The Weekly Star.

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

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 27, 1888.

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FALSE THEORIES AND STATEMENTS.

For quiet, unadulterated, unvarnished, cool, deliberate, positive, sublime effrontery commend us to one of your regular Protection organs. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has high merit in that line. It refers "to Mr. Mills's scheme of *robbery*." Think of it. The Democratic bill proposes to reduce the burdens of taxation, and to stop in some measure the great excessive drain upon the people, by which $155,000,000 are piled up annually in the Treasury over and above all legitimate demands, and this is called "robbery." The Democratic bill proposes to stop "robbing" the people for the sole benefit of the Monopolists or Money Kings, and this is "robbery" in the eyes of a regulation organ of Monopoly.

The Supreme Court of the United States, composed entirely of Republicans with the one exception of Judge Fields, declared that a Tariff levied for any purpose other than *revenue* was "robbery," and was, therefore, unconstitutional.

But in the eyes of a Tariff tooter it is "a scheme of robbery" to cut down taxes, stop the surplus, and to approach the requirements of a constitutional Tariff.

The people ought by this time to know which party is on the side of honest and fair and equitable government. They ought to know that the Republican party is the friend of the Money-Devil and not of the oppressed and burdened.

The attempt to befool and befog the laboring people with the specious cry that a High Tariff is meant for them ought to deceive no man not a born idiot. There are some facts too plain to be misunderstood. The STAR has repeated them again and again. What are they? We answer:

First, that Free Trade England pays much higher wages than any Protection European country.

Second, that the lowest wages paid in Europe are in those countries having the Highest Protection.

Third, that the most flourishing period in American history was during the Low Tariff period. This we have shown again and again from official figures that are not to be disputed.

It is doubtful if you consider the purchasing power of a dollar, if wages are really higher in the United States than in England. The real cause of any advantage this country may have, is not in the Protection system, but in the fact that it is a vast country with unlimited lands open to all settlers.

The Philadelphia *Record* has a timely article warning the workingmen against the deceptive lies of Protection. We copy a few sentences. It says:

"Nor can they explain, in accordance with their theories, the phenomenon of wages in the flouring colonies of Australia, where the earnings of labor are much higher than in most portions of this country, and where the protective duties are extremely low. Nevertheless, our tariff mongers insist that by some occult process this indirect method of taxation keeps up the wages of labor in the United States, though the theory utterly fails to work anywhere else on the face of the globe.

"So far from maintaining the wages of labor, there is no lack of proof that the tariff has just the opposite effect—of depressing wages and lessening the means of employment. The outer wall which the tariff has drawn around the country by taxing crude materials has shut the products of its manufacturing industry and skill out of the markets of the world. Within the inner tariff wall which the 'Trusts' have reared American workingmen are put at the mercy of Monopoly for their supplies of the necessaries of living. By the former process of taxing raw materials of labor the cost of production is enhanced to such a degree that the foreign market for the surplus is cut off, while the home consumption is discouraged. Production soon outstripts demand, and as inevitable results the wages of labor are depressed and the opportunities of employment diminished. Manufacturers may form 'Trusts' to check supply or may close their mills and factories for awhile, but the discharged workingmen, whose capital is their daily labor, must suffer the loss of their earnings, if not, indeed, starve."

WHAT FARMERS NEED AND DEMOCRATS PROPOSE.

If the Democrats could have their way, the present War Tariff, so monstrous, and unfair, and unequal in its provisions, would be so razeed and readjusted that henceforth the *farmers* would find all protection tha they need. They specially require protection *against* Monopoly and Trusts and Plutocracy. The Money Devil is striking all around and about, in Congress and out of Congress. He is the arch enemy of the people, and the great persuader for Monoply. He corrupts members of the Congress, subsidizes the press, humbugs the toilers, makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The Money Devil will do to watch.

What the farmers need and should demand are cheaper clothing, cheaper blankets, cheaper agricultural implements, cheaper crockery, cheaper cotton-ties, cheaper window-glass, cheaper kitchen utensils, cheaper furniture, carpets, sewing machines, clocks, spoons, knives and forks, chains, tools, horse shoes, locks, shoes, salt, drugs, dyestuffs, and scores of other articles that under the present War Tariff are most heavily taxed. The Democrats would bring down the tax on all these articles, and hundreds of others, if the Republicans did not stand right in the way to prevent it. Mark that, for it is true as words of Holy Writ.

All workingmen are just as much interested in this question of tax-lifting, of tariff reduction, as are the farmers. They must buy, and therefore, if they can save twenty or twenty-five cents in the dollar by Tariff reduction they are *making* just that much. They need the aid of the Democratic party—the only party that is really on the side of the people. All Republican legislation is on the side of the rich and prosperous—on the side of Monopoly and the Money Kings. The country needs cheaper raw materials in order that American manufacturers shall be able to compete with foreign manufacturers and find abroad markets for their surplus products. The Baltimore *Sun* is precisely right when it says:

"Cheaper raw materials will stimulate all branches of production for which we have natural advantages, so that labor will be in greater demand than now, and wages as high or higher. In a word, the new tariff means greater plenty for all those who have trouble to make ends meet."

There is protection of a few articles in the present Tariff for the farmer, but it does not amount to much as the articles are just those that the United States can defy the world in raising—wheat, flour, oats and corn. But the Democrats do not propose to touch the duty of 20 cents a bushel on wheat, 20 per cent. ad valorem on flour, and 10 cents a bushel on corn and oats.

1872—1888.

Will the Burrows crowd in the House tell the people why a great High Tariff is so very necessary in 1888, when the Republican party thought it high time to cut it down in 1872—sixteen years ago? As we have got farther and farther off from the war period how is it that a higher and higher Tariff is needed, according to the wisdom of the Kelleys and Burrowses of the House? The New York *Times*—ablest Republican paper in America—says this:

"The Springfield *Republican* calls attention to the tariff reduction bill of 1872, passed by a Republican Congress, when Gen Grant was President and Mr. Blaine was Speaker of the House. It points out that the need and the demand for such a bill were much less than they are now—for much of the reduction then made was afterward restored—and says that the present refusal to consider the question fairly is such a 'striking illustration of stupid, partisan blindness to the signs of the times' that it would be hard to find one more striking in the whole recent history of the Democratic party."

If there was anything of honesty or wisdom in the Republican party in 1872, there is nothing of those ingredients to be found in the men now representing it in the Federal Congress. It was not a lovely party in 1872. Now it is a whited sepulchre—filled with rottenness and dead men's bones. The great men of the party—the men who gave it life, character, force—are all gone: Lincoln, Sumner, Morton, Conkling, Davis and a score or two others. Now it is made up of political shysters, tricksters and plunderers—men of the Blaine, Sherman, Foraker sort.

The Democrats intend to scatter the needed economic literature. The people should read and inform themselves as to the great burdens and inequalities of an unjust, unconstitutional War Tariff. The Washington special to the *World* says:

"The demand for Mr. Mills's speech on opening the tariff debate and for his report on the Ways and Means bill is something unprecedented. Nothing like it has ever been known before. Already orders have been received for 153,000 copies of the speech and 300,000 copies of the report. Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania will distribute 25 000 of the speeches, and Representative Mahoney, of New York, 30 000, while a dozen members have ordered 5,000 and over. The speech costs $4 66 per thousand to members of Congress."

The Committee would do well to print 200,000 copies of Senator Vance's able articles contributed to the Baltimore *Sun*. They are thoughtful and forceful.

Democratic Senators received an unfavorable impression from the fact that Minister Phelps, who is a candidate for Chief Justice, paid a visit to the Senate, the body that is to confirm or reject. A Washington special to the Charleston *News and Courier* says:

"The Democratic Senators, as a rule, greeted him only in the most formal manner, and, judging from the remarks made by several of them, he failed to create a favorable impression. They did not hesitate to say that his visit to the Senate was for the purpose of making friends on the Democratic side in case he should receive the coveted nomination."

Queen Victoria and Emperor Joseph, of Austria, met at Innsbruck, and this causes the N. Y. *World* to say that "it is memorable for the fact that no British sovereign has ever set foot on Austrian territory since the old Crusading days when King Richard Cœur de Lion was imprisoned by Duke Leopold of Austria and the Emperor of Germany until discovered by his faithful troubadour Blondel."

We are reading an historical work by Prof. R. W. Dabney, of University of Indiana, and when we have finished it will offer an opinion as to its merits. He is the son of the author of that capital Southern novel, "Don Miff."

Cable is trying to stir up the negroes to blood shed. In Boston he lectured to them and said:

"Right there is the mark of a United States minie ball. I got it trying to help perpetuate your slavery. If I could risk my life trying to perpetuate slavery, what can you not risk, except honor, to establish your liberties?"

Died, on Monday, April 23d, in Brooklyn, Long Island, Mrs Mary I. Kingsbury, widow of the late Gen. Charles P. Kingsbury, U. S. Army. She was a native of Fayetteville, N. C. In her maidenhood, when Miss MacMillan, she was beautiful, and in her declining years a most attractive, refined, cultivated, devoutly religious woman of God. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her age was about 69. This writer has known her intimately for nearly forty years, and was deeply attached to her. She was ripe for Heaven, but the heart must suffer in the sundered tie, but blessed be the name of the Lord.

Prayer Meeting on a Train.

A lady passenger on the incoming Carolina Central train yesterday reports a novel and interesting scene which occurred in one of the coaches a short while after the departure of the train from Charlotte.

A number of delegates returning from the Y. M. C. A. Convention, which closed Sunday night, were aboard, and after singing several of the "Gospel Hymns," one of the number, recently converted during Mr. Pearson's meeting in Wilmington, read a chapter in the Bible, related how wild and wicked he had been, and how Mr. Pearson's sermon on the "Prodigal Son" so fitted his case that it was the means of his conversion. This was followed by three consecutive prayers, and it was an unusual and impressive sight to see men bowed at their seats and kneeling in the aisle of a railway train, while voices rose above the clatter of wheels, invoking God's blessing Another song was followed by a few remarks from another one of the gentlemen, and special requests for prayer were remembered in three prayers which were then offered. Altogether, an hour and a half was spent in devotional exercises, and all who heard and saw were impressed with the power and beauty of the Christian religion.

The Wreck on the Beach.

The beach for five or six miles in the neighborhood of the wrecked Austrian brig *Va* is said to be strewn with logwood and pieces of the vessel. The more valuable portions of the cargo have been gathered up and will be lightered to Wrightsville, and brought up to the city by wagon. The Custom House authorities are getting the goods together for this purpose, the arrangements being in charge of Deputy Collector Cronly.

The spices and coffee are damaged by salt water. One or two puncheons of rum were broken in getting them ashore, and lots of good old Jamaica, it is said, escaped into the woods, giving a strong West Indian flavor to all the surroundings.

A New Railroad.

Mr. George A. Ramsay, one of Pender's most enterprising citizens, has perfected arrangements to build a railroad from Burgaw, on the Wilmington & Weldon road, to Jacksonville, in Onslow county. The road is an assured fact and will be built this summer, we are told. Although only twenty-eight miles in length its completion will tend to the development of a large section of the most fertile and valuable farming lands in the State, which for want of means of transportation and lack of communication with business centres are now lying idle and unproductive.

In connection with this railroad enterprise a Land and Improvement Company has been formed, for the purpose of opening up the country to settlement and affording inducements for a desirable class of immigrants. Truck farming is one of the industries that the road is expected to promote, and which it is believed the country is admirably adapted to, early fruits and vegetables maturing here almost as soon as the crops of the truckers in the neighborhood of Savannah, Ga., with the advantage of being in easy reach of the Northern markets.

The Drummers' License Tax.

A case that excited considerable interest was tried in Justice Mills Court, involving the constitutionality of the tax on drummers and peddlers. B. F. Wilson, representing a manufacturing concern in Columbus, Ga., was engaged in taking orders for suits of men's clothing, exhibiting samples of goods from which selections were made, and was arrested on the charge of peddling without license; section 23 of the Laws of 1887 requiring the payment of a license tax of twenty-five dollars in each county. Mr. Marsden Bellamy appeared as counsel for Wilson, while Mr. H. A. Bagg, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, was present in behalf of the county. After hearing argument, the Justice decided to order the prisoner discharged, on the ground that the U. S. Supreme Court has decided the State law imposing the license tax to be unconstitutional.

Pender Democrats.

The Democratic Convention of Pender county met yesterday at Burgaw. A special dispatch from that place says that the delegates to the State and District Conventions were instructed to vote for Maj. C. M. Stedman for Governor and Maj. C. W. McClammy for Congressman—"first, last and all the time."

Delegates appointed to the State Convention are Mr. Geo. A. Ramsay, Dr. Ennett, Dr. Geo. Lucas, Mr. Bruce Williams, Mr. Jas. Colvin, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Mr. T. J. Armstrong Mr. Gibson James, Mr. J. R. Bannerman, Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr., and Mr. J. T. Foy.

Southern Vegetables.

Strawberries are quoted in New York at from 30 to 40 cents per quart for fair and prime, and 20 to 30 cents for fair to good. Green peas sell readily at from $1.50 to $2.00 per crate. Cabbages, $3.00 to $3.50 per barrel. Asparagus $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen bunches, according to quality.

Said handsome Tom to smiling Nell,
"Where did you find that mystic spell
That hovers 'round your every smile,
And would my throbbing heart beguile."
Quoth laughing Nell, "You silly boy,
In SOZODONT,—the cream of joy."

The Fair Daughters of Fashion

prefer SOZODONT to every other article for the teeth, because nothing renders those ornaments of the mouth so spotless, or imparts such an agreeable odor to the breath. Moreover, experience proves the article to be perfectly wholesome, which cannot be said of all dentifrices.

"SPAULDING'S GLUE" mends everything.

STREET RAILWAY

To be Built Without Delay—Work to Begin Next Week.

The organization of the Wilmington Street Railway Company was perfected yesterday, when a meeting of the stockholders was held and the following gentlemen were elected directors, viz: Messrs. Charles M. Stedman, J. D. Bellamy, Jr., R. R. Bellamy, J. Wright Stedman and T. B. Harriss.

The Board of Directors then elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—J. D. Bellamy, Jr.

Vice President—Chas M. Stedman.

Superintendent—J. Wright Stedman.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Boatwright.

The work of building the road will be commenced about the first of next week, and it is confidently expected will be completed by the 15th of June next. All the iron rails, cross-ties and cars have been ordered. The equipment will consist of thirty-two horses and eight cars—four open and four closed—and the length of the road will be four miles. The track will be laid on Front, Market and Castle streets, and on Fourth street into Brooklyn, with a spur-line to Oakdale Cemetery. Connection will be made both with the steamers to Carolina Beach and the Seacoast railroad. The track will be laid with 30-32 pound Johnson steel rails, with steel curves, switches, turnouts, chain and tie-plates—what is known as the "Johnson steel-girder rail system"—affording the slightest impediment to public travel of any rail known. It will be laid by a competent superintendent—an expert furnished by the Johnson Steel Rail Co., of Johnston, Pa.—and will be so built as to admit at any time of being changed from horse to electrical or other motive power.

One cause for congratulation in connection with the building of this street railway is the fact that it is emphatically a home enterprise, owned and controlled solely by a few public spirited and energetic citizens, who are determined that the road shall be built.

The capital stock of the company is $50,000, the par value of shares being one hundred dollars each.

The Late Col. D. K. McRae.

After the adjournment of the Superior Court last Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the Bar was called. Judge Shepherd presided, with Mr. M. Bellamy secretary. Mr. Thos. W. Strange stated that the object of the meeting was to take suitable action in respect to the memory of their late fellow-member, Col. D. K. McRae.

Judge Shepherd spoke feelingly of the deceased and expressed the high admiration he entertained for Col. McRae. He had often heard of him but met him only once, at a former term of the Court held here. Col. McRae's speech on this occasion—as counsel in the Gadsby vs. Dyer case—Judge Shepherd thought was one of the finest he everheard.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Hons. George Davis, A. M. Waddell and D. L. Russell, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at a meeting to be held on the Monday preceding the next term of the Criminal Court.

Hog Stealing.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Sam Merrick a colored butcher, on complaint of one Eli Curry, who lives in the southern part of the city. Curry said that a hog and two shoats had been stolen from him. Saturday last he found the dressed carcass of his stolen hog (which he identified by the marks) exposed for sale at Merrick's stall in Front street market. Merrick was arrested, but he claimed that he had bought the hog from a colored man living on Eighth street. The officer who made the arrest went with Curry to the house of this man and found the two shoats belonging to Curry, but the man himself—whose name was not stated—could not be found.

The Wrecked Brig.

Capt Capponi, master of the Austrian brig *Va*, which went ashore last Friday on the beach near Queen's Inlet, about fifteen miles from this city, came up last night. He reports that the wreckers and crew succeeded in saving three hundred bags of spices, twenty-nine puncheons and two casks of rum, and about ten tons of logwood, besides a portion of the rigging, sails, etc. The vessel has broken up completely and scarcely a plank remains.

Deputy Collector J. M. Cronly went down yesterday to the scene of the wreck to take charge of the saved portion of the cargo, and Mr. Cosulish, representing the owners, from Savannah, is also on the ground.

The *Va* was built at Fuime, Austria, in 1868, and was considered a very substantial vessel, her rate being advanced after the completion of her repairs for one year and four months. She was 222 tons burthen, and was owned by Silvio Subbora, of Trieste, Austria. She was valued a 7,000 florins and her cargo at 25,000 florins. She was partially insured in Austria and the cargo was fully covered by insurance in Genoa, Italy. While the *Va* was undergoing repairs at Savannah, Ga., a bottoming bond for $8,500 was effected, the money being advanced by the owner of the cargo in Trieste.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

The engineers making the preliminary surveys for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad were in the city yesterday. They started Monday from their camp on Northeast river, the line crossing the river at Rat Island, about six miles above the city, running into the Holly Shelter road, and approaching the city between Oakdale Cemetery and the Athletic grounds; thence into Thirteenth street, down Thirteenth to Wright, and down that street to Front, and between Front and the river to the old Clarendon Iron Works at the foot of Queen street.

The engineers will start on their return to Fayetteville to-day, making a preliminary survey of another route.

These was a man in our town and he was wondrous wise. He jumped into a bramble bush and scratched out both his eyes. And when he saw his eyes were out, with all his might and main. He bought a bottle of Salvation Oil, and rubbed them in again.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus on the Fisheries Treaty—Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court—Star Route Contracts Awarded—Caucus of Members of the House on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning to further discuss the fisheries treaty. It was proposed, in case the Republicans evinced an unwillingness to ratify the treaty, to suggest that action be delayed until the fishermen should have a chance to test the new provision in actual practice; but to support the treaty whenever it shall come up, and if possible secure its immediate ratification. This policy seemed to find general favor in the caucus, but was not formulated into a resolution, and no vote was taken on that or any other subject.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The caucus of the Democratic Representatives to-night brought together about one hundred and twenty members. Its purpose was to receive the report of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee on the result of their efforts to arrive at an agreement with their Republican colleagues as to the time to be allotted for general debate on the Tariff bill. The Republican ultimatum—fifty hours of the daily sessions of the House for their side—was not received with favor when laid before the caucus by Mr Mills, but a prolonged discussion, which was participated in by many members, including Messrs. Scott, Holman and Hooper, failed to result in any plan that might fairly be expected to reduce the time demanded of the Republicans. An amendment to one of the resolutions offered by Mr Townshend, providing for an allowance of five days debate on each side of the House, received such scanty support that it was dropped. The general sentiment of the caucus finally crystalized in the opinion that it would be inexpedient to attempt to limit debate on the tariff at this time; that it would be best to resume immediately consideration of the bill, and work industriously at it, hoping that as debate progressed the House would become wearied and be in the humor to curtail it. This opinion found expression in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this caucus that the tariff discussion shall be resumed to-morrow and continued to a conclusion to the exclusion of other business, except that a night session may be held, and if not required for debate upon the tariff, shall be employed in current legislation—the direction heretofore given touching an amicable arrangement as the time of debate on the tariff bill to continue in force.

Reference to the "amicable arrangement" refers to the direction to the majority of the Ways and Means Committee to ascertain the wishes of Republicans, and its continuance was ordered in the hope that Republican members might be disposed to compromise at the meeting of the committee to-morrow. Caucus adjourned after ten o'clock

In the U. S Supreme Court to-day a decision was rendered in the case of Morton Marye, successor to S. Brown Allen, Auditor of the State of Virginia, appellant, vs the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia. The Auditor of the State assessed taxes for eleven years, from 1870 to 1881, amounting in the aggregate to $22,249, against the rolling stock, etc., of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. That Company is a Maryland corporation, but controls certain Virginia roads by virtue of leases, under which the leased roads give it their track terminal facilities, etc., while the Baltimore & Ohio furnishes rolling stock, which, however, is not assigned especially to the leased roads, but is used interchangably over the whole system. The Railroad Company resisted the payment of the tax on the ground that it applied only to domestic roads, and an order restraining the Auditor from seizing its property was issued by the Supreme Court. The case comes here on appeal from that Court. This Court holds that while it cannot be denied that the State has the power by appropriate legislation to tax the rolling stock of a company not organized under the State laws, careful purview of the act in question shows that it was intended to apply only to domestic roads, and not to outside roads doing business within the State. Judgment affirmed.

A decision was also rendered in the case of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs Patrick Mackey, in error, to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas The defendant in this case was employed by the Railroad Company, and was injured by the negligence of one of the Company's engineers He brought suit and recovered damages. In the trial the judge charged the jury to the effect that while at common law the master could not be held liable for an injury sustained by one servant through the negligence of a fellow servant, yet, that this rule had been abrogated, so far as railroads were concerned, by a statute of the State of Kansas, enacted in 1874, declaring that railroads should be liable for damages done to any employe by carelessness of a fellow employe. The Railroad Company excepted to this charge, but the United States Supreme Court upholds it, and also the validity of the Kansas law at issue, which it declares simply extends the doctrine that railroads shall be liable for injury to passengers and freight to the case of employes of roads. The objection that the law deprives railroads of equal protection of the laws seems to rest upon the theory that legislation, which is special in its character, is necessary within the constitutional inhibition; but nothing can be further from the fact. The greater part of legislation is special, and is not obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment on that ground. The business of operating railroads is a specially dangerous one, and would seem to call for special legislation. The business of other corporations is not subject to similar dangers to their employes, and no ojection, therefore, can be made on the ground of discrimination It meets a particular necessity, and all railroad corporations are, without distinction, made subject to the same liabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The letting of Star Route contracts was completed to-day. Among the more important in the South are the following: From Elizabeth City to Fairfield, in North Carolina, steamboat service twice a week each way for four years, contractor Frank S. Hussey; compensation $3,500 per annum. From Chattahoochee to Apalachicola, Fla., steamboat service, three times a week each way for four years, contractor, Peter Burke; compensation $8,249 per annum. There were 1,102 contracts in all.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Committee on Ways and Means held a long meeting, this morning, but failed to finally agree upon the length of time to be allowed for general debate upon the Tariff bill. The Republican members of the Committee asked that ten days of five hours each, or fifty hours in all, be set for the purpose The Democratic members held that a shorter time would suffice, if evening sessions were held for debate only. The evening sessions were not acceptable to the Republicans, who argued that, because of the slim attendance which characterized them, as contrasted with the day sessions, members compelled to speak at night would be placed at a disadvantage. The differences on the subject between the majority and minority of the committee do not seem to be serious, however, and it is expected that an agreement will be reached to-morrow, when another meeting will be held.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day at noon opened the proposals for the sale of bonds to the government, under the provisions of the Treasury circular of April 17. The total amount offered was $1,824,600, of which $260,000 were coupon fours, $375,000 registered fours, $1,152,600 registered 4½s; and $39 000 coupon 4½s. The rates ranged from $1 07-70, to $1 08½ for registered 4½s; from $1.07-70 to $1.07¾ for coupon 4½s; from $1.24-70 to $1 25-78 for registered fours; and from $1 24-70 to $1.25½ for coupon fours. The awards will be announced this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Owing to the failure to get a quorum until nearly noon, the session of the Ways and Means Committee to-day lasted only about ten minutes. Limitation of debate on the tariff bill was not referred to, and the Committee contented itself with sending the Mills surplus bill, with the Spooner-Beck amendment as passed by the Senate, to the subcommittee, composed of Messrs. Mills, McMillan and Kelley; and ordering a favorable report on the Breckenridge resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the importation of foreign labor and its effects upon American industries.

The offers for the sale of bonds to the government were opened at the Treasury Department to-day by acting Secretary Thompson, as follows: Four and a half per cent. registered—$30,000 at $107 60, $200 000 at $108, $275,000 at $108, $15,000 at $107¾, $506,000 at $107¾—total $1,040,000. Four per cent. bonds registered—$300 000 at $125¾, $300 000 at $1 25½, $8 000 at $1 27—total $602,000; making a grand total of $1,642,000.

The session of the Senate to-day was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendez, Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation of New York, who, according to Jewish custom, wore his hat while engaged in prayer. This is the second instance probably in the history of the government, certainly within the last half century, when a Jew has offered prayer in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted tenders of bonds to the total amount of $2,840,000 made up as follows: Registered fours $300 000 at $1.26; $90,000 at $1 25¾ and $50,000 at $1 25. Registered four and a halfs $2,000,000 at $1 07¼; $400,000 at $1.07¼ The aggregate of bonds accepted to date is $8,525,000

WASHINGTON, April 25 —The majority and minority of the Ways and Means Committee to day reached an agreement upon the time to be allowed for general debate in the House upon the tariff. The agreement, which was reduced to writing, reads as follows: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays the House shall rise at 5:30 p. m., and reassemble at 8 p. m., the evening sessions to be for debate only. Monday's and Saturday's sessions shall end at 5:30 p. m No change to be made in the present rule as to sessions on Fridays. General debate on the Tariff bill shall continue seventeen days after to-day, excluding Sundays, and also any interruptions ordered by the House, and general leave to print to be given.

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

The Gathering at Hot Springs, N. C.—Gov. Scales Not Present—Gov. Lee of Virginia Chairman—Addresses—Cardinal Gibbons' Speech—Resolutions Adopted, Etc.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

HOT SPRINGS, N. C., April 25.—The Southern Immigration Convention met at noon at the Mountain Park Hotel, and was called to order by Maj. J. D. Kelley, of New York. Gov. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia was elected permanent chairman, and Luther R. Kansan of South Carolina permanent secretary.

On the platform, with Gov. Lee, were his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore; Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati; Gov. John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Gov. J. P. Richardson, of South Carolina; Maj. J. D. Kelley, of New York, and others.

Governor Lee, in his brief address, accepted the honor conferred upon him, and spoke of the absence of Governor Scales, who was unable to be present on account of a previous engagement. He stated that Col. Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, would represent North Carolina in the Convention.

Col. Johnston made a few remarks, cordially inviting and welcoming the members of the Convention to the State. He regretted that Governor Scales could not be present, but a warm, true North Carolina welcome was tendered to all.

Bishop Becker, of Savannah, Ga., then read resolutions drafted by the Commissioners of Agriculture in eleven States, extending invitations to immigrants. He also tendered an invitation of the citizens of Asheville to members of the Convention to visit that town. Robert M. Furman, of Asheville, urged acceptance of the invitation and it was accepted.

The city of Knoxville, Tenn., through Hon. J. C. Lutterell, extended an invitation, and it also was accepted.

Mr. King, of Tennessee, moved that a recess of ten minutes be taken to ascertain the names of delegates from the different States. The motion was carried and the Convention took a recess.

Upon reassembling large delegations from North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida and South Carolina were reported present. Committees on resolutions and business from each State were read to the Convention.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons was presented to the Convention. He said: "I am grateful to the gentlemen composing this Convention for the honor conferred upon me and the courtesy extended, I came here to encourage, so far as I can, the object of this meeting. I have travelled nearly over both hemispheres recently, with both eyes open. As a result of my observation, I can say that the United States gives to immigrants such advantages as cannot be obtained in the old countries. I have found every where great prosperity in the Union. I have found this is due to the indomitable energy of the American people. I wish every success to this movement. The climate of the South will allow every laboring man to work 300 out of 365 days in the year."

He then spoke of the great resources of the South and its hidden wealth. He referred to the hospitality and genial warmth of the Southern people. He had lived in the South, and the people were like the climate—warm and genial. He was interested in securing immigration to the Southern States, and those who did come would look upon this as a red-letter day in the history of the South. The Cardinal's speech was received with great enthusiasm.

Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, was the next speaker. He looked upon this as an occasion of great importance. He had been born and reared beneath the genial skies of the Southern States. His heart was wrapped up in the South. He was deeply interested in the movement. He would suggest the establishment of colonies all over the South.

Bishop Northrop, of Charleston, was interested in the movement and wished to get to business. He had no speech to make.

Gov. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, then made a very eloquent and interesting address, favoring the movement and tendering his aid. He said, "There is more wealth in minerals within 150 miles of this spot than any where on earth." He wished the movement God speed.

Gov. Richardson, of South Carolina, then spoke of the good feeling that existed in the State, and of the grand welcome South Carolina would give to immigrants, and said that his State would challenge any in progress.

Mayor Keiley, the inaugurator of this movement, was appointed chairman of the different committees on business.

The Immigration Convention to-night adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That an Immigration Association be established, with headquarters in the city of New York, to be styled the Southern Immigration Association.

Resolved, That this Association be placed under the charge of a Board of Directors, composed of one member of each Southern railroad or other corporation—trade, industrial or other organization—in the State, county, city or town situated east of the Mississippi river, that will contribute the sum of $1,000 towards the expense of said Association on or before July 1st next, and that on the second Tuesday of July, 1888, the Board so constituted, shall meet in New York and proceed to organize and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be necessary for its government.

Resolved, That until said organization is perfected Maj. John D. Keiley, Jr., be constituted chief of the Association, with power to call the board together whenever said contributions from railroads or other corporations, trade, industrial or other organizations of States, cities and towns, shall have reached the aggregate sum of $20,000, and when such call has been made the board of directors shall proceed immediately to perfect a permanent organization, as provided for in the second resolution herewith submitted.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of these resolutions the Secretary of the Convention shall give notice of the same to the Governor of each of the Southern States, to the President of each of the Southern railroads, and to the mayor of every city and to every town in the Southern States east of the Mississippi river having a population of 5,000 or more, and to solicit the cooperation of said officers in furthering the objects of this Convention.

A Literary Curio.

Augusta Chronicle.

Amelie Rives, who bears her name as a family bequest from the queen of Louis Phillipe, is an interesting figure anyhow. Her grandfather was United States Senator and Minister to France. * * Her first story—"A Brother to Dragons"—received from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes the highest compliment, the "Autocrat" stamping it with "breadth, boldness and originality." She at once took a place among the real, vivid writers of the day—brushing aside the attenuated dialogue and reveries of Howells, James, Fawcett, Warner and the train of feeble analysts of modern fiction. She deserves thanks from the South for lifting her stories above the over-worked and much abused dialects of the day. There is genuine dialect in her books; it is not forced or fulsome, and her plots have something stronger to commend them. The dialect is brought in to heighten the plot instead of a plot feebly spun to support the rubbish of negro and country provincialisms.

Her "Virginia of Virginia" was a strong, artistic story with real evidences of power, but one of the most unsatisfactory tales given to recent magazines. * *

But it would have been far better for the real fame of Miss Amelie Rives, had she never given her last novelette, "The Quick or the Dead" to the printer. * * A minute's reflection has convinced us that no one but a young girl could write such a book. It is but just to her to say that she has entered a realm of courtship and gushing affection, in which she is entirely a stranger. It is her best defence to urge, in her behalf, that she doesn't know what she is writing about, and that after something of this feverish sentimentality escapes, she will come down to better and finer work.

Miss Rives has wisely called this book a "study." So it is. But Miss Rives is an artist and knows that every study should not be framed or uncovered. An artist like a physician, has to do a good many things at the easel and dissecting table, that are necessary for exercise or knowledge, and yet are better unexposed to the public. Miss Rives seems to have gone through an unusual course of mental and sentimental gymnastics in painting the daring courtship of the lovers in her last book. It has doubtless done the authoress good, but it has done the reading public no good. We can put up with it, however, if it shall serve to show her what to omit next time. We confidently look for her next production with pleasure.

RALEIGH POLITICAL MATHEMATICS.

Wilmington Daily Review.

The methods by which the Raleigh politicians arrive at the conclusion that their candidate, Judge Fowle, is in the lead for the nomination for Governor, whilst entirely innocent, and to them most pleasant temporarily, can only end in disaster. The *News and Observer* has recently published a list of what it calls preferences, as expressed by counties, and this political learning, also called "Some Straws," is published for the information of provincial Democrats. It seems that the *News and Observer* sent an inquiry to the Chairmen of the Board of Commissioners of the different counties, asking them what they believed to be the preference of the people in their respective counties for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and received answers from about fifty counties, as stated by that paper, and from these answers it places the vote of Fowle at 157, and Stedman at 117. Be it remembered that there will be 933 votes, or thereabouts, in the next State Convention, and the estimate furnished by the *News Observer*, even if entirely correct, as far as it went, would be a very poor index from which to arrive at a probable conclusion as to who would be nominated, Stedman or Fowle, if the race should be entirely between them, which at the present time is far from being a fact. But just to show how dismal a failure these "straws" will prove, let the *News-Observer* add to its list the following counties, which are entirely omitted as not heard from, viz: Third District—Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland; Sixth District—Brunswick, Anson and Union, and then calculate, if by any process known even to the far reaching calculations of those who manage politics in our modest capital, it can figure Fowle anywhere ahead of Stedman in the race. If these eight counties do not suffice we can furnish a great many more, which we think will at least satisfy our friends that they are making a sad mistake in attempting to reach a proper result from the article headed "Some Straws" from the *News Observer*. It may be, however, that Judge Fowle's friends can get no proper information from these counties on account of their remoteness from Raleigh, for Brunswick county was left from the list, although its county Convention had instructed its delegates unanimously for Stedman some days before the publication of the article called "Some Straws;" and a correspondent of the *News Observer*, in another issue of that paper, stated that a majority of the people of Cumberland county were for Fowle, where, as we are reliably informed, upon the very best authority, that a political search warrant could not find ten men who are for Fowle in the entire county. Now, for the information of our good friends, we will give them an estimate founded upon so-called preferences, furnished not by one but by two of the most active and well informed Democrats in each county and covering the entire State. Their answers as furnished place the vote as between Stedman and Fowle at 543 for Stedman and 390 for Fowle, giving Stedman a clear majority in the whole Convention of 153 votes over Fowle.

The estimate as between Alexander and Fowle as furnished would not be preculiarly gratifying to the friends of Judge Fowle. It must not be forgotten, however, that calculation is based upon [illegible] furnished from every county in the State, many of them being [illegible] from our Capital City. We [illegible] however, this would be [illegible] legitimate by Democrats [illegible] State at large. Now, we [illegible] good friends to place our figures [illegible] their straws and keep them [illegible] 30th day of May and see if [illegible] not very near the mark, if it should be between Stedman [illegible] Fowle.

Spirits Turpentine

— Kinston *Free Press*: The [illegible] of Moses Abbott, colored, just [illegible] eastern edge of town, was burned [illegible] afternoon at about two o'clock. [illegible] on the building is between $500 [illegible] on household goods $75 or $100, [illegible] surance. —— Albert Mette, a [illegible] man, aged about 24 years, was [illegible] Saturday evening in a slough [illegible] Iron bridge, about a mile from town [illegible] went to this place to fish early [illegible] evening and being subject to fits, [illegible] posed that he was taken with one [illegible] the water and was drowned.

— New Bern *Journal*: The [illegible] taxes of Wilmington have been [illegible] the ensuing year at two cents on the [illegible] worth of real and personal property [illegible] New Bern the taxes were [illegible] cent on the dollar last year,