Goldsboro Messenger.

J. A. BONITZ, Editor and Proprietor. "For us, Principle is Principle—Right is Right—Yesterday, To-day, To-morrow, Forever." Published Semi-Weekly—$3.00 a Year

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NORTH CAROLINA AS SEEN FROM ABROAD.

Her Resources and Climate Attracting Attention.

A Bright Future for the Old Commonwealth.

[Correspondence of the Goldsboro Messenger.]

LONG'S, W. N. C., Jan. 1, '86.

After a trip of nearly two months throughout the North and West, visiting nearly every city and town of importance, and having had the pleasure of converse with many intelligent and progressive men in nearly every vocation of life, I return to my native State more firmly impressed than ever with her development and the pregnant future awaiting her.

I take pleasure and pride in transcribing herewith, a few sentiments expressed in interview with many prominent capitalists throughout the North and West relative to the growth and progress of our State.

Said a well known capitalists of New York in an interview in the parlors of the Astor House, who has many thousand dollars invested throughout the South: "There is no insuperable barrier to the States of the Southern section becoming at an early day one of the most prosperous portions of the Union." This gentleman was eminently right in his predictions.

Why?

For the following good reasons: First, the favorable peculiarities of soil and climate for the growth of the entire plant family. Second, the immense area of unimproved lands—both bottom and upland—which only await capital and enterprise to bring them under successful cultivation; and third, the absurdity of labor represented in the new method and progressive skill of our population.

Remarked an intelligent and observing manufacturer, controlling millions of dollars in the city of Philadelphia. "The wealth of a country in its most elementary form consists of fertility of soil, a salubrious climate, minerals in the mines, native forests, and skilled and unskilled labor, and in the State of North Carolina, which I consider one of the best States in the South, you will find all of these elements in great profusion; therefore why should not her future be bright with fine prospects and good results."

Was not this far-seeing and observant manufacturer right in his conclusions? Certainly he was.

The productability of mines, fields and forest, is the gift of the Great Creator given us for a commercial value and for individual possession under the laws of civil society, and no where on the face of the globe is there to be seen these elements and gifts of the Creator so profusely spread before us than in the old North State.

What then, remains for us to do to avail ourselves of these blessings? A true realization of these gifts. Continuous work, forethought, prudence, the sensible use and application of the true principles of political economy; to make known the States, advantages and to invite the better class of emigration now landing on our shores. While sitting in the luxurious library of a well known capitalists in Cincinnati, Ohio, who to-day has over $500,000 invested in the State of Florida, I was accosted with the remark: "Why, hie, I see that between the 1st of January and March 31st, of last year, there was added to the industral capital of your State $450,000. Surely, this looks like progress and I am not at all surprised, for look and see what you have there to tempt capital:

You have the healthiest climate in the world. Your soil is rich and your lands productive. Your products are varied and command attention. Your timber lands are the finest in the South. Your mineral wealth is inexhaustible. Your manufacturing facilities are unsurpassed. Gold is found in twenty-three of your counties. The area of your coal fields is 300 square miles. Twenty-one of the useful minerals are locked up in your soil. The aggregate water power of your State is 3,500,000 horse power."

Was not this gentleman also right in his views regarding the natural wealth of our beloved State.

In Chicago, while the guest of a well-known journalist I was surprised to learn how the State was attracting attention throughout the West. In fact, I was shown a number of letters from parties requesting information as to the State, her resources, her advantages, capabilities, and the way to get here.

While in Chicago I had the pleasure of meeting a large mill contractor who seemed to be well posted regarding our timber resources. Said he, "the wealth of North Carolina to a very great extent, lies in her forests where a large number of the very finest specimens of hard woods are to be obtained. I predict," said he, "that in the very near future your State will furnish more than one-third of the timber to be used in this country. To-day I get more than one half of the hard woods used in my business from your State."

How near right this contractor was, in his expressions regarding this one, among the many of our chief elements of productive wealth.

Seated in a magnificent Pullman Palace car on my way from Chicago to New York, I had the honor of being introduced to a well-known Railroad magnate, who, after learning that I hailed from the old North State, said in substance: "I am more than glad to see the progress your State is making in Railroad transportation, and well pleased to learn of the near consummation of the Western N. C. Railroad in her mountains connections to the great West and South West, which in my opinion, is one of the grandest Railroad links brought about in the history of your State. The able policy of that road and its progressive skill in the competion of its line through the mountains of North Carolina in my judgment, will result in adding millions of dollars to your State and open a country, which for climate, health, precious stones, and minerals of untold wealth can scarcely be estimated."

Eminently right was this railroad President, as time will prove in the near future.

What North Carolina needs to-day is a better class of emigration—Sweeds, Germans and Irish of the industrious and intelligent class. Our laws are just as good here as anywhere else. All right-minded people in our section whatever may be their peculiar belief, political or religious, are just as safe in person and in the protection of property as anywhere on the globe.

Let those who would live long in a genial healthy climate possessing all the advantages of health, turn their eyes Southward whose fertile fields are awaiting intelligent labor and industrious husbandmen.

What North Carolina should have to-day—and she is in want of it badly—is a better class of labor. The present help in the South cannot be depended upon, and as our people are becoming more advanced in agriculture pursuits and industrial matters, they need a better class of labor—labor that will return something for capital paid out. Indeed, what North Carolina is in want of at the present time, and in fact, the whole South, is the employment of intelligent white labor, so that she may become in every respect homogenious, prosperous and progressive.

The State of North Carolina should take special and active steps in the matter of inducing a better class of immigration to her border, for it is to her interest to do so. The matter of labor in North Carolina, and in fact throughout the entire Southern country, is becoming a question of great importance every hour, and is an issue which must be settled sooner or later.

A good and industrious class of emigration Southward would be a positive help to the State and a source of great good. It would have the effect of pushing cheap and uneducated labor to the wall, and in its place, give intelligent capable labor to our people, who to-day, are sadly in need of consciencious intelligent workingmen who can be trusted in the performance of duties devolving upon them in the several vocations of life.

What the State of North Carolina needs more than anything else to become progressive and to increase in material wealth is to be made more generally known throughout the entire country.

The question is now, shall we remain unknown, or shall we be made known throughout the entire country. Other States are coming boldly to the front. Shall we lag behind? Shall we come up in the rear when other commonwealths go before and become progressive and wealthy.

Let our State be known to the four quarters of the globe—what we have to offer and what we possess.

HINTON A. HELPER.

THE RABBIT TRADE.

North Carolina Furnishes One Thing for Virginians to Eat.

[From Greensboro Workman.]

Almost from time immemorable, or since the completion of the R. & D. connection here, Greensboro has enjoyed the proud distinction of the source of rabbit supply for the Legislature of Virginia, when in session at Richmond, as at present. It seems that the old fields of Virginia were made bare of rabbits during the war, by reason of the conscription of rabbits, to supply snacks at the depots on the routes leading to and from Richmond, since when the draft has been heavy upon North Carolina. Our State, however, has shown the same fruitfulness in rabbits as she did in furnishing soldiers, and still responds to the draft with marvelous readiness. With a mixture of pride and jealousy we have seen our thousands of rabbits hurried off to the capital city of Virginia—proud because of our resources, and yet jealous lest there be not enough rabbit left to supply our home demand. Imagine then a new source of uneasiness at seeing it stated in Webster's Dollar Weekly that the mail carrier from Hillsdale to Reidsville carried down 52 rabbits on a recent trip. Greensboro is the place to get tickets for rabbits bound to Richmond. We claim that our brand of rabbits is better known and more highly prized than any other in the Richmond market, and this is the place for their sending off. As to the declaration of the Weekly that a rabbit when properly cooked "is good enough for a king to eat," we have to say that a king is no better than anybody else, and hardly so good—though we never saw one. To make a guess, and moderate one, we would say that one thousand dollars' worth of rabbits and rabbit skins have been bought in this market since the first of November, to be used up in food for the aristocratic members of the Virginia Legislature and to be converted into high priced imported furs for their wives and daughters. Time was when the rabbit was a subject of song and merriment, as in the old song:

"Old molly hare: what you doin' thar?
Settin' in de corner smokin' a segar."

Since those old times the foot of a rabbit has come to be thought possessed of bewitching power, and Richmond drummers have been known to carry them in their pockets for use when travelling in dark and lonesome places. The rabbit is in the ascendant, and it may be said with truth that he is "here to stay."

500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

THE SCHOOL TAX CASE.

The Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Sampson County Case.

The following is the opinion as delivered by Chief Justice Smith in the case of Barksdale vs. Commissioners from Sampson county:

"The general assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty infirmity; and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head. Cons., art. 5, sec. 1.

"Each county shall be divided into a convenient number of districts in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section, they shall be liable to indictment. Art. 9, section 3."

The State and county, taxes among the former of which is a tax for school purposes imposed under the act of 1881, of twelve and a half cents on property valued at one hundred dollars, and thirty seven and a half cents on the poll, which taxes in Sampson county were up to the full measure of the limits fixed in the constitution as interpreted in numerous adjudications. There is also a special tax of small amounts in excess levied with the special approval of the general assembly under art. 5, sec. 6, whose legality is not drawn in question.

It is found to be impracticable to carry out the mandate to keep up the public schools in the county for four months of the year without laying an auditional tax of thirteen and one third cents on the property and forty cents on the poll, and accordingly the commissioners have made this further assessment as they are expressly required to do by the amendatory act in regard to public schools passed at the session in 1885, chapter 174, section 23. This section is in these words:

"If the tax levied by the State for the support of the public schools shall be insufficient to maintain one or more schools in each school district for the period of four months, then the board of commissioners of each county shall levy annually a special tax to supply a deficiency for the support and maintenance of said schools for the said period of four months or more. * * * * The said tax shall be levied on all property, credits and polls of the county; and in the assessment of the amount on each the commissioners shall observe the coustitutional equation of taxation, and the fund thus raised shall be expended in the county in which it is collected, in such a manner as the county board of education may determine, for maintaining the schools for four months at least in each year."

In executing this legislative mandate to raise by assessment the additional sum required to maintain the public schools for the prescribed period under the constitutional provision which has been recited, the aggregate amount of the taxes levied is eighty-eight and one-third cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property and two dollars and sixty-five cents on the poll. Inasmuch as these provisions of the constitution are in conflict in their application to the facts in the present case, the one commanding under penalty to be done that which the other withholds the means of doing, the question is presented, if they cannot upon any reasonable construction be reconciled which shall prevail, and which must yield. The court below ruled that the tax levied under the act of 1885, overstepping the limits of the taxing power conferred, although necessary to a compliance with the directions as to the schools, is not warranted by the constitution and cannot legally be enforced. The correctness of this ruling is before us on the appeal.

While reluctant to declare a legislative act unconstitutional, and the courts will only so adjudge in a plain case, admitting of little or no doubt, yet a most imperative obligation rests upon them to uphold the fundamental law where they are in irreconcilable conflict and to declare the former inoperative and void It is an incontrovertible proposition that when in the same instrument a restricted authority is conferred and an act be so done under it to which that authority is inadequate, it is only necessary to do what can be done within the prescribed limits. The duty then of keeping up the public schools devolved upon the commissioners, is performed when all the resources open to them are employed and exhausted in the effort to maintain them for the designed period. Within the limits of the power to tax, given to the commissioners, the schools must be kept up and the mandate is arrested when those limits are reached. Action beyond is not only not required, but is void if attempted.

The levy finds no support in sec. 6, of art. 5, for this is not one for a "special purpose and, with the special approval of the general assembly" for county purposes. The enactment is general, applicable to the whole State and part of the general State legislation in furnishing facilities for the education of its people It cannot find shelter under any of the numerous adjudications sustaining the power to tax beyond the assigned restraints and in disregard of the established ratio between State and county taxation which will be found at the foot of the section. This power of taxation is local as well as special and such has been the legislative interpretation of this clause in the frequent cases in which a special approval has been asked and obtained. Broadnax vs. Groom, 64 N. C. 244; Simmons vs. Wilson, 66 N. C., 339; Mauney vs. Commissioners, 71 N. C., 487; Trull vs. Commissioners, 72 N. C., 692; French vs. Commissioners, 74 N. C., 692; Cromartie vs. Commissioners, 87 N. C., 134.

These cases settle the extent of the taxing power, when exercised by the county authorities, and allow its restraints only to be disregarded when the tax is needed to meet obligations existing before the adoption of the constitution by virtue of the constitution of the United States and decide that the limitations do not apply to other municipal corporations created by law.

Our decision rests upon the interpretation heretofore repeatedly given to the clause that directs the imposition of a poll tax equal to that imposed upon property valued for taxation at $300, by which the taxes are both thus associated and arrested when on the poll they reach the maximum of $2. If the construction of the constitutional provision were an open question we might pause to thus limit the taxing power upon property, a restraint found, as Mr. Justice Rodman says in his separate opinion at the end of the 66th volume of the Reports, page 659, exists in no other State, and which has so crippled the action of the general assembly in its course of legislation for the public good, and disables it, for want of means, to do many things which the constitution requires, such as providing for the interest on the State debt and a sinking fund to discharge the principal, to do which it has been necessary to break through the restraints to discharge an obligation to creditors and not impair the contracts from which they spring. There was a propriety in fixing a limit to the poll tax, because the fund raised from this source is appropriated exclusively to two objects, the support of the poor and the providing the means of free education, but it was impracticable to foresee the needs of the State for moneys for its future management.

And it is to be observed that the equation is only to determine the measure of the personal or poll tax so long as it can be levied for the special objects mentioned and up to its fixed limits. This mode of interpretation would have avoided all the difficulties growing out of the want of power to tax and escaped the present conflict. But we are bound by continuous adjudications to which legislation has been adjusted and we are not free to unsettle them. But as the repugnance of the provisions under consideration is manifest, the commissioners will refrain from assessments, however necessary for schools which pass the bounds of conferred power. We therefore sustain the ruling of the court below.

SMITH, C. J.

THE DRUMMER'S LICENSE.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in regard to the drummers' license law, we reproduce from the Charlotte *Observer* a letter written to that paper by Mr. Donald W. Bain, State Treasurer:

"Permit me to call your attention to a recent statement in your paper to the effect, substantially, that the Supreme Court had decided that the Drummer's License Law (section 28 of the Revenue Law) was unconstitutional. This is a mistake. There were two cases before the Supreme Court at its late session, involving the construction and constitutionality of this section of the Revenue Law—one from Mecklenburg county, State vs. Miller, and the other from Burke county, State vs. Smith. In the first case the defendant was acquitted in the lower court upon a special verdict, and upon appeal the judgment was affirmed. In this case the Supreme Court holds that the indictment was defective, and further that the defendant, who was a commission merchant in Charlotte, was not a 'drummer' within the meaning of section 28 of the Revenue Law.

"In the other case, the defendant, who was a 'drummer,' was convicted in the lower court, and on his appeal the Supreme Court, affirmed the judgment. In this case the Supreme Court held that a violation of the Revenue Act of 1885, although committed by a drummer licensed under the Revenue Act of 1883, is indictable in the Supreme Court; that actual possession of the license is essential while pursuing the business of a drummer, and that the intent of the offending party is not the essence of the offence. Although the constitutional question is not discussed in the opinion of the Supreme Court, the question not having been raised by the defendant on the trial below, yet the decision of the Court, in effect, adjudges the constitutionality of the statute, for if it had been, in the judgment of the Court, unconstitutional, it would have been void, and if void, there would have existed no law under which the defendant could have been indicted, and the judgment would not have been affirmed."

A GRAND BUT DANGEROUS SPECTACLE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, January 6.—At about five o'clock this morning, a 15,000-barrel tank of refined oil at the Standard Oil company's No. 1 works caught fire from some unknown cause. The fire department, together with the Standard company's local fire apparatus, soon got to work. The dangerous proximity of other large tanks caused apprehensions that a great fire would ensue. The burning tank presented a magnificent spectacle, lighting up a large territory. As quickly as possible arrangements were made to drain the tank. At ten o'clock the fire had not been extinguished, but it was hoped that it would be confined to the tank in which is startled.

Picture Frames of all kinds, sold cheap at Fuchtler & Kern's. Motto Frames 25 cents. †

GAS LIGHT.

What it Costs to Light up the Streets of Cities.

[Baltimore Sun.]

We give below interesting facts in municipal economy complied by A. Parlett Lloyd from official sources:

New York city uses 23,038 gas lamps and 647 electric lights. The appropriations for the same during 1885 amount to $716,700. The contract price for electric lights made by the city authorities with the Brush and United States Companies is 70 cents per nights, or $225.50 for each light per annum. The gas lamps average less than $25 each, including the cost of lighting and extinguishing: The superintendent of street lights, S. McCormick, Esq., informs me that 56 electric lights displaced 194 gas lamps, the proportion being as one to three and a half, while the price of electricity exceeds the price of gas as one is to ten; or (considering the illuminating power) to light the city of New York with electricity would cost over two millions of dollars every year.

The gas works of Philadelphia are operated by trustees of the city. There are 13,555 gas lamps used there for street lights, and notwithstanding the fact that $148,493.55 is paid for wages and expenses connected with lighting the public lamps, the assets and liabilities of the works about balance each other, making the cost of lighting the streets a clean saving to the municipal corporation.

Boston is lit by 9,781 gas lamps and 401 electric lights. The cost of gas for each lamp averages $25.08, besides which for the purpose of lighting the same the city employs 151 men at a cost of $66,182 20 each year. The lamps do not burn all night. Electric lights are contracted for at 65 cents each per night.

The city of Washington has 4,366 lamps, which average in cost to the District only $22 each per year, including lighting, and notwithstanding the large area of territory covered.

New Orleans uses 3,600 gas lamps, costing $18.50 each per annum, not including the cost of lighting: Burlington, Iowa, 294 lamps at $25 each; Auburn, N. Y. 650 lamps at $17.50 each; Rochester, N. Y., 1,920 lamps at $18.12 each; Richmond, Va., 1,380 lamps at $44 each; Dayton, Ohio, 900 lamps at $21.11 each; Jersey City, N. J., has 1,284 gas lamps, costing each from $22.50 up, according to the districts; Cleveland, Ohio, pays $70,510 60 for lighting 3,998 lamps, average about $17.50 each.

Baltimore has 5,191 gas lamps and 143 electric lights. To light these there are 104 persons employed at $8 per week and 5 superintendents at $10, a total salary list of $45,864. The electric lights cost 70 cents each per night. At the time of Mayor Latrobe's message, January, 1885, the city was paying $1.85 per 1,000 feet. I am not informed whether this contract was renewed after its expiration last May. The cost of gas lamps under this contract was $36.94 for each lamp per annum, burning only on dark nights, and $46.19 if allowed to burn all night.

A review of the above figures will save comment. The following shows the amounts paid for each gas lamp.

New York	$25 00
Philadelphia	
Boston	31 85
Washington	22 00
New Orleans	24 00
Burlington	26 00
Auburn	17.50
Rochester	18 12
Richmond	44 00
Dayton	21 11
Jersey City	25 00
Cleveland	17 50
Baltimore	46 19

MILLIONAIRE NEWBERRY'S COFFIN.

His Body Buried in the Cask of Rum in Which it was Preserved at Sea.

The recent death in Paris of the widow of the late Walter Newberry, by which the city of Chicago receives a bequest of a quarter of a million dollars for the establishment of a new public library, has led to the clearing up of a mystery. For seventeen years all Chicago, save two or three, have believed that Newberry's body was at the bottom of the ocean. He died at sea while en route to Paris, in November, 1868. On board the steamer was a gentleman from New York who was acquainted with Newberry, and he begged the captain to allow the body to be carried to Havre, and it was placed in a cask of Medford rum, part of the ship's cargo. On the arrival of the steamer the cask was at once rebilled to Chicago and left on the next steamer. The Michigan Central express, which carried the body from New York to Chicago, carried also a letter to G. I. Tinkham, an old friend of the Newberry's asking him to see the millionaire interred. With a dray and several friends Tinkham went to the depot, the eask was loaded into the dray, and the vehicle, followed by the friends in carriages, started for Graceland cemetery, where Mr. Newberry had owned a lot. In this lot a hole was dug, and there the cask with its contents was buried. The friends were pledged to secresy, and not until yesterday did the facts become known outside the circle of the survivors.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

The Court adjourned on the 1st. January to meet again the first Monday in February. Rule 2, sec. 3, was amended by the Court as follows:

"The call of the judicial districts: Causes from the first district will be called Monday of the first week of each term of the court; from the second district Monday of the second week; from the third district Monday of the third week; from the fourth district Monday of the fourth week; from the fifth district Monday of the fifth week; from the sixth district Monday of the sixth week; from the seventh district Monday of the seventh week; from the eighth district Monday of the eighth week; from the ninth district Monday of the ninth week; from the tenth district Monday of the tenth week; from the twelfth district Monday of the eleventh week; from the eleventh district Monday of the twelfth week. [The transposition of the two last districts is made to afford more time, and this is also the basis for the other changes. It will also not conflict so much with the terms of the Superior courts.]

Another amendment of the rules is as follows: "At the term of the court held next proceding the end of the year no causes will be called and tried after the expiration of the twelve weeks designated, unless by consent of the parties and the assent of the court.

FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

High Water in the Hudson--A Railroad Bridge Over the Kennebec Wrecked.

TROY, N Y., Jan. 6.—The river has been relieved of the thin ice in the upper Hudson, and there is a freshet of over three feet. The water is over the docks, and is rising rapidly. The storehouses along front street are threatened with damage.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 6.—With a cessation of rain and a colder temperature the flood in the Mohawk river is rapidly subsiding.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 6.—Two 172 feet spans of the railroad bridge across the Kennebec river at this place were carried away by a freshet at 8 o'clock this morning. Late in the fall repairs were commenced on the bridge, and at the time of the accident the two spans rested entirely on the trestle work, built up from the bed of the river. The rains of the past few days had greatly weakened the ice, and fears, were entertained for the safety of the bridge, and a strict watch was kept. The water rose about two feet between 6 o'clock last night and 6 this morning. At a little past 8 o'clock the ice commenced to run over the dam, and came down in large quantities against the trestle work, piling up several feet. The woodwork, could not stand the pressure, and gave way. Three loaded coal cars went down with the bridge. Much delay will be caused to travel.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 6—The Maine Central bridge over Royals river, at Yarmouth, has been so weakened by the freshet that the locomotive could not cross it, and the passengers had to be transferred.

SACO, ME., Jan. 6.—The Saco river is at the highest stage ever known in January. This morning the ice broke above the falls and parted two main booms, and 50,000 feet of logs was lost over the dam. Considerable damage is reported from above here.

FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Jan. 6.—The Susquehanna river is higher at this point than at any time since 1865. One hundred thousand logs have broken loose, and are being swept down the river.

BITTER FROSTS.

The Business of the West is Stopped by a Blizzard.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The blizzard raging throughout Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota is declared to be of wider extent and fiercer in character than has been known before in years. Trains are behind time. Many trains have been snowed in and adandoned. Very little can be learned concerning abandoned trains or the further effects of the storm, owing to the blowing down of telegraph poles and wires and the stoppage of telegraphic communication. The temperature throughout Dakota is stated to be 20 to 4 degrees below zero, with a wild blizzard blowing. A telegram from Fargo, Dakota, says the thermometer registered 27 below at noon to-day. Yesterday is described as the roughest day in the experience of the city.

TORONTO, January 8.—The weather throughout Canada is very cold, the thermometer ranging from 4 to 30 degrees below zero. At Winnipeg the temperature was 38 degrees below zero, with a strong north wind. Trains from the east via the North Shore road are reported from 8 to 12 hours late.

COLLEGE STUDENT KILLED.

Shot with an Old Pistol That was Not Thought to be Loaded.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., January 6.—A very distressing accident occurred last evening at Tusculum college, Greenville. Wm. Kennedy, a student, was in the dormitory with a number of companions, when one of them picked up an old army pistol from his trunk and began flourishing it, supposing it was not loaded. It was accidentally discharged, whereupon Kennedy clasped his hands to his breast, crying, "I'm shot," and fell dead.

I have been a sufferer two years from catarrh with distres-ing pain over my eyes. The disease work d down upon my lungs, my left ear was almost deaf, and my voice was failing. I procured Ely's Cream Balm and within five days my hearing was restored, the pain ceased and I am now enjoying good health. A friend told me that half a bottle cured him. My advice is those suffering with catarrh or cold in the head not to delay but try Ely's Cream Balm, as it is a positive cure.—J. H. Vansant, Sandy Hook, Ky.

A FEW SPECIALTIES.—Silk Umbrellas, Russian Leather Satchels, Mela's Fine Shoes, and the Favorite Shirt, at
† SOL EINSTEIN & Co.

Just received a full line of Black Jerseys. Price from 50 cents to $2.00, at
† J. METZGER & SON.

COMING CONTESTS IN CONGRESS.

The Division of the Silver and Civil Service Reform Questions.

[From the Washington Star.]

The western members of Congress returning from their brief visit to their constituents declare that no silver legislation can get through the House unless it is to grant unlimited coinage. It looks more and more as if the President's recommendations on the subject would not be regarded favorably by the House. It appeared, just before the holiday recess was taken, as if the influence of the administration was making itself felt, and there was considerable talk of a compromise. The western members have now come back with the idea that it would be as much as their official heads are worth to allow any interference with the dollar of the daddies. Many of them are armed with ponderous petitions, almost communistic in their expressions. Some of the Missouri people have presented their members with petitions demanding the free and unlimited coinage of the Bland dollars, the continuance of the issue of one and two-dollar bills in unlimited quantities, and the issue of loans to farmers by the United States.

Some members who fear the result of the continued coinage of the two million dollars a month say that the only thing now is to let the matter go on until the exportation of gold begins in earnest, and to let the House learn its error by bitter experience. The question gives the prospect of a very bitter fight in the House very soon, that is likely to increase the bad feeling between President Cleveland and some of his party. It is believed by many that some of the anti-civil service reform men who are not particularly interested in the continuance of the coinage will avail themselves of the opportunity to attack the administration.

It is expected that there will be a fight over the civil service question, too. Many of the outspoken and rampant anti-civil service men who were waiting only for Congress to meet that they might attack the "reform varmint," have modified their expressions since the commencement of the session, and there is nothing like the open opposition to the reform there was; but there are several members who are primed for the fight and are waiting for Senator Hampton's bill to come over to the House to give them an excuse to open fire. There will be some very sharp fighting if the opportunity is offered, but it does not look as if there were much show of any action antagonistic to the service getting through the House. It does not look as if anything like a majority of the Democrats would favor such a course, and the Republicans stand ready to prevent it.

The Republicans in the House, as a rule, are very well disposed towards President Cleveland and are in favor of giving him a fair show. They will, to a great extent, it is said by some who are in a position to speak for the party, favor liberal appropriations, particularly for the navy and for coast defenses. They are in favor of giving Secretary Whitney all the money he needs to carry out his plans for building up the navy, and they say they will not use the argument that was advanced against them when in power that the navy ought to be built, "but the present party can't be trusted to do it." They will favor just as liberal appropriations for these purposes under Whitney as they favored and could not get under Chandler.

HOLDING UP SENATOR BECK'S HANDS.

During the holiday recess of Congress, and since the delivery of his speech in favor of silver coinage, Senator Beck has received more letters than any other member of the Senate. In fact, letters have come to him by the hundreds daily, all of them commending the position he has taken and urging him to stand firm in support of the silver dollar. While the bulk of these letters have come from the west and south not a few have been sent by residents of the east. As originally stated in the *Star*, Senator Evarts was one of the first to heartily congratulate Mr. Beck upon his speech and upon the fact that he had taken a position from which he could not be driven.

JEFF. DAVIS' DAUGHTER AS AN ARTIST.

Among the tributes of commendation that reached Senator Beck by mail during the holidays was one from the youngest daughter of Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. She is an artist, and when Senator Beck called for his mail a few days ago he found, among a multitude of letters, a sealed package measuring about six inches by four. He opened it and found a neat little water-color painting representing a silvery moon looking down through a sheen of silvery clouds upon a prosperous landscape, weaving a tone of silver brilliancy. Underneath was written in Miss Davis' hand: "Diana's tribute to the champion of silver."

It is, perhaps, fair to say that all the commendations he has received failed to please the Senator as much as this little picture. He danced something resembling the Highland fling, and then gave a Scottish hornpipe, and he exclaimed, "There is no young man in the country who could get such a tribute as that."

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