The Weekly Star.

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

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - NOVEMBER 30, 1883.

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THE GREAT NEW YORK MEETING.

The New York *Herald* of Friday contained a long account of the Free Trade meeting in New York on Thursday night. It gives a full abstract of the speeches. As this was not a party movement, but leading Republicans and Democrats participated it is worthy of special note. The issue for 1884 was presented in unmistakable terms. The audience was immense and the speaking was of a character to make men think and act. Enough people were turned away, says the *Herald*, because they could not get in, to have filled another hall. The thought of the vast crowd was, "Will the Democracy make the issue in 1884 Revenue Reform or will they dodge the great issue?" The list of Vice Presidents shows how important is the subject of Free Trade and Reform regarded. Henry Ward Beecher presided and of course spoke. The following is the list. Says the *Herald:*

"The list of Vice Presidents of the meeting contained the names of eminent men of both political parties. Each of these gentlemen had in writing committed himself to the objects of the meeting and expressed his willingness to have his name used. Among these gentlemen are Theodore A. Havemeyer, Royal Phelps, ex-Secretary of State John Bigelow, ex-Surrogate Delano C. Calvin, Professor E. L. Youmans, Justice Charles A. Rapallo, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, David Dudley Field, Edward S. Jaffray, F. R. Coudert, August Belmont, William Allen Butler, J. Hampden Robb, ex-Attorney General Charles S. Fairchild, Judge Miles Beach, ex-Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz, Mr. John S. Kennedy, President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College; Hon. S. S. Cox, ex-Mayor W. H. Wickham, Parke Godwin, Morris K. Jesup, D. Willis James, John T. Agnew, Henry George, Manton Marble and a score of others as well known."

The main speakers were Beecher, David A. Wells, the eminent authority and writer upon economic questions, and the Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. We cannot reproduce the outline of their speeches, but content ourselves with the following "pithy resolution," as it is characterized by the *Herald*, which was unanimously adopted;

"*Resolved*, That in view of the enormous surplus revenue of the Federal Government, of the great temptation which it offers to extravagance and corruption, and of the oppressive means by which this revenue is raised, obstructing commerce, hindering the natural development of manufactures, and taxing the poor out of proportion to the rich, this meeting of citizens of New York respectfully urges upon Congress, at its approaching session, *prompt and decisive action for the revision of the present system of national taxation. We believe that, instead of abolishing the internal revenue taxes upon whiskey and tobacco, the true remedy is to be found in a reduction of the present ill-adjusted and oppressive tariff* so as to relieve manufacturers from the burden of taxation upon their raw materials, encourage American commerce by free ships, increase the demand for American labor by opening new markets for our products and reduce the cost of materials used in production and improve the condition of the poor, not only by the increased wages sure to follow this increased demand for labor, but also *by a large reduction of the taxes now levied upon their food and clothing and upon the materials used in building their homes.*"

We call the attention of that portion of North Carolina Democrats who have so unwisely been clamoring for the abolition of the tax on whiskey and tobacco to the opinion of leading men in the great commercial metropolis on the subject of wiping out the tax on luxuries and keeping the tax on necessaries.

Inasmuch as a large majority of the leading men in the Congress in the Democratic party are not favorable to abolishing the tax on whiskey, beer and cigars, there is no probability that the North Carolina and Virginia clamor will be heeded. It would be a direful day for the party if the unwise resolution of the Democracy of North Carolina in 1882 was to be adopted by the party at large or by the majority in the next House of Representatives. It will not be done. Not one Representative in five can be found to support such a very unwise and unjust proposition.

THREE SOUTHERN WITNESSES.

The Senate Sub-Committee on Education and Labor has been in session at Augusta, Georgia, where there are several large and flourishing cotton mills. Inasmuch as an effort is being made constantly by certain Democratic papers advocating Protection to make their readers believe that the South must have Protection if its manufactories shall flourish, it is interesting to know what was said by the managers of the large cotton mills of Augusta. Mr. C. H. Phinizy has been identified with the business of Augusta all his life. He is President of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and of the Augusta Cotton Factory, the oldest of the manufacturing establishments of that city. What does he say about Protection? He is evidently a man of intelligence, of experience, of business tact and capacity and has the confidence of men of capital. What is his testimony? Does he desire Protection? Does he believe that Southern manufactures cannot live without a High Tariff and heavy bounties? Mr. Phinizy gives an interesting history of his cotton mill that was organized in 1858, under a Low Tariff. It averaged 20 per cent. dividends until the panic in 1873. It now makes 8 per cent. dividends. It ships from 15 to 20 per cent. of its productions to China and Africa. But here is the gist of his opinion and we copy it with pleasure. Mr. Phinizy said:

"In theory he was an absolute Free Trader but the government had to be supported and he supposed that the best way to do this was from the tariff. So far as his own interests were concerned he could get along without any tariff. If there was any tariff believed in a tariff for revenue only, to run the government on an economical basis. When he was President of the railroad bought steel rails in England at $28 a ton and the duty was $28 a ton. It looked hard that he should have to pay that $28 to some Pennsylvania manufacturer. Thought the fairest way to support the government was by a direct tax, but some men said the people wouldn't stand that. If our cotton manufactories are not protected there should be no tariff on their machinery. He didn't believe there were fifty men in the United States who understood the tariff question."

Mr. Estes, who is connected also with a cotton mill, is not reported on the Tariff question, but some of his views bear indirectly upon it and are worth quoting. He thinks there is over-production. The market supply in Augusta is equal to New England. Up to 1883 large profits were made. At present only both ends are made to meet. He sold goods to other countries, and said:

"I thought the reason why we could compete with those countries was because we could make more in a given number of hours and work also more hours. We can manufacture ten or fifteen per cent. more in a given time, making the same class of goods. We run faster. I don't think any people in the world can surpass our native South Carolina and Georgia labor in making coarse goods. The machinery is run fast and they must keep up with it."

We have still another witness. He did not appear before the Committee, but he had previously given his views. He is the manager of a large and prosperous cotton mill at Augusta, right where the *Chronicle*, the Protection organ, is published. Mr. H. Hickman does not hesitate to say that the mills, the Vaucluse and Graniteville, of which he is President, would not be injured by a modification of the present High Tariff. He says:

"*On the contrary we would be in favor of an absolute abolition of the entire tariff system, were that possible.* We manufacture the coarser goods—4-4 sheetings, 7-8 and 3-4 shirtings and 7-8 drillings. We successfully compete with the English manufacturers in their own markets—in China and Brazil. Probably one-third of our product is exported. *Could we buy our machinery at less cost*, and secure for the wages paid to our employes the higher purchasing power that would follow the abolition, or even a considerable modification of the entire list of tariff duties, our goods might force the English manufacturers out of their own markets. As it is we make a better class of goods at a not greater cost than the English mills."

When Protectionists express an opinion so freely that the South must have Protection for its industries we refer them to the various opinions of leading Southern manufacturers from whom we have quoted from time to time. Without an exception every President of the largest cotton mills who has spoken has not hesitated to say that he preferred Free Trade if it was possible to secure it.

A VALUABLE TREE—CULTIVATE IT.

We marked for future reference a communication in the Raleigh *Advocate* of the 14th inst., from Mr. R. W. Best, of the "Division of Forestry" in one of the Washington departments. He is well known in this State of which he is a native. He writes upon the subject of the Black Walnut. He writes in the line of many of our own editorials and as one who has a practical knowledge of tree planting. There is an increased demand for black walnut while the stock of trees is rapidly diminishing. There has been a vast destruction of these trees in our State. If the improvident and thoughtless owners had them now what a source of revenue they would have. Mr. Best says:

"It does not require a very large tree to make a sufficient amount of lumber to bring a hundred dollars in New York: To illustrate, look at the following prices in that city:

Good to choice	$125 to 150 per m
Selected & seasoned	150 to 175 " "
5x5	150 to 160 " "
6x6	160 to 170 " "
7x7	175 to 180 " "
8x8	180 to 190 " "

Counters 22 to 28 cents per running foot.

I do not know a better investment that the land owners in North Carolina could make than the planting of walnut groves."

He enters upon the important subject of tree planting. Plant 500 nuts to the acre. In ten years cut out one-half. Those cut will fetch $75 per acre. In eight years they bear 100 bushels to the acre, worth $1. This will last for 20 years. This amounts to $2,000. The trees at the end of 30 years will fetch at least $5 each or $1,250 to the acre. He says they may even double that. He says:

"The acre of land at that time, with the timber cut off, would be worth twice as much as when the nuts were planted. The cost of planting is comparatively small. The land should be thoroughly broken, well pulverized, and well manured. Then checked 8x12 feet and plant the nuts about the depth of corn. The planting should be done in the early of the winter before the nuts get dry. Plant them just as they fall from the trees, with the hull on them. The nuts will sprout and come up the next spring. The land should be kept in cultivation for a few years with some crop so as to cultivate the young trees."

The STAR has again and again urged all land owners to plant trees. From the above they can determine whether it will pay them to plant black walnut or not.

John G. Carlisle was born in Kentucky, September 5th, 1835. He was 48 years old last birth day. Samuel Sullivan Cox was born in Ohio, September 30th, 1824, and was 59 years of age last birth day. Samuel J. Randall was born in Philadelphia, in 1828, and was 55 years old last birth day.

HAMILTON AND INTERNAL TAXATION.

The country is agreed that as a financier Alexander Hamilton never had his superior in the United States. As Washington's Secretary of the Treasury he made a great name. He in fact created the financial system that was adopted. We, in common with all men, concede his greatness. Our readers know that we do not trust Hamilton as an exponent of genuine Republicanism. He was not a Democrat in any sense. He was born a subject of Great Britain and he never got over his early prejudices and sympathies. We do not introduce Hamilton, therefore, as a witness precisely after our own hearts. We put him upon the stand as a *financier*—as one who was great in the department of finance, who by his own great genius brought order out of the chaotic currency and created a system of finance that was the astonishment and admiration of all. His contemporaries seem to have regarded him as a great minister of State with boundless resources and plans equal to every emergency. His career really justified all that was expected. He did wonders, and possibly the most splendid passage ever uttered by Daniel Webster was in eulogy of Hamilton's financial genius.

It is, therefore, as a *financeir*, and not as a statesman familiar with the great principles underlying a free democracy—a Government of the people, and by the people and for the people—that we introduce him. His testimony on a matter of *pure finance* is of exceeding value. He will be a good witness for that class of men who have regarded him with admiration and have to a great extent favored his political views.

When he was called to the Treasury Department by Washington all had to be done—the whole financial system of a young country just emerging from a long, exhausting war had to be devised. We only wish to touch upon *one point*.

His latest biographer, Mr. H. C. Lodge, says "his financial schemes were to be *truthful* and *genuine*." He says he went to work to restore the honor of the country and to make the *public debt* "a blessing instead of a curse to the business interests of the country as well as to its moral tone." Mark that. *How to raise* the finances was the great and primal question. He made a report as to the plan for raising revenues. We find he proposed to tax *wines and spirits* under a Tariff. He thought they were right articles to be taxed. This was in his first report.

In his second report, in 1790, he proposed "to raise as much revenue *from articles of luxury* as was consistent with successful collection." He, therefore, Mr. Logan says, "selected the most appropriate subject for taxation." And what was that? He proposed to tax "the domestic manufacture of *spirits* as the *best and most proper resource*."

His biographer would not have written the following sentence if he had lived in North Carolina in the year of grace 1883. He says:

"No one now will question that *by all of the best principles of political economy*, Hamilton was right in his choice. * * The revenue being essential, this was *the least burdensome way* to raise it, and the subject was one which in its nature should *always be taxed before anything else* and as heavily as it will bear. On *economic principles*, the excise on spirits as suggested by Hamilton requires neither explanation nor defence."

Before Hamilton made his second report recommending that a tax on spirits be laid, several of the States had laid and collected a tax on the same. The States regarded the tax on spirits just as any other tax.

Hamilton's Excise bill—to tax spirits—passed the Congress in 1791. We learn this followed:

"Its passage was the signal for the immediate display of a *lawless and riotous temper* in Western Pennsylvania, *where the manufacture of whiskey was chiefly carried on*, and therein it spread rapidly through the similar regions of Virginia and North Carolina."

History repeats itself. In 1791 it was regarded in Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina as a great oppression to tax whiskey, the most useless of all articles and that which could bear the tax best. In 1883, in these States it is so regarded still. Curious! A hundred years nearly have not taught them the sound and simple principles of political economy. The great financier of America taught that spirits should be taxed. The States had so thought for they had taxed them. Hamilton's opinion ought to be of weight with thousands of the most intelligent voters who have regarded him as the most fertile and splendid of the public men of America.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The rumors from Washington concerning the Speakership are numerous and conflicting. Each candidate expects to be elected. Randall is playing his old game of brag. When Kerr defeated him he was just as confident as he professes to be now. Carlisle expresses himself as being assured of his own success. A special to the New York *Times* says:

"It was said in his rooms to-night that of all the arrivals thus far not one who had been put down for Carlisle had shown any sign of weakening, while men who had been credited to other candidates have asked to be enrolled with the Kentucky candidate's forces. Among these gains, according to the Carlisle men, is Congressman Eustace Gibson, of West Virginia, who has until to-day been counted as a friend of Randall. William C. Maybury, the third of the Michigan delegation to reach this city, is reckoned for the Kentuckian, and a letter from Michigan received to-day assured Mr. Carlisle that Cox could not get a vote there, and that all would vote for Carlisle. Mr. Cox's adherents, however, insist that he will divide the delegation with Carlisle."

The Protectionists are moving heaven and earth in behalf of Randall. It is really a battle with them for monopoly. They feel that with Randall all will be safe. Read elsewhere what Representative Arnot says. Randall is losing and he is gaining. That much seems clear. There are members heretofore claimed for him who will not support him, and on the other hand, he will gain where it was not expected. It now looks as if he would have several of the Georgia delegation. All this is owing to Joe Brown who appears to control Gordon and men of that type as completely as Mahone controls the Readjusters of Virginia. Representative Williams, of Alabama, says he will support Randall, and yet his District is agricultural and strongly free trade. He ought to be set aside at the first opportunity as ought all Representatives who dare to betray the interests and will of their constituents and support the candidate of the Protectionists, the Monopolists and the Plutocrats.

Another horrid case of wholesale murdering has just occurred in the North, this time in New Hampshire. A man, woman and child were foully murdered and their bodies saturated with kerosene and then set on fire. The scoundrel was caught. This makes the third case of the kind—a whole family being slaughtered—that has occurred in the North within some two weeks.

The Savannah *News* of Sunday thus pays its respects to Mr. Sam Randall, and most justly:

"The election of Mr. Randall would cause uncertainty and confusion in the party with respect to the tariff. He is a protectionist, and has never been able to see beyond the interests of Pennsylvania. He has announced that he wanted the internal revenue taxes abolished. That means the preservation of the monopoly features of the tariff. If he were Speaker he would use his power to carry out his views."

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the well known war correspondent of the London *News*, and who lectured in Wilmington a year or two since, is to marry a daughter of Gen. Meigs, of the U. S. Army. Forbes is a Scotchman.

The tax paid on sugar is from 55 to 70 per cent., according to the grade. Sirups pay 62 per cent. tax. So a family using from 50 to 500 pounds sugar, pays a good round tax for their "sweetning."

The Late Baptist Convention.

Before his sermon Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of the First Baptist church, gave his audience a short but comprehensive sketch of the doings of the recent State Convention at Edenton. He said the Convention was not very largely attended, there being very few delegates present from churches west of Raleigh; but there was a good attendance and it was a good Convention; the utmost harmony and good feeling characterizing all the proceedings and deliberations. The reports showed a very gratifying condition of the finances, including an unusually large mission fund raised during the year and the $100,000 endowment fund for Wake Forest College. Altogether, the Convention was a very satisfactory one, and the good people of the Albemarle region knew how to entertain its members.

Dr. Pritchard stated that he presented a request for the Convention to meet next year in Wilmington, but Raleigh was finally decided upon. He thought it altogether probable, however, that Wilmington would have a showing next time.

Foreign Exports.

The following were the foreign shipments from this port yesterday: Danish barque *Galleon*, Capt. Kalsboll, for Hull, England, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 3,865 barrels of rosin, valued at $5,000; the Norwegian barque *Lindola*, Capt. Rastrup, for Liverpool, England, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 1,300 casks spirits turpentine and 1,027 barrels of rosin, valued at $25,500; the Norwegian barque *Margrethe*, Capt. Hansen, for London, England, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 1,000 casks spirits turpentine and 2,121 barrels of rosin, valued at 20,570; the Norwegian brig *San Juan*, Capt. Bache, for Glasgow, Scotland, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 250 casks spirits turpentine and 2,467 barrels of rosin, valued at $7,452; and the schooner *Timothy Field*, Capt. Bellatty, for Arroyo, P. R., with 140,894 feet of lumber, 50,000 shingles and 6 barrels of tar, valued at $2,885.34. Total valuation $61,407.34.

Rev. T. Page Ricaud.

The membership of the Fifth Street Methodist Church are perfectly devoted to their venerable pastor, Rev. T. Page Ricaud, and great regret is expressed on all sides on account of the fact that his four years have expired, and that it will be necessary for Conference to send him to another field of labor. It was hoped at one time that he would locate here, and many would be glad to see him fill the position of city missionary, but old age has not served to abate the vigor of his manhood or dim the fires of his intellect, and it seems the dearest wish of his heart to be found in harness when the summons comes to go up higher.

We understand that the regret at losing him was manifested in various ways on Sunday, both at the church services and at class. He will leave the church in a flourishing condition, and the neat parsonage built through his instrumentality will be a monument to his energy and zeal.

Tramps.

Seven tramps were lodged at the station house Saturday night, and Sunday morning Mayor Hall told them he was not going to let them out to prey upon the community, but would keep them confined that day, and ordered something to be sent them to eat. Yesterday morning he had them brought up and told them that he would give them twenty-four hours in which to leave the city, and if found here after that time they would be arrested and dealt with as the law directs. One of them professed to be a photographer, and said he had a wife and several children. The country is overrun with tramps.

MUTINOUS.

The Crew of a British Barque Threaten to Kill their Captain and Lay in Wait for Him—The Men in Jail.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

LACONIA, N. H., November 26.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of this place were awakened by the ringing of bells and the cry of fire. An investigation showed that not only a fire had occurred, but that a most brutal crime had been committed. James Ruddy, with his wife and child, lived half a mile from the postoffice, in the northeast part of the village. Shortly after 4 o'clock S. S. Andrews, a neighbor, was alarmed by a woman's screams. He aroused his son and together they hurried to Ruddy's house. They found Mrs. Ruddy lying on the ground, under the front window, through which she had made a desperate leap. She was bleeding profusely, and said "pick me up; I am all cut to pieces." After removing Mrs. Ruddy to a neighbor's, they broke open the back door of Ruddy's house and the flames burst forth. An alarm of fire was sounded, but the flames were extinguished before the arrival of the firemen. Upon gaining an entrance the officers found lying on the kitchen floor the bodies of Ruddy and child, both cut in a horrible manner, and covered with the contents of a feather bed which been saturated with kerosene oil and set on fire. Both bodies were so disfigured by the flames as to be nearly past recognition. In the bed room was found a trunk, which had been brought to the house the day before by a man by the name of Thomas Samon, who had engaged board there, and the lifeless body of Mrs. Ford, which was identified by her husband. One limb had been chopped off, which, together with the remaining leg, was bound to the woman's body with a clothes' line. The bed clothes had been soaked with oil and piled on the body, and an attempt was made to set them on fire. Mrs. Ruddy said the crime was committed by Samon, with a hatchet. Samon boarded with Ford. At Ford's there was no evidence of Mrs. Ford's murder, and it is thought that her death was accidental at Samon's hands; that in wishing to conceal the body he took it down stairs in the trunk and thence to Ruddys, whence perhaps he couldn't carry it from the house during the night; that Ruddy refused to assist him, when a struggle ensued. Samon has been arrested.

Further Particulars of the Horrible Crime at Laconia.

LACONIA, Nov. 26.—Thomas Samon, charged with the Ruddy murder, was arrested at Plymouth yesterday. He showed no sign of fear; slept soundly last night, ate heartily, and was brought here to-day. At the coroner's inquest a physician testified that Mrs. Ford probably died by heavy blows or by means of knees striking her near the heart as she lay on the floor. She was cut up after death so that the body could be placed in the trunk. John C. Ford, husband of the murdered woman, who was arrested on suspicion, yesterday, was present at the hearing and voluntarily testified. He was apparently unconcerned. A considerable affray took place at Red Ruddy's house last night. The parties were finally driven from the house by officers. The theory of the murder is as follows: Samon, while boarding at Ford's held improper relations with Ford's wife. He had intended to leave there and had engaged board in Ruddy's family. It is supposed he killed Mrs. Ford—but under what circumstances has not been learned—cut her body up and packed her remains in a trunk. This trunk he wheeled towards the river, but found no opportunity to throw it in unobserved, and wheeled it to Ruddy's house, and Ruddy helped him carry it to his room. Mrs. Ruddy testified that Samon brought the trunk there. The next morning she heard a noise in the kitchen and on going there saw her husband dead on the floor. Samon struck her several times with a hatchet, and she dropped to the floor and feigned death. The child cried, and Samon went to the room where it was, killed it with the hatchet, brought it to the kitchen, laid the father and child beside the mother, placed a feather bed on them, saturated it with kerosene oil, set fire to it and immediately left. Mrs. Ruddy sprang out of the window, and was found as before stated. She may possibly recover. The supposition is that Samon sought Ruddy's aid to get rid of Mrs. Ford's body, but the latter refused, and was accordingly killed, to prevent him from exposing the murder. Samon then conceived the idea of murdering the whole family and disposing of the bodies of all, including Mrs. Ford, by burning the building. He is very cool and flatly denies all of Mrs. Ruddy's statements.

MICHIGAN.

An Innocent Farmer Arrested by a Crank for the Murder of the Crouch Family.

JACKSON, Nov. 26.—Yesterday evening a man, representing himself as Col. H. P. Perry, of Pinkerton's detective force, Chicago, applied to C. B. Bush, Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway, for a special engine to go to Mason, a small town thirty miles north of this place, in quest of the murderer of the Crouch family. Superintendent Bush, supposing him to be as represented, granted his request. Perry went to Mason, secured the assistance of the sheriff of Ingham county, and arrested a farmer named Andrews, living eight miles west of Mason, and bringing him to Jackson at midnight. Considerable excitement was caused by the arrest, and thousands crowded to the depot awaiting the arrival of the special engine, with threats of lynching the prisoner. The engine was stopped outside the city limits, and the prisoner was conveyed to jail in a hack to avoid the mob. Perry turns out to be a crank and an ex-convict named Howard, and Andrews a respectable farmer, who stopped at a hotel on the night of the murder. Sheriff Winney examined into the facts and sent Andrews back to his home.

EVACUATION DAY.

Celebration of the Centennial at New York—Business Suspended—Military Display—Salutes—Decorations, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, November 26.—The celebration of the centennial of the evacuation by the British was carried out with faithful adherence to the published programme in spite of a drenching rain nearly all day. At sunrise the forts and ships fired a salute of twenty-one guns, followed in half an hour with a successful effort of all the steam whistles in the bay and on the rivers to make the most disagreeable noise imaginable, thus emphasizing the wonderful difference between the navigation of 1783 and 1883. The decorations on land and water were elaborate, though much bedraggled. The stars and stripes predominated, but flags of nearly every nation of the earth were to be seen at intervals. Places of business were closed, and the entire populations of Manhattan and Long Island gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the patriotic occasion. Points of historic interest were surrounded by crowds anxious to recall the scenes of the day when the British withdrew from the American shores and independence was really made secure. President Arthur and Gov. Cleveland and staff had headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Other dignitaries from other States were present. Included among these were the Governors of the original Thirteen States. The display of military was fine.

ILLINOIS.

Railroad Accident—Two Men Fatally Injured.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, November 26.—A special from Bushnell, Ill., says that early this morning a freight train running twenty miles an hour crashed into an empty box-car which had been blown from a side track to the main track by a wind storm during the night, at Sciotio, nine miles west of here. A brakeman was killed and the engineer will die from injuries received. The engine and nine cars were wrecked.

ONTARIO.

Destructive Fire at Port Perry—Loss $150,000.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PORT PERRY, Nov. 26.—A fire here last night destroyed about $150,000 worth of property in the centre of the town. The insurance is about $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. It began in Ruddis' Hotel, and was rapidly spread by a high wind.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Horrid Crime—An Entire Family Murdered and their Bodies Saturated with Kerosene and Set on Fire—Arrest of the Fiend.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

LACONIA, N. H., November 26.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of this place were awakened by the ringing of bells and the cry of fire. An investigation showed that not only a fire had occurred, but that a most brutal crime had been committed. James Ruddy, with his wife and child, lived half a mile from the postoffice, in the northeast part of the village. Shortly after 4 o'clock S. S. Andrews, a neighbor, was alarmed by a woman's screams. He aroused his son and together they hurried to Ruddy's house. They found Mrs. Ruddy lying on the ground, under the front window, through which she had made a desperate leap. She was bleeding profusely, and said "pick me up; I am all cut to pieces." After removing Mrs. Ruddy to a neighbor's, they broke open the back door of Ruddy's house and the flames burst forth. An alarm of fire was sounded, but the flames were extinguished before the arrival of the firemen. Upon gaining an entrance the officers found lying on the kitchen floor the bodies of Ruddy and child, both cut in a horrible manner, and covered with the contents of a feather bed which been saturated with kerosene oil and set on fire. Both bodies were so disfigured by the flames as to be nearly past recognition. In the bed room was found a trunk, which had been brought to the house the day before by a man by the name of Thomas Samon, who had engaged board there, and the lifeless body of Mrs. Ford, which was identified by her husband. One limb had been chopped off, which, together with the remaining leg, was bound to the woman's body with a clothes' line. The bed clothes had been soaked with oil and piled on the body, and an attempt was made to set them on fire. Mrs. Ruddy said the crime was committed by Samon, with a hatchet. Samon boarded with Ford. At Ford's there was no evidence of Mrs. Ford's murder, and it is thought that her death was accidental at Samon's hands; that in wishing to conceal the body he took it down stairs in the trunk and thence to Ruddys, whence perhaps he couldn't carry it from the house during the night; that Ruddy refused to assist him, when a struggle ensued. Samon has been arrested.

Further Particulars of the Horrible Crime at Laconia.

LACONIA, Nov. 26.—Thomas Samon, charged with the Ruddy murder, was arrested at Plymouth yesterday. He showed no sign of fear; slept soundly last night, ate heartily, and was brought here to-day. At the coroner's inquest a physician testified that Mrs. Ford probably died by heavy blows or by means of knees striking her near the heart as she lay on the floor. She was cut up after death so that the body could be placed in the trunk. John C. Ford, husband of the murdered woman, who was arrested on suspicion, yesterday, was present at the hearing and voluntarily testified. He was apparently unconcerned. A considerable affray took place at Red Ruddy's house last night. The parties were finally driven from the house by officers. The theory of the murder is as follows: Samon, while boarding at Ford's held improper relations with Ford's wife. He had intended to leave there and had engaged board in Ruddy's family. It is supposed he killed Mrs. Ford—but under what circumstances has not been learned—cut her body up and packed her remains in a trunk. This trunk he wheeled towards the river, but found no opportunity to throw it in unobserved, and wheeled it to Ruddy's house, and Ruddy helped him carry it to his room. Mrs. Ruddy testified that Samon brought the trunk there. The next morning she heard a noise in the kitchen and on going there saw her husband dead on the floor. Samon struck her several times with a hatchet, and she dropped to the floor and feigned death. The child cried, and Samon went to the room where it was, killed it with the hatchet, brought it to the kitchen, laid the father and child beside the mother, placed a feather bed on them, saturated it with kerosene oil, set fire to it and immediately left. Mrs. Ruddy sprang out of the window, and was found as before stated. She may possibly recover. The supposition is that Samon sought Ruddy's aid to get rid of Mrs. Ford's body, but the latter refused, and was accordingly killed, to prevent him from exposing the murder. Samon then conceived the idea of murdering the whole family and disposing of the bodies of all, including Mrs. Ford, by burning the building. He is very cool and flatly denies all of Mrs. Ruddy's statements.

WASHINGTON.

Annual Reports of Chiefs of the Life Saving and Revenue Marine Service.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The annual report of the Chief of the Life Saving Service shows that at the end of the last fiscal year the number of life saving stations was 194; number of disasters to vessels in the field of life saving operations during the year was 800; of 3,792 persons on board these vessels only 15 perished, and of more than $7,000,000 worth of property in these ships and cargoes only $1,500,000 was lost.

Mr. Clark, Chief of the Revenue Marine, in his annual report for the last fiscal year, says the Service continues to perform satisfactory work. Its vessels, which now number 38, have cruised during the year 300,880 miles, and have boarded and examined 25,587 vessels, of which number 2,240 have been seized or reported to the proper authorities for violating the law. In relief work the Service has been particularly efficient, having assisted 224 vessels in distress, which, with their cargoes, aggregated in value $4,885,175, and on board which were 2,497 persons. Sixty people have been picked out of the water and saved from drowning. The expenses of the Service for the fiscal year were $853,553.

Sergeant Mason's Pardon—Florida Mail Service—Ex-Senator Spencer Held to Answer for Contempt of Court.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The pardon issued to Sergeant Mason, after reciting formally Mason's offence, the orders under which he was tried, and the fact of his conviction and sentence, simply adds that the President, "for good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to said John A. Mason a full and unconditional pardon."

General Superintendent Thompson, of the Railway Mail Service, has gone to Florida to make such changes in the mail service in that State as may be necessary to meet the wants of the large number of winter visitors from the North.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Ex-Senator George E. Spencer was brought before the District Criminal Court, Judge Wylie sitting in chambers, at 1 o'clock to-day, to answer for contempt in having failed to obey the suppœna of the Court, issued June 12th, 1882, at which time he was wanted as a witness in the Star Route cases. Ex-Secretary Boutwell, counsel for the defendant, moved that the case be dismissed for cause as follows:

1st. That the case in relation to which said contempt was committed, as is alleged, has been disposed of and finally by the verdict of a jury.

2d. That said contempt was committed as is alleged at a term of the court now ended.

3d. That the records of the Court show that no fees were either paid or tendered to said Spencer, when the subpœna was served upon him to attend said court as a witness in the case in relation to which contempt was committed as alleged, and consequently that said Spencer was never within the jurisdiction of the court in which the case he was summoned to appear as a witness in was then pending.

R. F. Merrick and George Bliss, of Government counsel, briefly opposed the motion and the Court overruled it, and Spencer was required to give bond in $2,500 for his appearance to answer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fatal Riot at Murrayville—One Man Killed and Three Men Seriously Injured—Some of the Rioters Arrested.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—Comparative quiet is reported this morning at Murrayville—the scene of a fatal riot yesterday between employes of the Reval Gas Fuel Co. The successful forces of Milton Weston, the Chicago capitalist, surrendered to the sheriff, as soon as they discovered that the sheriff and posse were officers. But at 3 o'clock this morning the prisoners made a break for liberty and fourteen out of thirty escaped. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the whole Weston party, including Milton Weston, Dr. J. Liconford, Albert Bowser, Col. Blakely and E. Henry Ramley; all prominent persons. Informations have been lodged against them for murder. An inquest is in progress. The prisoners will be taken to Greensburg for a hearing. A strong guard will be mustered and there will be no opportunity either for a rescue or for a successful attack by sympathizers of the dead or wounded men. Besides O. V. Haymaker, who was instantly killed during the fight yesterday, James P. Watson was probably fatally injured, and Chas. Stager and John McClellan seriously injured.

TENNESSEE.

Mercantile Failures at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, November 26.—The firms of S. B. Lowe and Lowe & Kirke, made assignments to-day. The aggregate liabilities are about $50,000; assets about $60,000. Lowe & Kirke were in the foundry and machine business, and S. B. Lowe was manufacturer of metalic paints, and was engaged in the general iron commission business. The cause of the failures was too much business on too little capital. About half of the liabilities are held here and the balance abroad, among dealers in machinery and metals.

NEW JERSEY.

A Young Lady Outraged and Murdered Near Orange.

NEWARK, Nov. 26.—Yesterday afternoon two men walking in a field near Eagle Rock avenue, West Orange, found the dead body of a young girl with her throat cut in two places. She had been outraged and there were evidences of a desperate struggle. The girl was identified as Phœbe Paullin, daughter of David S. Paullin, who lives near by, aged 17. She was sent to Orange yesterday afternoon, and on the way back she was to stop at a friend's house over night and her absence excited no alarm. She was on her way home when she was murdered. The girl was dragged several hundred feet away from the road.

VIRGINIA.

Artillery Ordered to the Rappahannock to Protect the Oyster Beds.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.—An order was received to-day from Gov. Cameron, by Capt. Vaughan, of the Petersburg Artillery, for one of the company's guns to be sent at once to Matthews county, to be used against a fleet of oystermen engaged in illegal dredging in the Rappahannock river, and a 12-pound Napoleon gun was sent from here to-night. A large quantity of ammunition has also been sent by the sheriff of Matthews county, to be used in the protection of the river against the dredgers.

NEW YORK.

Settlement of a Difficulty with a Transportation Co.—A Swindler Sentenced.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The firm of Dayton & Waldo announced to day in the Cotton Exchange that their difficulty with the Blue Line Transportation Company had been satisfactorily settled by the payment by the latter of their claim of $11,000, and that the firm had withdrawn its complaint against the company. The difficulty arose over the refusal of the company to become responsible for the action of its defaulting agent at Memphis.

Henry J. David, a Southern lawyer, who was convicted of swindling a real estate merchant out of sums of money by pretending to be the son of the late Judge Davies, of the Court of Appeals, was sentenced to-day to the State prison for six years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston News and Courier and Mr. Randall.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.—The *News and Courier* editorially declares the report that it has gone over to Mr. Randall for Speaker, is false, malicious and outrageous. Its position of hostility to Mr. Randall is, it states, entirely unchanged.

— Scotland Neck *Commonwealth:* John Barnes, a negro living near this place, had both his hands very badly cut in a gin last week. —— It gives us pain to chronicle the death of Mr. J. B. Bell, living some five or six miles from this place.

Spirits Turpentine

— Littleton *Index:* Two stores at Sunny Side, one occupied by Mr. J. B. Glasgow, in which was also the postoffice, and the other by Mr. Harriss, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Mr. Glasgow's loss is estimated at about $1,000 and Mr. Harriss' at $700. No insurance.

— Raleigh *Visitor:* It may be a matter of interest to learn that the Mormon missionaries who were a short time ago in Western North Carolina have shifted the scenes of their labors to the East. They are now engaged in "doing up" the Roanoke section, keeping as far from railroads as they conveniently can.

— Winston *Republican:* We hear of a young man in Yadkin who contracted with a farmer to work for him a year for his daughter and a double-barreled shot gun. The contract has been faithfully performed, and the young man is now the happy possessor of the shot gun. The girl went back on the old man's word.

— Durham *Recorder:* We were shown yesterday a huge sweet potato, weighing eleven pounds, raised by Mr. J. L. Blackwell on his farm near Durham. —— Sunday night on Mangum street, a party of negroes, who had been partaking quite freely of John Barlycorn, became a little unruly when Luke Cameron shot Tom Geer through the shoulder. The wound, though painful, is not a serious one.

— New Berne *Journal:* Isaac Green complains that Dick Tucker Jr., met him and, unexpectedly to him, knocked him down and cut him pretty badly. Exactly; a man is not apt to receive due and timely notice now-a-days of the time he is to be knocked down. We will join with Green in a petition to the Legislature to pass an act that no man shall knock another down without first giving him five minutes' notice

— Clinton *Caucasian:* The Zion M. E. Church (colored) are holding high carnival this week. Three churches to be dedicated. Bishop Hood and other big guns present. —— The Clinton & Caswell Railroad Company have given the contract for grading five miles to Mr. Dock Holland. —— A protracted meeting is being held in the Presbyterian church at this