing: "The Secretary may exempt all distilleries than twenty-five bushels of from the operations of the this title, relating to the spirits, except as to the which said tax shall then ected on the capacity of i said distilleries shall then ated without the store seepers and gaugers; and of Internal Revenue, w of said Secretary, shall warehouses in which he m deposited the product of said distilleries, to him, and in which any any such distillery may duct, which, when so de subject to all laws and bonds, tax, removals and o warehouses. The Commisnal Revenue, with the Secretary of the Treasur authorized and directed to and regulations as may carry out the provisions provided that such regul dopted as will require the

move the same from the pin

ufactured shall be subject of the tax according to law Section 15. That whenever made to appear to the U or Judge having jurisdicit health or life of soned for any offence fail or elsewhere, for a period of or less, is endangered by close consaid Court or Judge is hereby author make such order and provision for fort and well-being of the person prisoned, as shall be deemed res

Section 16. That all clauses of a 3244 of the Revised Statutes, at laws amendatory thereof, and er laws which impose any taxes upon the manufacturen stills, retail dealers in liquors, and dealers in malt liquors, are hereby Section 17. That this act shall forced from and after July 1st. all laws and parts of laws in confli with are hereby repealed. Note.—Sectionr 11 and 14 were design to be combined in one section and probably be made so by amendment by

Spirits Turpenting

the bill is reported to the House

-- Newton Enterprise: Car of logs are constantly passing down Western road. They are shipped Morganton, Glen Alpine and others on the Western road. They go dig Europe. Several English compa doing a big business in this line. - Fayetteville Journal: Well from Capt. R. H. Tomlinson : boat, the steamer Cape Fear, will (7) duced rates to parties wishing Mr. Pearson's meetings in Wilm the charge for a round trip ticket be

fare, or \$3. Persons carrying visions can purcase tickets for \$1.5 -- Maxton Union: We regn learn of the death of Mrs. Mattie at Guif. N. C. - Mr. T Ivey several months has had control liance Department in the Rebesonia resigned, and his mantle falls upon Mr. J. S. Humpbrey. Tree Alliance. - We are majority for subscription to the C V. and W., O & E. C. week. We feel sure that it is a wise and we now hope to see our Wilmin brethren spreading themselves in the of public improvements, manufact

- Raleigh News-Observer: note that Mr. James T. Murphy, of Carolina, has been promoted from c to class 3, Third Auditor's Office. sury Department, Washington. -Mary A. Grady, of this county, has proceedings for divorce, with the c Wake Superior Court, against Eugen Grady under circumstances of the mes gravated and revolting character, story of Grady's cruelty, related by Grady, to both herself and her b child is almost beyond human con Grady now has the child in his po From all accounts he is an offend

whom the vengeance of the law show let fall without mercy. - Raleigh Visitor: The sition to build a road which will be also in effect, a direct Air Line from Charl to Weldon, has not only been the sub of most favorable discussion, but se now to be an event destined to be fully complished in the near future. -Baptist Board of Missions and Sud Schools will begin the publication to city on the 15th inst., of a monthly 2 umn journal to be entitled the Gospel ! ald. It will represent State Foreign, Home Missions, Sunday Schools, portage, &c. The Corresponding Sec ry Rev. C. Durham, will be the editor Rev. W. L. Wright and Rev. A. G.

Manaway, associate editors. Five t sand copies will be issued from thes The subscription price will be 50 cents - Lumberton Robesonian: thanks are due Senator Ransom fors full of garden seed. They went like cakes as soon as it was found out that had them. — Col Rowland left Monday night for Washington City. son is somewhat better. We hope th may recover. The Colonel' health, w glad to say, is fully restored. learn that the committee appointed by Presbytery to organize a Presbyte church at the McCaskill Graveyard Rockfish, in Cumberland county, will on Saturday the 17th inst., for that pose. - We regret to learn that Thomas L. Hussey, of Bine Springs ship, had his barn burnt some time sgo, gether with all his corn, fodder and al other forage. No insurance. Mr. Hi estimates his loss in corn alone at four dred bushels. - The meetings w

have been in the Baptist church for

past weeks, closed last Sunday night direct result of this meeting five - Raleigh Recorder: Rev. W Hopkins baptized 19 persons into the lowship of the Statesville church, on ruary 19th. — R.v. R. R. Acre Petersburg. Va., has been assisting W. Wildman in a series of meeting Greenville. — The Second Baptistch of Durham has extended a pasteral cal Rev. C. C. Newton. - The Method and Baptists have recently held a serie union meetings of great power at Clyde. Haywood county, which resulted professions. It is supposed that the tist church will have about 50 addit - Rev. T. J. Taylor, of Warren writing to the Baptist Courier, refer Rev. J. H. Hardaway, the paster at ford, as "one of the best preachers! State," and to Prof. F. P. Hobgood, I cipal of the Female College at Oxford one of the biggest-hearted and has Baptist laymon in the State." C. L. Dowell, of Williamston, Rev. Dowell, of Hamilton, Rev. R. B Co. of Columbia, and Rev. J. F. Love, of tego, are doing a splendid work for the

nomination in their section. Patient, ing and faithful, they are capable of m

ing friends for themselves and their

- Charlotte Chronicle : Mr. good citizen of Charlotte, died quite sidenly at his home in this city last Saturd evening from Bright's disease of the neys. - The construction train of Georgia, Carolina & Northern road is running out five miles from Monroe. expected that the track laying will be ished to the Catawba river, which miles distant, in a short time, Charlotte Light Infantry, composed of ored troops, met last night. The first nual election of officers was held with following result: Prof. Chas L. S. Taylor, Captain; E. W. Butler, First tenant, J. C. Cunningham, Second tenant; Thad. C. Tate, Secretary and Its byterian church have a supply of pricards especially for the benefit of drummers The card has a blank spect be filled in by the name of the drums invited, and is a request for his attend at the service to be held at that chi and further explains that a committee churchmen will call at the hotel at the po per hour and escort such of the visitors