VOL. XVII.

THE BLAIR BILL IN CONGRESS. It is worth noting that on the mo tion to refer the Blair bill to the Labor Committee of the House that seven Democrats and two Republicans from New York voted against

it. Mr. Hewitt, the ablest Demo-

crat in the New York delegation,

voted against it. There is a point in a dispatch to the New York Times that we would call especial attention to. It shows on which side the leading men of the House are to be found. The corres-

pondent telegraphs: "Nearly every prominent man in the House on both sides voted against the new reference, except perhaps Messrs. Long, Dingley, Hitt, McKinley and Willis, the opposition to the bill including Messrs. Bland, Blount, Bragg, Butterworth, Cannon, Hewitt, Hiscock, Holman, Kelley, Morrison, Phelps, Randall, Reed, Scott, Tucker and Wellborn."

The attempt to distribute the vas sum to be taken from the Treasury upon a basis of illiteracy is very objectionable in the estimation of even some who favor general education by the Government. They say that to take illiterates of all ages is wrong and that the true basis is to divide the money according to the illiterates of school age, as no public system can ever reach the men and women. All that any scheme of universal ed ucation, whether by State, where it ment, which would be usurpation, can ever hope to accomplish is to partially educate the children.

The correspondent of the Times

"A doubt has arisen as to the constitu tionality of the bill or the wisdom of undertaking to do something which the States ought to do, and many Democrats, having view the possible bad impression that the appropriation of so large a sum may cause, have made quiet but earnest efforts to prevent a report of the first bill infro-

In this connection we wish to call at ention to the utterances of Sent tors Evarts and Elmands. In di cussing the Blair bill they took high ground the advanced position of Republicans in regard to the Consti tution. These are very able mer, and they give the Constitution th construction that if adopted would make Congress a despot of the first order and would destroy the organic law. Mr. Evarts does not believe in limitations, but that Congress can raise money by taxation to educate the negro. He said this:

"It is constitutional to devote the last dollar in the Treasury to this bill; and then it is constitutional, by your next taxation, to raise the money to supply the void thus

Mr. Edmunds took the ground that it was competent for the Congress to "devote money in the Treasury to whatever extent it chooses," whether for education or for even foreign

There are Democrats in the Senate and House who follow these revolutionists in their theories of the Constitution and the power of Congress. Men of the George and Jackson stripe talk almost as strongly for the gutta-percha system of interpretation as do the leaders of advanced Cen-

Suppose Grant were alive and the Presidential Chair. Suppose be felt it to the interest of his party to dragonade afresh the South; not only Louisiana and South Carolina, but all the States; and thea. suppose that the interretation sought to be placed upon the Constitution and the powers of Congress by Evarts and Edmunds, by Jackson and George and the remainder of the sweeping, wide-gauge laterpeters was to be accepted and acted upon, what a time the Southern people would have of it, and what a grand progress imperialism would make. Give the Grant set free scope under the latter-day theory of the "general Welfare," and the Southern States would be more effectually tied and throttled than despotism ever accomplished in Modern Europe. There would be no obstruction in the way of the tyrant. Congress is all pow-

bundle of straw? Have we not a tics."

Monthly Exports.

lumber, valued at \$3,167.

at \$4.079.

at \$9,753.

valued at \$200.

rosin, valued at \$3.865.

valued at \$5,813.

\$7,336.

The following is a statement of the for-

eign exports from the port of Wilmington

for the month of March, as compiled

Belgium-4,340 barrels of rosin, valued

Germany-14,822 barrels of rosin, valued

at \$14,967; 154,000 feet of lumber, valued

England-2,500 bales of cotton, valued

at \$104,000; 9,337 barrels of rosin, valued

Ireland-7,444 barrels of rosin, valued at

British West Indies-272,000 feet of lum-

ber, valued at \$4,789; 40,000 shingles,

Russia (on the Baltic)-1,200 bales of

San Domingo-431,000 feet of lumber.

Total exports for the month-3,700 bales

of cotton, \$155,000; 39,443 barrels of rosin,

\$40,000; 997,000 feet of lumber, \$15,855;

A meeting of the committee appointed to

for a public building in this city was held

vesterday afternoon at the rooms of the

Chamber of Commerce. Mr. D. G. Worth

Col. F. W. Kerchner said that the me-

morial had been presented to the members

of the Public Buildings committee of Con-

gress; that the Senate had passed a bill for

an appropriation of \$200,000, and that his

efforts had been directed to having the ap-

propriation increased to \$250,000 by the

There was a free interchange of opinion

in regard to the matter, remarks being

made by Mayor Hall, D. G. Worth, Esq.,

ner, Mr. J. H. Currie, Mr. Thomas W.

Strange, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Mr. Don Mc.

Rae, Col. Roger Moore, Alderman Bear,

On motion of Mayor Hall it was resolved

to present a nemorial to our Schators and

Representative in (1) gass asking them to

secure an appropriation of at least \$200,000

for a public building, as a less sum would not

be sufficient to creet such a building as the

city of Wilmington is entitled to, or as

would give the accommodation required

by the various gov rament offices located

The annual statement of the movement

of naval stores at this port for the year end-

ing March 31st, 1886, shows a falling-off in

receipts and exports as compared with the

previous year. The statement is tabulated

by Col. John L. Cantwell, Secretary of the

Produce Exchange, and makes the follow-

RECEIPTS.

rels; rosin, 289,164; tar, 67,043; crude tur-

For 1885-Spirits turpentine, 70,012 bar-

rels; rosin, 344,713; tar, 65,874; crude tur-

For 1886-Spirits turpentine, 63,580;

For 1885-Spirits turpentine, 71,154 bar-

Capt. Price, Harbor Master, reports the

following arrivals at this port for the month

Steamers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5— 4,527 tonnage.

Schooners..... 1-

Brigs..... 8—

Total American .... 21- 9,756

Barques..... 4— 1,782

Total foreign..... 8— 2,712 Grand total—29 vessels; 12,468 tons.

pilots of the soundings at low water:

Cotton Receipts.

increase of 2,629 bales.

County.

3,427 bales.

The following is the latest report of the

The receipts of cotton at this port for the

month ended March 31st, 1886, foot up

4,775 bales, as against 1,848 bales for the

corresponding month in 1885, an increase of

The crop receipts up to April 1st, 1888,

for the corresponding period last year, an

119,850 shingles, valued at \$2,250.79.

rels; rosin, 310,808; tar, 70,530; crude tur

rosin, 324,942; tar, 69,195; crude turpen-

For 1886-Spirits turpentine, 60,738 bar-

Mr. C. H. Robinson and others.

Naval Stores Movements.

ing exhibit:

pentine, 32,358.

pentine, 43,701.

tine, 35,290.

of March:

pentine, 45,966.

Harbor Master's Report.

Hop. A. M. Waddell, Col. F. W. Kerch.

moralize Congress for an appropriation

40,000 shingles, \$200-\$211,055.

The Public Building Meeting.

stated the object of the meeting.

House of Representatives.

cotton, valued at \$51,000; 3,500 barrels of

Danish West Indies-140,000 feet

from the books in the Custom House:

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

Nation among us? Mr. Evarts says | The General Conference of the the Congress can spend all the money in the Treasury for Paternal Peda. Church will meet at Richmond. end. Such is Centralization! Such | is probable that hereafter the Geneis the dangerous India rubber theory | ral Conference, which meets every of constitutional interpretation. We four years, will sit at the Green-are persuaded more than ever that of brier White Sulphur Springs and not all bills ever introduced into Congress the Grab bill is the most dan-

While the movement of Senator Hoar in the matter of the outrage perpetrated at Carrollton, Miss., 18 not germane to the Blair bill, there is an underlying principle that illustrates the trend of political aggression under the sanction of Congressional omnipotence. Senator Hoar introduced a bill, to which the STAR briefly referred; looking to a Congressional investigation of the awful tragedy. The killing occurred in a days; 1878, twenty-four days; 1882, supposed sovereign Commonwealth twenty-one days. where there are Courts of Justice and where men are duly tried for violations of law. But this does not suit men of Republican proclivities and

into Mississippi with his Committee and investigate. The accomplished editor of the Norfolk Landmark says of this movement to violate the rights of the

who hold to the Strong Government

"Mr. Hoar's bill was in accord with the doctrines held by the Republican party, namely, that the States south of the Potomac and the Ohio are merely provinces and that the local affairs of these States should be under the supervision of the Federal Go-vernment. Hoar would do away with State rights altogether so far as the Southern States are concerned, and the provisions of his bill were intended to have that effect O'Hara's bill, which calls for a special Federal investigation into the Carroll county case, is in principle as objectionable to all patriotic people as the bill of the Massachusetts Senstor. But the efforts to start the outrage mill for 1888 will fall flat."

There is no occasion for such impertinent intermeddling-such invasions of States. The STAR has condemned the awful murders, but it is proper to add that politics had nothing whatever to do with the outrage. Why did not Hoar have the awful outrages perpetrated upon the Chinese at Wyoming investigated? Ab, the Chinese are not voters. The belongs, or by the General Govern. Southern papers-the Mississippi papers among them - censure and deplore the murders, and public sentiment generally condemns them. This movement is characteristic. The States are nothing; the Federal Government is every thing. The creature is now Sovereign; the creators have become mere creatures. Such is latter-day statesmanship -such is the tendency of the times. The South surely has had enough of Federal oppressions and aggressions not to invite any more such by latitudinarian interpretation and by adopting the Centralized idea of Government. The South at least ought to know that its safety lies in a rigid, strict construction of the organic law as understood

and expounded by the framers, and

not by the Garfields and Edmundses

and Hoars and Evartses of these de

generate days.

Mrs. Mayard Bayard Clarke, relict of the late Judge William J. Clarke, died at New Bern on Wednesday last, in her 58th year. She was the daughter of the late Thomas P. Devereux, of Raleigh, a man of wealth, a lawyer of ability and a gentleman of high personal worth. Mrs. Clarke was a native of Raleigh. She only survived her husband some month or two. She was one of several sisters who had superior minds. Mrs. Edmunds, of Scotland Neck, was especially a woman of excellent gifts with the pen. Mrs. Clarke was distinguished among the women of North Carolina for her verse making endowment. Others have equalled or surpassed her in prose perhaps-Miss Fisher and Mrs. Spencer for instance-but never equalled her as the writer of graceful, flowing verse that now and then gave out some flashes of beauty and originality that lifted it almost, perhaps altogether, to the plane of poetry. Her verse was imitative or else we had spoken of her as a genuine singer-an original voice. Her volumes published at intervals were "Mosses from a Rolling Stone;" "Wood Notes or Carolina Carols," a collection of home made verse; "Clytie and Zeno-

man yet born in North Carolina. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond State thus gives bird's-eye view of Civil Service in Washington and Senator Vance's

bia," and a drama called "Pocahon-

tas." She wrote many sketches and

criticisms, which were clever and

sympathetic. Take her altogether she was possibly the most gifted wo-

speech. He says: "In spite of the stormy weather he had a full gallery, and he certainly had enthusiof the tyrant. Congress is all powerful, say the Consolidationists; the doctrine of reserved rights to the States under the Constitution is forever "played out" is the cry; the people can be taxed without limit for any ends the Congress may resolve upon. Where then is the Republic? Is not the Constitution a bundle of straw? Have we not a stic listeners. There are very few people in Washington who believe in the Civil Service law anyway, except those who have places and think that the Pendleton act keeps them in. \* \* The speeches to follow promise to be equally interesting from both sides of the question. It is understood that Senators Voorhees and Blackburn will be heard from, and that they will agree with Senator Vance. Quite a number of Republican Senators have already declared themselves on this question, and Messrs. Spooner and Ingalls have both stated in the Senate that they believed in partisan politics." astic listeners. There are very few people

tion since Tuesday last, before Judge A. in the Treasury for Paternal Pedagogy and then keep taxing the people from year to year for the same
end. Such is Centralization! Such is probable that hereafter the Geneand others for the defendants, and Mes Fuller, Bynum and others for the piaint was argued yesterday and the day beld The argument closed yesterday at 3 p. m., and immediately thereafter the Judge renmove around to be dependent upon the hospitality of oities that have to dered his decision. He dissolved the incall upon other denominations for junction, but in doing so required the Massachusetts Construction Co. to give

help. In the North the General Conbond in fifty thousand dollars to secure the ference meets at Saratoga, we be-Carolina Central Railroad against damage lieve. It is an excellent idea to quit Mr. Frank Coxe, of Charlotte, was their the eleemosynary business and let the churches pay the expenses of their By this decision, until the questions not delegates. The time occupied by passed upon by this court are decided by a each session of the General Conferhigher court, the Massachusetts Construction Co. are required to give bond against ence is as follows: 1846, twentyany damage that may accrue to the Carolina three days: 1850, fourteen days: Central Railroad, and should a higher 1854, thirty-one days, 1858, thirtycourt decide in favor of the plaintiffs, all one days; 1866, thirty days; 1870, the work done by that Company will be twenty-three days; 1874, twenty-six

"The majority of the Democrats in the United States, and even in Mr. Vance's own State, do not care a rush whether the ment are held by Democrats or Republicans or by men of no party, so long as their du-ties are honestly and well performed."—N. Y. Times. theory. So Mr. Hoar proposes to go

That is all the ablest Mugwump paper knows about it. If the wise man who wrote the above would come South he would find that the Republican party was kept alive in North Carolina and other States solely by the agency and influence and zeal of those who held "the minor offices under the Federal Government." They were the claquers and fuglemen who organized and kept solid the negro vote.

The Augusta Chronicle complains that whilst most of the Republicans in office in South Carolina have been removed, that in Georgia many remain. Having got rid of the "offensive partisans" in their own State some of the South Carolina papers have only denunciation for Democrats like Senator Vance who demand a clean sweep.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, is of Irish stock and was born in Pennsylvania in 1849. He carries his head level.

More Railroad Racket. A correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat says that "Wm. L. Scott and A. J. Cassatt of Erie, N. Y., have pur chased the Carolina Central Railroad, extending from Wilmington to Charlotte, N. C. The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, controlled by the same parties, cannot send its sleepers further South than Weldon, over the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, the Coast Line refusing to receive them beyond that point, as it can get seventy-five miles greater haul on the coaches from the North via Richmond. It is said to be the intention of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Company, by building short stretches to run over existing lines from Weldon to Wilmington, and thus connect with the Carolina Central, reaching Atlanta and other prominent Southern points in that way. This can be done after June 1, when the gauges of Southern lues will be made to conform to these in the North

Convicts from Brunswick. Sheriff Taylor, of Brunswick county, passed through Wilmington yesterday, en route to Raleigh, with a quartette of convicts for the State penitentiary. He was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff T. Mc-Keithan. The prisoners were sentenced at the recent term of Brunswick Superior Court, as follows: Noah Gregory, larceny, seven years: Dan. Adams, larceny, three years; Robert Tolson, larceny, seven years; John Pleasant, larceny, three years.

Cotton and Naval Stores for Europe. Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son shipped yesterday, per German barquentine Beethoven to Havre, France, 825 bales of cotton weighing 375,449 pounds, and valued at

Messrs. Patterson, Downing & Co. shipped for Liverpool, per Norwegian brig Kimon, 2,217 barrels of rosin, valued at

The Cape Fear Freshet. The highly colored waters of the Cape Fear and quantities of driftwood coming down show plainly enough that a big freshet is on its way. There were no arrivals from Fayetteville yesterday, the steamer Hurt having been detained by the agents at Fayetteville. A private letter to Messrs. Woody & Currie from that place said that he river had ri en fifty feet and was still

Spurt in Spirits. Spirits of turpentine has taken an upward turn again. It is quoted in New York as higher and feverish at 47 cents per gallon. Transactions in Wilmington were limited to offerings of a few barrels, which were readily taken at an advance on quotations; the absence of stock in sellers' hands preventing further trading.

A Big Freshet. The Cape Fear river is booming. At Fayetteville, yesterday forenoon, the water had risen forty-two feet and was still rising. | foot up 95,883 bales, as against 93,254 bales There have been very heavy rains in the up-country and from indications the present freshet will equal that of 1865-"the Sherman freshet" as it is called.

- Capt. Nelson, of the schooner Cherubim, at Washington, N. C., reports that the buoy at Beaufort bar, near the northeastern point of the breakers, also the Hatteras bar buoy, at the southwestern point of the breakers, and at other points of the bar, are all out of position and destitute of paint, which render navigation dangerous.

- Schr. Florence N. Tower, Capt. Wilson, from Rockport, Jan. 7, via Boston for Wilmington, N. C., was abandoned on March 2, in lat. 35 N, long. 66 W. The crew were rescued and have arrived at TEXAS.

A Condemned Murderer While on the Gallows Takes Up a Collection to Defray his Funeral Expenses. GALVESTON, April 1 .- A special from Mertin says: At noon yesterday Washington Bryan, colored, was executed here, in the presence of five thousand persons, for the murder of Willis Durden, a year ago. The condemned man confessed his guilt on the scaffold and it was right that he should be hanged. He stated that he was instiga-ted to commit the crime by Eph. Durden, a half-brother of his victim. Eph. Durden was immediately arrested on the strength of Washington's confession, Washington ex-hibited great nerve. He rode on his coffin from the jail to the grave, near the edge of town, where the scaffold was erected. After admonishing his large audience of colored people to avoid the pitfalls which brought him to the scaffold, he said he wanted his body to be buried in the adjoining county, and passed his hat around for contributions to defray the expense of transporting his body. He gathered \$22, for which he heartily thanked the donors. He took his place on the scaffold, the noose was adjusted, add in a moment his neck was broken. The body was given in charge of his friends for burial.

NEW YORK.

Ex-Alderman Walte Arrested by Inspector Byrnes - Consternation in and Around the City. NEW YORK, April 1.—Ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite has been arrested. At 9 o'clock this morning Inspector Byrnes, armed with a warrant issued by Judge Corning, was in company with Detectives' Philip Reily, of the District Detectives' office, in waiting at the Grand Central depot for Waite, When the train on which the ex-Alderman had come from Essex, on Lake Champlain, drew into the depot the Inspector stepped up to him and said, "Mr. Waite, I want to see you." The ex Alderman, who was not in the least disconcerted seemed to understand the purport of their mission, even before the warrant was produced and he was informed that he was under arrest. It is generally believed that Waite is the man who wrote the much-talked-of letter to Judge Gildersleeve. The arrest created consternation in and around the City Hall, and it is said that detectives are on the track of every one of the 1884 Aldermen, and should any attempt to leave the city they will at once be arrested.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL Judge Avery Dissolves the Injunction Against the M. & S. Construction

Company. CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 1.—At Lincolnton to-day Judge Avery, presiding over the Superior Court, dissolved the injunction sued out by the Carolina Central Railroad Company against the Massachusetts & Southern Construction Company. Both Companies are building a road from Shelby to Rutherfordton, and the Carolina Centra claimed the right of way under an old charter of the Legislature. The Mas chusetts & Southern Company denied the Carolina Central's claim to the right of way, on the ground that it had been forfeited by lapse of time, and began laying its track side by side with the track of th Carolina Central The injunction was then issued. The Carolina Central and the Massachusetts Southern tracks will now be laid side by side from Shelby to Ruther-

fordton, twenty-four miles. WASHINGTON.

Secretary Manning's Condition Un-

WASHINGTON, April 1.-Inquiry at Secretary Manning's house, at noon to day, elicits the information that the Secretary' The Republican Senators held a caucu this morning and filled the committee places made vacant by the death of Senator Miller. They then proceeded to consider what to

do about the collectors of internal revenue who are being favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Finance. reached no conclusion and will caucus agai WASHINGTON, April 2 .- Republican Senators caucussed from noon till 3 p. m., There was a general interchange of opinion regarding the policy to be pursued in considering the nominations, but no action was taken. Incidental to the discussion more

than a majority expressed themselves in favor of open executive sessions. WASHINGTON, April 3 -Secretary Man ning continues to convalence slowly, but steadily, and there seems no longer apprehension of a fatal terminus of his ill ness. The only members of his family now with him are his wife and two daughters. His son and other relatives who came here

when he was first taken sick, have returne WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The Ways and Means Committee to day took up Mr. Hew itt's Customs bill, as agreed upon at yes-terday's m eting, and added to it the free list of the Morrison bill, so far as it applies to lumber, fish, salt, flax and hemo. Wool was also added to the free list. Under the head of dutiable goods the chemical and cotton schedules of the Morrison bill were added, with amendments relating to fine qualities of cotton goods and sugar. Duties

were reduced ten per cent. TENNESSEE.

The Flood at Chattanooga-Gas and Water-Works Inundated-Business Suspended-No Trains Running-The Damage Caused at Other Points Very CHATTANOOGA, April 2 -A colored man

was drowned at 10 a. m. to day.

Both gas works are inundated and there will be no gas to-night. The water works are also under water, and the supply in the reservoirs will be expended in twenty-four The river is fifty-one feet and rising.

The water at 9 a. m. reached Market and Eighth streets. Business is entirely sus-pended. Relief committees have been organized and homes and goods are supplied to all the needy.

The damage to the railroads is very great. No trains are running, and none are excommunication is cut off in many directions. The rivers above are slowly falling

Floods are general throughout East and Middle Tennessee, North Georgia and North Alabama. Rome, Ga., and Gads-den, Ala., have suffered great damage. The river at Chattanooga at noon was four feet and two inches lower than the serious cause." highest point of 1875 and rising an inch per hour. Local rains are indicated. At 10 a. m. backwater reached the street gut-ter in front of the *Times* office. A telegram from Hot Springs, Ark., re ports that Judge John Baxter of the Sixth U. S. Circuit Court, is seriously ill and not expected to live twenty four hours.

FOREIGN.

The Pall Mail Gazette Predicts Mr. Gladstone's Fall. LONDON, April 2 .- "Mr. Gladste

riding straight for a fall," the Pall Mall Gazette declares this afternoon. "He re-Damage by the Storm in Montgomery fuses," says the Gazette, "to modify his A correspondent of the STAR, writing me, and the result will be that from Wadeville, Montgomery county, N. the country will have neither home rule in Ireland nor Gladstone." The Pall Mall C., says that the storm in that section on Gasette announced in the same way precisely that Lord Salisbury would "ride for a fail" at the very time the Tory Premier was arranging for his own defeat. The declara-Tuesday night last was the heaviest witnessed in many years. Much damage was done to farms, roads and fences; the lowarranging for his own defeat. The declaration at the time was generally hooted by other English papers, but the Gazette was entirely accurate then. It is thought the editor has special knowledge that Mr. Gladstone, being convinced of the absolute justice and good policy of his Irish proposals, and at the same time convinced that Tory and Radical politicians have determined to defeat him, means to force the issue and bring about a defeat as soon as possible, content to sacrifice power in his final effort at pacification. lands on creeks and branches were washed off to the clay, and fences were washed off to the clay, and fences were swept away by the rapidly swollen streams. The damage is great to farms, as most of them were freshly ploughed up and in planting - Messrs. E. Kidder & Son cleared the schooner Nellie Shaw, for St. John, Antigda, with 121,442 feet of lumber and

THE NAIL DRIVEN HOME. | of his life is quenched forever. The A Colloguy that Punctures the Arran

From Senstor Vance's Speech Against the

SHAPP THERARY

Civil Service Law A Republican who shricks out this cry in defense of his own spoils is entitled to some respect, however, for he but obeys the ordinary dictates of a very natural selfishness. But what should he said, what can be said, in defense of a Democrat, who, having secured his coveted office, and having secured it, too, by the extremest spoils-partisan methods, turns upon the men through whom he got it, his fellow-Democrats, and besmirches them as spoilsmen because they exhibit a very natural desire to reap the fruits of the very same victory by which he was benefited? Conceive of an old-fashioned, fight-

ng Democrat, who for forty years had stood by his party through good and evil report, because he believed in its principles; who battled for it when it had no offices to give; many times when it was buried beneatl such vast majorities as left scarce a prospect of earthly resurrection; of ten oppressed by a weight of odium sufficient to cow the bravest spirit, under the influence of which the faithful became even as the "few names in Sardis, who had not defiled their garments"—when the very name of Democret became a convertible term with that of copperhead, rebel and traitor-fancy his unconquered and undismayed soul still working for his principles, still watching for the dawn, still waiting with prayerfulness for the hope of his political Israel, thanking God for each town, township, or county victory which showed that his principles still lived in the hearts of his countrymen,

and were growing because they were immortal—quicker and quicker throbs his heart, higher and higher rises his joy as stronghold after stronghold is carried, as State after State is captured in spite of unconstitutional laws and governmental interference, in spite of bayonets glittering at the polls, in spite of that gross and unblushing fraud which is the supplement of despair; and, lastly, imagine if you can the hot tide of arty once more in control of the great destines of his country. When the hope of his soul had thus been at last realized, and his old eyes had been permitted to behold the great salvation, when the bonfires kindled in a thousand cities and hamlets had ourned down, and the feasting had ended, and the oratory and all the elements of rejoicing had subsided, and the new administration had begun its career amid the prayers and blessings of all Democratic hearts, magine, I say, this old, faithful, and honest man of principle coming to Washington, in the simplicity of his heart, bringing certificates from his neighbors of his character and services, and modestly asking for a po-

pointment when something like the following occurs between him and the Government's representative: Old Democrat. "I have come to make application for some position under the Government which I am

sition, naturally supposing that the king in making up his jewels would remember his faithful servants. But

imagine that old gentleman's disap-

compentent to fill." Government Representative, "You are too old; under the laws of the Republic men over forty-five years old are not permitted to take office." O. D. "But I see men in places here who are sixty years old."

law was enacted, and it does not operate on them." O. D. "Well, if such be the law I submit; it may be that I am too old.

But here is my boy; he is young and active and well educated; give him position." G. R. "We cannot do it; there is no vacancy."

O. D. "No vacancy? Well, make one. There is a rank Republican. Tht man has been our bitterest ene-

my. He has denounced me and my party as traitors to our party again and again. Turn him out and put in my son or my neighbor's son." G. R. 'l'It cannot be, sir. The law forbids at. And, besides, if there were a vacancy your son could not get the place unless he stood an examination by the board of Civil Service Commissioners, and secured the favor of that board over many oth-

O. D. "Well! well! Did all those Republicans in there have to stand such an examination and get their places in the same way? If so, and they were smarter than the Democrats, again I say, I will have to sub-

G. R. "Oh, no, my dear sir, no. You see they were all in when the law was enacted. They got in by that old corrupt method which we call 'the spoil' system. But being in, you see they had a sort of vested right to their places, and the law does not disturb vested rights, that is Republican rights, except for very

O. D. "Then, it seems to me there is nothing here for me or mine, and all that talk during the campaign about corruption in office and turning the rascals out was a trick and a lie. It appears that there were no rascals in, or if there were, you like rascals better than you do honest men, and so keep them.'

G. R. "Old man, you had better go home; you are behind the times. This is an age of Civil Service reform. Men can no longer be rewarded by office for party work; that is, humble men like you and your son. The big ones may be paid that way; for that is true reform. But when such men as you confess that they want office they are spoilsmen, and that is what you are. I am ashamed of you! Away with you!" This final and insulting reply is

the iron which enters his soul, and he retires crushed and wounded beyond recovery. The sense of disap-pointment, of injustice, of humilia-tion, the ingratitude of those for whom he labored, are too much for him to endure, and the enthusiasm

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man who calls him a spoilsman, and charges that he served his party-for the sake of office only, foully belies a better man than himself.

This, Mr. President, is no fancied

picture. There are thousands and

thousands of just such men, and we

meet them or hear from them every

day. They are the strength of the Democratic party to-day; they have been its refuge and its shield in the past; they preserved it from anni-hilation in its darkest hours. I am not quite sure that they will continue its champions in the future. I can well see that they might be willing to concede any fair and impartial distribution of the places under the Government on principle of merit or anything else that patriotism might demand of them, but they will not submit to the disfranchisement of themselves and their children. Mark what I say ! And you will not improve the matter by impeaching the purity of their motives and bestowing epithets upon them. They will not fight to win great Democratic victories for Republican benefit. They will not continue to rally to the bugles of the party and win hard-fought battles merely that their enemies may remain in possession of the field. They will not preserve the discipline and organization of their splendid line of battle and charge with their ancient courage if the epaulets and honors which they win are to be bestowed upon their adversaries, or the cowards who skulked in the rear, or the mercenaries who hung upon the flanks of the contending parties, alternately firing upon each host. The mass of the people on both sides de-mand an open fight and upright and downright dealing after the fight. They believe, too, in the common virtues of humanity, among the most noble of which is reckoned gratitude. And so do I. They believe that if a man's friends take him up and enable him after a great struggle to arrive at the point coveted by his ambition he owes something to them. And so do I. They believe that, other things being equal, in the bestowal of favors that man should ly, imagine if you can the hot tide of triumphant joy with which he saw in November, 1884, the banners of Debelieve that the man who is lacking mocracy full high advanced and suc- in the ordinary sentiment of graticessful over all the Union, and his tude may be likewise wanting in

other kindred and And so do I. And yet, Mr. President, I believe in reform-such reform as the people want and have been wanting for ten years or more. Between those who call me a spoilsman and myself there is perhaps only a difference of definition. They believe that "reform" consists in a Democratic administration operated by Republican agents; I do not. They believe in keeping Republicans in office by law after the people have declared they shall go out; I do not. They believe in ignoring the people and their representatives as far as possible in the selection of officials: I do not. They believe there can be no sincere reform unless Republicans are the chief beneficiaries thereof; I do. And lastly, I believe that as good material for all civil officials is to be found in the Democratic party as in any other, and that it is the right and duty of a Democratic administration to select that material and none other as the implements of reform; they do not.

GEORGIA.

Cutting Affray at Augusta-The Freshet Subsiding.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. AUGUSTA, April 2.- During a ball at the ere who are sixty years old."

Wigilant engine house here last night. Tom Rice cut W. T. Archer seven times, seriously wounding him. Returning to the ball room, shots were exchanged without effect. The dispute was about positions in

Augusta had a narrow escape from a disastrous freshet. Very little damage was done here. The waters are receding from the city.

VIRGINIA.

The Flood Subsiding-Great Damage

to Property. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. STAUNTON, April 2 .- The waters are subsiding and by to morrow will reach their normal condition. The destruction of property is great, although the loss is not as heavy as it was in 1877, owing to the crops not being in the ground.

NEW YORK.

Indictments Against the Aldermen Charged with Bribery. By Telegraph to the Morning star. NEW YORK, April 2 .- When the grand

jury entered the court to-day Judge Cowing was on the bench and the District Attorney and his assistants were present. The foreman handed up severa' indictments. One of the indictments was against Wm. P. Kirk, charging him with it is similar to the one against Jachne Judge Cowing fixed Kirk's bail at \$25,000 and Andrew Martin and ex-Coro-ner Wm. H. Kenney offered themselves as oondsmen. Later, the grand jury appeared in court and, presented more indictments. Among them was one against ex-Alderman Pearson. Inspector Byrnes shorty afterwards entered the District Attorney's office with Pearson. The list of arrested aldermen is now raised to three-Jachne, Kirk and Pearson—and rumor be came busier than ever whispering the names of others to follow.

ALABAMA.

The Flood at Selma-A Large Portion of the City Under Water-Great Destruction of Property. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

SELMA, April 3 .- The river at this point has ceased to rise, after rising two feet higher than at any time within the recol-lection of the oldest inhabitants. The destruction of property has been great all along the river, and many lives have been lost. The entire eastern portion of this city is under water, including two compresses, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad depot and shops, the gas works, Union iron works foundry and about three hundred dwelling houses. Citizen's relief committees have been organized and have gone rapidly to work, and parties have been dispatched with provisions in all di-

The steamer Carrier, in the employ of citizens, has brought in about 300 people, mainly negroes, picked up from housetops and tree-tops in overflowed districts.

A fire broke out in the gas works to day and consumed two of the outhouses, causing

damage of \$1,500.

It will be two weeks before the city will again have gas.

- Pitt county sent five criminals to the penitentiary. One was white—Mack Everet, for breaking into a store. He got five years, as we learn from the Greenville

Spirits Turpentine.

- The gauge of 960 miles of railway in North Carolina is to be changed. - Gov. Scales has pardoned John McLarty, a negro, who at the last term of Union county court was convicted of larceny and sent to the penitentiary. He is dying of consumption, and the Governor's pardon restores him to his family for but a few weeks at most.

- Greenville Reflector: We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Stanley Moore, a highly esteemed citizen of this township. — It is amusing to note the way some papers will manipulate local items from other papers and pass them off upon their readers as entirely original.

- A Statesville correspondent of the Winston Republican says that "Mr. R. Z. Lenny, of Alexander, has declared himself a candidate for Congress; that he will accept the nomination from the Democrate if tendered him. If not, he will run as an independent, free liquor, tariff Democrat." - Monroe Enquirer Express: Mr. J. O. Ritch, who moved from this county

to Tate's factory, while at work at the Rock Island Mills on Tuesday last, fell from a scaffold and received injuries which proved fatal after two or three days. He eaves a wife and several children. -Wheat and oats are coming out surprising-ly where a stand is left, the farmer's report. — The prospect of a sufficient fruit crop is not so discouraging as some have recently foreboded.

- WENTWORTH, N. C., March 31. —Andrew Roberts, a well known young man of Rocky Springs, made a visit to his sister here, where he fell deeply in love with his pretty niece. Not regarding the law against the marriage of persons within the third degree of kindred the couple appeared before 'Squire Henderson and were made one. They were arrested next day for incest. The husband was placed in iail and the wife released. She begged, however, to be allowed to remain with him, but her entreaties were not listened to.

- Charlotte Observer: A new iron bridge is to be built over Coddle Creek, on the Richmond & Danville road in April. - Mr. Robinson, who some time since secured the electric lighting privilege for this city, will have the lights in operation here by May 20th. ——There isn't likely to be a strike on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, at least so far as the engineers are concerned, for the engine now receiving higher wages than at any previous time in the history of the road. - Goldsboro Argus: Our towns-

man, Gen. W. G. Lewis, State civil engineer, left here Monday night to join a party of Northern gentlemen who are now pro-specting the swamp lands of the State in the Cape Fear section with a view to purchasing. — Sheriff Grantham yesterday received a letter from the sheriff of Pender county, asking if our jail can accommodate the prisoners of that county, which has of late been using the Wilmington jail. The jail in this city is quite full, and while it could contain more than its present large number of occupants, it is already too full for either comfort or health.

- Raleigh News- Observer: Died. at his residence in Gatesville, N. C., Friday, the 5th inst., P. H. Riddick, a prominent citizen of Gates county, in the 39th year of his age. — Rev. P. T. Penick, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mooresville, died Monday afternoon at 3.15. The sad news of his sudden illness reached here at 2 p. m. aud at 5 p. m. the news of his death. - There were fourteen convicts brought to the penitentiary yesterday. as follows: Four by sheriff S. H. Manning, of New Hanover; six by sheriff M. W. King, of Pitt; four by deputy sheriff J. F. Leeper, of Gaston.

-Charlotte Observer: A visit to some of the private studios of this city would surprise those who are unacquainted with the progress of art in Charlotte. Among those who have gained some preminence as artists, and whose work has been very highly complimented at home and abroad, may be mentioned Miss Anna Springs, Miss Anna Irwin (neice of Mrs. J. . Brown, the artist), Misses Lola Spencer, Mamie Zimmerman, Adnie Yates, Louise Morehead, Minnie Cochrane, Mamie Osborne and Mrs. L. W. Sanders. - Dr. E. G. Elliott, proprietor of the Sparkling Catawba Springs, has just completed a new building three stories high and 185 feet

ong, with a capacity for housing 500 guests. - Rockingham Rocket: Last week we gave an account of the robbery of Messrs. Currie & Currie's store at Hoffman, and stated that the burglars escaped into a swamp after being shot at several times by the pursuers. But recent developments prove that one of them, at least, got "water-logged" before going far. Our infor-mation is as follows! While a party of men were fighting fire last Friday just at the peint where the thieves were fired upon as they entered the swamp, the body of a negro was found, with four bullet holes in his back. The remains were those of a stranger and supposed to be one of the thieves who robbed Currie & Currie's store.

- N. C. Presbyterian: Thirteen oung persons, between the ages of eleven nd sixteen, made a public profession of their falth in Christ in the Second Presbyterian church, Charlotte, on the third Sunday in March. — During the last eleven years Rev. P. H. Dalton has been preaching at New Hope church, Orange county, N. C. To do this he has travelled eighteen thousand miles-mostly, of course, on the railroad at a cost of nearly \$500. During this time he has failed to meet only one appointment through sickness or any other cause. When he commenced his labors at this church there were fifty members; there are now one hundred and six.

- Winston Republican: On Monday evening a colored man, while plowing in a garden on the east end of Third street, unearthed the remains of an infant, wrapped in a large coat, supposed to be that of a colored child. — A colored man by the name of Charles Hill, in Belews's Creek township, drank three quarts of whiskey from last Friday night until Saturday noon. He laid down town to rest and dozed into the sleep that knows no waking. — Winston continues to grow, more buildings going up this season than at any season in her history. — We are informed that the ittle branch road of ours to Greensboro cleared \$11,000 durin the month of February. — Peter DeGraff, a young white man confined in our county jail for carrying concealed weapons, and with but a short time yet to serve, effected his escape Friday night by cutting a hole through the

-Goldsboro Messenger: A Scottish olonization company wants a tract of ten o twenty thousand acres in Eastern Carolina, and another tract in the Western part of the State. We hope to hear soon again from the manager. — Duplin county dots: On Friday morning last Mrs. Boyette, wife of our townsman, Ned Boyette, departed this life. —Reports of forest fires come to us almost daily. The sufferers so far as we have learned are D. I. Woodward, 180 pannels of fence; E. J. Hill, considerable woodland burned; W. L. Hill, 100 acres of turpentine pines destroyed; R. J. Wiliams 15,000 or 20,000 ruils and a body of as fine timber as there was in the county; Dr. Moore, several thousand rails and con-siderable timber. They have had a most disastrous fire in lower Sampson and Dupin, but we cannot give sufficient informaion to make a report. - Henderson Gold Leaf: The

fire apparatus recently purchased by the town of Henderson has arrived. The outfit consis s of one large hand engine, hose reel and hook and ladder truck. — Died, in Vance county, N. C., on the 19th of March, 1886, Mr. C. M. Hargrove, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Har-grove was a noble man in every relation of life. — John M. Paschall, colored, of this county, at one time a member of the Legislature, died last Thursday night. Deceased was a very respectable and intelli-gent colored man. — The series of meetings at the Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. Dr. Nelson, pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Raleigh, grows in interest. They have been going on for a week and a half, and will be continued through this week. Up to this writing 16 persons have professed faith in Christ.

Some days ago Mr. Drury S. Marrow of Some days ago Mr. Drury S. marrow of this county, received a telegram from a gentleman in Meridian, Miss., stating that his son Alfred Marrow had been accidentally shot there on the 16th inst., and was not expected to live through the day. Next day a telegram came conveying the sad intelligence of the death of the young man. He was from Vance county and was 21 years old.