

OUR JAPAN LETTER. Another Interesting Letter from Hon. Thos. R. Jernigan.

Additional Interesting Peculiarities of the Japanese People. (Correspondence Goldsboro Messenger.) HIOGO, JAPAN, Aug. 28, 1886.—I am glad to write that the cholera is disappearing. For the past two months the gates of the cemeteries have been almost constantly open, and about twenty thousand have fallen victims to the pestilence. This is more than perished during the civil war of 1868...

PUBLIC BATHS.

In the July number of the North American Review, there is a very interesting article on Mohammedan marriages from the pen of the American minister to Turkey, Mr. Cox. This gentleman always writes well, but the subject selected for the Review, is portrayed with such vivacity that he leaves ground to question the assertion, which he emphasizes, that he only wrote from information, and not observation. In a former letter, in which a portion was devoted to the subject of Japanese marriages, it was related how the future bride and bridegroom were brought together, at what was called the "wedding bath"...

THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.

This is purely a Buddhist ceremony, and is commemorated more by the Heimin, or working classes, who form the main body of the believers in Buddha, than by the official classes who are understood to be Shintoiists. The Buddhist religion inculcates great reverence and ceremony for the memory of the dead, evidenced by the constant care and attention bestowed by the people upon the graves of their relatives and ancestors. These graves are kept clean and decked with flowers and seldom is a Buddhist grave seen without a cup of rice and a jar of tea or water placed there for the refreshment of the spirit of the departed during its supposed visits to the scenes of its earthly career. In addition to their care for the places of sepulture there are commemorative ceremonies to be celebrated by the relatives of the deceased upon the first, third, and seventh anniversaries of the death, and in case of distinguished personages or the heads of families, at the fiftieth and even one hundred and fiftieth anniversaries, but generally after the seventieth anniversary the memory of the departed and the propitiatory ceremonies to their spirits are celebrated in one common and universal spirit-festival of the lanterns. Thousands of people from the neighboring country flock to the city on these occasions to visit their relatives and friends, and to take part in the ceremony. Upon the first day of the feast the ghosts of the departed are supposed to leave the spirit-land to revisit their homes upon earth. Upon this day the head of each family, being dressed in his best apparel, sits in the reception room of his house, the entrances to which are thrown open, and, at frequent intervals, he bows ceremoniously and utters words of welcome, in order that the spirits as they enter may not feel themselves rejected. The length of such a procedure is determined by the number of spirit guests to be received. On the second day all the spirits are supposed to have arrived, and the household temple (a small apartment in the house of every believer in Buddha) is gaily decorated with flowers and filled with choice stores of fruit, rice, tea, wine, and other delicacies. The family of the house, sitting in the room to which the spirit-chamber is attached hold high festival, eating and drinking and enjoying themselves. This feasting of the living with the spirits of the dead continues throughout the whole of the second day and the greater part of the third. But the night of the third day is the time appointed when the ghosts must return to their places in the spirit-land, and when the evening draws on, the lights and old alike betake themselves to the burial places and deck out the graves with bright paper banners and many colored lanterns, which are lighted as the sun goes down and the darkness comes on. This decoration and illumination is made as beautiful as possible, so that the last view of each taken by the departing spirits may be pleasing and happy. Toward midnight, as the time for the departure draws nigh, the male portion of the people form themselves into processions, every individual of which bears aloft a lighted lantern suspended to a bamboo pole about ten feet long, and like many a torch of fire pouring down the hillside, proceed to carry to the sea the boats in which the spirits are to return to the land whence they came. These boats are made of plaited straw and are more or less elaborate models of the ordinary native craft. Each is decorated with flags and streamers, and has a stock of provisions arranged on hand—the mortar for the ferriage of the Styx. The size of these straw boats varies from two to ten or thirty feet in length, and are provided with one or more lanterns, to enable the spirit-crew to steer their course. The processions having reached the bay and the lanterns on board the straw boats, having been trimmed and lighted, the barks are launched into the waters and sail away into the sea, carrying the spirits to the far off lands, where the sun and stars go to rest, and where is situated the glorious Nirvana where the spirits of all good Buddhists pass the time in happy oblivion.

MAACAULAY'S TRAVELER FROM NEW ZEALAND

MAACAULAY'S TRAVELER FROM NEW ZEALAND takes his stand upon a broken arch of London bridges to sketch the ruins of Saint Paul there may be erected, on the highest point of the city, which Yokohama, trophies to industry and intellectual greatness that will gladden the sight of the Japanese as he revisits his native land and tell him of the name and fame of his countrymen who have shed such glory upon it.

LABORING CLASS.

Prior to 1868 this class of the population of Japan had no principles except such as were conceded by the immediate prince or feudal lord. There were no courts for the trial of causes between the laborer and his superior, and he was bound to the soil, which he could not leave without permission. His life was in the hands of his superior, and could be taken, with impunity, for any fancied insolence or insubordination. A system of servitude existed in Japan before the above date, in comparison with which the institution of Southern slavery, as it existed anterior to the war, was a moral and intellectual blessing. But since 1868 the government has been essentially changed, and while the laborer has no voice in the making and executing of the laws he has been materially benefited by the change. A system of courts has been established, wherein he can be heard against even the highest classes, and can claim the intervention of these courts to insure the payment of his wages, which he could not do under the old organization. At one time the farmers could not own land, but were permitted to lease it from their superiors, which was terminated at the option of the lessor. But now about three-tenths of all the land tilled, is in possession of small proprietors, held by them in fee simple, and which they can beautify and adorn and call their home. On the farms, in the interior of the Empire, about ten cents per day is the average price for a laborer. This small sum will secure the labor of a strong healthy man for about twelve hours, and about five cents will buy enough rice and tea to feed him, thus showing a clear profit of five cents, which is regarded as doing well. As for clothing, the Coolie or laborer does not use any, except a small piece of cloth fastened around the hips. If it should ever become necessary to import laborers into the United States, would recommend the Japanese laborer as suited, in every respect, for the cotton and sugar plantations of the South.

A PROHIBITION DEFEAT.

The Cold Water Men Vanquished at Last at the Polls in Atlanta. ATLANTA, Sept. 28.—Ever since the big prohibition movement in November last Atlanta has been agitated over the liquor question. Efforts were made to put the question to a majority vote, but the prohibitionists prevailed. Then attempt was made to defeat the law or to evade it on technicalities, but again the prohibitionists came out victorious. Last week, in the contest for State Senatorial Conference nominees, the anti-prohibitionists put up a ticket, and were beaten by a small majority. The facts at Atlanta were telegraphed throughout the country. The anti-prohibitionists reorganized under the name of Conservatives, and to-day primary elections were held for nominees for the State Legislature. Three nominees were to be selected. The prohibitionists put into the field a ticket headed by Westmoreland, and composed of men pledged to fight for the most stringent prohibition laws. The opposition, or Conservative ticket was headed by Clark Howell, night editor of the Constitution, and a pronounced high license man. The campaign was hot, short and bitter, and both sides worked all day for all they were worth. Some of the strongest Democrats, men who formerly favored the Prohibition movement, and who subsequently became convinced that Atlanta was being injured by the prohibition law to the extent of many thousand dollars annually, bolted the temperance movement and supported the opposition. The Conservatives were careful to select strong Democrats, and the plea was used that Howell's ticket was the straight Democratic ticket. This enabled the Prohibitionists who were inclined to cut loose from the temperance party, but had been afraid for various reasons to do so, to sever their bonds. This returns to the defeated the Prohibitionists. They are utterly swept out. The Howell ticket's majority is 1,000 out of a total vote of 4,700. What effect this will have upon the other prohibition districts of the State prior to the general election remains to be seen.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Revision of the Rules and Regulations Relating to the Service. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Civil Service Commission has been busily engaged for some time in a revision of the rules and regulations relating to the service, and within a short time a number of important modifications of the existing rules will be submitted to the President for his formal approval. Among the changes are a new course of instruction for soldiers to classified applicants; a new rule for the regulation of promotions in classified service; a fixed schedule giving the dates and places for holding examinations in each State, which will be rigidly adhered to; and a plan providing for a reduction of the present Board of Departmental Examiners in Washington from 14 to 6 members, the latter to be assigned permanently and exclusively to the task of examining the papers of all applicants throughout the country.

GREENE COUNTY POLITICS.

A Large, Harmonious and Enthusiastic Convention. At an early hour last Saturday, people commenced to pour in town from all parts of the county, their object being to attend the Democratic County Convention which had been called to meet at 1 o'clock on that day. Long before the appointed time, a tremendous crowd had assembled, and speculation and conjecture as to who would be the Democratic nominee was rife. It seemed to be a settled thing that there would be no contest over any of the offices but those of a member of the House of Representatives, Clerk of the Superior Court and Register of deeds, among the several aspirants for each of these the latter being most eagerly sought for.

According to previous agreements the delegates met in caucus at 11 o'clock, to canvass the strength of the various aspirants and see if some agreement might not be arrived at by which they could all centre upon the strongest man when they met in convention. Mr. Theo. Edwards was made chairman of the caucus meeting, and J. R. Whichard was requested to act as secretary. The officers appointed, the body sat down to solid work and for two hours the friends of the various aspirants championed their cause. There was not the slightest unpleasantness or ill feeling shown, everybody being in the best of good humor, and the utmost decorum being strictly observed.

At 1 o'clock the caucus had adjourned its work, but as most of the delegates had been unable to get dinner, and the Republicans were to hold their Township Convention, a recess was called for the purpose of allowing the convention to be called. The Republicans got into a big squabble in their meeting and it was not until nearly 3 o'clock that the Democrats gained possession of the court house. The convention was called to order by Dr. E. A. Hornaday, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, who explained the object of the meeting and urged the Democrats to be vigilant and march shoulder to shoulder to victory in November. He was glad to see such a large and intelligent crowd in attendance, as it showed that the people were interested in the selection of candidates, and this interest augured well for the success of the Democracy. After returning thanks for being made chairman of the Executive Committee, he called Mr. W. E. Best to the chair and requested J. R. Whichard to act as temporary secretary, and the convention was declared ready for business.

On motion of Theo. Edwards, Esq., a committee on rules of one from each ward was appointed, consisting of W. M. Carraway, J. A. Newell, Theo. Edwards, W. T. Hart, Josiah Dixon, W. M. Darden, W. A. Darden, Jr., J. P. Mewborn and J. H. Newell, who reported in voting for candidates a majority shall rule, that the vote be taken by townships, the chairman of the township delegations to cast the vote for each ward. On motion the report was adopted. On motion of Dr. W. C. Galloway, the temporary organization was made permanent. Nominations being declared in order, Dr. E. H. Hornaday arose and in a neat and graceful speech, placed the name of Mr. A. L. Ormand before the convention as candidate for the House of Representatives. On motion of W. M. Carraway, the rules were suspended and Mr. Ormand was nominated by acclamation. Capt. A. D. Speight for Superior Court Clerk by Theo. Edwards, Esq., in a graceful speech, and on motion of Josiah Dixon the nomination was made by acclamation. Decidedly the finest speech of the day, was that of Mr. S. C. Smith, who eloquently placed before the convention the name of Luby Harper, Esq., for Sheriff. On motion of W. A. Darden, Jr., the nomination of Sheriff Harper was made by acclamation. Mr. Geo. W. Sugg, for Register of Deeds. He said: Fellow citizens: I nominate for the position of Register of Deeds, Geo. W. Sugg, of Snow Hill. I did not intend to make a little speech, but Sam Smith scared it all out of me. Dr. E. H. Hornaday seconded the nomination of Mr. Sugg and said nothing more than to say that he was for George Sugg hopping around in the Register's office. On motion of J. T. Forrest the nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. J. P. Mewborn nominated Dr. W. C. Galloway, for Coroner, and Mr. C. A. Lassiter for Surveyor, both of whom were nominated by acclamation. On motion a committee of five, consisting of Theo. Edwards, Thos. Harvey, W. A. Darden, Jr., Josiah Dixon and B. P. Walters, was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination and request their acceptance of the same. All came forward and accepted each one being welcomed with cheers.

When Dr. Galloway had taken his seat after accepting the nomination for Coroner, Dr. Hornaday took the stand to apologize for his timidity. He said he knew Dr. Galloway received the nomination unhesitatingly, that it was not wanted by him, and was only accepted because he expected to make much money out of it. Dr. Hornaday had filled that position by appointment for some time, and in that time received as fees \$2.40. He was the Democratic nominee for the position afterwards, but it was so lucrative that he was not the proper person for it, and was consequently beaten by the Snow Hill colored barber. He hoped no such fate awaited Dr. Galloway.

INDIANS ON THE WAR-PATH.

Over One Hundred Settlers Murdered. CHICAGO, September 29.—A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., to the Tribune says: "Word was received last evening from the Crow Creek agency, northwest territory, by the department of Indian Affairs, that the Indians from that reservation have gone on the war-path and are devastating the vicinity in revenge for the killing of six of their number by the Gros Ventres. They left their reservation Monday morning after a war dance and went south to Hudson northwest territory, where they came on a small settlement of whites, some sixteen in number, of whom ten were women and children. These were all killed and scalped, the besieging party carrying off the scalps as trophies on poles. They then continued on their way toward the Gros Ventres settlement—along their tracks were many farm houses. These were all laid in ashes and the inhabitants killed and scalped. No less than one hundred whites have so far fallen victims to the red devils knives. Among the killed are two Roman Catholic missionaries at the Crow-foot agency, whose bodies are said to have been terribly mutilated. All the whites at the settlement, including the Indian agent, have been killed. After leaving the agency about thirty miles toward the American border, the Crow-fell in with about sixty Gros Ventres and a terribly fight ensued. The killed and wounded on each side cannot be correctly stated, but it is believed the Crowfoot lost nine killed and thirty wounded, while over fifty of the Gros Ventres tribe fell, and 150 ponies captured by the attacking party as well as a large amount of clothing and ammunition. It is estimated by the department that at least \$25,000 worth of property belonging to settlers has been burned and otherwise destroyed while the loss of life cannot be accurately calculated. Two detachments of mounted police have been sent to put down the rising, but it is thought the whole force of fifteen hundred men will be needed as the Rockies and Canada Sioux will join the revolt. Crowfoot, the chief of the rebellious tribe, is now on his way here, and cannot, therefore, be expected to use his influence to quiet the Indians. M. Caron, minister of militia, will to-day call out at least two thousand infantry and cavalry to go to the scene of the trouble and assist the mounted police. In the meantime, until they reach there, hundreds of lives may be sacrificed and any amount of property be destroyed. A general war of Indians, on account of the gross management of their affairs by the officials, is feared.

THE OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF THE CHARLESTON DAMAGE.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald reports the following interview with Mayor Courtenay, under date of Thursday: "Yes," said the Mayor, "I am willing to tell the Herald what I know about things here in general. I suppose that you would first like to know something on the subject of the damages sustained. In my opinion the estimate of \$3,000,000 or \$3,400,000 in the aggregate is about right, but, like real estate losses in other American cities, it largely falls upon owners who are able to take care of themselves. My earliest impression was from my knowledge of the various building and loan associations and other organizations to promote the building and owning of small houses for the indigent heads of families. There must be at least two thousand or twenty-five hundred of such homes in Charleston, and certainly one-half or more than one-half of them require considerable outlay, and, in fact, all of them need something done. The facts, as far as ascertained, confirm this impression. There are now in the office of the executive relief committee between eight and nine hundred applications for relief made out in the form prescribed by the committee, and the large proportion of these belong to the class I have described. They certainly need the assistance coming to us. When I consider the difficulty of getting court-essary mechanical help to fill up those portions of the forms of application which require a statement of the losses, and the difficulty of getting such information without the aid of competent mechanics, I think the receipt of eight or nine hundred applications in the short time we are to-day points to at least twice as many in the aggregate before we are through."

More Than Was Contracted For.

John A. Stewart, of the firm of Ledbetter & Stewart, well known contractors, at No. 5 Lafayette ave., was one of the three fortunate holders of a one-fifth interest in ticket 10,400, which drew \$10,000 on the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. A Tribune representative found Mr. Stewart at his elegant home at 708 Cass ave., and learned from him that he had been "lucky" from his ticket No. 10,400. "Some time before the July, 1886, drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery," he said, "I was in the office of Herbesus of this city, and myself parted with \$5 each for fifteen different fifth interest in tickets. It was my first venture. We expected nothing, but we received notice that ticket No. 10,400, in which we had a fifth interest, had drawn \$10,000, and for \$200 we were received, and we divided equally." Detroit Tribune, July 25.

THE GREAT STOCK.

Has knocked the bottom out of prices in Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., at Sol. Einstein & Co's.

JOHN ESTEN COOKE.

Death of This Eminent Author at His Home, in Clarke County. (Richmond Dispatch.) WINCHESTER, VA., September 27. John Esten Cooke, the author, died at his residence, in Clarke county to-day.

(Deceased was a son of John Rodgers Cooke, a Virginia jurist, born in Bermuda in 1788, who died in this city December 10, 1854. J. R. Cooke was a member of the Legislature in 1814 and 1829, and during that while served with Chief-Justice John Marshall, James Madison, John Randolph of Roanoke, Br. Watkins Lee, and others who made the draft of the Constitution of Virginia of 1829. One of his sons was Philip Pendleton Cooke, born in Martinsburg, Va., in 1816, a lawyer by profession, a graduate of a number of colleges, and an author and editorial contributor to the Knickerbocker Magazine and the Southern Literary Magazine (afterwards edited by Edgar Allan Poe). Philip Pendleton Cooke was the author of the "Froissart Ballads" and the "Chevalier Merlin," a historical prose poem; also, the famous poetic gem "Florence Vane."

John Esten Cooke, brother of the preceding, whose death is announced in the telegram, was born at Winchester in 1830; moved to Richmond in 1839; was admitted to the bar in this city in 1851. He was a voluminous American author. From the time of his admission to the bar to his death he was (save the period embraced during the war, when he was adjutant to General J. E. B. Stuart,) engaged in literary work. His contributions to the literature included the following: "Leather Stockings and Silks"; "The Youth of Jefferson"; "Virginia Comedians"; "Ellie, or the Human Comedy"; "The Last of the Foresters"; "Henry St. John, Gentleman"; "Life of Stonewall Jackson"; "Wearing of the Gray"; "Mohun, or, The Last Days of Lee and His Paladins"; "Hit to Hilt, or Days and Nights in the Shenandoah"; "Hammer and Rapier"; "Out of the Foam"; "Life of Robert E. Lee"; "Doctor Nandyke"; "Her Majesty the Queen"; "Surry of Eagle's Nest," &c.

KILLED BY A REPORTER.

A Political Boss in New Orleans Meets His Death in a Street Fight. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—A fatal shooting affray occurred here to-day as the result of the Democratic Congressional primaries yesterday. The Ward to-day, commenting upon the election, declared that in the Eighth Ward the police had interfered in behalf of the Baker faction and built-edges and roughly handled the citizens. The article was written by Frank Walters, a reporter for that newspaper. To-day as Walters was riding home to dinner, in company with Warren Easton, Superintendent of Public Education, he was hailed by Joseph Baker, leader of the winning faction. He stepped from the street car and approached Baker, who was standing with the Chief of Police. Baker pulled out a copy of the Item, and asked Walters if he had written the article reflecting on him. When Walters said "yes," Baker cursed him. Walters replied by striking him, and both men went for their weapons. Baker had his out first, and fired twice before Walters could unbutton his coat. Several shots were fired before the police intervened and arrested the two men.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The High Handed Work of the Revolutionists. ST. LOUIS, September 25.—The Brownsville, Tex., correspondent of the Globe-Democrat reports that advices from Santa Moria are to the effect that Col. Hernandez is dangerously wounded, having two bullet wounds in his left side, received in a recent fight with the revolutionists at Tinojas, Del Trancino; also, that he tangoed the prisoners captured there. It is stated that the revolutionists are gathering a force up the river, and will attempt to capture Reinoso or Camargo to get supplies.

Yesterday at Matamoros, Mex., Lieut. Trevino, of the Mexican cavalry, and sub-Lieut. Refugio Pas, of the artillery, had a dispute over the question of authority and the latter slapped the former's face. Trevino procured a pistol and approaching Pas from behind, shot him in the back, inflicting a mortal wound. Trevino surrendered to the military authorities and will be court-martialed. Gen. Pedro Gonzales, with a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, is marching to Matamoros, and Gen. Veta, with nine hundred soldiers, is expected to arrive there to-morrow. It is stated that President Diaz intends to promptly stamp out any revolutionary foolishness on the frontier.

A CHALLENGE.

The Proprietors of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup hereby challenge the Faculty to prescribe a remedy more effective than theirs.

I cordially recommend Salvation Oil to all suffering with rheumatism. J. O. S. COX, Cattle Dealer, 117 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

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MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Nominated John F. Andrew to Run Against Oliver Ames. WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30.—The Democratic State convention was called to order this morning in the Mechanics' Hall at 11:30, by Gen. Collins. The platform contains a strong endorsement of his adherence to the ante-election promises and pledges made to the people in regard to civil service reform. It demands a judicious reform of the tariff, and reaffirm the financial policy of the Democratic platform of 1884 in regard to money. It insists upon a defense of the rights of American fishermen, welcome the era of organized labor, and speak of the partial triumph on the abolition of the poll tax, secured by act of the last legislature. It commends the Democratic members of the legislature for securing the passage of the various acts in the interests of labor during the last legislature; opposes contract labor in prisons, and the importation of foreign contract labor to compete with domestic labor; insists upon the right of the people of Boston to govern themselves and to appoint their own police, etc.; sends a kindly greeting to Parnell, and deplores the death of such men as McClellan, Hendricks, Tilden, Hancock, and Col. Greene.

John F. Andrew, of Boston, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and Frank K. Foster, of Haverhill, for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Foster is editor of the Haverhill Laborer, the labor organ of the State, and now a member of the executive council of the Knights of Labor District 30.

OLEOMARGARINE.

A circular has recently been sent out from the Treasury Department with reference to oleomargarine and says: "An act of Congress which was approved August 2, 1886, and which will take effect Sunday, October 31, 1886, imposes special taxes on dealers in oleomargarine, and also a tax of two cents per pound on all oleomargarine found on the premises of any dealer on that day, for the payment of which taxes tax-payers must procure of G. M. Helms, collector of internal revenue at Danville, Va. The special taxes will be reckoned from October 1, 1886, against those dealers who sell oleomargarine or offer it for sale on the day the act goes into effect; but against those who neither sell it nor offer it for sale on that day (Sunday, October 31) the tax will be reckoned from November 1, 1886, if any sales or offers for sale are made during that month.

Special tax years commence May 1, and end April 30, following. Special taxes under act of August 2, 1886, are as follows: Manufacturers of oleomargarine, per annum, \$600; manufacturers of oleomargarine, November 1, 1885, to April 30, 1887, \$500; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, per annum, \$480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine November 1, 1886, to April 30, 1887, \$240; retail dealers in oleomargarine November 1, 1886, to April 30, 1887, \$24.

All special taxpayers must procure and make return to collector on form 11 before commencing business. Dealers are especially cautioned to have stock on hand October 31, 1886, in wooden packages containing not less than ten pounds each, with proper tax-paid stamps, marks and brands affixed.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 28.—Hon. E. S. Cleveland, of Hartford, was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention to-day. Gen. E. Bradley, of Orange, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; B. F. Maybar, of New London, Secretary of State; W. W. Skiddy, of Stamford, for Treasurer; and M. R. Griswold, of Stafford, for comptroller. The platform pledges President Cleveland a united support in carrying out a pure administration; approves the platform of the national convention of 1884; recognizes no law to prevent the abuse in the use of alcoholic liquors can be enforced against public sentiment, and adheres to the views heretofore expressed by the Democratic party that a well regulated license law, thoroughly executed, will best promote the name of temperance and good order in society.

WELL SAID.

Our cotemporary, the Wilmington Review, well says: "We call it Civil Service humbug—and such it really is—and if we would only stop there we would do well. But when Democrats go so far as to abuse President Cleveland for not 'turning the rascal out' then they are going back on themselves as well as the President. There was scarcely a Democratic paper in the country, before the election, that did not call for civil service reform and this was one of the cardinal principles of the campaign. Therefore, in going back upon the President we go back upon ourselves."

A FINE RICE CROP.

The first rough rice of this season's crop was received at Wilmington Tuesday. The Star says it was raised on uplands, was rather milky and hardly fit for milling. All reports confirm the statement heretofore published that the crop this year is the finest ever produced in that section, and the same may be said of the crop elsewhere. The weather has been exceptionally fine for harvesting, and the yield has proved large and the quality good.

Miss MERRIE RYALL will open a class in Vocal and Instrumental music, on September 1st, on the second floor of the Well building. Terms made known on application. ↑ aug26-tf