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# The Weekly Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SI. 50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

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A PROTECTION ORGAN ANSWERED The Philadelphia Press, a Radical Protection organ, copies a paragraph from the STAR relative to blankets, what was said. Of course. There is not a Protection organ in the North that has ever admitted the facts and figures-the resales of Protection upon the taxpayers and the country at large. Some months ago the Chicago Inter-Ocean. another nice Radical Protection organ, denied what the STAR said relative to shoes. Still another Protection paper, a Chattanooga paper, swere that the STAR was absolutely ignorant, and that there was some one in that office who had a suit of clothes made in England that was just as high, possibly higher, than the same clothes could be bought for of American manufacture in that

We offered in reply, that if Protec- enough to grant his prayers. tion did not Protect why burden the country with a Tariff. How could it protect if it did not make foreign goods higher? Why place an average of some 45 per cent, under the rates, upon foreign goods if no protection was afforded to American manifacturers? We further offered the testimony of Gen. W. R. Cox, Representative in the Congress from the Raleigh District, as to the cheapness of shoes in England as compared with the same article in this country, He were a pair that cost \$2 that were as good as those that cost double or more in Raleigh. We further offer ed the testimony of two legal gen themen of high character who had just returned from Europe and who were English made clothing that cost at least 50 per cent less than they would cost here. We gave afterwards conclusive evidence of the difference in the price of clothing be tween Edinburg and the United States, in samples and prices furnish ed by a leading tailor of Edinburgh The prices were from 60 to 75 per cent., or more, in favor of Edin

In view of such conclusive evidence denials of ten thousand such papers as the Inter Ocean and Press would not weigh a fraction with any man of ordinary sense and penetration.

The Press puts the statement of some unknown Minnesota Protectionist about what his blankets cost against the statements of such an acknowledged authority as Professor Sumner, of Yale College, who ranks with the foremost experts in political economy in this country.

The tax on flannels, blankets, hats, knit goods varied under the Tariff of 1870 according to value, both specific and al valorem, but the average was 95 per cent. Why place a tax of 95 per cent. on this class of goods if there was no protection given to the American manufacturers? If there was protection afforded to American manufacturers how was it done un less by increasing the price of foreign goods? If it increased the price of foreign goods did the American manufacturers still sell at the lowest price above cost of production such as they would have done if there had been vigorous foreign competition or did they take advantage of the 95 per cent. tax placed on the foreign goods and put up their prices higher? Who can doubt what, was done knowing human nature and its

love of money? It is well known that it is impossible for woollen goods to be made as cheaply in this country as they have been made in Great Britain, and because of the tax on wool-on the raw material. The truth is the tax on blankets was so high under the old schedule that foreign blankets were almost entirely excluded. The English manufacturers were practically as they could not afford to pay the high tax at the port of entry. We believe that for one year the total sum received as imports upon blankets was but \$5,000, so complete was the embargo. There are millions of blankets used in our vast country

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1884,

cent. What does that mean? If you are a merchant and go North to purchase stock and pay your jobber \$2 for a pair of blankets and you propose to sell them at 70 per cent. profit, what will you ask? You will be sure not to ask \$2. If an English blanket costs in Manchester \$2, and it costs 70 per cent. tax to get them into the New York market, exclusive of transportation, you can see for yourself that they must cost a great deal-more-nearly double, all things considered-than the cost at Man-

Is it probable that the American manufacturer, who has to pay a tax on his raw material, will sell his blanket at \$2, when he cannot afford to make it at that price, and when he lies on time. It said to him: has no foreign competition and can "We contend that no business in the get as easily \$3 as he can a less price?

seeming attitude of triumph: "Who is taxed, who is robbed, who has to pay double for blankets, who gets the bounty? Does the Wilmington Morning

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ready. The discerning reader has already seen the answer. The tax of 95 per cent, made the people pay far more for their blankets than they would have paid had there been no tax whatever. The consumers are made to pay in excess and they are the robbed. The manufacturers who have grown rich from the bounties of the Government can answer "who gets the bounty." John Roach is still seeking subsidies-bounties from the Government. He lives in Philadelphia and he can tell the Press who will "get the bounty" provided that the Congress is blind enough and stupid enough and corrupt

If there is no advantage to the manufacturers in a High Tariff why have one? If Protection does not Protect why all this howl about the Democrats disturbing the indus tries, destroying trade, up-turning manufactures? The truth is Pro tection is robbery and the people are the robbed.

### DEFECTIVE LAND TITLES AND HIGH INTEREST.

We were interested in a long article in the Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic upon the defects in the laws of North Carolina concerning property. It seems that in many instances it is very difficult to obtain a good title. This keeps out foreign capital. Under the present laws men will not lend money to farmers taking a mortgage in guarantee of payment. Northern men who are willing to lend money in North Carolina at a low rate of interest are deterred from doing so by the trouble of obtaining valid titles. The illustration furnished by the experiences of Col. Burgwyn, of Henderson, Vance county, is a good one. He went to Boston and made arrangements with capitalists to establish a regular busi ness for the mutual benefit of farmers and themselves-they to lend money upon three and five years' time and the farmers to pay a low rate of interest, the principal to be returned when due, and the loan sat isfactorily guaranteed. But the plan fell through because of the very defective laws governing titles in

North Carolina. The Northern capitalists caused their attorney to examine into the laws of North Carolina and the result was he propounded to Col. Burgwyn, who is also a lawyer, a series of questions concerning titles, &c. The answers were in accordance with facts and this led the capitalists to decline lending money in North Carolina. The President of the Company wrote as follows to Col. Bur

"DEAR SIR: After a long and thorough examination of the statutes of North Carolina, our counsel advises us that in the present condition of the laws relating to titles it will not be safe for us to make any loans in that State. I presume that the practical risk is by no means as great as it appears in theory, but it is impossible for us to do any business of this kind, except in places where we can assure our custon that their titles are safe beyond a question regret very much that we have been force o this conclusion, for I had looked forward with pleasure to a connection that would be mutually profitable. If your Legislature should next year make any changes I should be glad to hear from you in relation to them.

yers to consider. Can they not secure such a change in the laws as shall invite rather than repel capital? In the North money is very cheap. Any man can borrow upon good collateral as much money as he needs at not more than four per cent. In North Carolina he must pay from 8 to 15 per cent. The result is farmers shut out from the American market are compelled often to buy goods on a credit, mortgaging all they have to do so, and paying from 15 to 20 per cent, more than they would pay if they had the cash.

The Farmer and Mechanic says: "The United States Bureau of Statistics, after careful research says no legitimate business can expect to earn more than 4

forced to borrow from the banks in order to lend to you. He takes an hundred risks, even if sure of getting paid. He incurs heavy expense in getting the goods; and he would always far rather sell his goods for cash at small profit, than wait 12 months for 12 per cent." new schedule averages about 70 per

"But here we come to the second point Can the farmer borrow money? He can it his land title is sound and unincumbered his land title is sound and unincumbered. A Pennsylvania farmer told us a few days ago that his neighbors could borrow money freely at 8½ to 4 per cent. It is so also in New York and in New England. Why not in North Carolina? \* A wealthy Philadelphia Land Agency last year got us to look up some properties for them, but—only nibbled. No man wants land at even 20 cents an acre if he has to pay \$20 worth of law suits per acre in defending his title."

The Henderson merchants have declined to sell to farmers on time. They do not want mortgages. They prefer to sell for cash. But farmers with defective titles to land cannot borrow. A leading house wrote to a farmer declining his request for sup-

world, farming or anything else, will justify the credit prices that farmers have to pay who buy on cotton time, whether they mortgage or not. We do not doubt your credit; but it is best for both merchant and The Press asks the STAR, with a farmer to pay cash. If you have not the money, borrow it, and the difference between the credit prices (frequently 331 per cent. over cash prices) will be a good profit We have answered the question al-

Here is an excellent field for practical legislation. If farmers are so behind hand that they must be indulged and cannot operate except by giving mortgages on real estate, then the laws ought to be so simplified and regulated as to make transactions easy, certain and satisfactory.

## THE ROANOKE COLONY.

It is proposed to celebrate the ter-cente-nary of the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition at Roanoke Island, North Caro-lina, on the 13th of July. Senator Vance has introduced a bill providing for making the celebration a national event. Unless our authority is at fault Sir Walter's colony landed at Roanoks Island in July, 1585. His first expedition, however, reached Ocracoke Inlet in July, 1584, and explored Roanoke and Albemarle sounds, but it returned to England, and he sent out the first colony the following year. This was thirtyfive years before the Mayflower Pilgrims anded at Plymouth Rock.-Savannal

This is correct in the main. Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow sailed from England April 27th, 1584. On the 16th of July (or old style 4th) they anchored in Trinity Harbor, an inlet opposite Roanoke Island. They remained for some days and then sailed for England, which they reached in September, carrying two natives with them. But it is an historic fact that Raleigh's explorers were the first to tread the virgin soil of the American continent and that this was in July, 1584. The real time to celebrate the landing is the 16th of July. It was in 1585, as the News mentions, that the first colony came under Sir Richard Grenville. It reached the North Carolina coast on the 28th of June of that year. It entered through Ocracoke Inlet, then known as Wokoken, and landed on Roanoke Island. Ralph Lane came over as the Governor. It was in June and not July as the News

Mr. J. H. Mills has determined not to accept the Superintendency of the Asylum. His reasons are given in the last number of the Orphan's Friend. We regret that he feels that circumstances compel him to take the course he does. If there had been no John H. Mills there would have been no Asylum for the orphans of North Carolina. He has made it what it is, and we can only hope that as well qualified a man in all particulars can be secured to fill his place. The orphans love him and the people of Granville who know most of Mr. Mills's work appreciate him most highly.

Old Fred's second Mrs. Douglass is said to be of remarkably acrid temper and to have a scorpion tongue. Won't she make the old gray headed darkey "get up and git?"

We noticed on exhibition at Mr. Dingelhoef's, vesterday morning, the gold medal ordered through him by the German of this city, to be presented to the brave Lieut. Rhodes, who so distinguished himself at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus. It is of solid gold, in the form of a maltese cross, attached by a gold ring to a gold bar or beam, and the cross is intertwined by a beautiful wreath. Taken altogether, the medal is one of the handsomest we ever saw, and will doubtless be greatly prized by the gallant officer who is to be its happy recipient. An inscription on the bar reads "For Heroic Services Jan. 18th, 1884." mans of Wilmington, N. C., to Lieut. J. U. Rhodes, U. S. S. Dexter."

Two beautiful palmetto trees were sel out in front of the Opera House yesterday, one on either side of the entrance, near the steps. They were procured for Mayor Hall at Bald Head, near the mouth of the Cape Fear river, are young trees, and every care has been exercised in transplanting them; so it is hoped that they will grow and become vigorous, thus proving an ornament to the grounds and a curiosity to visitors from the interior, many of whom never saw a palmetto, though they have often

heard and read of them. Wanted-A Superintendent, The Orphan Asylum is in want of a Superintendent. Mr. Mills, who has long and faithfully served in that capacity, has positively declined longer to fill the position. It will be difficult to find another Mills; but then the orphans must be looked after, and doubtless there is some one within the broad confines of this good old State who can fill the bill. Who is her The Orphan Asylum is in want of a Suand the people were simply compelled to buy American blankets at the price demanded by the manufacturers.

The tax now on blankets (including wool and woollens) under the location with the people were simply compelled to buy American blankets at the price demanded by the manufacturers.

The tax now on blankets (including wool and woollens) under the location has long the perintendent. In the factor and faithfully served in that capacity, has positively declined longer to fill the position. It will be difficult to find another swaying to air, with a sthing, in a country like ours, to work all the year, for simple food and clothing within the broad confines of this good old small the bill. Who is her to the positively declined longer to fill the position. It will be difficult to find another swaying to air, with a small boy at the year, for simple food and clothing within the broad confines of this good old State who can fill the bill. Who is her

ARREST FOR MURDER.

Young Colored Woman Charged with Causing the Beath of a Girl by Cruelly Beating Hor-She is Held for

We have heretofore referred to the arrest of a colored woman named Mary Davis, in this city, at the request of the Coroner of Columbus county, on the charge of murder, and her subsequent release. Yesterday another colored woman of the same name, who was formerly known as Mary Gailord, was arrested on the same charge. This later arrest was made on a warrant issued by Mayor Hall, and turned over to the Sheriff, who held a warrant for her from Coroner Henry Thompson, of Columbus county. This warrant charges her with the murder of Tercilla Flowers, a colored girl of that county. It seems from the facts that have come to light that the girl had been living with Mary Davis, in this city, and was sent home on Saturday last, when she soon after died. The circumstances connected with the death of the child led the coroner to institute an investigation. He thereupon summoned a jury and held an inquest over the remains, a verdict being rendered to the effect "that said child was beaten to death by one Mary Davis, a citizen of New Hanover, which caused her death."

Mary Davis, alias Mary Gailord, is a young woman, apparently about twentyive years of age, and neatly dressed. In the sheriff's office she appeared deeply distressed and strongly asserted her innocence of the serious charge, and when Jailor Murray was ordered to take her in charge she burst into an agony of tears and appealed to one after another of the inmates of the room to save her from the terrible fate of being locked up in a felon's cell, declaring that she never beat the child, but that it was suffering from dropsy. She was told that her offence was not a bailable one, and that there was no help for her until her case came up before the proper tribunal. She was thereupon taken to jail, amid protestations of innocence and piteous appeals to be saved from the indignity of imprisonment, and separation

from her infant offspring. The warrant commits her for trial at the next term of New Hanover Superior Court: which is a mistake, as our Superior Court tries none but civil cases. Our Criminal Court meets next Monday, and the case will no doubt come up for a hearing during

The first Mary Davis was arrested under misapprehension, hence her discharge.

Fatal Accident on the Carolina Central Railroad.

Intelligence was received here yesterday norning of an accident on the Carolina Central Railroad, between Bladenboro and Abbottsburg, by which a number of cars were damaged and the engineer and fireman were badly scalded.

The accident occurred about 5 o'clock Tuesday evening to an extra freight train that was going west. The section hands were mending the track and had two rails removed when the train came upon them. The engine and four cars were thrown from the track, and the fireman, Mr. Taylor, was so badly scalded that he died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The engineer, Mr. C. W. Collins, of Timmonsville, S. C., and a colored wood-passer were severely scalded, but their injuries are not necessarily fatal. Dr. Thomas, of this city, was at once telegraphed for and went up on the night train to the relief of the sufferers. The superintendent of the road brought the wounded engineer to this city in his private car, and upon his arrival an ambulance was sent for to take him to the hospital. Just as the ambulance with the wounded man started up the hill from the depot the horse became unruly, and backing precipitated himself, ambulance, the driver and Mr. Collins into a deep ravine, causing a severe shock to the wounded

The body of Mr. Taylor was also brought down and put in the care of an undertaker, to be prepared for burial and returned to Cronly, where the family of the deceased

Painful Accident.

Col. John L. Cantwell, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, met with quite a painful accident yesterday afternoon, and one which narrowly escaped being serious in its results. Col. C. had been in the office of Messrs. E. S. Warrock & Co., over the store of Messra, John Dyer & Son, and had started down the stairs, when one of his feet got hitched, or his cane slipped, and he was precipitated headlong down the stairway. As he was falling, the safety of his head impelled him to thrust his right arm in front to receive the brunt of the inevitable blow, and it consequently suffered most by the fall. We are glad to learn that no bones were broken, or other serious injury suffered. The shock and jar, however, was very severe and the bruises sustained, especially in the muscle of the right arm, proved exceedingly painful. The services of a surgeon were called into re-

The Condition of Mr. Wiggins. Mr. A. H. VanBokkelen returned from Lexington, S. C., yesterday morning, where he has been in attendance upon Mr. E. B. Wiggins, his son-in-law, who was so badly injured on Wednesday, the 30th ult., while in the neighborhood of a stump which was being blasted. He reports the condition of Mr. Wiggins as very favorable. He has been resting well; there are no evidences of stiffness in the injured knee, and the swelling is going down. In a word, the family and friends who have been at his side during the trying ordeal feel greatly encouraged and look forward to his recovery as certain.

Foreign Exports. The Danish barque Elene, Capt. Dahl, was cleared for London, yesterday, by Messrs, Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 4,500 barrels of rosin, valued at \$5,800; also the German barque Orion, Capt. Clausen, for Stettin, Germany, by Messrs. E. Peschau

FORTY-EIGHTH GONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. senate Debate on the Mexican Land

Grant Titles Bill-Bills Introduced and Reported in the House - Discussion of the Rules. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.1 SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Call offered a resolution which he desired to have referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, requesting the President of the United States to prevent the delivery of Senor Carlos Aguero, a Cuban patriot, now in prison at Key West, Fla., on the demand of the Spanish government upon the pretended charge of Ighway robbery.

Mr. Call presented and had read the pro

ceedings of a meeting of American citizens of Key West, Fla., denouncing the demand of Spain as actuated by purely political reasons, and defending Gen Aguero from titles bill. the imputations against him.

The resolution was referred to the co

nittee on Foreign Relations. The proceedings were of little general mportance. After the expiration of the acroing hour the Mexican land grant titles bill was taken up as unfinished business This bill was debated during the remainder of the day and several amendments were proposed and rejected. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Plumb, Conger, McPherson, Maxey, Harrison, Ed-munds, Call and Lapham. Mr. Bowen was about to address the Senate on the pending amendments when an adjournment wa moved and agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Dockery, of Mo., from the commit se on Accounts, reported back the resolu tion declaring vacant the positions of steno graphers of committees, and providing that hereafter, on the request of committee, the Speaker shall employ reporter, at a compensation to be fixed by the committee on Accounts. He stated that the committee desired to pay for services rendered to the House, and not a dollar in excess. In other words, it proposed that the law of supply and demand should prevail.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, thought that som action was necessary, and that the present system of reporting for committees was He instanced the fact that a reporter had recently been sent to the committee on Commerce who could not report and the result was that the arguments pre sented had to be rewritten. The resolution was then adopted.

A number of bills were introduced and others reported from committees and all were appropriately referred.

The House then proceeded to the con-

sideration of the resolution reported a dayor two since from the committee on Rules. pted for the government until further order. By unanimous consent it was agreed that debate should be limited to ten minutes on

each proposition to amend the rules; the proposition, however, not to be considered pending unless the previous question on the resolution be voted down. A few of the amendments were offered and discussed Among them was one by Mr. Belford, of Col., providing a clerk for every member not chairman of a committee, and one by Mr. Cox, of N. Y., for the creation of vote and were rejected until Mr. Cox's cen sus resolution was reached. The vote on this was 105 yeas to 47 nays. A point of no quorum being raised the House ad-

The New Shipping Bill Reported to the Senate-The Mexican Land Grant Titles Bill Passed-Resolutions Offered in the House-The Greely Relief Bill-Naval Appropriations-Re-SENATE.

Washington, February 8 .- The Chair aid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the 11th ultimo, a copy of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, relating to the grant of lands made Referred to the committee on Pub-

Mr. Frye reported the new shipping bill agreed upon by the committee on Commerce. It is entitled a bill to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine and to encourage the foreign carrying trade. Mr. Frye promising that he was obliged to leave Washington for Mississippi shortly, said he would ask to make an explanation of the bill in lieu of a written report. He explained briefly the provisions of the bill, showing that 90 per cent. of the duties allowed on articles imported to form a part of the structure of ships built in this country wholly of foreign material is by the present bill allowed when any parts of the vessels are built of foreign material. He also explained that marine hospital fees are by the provisions of the bill ispensed with, and it is made the duty of the United States government to support all marine hospitals, as is done by all other

civilized countries. On concluding his remarks explanator of the bill, Mr. Frye said he hoped it would receive careful consideration. He hoped that the burdens and barnacles placed on those important interests by our own laws be removed, and that something would be done to enable us to recover our supremacy on the ocean. Speaking for himself, he said there was but one way on earth in his opinion in which to revive American shipping, and that was to pay subsidies and bounties, and, so far as he

was concerned he was in favor of subsidies When the chair laid before the Senat the resolution of Mr. Beck, offered yester day, relating to the discharge of the colored laborer Dudly, Mr. Beck stated that on as certaining, as he had ascertained, that nothing that he could do would secure the einstatement of the man, he did not care to go any further with the matter. Mr. Riddleberger then offered a resolu-

tion providing for a joint committee of both houses-three Senators and five members of the House of Representatives-to inquire into and report upon the causes of all emovals of subordinate officers made by he secretary and sergeant-at-arms of the senate; clerks, sergeant-at-arms, reeper and postmaster of the House. The eport how many disabled and other so ers have been removed, and the States to which they and all other discharged and appointed persons belong. Also whether the civil service act applies to Congressional appointments. In pre-senting this resolution Mr. Riddleberge said he had supposed the resolution of Mr. Beck was intended as a "columbiad" aimed at somebody, and so far as he (Riddleberger) was concerned, he was ready to go to the full length which anybody could wish in the direction of the investigation suggested. Virginia had less representatives, he said, among government employes than Kentucky had, and much less than it was entitled to, and he would like to ascertain whether the civil service act applied to subordinate appointments of the houses of Congress and not to our house only. He had heard intimations that appointments were made in the interest of Senators from Virginia and he wanted to show among other things the want of foundation for

such charges.

Mr. Hale called up the conference repor on the Greely relief expedition.

The Chair announced that the bill, from the point of view of parliamentary law, was in possession of the House of Representatives, and no motion or remarks could e made relating to it. By unanimous consent-Mr. Hale asked

unanimous consent, owing to the emergen-by—to take the bill up.

Mr. Ingalls remarked that much had

Mr. Hale defended the Secretary of the Navy, claiming that what he had done was not improper but entirely proper.

Mr. Ingalls also referred to reports which he had read in the public prints to the effect that already and before any bill on this subject of this expedition had been passed by Congress, a ship had been bought by the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose.

Mr. Hale said that the Secretaries of War and Navy, together recognizing the urgency of the situation, had on their own personal

responsibility arranged for the purchase of a ship, and if the government did not want to, there was no obligation on it to take the

The point of parliamentary law was covered by the suggestion of the Chair that the Secretary of the Senate take a communication to the House showing the condition of the bill The matter was then dropped and the Senate took up the Mexican lasd grant

The debate was participated in Messrs. Bayard, Bowen, Conger, Plumb, Van Wycke, Sherman and Coke, at 5.30 o'clock the debate closed and the bill was The Senate then adjourned until Mon HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Shelley, of Ala., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether any consu general, consul agent, or other consular officer, is indebted to the government on account of fees received, trust funds, or from other sources. Referred. Mr. Belmont, of N. Y., offered a resolution directing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report as to whether

Congress has power to regulate commerce between the United States and a foreign, nation by the imposition, in the form of Federal inspection laws, of any prohibition, hindrance, burden or tax on Ameri-can pork destined for exportation from any Mr. Randall submitted the conference re-

port on the Greely relief bill-announcing further disagreement. The report was Mr. Fenley offered a preamble and res utions regretting the death of Wendell Phillips as a national tereavement,

Mr. Eaton, of Conn., objected, and the esolution went over. Mr. Turner, of Ga., chairman of the committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the Mississippi election case of Chalmers vs. Manning, discharging the committee from further consideration of the prima facie case and awarding the seat

to neither of the contestants. Mr. Curtin, of Pa, asked leave to offer a resolution recommitting the prima facte case to the committee, with instructions to ascertain and report immediately whether certificates of election as representatives awarded to either of the conte tants, and if so to whom. Objection was made, and the committee resolutions were ordered printed

Mr. Lowry, of Ind., from the same committee, reported a resolution in the Virginia contested election case of Garrason vs. Mayo, declaring that Mayo has the prima facie right to the seat and securing him in his right, pending a decision of the case on its merits. It was ordered printed.
Mr. Bayne, of Pa., introduced a bill pealing all internal taxes on domestic to-Referred. The House then proceeded to the consid-

eration of the report of the committee on Mr. Cox's amendment concerning a select committee on the tenth census-pending when the House adjourned yesterday—was agreed to-160 to 90.

Mr. Skinner's amendment for the ap-

pointment of an executive committee was rejected, with only two votes in the affirm-The rule regulating admissions to the floor was amended by excluding ex-Senators from that privilege—109 to 23.

Mr. Randall, from the committee on Ap

propriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill and gave notice that it would called up next Tuesday. It appropriates \$14,263,000; being \$8,392,000 less than the amount estimated for, and \$1,631,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current'fiscal year. The amendment to the rules offered by

Mr. Reed, of Me., fixing the order of business, was discussed for one hour. The discussion ran principally in the direction of pointing out the utter impracticability of having any public business done in the House-except the passage of appropriation

Mr. Randall, in closing the debate, recognized the impossibility of Congress transacting more than a very small per centage of the business before it. In the 38th Congress the whole number of bills introduced was less than a thousand, and in the last Congress more than ten thousand. He opposed the amendment because it would tear down every restraint between extravagance and economy. He suggested that the remedy was not to be found in the rules, but in such legislation as would pro-vide tribunals for private claims and for

128, nays 137. The report of the Mr. Davidson, of Florida, offered a reso dtion requesting the President to prevent the delivery of Senor Cortes Oguero, now in prison at Key West, and held for extration or demand of the government of Spain until it shall be ascertained that the charges against him are true, and that he is not held for political offences. Re-

The Speaker announced the appointment f Messrs. Hopkins, Ward, Adams of N. Y., Poland, and Wilson of Iowa, as the committee to investigate charges against H. V. Boynton, the Washington correspon dent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Mr. Goff, of W. Va., introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Ohio river and its tributaries. Referred. The House then adjourned until Mon-

# WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] WASHINGTON, February 7.—E. B.

gand, examiner of the Department of Jus-

tice, in his testimony to-day before the

House committee on Expenditures of the

Investigations into Frauds Practiced by U. S. Marshals.

Department of Justice, described a novel method for securing funds to conduct congressional campaigners. The aspirant was Paul Strobach, whom the Senate failed to confirm for marshal of Alabama. While Turner was U. S. Marshal in that State the witness said Strobach asked to be appointed deputy marshal, explaining that it was an excuse to make a canvass for Congress. He secured the appointment, named a number of deputy marshals and went through the district making arrests that fees might be obtained to defray the expenses of the campaign. Strobach was defeated and came to Washington and contested the seat. The examiner said that many poor men were arrested in Alabama by the deputy on the charges of chopping wood on public lands. These men were often compelled to sell their small possessions to pay the costs of their trial, taking them in some instances more than one hundred miles and forced to go on foot, and then discharged and allowed to return home as best they could. Some of the arrested men died for want of food and from exposure while walking to their homes. Their families also suffered. Instances were cited where the examiner investigating offenses of government officials was threatened. H. A. Wilson, now a receiver of public money, had at one time attempted to spot him. Congand's testimony covered examinations made in Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. He referred to the practice of deputy marshals to charge con structive fees in the way of transportation for long distances of persons arrested and for guards, and feeding prisoners and guards, while the facts were that the prisoners in most instances had been simply notified to appear at the office of the U.S. Commis-sioner and had gone there at their own ex-pense and unguarded. In Covington coun-

NO. 16 ty, Ala, witness said there was scarcely a man who had not been arrested, and he

Frauds by United States Marshals-Charges Against R. M. Douglass and Gen. Longstreet.

could not recall a single instance where a

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-E. B. Wigand examiner of the Department of Justice, continued his testimony to-day before the House Committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice investigating the conduct of government officials. The witness was examined in relation to the conduct of R. M. Douglass, son of Stephen A. Douglass, and ex-Marshal of the western listrict of North Carolina, and said he found him impracticable and almost entire ly without business capacity. His office was in charge of his brother-in-law. The mere object of Douglass, witness thought, was to make the office pay the maximum compensation allowed by law rather than to faithfully administer the duties of the position. Weigand cited numerous instances of over-charges and false accounts, made for guards and transportation. In explaining the charges against deputies for making false accounts the marshal defended them by saying that the law allowed them to make such charges. The majority of the arrests in North Carolina have been

made for illicit distilling. Mr. Joel W. Bowman, an examiner of the Department of Justice, was the next witness. He testified he had made investigation of the office of Mr. Douglass, exmarshal of the western district of North Carolina, and of the office of Gen. Longstreet, marshal of the northern district of Georgia. He said the officers were derelic in their duty and were guilty of negligence and inattentive to the affairs in their offices while some of their deputies were dishonest. In these districts he had arrested two deputies for rendering false and fictitious accounts. Two of them had already beer tried, resulting in one case in conviction and the sentence of the deputy to a penitentiary. In the other the result was an acquittal

THE FLOODS.

Railroad Traffic Interrupted at Cinelnnati - The Town of Lawrenceburg, Ind., Endangered and Abandoned-Ice Gorges in the Susquehanna Breaking Up.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7 .- Merchants in the ower part of the city have already organized a police force and provided boats and lights to be used in protecting property against theft. Telegrams have been sent to Sandusky, Toledo and Cleveland, asking for boats to be used for the relief of families in the submerged districts. All the cept the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Kentucky Central, the New York, Pennsylvania &

Ohio, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. All trains have been abandoned. Reports from Lawrenceburg, Ind., state that the levee is still intact but water covers the town from river fronts. All business has been given up and thousands of people have left town. The remainder are occupying houses on high grounds or the third stories of buildings in the water. There are provisions for several days and people are provided with boats.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 7 -All the ice gorges on the Susquehanna river have broken, and the flood is passing without damage. The river is bank-full almost from end to end, but as the ice is now too soft to gorge no damage is feared.

AURORA, IND., Feb. 7 .- Intense excite ment was caused here at ten o'clock last night when the alarm bells in Lawrenceburg, two miles away, were distinctly heard. The levee above that town had given away, and the place was no doubt subjected to a rushing flood. There are no means of obtaining particulars.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7 .- The Monongahela has fallen one foot and the Alleghan twenty inches, since 11 o'clock. The former now marks thirty one feet and the lat-ter thirty-two feet. There has been no rain since daylight. The weather is now becoming colder and the worst is believed CINCINNATI, February 7. - The river now

marks sixty-one feet and nine inches, and is apparently stationary. The Licking river at Falmouth and Butler is reported to be falling. Here the current is much less swift, and this has had the effect of checking the rise in the Ohio to a slight extent. The weather is gradually growing cold and there is scarcely any rain to day.

News from Lawrenceburg indicates much fright but not much danger. When the levee broke this morning the water from the Ohio had already entered the town, so that when the Miama water came it was not such a current as had been feared. The chief danger now is in the

winds. Many small frame houses will be moved from their foundations. People are well provided and cheerful Advices from Columbus say that a bill is now the law authorizing the use of \$50,000 for purposes of relief.

crumbling of the foundations and high

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 9 .- To add to the horrors of the flood at Bridgeport, Ohio, this morning at 10 o'clock J. C. Dent, of the firm of Wells & Dent, druggists, in the Helmbold block, corner Bank and Bennett streets, went into their store with an alcohol lamp. The store had been mose than two-thirds submerged, and a barrel of gasoline had been upset. Gas from this had risen to the second story and no sooner did it come in contact with the flame of the lamp than an explosion took place and the building was set on fire. Dent who was badly burned jumped from the second-story window and received serious internal injuries. The Wheeling Fire Department was unable to cross the island which is still covered with water and there was no other means of checking the fire. Heinlein & Stall lose \$17,000 on building: insurance \$7,500. Wells & Dent lose \$10,000; insurance \$5,500. George Griffin, grocer, loses \$5,000; insurance \$3-500. Bower & Dender, druggists, los \$1,500 and James McConahe, confeclionery, \$1,500.

WHEELING, W. VA., Fcb. 9.—The scene at this city is indescribable. As the waters subsided the amount of destruction to be seen is appalling. Fire engines are em-ployed in washing off the mud from the streets, as the water falls. The relief steamer that went down the river to Benwood Maundsville and Bellaccon, has not yet returned. They had on board a plentiful supply of provisions, and none in need of food suffer. The points that suffer worst are above this city. As far as known, at this time, no lives have been lost. CINCINNATI, Feb.9, 1 P. M .- The river is

63 feet nine inches, and is rising a little more than half an inch per hour. The weather is cloudy and cooler, and the wind from the north. The white flag is again floating from the Signal office, indicating colder weather. The river is not likely to fall here until the rush from above has taken place,
At Ripley, Ohio, only fifty miles above Cincinnati, the river is rising to day an inch

within one inch of last year's high water mark. Rain was falling there. The situation is unchanged, except that as the river rises the loss to lumber yards and property of that description increases. There has been no loss by weakened foundations yet reported, and last year's experience in that way shows that not much damage will result from that cause.

and a half an hour, and at 11 a. m. it was

WHEELING, W. VA., February 9.—The water has receded to 48 feet, leaving three inches of muddy slime over the deserted streets. Gas will be turned on this evening, but a water famine is threatened, with no prospect of relief before Monday. Home subscriptions for the relief of the destitute have reached \$6,000, and plenty more is available. Provisions are holding

At West Wheeling, over the river, boats were prevented from landing by the inhabitants, headed by State Senator Wagner, who fired on one boat that made the attempt. It was feared that the wash of the waters would further injure the submerged

Spirits Turpentine.

- Snow Hill Telegraph: We understand that they have the small-pox on Hood Swamp, in Wayne county. —An effort was made by the Merchants' & Farmers' Steamboat Company to raise the steamer Carolina on Monday last, but

— N. C. Presbyterian: Rev. C.
Miller writes: Rev. C. M. Howard closed
his meeting at Alpha Chapel, seven miles
from Madison, Sunday night. Twentythree persons declared themselves determined to follow the Saviour, and come out

on the Lord's side. - Goldsboro Bulletin: We had the pleasure of shaking the hand of our old friend and former commander, Col. John A. Gilmer, last week; and somehow we felt just like, or instinct told us, we were shaking the hand of the next Governor of

North Carolina. God grant it, we say. - Hillsboro Observer: Mr. James M. Bain, living near Hillsboro, had his dwelling house burned to the ground last Saturday. — The Presbyterian churches of Chapel Hill and Hillsboro have united in a call to Rev. Mr. Wilhelm, of West Virginia. We learn that Mr. W. has accepted the call and will take charge in

- Richmond Rocket: The Philadelphia Press states, as a matter of news to some, that "whole communities in Richmond county speak only the Gaelic lan-guage." The Wilmington STAR, calling attention to the remark of the Press, asks for enlightenment on the subject. Sixty years ago the statement would have applied truly to the Spring Hill neighborhood of this county. At that time the entire population-we mean white-was made up of original Scotch settlers who spoke only the Gaelic. They heard the Gospel delivered in Gaelic. Now, however, it is spoken only by a few of the old people; not from necessity, either, as they long since have well acquainted themselves with the English, and now speak the old dialect simply to amuse and instruct the younger generation. But as a dialect current in their everyday affairs, it has become well night obsolete, as is the case—we are informed—to a great extent in the old country.

- Charlotte Observer: Mr. W. H. Bailey, of this city, who has been confined to his house for five months past, is now gradually improving, we are glad to learn. He has been suffering with pysemia. — Mr. Will G. Durant, the young man of Fort Mill who was shot Monday afternoon by Foard Knox, the negro desperado, died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. The news of Mr. Durant's death was received in the city early yester-day morning and a number of his relatives went down to Fort Mill on the afternoon train to attend the last sad rites over his remains. The sad ending of this tragedy has caused a deep feeling of mingled regret and indignation among the people of the surrounding community, and large scouting parties are searching the country for Knox, the murderer. It is a significant fact that of the parties engaged in the search for Knox, a majority of them are

- Monroe Enquirer-Express: Jno. Knotts (colored) and his wife had been playing and he was in the house whitling with a long bladed knife, when she ran in and ran against the knife, which entered a gash about an inch long, from which the was injured by the knife and it is probable that the wound will prove fatal. The story that they were playing is Knott's statement of the affair, but we learn that some of the neighbors had heard a noise at the house and supposed that they were quarreling. If the woman dies it will be a case for the coroner. --- While the exposition fever is high in many portions of the State, but little interest apparently is being manifested here. —They had a shooting match down in Jackson township the other day and Uncle Bob Huntley, who has turned 75 years, was on hand. He "got away" with all the marksmen who were present, making the best shot and winning the

prize-a fine turkey gobbler. - Charlotte Observer: Professor Guerdon, who was formerly connected with the renowned Yale College, died at the All Healing Springs, near King's Mountain, Tuesday evening. The cause of his death was an affection of the lungs. - Prof. Hanna has not yet succeeded in perfecting his analysis of the King's Mountain tin ore, left at the mint in this city last Saturday. Monday morning the proknew as little about it as he did when he commenced. The ore is excessively hard, making it difficult to handle. students of Davidson College are already making preparations for the commencement next June, and Mr. Alex. Wilson has been selected to act as chief marshal for the occasion. W. B. Henderson, O. L. Clark, H. N. Pharr and C. L. Summers are to be his assistants. The "Phi" Society met last Saturday and elected the following representatives: H. M. Dixon, F. B. Finley and J. W. Siler. 'The Eumenean Society will elect its representatives next Saturday.

- Raleigh News-Observer: Many

public schools are changing terms from summer to winter, so as to have longer terms. The cause is that the school houses are better. — One hundred public schools are now in session in Wake. It is understood that the Board of Commissioners of Wake county will ask the concurrence of the Board of Magistrates in an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of making a county exhibit at the State Exposition. — A large number of Baptist ministers are at Henderson to-day, holding a conference on matters relative to the advancement of the church. — On vesterday, after an examination of two days, the Justices of the Supreme Court granted icenses to practice law in the courts of this State to the following applicants, viz.: Thomas Mann Arrington, Nash county; Bosworth Clifton Beckwith, Wake county; Bradshaw, Randolph county; Herbert Brown, Jones county; Preston Bynum, Stokes county; Thomas William Cannady, Granville county; Edward Hill Davis, Franklin county; Willis Bruce Dowd, Mecklenburg county; Grigg Marion Thompson Fountain, Edge-combe county; Jeffery Scales Grogan, Forsyth county; Thomas Jefferson Hackler, State of Texas; Alvin Ross Johnson, Mc-Dowell county: Lorenzo Dow Lowe, Watauga county; Thomas Luther Lowe, Watauga county; Edward Knox Proctor, Jr., Robeson county; William Harvey Quick, Richmond county; William Cornelius Thorne, Halifax county; Thomas Malvern Vance, Mecklenburg county. - Raleigh News-Observer: Dr.

Kemp P. Battle, Jr., recently appointed in

the marine hospital service, has been as-

signed to duty at the port of New York.

— A negro man named Wilson was badly cut on the hand at the market house last evening, by a negro woman. — Dr. Dabney, with Gen. W. G. Lewis, is exploring Lenoir and Jones counties for phosphatic rock. Yesterday they found some on the farm of John C. Wooten, Jr., but it was not very rich. Dr. Dabney found a stone which had a strong odor of kerosene oil when broken. Dr. Dabney has begun a thorough exploration of the phosphate deposits along the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad in Duplin, Pender, New Hanover and Bladen coun Gen. W. Gaston Lewis will conduct topographical survey. — Dr. Edward Warren, formerly of N. C., whose services in Egypt gained him the title of Bey, and who for some years has resided in Paris, arrived at New York last week, and is now visiting his brother, Captain Harry Innes Warren, at Fredericksburg, Va. His return to America is for rest and recreat - In a week or two work will be begnn on extensions additions to the Yarboro house, extensive its front north and south. The addition south will be 73 feet with a depth of 57 feet. On the first floor will be three stores, each 23x57 feet. Above will be 20 rooms. The addition north will be 311 feet front, with a depth of 120 feet. It will contain 12 rooms. This will give the hotel a total of 132 rooms, three offices, three stores, and a dining room 40x85 feet. — The Board of Pharmacy, which is composed of Messrs. W. H. Green, William Simpson, E. H. Meadows, E. M. Nadal and John Tull, has been in session here two days, engaged in the examination of applicants for license as pharmacists. Six applicants were examined. Of this number four were rejected, and two were granted certificates. The board ordered the secretary to send to the sheriff of each county a