The Weekly Star.

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

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 8, 1887.

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH—IMPORTANT HINTS.

The STAR would like to do its duty in the matter of the public health. All it can do is to spread information, gather facts and enforce duty. In our discussion of the scavenger work, &c., a few days ago we overlooked one extremely important point that has been called to our attention by one of the older citizens. In former discussions we referred to the matter to be now considered.

When it is known that the scavengers take night soil and deposit it within Sixteenth street you will see at once that here is one great cause of disease. What can possibly be more hurtful to the public health than to have these deposits constantly made within city limits and not distant from many dwellings? If you will turn to the Old Testament and read God's own law in dealing with such deposits you will find the best possible sanitary regulations known to civilization—regulations that are systematically, constantly, invariably disregarded in Wilmington.

The person referred to who reminded us of this great cause of sickness assures us that when an east wind is blowing the stench about the limits of the city in that direction is unendurable. There is no reason why this offense should exist. There surely is no reason why it should continue. Last year, in a conversation with one of the best informed of our physicians in regard to the excessive death rate, we were told that evidently one of the chief causes of so much sickness and mortality was the depositing of the night-soil so near the city.

Another most important question for our people is the water supply. How can there be sound health with bad water? We were in Edgecombe county some seventeen years ago. A farmer was having bored an artesian well. We asked why he resorted to this plan? His reply was: "Four miles from here there is a plantation with over a hundred negroes upon it. They were always having chills and fevers. Some years ago the owner had an artesian well constructed and closed up all other sources of water supply. The result is that now none has chills—they have all disappeared." If you drink impure water you do it at a risk. Water derived from sources contaminated by animal and vegetable matter is not fit for drinking purposes until it has been subjected to thorough purification. It matters not how this is done, so it is done. In all water into which animal and vegetable matter enters there are organic germs of a pernicious character. Remember this. You cannot take parasites into the human organism without danger. These parasites live on the tissues and take possession of the internal organisms and scourges follow often. The waters under the earth and the streams are very apt to be filled with these unseen sources of disease that surely and inevitably do their fateful and insidious work. An infinite propagation is going on all the time. Without constant purification people may be drinking death. Bacteria, as they are called, swim in all the drinking water in Wilmington, we may well believe. But just here people will not listen or heed. All water ought to be filtered or boiled before drinking, unless it is ascertained by thorough analysis that the water is free from animalculæ. The people have to learn much that is important in the matter of drinking water.

No sink or similar source of infection and destruction should be tolerated in any town. Instruction at this point is a positive necessity. If those having charge of the public health would consult the leading physicians they would learn that in the matter of sinks, &c., the carting away of soil and the purifying of drinking water there was the greatest need of attention.

ONLY FOUR.

Lawyers are not so much in vogue as legislators as formerly. In the recent General Assembly of North Carolina there were fewer lawyers than probably ever before. We notice that in the Connecticut Legislature out of 249 members there were but four lawyers. It is said to have been an excellent working body and to have done its business with dispatch and wise purpose. We are glad to see the people turning to other callings in life from which to select legislators. In saying this we do not jain in any prejudice against the legal fraternity. In every legislative body there ought to be a dozen or twenty experienced lawyers. In all periods of our history the great lawyers have been great patriots. But it is well to divide the legislature between many callings and thus have the interests of all represented. But when a man learns the manner of transacting legislative business by experience, do not then turn him out and put in a green hand. Crudeness of work must follow such a course.

THE SOUTH FOR THREE MONTHS.

The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* publishes the quarterly report of industrial operations in the South. The increase from 1st January to 1st April in new enterprises is most marked. There is unquestionably great advance in manufacturing schemes and enterprises. The agricultural interest—the sure foundation of all sound, genuine prosperity—languishes, but the manufacturing interest is rapidly progressing. We believe that the facts and figures are both alluring and misleading. That is to say, they induce others to plunge in, and they show a magnitude of investment that indicates more *prosperity* than is genuine. Reading the figures one would conclude that there was an universal "boom" and that all through the South there was the greatest prosperity.

The fact is, there is but little general prosperity. In perhaps half of the South there are business stagnation, unsatisfactory results, and pecuniary stress among the farmers. This is true, we have no doubt of it, and it is well to bear it in mind while reading of the tremendous increase in industrial activity and investments. The *Record* says:

"During the first three months of 1887 about 40 land companies, having an aggregate capital stock of $45,000,000, were organized in the Southern States. These companies were formed in some instances to build new manufacturing and mining towns, but many of them were organized to develop the industries of old places."

The iron interest is progressing with great strides. At a half dozen or more iron centres there is great activity. We again quote from the article in the *Record*:

"The importance of this is thoroughly appreciated, and no sooner is a company organized to build a furnace than arrangements are made for establishing in the same place industries to use up the pig iron that the furnace will produce. At every town in the South—Birmingham, Anniston, Chattanooga, Decatur, Bessemer, South Pittsburg, &c.—we see the truth of this statement. In all other lines of manufacture as well as in iron great advancement is being made. The cotton mills are enlarging their capacity by adding machinery, while new mills are going up in many places, and this, destined to be one of the greatest of all Southern industries, is receiving more attention than for several years. In the manufacture of furniture; in the canning of fruits and vegetables, for which the South affords such splendid opportunities; in lumber interests, &c., there is the same rapid growth noticed as in the larger industries of iron and cotton."

In the first three months of 1887, there were chartered or organized 926 new concerns, divided into 17 furnace companies, 31 machine shops, &c., 141 mining and quarrying enterprises, 15 cotton mill companies, 17 electric works, 22 water works, 35 ice factories, 9 cotton compresses, 22 canning factories, 15 furniture factories, 12 wagon factories, &c. There were 110 railroad companies and 26 street railroad companies incorporated. But this will mislead. Probably not one-fourth will be constructed. The *Record* thus sums up the operations for three months in the South:

	First three months of 1887.	1886.
Alamaba	$19,784,000	$ 3,345,500
Arkansas	8,940,000	6,110,000
Florida	405,000	485,000
Georgia	5,955,000	530,000
Kentucky	9,717,000	9,648,200
Louisiana	1,171,000	979,000
Marylane	8,810,000	2,215,000
Mississippi	1,788,000	185,000
North Carolina	2,195,000	715,000
South Carolina	460,000	90,000
Tennessee	13,188,000	2,324,000
Texas	3,566,000	1,991,000
Virginia	6,512,000	4,502,500
West Virginia	2,490,000	3,486,800
	$84,944,000	$36,557,200
Southern Cotton Oil Co., incorporated in New Jersey to build oil mills in the South	5,000,000	.....
Total	$89,940,000	$36,557,200

All this looks well on paper. The industrial growth in the way of mills, shops, railroads, &c., is all encouraging and highly satisfactory. But let it not be forgotten that by the *depreciation* in farm products the agriculturists of the South lost in 1886, full $200,000,000, and in three years lost by the same cause more than $500,000,000. We are glad to see the industries multiplying. But to have sound financial health and real prosperity for the whole South the farmers must realize more for their products and be less of slaves to the merchants.

Greely, the new Signal Service man, is an iceberg. He got frozen up a few years ago and he imagines now that the whole country is in love with cold weather. Hence he sends out his cold wave and shivers. Hold up, Captain, and give us a little of it next July and August.

Hartford and Toledo have gone Republican. Last year the latter went Democratic. Prohibition has swept Michigan. In Cincinnati the Labor candidate for Mayor was elected it is thought by a small majority. The Republicans met a defeat in Cleveland, Ohio.

Sullivan has at last been over matched. The President knocked him out the very first round. The Boston pugilist was overwhelmed by greatness and was as dumb as a Stump-sounder. He says Cleveland's fighting condition is fair, but he needs grooming.

If having sermons telegraphed weekly over the country is a sign of greatness then Talmage is the greatest preacher the world ever had.

"THE NEW SOUTH."

We have not seen the full text of Col. Waddell's fine address in Richmond, Va., but what we have seen is very admirable. We copy a paragraph or so elsewhere that is impressively eloquent and felicitous. We were pleased to read his manly and earnest defence of the men who fought the battles on the Southern side, and his rebuke to those who have tried to stamp the heroes of the South with the name of traitors and rebels. The gifted author of "Don Miff" was severely right when he said that it was *underbred* to apply the term *rebel* to the Southern soldier. Col. Waddell also rebukes another class—the men born in the South who have caught up the glib phrase "New South" and used it as a term of indirect reproach to the men who have given all the glory and renown that attach to the name of South. We had occasion to prick this bladder of conceit and abuse a few weeks ago. Col. Waddell is as happy in expression as incisive in touch in dealing with this ugly, festering ulcer. We make room for a part of what he says:

"Men speak of the 'New South' as if some transformation of character and ideas had occurred under the beneficent influence of a higher civilization with which the Southern people have been brought into contact. There is no 'New South' in any such sense. Except that it is no longer a slave-holding country, the South to-day is the South of the past chastened and strengthened by such an experience as would have emasculated and destroyed any but a great and heroic people. To her own sons and largely to those who bore her stainless banner to victory on a hundred battle-fields, is she indebted for the tremendous energies with which she is thrilling and which are destined to place her in the forefront of civilization. She is the same old South from whose fertile womb the giants of American history sprang, which in the olden time gave to humanity the example of Washington and enriched the records of the race with the names of Jefferson, and Madison, and Marshall, and Lee, and Randolph, and Pinckney, and their associates, and in latter days has nursed some of the noblest characters and some of the grandest men who ever walked the earth."

THE TORY LAW OF COERCION.

The Coercion law that arouses the indignation and threats of even moderate Irishmen and even stirs the conservative element in England, is a monstrous law for the closing quarter of the enlightened and progressive nineteenth century. It is not surprising that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell should oppose it at every turn and denounce it as oppressive and grievous. It is not surprising that Mr. Dillon should meet it with bold defiance and even go so far as to thrust the chances of civil war right into the teeth of the Tory leaders, who seem stricken with judicial blindness. The principles of the new law invite resistance, and if only Toryism existed in the Kingdom there might be wars and rumors of wars.

The law is twofold. It first proposes to deal with lighter crimes and offences. For these jury trial is completely suspended. Justices of the Peace have power to imprison for six months without appeal. These officers of the law are made judges of law and fact. In their hands are placed the dearest liberties of the people. These are paid magistrates and they can take action without any accusation whatever. Just imagine if you can such a law in force in North Carolina if you would understand its import and enormity. It is a most infamous law.

The other class of offences are those against life and person. These are not to be tried in Ireland where they are alleged to have been committed, but to be tried in England. The Philadelphia *American* says of this subversive, this destructive law:

This is clearly a violation of the Treaty of Union of 1800, which promised the Irish just such treatment as the other subjects of the Government of the United Kingdom were to receive. No ministry dare propose that an Englishman or a Scotchman should be tried in Dublin for an offence not committed in Ireland. It also is a violation of the spirit of the British Constitution, which provides for a trial by a jury of the prisoner's 'peers,' and secures even to aliens a jury composed half of aliens of his own nationality. But the Treaty of Union is sacred only in the clauses which rob Ireland of self-government; the clauses which secure the liberty of the subject go for nothing with the Tory party."

Such is the Tory programme. And John Bright sustains this infamy. How has the mighty fallen! It is well for the Southern people, who have had within 25 years a taste of oppressive legislation at the hands of Republican usurpers, bull-dozers and tools, to understand the intent and sweeping force of the new radical Tory procedure. England is walking on coals of fire.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says that its city is the healthiest in the South. The Board of Health has been most efficient and through it the death rate has diminished. What is the annual death rate?

Immense meetings have been held in Philadelphia, Boston and Des Moines denouncing coercion. The Texas Legislature passed resolutions to the same effect.

There is a big suit pending over Jumbo. Barnum sues for $100,000. It is alleged that $50,000 a year was the worth of the big elephant for circus purposes.

Joel Chandler Harris, ("Uncle Remus") is to attend a meeting of literary people at Windsor Castle in June on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee.

Theodore Tilton is to marry a Mrs. Bullard, made rich by Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Beecher is dead.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Tax Listers and Assessors Appointed—Jurors for the Criminal Court.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session at the Court House yesterday. All the members of the Board were present; Mr. H. A. Bagg, chairman, presiding.

The monthly report of the county treasurer was submitted, showing a balance on hand to the credit of the general fund amounting to $12,834.10, and to the credit of the educational fund, amounting to $13,500.31. Total, $25,334.41. Two bonds of $500 each and five of $100 each were surrendered and burned in the presence of the Board.

The monthly report of the Register of Deeds showed $22 80 received from marriage licenses for the month of March.

It was ordered that Charles Daniels, sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for three years, with authority to farm out for the term of imprisonment, be farmed out to James Elder.

Ordered, that the per diem of tax listers and assessors be fixed at two dollars each.

The following were appointed tax listers and assessors:

Wilmington—J. G. Burr, tax lister; W. L. Smith, W. W. Harriss, assessors.

Federal Point—J. H. Horne, tax lister; W. R. Green, Stephen Keys, assessors.

Masonboro—B. T. Montford, tax lister; Geo. Rodgers, D. W. Frank, assessors.

Harnett—E. W. Manning, tax lister; Jas. N. Macumber, G. W. Hooper, assessors.

Cape Fear—A. J. Grady, tax lister; Jos. T. Kerr, C. C. Bordeaux, assessors.

Bids were received from James G. Burr and Walker Meares for writing up the tax books and computing the taxes. Mr. Burr's bid was $500, Mr. Meares's $465. An election was held, when Mr. Burr was awarded the contract.

The following were drawn as jurors for the May term of the Criminal Court: W. T. Davis, P. T. Dicksey, William St Clair, T. Quinlivan, D. G. Westbrook, T. J. Ramsey, Henry Tietgen, W. R. Smith, T. R. Post, D. E. Savage, W. S. Register, C. M. Crapon, B. F. Bryant, J. P. Stephens, J. M. Hussell, C. J. Elweli, J. H. Craig, E. H. Davis, Charles E. Barden, R. E. Sanders, John Haar, Sr., Benj. Wilson, L. B. Whitledge, C. Mugge, R. C. Bowden, Wm. Blanks, Wm. Tinsley, Wm. Melton, M. U. Hawkins, George Sloan, G. W. Hardwick, James Nolan, J. F. Stolter, H. W. Penny, H. L. Vollers.

The Railroad Celebration at Clinton.

Extensive preparations are being made for the railroad celebration at Clinton on the 27th inst., when the line extending from Warsaw to that place will be completed.

The Field and Staff of the Second Regiment North Carolina State Guard have been invited to participate. A letter from Capt. W. L. Faison, of the Sampson Light Infantry, to the Colonel commanding the Second Regiment, says that the Wilmington Light Infantry, Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Shoe Heel Rifles and Goldsboro Rifles are expected to attend, and also the Cornet Concert Club of this city.

Arrangements will be made to secure reduced rates from the railroad companies, the military will be handsomely entertained and a good time may be confidently expected by everybody.

Murder Near Tarboro.

Dr. I. N. Carr, of Tarboro, N. C., writes the STAR of a murder committed late Saturday afternoon last:

Several negroes were on their way home in the country, and at a point on the road about three miles from town a row occurred, in which one of the number—Charles Hunter—killed John Wimberly, aged about 20 years, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. Hunter and one other of the party are lodged in jail here, having been captured Saturday night. All were more or less under the influence of liquor, except the deceased, who, as well as could be learned, was acting as peace maker. In the fracas fence rails and sticks were used, and lastly the deadly knife.

The Railroad Subscription Election.

The Board of County Commissioners at their meeting yesterday did not take up the matter of the recent election on the question of a county subscription to the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina R. R. I is understood that the Commissioners will await the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of a similar election held in Oxford, and in which the lower court decided that a majority of the persons voting settled the question.

A Colored Woman Burned to Death.

A colored woman named Rose Johnson, about seventy years of age, was burned to death a few days ago, in a small cabin occupied by herself and her sister, Mary Merritt, on the "Nat Hill" plantation, about five miles from the city, across Northeast river. Mary Merritt was in town yesterday seeking assistance. She says that she was absent from home at the time of the fire and could not tell how it occurred, having left the house about midday. When she returned late in the evening she found the house and everything else burned up. Her sister's body, almost entirely consumed, was found in the ashes of the cabin.

Sent to the Penitentiary.

Six prisoners convicted at the recent term of the Criminal Court were taken to Raleigh yesterday. Their names and sentences are as follows:

Monroe Hawkins, colored, larceny, ten years.

Henry Lewis, colored, larceny, ten years.

William Johnson, white, larceny, one year.

Peter Doyle, white, larceny, one year.

John Smith, colored, larceny, one year.

Fannie Davis, colored, larceny, four years.

Fire at Wrightsville.

Mr. Pembroke Jones's summer residence at Wrightsville Sound was destroyed by fire yesterday evening about seven o'clock. It is supposed that the fire broke out on the roof of the building. A party of gentlemen from the city were at the place during the day, and shortly after they left, near sun down, the colored man in charge discovered that the house was on fire.

Naval Stores Exports.

Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. cleared the German brig *Lotinga* yesterday for Riga, Russia, with 2,861 barrels of rosin, valued at $2,927.

Messrs. S. P. Shotter & Co. cleared the Norwegian barque *Ararat* for Bristol, Eng., with 8,769 barrels of rosn, valued at $5,126.

The Wonderful Healing Properties of Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

Wherever a preventing, healing, cleansing and deodorizing injection or wash is required use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. Any inflamed surface, external or internal, treated with the Fluid will be quickly relieved. It has effected cures that had resisted the best medical skill. †

If you wish a good article of PLUG TOBACCO, ask your dealer for "OLD RIP." †

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

More Petitions for Relief from the Operations of the New Railroad Law—A Ruling by the Commission Suspending Operation of the Fourth Section.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A petition was received by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, from John B. Peck, General Manager of the South Carolina Railway Company, for relief from the operations of the fourth section—the long and short haul section—of the Inter-State Commerce law. It sets forth that the company is a member of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and it asks relief for the reasons presented in the argument of Vice-President Smith, of the Louisville & Nashville Company.

A petition, having a like purport, has been received from T. J. Sage, General Manager of the Georgia Pacific Railway Co. In addition to the fact of the environment and intersection of its territory by water lines, it sets forth that its line for one hundred miles is confined within the boundaries of the Coosa, Cahawba and Black warrior coal fields section, devoid of agricultural resources and necessarily dependent upon the petitioner for the distribution of its mineral and coal products. This section is sparsely settled and local consumption is limited. It is important therefore that the output sufficient to justify large operations should find its market at more distant points, and that facilities be given for placing the product of the mines at such markets as Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, Brunswick, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, &c. To many of these points coal is transported in the cheapest possible manner from the mines located in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, where the local consumption is very great. Authority is therefore asked to give rates on the product of these mines which will enable them to compete with the more distant mines. In general, they ask to be relieved from the operation of the long and short haul section

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Commissioners were in conference two hours or more this forenoon over petitions for the suspension of the long and short haul provision, but took a recess without having reached a conclusion. At the afternoon session the Commission made the following ruling:

Inter State Commerce Commission.—At the session of the said Commission held at its rooms in the city of Washington on the 6th day of April, 1887, in the matter of the petition of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, application having been made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission under section 4 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate commerce" by the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, an organization composed of the following railroad companies, lines and systems and steamship lines operated in connection therewith, to-wit: Ala. Great Southern R. R.; Atlanta & West Point Railroad Company; Central Railroad of the Georgia system; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Co; Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.'s system; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co.; Norfolk & Western Railway Co.; Port Royal & Augusta Railway Co.; Richmond & Danville Railway Co.; Rome Railway Co.; Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad Co.; Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Co.; South Carolina Railroad Co.; South & North Alabama Railway line; Western Railroad of Alabama; Western & Atlantic Railroad Co.; Atlantic Coast Line system; Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamboat Co.; Boston & Savannah Steamship Co.; Clyde Steamship lines; Merchant's & Miner's Transportation Co.; New York & Charleston Steamship Co.; Ocean Steamship Co.; Old Dominion Steamship Co; all common carriers, subject to the provisions of the said act, for authority to charge less for a longer than for shorter distances in certain cases; that is to say, for transportation of property from and to Boston, Providence, New York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, Va.; Cincinnati, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Louisville, Hickman, Ky.; Columbus, Ky.; East Cairo, Ky.; Cairo, Ill.; Henderson, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, and points northerly therefrom, to and from Lynchburg, Danville, Strasburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Va.; Paint Rock, Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston; Savannah, Brunswick, Augusta, Ga.; Columbia, Greenwood, Laurens, Spartanburg, Geenville, Anderson, S. C.; Macon, Milledgeville, Athens, Gainesville, Atlanta, Rome, Dalton, Cedartown, Ga.; Chattanooga; Gadsden, Ala.; Columbus, Albany, Fort Gaines, Ga.; Eufaula, Opelika, Ala.; West Point, Ga.; Montgomery, Selma, Birmingham, Anniston, Mobile; New Orleans; Pensacola, Fernandina, Gainsville, Baldwin, Callahan, Fla.; Meridan, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss.; Memphis, Nashville, Tenn.; and points southerly therefrom, and from and to said last named points, each with others so far as the same are situated in different States at higher rates than are charged from and to the same points to and from local points to intermediate points last enumerated over the same lines; and certain of said railway companies' lines and systems having also severally made application for like authority, so far as said points are reached by them respectively, and said common carriers having presented as a reason for granting their said applications the existence of water and other competition, claiming that the same cannot be met except by maintaining rates heretofore established to and from said points which are alleged to be too low to enable said common carriers to carry on business if applied to said local intermediate points; and further claiming that great disturbance of business will occur if the present traffic arrangements are immediately changed; and it appearing to the Commission after investigation of said petition and the facts presented in support thereof, to be a proper case for a temporary order authorizing existing rates to be maintained for the time being, until the Commission can make complete examination of the matters alleged in said petition as reasons for relieving said common carriers from the operation of the said section of said act: It is ordered that said application be and the same is hereby granted, temporarily; subject to modification or revocation by the Commission at any time, upon hearing or otherwise, and said common carriers are hereby temporarily relieved from the operation of the fourth section of said act, to the extent specified in the recitals of this order; and, for a period not greater than ninety days from this date; subject, however, to the restriction that none of said common carriers while this order remains in force, shall in any case charge or receive compensation for transportation of property between stations on their respective lines where more is charged for shorter than for longer hauls, which shall be greater than the rates in force and charged and received by said carriers respectively on the 31st day of March, 1887; schedules of which have been filed with the commissioners. It is made a further condition of this order that a printed copy hereof shall be publicly posted and kept with the schedule of rates, fares and charges at every station upon the lines of said common carriers where such schedule is by law required to be posted and kept for the use of the public. And it is further ordered, that the commission convene at Atlanta, Ga., on the 26th day of April, 1887, at 3 o'clock p. m., and thereafter at Mobile, Ala., on April 29th; at New Orleans, La., on May 2nd, and at Memphis, Tenn., on May 4th, for consideration of the subject matter of said petition, at which places and times, said common carriers or any of them may appear and present application for said relief with evidence in support thereof; which application must show the precise relief desired, and the facts upon which the same is claimed, and the extent to which relief from the operations of said section of said act is asked for. And, at the same place and times, any persons interested in opposing any such applications, may also appear and be heard and at any time prior to May 6, 1887, the Commission will receive printed or written communications in support of or in opposition to the relief asked for by said petitions. This announcement respecting time and places of hearing and the method of procedure, is subject to change or enlargement in the discretion of the Commission.

For the Commission.

T. M. COOLEY, Chairman.

— Goldsboro *Argus:* Rev. Dr. W. M. Robey, our up-stairs neighbor of the *Methodist Advance*, was taken suddenly ill Sunday morning, and his many friends here were very solicitous for his welfare. We are glad to know that he is improving. — Prof. E. A. Alderman, the efficient and popular superintendent of the graded school of this city, has again been elected Superintendent of the Asheville Normal School, for its next summer session.

WASHINGTON.

Redemption of Trade Dollars—Singular Coincidence in Connection with a Fire and a Lawsuit in the U. S. Court.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The total redemption of trade dollars according to the latest returns, amounts to $3,875,785. Redemptions are slow and indicate that there are less of these coin in existence than was at first supposed. It is now thought that the entire redemption will not exceed six or seven million dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—On East Capitol street, two squares east of the capitol grounds, stands a block of houses known as the Grant row. The houses are spacious four-story brick, having rather showy fronts, with brown stone trimmings. The row, which covers the whole square from Second to Third streets, was erected about 1873 by Capt. Albert Grant. To carry on his extensive building operations Capt. Grant secured an advance from the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co., and out of this transaction grew litigation which has been pending a dozen years and was finally settled to-day. While the decision was being read in the U. S. Supreme Court against Capt. Grant, and in favor of the insurance company this row was discovered to be on fire. One of the houses is occupied by Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, who was Capt. Grant's counsel in the litigation referred to. The fire began in Blair's house and the roof and upper story were burned off Blair's and the house adjoining, when the firemen stopped it. The loss to the buildings amounts to $7,000, and to the contents of the houses, by fire and water, considerably more.

NATIONAL DRILL.

New Entries—Visitors at Headquarters—The Question of Colored Companies Taking Part in the Parade.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—New entries from Ohio, Louisiana and Dakota, anticipated by telegraph, were to-day received at the headquarters of the National Drill. Among the visitors was Gen. Charles J. Anderson, of Richmond commandery of the First Brigade of Virginia Volunteers. He had a long conference with Gen. Ordway and Manager DeLeon, and expressed himself emphatically as approving of the position of the committee with reference to allowing colored companies to participate in the drill. Gen. Anderson commands the First Brigade of Virginia, in which are the two colored State Guards companies whose anticipated presence created ill-feeling in Montgomery. The General says he will bring the whole brigade—horse, foot and artillery—amounting to about thirty companies and five batteries of artillery.

Adjutant General Jones of North Carolina has again visited the headquarters and expressed strongly his approval of the position taken by the management on this question. He says they could have taken no other position in a national drill, and that law, reason and justice are all on their side.

News was also received here to-day which indicates the appearance on Governor's day of the fine Maryland representation, including the famous Fifth Maryland and Baltimore Light Infantry Battalion. Manager DeLeon, when asked by a reporter what he thought of the proposed rival color line drill at Montgomery, replied, "I have no time to think about it at all. One drill like ours is enough for one man at one time. However, I don't envy the man his job who proposes to get it up." Col. E. H. Cummins, late inspector general on Dabney Maury's staff, was recently appointed Chief of the Bureau of Information and Comfort of Drill under Chairman Madigan. He opened his office to-day at headquarters, 1300 Pennsylvania avenue, where all inquiries should be addressed.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A *Times'* special from Jackson, Miss., says: Capt. Geo. L. Green, of the Capital Light Guards, which are entered for the Washington Drill, has telegraphed the Secretary of the National Drill Association, asking if negro companies will be allowed to compete. If the reply is in the affirmative the military company here will cancel its engagement, as it is unwilling to drill against negroes.

WHOLESALE LYNCHING.

Five Negro Murderers Taken from Jail and Hung by Sixty Undisguised Men at Yorkville, S. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 5.—At half-past 4 o'clock this morning about sixty undisguised men forcibly entered the jail at Yorkville, broke open the cells and seized Giles Good, Bailey Dowdle, Dan Roberts, Prendley Thompson and Mose Lipscomb, the negroes charged with the murder of John Lee Good, a young white lad, in December last. Taking the prisoners one mile north of the village they hanged them to the limbs of trees. These negroes organized a conspiracy in the fall of 1886 to steal cotton, and to murder if necessary to conceal their crimes, and they killed young Good for informing on them. The prisoners were to have been tried this week, but the lynchers got ahead of the law.

In the Court of General Sessions to-day Judge Pressley charged the grand jury that while such cases are to be deplored; yet, like the Edgefield case, it would be difficult to convict any one through the courts. He said the law should be changed so as to allow sheriffs to summon a posse sufficient to guard their prisoners. The lynchers are not known and no steps have as yet been taken to identify them. The bodies of the five negroes were taken charge of and buried by the county authorities. The lynching was quietly executed and showed thorough organization on the part of those engaged in it. John Lee Good, the murdered boy, was 12 years old, and a son of William Good, a prominent farmer of York county. On the 30th of November he detected several negroes stealing cotton from his father's field. They set upon him and beat him to death to prevent his informing on them. Mose Lipscomb, Dan Roberts, Bailey Dowdle and Printy Thompson were suspected and arrested. Printy and Dan confessed that they did the killing and implicated others. Subsequent investigation showed that these negroes belonged to a large band, who were bound together by secret oaths for the purpose of robbery and to kill any one who detected them in the act of stealing.

VIRGINIA.

Suicide in Charlottesville—Destructive Fire in Berryville—Murder Trial—A Commission Appointed to Confer with the Foreign Bondholders—A Sensational Murder Trial at Winchester.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, April 3.—H. H. George, a wealthy retired merchant, committed suicide here this morning by shooting himself.

WINCHESTER, April 3.—J. S. Davis' dry goods establishment, with its contents, and Jas. W. Gaver's dwelling house and furniture were destroyed by fire in Berryville at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000; partly insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

The trial of Ritenour, who is charged with the murder of a young man near Stephen City, and the hiding of the body under leaves in a dense body of woods, in December last, begins to-morrow. It will continue at least two weeks.

RICHMOND, April 4.—Gov. Lee to-day received the following cablegram from the chairman of the council of foreign bondholders:

London, April 4.—The commission is in preparation and will start in a few days. I will further advise you when ready.

(Signed) BOUVERIE.

The Governor transmitted the cablegram to both houses, whereupon a joint committee was appointed to meet the representatives of the bondholders and confer with them upon the debt question, with a view to its settlement.

WINCHESTER, April 4.—The trial of Ridenour, for the murder of young Broy, was to begin here to-day and the city was crowded with witnesses and interested spectators. Whole families with their wagons and lunch baskets camped out on all the public squares, and the court house and grounds were thronged. Great numbers of people came in from the country on horse-back. The witnesses, who numbered more than a hundred and fifty, were called. Several witnesses for the accused, however, were not present, and his counsel therefore asked for a continuance until Thursday, which Judge Clarke granted.

A bill was passed by the Senate of Pennsylvania yesterday providing that the punishment for murder in the first degree may be death by the use of electricity.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.

A College Student in Missouri Presents a Forged Letter from the Distinguished Gentleman and What was the Result.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A special from Kansas City, Mo., says:

It is the custom of the literary societies of William Jewell College, at Liberty, each year to select a distinguished man to deliver the address during the commencement exercises. At a joint meeting of the societies two weeks ago a freshman named Roddy nominated Jefferson Davis to deliver the address this year, and read what he declared to be a letter he had received from Mr. Davis in reply to one he had written. In the professed letter Mr. Davis says if invited to address the societies he would gladly do so. Suspecting the genuineness of the letter the students appointed a committee which wrote to the ex-President of the Confederacy, asking if he had received a communication from Roddy and if he had replied as stated. A few days ago the committee heard from Mr. Davis. He said he had received no communication upon the subject mentioned in the committee's letter, and that he could not have written the letter read by Roddy because he was not at the place at which it was dated at the time. He added that he would not say whether or not he would deliver an address at William Jewell College until he was informed whether such act was desirable. The students regard this as an intimation that Mr. Davis would favorably consider such an invitation, and at the next regular meeting they will vote to invite him. The Commencement exercises will be held in June.

As for young Roddy, he will be tried by the students upon the charge of forgery and misrepresentation, and will probably be expelled from the society of which he is a member.

GENERAL RIPLEY.

Burial of the Dead Soldier in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston—The Funeral Attended by an Immense Concourse of People—The Grave Covered with Floral Tributes.

CHARLESTON, April 3.—The funeral of the late General Ripley, which took place to-day at St. Luke's Church, was most solemn and impressive. The church and streets in the vicinity were crowded with the friends of the dead soldier, by 10 o'clock, when the services began. The best elements of the community were represented. The body reached here in perfect preservation, and was viewed by hundreds of people. The funeral cortege was extensive, and proceeded from the church to Magnolia cemetery, where a separate lot had been provided. After the burial the grave was covered with grey moss, on which magnificent floral tributes were arranged, making a beautiful mound of floral decorations, both novel and attractive. Municipal flags and flags on public and private buildings, and on the shipping were displayed all day at half-staff. Bells were tolled and every possible mark of respect was shown to the deceased.

OHIO.

Terrible Boiler Explosion in a Planing Mill—Carpenters' Strike in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—At 12 o'clock this morning a boiler in Crawford's planing mill, at the foot of Evans street in this city, exploded with terrible force, demolishing the engine house and dangerously wounding four workmen. The boiler itself went spinning through the roof, going a distance of 300 yards, where it fell on a shanty boat at the edge of the river. It demolished the boat and instantly killed Mrs. Elizabeth McLean, who was at her work in one end of it. Her head was cut completely off and one leg was found inside the boiler. Her husband, who was sleeping in the next room, was uninjured but terribly frightened. The damage to the mill is several thousand dollars. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

Nearly 1,100 carpenters went out on a strike to-day for nine hours work per day for $2 80 and eight hours on Saturday. It is said that the last demand is one the employers refused to yield.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Death of Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, late Representative in Congress from the Third South Carolina District, died at his home in Cokesburry, S. C., this morning, aged 59. He had been in ill-health for a long time and a severe fall, received during the 48th Congress, compelled his removal to his home, which he was unable to leave to attend the sessions of the 49th Congress, to which he was elected.

Col. Aiken was born in South Carolina in 1828, and, after graduating from the South Carolina College, began farming and continued in that occupation till the time of his last illness. In 1861 he entered the Confederate volunteer service as a private and rose to the rank of colonel. At the battle of Antietam he was shot through the lungs and had to resign from the army in 1864. He served two terms in the State Legislature, was Master of the State Grange for two years and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange for fourteen years; was a delegate to the Tilden and Hendricks National Convention and was a Representative in Congress to the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Congresses, serving as chairman of the Committee on Education in the last Congress.

MINE DISASTER.

Fearful Explosion of Gas—Works Blown to Splinters and Thirteen Lives Lost.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A special from Vinita, I. T., referring to the mine disaster at Savannah, Tuesday, says: The body of gas fired must have been immense; the torrent of flames forced from the mouth of the slope was over one hundred feet in height and illuminated the whole country like an immense flash of lightning. It was followed with such a concussion as to startle every one for miles around, and people in the immediate vicinity were severely shocked. The engine house and lifting works, a structure over one hundred feet long and two stories high, was blown into splinters by the current driven out of the slope, and in a few minutes was enveloped in flames. From the character of the building, and being literally saturated with oil, it was not possible to save anything from the flames. There were six men in the mine at the moment of the explosion, which occurred at 1.10 p. m. These men were all killed. Their names were: Miles Jarrett, Dave Jones, Hugh Dooley, Wm. Barnes, Chas. Parson and Bert French. The most distressing part of the accident is the suffocation of thirteen more, who were attempting with others to reach the fated men through an adjoining mine. They were James Ward, James McGinnis, Fred Bolz, Thomas Naven, Mike Kelly, Thomas Daniels, George Hill, Pat Glaney, Robert Miller, Pat Fagan, John Williams, Peter Renald and Wm. Hudson. The workings of the two mines run together far down in the mines, but these means of communication have never been attended to, nor was the top open or in order, although they furnish they only means