Remittances must be made by Check Draft Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post masters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk of

Specimen copies forwarded when desired JOHN SHE RMAN CAMPAIGNING IN THE SOUTH.

Our purpose on Sunday was to comment on Sherman's speech at Nashville. He is such an able, dangerous, plausible, unscrupulous fel low he will do to be watched. He is furthermore prominent for the Republican nomination for the Presi dency, and what he says may be un derstood to be a mere bid for votes a demagogue's attempt to beguile and deceive and win over the confiding and simple. It is the easiest thing in the world for a demagogue to play off upon the credulity and easy simplicity of the unreflecting or forgetful. But memory is a good thing and records are dangerous witnesses for political blowers and

Sherman's campaign speeches ought not to hood wink any one. If Southern flies can be caught with his sort of maple syrup and sorghum molasses then he may have all he can gather in. His conciliatory palaver aimed at Confederates will not make any impression on them other than to repel. His studied misrepresentation and perversion of the reconstruction days and the infamous repressive measures of the Republican Congress aimed at the prostrate, stripped, struggling South will pass for what it is worth Our people are not to be deceived at this point, for they lived through it Hear this artful electioneerer as he thus talks to Southern men-

time-serving schemers.

"Think not that I come here to reproach any man for the part he took in that fight, or to revive in the heart of any one the triumph of victory and the pangs of defeat. do not come to make apologies, nor do I ask any of you. The war was, perhaps, una-voidable; bound to come some time, and the sooner ended the better. All that I claim is that the Republican party was actusted, not by a spirit of conquest or revenge, but only by a fervent love of the Union and a determined purpose to main tain the Constitution as they understood it. No man in the North questions the honesty of purpose or the heroism with which the Confederates maintained their cause, and rates maintained their cause, and you will give credit for like courage and conorable motives to Union soldiers, North

When the war was over the people of the North particularly approved the gener-ous terms granted by Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee and the Confederate troops, and wished that the people of the South should be restored to all their rights and privileges, subject only to such conditions as honorand good faith seemed to demand."

We may refresh the memories of our readers at this point some day. A mere reciting of the acts of coercion and oppression of the Republican Congress and U.S. Grant wil show what sort of sympathy and appreciation of the South's fight and de feat and humiliation were felt by the Northern people. May God deliver the South from such manifestations of sympathy and mercy!

Mr. Sherman is an able man, as we have said. He is now a strong advocate of a High Tariff-the War Tariff-and that, too, twenty-two years after the war is over. The War Tariff was adopted for a specified, urgent cause. The two sections were at war and the North resorted to the great, awful Tariff as a temp orary expedient. And yet Sherman favors it now. He thinks Tennessee a good field for Protection views, and so he preaches them. He says:

"There is no reason why you should not convert your cotton into thread and cloths, and utilize your now wasted water-power, and your fields of coal and mountains o iron, in the manufacture of goods-pottery glass, iron and steel in every form-and open up your quarries of marble for the markets of the world. "All that is needed to make your State

rich and prosperous, beyond all former ex-perience, is to accept the Republican poli-cy of protection. Indeed, all that is need-ed in Tennessee is that it should become a

How cunning! He appeals to their cupidity as a reason for changing principle. This is worthy of John Sherman. But this very man has spoken again and again in the Senate for a strong reduction of the present burdensome and wicked Tariff. Twenty years ago-1867-he favored a a Tariff because of a depreciated currency. But there is no reason now for such an argument. Our advice 18, watch John Sherman.

A CONVENTION OF FARMERS PRO

POSED. An inter-State convention is talked of in Georgia. The States to be invited are North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, of course Georgia being also included as it will do the inviting. The object is to discuss the agricultural interests of these States and to try to arrive at some plan by which agriculture may be improved and made more profitable and certain in its results. The movement originates with the Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia. The place thought of as Atlanta and the time the coming summer. Such a meeting is necessary and might be made a means of great benefit.

is thus spoken of: 'He is well qualined for his profession, and has, moreover, great merit with the learned world in being the chief inventor of electrical apparatus as well as author of a considerable part of those discoveries in electricity, published by Mr. Franklin, to whom he communicated them.'" If the wisest, discreetest, most progressive farmers could meet in Dr. Stille, Dr. Smith, President of convention and for days carefully the College, Mr. Kinnerly, and Dr. discuss the situation we cannot see Franklin all lived in Philadelphia, why excellent results may not fol- then a comparatively small place,

tions that it is necessary and proper | ton. We suppose there is no doubt | that the farmers should agree upon in which their interests are so much involved. The question of raising too much cotton is one that needs to be considered. The question of raising more cotton to the acre is another question. Then the cotton seed oil mills, more banking facilities, a lower rate of interest and other questions could engage their attention. If so minded they might look into the question of State railroad Commissions, low railroad tariffs, lower tax under the U.S. Tariff, a metallic currency, &c.

that Dr. Franklin has received credit

real inventors have not received re-

cognition or full credit. The North

Carolinian who invented the revolv-

ing pistol is unknown, but Colt, who

did not invent it, lives. Morse, the

although he merits due recognition

for much that he did, he was very

greatly indebted to Prof. Henry and

others for what he accomplished.

Franklin is one of the world's most

famous men while we learn for the

first time of his ingenious associate,

Mr. Kunnersley, from the Review

WILMINGTON IN A. D. 1740 AND

We have before us a venerable and

moth eaten volume - The Laws of

North Carolina 1722 and after. We

find several things to interest us.

But we can only note a few. On

page 52, for the year 1739, we find

how New Bern was spelled at that

time. It was Newbern. The fault

lay in not putting the b a capital B,

as in New York. It was New Bern

that was meant, Bern being the true

spelling of the Swiss city. We find

an act "for erecting the village call-

ed Newton, in New Hanover county

into a Town and Township, by the

name of Wilmington." On page

34 -- A. D. 1730 -is an Act "for the

further and better Regulation of the

Town called Wilmington, in New

Hanover County, and to establish

the Church of the Parish of St.

James, to be built in said Town." In

the same year an Act was passed "to

enable the Commissioners hereinaf-

ter named to build a Bridge over

Levingston's Creek, between New

On page 141 -A. D. 1757 -is "An

Act for building a Church in Wil-

mington, in St. James's Parish, in

New Hanover County." A tax was

laid upon every one to build the

Church who owned property. Sub-

scribers were to have pews in the

Church, The Court House was to

be the place of worship until the

building was finished. On pages

188-192 -A. D. 1756-is found "An

Act for the Regulation of the Town

of Wilmington." It sets forth the

bounds, how the public business is

to be conducted, where the public

Hanover and Bladen Counties."

before us.

The Savannah News favors the proposed convention and says: "When the farmers begin to think earnestly, and with a sincere desire to benefit their condition, they will be on the right way to the solution of the problem of their

"There is a future for the farmer in the South, and a very bright one. He has not yet found out how to make his land do what it is capable of doing. He is yet too closely wedded to methods of the past. He s picking up ideas all the time, however, and is gradus!ly turning them to account. The time will come when he will produce his own food stuffs for man and beast, and will at the same time cultivate cotton money crop-to better advantage than He will own cattle, which will be profitable, and they will furnish the means for increasing the productiveness of his farm. He will abandon slothful and wasteful practices and adopt those which are based on economy and thrift, and which must precede prosperity in every agricul-tural country. Yes, let us have the con-

If the Convention is called we hope t will not be a small body: Let each State be asked to send at least a delefor every 25,000 popula-This would give North Caro. sixty-two delegates. Seven lina States are to be invited and the Convention would be composed of some four or five hundred delegates pro vided all should attend. The Governors should have the appointing.

A JUDICIOUS VIEW.

in the last Richmond Christian Advocate is a communication by Rev. Dr. A. W. Mangum, a distinguished North Carolina Methodist and a member of the N. C. Conference. In it he writes as follows of the proposed election of a President for Trinity College:

"The trustees have not yet secured President for Trinity. It is hoped that it will be long before they choose a man for the place, if they cannot be suited in the Southern Methodist Church. The head of our Conference College ought to be at least a Southern man. There are abundant good reasons for this, entirely apart from any unwarrantable sectional prejudice on That struck us as sensible and

wise. A Southern Methodist for a

offices are to be kept, and a great Southern Methodist College. The many particulars concerning the govhistory of the two great branches of eroment of the town. Even as early the large Methodist family shows as 1756, a fire engine was to be pur that there is a tremendous difference in the two bodies although On page 204 - A. D. 1757 - 18 au bearing a common name. The North-Act "for finishing the Church in ern Methodist preachers drove the Wilmington." On page 258-A. D. entering wedge that came very near 1760 -is "An Act for raising Money dividing the Union, when they began by a Lottery, towards finishing the their persecutions of Bishop Andrew Churches at Wilmington and Brunsand brought in new and unscriptural wick; and for applying the Produce tests of ministerial qualifications, of the Slaves and other Effects taken &c. During the war the American from the Spaniards at Cape Fear in flag was converted into a symbol of the year of our Lord one thousand Christianity and was used as a covseven hundred and forty-eight, to the ering of the sacramental table in the same purposes." Here is the "Form Northern Methodist Church. Since the war, even until now, the most of the ticket": bitter, vindictive, dangerous enemies of the Southern people have been found to be Northern Methodist preachers. The truth seems to be, judgng from the past and the utterances of Northern Methodist papers from time to time, that the ideas, motives and principles of the Northern Methodist preachers are utterly antagonist-

ers or laymen.

Trinity) ought to be at least a South-

Southern man. That means a South-

ern man with Southern ideas, princi-

ples, associations, experiences, con-

victions, purposes and traditions. It

and sympathises fully with his fel-

lows in their great trials and strug-

gles under peculiar environments.

With such a man, if properly endow-

ed and equipped otherwise, Trinity

BEN PRANKLIN'S ASSISTANT.

In reading the first part of the life

of Bishop White in the Church Re-

view we find an interesting paragraph

Americans. It appears that about

1754, or a little later, Ebenezer Kin-

nersley, M. A., called by Dr. Stille,

"a man of remarkable attainments,"

was an assistant of Dr. Benjamin

Franklin in his experiments in electri-

the Church Review for March we

"In a prospectus of the college published by Dr. (William) Smith in 1758, Kunnersley is thus spoken of: 'He is well qualified for

Now this is decidedly interesting.

find this statement:

the "discoveries than" Dr.

College ought to prosper.

CAPE FEAR LOTTERY. This Ticket intitles the Bearer to whatver Prize may be drawn against this Number, deducting Fifteen per cent, as by Act of Assembly passed in December, 1760. The largest prize was \$2,000 or

£400. One thousand tickets were to be sold at £3 each. The full par ticulars are given regulating the drawing, &c. It seems from an Act passed in 1770 (page 466) that the ic to those prevailing in the South. Church in Wilmington" was not Their "notions" as well as their concomplete. In that year Commissionvictions differ in nearly everything, ers were appointed to finish it. The especially in religious duty, educagood people in Wilmington in the tional ideas, and political sentiments, last century would have brought apfrom those animating and controlling on them the censure of the North Southern Methodists, whether preach-Carolina Legislature in 1887, if it had been possible. The right to pub-S) it seems to us that our old lish is now so much interfered with friend Dr. Mangum takes the right | that it is even unlawful to print for view when he says that "the head of pay an advertisement of a lottery. our Conference College (meaning In 1757-one bundred and thirty years ago - the General Assembly ern man," He should be a genuine thought it not improper or unwise or unchristian to pass an act for the purpose of raising money to erect a church. We call the attention of our esteemed contemporary, the Charmeans a Southern man who thoroughlotte Church Messenger, to this inly understands Southern character

NORTH CAROLINA CONTRIBU-TION TO SCIENCE.

It is a pleasure to notice a good book when you have carefully read it. We have often to refer to books we have not had the time to read because it will not do to wait. There are reasons some times pressing upon you that constrain you to bring public attention to bear upon books

that bears upon one of the greatest of | through the critical glasses of others. Asbook has been sent to this office entitled "Genesis and Geology" by Rev. N. Collin Hughes, D. D., s well known Episcopal minister of our State and a gentleman of unmistakable ability and attainments. In city. He was "supposed by many to | 1885, he delivered a series of six lechave been entitled to a higher credit | tures upon the "Six Days of Creation," that were well received by the Franklin himself. At page 308 of communities that heard them. Such excellent judges as President Battle, Professors Winston, Hume and Harris, Rev. Israel Harding, Dr. J. P. Bryan, Rev. N. Harding, Rev. Dr. Sutton, Dr. R. H. Battle, Rev. Dr. Marshall, Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Rev. Dr. Watkins and others are among those who

The object of the little book, as we learn, is to show the exact harmony between the Scriptural and Geological accounts of the creation; a sublow. Surely there are many ques- probably not larger than Wilming- ject of the deepest interest to every

heard and who have praised the lec-

inquiring, rational human being. The book centains but five lectures. for much that belongs to his gifted Among other valuable contents and and scientific associate. It has many illustrations it contains an ideal Metimes occurred in this world that the sozoic scene (page 112) drawn for the author by Mr. Collier Cobb (author of a valuable map of the State) in which is figured on the left hand of the picture the Dromatherium Sylvestre, the bones of which were telegraphic discoverer, is famous, and | found by Professor Emmons in the North Carolina Mesozoic, and supposed to be the first warm-blooded animal created. We quote from a circular which sets forth the purpose of the book. It says:

"It has been the object of the author of the Lectures on 'Genesis and Geology,' to give a simple, clear, and conclusive de-monstration that there is no conflict whatever between the Scriptural and Geological records. In order to do this, he has placed the two records side by side, so that he who runs may read, and see that they are not contradictory, but are one and the same. His geological facts are taken, for the most part, from the published works of two representative men of the age, the most eminent of American geologists, Professors Dana and Le Conte. The harmony is shown to be not only general, but mo minute. The correst six days of creation and the four great Gelogical Eras, is set forth satisfactorily, and beyond all doubt. It is shown that not nly is the order of the successive days of Scripture identical with the geologica order, but that the order in which every particular event of each day is narrated also the order of creation

It affords us pleasure to thus di rect the attention of intelligent and cultivated men and women to this new North Carolina book-an interesting contribution to the discussions of the times. The lectures were well received in Baltimore and Philadelphia where they were delivered. The price of the book is \$1 25; min-

Simon Cameron says that it is true that at the outbreak of the rebellion General Robert E. Lee was tendered the command of the Union army .- Exchange For some reason the fact that Col. Robt

E. Lee was tendered the command of the Union Army at the outset of the war of 1861 seems to have been a recent revelation to the Southern people, and old Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is authority for it.—Greensboro News.

Our friend is in error. In the war it was reported that Gen. Lee was offered the chief command of the U S. Army. It has been again and again repeated since. By referring to Gen. Long's Life of Gen. Lee he will find the authority given in full There is no doubt of the fact that if Gen. Lee had remained in the army he would have been its commanderin chief.

The STAR asked for information as to the results of the use of the madstone in cases years ago. The Weldon News gives in response the following statement:

"We know of a boy who was bitten by a rabid dog fourteen years ago and to the wound a mad-stone was applied. The boy is alive man to-day and living in this State. We know this to be true.

The Greensboro people do not mean to sit down and wait for business. By a great majority they have decided to spend \$100,000 on public improvements. Greensboro has only some 3,000 inhabitants.

There are two great classes of fiction-the moral and immoral. Howells, the novelist, says:

"If a novel flatters the passions, and exalts them above the principles, it is poisonous; it may not kill, but it will certainly in jure; and this test alone will exclude an entire class of fiction, of which eminent ex amples will occur to all '

The editor of the Weldon News declines to publish a marriage announcement because it would make itself liable to indictment under the lottery act-a regular Connecticut Blue Law importation.

The Naval Stores Outlook in the South. A gentleman who has been travelling through the turpeptine country in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, says that the cold weather recently experienced in the South has given the crop a set-back. and the prospects are that the season will

Turpentine men say that the sap flows better at night than in daylight, and that where chipping has begun, the cool nights of the past two or three weeks has greatly checked the flow.

Last year's crop is reported as all marketed. The river trade will probably increase the coming scason, while the railroad shipments are almost sure to fall off. This will be due to the fact that a number of manufacturers have moved back further into the country a greater distance from the railroads and nearer to the steamers, by which they will ship their output. In regard to the output this year opinions differ. The gentleman quoted above thinks that it will be one-fourth less than last year. Other naval stores men think that it will be

SHARPSBURG.

Wounded North Caro-

EDITOR STAR :- After the battle of Anlietam, and while the Pennsylvania Reserves were encamped near the Potomac, there were quite a number of wounded Conederates quartered in and near an old mill at the foot of the hill by the canal. Among those occupying a wall tent was a member of a North Carolina regiment—a very pleasant, as well as intelligent gentleman, with whom I one day had a very lengthy and interesting conve tween the sections. The candor and tween the sections. The candor and ge-niality of my then enemy left a lasting im-pression upon my mind, and I have many times regretted I did not obtain his address. I write this and ask space in your columns for its publication, hoping that it may meet the eye of the friend made unliving, and that he will gratify my desire to know that he escaped the casualties of war as well as myself, and that he has enjoyed the quarter century of peace which our

I am, sir, yours truly,
G. L. BALDWIN,
Late 7th Reg't P. R. V. C. SHICKSHINNY, Luzerne Co., Pa., Feb.

Distress After Eating.

This result of indigestion will no longer be experienced if Summons Liver Regulator is taken after each meal. It is such a good digester, and so mild and pleasant in its effect that it is used by many, after a hearty meal, to insure good digestion. The Regulator does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, but corrects acidity, dispels foul gases, allays irritation, and assists the stomach in its digestion.

tant Ruling by Judge meares. A. E. Foster, a travelling salesman for a manufacturing firm in Chicago, was arrested Monday evening and brought before Justice Millis on a warrant charging violation of the State law in relation to drummers. Judgment was given against the defendant and he was required to give bond in the sum of \$300 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. Yesterday, the case was brought before Judge Meares, in Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, and Foster was discharged. Messrs. Russell & Ricard were counsel for the de-

The petition of Foster, presented to the Court, recited that he was restrained of his liberty by the sheriff of New Hanover county; that the cause of said restraint is under and by virtue of a commitment of the Justice mentioned, etc., and that the petitioner's restraint or imprisonment is illegal; in this, that he was arrested and is now held under a statute imposing a tax on drummers, which statute is unconstitutional and void, as he is informed and believes; that the legality of his imprisonment or restraint has not been already adjudged upon a writ of habeas corpus prior hereto. Hence, the petitioner prays the Judge to grant to him the writ of habeas corpus, etc., that the cause of his arrest and detention may be inquired into and relief afforded. The decision of Judge Meares, in Chamers, as appended to the writ, is as fol-

AT CHAMBERS, March 29, 1887. This petition coming on to be heard on the return of the sheriff, and the body of the petitioner being produced before the Court, it is considered and adjudged that the prisoner be discharged and go without day; the Court being governed in rendering this judgment by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the re-

At the instance of Solicitor Moore, of the Criminal Court, Sheriff Manning has written to the Secretary of State at Raleigh, recommending that a writ of [certiorari issue from the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the law.

an Blopement, Probably. Early yesterday afternoon a well-dressed stranger called at the office of the Register of Deeds, in the county Court House, and asked for a marriage license. In answer to questions propounded by Deputy

Register Sampson, the man stated that his name was Ulysses Grant Ely, of Baltimore, Md., that his age was 27, and that the young lady he proposed to marry was Miss Missouri J. Hudgins, aged 24, of Norfolk, Va. At this point the Deputy Register politely informed the applicant that he must produce evidence to show that the lady was of the legal age or that her parents gave their consent to the marriage, before he could venture to issue the license. The two hundred dollars' worth of experience that the Register had recently acquired in the case of an eloping couple from Warsaw, was too fresh in his mind to permit of his was to gratify the wishes of the parties. The most satisfactory guarantee must be furnished, so that there would be no possible danger of an after-clap in the shape of a suit by an irate parent or guardian, seeking damages from the Register for not making the "proper inquiry" as to the age of the parties determined upon committing

The young man seemed somewhat disappointed at this, but went off, and shortly afterwards returned with a handsome young lady, whom he introduced to the Register as Miss Hudgins, the would be bride, and as the appearance of the couple fully bore out their assertions as to age, the Register readily issued the license, and they departed in search of a minister to solem-

pize the ceremony.

First National Rank. A meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank was held at the banking house in this city yesterday, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. E. E. Burruss, a director and president of the Bank. Mr. D. G. Worth, of the wellknown mercantile firm of Worth & Worth, was elected a director to fill the vacancy on the Board, and subsequently Mr. Geo. Chadbourn, of Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co. was elected President. The selection of Mr. Chadbourn is regarded as eminently proper and judicious by the mercantile community, his successful business methods, sound judgment and ripe experience rendering him well fitted for the position

The Arson Case in the Criminal Court The trial of H. P. Morgan, for arson, which began in the Crimipal Court Tuesday, came to a sudden and rather unexpected termination yesterday morning by the Court directing a verdict of not guilty to be entered on the records, on the point raised by the prisoner's counsel that the evidence submitted did not show that arson had been committed; that to sustain this charge the premises of Mr. Godfrey Hart, above Morgan's store, must be shown to have been charred by the fire. The only witness for the State on this point, O'Sullivan, testified that the woodwork was scorched, but could not say that it was ever aflame. The Court sustained the motion made by the prisoner's counsel and Morgan was de-

clared not guilty. Messrs. M. Bellamy, J. I. Macks, and McRae & Strange were counsel for Mor-

The case against the same defendant for setting fire to his store-house will be tried to-day.

The Cold Snap. The unusually cold weather that prevail ed here for the past few days was the cold

est that has occurred in this city for number of years. The mean temperature yesterday was sixteen degrees below the mean temperature of that day for the past fifteen years, and twenty-four degrees lower than the mean temperature of last year. The minimum temperature in this city yesterday was 27.7 degrees, just before sun corded since February 14th, when the mercury had fallen to 27.2 degrees-the lowest for that month. The minimum temperature on March 30th, 1886, was 55 degreesabout twenty-seven degrees higher than this year. Norfolk reported a minimum Augusta, Ga., 29, Pensacola, Fla., 38, and Jacksonville, Fla., 40.

-The funeral of the late E. E. Burruss from the First Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon last was largely attended, the building being filled to overflowing. The members of the Produce Exchange and Chamber of Commerce attended in a body. The services were conducted by Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, and the remains were taken to Oakdale Cemetery for interment. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever seen in this city, fully attesting the great esteem in which the deceased was held by the community.

-- Capt. Jacob Wessell, a resident of Lumberton, N. C., but for many years a prominent merchant of this city, died Monday last, at his residence near Lumberton, aged about 74 years. The cause of his death was paralysis,

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Habens Corpus Cases from Virginia. graph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A decision was rendered by the U. S Supreme Couto-day in Habeas Corpus Case No. 7, original, exparte, in the matter of George A in this case, was cashier of the Exchan National Bank of Norfolk, and was in-dicted under Section 5209, R. S., for making false report or statement as to the co lition of that bank. He was tried, four guilty and sentenced to five years impr ment in the Albany penitentiary. He made application to this Court for a writ of habeas corpus and discharge from the custody of the U.S. Marshal, on the ground first, that the indictment on which he was tried was not found by a legal or valid grand jury; and second, that the indictent itself was unconstitutional and void, because after it came from the grand jury the Court allowed it to be altered and Without considering the question as to the validity of the grand fury, this Court, in a careful and learned opi by Justice Miller, holds: First. That an indictment found by a grand jury was in-dispensable to the power of the Court to try the petitioner for the crime with which he was charged. Second. That the indictment on which he was tried after it had been changed mended by order or permission of Court, was no longer an indictment of grand jury that presented it. Any other loctrine would place the rights of a citizen which were intended to be protected by con stitutional provision at the mercy of the court or prosecuting attorney; or, if it be once held that changes can be made by consent or order of court in the body of an indictment as presented by the grand jury, and the prisoner can be called upon to answer to the indictment as thus change he restriction which the Constitut places upon the power of the Court in regard to the prerequisite of an indictm in reality no longer exists. It is of no avail under such circumstances to say that the Court still has jurisdiction of the person and of the crime; for though it has possession of the person and would have jurisdiction of the crime if it were properly resented by the indictment, jurisdiction he case, for want of an indictment

of the offence is gone, and the Court has right to proceed any further in If there is nothing before the Court for which the prisoner in the language of the Constitution, can be "held to answer" he is entitled to be discharged, so far as the of fence originally presented to the Court by indictment is concerned. The power the Court to proceed to try the prisoner as much arrested as if the indictment had been dismissed, or a nolle pros. had been entered. There was nothing before the Court on which it could hear evidence or pronounce sentence. The case comes with in the principles laid down by this Court in ex parte Lange (18 Wall, 168); ex parte Parks (93 United States, 18); ex parte Wilson (114 United States, 418); and other cases. These views dispense with the ne

cessity of examining luto questions concer ning the formation of the grand jury, and its removal from place to place within the district. The Court is of opinion that the petitioner is entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, and it is accordingly granted.

This decision of the Court is practicall

equivalent to the discharge of the prisone from custody. A decision was also rendered by the Court to-day in the Virginia coupon tax case of William L. Royall against the State of Virginia. This is an appeal from the judgment pronounced against Royall by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia on the 25th of February last, in the practicing his profession as a lawyer without license after having tendered coupons of said State in payment of his license tax. This Court holds that the present case cannot be distinguished in principle from that of Royall vs. Virginia, 116 U. S., 572, and on that authority the judgment of the Su-preme Court of Appeals of Virginia is reversed, and the cause remanded with direc tions to allow the writ of error which was prayed for. Opinion by Chief Justice

A decision was also rendered in a similar coupon tax case of H. A. Carper, jailor of Pulaski county, Virginia, against Richard Fitzgerald. Appeal from United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia Fitzgerald is a travellin salesman. He was arrested in Pulaski county, Va , for doing business without icense, after he had made an offer of taxreceivable coupons in license. Upon a writ of habeas corpus l was discharged from custody by Judge Bond, of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, sitting as Circuit Judge in chambers at Baltimore. The State of Virginia, through its jailor, appealed from Judge Bond's decision to this Court. This Court holds that the Act of March 3, 1885, allows appeals in corpus cases only from a decision of the Circuit Court, and that the decision of the Circuit Judge sitting in chambers is not s cision of the Court, even although such Judge may order the papers filed and his order recorded in the Circuit Court. The ppeal is therefore dismissed.

hief Justice Waite. KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Mr. Powderly Severely Consurer Prominent Members for Attending the Funeral of the Wife of an An archist.

ST. Louis, March 29.- A special from pringfield, Ills., says: "It is said the Gen-Workman Powderly has writen several letters to conservative Knights of Labor in the Northwest, con he course of Senator Burke and Repre entative Robrback, in attending the Anarchist Neebe's wife's funeral, lately Chicago. He says being members of the egislature they could not attend as individuals, but were there in their official capacities, as far as the public is concerned, much to the injury of honest Knights of Labor Mr. Powderly is strong and outspoken in the matter, and does not hesiate to express himself thereon.

GEORGIA.

Dwellings Demolished by a Storm-West Point Mills Burned. ATLANTA, March 29 -A special to the

Constitution from Acworth states that a terrible hail storm, accompanied with wind, struck that place at 8 o'clock last night. Two dwellings were demolished and the occupants had a narrow escape A special to the Constitution says two

hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment by the burning of the West oint Manufacturing Company's mills.

TENNESSEE. A Big Fire in Memphis-Loss \$365.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—Fire started earl his morning on the southwest corner of Main and Washington streets. It origins ted in the cellar of I. Besthoff & Co., sec ond-hand furniture store, No. 195 Main street; destroyed that building, Ollathorne & Co.'s seed store, Wm. Quinn's boarding house and saloon, and James Chrry's gardens. The four buildings burned were four stories high and valued at about \$850, 000. The stocks of goods destroyed were valued at \$15,000. The insurance aggregates \$31,000, divided aqually between lo-cal and foreign companies The buildings burned were owned by Capt James Lee, Jr., Mrs. W. McGuire, Col. W. H. Wood and Thos. Boyle. There were many narrow escapes by the inmates of the upper stories. Two women were rescued by firemen who in the third story for half an hour. A gale of wind was blowing and the rescue was made in the face of clouds of smoke which poured out of the building and nearly suffocated the brave firemen.

VIRGINIA.

Commission Appointed to Confer with Foreign Bondholders. RICHMOND, March 29.—In the Senate joint resolutions were adopted appointing joint committee of the two houses to confer joint committee of the two houses to confer with the commission of the council of foreign bondholders on the subject of the State debt. The resolutions are the same as those adopted by the House and telegraphed last Saturday evening, except that the limit fixed for the meeting of the two commissions is not later than April 20, instead of April 12th, as agreed upon by the House. They will concur in the change of time.

The New York Cotton Exchange closes Good Fridsy, April 8th.

WASHINGTON.

Question Concerning Redemption of School Farm Lands In South Caro-

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The First portant question in regard to the exeution of the act passed at the last session of Congress providing for the redemption and sale of school farm lands now held in Seaufort, S. C., by the United States. One of the provisions of the act is that "Before nption shall be awarded and title estored on any such application and proof, such applicant shall pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount of the tax, penalty, interest and costs properly charge able against the lands described in such pplication, together with the cost of dvertising the sale of said lands," question arose as to whe ther it will be compliance with law if the money is paid or deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury until invested in U. S. bonds, and also whether if the money is paid into the Treasury it can b drawn therefrom to be invested in U. S. bonds without special appropriation. The First Comptroller has decided that as the act specifies that the money shall be paid into the Treasury it would not be compl ance with the law to deposit it to the credit of the Secretary, and that after the money has been deposited in the Treasury it can not be drawn therefrom, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Washington, March 28.—The President

made the following appointments to day Daniel A. Carpenter, Knoxville, Tenn., pension agent at Knoxville; James R. Jordan of Virginia, to be U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Virginia. A decision was rendered by the U. S Supreme Court to-day in case No. 7 original ex parte George M. Bain, Jr., retaliones. This Court decides that inasmuch as the indictment upon which Bain was tried in the Court below was changed after it came from the grand jury, it was not the indictment of that grand jury within the meaning of the Constitution, and the Court had no right to try and sentence him upon it. The prisoner is therefore entitled to the writ of habeas corpus, and it is granted. Opinion by Justice Miller.

TICKET SCALPERS.

n Agreement Reached by the Rall. road Companies which will Leave the Ticket Agent Without Busi-

NEW YORK, March 30 .- One of the greatest reforms ever inaugurated in the allway passenger service of this country vas consummated at the meeting of the oint committee of Trunk Lines and Central Traffic Association, held at Commissioner Fink's office to-day. A unanimous agreement was reached which will abolish solutely and forever the payment of ticket commissions by railway companie agents of connecting lines for the sale of assenger tickets. This abuse which began more than thirty-five years ago, has grown to such enormous proportions that it is estimated it is now costing the railways of the United States directly and indirectly at the rate of more than \$5,000,000 annually and has to a great extent been the means by which ticket scalpers have been buil up. The Central Traffic Association been at work for over a year in endeavoring to reach an agreement for the abolition of this system of bribery, but not until now have the lines been able to reach unanimous agreement. A circular announcing this agreement is given to the public to day. It is addressed to all ticket agents and ticket sellers in the United States and Canada be estimated when it is understood that the various associations agreeing to abolish ticket commissions comprise the Central Traffic Association, composed of all the im-

portant lines east of Chicago and St. Louis and west of the western termini of the trunk lines; lines of trunk lines in territory which includes all lines between Buffalo, Salamanca and Wheeling on the west, and New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east. The trunk lines took the initiative and abolished the commissions more than a year ago. The Southern Passenger Association which comprises all important lines east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac; the New England Association comprising all important railway lines in New England. The agreement is made nore binding by another clause, providing that neither of the agreeing companies will act as agent for connecting lines who continue to pay their agents a commission, and seems hardly possible that any line will low continue this practice, which it is acknowledged by all produces no tusiness whatever, is but of trifling value to travellers and reduces the net revenue of stockholders of railroads by several million dollars per annum. The change will revolu tionize the methods of ticket selling if enforced. Nearly every town and village in the land has its Western ticket agent, and this new rule will leave him without busi-

A DRAG NET.

A Pennsylvania Railroad Puts Itself in Order for the Inter-State Commerce Law-Wholesale Abolishment of the Free Ticket System.

IBy Telegraph to the Morning Star. PITTSBURG, March 80 .- The Pennsylvania Company, operating lines west of Pittsburg, issued its official circular to-day for its passenger department, in conformity with the provisions of the Inter-State Com nerce bill. The circular is the result of different meetings and consultations held by the officials of the Company for two months past. Agents are instructed to restore the passenger rates to the full regular tariff, nd to be sure to sell no tickets for less than the specified rates. All sub-agents are to be discharged at once. Special or reduced rates for all classes of persons, including those heretofore issued on account of freight shippers, manufacturers, commercial travel theatrical companies, circuses, base ball clubs, students, hunters, fishermen en, police, members of the s, charity, laborers, national press, hotels, soldiers homes, mayors, orders and sisters of charity, are abolished. Mileage tickets of every kind except "advertising," are withdrawn. Contracts made with local newspapers for the year 1887, to pay for advertising and transportation, however, will be carried out. Local tickets to ministers will be continued at two cents per mile as will also round trip tickets for thirty days. The circular is dated March 30th, and will go into effect April 1st.

MISSOURI.

Hon. Thomas Reynolds Commits Suicide Through Mental Derangement.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Sr. Louis, March 80.-Hon. Thomas Reynolds committed suicide at the custom house this afternoon by plunging down an elevator shaft from the third floor. He fell a distance of eighty feet and crushed in his skull. The cause of the act was mental de rangement, superinduced by hallucinations that he was about to become insane. In his pocket was found a letter to his wife stating that two years ago he contracted malaria at Aspinwall and had failed to recover; the disease settling in his spine. Recently he had been troubled by insomnis and frequent nervousness. Visions invited him to join his dead friends, and fearing lest he should be a burden to his wife by becoming a lunatic, having twice before been troubled with dementia, and his estate of \$25,000 being in order, unimpaired and productive, he determined to end his life. Reynolds was born in Charleston, S. C; he studied in the University of Virginia and continued his education in Germany, graduating at Heidelberg in 1842. He spent one year in the University of Paris and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1844. He was secretary of the U. S. Legation to Spain in 1846 48. In 1859 he located in St. Louis; in 1860 he was elected Lt. Governor of Missouri, on the same ticket with Gov. Claiborne Jackson, and in the civil war sided with the Confederacy. At the close of the war he went to Mexico. In 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a 1868 he returned to St. Louis He will be arranged inside according to the will be 1868 he returned to St. Louis. He was a member of the commission sent to South America about two years ago in the interest of commerce with the United States. In 1854 he fought a duel with B.Gratz Brown, with rifles at thirty paces, on an island op-posite this city over a political discussion. Brown was hit in the knee but Reynolds was not touched. It is believed that Rey-nolds only intended to maim Brown

-- Durham Recorder: This is a case of Ruben Barbee vs. the Richmond & Danville Railroad to recover \$10,000 damages for false Laprisonment. Hearing the argument, Judge Phillips ordered the case to be removed to the Federal Court. Plaintiff took an appeal to the Supreme Court. Spirits Turpentine.

- Mr. W. V. Spencer has pur. chased the Hickory Press and is now con-

- Asheville Advance; Senator Vance is at his country residence, Gom. broom, near Black Mountain station, and will be there most of the time until next fall he hopes. — Three large factories are to go up at the old depot. These are the kind of enterprises that build up a

- Asheville Citizen: A farmer sent one dollar for a lightning potato bug killer, which he saw advertised in a paper, and received by return mail two blocks of wood, with directions printed on it as follows: "Take this block, which is No. in the right hand, place the bug on No. 2 and press them together. Remove the but

- Wilson Mirror: Everything has a language of its own. Even a clock has its dial-act. — Sixty-two persons went down to Goldsboro from Wilson to hear Fred Warde, and not one regretted the trip. A crying baby is the roar of the tied.

The road to economy is a prudent buy way. — A rock was thrown against our window yesterday, and now we want a rem.

edy for the window pane. - Edenton Enquirer: The waters of the beautiful bay of Edenton never looked clearer or more crystal like than a week ago to-day, when many hundreds of our citizens and others from afar gathered upon its shores in front of Mayor Hathaway's residence to witness the baptism of more than a dozen converts who had recently been seekers after truth in the Rev. Robert Van Deventer's church of this place.

- Lumberton Robesonian: The gardens in this vicinity have not been killed. — A partial investigation leads us to the belief that the peaches are all killed. — Capt. Jacob Wessel, is dead. He was born at Achin, Hanover, Germany, on the 2nd day of November, 1814. He anded in Charleston, S. C., in 1840, where he remained for a short time. Thence he removed to Wilmington, N. C., and remained there until 1865, when he came to

-- New Bern Journal: The lumber trade seems to have taken a little boom recently, which is proving quite beneficial to many who failed to realize any profit from last year's crop. - The Wilming. ton STAR of Saturday last has a very interesting article on "Sanitation," which we would like to copy. The death rate here is smaller than Wilmington, but still it might be decreased. Especially is there room for improvement in matters of sanitation among our colored people whose death rate is nearly double that of the whites. The deaths in New Bern for the year ending the 1st of October last, were 164-34 whites, 180 colored. This is a death rate of 23.42 in the 1,000 upon a basis of a population of 7,000, and 21.86 upon a basis of 7,500. This can doubtless be greatly reduced by proper attention the sanitary condition of the city. [New Bern ie a little less than Wilmington, it seems.

- Goldsboro Messenger: Rev. Dr. W. M. Robey, of the Methodist Advance. has been invited to deliver the commencement address at Trinity College and at the Kinsey Female Institute of LaGrange. -The death of Richard Manly, an esteemed and highly esteemed citizen of Grantham's township, is reported. — The present term of the Graded School closes with the last week in May. The first Monday in May is to decide the future of the 526 children now enjoying the blessings of a not find the opportunity if the school were riends of Mr. James Handley are pained to learn that he was stricken with paralysis one day last week. — Ex-Congressman James E. O'Hara, (colored) will soon begin the publication of a weekly newspaper. He assures us that it will be Republican but free of vituperation of our Southern people. It will advocate a high tariff. — Mrs. Rebecca Slocumb, relict of the lamented Jahn C. Slocumb, Esq., passed away in death yesterday afternoon, after prostration of several days. Mrs. Slocumb was in the 74th year of her age and was one of Goldsboro's oldest residents.

- Charlotte Chronicle: At a meet-

ng of the Hornets Nest's Riflemen last

night, Mr. Flake Carlton was elected 1st ieutenant and Mr. Heriot Clarkson, 2nd lieutenant. - Dr. L. McKinnan, Presis lent of Davidson College, has gone to the Electric Springs of Georgia, to try the virtues of that place upon his rheumstism. - Officers of the United States Coast survey are tenting in the Capital Square at Raleigh. They are engaged in a series of observations to determine the polar deviaion. The last observations were taken at he same spot in 1856. - Buckshot and the orderly yesterday went out on a raid ent tax-payers, and returned with two old guns, a bee gum and an ash hopper. The tax collector generally dies before he gets rich. tax collector gen-Fire broke out on the new ground of Mr. T. J. Nelson, near Matthew's Station, yesterday morning and caused the destrucion of a considerable amount of property All of Mr. Nelson's newly-cut and corder wood was burned. Peter Phillips's black smith shop was destroyed, and Gearge Fesperman lost one hundred panels of his pasture fence. - Some time ago the Thronicle expressed the opinion that a room factory might be made a profitable ndustry. We see that Goldsboro has takn hold of the matter in a practical way. Goldsboro has made many strides in the upward line of progress the last few years and this instance is an evidence that he citizens of that place keep their eyes open to all new enterprises. — The Boston Home Journal, in commenting on Miss Rumple's performance, says: "Then

is in Miss Rumple's work that fervor and

abandon indicative of the true artist, she

plays with exquisite expression and the

ght rapid passages which appear in Liszt

lelicacy and grace.

mata and the Toccata were marvels of

- Raleigh News Observer: Infor-

ation from a private source is to the

Hill, is rapidly improving. — A color-ed man named Patrick Norwood was yeserday stricken with paralysis while saw ing wood in the northwestern portion of the city. He fell at the wood pile and had to be carried home. He has not spoker since the attack. - Speaker Webster seems disposed to repudiate the nomina-tion of himself for Governor, which appeared in his own paper and therefore with the stamp of authority. — Rev. Wm. Everts, D. D., a distinguished divine, author and lecturer, of New York, is in the city, delivereng a course of lectures at Shaw University, and will preach in the First Baptist church to morrow. - Col. Wm. H. S. Burgwyn, of Henderson, has University of North Carolina to repreent Capel Hill at the 100th anniversary velebration of Columbia College, New York, on the 18th of April. He has also een invited by the Ladies' Memorial association of Fayetteville to deliver e memorial address on the 10th of May. - The Baptist Sunday School Institute vening has been largely attended from the rst, and has proved to be a great impetus to Sunday school work in the State. The pening address was delivered Thursday ening by Mr. John E. Ray of Raleigh-"Encouragement to Best Work. Messrs. Ellington, Royster & Co., of this city, have just signed a contract to building at Wake Forest College, to be used as a laboratory. The design of the building is strikingly beautiful and unique and

arched windows and ornamental workman-ship. It is to be heated by steam. The building complete will cost \$13,000.

The tobacco of Mr. T. T. Oliver, sold at T. N. Jones's warehouse yesterday, brought over 42 cents a pound. The best cutters sold for 46 cents and the best wrappers (about 100 pounds) brought 84 cents. The two boxes brought \$200. This was a part of Mr. Oliver's first error of forty five scres, two boxes brought \$200. This was a part of Mr. Oliver's first crop of forty five acres, which will average above 30 cents throughout. It was made at Pine Level, in the long leaf pine region above Goldsboro.

Dunn, N. C., March 25.—A fire occurred last night about 10 o'clock in the store of Thames Bros. It totally destroyed the building and stock of goods and \$50 in money. Insured for \$500 in the North Carolina Home. Loss twice that amount. The Thames brothers barely escaped with their lives in their night clothes. The fire their lives in their night clothes. The fire