She knows not yet of care or woe; She only lives to bud and blow-My foolish Lady Jacqueminot. My Lady's cheek's less soft and red, My Lady's bowed her weary head,

And why? She's nigh A heart that once was light as snow. But hearts and flowers die, you know. When broken, Ludy Jacqueminot.

—Independent.

"I see in visions the warm-lighted hall, The living and the dead I see again. And but my chair is empty; 'mid them all 'lis I that seem the dead; they all remain Immortal, changeless creatures of the

Well nigh I doubt which world is real

Of sense or epirit, to the truly sane; In this abstraction it were light to deem Myself the figment of some stronger dream They are the real things, and I the ghost That glide unhindered through the solid

Vainly for recognition seek from chair to And strive to speak, and am but futile air, As truly most of us are little more."

> TILDEN'S PLATFORM. 1874.

"REVENUE REFORM; Federal taxation for REVENUE ONLY! no government partnership with Protected Monopolists."--Platform when a

candidate for Governor. 1876. "WE DENOUNCE the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as A MONSTER PIECE OF INJUSTICE, INE-QUALITY AND FALSE PRETENSES. It yields a dwindling and not a yearly rising revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few;

it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American lahor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas: it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury; obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue" -Platform when a candidate for the Presidency.

Things She Never will Acknowledg Phila. Times.

There are a round doze that you can never get a lady to plead guilty of be she old or young: That she laces tight. That her shoes are too small.

That she is tired at a ball. That she uses anything but powthat it takes her very long to

dress. That she has kept you waiting. That she blushed when you men-

tioned a particular gentleman's That she says what she doesn't

mean. That she is fond of scandal. That she ever flirted. That she ever kept a secret, That she is -in love. Supreme Court. Raleigh News-Observer.

Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and disposed of the following appeals from the Eighth Dis-The argument in Grubbs vs. Lookabill was resumed by W. H. Bailey

for defendant, and concluded. Bank vs. Waddell, from Iredell; argued by D. M. Furches for plaintiff, and M. L. McCorkle (by brief), and B. F. Long for defendant. Perry vs. Perry, from Stanly; argued by Batchelor & Devereux for

plaintiff; no counsel contra.

For Whom and on What we Shall Vote Raleigh News-Observer.

On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November the people of North Carolina will vote for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; State Executive Officers; three Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; Representatives in Congress; County officers, except Clerks of the Superior Courts; Constables; and on an amendment to the Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to five. There are to be seven ballot-boxes, into which ballots will be deposited as follows: 1. Eleven Electors of President and Vice President.

2. Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. 3. Associate Justice Supreme

Court-to fill vacancy caused by death, and two Associate Justices Supreme Court to fill original vacan-4. Representative in the 51st Con-

gress, in each of the nine Congressional districts. 5. Register of deeds, coroner, treas-

urer, surveyor and sheriff, in each county. 6. Constable, in each township. 7. Amendment to the constitution

relative to the Supreme Court. The judicial ticket will distinguish between the candidate to fill the unexpired term of the late Associate Justice Ashe and the two candidates to be commissioned Associate Justices only in the event of the ratification by the people of the amendment to be voted on at this election. The chairmen of the State committees of the two political parties will agree upon the formula for this dis-

Digest of Supreme Court Decisions.

Raleigh News-Observer. Peck vs. Manning.
The defendant being sheriff had an execution in favor of plaintiff against W. E. Davis & Co., and had levied the same on certain property, which, being claimed by a bank under a bill of sale, he surrendered to it and did not sell. This suit was on the question of the ownership

of the property.

Held, That it was compent for the plaintiff in this action to enquire into the nature of the transaction between the bank and Davis & Co., and to show that the bill of sale, though absolute on its face, was a mere security and void as to plaintiff. Held, It was competent to show !

that Davis & Co. had continuous possession of the property and listed it for taxation, and that the bank did not, and for this purpose the tax returns were admissible.

Held, That it was competent to show that the bank had notified Davis & Co. that interest was due and that Davis & Co. had paid interest on the debt secured by the bill of sale.

Mace vs. Commissioners. Held, That since the passage of the statute forbidding courts to restrain the collection of taxes by injunction, injunctive relief cannot be had except in cases where the taxes are levied for illegal and unlawful purpose, and in these cases the facts must be stated in sufficient detail to show in what the unlawful purpose consists.

Held, That the mere fact that the constitutional limitation is exceeded is not sufficient to show an unlawful

Matthews vs. Shell. The same as above. Foundry Co. vs. Howland and

Durham Works. Held, That a suit is not removable to the Circuit Court of the United States, of which that court could not have original cognizance.

Held, That where there are two defendants, one a citizen of this State and the other a non-resident, and they both seek a removal, the suit cannot be removed, if the controversy is such as to require the presence of both for its proper adjudication.

Russell vs. Koonce. Held, That the duty of clerks of the Superior Court in respect to appeals is ministerial merely, and appellants have the right to have a transcript of the record sent to the Supreme Court when he may direct, and in the absence of special instructions the clerk will transmit it

in ordinary course. Held, That where a clerk of the Superior Court neglects or refuses to send up a transcript of the record, a certiorari will on application be granted commanding him forthwith to transmit one.

Smith vs. R. & D. R. R. Co. Held, The facts being ascertained the questions of negligence and of contributory negligence are questions of law.

Held, That the question for the jury is whether the damage was occasioned entirely by the negligence of the defendant or whether the plaintiff himself so far contributed by his own want of common care and caution that but for the want of ordinary care on his part the misfortune would not have happened.

Held, That if the act of the plaintiff is directly connected, so as to be concurrent with, that of the defendant, then his negligence is proximate and will bar his recovery.

Held, That when a passenger is sitting on the arm of a seat in a car to which an engine and freight cars be reduced by a reduction of taxaare to be attached, and it being known that in coupling them there is much more of a shock and bumping reduction of the tax on liquors he held to and jolting than in coupling passenger cars, and the shock incident to coupling did throw the passenger from his seat and caused injury; there was contributory negligence. Strange vs. Manning.

Held, That although a complaint be not orderly and precise, yet if in substance and effect it alleges with sufficient intelligence a cause of action against all the defendants, it is sufficient; and if plaintiff could not the tariff. That he considered to be a false have recovered by reason of the de- pretense. England was free trade, while fect in the pleading all he asked for, yet he should be allowed to proceed and recover all that he could under his pleading.

Ousley vs. Neal. Held, That while chapter 401, acts 1885, providing that in applications for injunction to enjoin trespass on land, "it shall not be necessary to allege insolvency when the trespass complained of is continuous or is the cutting of timber trees," relieves the plaintiff from the necessity of alleging insolvency. It does not limit the power of the court to make such orders as will protect the rights of the parties pending the litigation. A bond may be required by the defendants or a receiver appointed to pro-

tect the rights of the parties. Rose vs. Baker. Held, That where in supplemen tary proceedings a receiver has been appointed and an order made for the surrender of property to him, any subsequent transfer of property is

void and nugatory. Held, Where in such case a surren der is made by the defendant in execution to the maker of notes secured by mortgage, the receiver should proceed to sell the mortgaged premises to pay said notes.

Held, That the attempted transfer being void, any overplus arising from the collection of the notes may properly be paid to the defendant as a part of the personal property ex-

Held, That the Supreme Court, on appeal can take notice only of what appears in the record.

Held, An exception by the appellee without appeal cannot be heard. Held, Where there are two defendants and one of them appeals from so much of the judgment as was in favor of the other defendant, notice of the appeal and the statement of the case should be served on the defendant in whose fayor that part of the of Pittsburg manufacturers. Still another judgment was rendered.

Held, That a motion to dismiss an appeal for non-compliance with the requirements of the statute cannot be made under the rules after a hearing on the merits has begun.

State vs. Johnson. Held, That where an indictment alleges rape with force and arms, in a single count, the force must be

Held, That while the age of the child need not be stated if the offence be with force; yet, if with her consent, the girl must be alleged to

be within the age of ten years. Held, That a conviction on a general indictment alleging force cannot be sustained if only the statutory offence on a child with her consent be

proved. HUGHES TONIC CERTAIN REMEDT FOR Chills and Fever.

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Frice per bottle, \$1. 6 Bottles, \$5. For Sale by Druggists and General Merchants. mh 23 W26t nrm toip FIFTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

The Tariff Question Discussed in Each House-Large Number of Bills of a Local Character Passed in the Senate. [By Tolegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 29,-On motion of Mr. Edmunds it was ordered that (to-mor-raw being Good Friday), when the Senate adjourn to day it be to meet on Saturday. Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar, was the following: Senate bill for a public building at Norfolk, Va., (\$250,000.)

Mr. Berry addressed the Senate on the subject of the President's angual message.

spoke of the universal interest

awakened by the bold and fearless manner

in which the system of Federal taxation

was discussed in that message, and said that the time could not much longer be delayed when some change must be made in that system. When fairly canvassed and understood, its injustice would, he believed, necessitate a change Taxation should be for revenue purposes only. The present system was utterly indefensible. It was fundamentally wrong in principle, and doubly wrong in its details. As to the proposition of the protectionist to repeal taxes on whiskey, beer and tobacco, he expressed himself as entirely opposed to it. Taxes could be collected on these articles with less injury to the people than on any articles consumed by the human family and so long as it was necessary to collect taxes for the use of the Government it was utterly indefensible to say that they should he removed from whiskey and beer. Under the system of protection the foreign trade of the country had been ruined, so

that now the American flag could rarelly be seen in foreign ports; labor had been arrayed against capital; strikes had been encouraged; and a species of government paternalism established which threatened to destroy the very frame work of American institutions and to build up a consolidated government He spoke of the ways and means bill as moderate, conservative, and favored an income tax on all incomes over \$3,000, so as to produce enough to pay all pensions. The Sepate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar only those being taken up to which there was no cb-

The total number of bills passed is 61 nearly all of a local character, and only wo of interest in the South. These were bills appropriating \$30,000 for the completion of a monument to Mary, mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., and to authorize the construction of bridges over the Saint Mary's, Satilla, Little Satilla and Crooked rivers in Georgia and Florida. Adjourned to Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Oats, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to or own-ing lands within the United States

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation

Mr Nelson, of Minnesots, took advantage of theigeneral debate to speak upon the tariff It was not honest, he said, to call men who favored tariff reduction from free traders. Men who opped all forms of tariff reduction were not the only friends of American labor, nor were they the only guardians of American enterprise. The question of protection or free trade was not fairly involved in the problem Congress had to solve. The question was whether the surplus should be got rid of by extravaant expenditures or whether taxes shoul be reduced. The great body of the people were agreed that the surplus should tion. The next question presented was whether that reduction should be applied to the tariff or internal revenue taxes. A be out of the question, and as to the tobacco tax, while there was greater diversity of opinion, he thought there was no serious clamor for its removal. Tariff taxes might properly be divided into two beads-revenue taxes, like that on tea and coffee, and protective taxes, like that on commodities not foreign to our own country. only so high a duty should be laid as would fairly cover the difference in cost of production here and abroad. That is what he termed low tariff. Any rate above that was high tariff. It had been the fashion to ascribe the higher wages of this country to

Austria, Germany, Italy and France were protection, and yet wages in England were much higher than upon the Continent. The main cause for the lower wages of Europe was to be found in the density of population and greater supply of labor. He sent-to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter received by him from Charles A. Pilisbury, of Minnesota, who, he stated, was a prominent Republican, warmly commerding his conrec in Congress upon the tariff question, and deciaring that 90 per cent. of the Democrats and 75 per cent. of

the Republicans of Minnesota agreed with him in his views. The reading of the letter was applauded on the Democratic side. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Nelson said that when the great West is filled up and we begin to approximate Europe in population, then our labor would fail to get better wages under the protective system. He read from the Consular reports to show the bad effects attributed to the protective tariff in Austria When labor found nothing to do and manufacturers found no market, the patient was beyond the reach of tariff remedies. He referred to the bill introduced by bimself placing sugar, manilla, hemp, jute, and coal and sisal grass on the free list. and said that taking

sugar, all in all, every dollar's worth used in this country paid 82 cents in taxes. Hemp, jute, sisal grass, manilla and twines had paid \$63,000,000 in taxes during the last fiscal year, on imports of \$98 000,000; an average ad valorem duty of 64 78 per cent. Did not these figures speak for themselves? He read a letter from a prom incut farmer in his section saying that binding twine cost 161 cents per pound, which smounted to two cen's per bushel on wheat, and that some relief should be afforded. Mr. Wade, of Missouri, interrupted the

speaker to declare that he tought his twine at 11 cents per pound.

Continuing, Mr. Nelson sent to the desk and had read extracts from Minnesota newspapers and private letters to himself,

favoring tariff revision. The reading was received with great applause on the Democratic side. One of hese letters was from a lumber manufacturer, who thanked him (Nelson) for including lumber in the free list of his bill, and adding that except be feared it would embarrass the measure, he would be glad to see wool included also. Another cor-respondent begs relief from the high tax on window-glass, saying that it equals the cost of glass at Antwerp, and that the country had been long enough at the mercy man writes that "Nelson's bill is good enough as far as it-goes, but for God's sake amend it by putting wool on the free list."
He adjures Nelson "not to be frightened
by the bleating of sheep; they need no more protection than hogs and hens." Mr. Nelson next quoted the Western Republican platforms, declaring in favor of a reduction in the tariff at an early day,

and added, amid the laughter; and applause of Democrats-"and now, my friends, is the appointed time." Continuing, he said that even as stiff : protectionist as Senator Sherman had been forced, at the meeting of the Home Market Club at Boston, to admit the necessity of tariff revision, and declare in favor of the admission, free of duty, of such raw materisls and articles as did not compete with domestic products. In the face of these platform pledges and these admissions, in the face of the great and growing surplus taken from the people, and used by certain banks without consideration therefor, it made him sick at heart to think that there were leading men on his side of the cham-ber who, at this juncture, could not think of any other field for tax reduction than on whiskey and tobacco. Surely these were not the things on which the poor laboring man kept his family. Would it not be better to give them cheaper clothes and food and shelter? He would put free sugar, free salt and free lumber against free whis-

key and free tobacco, and so would the great mass of the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Mr. Funston, of Kansas, attempted to put some questions to Mr. Nelson, but the latter remarked that the gentleman could have the floor to himself, and took his seat, not replying to Mr. Funston's challenge as to why he did not put wheat on the free list list.
The Committee then rose, and the House

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- Senate not in

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, the Senate amendments were non-concurred in to the House bill authorizing he President to arrange a conference for the purpose of encouraging reciprocal com-mercial relations between the United States and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America and the Empire of Brazil.

Mr. Russell, of Mass., asked consent to report from the Committee on Foreign Af-fairs, for immediate consideration, the joint resolution appropriating \$25,000 to enable the United States to participate in the International Exhibition, to be held at Barcelons, Spain, in April, 1889. Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, objected, but subsequently withdrew his objection, and

he joint resolution was passed.

The Speaker stated that under the special order the pending business was the con-aderation of the House bill granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum to Mary S. Locan. and the Senate bill increasing to \$2,000 a year the pension of Appolin A. Blair, widow of Gen. Frank Blair. The discussion of these bills occupied the remainder of the day's session. At its conclusion the Logan bill was passed by a vote of yess 154, nays 95, and the Blair bill was passed by a vote of yeas 148, nays 91.

The House then, at 4 15 o'clock, took a recess till 7.30, the evening session to be

devoted to private pension bills

In the course of the debate on Mrs. Logan's and Mrs. Blair's pension bills, Mr.
Tarsney, of Michigan, said he was aware that it was not a popular thing to oppose a pension bill brought into the House by one of the committees. It had been said, in and out of this ball, that the party to which he belonged was opposed to granting pensions of all kinds. He could demonstrate to the House and country that the Democrats had quite as much interest in the general Welare of the ex-soldiers of the late war as the Republicans had. In order to do this, he quoted statistics showing the numper of members of the Democratic party who entered the Federal army in the various States. The Demperatic administration that treated ex-soldiers more fairly and liberally than any administration since the close of the war. The 49th Congress had passed more private pension bills than had any other Congress. Mr Laird, of Nebraska-How many did

your President veto? Mr. Tareney-More than any of your Presidents ever did, and I thank God he did so, because it has demonstrated to the American people that no mistake was made when Grover Cleveland was called to the Executive Chair [Applause on the Democratic side] It demonstrates the fact that the country has at the helm a man so careful, prudent and critic zing, that he examines bills for himself, approves those that are just and proper, and disapproves those that are not. Mr. Tarsney contended that the Hancock peusion bill could not be cited as a precedent for the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Logan. Hancock was a soldier when he died; Logan was not It was about time to call a halt when Congress was asked to pay a pension to a widow of a United

States Senator, Mr. Taulbo, of Kentucky, opposed the bills as being class legislation, and as discriminating against widows of general officers, who were killed during the war.
Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that he would vote for both bills, not only on account of the distinguished services of the deceased, but on the broader ground of sound public policy.

Mr. Springer said that the services of such men as Logan and Blair were beyond measurement of dollars and cents. People owed to them and their wives and children a debt of gratitude which could never be discharged. The pending bills but in a feeble way offered the nation's tribute to the memory of departed heroes. Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, and Mr. Manderlin, of Minnesota, briefly favored the

Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, said that he would as soon think of deserting Logan's cause here to-day, as he would have thought of deserting Logan's cause upon the field of battle. Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, announced himself as opposed to this character of legislation, which proposed to establish class dis-tinction; and Mr. Walker, of Missouri, opposed the measures on the same ground. Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, opposed the

bills as un American and unjust to other

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, said there were widows of other brave and gallant officers who received a pension of only \$50 a month; and he saw no reason why the widows of Logan and Blair should be taken out of that class and their pensions raised, when the average income of the people of Missouri who would pay a portion of it was less than half that sum Mr. Matson, of Indians, said that the passage of these bills meant the immediate establishment of an aristocratic class in this country. If they should become laws, it would not be one year until all of the widows of General officers would ask to be pensioned at the same sum.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 31 -Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr Daniel, to make inauguration day a legal holiday in the District of Co-

The House joint resolution, accepting the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the International Exposition in Paris, from May to October, 1889, was taken up and passed with amendments. The amendments increase the limit of expenditure for the Commissioner General from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and for the nine sub Commissioners from \$1,200 to \$1,500, and increase the appropriation from \$200,-

For a celebration at the National Capitol, in the Spring of 1889, in honor of the Centennial of the Constitution of the United States.

The total number of bills passed to-day was 184 A large majority of them were pension cases, one of them being for an increase; of the pension for the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812. In all cases of House bills with amendments committees of conference were appointed. Mr. Evarts, from the Library Commit-

tee, reported a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase from Miss Virginia Lewis Taylor of a sword of Washington. The bill was placed on the calendar. (Miss Taylor is described in the bill as a direct de scendant of General Lewis, to whom the sword was devised; and the sword as being worn by Washington on the occasion o his resigning his commission at Annapolis and at his public reception while Presi After a brief session for Executive busi-

ness, the Senate at 5 85 adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up bills reported by the Committee on Private Land Claims. Several private land measures were passed, and then the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to establish the United States Land Court, and to provide for the judicial settlement of private land claims in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. It proposes to settle the title to thirteen and a half million acres of land in the territories named. Pending discussion the committee rose Mr. Blanchard, from the Committee or

Rivers and Harbors, reported the river and harbor appropriation bill, and it was refer-red to the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

THE RALEIGH BOODLERS White and Cross in Custody at To-

ronto. TORONTO, March 81.—Samuel C. White and C. E. Cross, the absconding officials of the State National Back of Raleigh, N. C., were brought before the police magistrate this morning and remanded un-til Monday, to await the arrrival of wit-

nesses and papers from Raleigh. Washington, March 31.—District Attorney Busbee and Chief of Police Heartt, of Raleigh, N. C., passed through Washington to-day on their way to Toronto, Canada, after the defaulting officers of the State National Bank of Raleigh: and, while here had a short conference with Comptroller Trenholm in regard to the

affairs of that bank. affairs of that bank.

Cross and White registered at the hotel in Toronto as C. A. Waltham and S. C. Muir, of New Orleans. When arrested and taken to police headquarters, their overcoats were ripped open, and in two hours all the money was counted and checked in the presence of the prisoners and sealed and locked up. In White's overcoat and chamois undershirt \$15,255 were found and in Cross' overcoat \$9,459. in all found, and in Cross' overcoat \$9,459; in all \$24,714.

BRUNSWICK DEMOCRATS. ounty Connvention - Delegates Ap-

pointed to the State and Congres-

ional Conventions - Resolutions, The Democratic voters of Brunswick county met in Convention at G. M. McKeithan's Store on Saturday, March 31, 1888,

The meeting was called to order by George H. Bellamy, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Brunswick county.
On motion, Dr. W. G. Curtis was elected permanent Chairman, and Nixon Ottoway was requested to act as Secretary.
On motion of George H. Bellamy.

the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be hereby authorized to appoint the proper number of delegates to the State and District Congressional Conventions. The following were appointed dele-

To the State Convention—F M Moore, J D McRae, D B McNeill, G H Bellamy, James Reilly, W G Curtis, G M McKeithan, E G Goodman, W Henry, C C Morse, Noah William.

Congressional—G H Bellamy, J D McRae, S J Stanly, W E Alderman, J B Mercer, S W Maltsby, Thomas C Lewis, W A Ruarke, A V Goodman, David Ward, Jabez Frink, John H Mints, M W Hilburn, B F Gore, J J Hawes, D B McNeill, Edmund Edwards, J J Piggott, Jessie Lancaster, N Bennett. On motion the chairman and sec-

etary were added to the list of delegates to both conventions. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. James D. MacRae, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of this

Convention that the white people of Brunswick have suffered long enough from local Radical misrule, and we believe that by proper organization, and with a strong and aggressive lea-der at the head of the State ticket that our county can be redeemed, and ts affairs entrusted to proper hands. Resolved, That we recognize in Lt. Gov. Charles M. Stedman, of New Hanover county, the man for the hour and the occasion, and in the name of every white man, white woman, and white child, in the county of Brunswick, we pledge to the State Convention that if he be nominated that the county of Brunswick will argely increase her Democratic vote. Resolved, That the delegates to the

State Convention, from the county of Brunswick, are hereby instructed to east the entire vote of this county for Lt. Gov. Charles M. Stedman for the nomination for Governor so long as here shall be any prospect of securng his nominations. Upon motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be sent to the Review,

STAR, and Messenger, for publication. On motion, the Convention adiourned sine die. W. G. CURTIS. NIXON OTTOWAY, Sec'y.

NEW YORK dentity of the Young Woman who

Committed Suicide. By Telegraph to the Morning Star NEW YORK, March 31 .- M. W. Raphae Broadway broker, called at the coroner' office to-day and said that he was a relal tive by marriage of Miss Buel. who coumitted suicide on yesterday at No. 49 West 24th street. He said she was 88 years old, and was born in Mobile, Ala., where the received a convent education. She was always nervous, and of an excitable temperament, which at times bordered on insanity. Her father, Platt Buel, was at one time Mobile's leading merchant. She had several sisters who were Protestants, but she joined the Catholic church. Gen. Sherman was an uncle of Miss Buel by marriage. She secured an appointment in the Treasury Department, and remained there a number of years. After this her mind failed, and she was sent to an asylum at Tusca oosa Ala, from which she was soon afterward discharged cured. She came to this city to become a teacher, and has resided succesively at the Woman's Home, the House of the Good Shepherd, and the German Home for Ludies. Raphael will bury her in Woodlawn Cemetery.

POLITICAL POINTS.

- As might have been expected, the New York Sun comes gallantly to the rescue of Gen. Badeau. Next to defeating Mr. Cleveland the Sun's dearest wish is to disparage the Grant family. - Omaha

-- Mr. Samuel J. Randall is reported as saying that his tariff bill is intended to carry out Democratic pledges to the country. When did the Democrats pledge themselves to encourage trusts and monopolies?-Savannah News, Dem. -- It is the fashion of shallow

writers to call the friends of commercial freedom "dreamers." The dreamers are hose who desire to cripple individual enterprise, to wall in the country in which they live, and who try to tax themselves and restrict themselves into a state of Chinese exclusiveness and Chinese prosper ity .- Phil. Record, Dem.

According to new regulations all coastthe New York quarantine April 1st. This will continue until April 9th, when vessels from all ports to the south of Chesapeake Bay will alone be required to call at quarantine.



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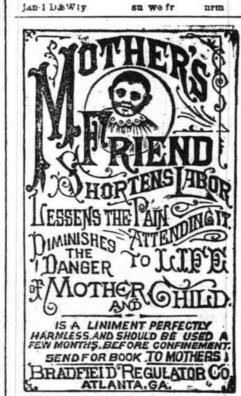
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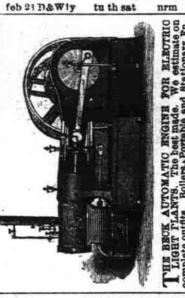
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