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SHERMAN'S BIG STRAW.

In 1872, John Sherman in the Senate referred to "the present high rates of duties, unexampled in our country, and higher by nearly 50 per cent. than in 1861, &c." Read that again. Higher by half than they were the first year of the war. These high rates continue now, only perhaps a little higher. What is to be done about it? The Democrats in 1876, in the Tilden platform, declared that they must be reduced. Again and again they have so declared. In the Congress the real Democrats have assayed time and again to carry out the Democratic pledge to reduce the Tariff burden, lessen the revenue, and cut down the surplus. Randall and his faction, aiding the blind and bull headed Republican Protectionists have thrice prevented this consummation of an important end.

Sixteen years ago John Sherman saw that taxation was too heavy and the surplus was a constant menace. Here is what he said:

"I can see no object in maintaining our revenue at its present position; no object in a more rapid payment of the public debt is provided for in the sinking fund of February, 1862, or the Funding Bill as we sent it to the House, which will pay off the debt in twenty-five or thirty years. I see no object in accumulating surplus funds, because they are a temptation to extravagant expenditures, and many of the items which will be on this appropriation bill will be put there because we have a surplus revenue."

That is statesmanlike and honest. But John sings a different "chune" now. He goes into Tennessee and Alabama and he pipes a High Protection strain worthy of "Pig-iron" Kelley, Sam Slick Randall and Democratic High Tariff organs in the South. The same great revenue is kept up, only "a little more so." The same dangerous surplus is on hand, only larger and daily increasing. But it is all right now. John was only talking after the manner of Democrats in 1872. He now talks out as he really thinks, and he is for a "high rate of duties," for a great surplus, and for letting the needless revenues swell and roll like a great river in a freshet. John is tickling the avaricious Southerner with a long protection straw. John is a humbug.

THE THUMB-SCREW.

A Waco, Texas, dispatch says:

"Last fall the *Examiner* and the *Evening Day*, of this city, advertised gift wagons to be distributed among their subscribers by lot. Each subscriber paying a year's subscription in advance, being entitled to a single ticket in the distribution. Under the lottery laws these papers have been indicted."

For thirty years the Northern press, religious included, has been distributing gifts, prizes, &c., to its subscribers in the South. Even chromos have constituted a great feature in this business of attracting trade. Now *wagons*—valuable and necessary—may not be distributed by a *Southern* newspaper upon pain of indictment. If this coming in of old Puritan times upon the South continues we shall have the whole code of Connecticut and Massachusetts Blue Laws enacted, and people will be *compelled* to attend church as was the case in former years. This is the last part of the boasted nineteenth century. Sumptuary laws are growing popular. People will soon be regulated in their homes—in what they shall eat, drink, read, and, then, in what they shall *believe*.

There is no danger of interfering with patent medicine advertisements and raffling for the benefit of religious fairs by direct legislation. They are too important to trade and prosperity for that. The Legislatures will not presume to lay their strong hand on such important adjuncts and agencies for thrift. This thumb screw business may breed trouble before the last turn is given.

A GREAT PRODUCT.

The South yields about 3,250,000 tons of cotton seed. Thus far much of this—some 650,000 tons—is used by the great monopoly, the Cotton Oil Trust Company. The price is fixed by this monopoly. From $13 per ton of 1885, it has cut down the price to $9. In purchasing 650,000 tons they thus save $4 on each ton—a fortune in itself. This is done by the arbitrary action of the Company that controls.

It is estimated that $5 a ton was made on $13 a ton. With a reduction of $4, the profit is $9 a ton on 650,000 tons, or $5,850,000. If the Company could use it all they would have some $17,000,000 a year profit on this Southern product. In the mean time the planter is the sufferer, and is robbed by monopoly of nearly $3,000,000 upon what is sold by reason of the arbitrary cutting down of prices.

The cotton seed oil is growing in demand yearly. It is used in lard, oleomargarine, as olive oil, &c. It is thought that the consumption in 1887 in this way will be more than 700,000 tons. When the new company puts its mills in operation there will be a still greater demand. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"Cotton oil is on the whole the most useful and valuable vegetable oil that the world has ever known, and its future is unguessably important as a Southern interest. The monopoly is extending its manufacture and use more rapidly than isolated private enterprise could possibly do, and the interest already overshadows the Southern sugar or iron interests. It is doing a preliminary work which may or may not be useful. It is establishing the utilization of an important Southern product, and extending the market for it on a great scale, but the ultimate utility of the work to the South will depend upon contingencies. If the latter or planters's co-operative societies or ordinary competitive manufacturing enterprise shall soon supplant the monopoly, its preliminary work will prove to have been advantageous, but if a monopoly like this should remain permanently in control of a great agricultural interest it would be both oppressive and injurious, and a disgrace to our civilization."

THE REVENUE ACT.

If the machinery act shall work out as well as its friends hope it will do good to the State. The STAR through the years has called attention to the inequalities of taxation in North Carolina upon the same things and the difficulty of securing taxes upon property. The STAR has urged often that if the people would do their duty in giving in their property at a fair valuation and holding back no part, that there would be no trouble in raising all the revenue that is needed. We have gone so far as to say that with that course there could be raised $1,000,000 or more for the common schools. We may add, that if expenditures were kept at the present rate that taxation could be reduced to 15 or less.

During the Legislature of 1885, we had a good deal to say relative to the plan of assessing and collecting taxes. We have seen no reason to alter our views as then presented. The taxable property of the State is not all given in.

The new machinery act aims to correct the failure complained of and is much more stringent in the requirements than any previous revenue law. It will not reach the case of a failure to give in full returns. But it reaches the bondholders. The Raleigh correspondent of the Norfolk *Ledger* thus states the main curative feature of the new law:

"In spite of every effort to the contrary, it has been found that many persons seek ways to evade the law governing such returns and in an evasive manner or in some cases by fraud, fail to render a true schedule of their effects. This has notably been the case as regards notes, bonds, &c. In order to force a proper rendition of this class of property to the listing officers, it has been enacted that any persos holding such notes, bonds, &c., and failing to give them in for taxation, shall be barred from collecting them by legal process, and such refusal to give in the same, if proven by the debtor, shall remove all liability on the part of the said debtor, either for principal or interest."

We copy an interview of Senator Vanee, the man that North Carolinians trust above all men. The STAR does not pretend to know every man's opinion in North Carolina, including office-holders. But it has some knowledge of public sentiment within a certain area. It does not hesitate to say that the able and true Senator not only expresses our opinion, but he voices public Democratic sentiment as far as we know it in North Carolina. Doubtless Mr. Cleveland has many warm admirers in North Carolina, for there are Democrats and Democrats. But so far as we know nine out of ten will indorse what Senator Vance says. If there is any one of many notable gifts Vance has that stands above the others it is sound, plain, common-sense—horse-sense if you please.

Col. A. M. Waddell delivered the literary address on the occasion of the Forty-ninth Commencement of Richmond Medical College on Thursday night. We expected a fine success and one was scored. The *Whig* says:

"Dr. Cullen introduced to the audience the orator of the occasion, Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, N. C. This gentleman presents a fine appearance, has a good voice, and is a ready, fluent and eloquent speaker. He ingeniously combined humor with beautiful illustrations in his address, giving practical advice and citing interesting facts throughout his whole discourse. He held his audience under his influence during the entire time he was on the stage, and either had them in a roaring laugh or following him through paths of instruction and interest."

The *State* says it was "eloquent, very instructive and highly entertaining."

Ex-Speaker Carlisle has expressed himself as to Sherman's Nashville gush. He is reported in the N. Y. *World* as saying:

"Yes, certainly—something quite peculiar. Why, he took down the bloody shirt and placed the Republican party right about on the question of the right of interference by the National Government in State affairs."

A STATUE OF SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

In a few days—next week—at New Orleans the statue of General Albert Sidney Johnston will be unveiled. It is time that this memorial of a great soldier and patriot should be complete and uncovered to the public view. He was confessedly a man of high military genius, and if his life had not been cut short at Shiloh his fame would have been unclouded, and Grant and Sherman would have never been heard of again. When Johnston fell his troops were splendidly victorious, and if he had lived Grant and his army would have been bagged beyond the shadow of a shade of doubt. But Johnston was not only a soldier of resource and brilliancy, but he was an admirable man in every relation. Like the great men of the South in war, he was a man of stainless escutcheon, and was as pure, noble, incorruptible and elevated in sentiment and life as he was prompt in conception and bold in execution. Let a monument worthy of his genius and fame be erected to his name, for he richly merits this delayed honor from his admiring countrymen.

Robert E. Lee has been honored with one exquisite monument at Lexington, and is to have a grander one at Richmond. Jackson is to have one also. Now comes the unveiling of the monument to Sidney Johnston. Let all the greatest heroes be thus honored, for while deserving to be embalmed in the memories of the whole Southern people they merit the sculptor's plastic art. Stuart and A. P. Hill ought to be honored with monuments by Virginia. North Carolina should erect a splendid monument to her forty thousand soldiers who died in the war, and around this monument should be grouped statues of her fallen Generals—Pender, Pettigrew, Daniel, Ramseur, Branch, Gordon, Anderson.

Our good friend of the Greenville *Reflector* asks:

"What authority has the STAR for spelling *traveler* with two l's?"

The authority of every standard work published in England, including the James Translation of the Bible, the Prayer Book; every English dictionary, and Worcester's great American Dictionary. Webster in spelling is like John Sherman in politics—a humbug.

Texas is building a State House to cost $5,000,000. Its furniture is to cost $100,000. It is imitating the extravagance of New York State. Perhaps it is preparing to secede and is building a "national capitol."

Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer, the poet, is dead in New York. He was an eminent Congregationalist and wrote the well known hymn, "My Faith Looks up to Thee."

President Cleveland is said to be good as a boxer. He is a heavy weight. Where is the Republican who can knock him out of time?

High license has passed both Houses of the New York Legislature.

Exports in the Month of March.

The total valuation of foreign exports from this port for the month of March amounted to $165,145. As taken from the books of the Custom House the statement is as follows.

Germany—12,532 bbls rosin, valued at $13,000; 101,818 gals. spirits turpentine, valued at $38,146; samples fertilizers, valued at $6.

England—8,150 bbls rosin, valued at $6,880; 1,650 bbls tar, valued at $3,145; 24,575 gals. spirits turpentine, valued at $9,100.

Scotland—6,675 bbls rosin, valued at $10,086.

Holland—4,211 bbls rosin, valued at $4,323.

Russia—1,367 bales cotton, 636,495 lbs, valued at $18,875; 3,272 bbls rosin, valued at $3,370.

San Domingo—Cypress timber, valued at $5,760.

Porto Rico—787,000 feet of lumber, valued at $12,129; 246,000 shingles, valued at $1,175.

Cotton Movement.

The cotton movement at this port shows receipts for the crop year up to the 1st of April, of 132,334 bales, against receipts of 95,886 bales for the corresponding period last year; an increase of 36,448 bales.

Receipts for the month of March are 2,181 bales, against 4,775 bales the same month last year.

The stock at this port is 2,259 bales, against 4,898 bales at the same date last year.

Naval Stores Movement for the Crop Year.

The total receipts of naval stores at this port, for the crop year ended April 1st, are considerably in excess of the receipts for the year ended April 1st, 1886, save in the one article of crude turpentine. The increase in spirits turpentine is 4,101 casks; in rosin 57,375 barrels; and in tar 6,557 barrels. In crude turpentine the decrease is 8,056 barrels. A comparative statement, compiled from the records of the Produce Exchange, is as follows:

TOTAL RECEIPTS.	1887.	1886.
Spirits turpentine	64,529	60,728
Rosin	345,529	289,154
Tar	73,600	67,043
Crude turpentine	24,309	32,358
TOTAL EXPORTS.		
Spirits turpentine	64,380	63,580
Rosin	319,064	294,948
Tar	67,821	69,196
Crude turpentine	25,817	33,920
STOCK ON HAND APRIL 1.		
Spirits turpentine	1,190	731
Rosin	103,792	75,897
Tar	11,977	5,098
Crude turpentine	1,139	697

The Free Pass Must Go.

The Inter-State Commerce law which goes into effect to-day prohibits the issuance of free passes. Railway presidents, general officers and employes can be granted free rides over their own road, and the principal officers of roads can exchange passes. Their wives and children, though, will have to pay full fare tickets over their husbands' and fathers' lines. Temperance lecturers and tract distributors were left out of the chosen few. Marshals, deputy marshals, sheriffs, judges, lawyers and the scores of others who hold annuals are all right for the remaining nine months of the year, so far as their annuals are concerned, but the trip passes will be shut down.

All of the following will have to pay full fare: Theatrical companies, base ball players, bicyclists, theatrical advance agents, students, laborers, lumbermen, Indians, United States officers and soldiers, or their families, inmates of national homes of disabled volunteer soldiers, city police, members of the press (as courtesies), hotel employes, freight shippers, charity cases, dumb or blind people and temperance workers.

The Inter-State bill prohibits the pooling of passenger earnings and the charging or accepting a greater or less compensation than the rates as established and published. It only inferentially permits giving reduced rates to ministers of religion, but clearly forbids reduced rates or free transportation to any other class.

Congressmen Reagan and Cullom, who are considered authorities on the bill, say that it does not prohibit the railroads giving passes to any one for use between points in a single State. Others think differently, and the railroad officials, determined to be on the safe side, will not issue any more free passes, so they say, until the Commissioners make some ruling on the point.

Criminal Court.

Continuation of the trial of H. P. Morgan, charged with setting fire to his store-house in this city in February, 1886, occupied the time of the Criminal Court yesterday. Arguments of counsel for the prisoner and of the Solicitor for the State were finished by one o'clock. The Judge's charge followed, and the case was given to the jury, which found a verdic of guilty, after an absence from the court room of about two hours. When the verdict was announced the prisoner was visibly affected and the deadly pallor of his face was painful to witness when the Court sentenced him to fifteen years in the State Penitentiary. The prisoner's counsel made motions for a new trial and an arrest of judgment, arguments upon which will be heard by the Court to-day.

The following prisoners convicted at the term were sentenced:

Monroe Hawkins, larceny. Ten years in the Penitentiary.

Samuel Carver; illegal voting. Six months in the county jail with authority to the sheriff to farm the prisoner out.

Peter Doyle; larceny. Twelve months in the Penitentiary.

Norman Lindsay and James Williams; affray. Fifteen days each in county House of Correction.

John O. Nixon, who had been in jail since the last term of Court for a larceny committed about ten years ago, was discharged.

Mary Wadkins; larceny. As she had been in jail two months and the Solicitor thought she was not of sound mind, she was ordered to be discharged.

The Court took a recess at 4 p. m. until 10 a. m. to-day.

Criminal Court.

The trial of H. P. Morgan, charged with setting fire to his store-house in this city on the 16th of February of last year, was taken up in the Criminal Court yesterday; Solicitor Moore appearing for the State, and Messrs. M. Bellamy and J. I. Macks and Thos. W. Strange as counsel for Morgan. The evidence for the State was the same as at the trial of Morgan for arson the day before. The defence had about fifteen witnesses, whose testimony went mainly to show that bad feeling existed between the accused and Moses, the chief witness for the State, and that the accusations of the latter were prompted by malice. The Court took a recess at half-past seven o'clock, in the evening until this morning at 9 o'clock, when the arguments of counsel will begin. The case will probably be given to the jury at one o'clock p. m.

Sudden Death of an Estimable Lady.

Mrs. Fennell, wife of Mr. Owen Fennell, died suddenly in this city yesterday morning, from heart disease. She was seated at the breakfast table in conversation with her husband, when taken with the fatal illness, and her death occurred a few minutes thereafter. The sudden affliction is a terrible blow to the family and friends of Mr. Fennell, who have the deepest sympathy of the community.

Mrs. Fennell was the daughter of Mr. John R. Beaman, of Sampson county. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, gentle and charitable, and a devoted Christian.

In Distress.

The schooner *Wyer G. Sargent*, Capt. Geo. E. Hinds, bound from Laguna, Mexico, to New York, with a cargo of mahogany and cedar, put in at this port yesterday in distress. Capt. Hinds reports that he had been forty-two days on the voyage; experiencing very stormy weather and encountering gales from the 10th to the 15th inst., in which the vessel sprung aleak, the rudder-head was carried away, the foremast spriug, and sails blown away. A survey will be held on the schooner to-day.

Jones to Hang

John Jones, the colored man convicted of burglary at the November term of the Criminal Court and sentenced to be hanged, but whose counsel appealed the case to the Supreme Court, will in all human probability pay the penalty of his crime on the gallows, the Supreme Court having decided in his case that there was no error. But the certified opinion of the Court has not yet been sent down to the lower court, and as he will have to be re-sentenced in open court, Jones' lease of life will at all events be prolonged until after the May term of the Criminal Court.

Naval Stores for England.

Messrs. Williams & Murchison cleared the Norwegian barque *Candace* yesterday, for London, with 3,675 barrels of rosin, valued at $3,575.

Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the German barque *Albatross*, with 2,635 barrels of tar, valued at $2,400, and 200 barrels of rosin, valued at $225.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

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NEW YORK

End of the Strike of Workmen Employed in the Equitable Building—A Firm Defrauded by an Employe of $75,000—Attempt to Work the Sawdust Swindle.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The strike which began yesterday among workmen employed in rebuilding the Equitable building on Broadway, was concluded this morning. Men complained of the presence in the building of a number of non-union electric fitters employed by the illuminating company, and the latter were withdrawn by their employers on representations of the building contractor. One of the strikers was arrested previously for obstructing a footway and refusing to move on.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Two men were seen engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight this afternoon in Great Jones street. They were arrested and taken to Jefferson Market Police Court. It turned out that the row began over an attempt to work the saw-dust swindle upon a gentleman named Jacob H. Clair, of Pocahontas, Va. Clair admitted that he had received circulars describing "green goods," and came on to investigate. He arrived a couple of days ago and put up at No. 814 Broadway, where he met the other man who gave his name as Charles Gordon. By appointment the two met this morning in a First avenue saloon and $1,000 worth of "green goods" were counted out for which Clair was to pay $300 to a man who would return with him to his room. The goods were placed in a satchel, and on the way the satchel was changed. Clair saw it, and a fight ensued. Clair claims to belong to the Eureka Detective Agency of Virginia, and said he was sent on to investigate, to protect farmers in that section. Clair was discharged with a lecture and Gordon was sent up for six months.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Edward M. Newman, in the employ of Michael Levinson, wholesale clothier at 585 Broadway, was arrested this afternoon, charged with defrauding the firm of over $75,000, by means of false entries and misusing checks of the firm. Newman was taken to the Tombs.

NEW YORK, April 2.—W. A. Clarke, a postoffice clerk, arrested for stealing $10,000 in a registered package from Portland, Oregon, to this city, confessed to-day that he had stolen a package containing $10,000 in currency sent to Charleston, S. C., in December, 1881. The money was sent by the Park National Bank of this city to the First National Bank of Charleston. Clarke also admitted that he was interested in a gambling house in this city. Clarke was admitted to bail this afternoon. A certified check for $25,000, signed by the American Loan and Trust Company, on the Park National Bank, was given as security.

BUFFALO, April 2.—Workmen removing the ruins of the Richmond Hotel to-day, found the charred remains of a woman—probably one of three servant girls who perished in the fire—and also those of one man; both were unrecognizable.

MARINE DISASTER

A Sealing Steamer with a Crew of 250 Men Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 31.—A report has reached here of the total loss of the sealing steamer Eagle, with a crew of 250 men, on the shoals near Funk Island, off Bonavista Bay. No particulars of the disaster are yet at hand. Debris, consisting of deck-ladders, forecastle, deck and cooking gear, with the steamer's name on it, have been found on the ice. The supposition is that the steamer's boiler exploded.

ST. JOHNS, March 31.—The reported loss of the steamer Eagle is confirmed by the discovery of wreckage on Bonavista Bay. The crew numbered 250 men, and there is no evidence that any one was saved. The steamer was lost on the shoals near Funk island, off Bonavista Bay. Most of the lost seaman lived in and about St. Johns, and the excitement and grief here are intense. Women and children are weeping at home or clamoring at the telegraph and newspaper offices for further information. The Eagle was a large sealing steamer, commanded by Captain Jackman, and owned by Messrs. Bowling Bros. The captain is one of the best and most successful commanders sailing out of New Foundland ports, but it is said the steamer's boilers were in such a bad condition that she should never have sailed. This was whispered about soon after she sailed for the fisheries, and the report that wreck pieces indicate a boiler explosion is taken as evidence that all on board are lost.

ILLINOIS.

Carter Harrison Accepts the Democratic Nomination for Mayor of Chicago—County Frauds.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Carter Harrison to-day again accepted the Democratic nomination for Mayor. The party is full of divisions and there is a faction at each street corner. Charlie Kern, chairman of the Cook County Club, and his followers are said to be waiting for Harrison to take the nomination and then knife him. The government building crowd is divided. The postoffice people are against Harrison, because W. C. Goudy and White, custom house people, are supporting Harrison because the postoffice crowd are against him. It remains to be seen whether all the elements can be harmonized in view of Harrison being the only available candidate.

CHICAGO, March 31.—This afternoon the special grand jury came into the Criminal Court, where Judge Anthony was sitting, and returned three batches of indictments against persons implicated in county frauds, there being a total of 23 presentments. Who the indictments are against is purely a matter of speculation just now, capias in none of the cases having yet been issued.

It is now announced that the report that Carter Harrison had agreed to run for Mayor is untrue. Harrison himself repudiates it. He says he is out of politics and intends to stay out.

RHODE ISLAND.

Retail Liquor Dealers Fleeing from Providence to Avoid Arrest.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PROVIDENCE, April 2.—A sensation was created in the Court of Common Pleas this morning by the sudden arraignment of retail liquor dealers, who were brought before the bar on a writ of capias to be sentenced. When the cases of these men came up before the court at last term they pleaded *nolo cotendere* by direction of their counsel, the understanding being that they were not to continue in business and that they would be liable at any moment to be called in and sentenced. The term came to an end and none of them were disturbed, although there was ample time for them to have been sentenced, gone to jail and served their time before the present term began. James Lovelle and Schemminger of this city were first called to the bar.

Assistant Attorney General Angell moved for sentence, whereupon John M. Breman, their counsel, entered an objection, claiming that the authorities had acted arbitrarily and unjustly and in a way calculated to disfranchise his clients and to prevent their voting at the coming election. Further than this the State intended, without giving warning to the men, to prevent them from making any business arrangements or providing for their families. He boldly charged that the bringing in of men on capiases was wholly a political movement, and did not originate with the chief of police of Providence.

Any amount of bail was offered but the prosecution demanded sentence and the two men were sentenced to thirty days in jail and to pay $100 fine and costs. Others will follow this afternoon, and men for whom capiases have been issued are reported to be fleeing from the city right and left.

REPAIRED.

One of the Commercial Cables Ready for Business.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Commercial Cable Co. have repaired one of its cables and is now accepting business for all points.

WASHINGTON

The Inter-State Commerce Commission—Treasury Appointments—The Postmaster at Charleston, S. C.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Messrs. Cooley, Morrison, Schoonmaker and Walker, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, visited the Interior Department this afternoon and took the oath of office. Mr. Bragg, who did not reach Washington until this afternoon, appeared later and was sworn in.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day authorized the First National Bank of Gadsden, Ala., capital $50,000, to begin business.

It is authoritatively announced that the following appointments will be made to-morrow: Secretary of the Treasury—Charles S. Fairchild of New York; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Isaac H. Maynard of New York.

The President appointed to-day A. H. Mowry, of South Carolina, Postmaster at Charleston, S. C., vice Benjamin Huger, deceased.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President to-day signed the commissions of Charles J. Fairchild as Secretary of the Treasury, and Isaac H. Maynard as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fairchild at once entered upon the discharge of his new duties. He was sworn in at 11 o'clock by a notary public employed in the Secretary's office, and took possession of the offices and desk formerly occupied and used by ex-Secretary Manning. The officers and many of the clerks of the Department waited on him early and extended their congratulations. The crowd became so great that he was compelled to abandon for a time all idea of attending to current work claiming his attention. He caused a temporary halt by announcing that he would receive his official friends informally in the afternoon after he had disposed of his mail. He received a profusion of flowers and congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of the country. A majority of the telegrams were from bankers and business men.

Judge Maynard will not qualify as Assistant Secretary before Monday as he desired to dispose of some business now pending in the Second Comptroller's office. In accepting his new office he will suffer a loss of five hundred dollars a year in salary. He makes the change at the personal solicitation of the President and Secretary Fairchild, with the latter of whom he enjoys the closest personal relations.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President to day appointed Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to succeed Justice Macarthur, retired. Montgomery is a resident of Lansing, and entered political life in 1870 being elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat. He was a delegate to the St. Louis National Convention in 1876, and his appointment as Commissioner of Patents was one of the first of importance made by President Cleveland.

THE B. & O ROAD

Prominent Officials Slip into Alabama on a Prospecting Tour—Their Visit Accepted as a Promise of a Great Scheme.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A *Times* special from Birmingham, Ala., says Mr. T. Harrison Garrett, brother of President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, slipped in here by the Georgia Pacific Railroad, via Atlanta, Wednesday night, with friends, and went on the Queen & Crescent to Springville, about thirty miles above here, where they spent the day looking at iron ore properties. The news from there is that they will not come back until this afternoon. This visit is accepted as a promise of a great scheme. It is confidently thought that the Baltimore & Ohio is to be extended from Clifton Forge, Va., by way of Asheville, N. C., to Dalton, Ga., thence to Carteraville, and through to Springville, scooping a little of the East & West Alabama, running this way from Carteraville.

The others in the party are C. Ridgely Goodman, of Baltimore; J. M. Green, J. J. K. Garnett, Clavius Phillips, J. L. Hammond, C. C. Hardwick, of Savannah; and Chief Engineer John Postel, of the East & West road. Messrs. Green and Garrett are directors of the Georgia Central Railroad.

PENNSYLVANIA

Resolutions of Sympathy with Ireland Adopted in the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 31.—In the House this morning the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, the British House of Commons has under consideration and is preparing to put into effect the so-called coercion bill, whose provisions and intent are to stamp out constitutional liberty in Ireland and to abolish freedom of the press, the rights of free speech and suppression of trial by jury for political reasons only; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives hereby enter its protest against the enforcement of such heartless coercion measures upon people struggling under the galling yoke of feudal aristocracy and honorably seeking higher political autonomy, and that we extend to Gladstone and Parnell and their supporters, as well as to bleeding and down-trodden Ireland, the sympathy of the free and prosperous millions of this Commonwealth."

CALIFORNIA.

A Magnificent Hotel Burned at Monterey—Loss Over $350,000.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

MONTEREY, April 2.—The Hotel Del Monte was discovered on fire shortly before midnight. Everything was done to save it, but without success. The magnificent hotel and contents are a total wreck. No lives were lost. There were nearly three hundred guests in the hotel, mostly eastern people. The fire was discovered quick enough to give all an opportunity to escape, but most of the guests lost their trunks and clothing. Those who were not overcome by fright saved their jewels and money. They were all huddled together on the grounds where they had to shiver all night, many of them having on nothing more than their night clothes. Heat from the flames of the burning building kept them warm for a time, but as the flames died out many ladies suffered severely from cold. All who could, sought refuge in local hotels, and arrangements have been made by the railroad companies to take them to San Francisco as early as possible. The hotel belonged to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and was considered the handsomest watering place hotel in America. It cost $350,000 and was not insured.

ALABAMA.

Three Negro Companies Entered for the National Drill at Washington—White Companies Threaten to Withdraw.

MONTGOMERY, April 2.—The news published here that three negro companies have entered for the National Drill at Washington creates a great deal of talk. Montgomery had entered two companies—the Greys and the True Blues—and both will unanimously withdraw. Officers and men are all of one way of thinking. Members of the companies here say every Southern company will withdraw without doubt—at least all they have met and whose sentiments they know.

A movement is already on foot to have an inter-State drill at Montgomery. The Greys and Blues will take official action tonight.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Church Extension Board in Session at Montgomery.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTGOMERY, April 2.—The Church Extension Board of the M. E. Church, South, is in session in this city. Bishop McTyeire, of Nashville, is presiding. A number of distinguished Methodist ministers from different Southern States are present.

NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton Factors Combined Against the Demands of their Employes—The Resolutions Adopted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—At a meeting of the cotton factors and cotton buyers of New Orleans to-day, President Walmsley in the chair, the following joint resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The experience of six years has demonstrated that business can no longer be properly conducted as the Cotton Labor Unions of this city are now organized. As our business is constantly interrupted and is liable to interruption at any time, we having practically no control over our employes, and as our business is now virtually suspended in consequence of the controversy which we did not originate and in which we have no part, be it therefore,

Resolved, By the cotton factors and buyers of New Orleans, that we pledge ourselves to discharge weighers, classers and others employed by us unless they shall at once resign from all organizations that may in any way impede the commerce of the city of New Orleans.

The following resolution was then adopted with but two dissenting votes:

Resolved That the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, in general meeting assembled, indorses and approves the action of the cotton factors and buyers, as embodied in the general resolution herewith presented.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION

Informal Meeting to Give a Hearing to a Committee from the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce—Presentation of the Effects of the New Law on the Business of the Country.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Inter-State Commission began active work at 11 o'clock this morning. At that time ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock, Dr. R. D. Spaulding and Mr. J. F. Woodson, the committee appointed by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, "to co-operate with the Southern Railway and Steamship Association in seeking such liberal interpretation or modification of the operation of the Inter-State Commerce Act as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the manufacturing and commercial interest of this and other Southern societies," were granted a hearing. Gov. Bullock, speaking for his associates and himself, thanked the commissioners for the opportunity afforded, and read the following paper:

"*To the Hon. Inter-State Commerce Commissioners:*

"GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned committee, appointed by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce for that purpose, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the territory covered by the Southern Railway and Steamship Association is comparatively sparsely populated, and that the trade centres or distributive cities within that territory are widely separated, and therefore that a rule which would apply to lines in more populous sections of the country would be disastrous to us. The rates of freights now of force by said association, which is in the territory south of the Potomac and Ohio, and east of the Mississippi rivers, are the result of ten years of experiment, modified by orders of Railroad Commissioners in several States, and by appeals from commercial bodies like our own, representing the interests of shippers.

"Your petitioners further represent the rates of force, as embodied in the tariff of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, are acceptable to our shippers generally, and under them trade has been established, contracts for purchase and sale of commodities been entered into, and a sudden change would prove seriously hurtful to the parties in interest.

"We are informed by railway management that under the fear of the penalties provided by the Inter-State Commerce law, their roads will be compelled to largely increase their rates on the 5th inst. This will destroy the whole system of rates upon which our Southern manufacturing industries have been founded, and disorganize and paralyze the trade centres upon and through which wholesale dealers have established their extended business.

"We therefore respectfully petition your honorable body to pass an order, on or before the 5th day of April, instant, to the effect that the schedule of rates in the territory south of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, so far as these rates relate to Inter-State commerce, be declared of force until the further order of your honorable Commission, and that a reasonable time will be given for a further hearing and revision before any changes are put in force.

"We submit herewith a schedule of rates of the Southern Railway & Steamship Association, to which we have referred. We also invite your attention to the accompanying comparative statement, which we have prepared, of the present rates, by which is shown the great increase which will occur in the rates to principal points, if the railways put in force rates they now understand the new law will require."

The showing made by the comparative statement submitted may be judged by the fact that the rates from New York to Atlanta, Montgomery, Selma, Rome, Dalton and Chattanooga will be increased from 114 to 141; to Macon from 109 to 135; to Augusta from 96 to 121; from Cincinnati to Atlanta from 107 to 136; to Macon and Augusta from 107 to 146.

The chairman of the Commission, Judge Cooley, remarked interrogatively, that he understood the application to be in part at least in support of the application which had been made by the railroad companies for permission to charge less for long than for short hauls.

Gov. Bullock responded affirmatively.

At present, queried the chairman, the railroads are charging less for longer than for shorter distances?

Gov. Bullock said this was the case where it was necessary to meet the circumstances of water transportation.

The chairman asked the opinion of the committee with respect to the authority of the Commission to make the order asked of them.

Gov. Bullock replied that as they read the provisions of the fourth section, they understood that the Commission had authority. The railroads, he added, had informed them that unless they made their rates at once, they would be liable to penalties under the law. Contracts had been made by merchants for delivery three months hence, based upon the rates which prevailed at the time. Now, to suddenly raise these rates would prove disastrous.

A brief colloquy, during which, in reply to queries by Col. Walker and Mr. Morrison, the position of the committee in respect to some details was elaborated, ended the hearing.

The whole proceeding was informal, the hearing being granted at this time as a favor to the gentlemen who had come from a distance to present their case. No formal consideration of this question or any other will be undertaken before the 5th inst., on which date the law goes into effect.

TENNESSEE.

Railroad and Industrial Enterprise at Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, March 31.—A Land and Improvement Company was organized here to-day with a paid-up capital of $1,100,000. It will build up manufactures and develop East Tennessee mineral lands. A citizens' meeting was held last night, which resolved to raise $500,000 by private subscription to aid any new railroad that will enter Knoxville. To-day $200,000 of that amount was subscribed by Knoxville capitalists; the remainder will be raised this week. The object is to secure the building of a new line from Knoxville to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. The city of Knoxville will next month vote on the proposition to take $300,000 of stock in the new railroad. The Baltimore Iron Manufacturing Company, with $100,000 capital, to-day decided to remove their plant to Knoxville. A company has been organized, and the stock paid up, to build at Knoxville the largest marble mill in the world.

— If you prefer the amusement of the world to the communion of saints during the coming winter, your religion will be badly frost-bitten.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Durham *Recorder*: Mr. Wm. Copley was stricken with paralysis one month ago, from the effects of which he died last night.

— Floating item: Miss Whitesides, a very pretty girl of 18, joined the Salvation Army recently at Raleig