

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XII.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 4, 1880.

NO 3

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Three for	4.50	6.50	8.50	12.50	18.00
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A column for	11.25	16.25	21.25	31.25	46.25
100 do.	18.75	26.25	33.75	50.75	73.75

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## POETRY.

### Misunderstandings.

He said "Good-by," and he took her hand,  
And thought, "After all I was wrong;  
I dreamt that she loved me, and woke to  
find  
I have dropped away from her fanciful  
mind  
To the level where I belong."  
He said "Good-by," and he loosed her  
hand,  
And she thought, "I was wrong for once  
I see;  
For I somehow fancied he cared for me—  
But perhaps it is just as well."  
He said: "I shall never forget the days  
That the summer has brought this year.  
When shall I see you?" "Ah, when?" she  
said.  
"While you are earning your daily bread  
I shall be waiting here."  
He thought: "She is cruel, and hard, and  
cold.  
I will take back my heart again;  
For she will not stoop as she passes by,  
But carries her proud head too high  
To be touched by a word of pain."  
He said: "I am wasting your time I fear,  
You have always so much to do.  
Do you think you could think, just once  
in a way,  
I have forgot what I meant to say.  
Good-by! for my train is due."  
She said: "I have wished you good-by  
before,  
And I think the grass is wet;  
And as to wasting your time she said,  
"One wastes it dreaming of days that are  
dead;  
So I think I will just forget."  
She thought: "To the last he has played  
his part.  
But I am his equal still;  
I think that my heart has gone to sleep,  
Or perhaps I have buried it safe and deep,  
To come back to life at will."  
He said: "There are tears in your eyes, I  
saw."  
And she answered: "You cannot see."  
"At least I may look," he laughed and  
said.  
"For I fancy that something I thought was  
dead  
Has come back to life again."  
He said: "Sweet eyes, may I read your  
tears  
Would you rather I went away?"  
And she said: "Since the train—your  
train, you know,  
Was due, at the least, an hour ago,  
I think you had better stay."

## POLITICAL.

### Vote for President Since 1836.

1836.	Popular.	Electoral.
Martin Van Buren	761,549	170
All others	738,656	124
1840.		
Wm H Harrison	1,375,011	234
M Van Buren	1,128,708	60
1844.		
James K Polk	1,337,243	170
All others	1,351,363	105
1848.		
Zachary Taylor	1,330,009	163
All others	1,411,807	127
1852.		
Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254
All others	1,542,403	42
1856.		
James Buchanan	1,538,169	174
All others	1,215,098	122
1860.		
Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352	180
All others	2,810,501	124
1864.		
Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	213
All others	1,808,725	21
1868.		
Ulysses S. Grant	3,593,367	215
Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80
1872.		
Ulysses S. Grant	3,287,578	236
All others	2,890,756	70
1876.		
Rutherford B Hayes	4,033,950	185
Samuel J Tilden	4,284,757	184
Peter Cooper	81,740	
Green Clay Smith	9,522	
All others	2,636	

### The Florida Colonists.

Mr. A. D. McCabe, who vouched for as a reputable citizen of Mounouth N. J., has made affidavit that he was a fellow passenger with one of the installments of repeaters alleged to have been sent to Florida recently by the Republican national committee; that on reaching Florida several of the men informed him that they were not really going to work on a railroad, as had been at first represented, but refused to answer further inquiries. McCabe further says that from October 9 to 16, at which latter date he left Jacksonville for New York, he saw great numbers of the alleged laborers going up to the Republican headquarters in Bay street; that he asked the reason of their visit to said headquarters, but received no answer.

### Some men think they are leaders of public opinion; but they are no more leaders of public opinion than the ball of flint that floats on the tide is leader of the wave that bears it up. Opinionated men worship a hallucination.

## INDIANA.

### Extraordinary Figures for Calm, Dispassionate, After-election Reading.

Indianapolis, Oct. 22.—Day after day the evidence of fraud and corruption in the October election accumulates in the knowledge of the Central Committee. That the election was notoriously unfair, and the vote in excess of the number of legitimate residents of the State, especially in this vicinity, the records amply prove. Take the vote in this county, for instance. In 1878 when the county election was held here, the contest over the Shrively was the hottest ever known, except in the case of Lemon vs. Adams, this year. Then the vote stood as follows:

John T. Pressly (re-elected) rec'd	9,285
R. J. Bright received	9,577
Elias Neff received	2,276
Total	22,138

Last week the vote was:

H. C. Adams	13,067
Daniel O. Lemon	12,211
Highgate	796
Total	26,075

Here Lemon received 1,926 more votes than Pressly, who was elected over Bright by 708 votes, and yet Adams gets in 856. How is that for a fair vote? The same rate of increase all over the State would show a gain of more than 75,000 over the vote of 1878.

### A prominent grain man of this city told your correspondent to-day of a party of negroes that came into Indiana the morning of the election from Springfield and points on the Wabash road. There were

### THREE CAR LOADS OF THEM.

They returned the next day, and being detained at Tolono by collision, told the people there all about their trip. They were distributed through Fountain county which went Republican by a small majority, the representative being elected by only twenty-nine plurality.

As an evidence of the slenderness of the threads upon which hang not only everlasting things but those of temporary affairs as well, the Republican majority of fourteen on joint ballot in the Legislature depends upon an aggregate plurality of not much over 300. Fountain county elected its Representative by twenty-nine plurality, St. Joseph and Starke by thirty-one, Perry by forty-four, Noble and Ripley counties by fifty-eight each, Spencer by fifty-nine, while the Senator from Carroll, White and Pulaski, comes in by only eighteen plurality. These figures are full of thought to the average politician, and demonstrate how valuable a thing is well directed work.

The local Republican politicians, aided by the News, are endeavoring to create the impression that Democrats are taking and scheming about effecting a

### FUSION WITH THE NATIONALS,

by splitting up the electoral ticket, and outsiders are taking up the matter and throwing their gigantic intellect on the scheme. Democrats are not engaged in that work; as Senator McDonald said when a cheeky National suggested the withdrawal of the Democratic electoral ticket and uniting on Weaver's and Chambers', such a move, or anything in that direction, would result in a virtual dissolution of the party. We think there is a too good a chance to carry the electoral vote for Hancock and English to fool with exploded powder.

### The Radicals have gotten up a little blank book, which is intended to be a record of the Republican voting at the precinct at which it is used. The first page is to contain the name of the precinct, county and State; the names of the United States supervisors; of the inspectors and registrar and returning officer. Then the body of the book is to contain "the names of voters who exhibited to us a Republican ticket and voted in our presence." The last leaf contains a certificate touching the election, to be signed by the Republican local committee, and a memorandum is annexed relative to any disturbance at the polls.

Such a record, if accurately kept, would do no harm to any one, but the fact that such preparations have been made in advance shows that the Republican managers are preparing evidence in advance touching the elections.—*Ral. Observer.*

### Mr. F. M. Winchester, of Union county, is in Philadelphia attending a medical school. He writes to his uncle, Cyrus H. Wolfe, living in this county, that the Republican committee in Philadelphia has offered to pay his expenses home and back and one dollar per day while absent, if he will come home and vote the Republican ticket. Mr. Wolfe, a respectable and worthy citizen of Mecklenburg county, authorizes this statement. What has been accomplished in Indiana and boldly attempted in Florida—will be attempted in North Carolina. Republican success is only possible by a systematic pollution of the ballot box. This desperate and corrupt party will go to the extreme limit in its mad effort to retain power.

### The measure of its success in North Carolina will depend upon Democratic organization and vigilance. The few days of the campaign remaining should be devoted to the important work of completely organizing the party.—*Char. Observer.*

## General McClellan's Warning—The Growth of Imperialism.

### Gen. George B. McClellan addressed a large Democratic mass meeting at Oswego, N. Y., Saturday. Among other things he said:

"The war for the Union, so far as the crack of the rifle is concerned, was decided over fifteen years ago. Otherwise unfortunately, it is not finished. One party has sought to keep up sectional animosities and to widen rather than to close the chasm between the North and the South. The question now is, what kind of a Union is this to be—on the one hand love, fraternal feeling and common interest, on the other hand a Union of force, where sectional animosity is still rife. This question is to be settled this fall. Too many men place their party ahead of their country. This is the attitude of the Republican party. To the Democratic party we owe the acquisition of territory and the legislation which has made our country what it is now—the home of countless." On the question of the solid South, Gen. McClellan said when the pressure that had made her solid is removed she will divide on living questions, and there will be no more solid South. He did not wish the success of the Democratic party to depend on the solidity of any section, but to rest on a majority in all sections. As to the cry that the Democratic party will destroy the industries of the country, he said the Democratic party has been in power five years and has not impaired or ruined any industry. The tariff ought not to be a party issue. Our people are averse to direct taxation, but the tariff necessary to provide for payment of the public debt is so great that it is necessarily protective. The tariff question affects sections, and those sections will send a prohibitionist or free-trader to Congress, be he Democrat or Republican, according as they think their interests dictate. Centralization of power is the most important feature in this canvass. The power of the government has been found sufficient to settle all internal difficulties and to put down the great rebellion, and he did not see what a strong government is wanted for unless to put down the people."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The State Fair on Thursday was attended by a very large crowd. The Raleigh News & Observer estimates it at 10,000. It also pronounces the fair a great success. The attractions were varied and interesting. There were twenty-eight entries for the pig-cone match. A fine gun was the prize. There were ties which will be shot off. The races were four in number and were spirited. Four teams entered for the match for the prize flag. The Lafayette Light Infantry, of Fayetteville, were the winners. The prize plume for the best single shot was won by a member of the same company. The winning team was composed of Thomas Lewis, H. M. Depo, B. T. Beasley, Joseph Flowers and W. R. Clark. The score was 22 the target being a United States regulation. The winner of the plume was Thomas Lewis.

### A DELICATE MATTER.—Supposing that you are in society with a lady of a certain age, and that you do not know whether she be an old maid or not, ought you to address her as Madame or Mademoiselle? If the person be pretty, and if her "certain age" cannot be looked upon with indifference, then call her Mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unladylike call her Madame; it is only gallant to seem to suppose that she has been the object of sincere devotion and of an affection founded on the qualities of her heart. On the other hand, it may be maintained that one should always address a woman in these conditions as Madame, which is the object of her dreams if she be a maiden, and of her pride if she be a married woman.

### California's wool crop this year (spring and summer) will be about 35,000,000 pounds. The total value of it promises to be nearly double that of any preceding wool crop.

## The Disturbances in Ireland.

### LONDON, Oct. 25.—Two thousand and fifty Irish constabulary have been ordered immediately to rendezvous at the Curragh of Kildare.

### Parliament to be asked for Extraordinary Powers.

The Right Hon. I. G. Dodson, president of the local government board, telegraphs to-night from Scarborough that if the ordinary powers of the law are found insufficient to restore and maintain order in Ireland, the government will ask Parliament to meet the emergency by extraordinary legislation.

### More Murders Predicted in Ireland.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Land Leaguers are for the first time seriously alarmed at the prosecution of their chief men determined on by the government. Mr. Thos. P. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell's principal lieutenant in and out of Parliament, telegraphs me that if the government proceeds with the atrocious murders and other agrarian outrages must be expected. Popular feeling is beyond all question most deeply excited, and the gravest apprehensions are felt on all sides.

### London Filled with Exciting Rumors.

To-night the town is filled with the gravest rumors. I learn on the authority of a member of the government that the very highest importance is attached to the serious intelligence received to-day from Ireland. I am informed that Mr. Parnell and his friends have held a private council and have resolved to discard the policy of exhorting the people to keep the peace. The moment the Land League is struck by the government the whole west and south of Ireland, the seat of all the national discontent and desperation, will become the scene of most exciting events. It is said to-night that an early meeting of the cabinet will be called.

### Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, who had disassociated himself from the Land League some time ago, has rejoined the organization, in the hope, it is supposed, of profiting politically by any success it may achieve, or, if disasters happen, of meeting with what his constituents may consider and reward as a patriotic martyrdom.

### Arranging for the Land League Trials.

I am authorized to contradict the statement telegraphed to the New York Herald on the authority of the Standard, the Tory organ here, that the government intends removing the Land Leaguers to London for trial. The cabinet as a unit is utterly opposed to such a step. Should the prosecution fail to have a pacificatory effect on the Irish disorders, Parliament will be summoned and asked to suspend the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland. The prosecutions will be conducted in Dublin. The names of the indicted persons furnished to the American press from other sources are merely guesses. It is generally understood, however, that all the leading officials of the League and several Irish members of Parliament are included in the general indictment. Seven justices will sit on the trial. Twenty-eight police inspectors will be summoned as witnesses. The officials have asked authority to engage a large building in which to lodge over one hundred witnesses for the crown under police protection.

### Tremendous Irish-American Meeting to be Held.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the activity of the government and the careful watch kept upon the movements of the Land Leaguers, the leaders of that organization have not been idle. They have decided to call upon the members of the League to redouble their efforts, and in the event of their imprisonment it is said that the first blow struck by the government at them will be the signal for tremendous meetings of Irishmen throughout America.

### A Movement Breeding to Extend to Great Britain.

The prosecution of the Land Leaguers will also be followed by the establishment throughout England and Scotland of branches of the Land League on a basis similar to that of the Home Rule movement in Ireland, and by a concerted demand for a confederation of the three kingdoms in the place of the existing union.

### The Charleston News and Courier gives a very long account of the extensive conflagration which has just taken place in that city. Ten thousand bales of cotton were on fire and several vessels, among these three fine steamships. The total loss is estimated at \$480,000, nearly all of which is covered by insurance, chiefly in foreign companies. Some lives were lost and many persons were injured. The origin of the fire is unknown, the general impression being that it was communicated to the cotton from a pipe or cigar. When first discovered the fire was confined to a single bale, and if it had been during the week, when the streets and the wharves are crowded with people, in all probability the burning bale might have been moved in time to avert the disaster. As it was, however, assistance could not be procured in time to prevent the spread of the flames, which, as soon as they got once fairly started, were soon driven by the strong wind with lightning rapidity to the mass of cotton in the shed, and in five minutes after the first alarm the fire was almost beyond control.

## A Blind Inventor.

### One of the Most Remarkable Men in the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct.—One of the most remarkable men in this country whom I know anything about is the blind president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol, R. I., from whom the company takes its name. He was here this week to see the secretary of the navy. He is absolutely blind, and yet he invents and constructs torpedo boats and small steam vessels for governments in all parts of the world. His steam launches glide through the water at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He has a number on hand which he wants to sell to the government. He builds a launch in which steam can be got up in six minutes, which can be carried on board ship as an ordinary ship's boat, which will contain coal and water enough to run 300 miles. Moreover, he claims that his new boats will not sink, and that they will therefore serve as lifeboats. Steam lifeboats! how many drowned men and women might not be living if such things really existed on the great ocean passenger boats.

### Mr. Herreshoff can tell as much about an ordinary sized steam launch—her lines, methods of construction, etc., by feeling, as others can by seeing, and he goes on inventing and building just as if his eyes were not closed forever. But he is a tall, big brained man, who couldn't help inventing and working if he tried. Such a man would have to suffer the loss of more than one of his senses before his mental efficiency would be impaired. When he wanted to build some steam launches for the government he came down here to the navy yard, and felt of the government launches to discover their shape and how they were made. Then he went to Bristol and made launches suitable for the government's use. It is very likely that the government will buy several of them from him.

## Handsome Prizes for Wheat and Corn Crops.

### Mr. R. W. L. Rasin, one of the largest manufacturers of commercial fertilizers in Baltimore, who resides in summer on a beautiful country place on the Maiden's Choice road, and who is a vice-president for the 13th district of our County Agricultural Society, has made the society the umpire and the distributor of the following prizes:

For the largest yield of wheat, raised on one acre of ground, seeded in fall of 1880, \$100.  
For the next largest yield of wheat, raised on one acre of ground, seeded in fall of 1880..... 50  
For the third largest yield of wheat, raised on one acre of ground, seeded in fall of 1880..... 25  
For the largest crop of corn, grown on one acre of ground, planted in spring of 1881..... 100  
For the next largest crop of corn, grown on one acre of ground, planted in spring of 1881..... 50  
For the third largest crop of corn, grown on one acre of ground, planted in spring of 1881..... 25

### Total..... \$350

The conditions being that the contestants shall be boys, residents of the county and not over 17 years old, and that all the work of plowing, cultivation, seeding, planting, harvesting, &c., shall be done by the boys themselves; the wheat, however, when it is cut, may, under suitable supervision, be threshed by usual means. It is not required that any named brand of fertilizer or any at all shall be employed. The methods of culture, the kind of seed and the manner of sowing it all may be according to the pleasure of the cultivator, but the full measure of a standard acre will be required in every case. The society will act as umpire and judge between the competitors and through local committees to be appointed wherever there are contestants, will have the land and crops measured so that the greatest fairness shall everywhere prevail. The wheat-crop prizes will be given out at the fair at Timonium for 1881, and those for the corn crops before the Christmas following. At the first meeting of the board, which will be held in a few days, the few necessary rules to be observed will be adopted and published. In the meantime the boys can be going ahead with their preparations, plowing, &c., for the wheat crop tests.

### Mr. Rasin, by his very handsome offer, extends the field of activity of our Agricultural Society, which is showing itself a really useful institution, and at the same time is stimulating, in a promising and proper direction, the energy and industry of our boys. He deserves and will receive the praise which pertains to a wise and generous act, which in this case is not influenced by any desire for popularity or any design to promote individual interests. We hope many of our youths will show a proper spirit in meeting the fine opportunity thus afforded them of showing their skill and grit.—*Baltimore Co. Union, September 25.*

## A lady traveler remarks that the cleanliness and order on board ship, where all work is done by men, including that of the kitchen, almost convinces her that woman has mistaken her vocation in attempting to grapple with house-work.

## CHIPS.

### The man who is ashamed of labor is ashamed of his maker.

We have seen men with a head like a croust-stand, and a paunch protruding after the style of a bowlder over a precipice; yet size in the first case gave no evidence of brains, nor in the last of strength.

The mother of genius is labor; its father is the representative of the power of nature. Without energy, application, and industry, natural gifts are worthless.

Honesty, virtue, and truth are not essential to greatness; yet no man was ever truly great who was devoid of these characteristics. Here are two distinct propositions. What is the logical conclusion? that there are two sides to a brick? ask Coppee or Whately.

Good poetry burinishes, soothes, and invigorates all the keener sensibilities of the human heart; but what are we to say of the miserable stuff with which the newspaper prints are generally filled? It is mechanical jingle, without rhythm, without sense, music or measure. There is not a picture in a page, nor a thought in a volume.

"New York belles are wearing the Zulu hat." It is hoped they will not adopt the Zulu full dress. It would occasion remark, except at Queen Victoria's receptions. A Zulu full dress costs about twenty cents, and is cut extremely décolleté at both ends.

There's a girl in Kansas only nineteen years old who can knock a squirrel out of the tallest tree with her rifle, ride a kicking mustang, help "round up" a herd of cattle, ride rabbit, and yet, the local paper states in a tone of surprise and a little anxiety, "she is not married."

Mrs. J. W. Mackey often entertains her American friends at her Tronville cottage on the coast of France. The costliness of the table service and decorations reminds one of the "Arabian Nights." Not only gold, silver and priceless porcelain were used, but amber, coral, and precious stones were pressed into service. Ices were served on crystal plates inlaid with uncut gems, and wine and liquors sparkled in flasks of amber, or were contained in flacons of gold, cloisonné, and enamel.

Alcoholic stimulants do not make a man braver or more cowardly. The use of them sometimes throws men off their guard and makes them less considerate; but he that is unclean and cowardly is unclean and cowardly still, and he that is brave and generous is not changed. The Almighty's works are not ephemeral, but everlasting. Man is what he is by nature. Artificial means may hasten the development of his character, but they do not mould it. He will follow his natural bent as certainly as the dog will return to his vomit or the hog to its wallow. When a positive change is wrought it is the work of a miracle, and then the angels rejoice and another star is added to the jeweled crown of Heaven.

PINE STRAW.—It has only been a year or two since pine straw first became an article of export in this market, and now, we learn, it is almost impossible to supply the demand for it. It is shipped North, where it undergoes certain preparations, and is then used for stuffing mattresses, in the place of oakum, and for other purposes, besides yielding a kind of oil in the first preparatory process to which it is subjected. There is a depot for it near the foot of Orange street, where it is baled for shipment.

## Duties on Travelers' Baggage.

A case involving an important question for travelers and tourists, having reference to the duties upon articles of wearing apparel brought into this country by them, occupied the attention of Judge Shipman and a jury Wednesday in the United States Court at New York. The case is entitled William Astor against Collector Merritt. It appears that William Astor, who is a younger brother of John Jacob Astor, was traveling in Europe in the summer of 1878 with his family. In September of that year he returned to this country, and among his baggage was a quantity of wearing apparel, on which some \$1,900 were claimed as duties by the customs authorities. Mr. Astor paid this amount under protest, and now brings suit against the government to recover the amount. Mr. and Mrs. Astor were both on the stand, and testified that the goods were in actual use, and had been worn. The case is still on trial.