

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
THE CASE OF CONGRESSMAN REID.

[Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21.—In the flood of talk this week about new movements for a reduction of the peoples revenues, I am strongly inclined to quote Mr. Turner, of Georgia, and quit the subject until something definite is presented. Mr. Turner says, as several other Congressmen here said to me, that he does not think anything at all will be done by the present Congress to reduce the surplus. But he thinks that the pressure on the next Congress will be tremendous. The Randalles hold a conference to-night to decide what their action shall be. The Republican programme is understood to be the following: After Christmas a bill looking to the total abolition of the tobacco tax, imported spirits used in the industrial arts free of duty, and perhaps a reduction of twenty per cent. on sugar. Nothing has been decided upon by the North Carolina-Virginia committees appointed to consult and formulate measures on the modification of internal taxes. It is the intention to wait until it can be ascertained whether a majority of the House can be induced to support a measure before one is offered for consideration.

By a vote of 90 to 165 the House on yesterday refused to pass Mr. Hisecock's bill fixing the duties on imported sumatra tobacco at 75 cents. Messrs. Bennett, Cowles, Cox, Green, Henderson, Johnston, and Skinner voted "No."
Judge Bennett introduced a bill under the call of States yesterday, which authorizes the Secretary of War to issue rations, and appropriate out of the Treasury \$100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Great Pee Dee in North Carolina.

Mr. Johnston introduced a resolution with instructions to the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to repeal the internal revenue laws.

Gen. Cox introduced a resolution to set apart January 6, as a day to consider the bill repealing the Tenure of Office Act. This bill has passed the Senate.

Pension or relief bills were introduced by Messrs. Bennett, Johnston and Cowles.

A resolution providing for adjournment for holiday recess on the 22d until the 4th of January, was introduced yesterday by Mr. Morrison, and referred to the Committee on Rules. It was reported favorably, and adopted by both Houses to-day.

There are indications that the Randall men will decide upon something to urge on Congress in the way of revenue reform. Having done all the mischief they could, they pretend that they are in favor of tariff reform. They hold a conference to-night.

Mr. Wilkins (Ohio), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the Weaver resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the following information: First, Whether any portion of the money appropriated by the sundry civil bill of last year has been expended in issuing Treasury notes of large denomination in lieu of notes of small denomination cancelled or destroyed? Second, How many, if any, one dollar and two dollar notes have been cancelled and destroyed since the passage of the act, by what authority they were destroyed and what sum was expended in their destruction. Third, How many of such notes were mutilated, and whether notes of like denomination were issued in their stead? The resolution was adopted.

The New York Democratic members gave Mr. Abram S. Hewitt a farewell dinner Saturday night.

The Senate has passed a bill to incorporate the Windsor Hotel Company of this city, who propose to begin business with a capital of \$2,000,000, divided into shares of \$100. It is intended to make the shares \$100 each. The hotel building will be started in two years and completed in five.

It is said that Recorder Matthews compensation will not net more than \$5,000 a year. The popular idea is that the Recorder of Deeds of this District receives about \$20,000 emoluments. Matthews was renominated to-day.

The District authorities have found an old ordinance of Buchanan's time which requires the streets east and west of LaFayette square—now called 161 and 153 streets—to be labelled on the lamp posts Jackson and Mason streets. The change will be made.

Patrick Henry's great grand son, a cripple named William A. Cardwell, was arraigned yesterday for the twenty-second time since 1877, on the charge of disorderly conduct. Several Congressmen here interfered recently in his behalf. He was fined \$5, or sentenced to thirty days confinement, and his former bond forfeited.

John West's trial has been fixed for January 17.

Arrivals in two days: Maj. A. J. Galloway, Mr. James S. Battle, Mr. Thomas W. Strange, of Wilmington; Mr. Lucius Green, of Durham; Col. A. B. Andrews, of the R. & D. and W. N. C. Railroads; Lex Lanier, of Oxford, via Bethel Academy, Va.; the original of Miss Martha Rosenthal, of Alexandria, and Mr. Jonas Ettinger, of Wilson, is announced.

All hope that Mr. Reid would return and straighten out matters has about been abandoned. It is said that he enquired about the different routes to Canada when he was last seen in town, two weeks or more ago, stating to the hotel clerk who gave him the information that friends of his on a bridal tour would be here soon, and that they were going to visit Canada during the honey moon. While he did not show himself to any of his friends. In New York he spoke to Gov. Jarvis of his intention to leave North Carolina forever on account of his defeat last fall, and that he was entertaining propositions for entering on legal business in New York and the far West, with preference for the latter because the New York partnership did not offer a criminal as well as civil practice, and he desired both. The North Carolina members of Congress have desired to learn his whereabouts so that they might write to him and urge upon him to return. There has been a report that the people of his district would petition the House for his expulsion. This rumor also stated that Maj. J. T. Morehead, of Greensboro, would be elected to fill the vacancy if one was declared. There is thought to be this difficulty:

It is a short session, and unless the pressure should come at once and be irresistible, no investigation would be undertaken. The affair has created a great scandal, but there is as yet no crime power, and all rests on published rumors, which are, however, vouchsafed for. This may prevent expulsion if the attempt be made to effect it. Everybody regards the affair as lamentable. Indignation is beginning to take the place of compassion, as evidence of astounding duplicity accumulates. Mr. Reid was not only warmly admired by most North Carolinians who have frequented Washington; he was regarded by many old members and correspondents one of the most promising men at the capital. He was active in the transaction of business, accommodating to friends and associates, courteous to all, and was never suspected of any form or shade of wrong doing whatever. What could have induced such a fine young man to compromise himself and enter a course of folly, not to say criminality, is utterly inexplicable. Great sympathy is expressed for members of his family whose sufferings on his behalf must be intense. C. W. H.

GEN. COLSTON'S FAST.
He Explains the Nature of his Disease and the Remedy Adopted.

Gen. R. E. Colston writes to the Star in regard to his own case, which was made the subject of a paragraph recently, describing him as fasting in order to reduce his flesh. He says that he has suffered for years from the consequences of an insolution resulting from long exposure to the terrible temperature of the Soudan deserts. It produced a paralysis of his lower limbs attributed by his physicians to a lesion of the spinal marrow. Recently he found his powers locomotion diminishing and his weight increasing. He consulted a physician, and his theory that while the organs were resting from the labor of digestion nature would eliminate morbid secretions, Gen. Colston writes, seemed reasonable. When the physician spoke of fasting ten days Gen. Colston thought he would suffer torments and would never be able to stand it, for he has, he says, a fair appetite and enjoys his food with great relish. To his wonder, he writes, he found that he experienced no sufferings and had no craving for food, though the day he wrote was the 26th of his fast. He has lost 27 pounds and would have lost more if he could have exercised freely, but he has lost very little of his strength, which was already much impaired when he began. In the last few days he has walked two or three times as much as usual and feels the better for it. Some rheumatic pains, which added to his trouble, have, he says, subsided. The chronic pain and weakness in his back and lumbar region still continues. He hopes, however, that the decrease in his weight will enable him to carry it with less difficulty. Experiencing neither suffering nor inconvenience from fasting, he intends to continue it sometime longer. It has not been, he says, almost a fast, but an entire abstinence from all food. The liquid, of which three teaspoonfuls per day have allayed all the cravings of hunger, contains no milk, but is a weak and almost tasteless solution in wine.

THE NEW SOUTH.
Congressman Kelly's Views of Its Progress Since the War.

BALTIMORE, December 22.—Congressman Wm. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, contributes to the Manufacturer's Record the results of his observations during the recent journey through the South. After referring to the destitution in which the war left the Southern States he adds: "The progress in wealth, in the means of individual comfort and productive power, has been marvelous, and the change wrought from then until now in the immense development of the coal and iron ore of these States and the increase in number and extent of industrial centres may justly be regarded as the work of Titans. The systems of roads that now traverse the South are as perfect in the construction of road bed, track and bridges and in passenger cars and the means provided for the transportation of freight as those of the North. Lateral roads branch from them into such valleys as are known to be specially rich, not in iron alone, but in other minerals, some of which are found in such profusion and juxtaposition as to seem to defy geologic laws as elsewhere illustrated. "Prior to the war," Judge Kelly writes "the South neither had, nor desired to have great cities. It is also true that her statesmen preferred that their workshops should be in foreign lands and the ships that exported their products and brought them commodities in exchange should be built and owned by foreigners. In this respect the contrast is most striking."

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1887 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1887 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

As many as 1,000 quaking of the earth a day have been registered in New Zealand.

He is Now Learning How to Refine Sugar.

In a pleasant chat with Mr. Adolph L. Beltran son of R. Beltran, Esq., commission merchant on Decatur street, the fortunate holder of one-fifth of Ticket No. 94,532, winning \$75,000 in the November drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, stated that he is a native of New Orleans, and is in the Laboratory of the Planters' Sugar Refining business, and that the sudden learning of his fortune will in no way affect his resolution to master the art of sugar refining. —New Orleans, (La.) Picayune, Nov. 19th.

MISS TURLINGTON.
The Dead Body of the Lady Found.

[Raleigh News-Observer.]
CARY, N. C., Dec. 24, '86.—The body of Miss Turlington was found this evening about 2 o'clock at a point about one mile and a quarter west of Cary, near the residence of Mr. Wiley Boughcoombe. The body was found by a negro man named Frank Marsh, in a piece of woods about one quarter of a mile south of the North Carolina railroad, and about the same distance from the county road leading from Raleigh to Durham. It was found lying on its back, with hands crossed on the breast and one bullet shot through the head. The body was found about one hundred yards from a path leading out of the main road, and it seems that the murderer made no effort to cover up the body. It seems that the larger number of the searching party were near Morrisville. A messenger has been dispatched to notify the searching party that Miss Turlington's body has been found. Marsh was not searching for the body when he found it. He had started over to Mr. Boughcoombe's on business. G. W. GUESS.

A special train of two coaches left the city yesterday morning at 9 o'clock for the scene of the search for the body of Miss Lizzie Turlington, carrying eighty-four gentlemen, among them Chief of Police Hartt, Messrs. Spier Whitaker, A. H. Temple, Jno. E. Ray, Thos. G. Jenkins and F. A. Olds. The train arrived at Cary at 9:30 o'clock, from where the party proceeded to a point within one and a half miles of Morrisville and commenced a thorough search of the country for a width of three miles and extended it to a point three miles beyond Morrisville, going over the entire territory in which all reports seemed to indicate that the murder had taken place. The greatest interest was manifested by every one on the ground and all were pretty thoroughly convinced that the body of Miss Turlington was in the vicinity. The hunt was prosecuted without cessation, and some evidence of the proximity of the body was thought to have been found or the discovery of a lady's handkerchief having a red border and being badly torn. This handkerchief was found in an open field a mile west of Morrisville on the Chapel Hill road. The hunt was then continued until a special messenger arrived at Morrisville from Cary and announced that the dead body of Miss Turlington had been discovered near that place. The searching party were at that time scattered all over the immediate territory around Morrisville and to call them together to make the fearful announcement, the bells of all the churches in the village were tolled. After hearing the announcement, the party at once proceeded to the place at which the body was discovered. This point is about one mile west of Cary on the main road leading to Morrisville, and is not more than one hundred yards to the left of the road. By this point the North Carolina railroad and the county road runs parallel, being not more than twenty-five yards apart. The Raleigh & Augusta Air Line railroad runs parallel to the two roads for three-fourths of a mile from Cary, being to the south of them and about a quarter of a mile distant. Between these two railroads, and three-fourths of a mile west of Cary in a wood, is the exact spot where the body was found. The place is by no means isolated, houses being in sight in two directions, and it is a matter of the greatest surprise that the spot should be chosen for the commission of such a horrible crime. It appears that Bingham had driven over the road and through Morrisville, as before stated, going through that village at about 12 o'clock m., and that he had taken a by-road to the left of the main road, one mile beyond that place, making a circle continually to the left until he reached the two roads near Cary a second time, then turned from the left of the main road again going about forty yards into the woods when he stopped and tied his horse. This fact was ascertained by the marks made by the horse in stamping his fore feet. The hat and reticule of Miss Turlington were hanging on the bough of an oak tree at that point. Signs seem to indicate that the young lady had jumped from the buggy and tried to escape. It is presumed that Bingham shot at her as she ran, missed her and then jumped from the buggy, pursued and overtook her, dealt her some violent blows on her left cheek, knocking her senseless and then shot her through the head. The pistol was evidently very close to her head when fired, for her face and her hair were badly scorched by the powder. Right here were two old rails between which was a large blood stain. From here she was dragged for about fifty yards further into the woods, as was evidenced from the particles of fur from her cloak, having been caught by the twigs and brush between the spot and the place she was found.

THE BODY AS DISCOVERED.

When found the cuff on her right arm was pulled down over her hand and was stained with blood, indicating that she had thrown her hand to her head when the fatal shot was fired. Her muffs was near her left side. There were four rings on her fingers and a necklace around her neck. Her clothing had not been torn and was in good order. A part of her hair had fallen down and had apparently been pushed into the coil by some one after she had been killed. She seemed to have been carefully laid out, being on her back, her hands carefully placed upon her breast and lying upon a slight incline, the head being on the higher portion and towards the north. It would seem from the careful arrangement of the body that the maddened and frenzied lover after having committed the horrible crime realized his inexpressible inhumanity and had as a last and forever lasting farewell to the woman he loved best on earth, bestowed every tender caress and token of love upon her just as she lay.

The coroner went up to Cary last night to view the remains. It is understood on good authority that the body will be brought here to-morrow on the 8:45 train and that the inquest will be held here at 10 o'clock.

"Who breathes must suffer, and who thinks must mourn, and he alone is blessed" who knows that pain and suffering can be cured by Salvation Oil.

Although we have heard persons remark—"It is worth its weight in gold" still Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is to be had at all drug stores for 25 cents.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

Great Bankrupt Sale!

BIG BARGAINS!

Having Bought Out the Two Stores of

J. METZGER & SON,

FOR SPOT CASH,

Cash Buyers can secure Good Bargains, as the Entire Stock must be Closed Out within the next

THIRTY DAYS.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 20, 1886.

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Hive of Industry and Enterprise

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Unless you can get the people to read what you say, now this advertisement is one you can't help reading.

Cold, Rough, Hard Dry Facts

Are here set forth that you want to read them, they won't hurt you, but are warranted a sure cure for extravagance and foolish "waste of money." I claim the

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Ever seen in Goldsboro or any other in city North Carolina. My entire stock this time was bought way below their real value

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Ladies and Gent's Furnishings etc., are cheaper by 35 per cent. than any one elses in Goldsboro.

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IS OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP, THE LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS AND UPWARD OF 350 DEFFERENT GARMENTS TO SELECT FROM WHICH I WILL SELL YOU AT YOUR PRICE, AS I REFUSE NO REASONABLE OFFER BECAUSE TIMES ARE HARD AND MONEY SCARCE AND WE ARE NOT ASHAMED TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE TRUTH. YOU CAN TELL YOUR FRIENDS THE REASON I CAN SELL GOODS SO CHEAP IS.

I buy for spot cash, I have no one to support but myself, I pay no house rent, I sell for CASH ONLY thereby make no bad debts, I have polite low-priced clerks. These solid facts stare other merchants in the face and are only a few reasons why

H. M. STROUSE,

Odd Fellows Building Corner Store, will undersell any other merchant---And don't you forget it.