WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 22, 1887 give former direction as well as full particulars a where you wish your paper to be sent hereafter Unless you do both changes can not be made. Provides of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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If men would only reflect they would not regard with satisfaction that feature of trial by jury which requires twelve men to agree in order to find a verdict. Those who have studied the human mind with the most care know how rare it is that you can find twelve men to agree upon any one subject. You cannot get twelve intelligent men to agree upon the doctrines of a church of which they are all members. You cannot find twelve really intelligent voters in Wilmington that agree as to the principles and policy of the party with which they profess to affiliate. It is absurd to put twelve honest, intelligent men in a jury box and say to them you must agree or undergo privation and suffering. To thus force men to agree is not a sensible way of arriving at an honest verdict. When you secure entire, so-called, agreement, it is done at the expense of justice and truth and fairness often. Let nine or ten men agree and constitute the number necessary to

The New Orleans States has been discussing the jury system in several editorials. It says in its last discussion:

"The fact, indeed, is that trial by jury has outgrown its use; and some juridical form less expensive, less vexatious, less dilatory and less cumbrous, something more in unison with the spirit of modern business methods, and with the require ments of modern life, will have to be substituted for its obsolete machinery. A glance at the trial of boodle ex-Alderman Cleary now going on in New York will suffice to show the monstrous abuses of which the system is capable. A judge, a clerk of the court, a stenographer, six lawshoals of lawyers's clerks, of messengers, attendants, etc., have been engaged for fifteen days in impanelling twelve men to try the alleged criminal. The waste of time and the expense of this preliminary operation speak for themselves without comment. But let us look a little further. In the course of these fifteen days over 1,000 talesman had to put in an appearance in court to compete for the honor of a place among the 'twelve men in a box '"

But you can find a thousand examples of the defects of the system. They are constantly occurring and will continue to occur. The system needs repairing badly, and unless the needed work is promptly done the opposition to the entire system will increase until the people cease to respect such a system worked by such instrumentalities. To convict three corrupt men in New York city by jury trial cost the people \$50,000.

The STAR insists that improvement is imperative. Ignorant and bad men must not be allowed to try cases requiring intelligence and integrity. There was a need of the trial by jury when the system was adopted. In cases of trials of persons for crimes, &c., there ought to be a trial by peers, but the peers should not be mean and corrupt enough to go to the penitentiary. When the strong arm of tyrants was too strong for the individual citizen there was great reason why a jury of countrymen should be empannelled to hear the case and adjudge according to law testimony. In the beginning men tried cases of which they had heard-of which they had some information. Now, as in New York, one thousand men must be summoned in order to pick twelve men who had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the person to be tried. This too in an age of newspapers and in a city where crime is dished up in its most glaring, minute, and sensational particulars ad nauseam through twenty columns of fine type. The States says of this feature of jury

"It is the man whose mind is a tabula rasa, who has formed no impression respecting the matter in dispute, who has never read of it nor heard of it, let alone speaking of it or discussing it; that is the man who is hunted up nowadays to serve in the jury box! And the man, in these days of widespread education and of the ubiquitous newspaper, who can honestly say, a week after a murder for instance has seen committed in his locality, that he is not acquainted with the salient circumstances of the case, and that his mind is a blank so far as laying suspicion at some man's door is concerned, must be an oddity indeed—a survival from days when information was slow of travel! The bullying and badgering and browbeating and bull-dozing by counsel of applicants (?) for a place on the jury, constitute the biggest premium to ignorance or to perjury or to both combined, that the nineteenth century

Let us have a change. Elevate the jury box. Keep out ignorance less as far as possible Let men of character be selected who have sense enough to understand evidence, comprehend the application of law and render an intelligent and just verdict.

Gen. Beauregard has been "pitching into" Mr. Davis very severely because of certain remarks of the latter in his speech at the unveiling of Sidney Johnston's statue.

The Coercion bill having passed its second reading in the British Commons there is every reason to expect its final passage. Then the trouble will begin in earnest.

The tax gatherer is a necessary

evil. Governments must live, and to do so there must be taxes levied. But every dollar taken from the pockets of the people in taxes is so much withdrawn from their capital and their ability to live. A Government that is extravagant and that withdraws more money from the people by taxation than economy requires is not a good Government, but to that extent is oppressive.

The American people have a right as free and enlightened to demand rigid economy and low taxes. But there is great extravagance and there are high taxes. Where is the remedy? In the people themselves. They must not tolerate extravagance and they must unite in securing a reduction of taxes.

The Louisville Courser-Journal but states an elementary principle when it says:

"This levy is called a tax. It is an exaction; a tribute from the citizen to the gov-erament. It takes from, it does not add to his wealth. It is a loss. "In enlightened communities where the rulers are honest and intelligent, every effort is made to reduce this levy to the lowest possible point. The smaller the sum the government takes, the more does each citizen have to add to his capital or to his

comforts. "When it is possible in any nation safely to lessen this tribute, there should be genthe resources of the private citizen: lessens oath: enlarges his freedom.

The levy by the government should al ways be limited to the necessities of the go verament economically administered.
Wastefulness is a crime the evil of which is

There must be then a reduction. The Democrats have pledged themselves to bring this about. Thus far they have not redeemed the pledges often made. In the first place the annual expenditures are far too great for a republican (+overnment. In the second place, the efforts of the Democrats to reduce taxation have been prevented by Republicans, aided and abetted by Ran dall and men of his kidney.

The Tariff is a burden and an of: fence. It is monstrous in its requirements. It oppresses millions for the benefit of thousands. It place a great tax on necessaries and favors the luxuries. It taxes the cheaper and coarser goods worn by the poor far higher than it taxes the finer grades used by the rich and prosperous. It is unequal and unjust. It is wrong

in principle, for it aids the rich and

injures the struggling masses. The revenues are in excess of the demands. A dangerous surplus, that invites wrong doing and extravagance and violations of organic law, is steadily accumulating. This is all wrong. It violates the rights of freemen, for "a tax imposed for any other use than that of Government is confiscation," to quote from our Louisville contemporary. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a Tariff for any purpose other than revenue is "robbery." it takes from the people their hard-earned money -their capital, and applies it for false purposes. The people tamely submit to all this,

The evil grows. The sorrows of the land accumulate. How long is all this to continue? The proper articles to be taxed and the best way to gather it are grave questions for statesmanship. The STAR has shown that a direct taxa tion is best for the people, as then they will know precisely what are the taxes and how much. By the indirect Tariff taxation they are bled at every pore and dying under the surgery of quack legislation they pass into a condition of somnolency

that presages death. The simple principle—the fai principle - the easy and just principle, is to lay the heaviest taxes on the luxuries; to make them as light as possible on all necessaries, taxing them not at all when it can be done, and to make the wealth of the country support the Government and not the poverty. England to a great extent operates upon this principle, The internal tax -that on whiskey, and brandy and wine; that on beer and ale; that on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff, is the best, the fairest of taxes, because it is a tax on the vices and not on the poverty and misfortunes of the people. It is a tax that only those who indulge have to pay. The man who neither drinks nor smokes nor chews has not one cent of this tax to pay. The greatest financial heresy is to clamor for free drinks and free smokes. Next to this is that other grand heresy in political economyto tax the necessaries of life under a Tariff higher than you tax the lux-

The Southern dailies do not try to help each other. They give very much that Northern papers say and but little from Southern papers. The STAR usually gives more Southern than Northern. You may look through a column of opinions in Northern dailes and you will rarely find any from the South.

The resident alumni of the University of Virginia at Galveston, Texas, celebrated Thomas Jefferson's birthday. The speech was made by George Mason, a grandson of the eminent Revolutionary patriot and statesman of that name.

Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episco-pal Church, has read the Bible in the lan-guage of every country in which he has held a conference.—Exchange.

That may be. But he may not have held a Conference in any country that does not speak English.

Just as we hoped for and believed. Mr. Parnell pronounces the letter in the London Times an infamous forgery. The Speaker, Peel, refused to rescind the order for the suspension of Mr. Healy, although Sanderson has withdrawn his assertion that provoked the lie. Lord Hartington made an attack upon Mr. Parnell refusing to credit his denial. Mr. Gladstone spoke against coercion, as did Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone concluded as follows:

"Legislation against a nation was vaand futile The combinations in Ireland could not be suppressed. The question was: By whom were these combinations to be guided? He maintained, by those who were responsible to Parliament, not by se-cret agents. The Government was most un wittingly going to encourage even ex-treme forms of violence. In his opinion those familiar with the idea of dynamite and the the dagger looked with satisfaction upon the proceedings of the present Gov-ernment. [Cheers.] In his view the bill was poison. He would not present it to the lips of Ireland. It must be presented by other hands; and it would be an honor and a source of happiness to him to think that he was permitted to have the smalles share in dashing it to the ground.

The venerable George Baucroft some 85 years old, is now visiting Nashville, Tenn., whither he went to call upon the aged and admirable widow of President Polk. He was met with much attention from distinguished people. An account sava:

"The reception given by Mrs. Polk was notable event. There were more eminent people present than have been at any re eption in Nashville for years. Mrs. Polk stood for quite a while by the side of her venerable friend, and the two were preented together to those who had not met the distinguished lady. After a time she look a seat, but Mr. Bancroft remained standing during the reception, which con-tinued formally through two hours. "To-morrow the Historical Society Com-

aittee will accompany Mr. Bancroft to the Vashville University, thence to the Fisk Iniversity, after which they will spend the emainder of the forenoon in visiting the mous old fortifications about the city.

An assassin attempted to murder Marshal Bazaine at Madrid. He was a Frenchman and the Marshal is dangerously wounded about the head. French history fairly teems with instances of assas-

Haggard says he never read or be ame acquainted indirectly with a single line in Moore's "Epicurean." So he did not plagearize, as charged by the Pall Mall Gazette, in his

Mrs. Logan says that her late husband's book will contain no letters Sherman. Has he begged her so successfully as to get the letters

Mr. W. C. Elam, a Fayetteville native, has retired from the State Republican Committee of Virginia. What is its significancy?

New York has a female broker named Green. She is said to be not only very successful but extremely

read in a magazine are the Thackeray letters in Scribner's Magazine. The extra session idea is gaining

The most delightful letters we ever

ground in Washington. But Mr Cleveland has the final say. A great meeting has been held at Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore to

protest against coercion. Count Von Moltke is descended from Scotch Highlanders. He is a

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Steamer Delta Blown Up on Black River-The Fireman Killed and Several Persons Injured.

The small river steamer Delta was totally wrecked by the explosion of her boiler last Monday night about four miles above Point Caswell on Black River. Lloyd Spearman, the colored fireman,

was blown into the woods about forty feet and instantly killed. Capt. J. D Kerr, the owner and master of the steamer, was severely bruised about

the legs, but none of his bones were broken. Frank Andrews, colored boat-hand, was scalded very seriously. Carolina Newkirk, colored, was severely

Gus Moore, the colored pilot, was struck on the head and bruised and slightly

Several other persons on the boat received slight injuries. The water was not more than four feet deep at the place where the disaster occurred. Had it happened when the boat was in deep water probably most of the persons on board would have been drowned, for such was the violence of the explosion that the steamer was literally torn to pieces, the boiler ploughing through from its place in the bow and going out through the stern. The freight on board the steamer was scattered in every direction,

and very little will be saved. The Delta was a small stern-wheel steam-She was on her upward trip from Wilmington, with a few passengers, and a full freight for Delts, Sampson county. She was valued at about \$2,000, had been recently overhauled and new engines put in, and was considered in good order.

The Wrightsville Hailroad. Persons interested in the project of building a railroad from Wilmington to Wrightsville are pushing the matter, and there is now little doubt of the completion of the road before another season. We were shown a letter yesterday from parties with whom negotiations had been pending, ex-pressing a willingness to fulfill their con-tract and construct the road at an early date.

- Ger. barque Elsa cleared yesterday for London, Eng., with a cargo of 4,540 barrels of rosin, shipped by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., and valued at

Erysipelas and Obstinate Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles and Running Sores of every kind are cleansed, the poison germs destroyed and a speedy cure effected by using Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

"I have been afflicted with Erysipelas. Nothing would heal the sore or stop the running. I used Darbys Prophylactic Fluid and found a speedy cure. Have tried it in several other cases and it proved effectual."-S. P. GREER.

port, yesterday received official notification rom M. Paul Du Jardin, Consul at Charleston, S. C, that the French war ship Ducouedic may be expected to arrive here in a day or two. It was mentioned in the letter that the vessel would not stop at Charlestor after leaving Savannah, on account of the insufficiency of water on the bar at the entrance to that harbor, but would come direct to Wilmington.

The arrival of this distinguished visitor here is awaited with much interest, and no doubt every arrangement will be made to give a fitting welcome to the representatives of the French Republic who visit Wilmington. Capt. Boutet, commanding the Dus coucdic, visited Charleston by rail from Savannah, and was extended the civilities of that city by the Mayor, and at Savannah great attention and respect were shown to

all the officers of the vessel. The Ducouedic belongs to the French fleet, and is now on an extended cruise in American and West Indian waters. It is a steam sloop, barquentine rigged, with auxiliary propeller, and is rated as third-class, carrying eight 64 pound guns broadside and two 120-pound pivot-guns. The crew is about one hundred and sixty-four in

There is big money in dealing in fur, Water street merchant says-almost as much as in cotton futures-if you handle enough of it, but the man who aspires to trade in coon skins has got to be well posted and keep his eyes open, especially if he goes down into the swamps in Richmond and Robeson on business, or he will as surely "get left" as the cotton future man who buys "Auguses at 70 and is closed out at 65," This is also the conclusion of well known dealer in furs on Water street. who has handled more goods of this kind probably than all the rest of the dealers in the city. He buys all sorts of furs, from a buffalo robe or a cow hide to a rabbit skin. and is so expert that he can tell the quality of mink, otter or musk rat fur in the dark. He can tall also many wonderful stories touching his experience in the business. One curious fact he mentions, and it is well vouched for by others, is that a singular variety of raccoon exists on Eagle Island, opposite the city, closely resembling a red fox in color. with the exception of the tail which shows the distinctive markings of a coon-"a regular Robeson county ring-tail rouser." A short time ago this dealer went up the Carolina Central to buy fure, but the season was about over, and all that he could gather was a few opossum skins and a coon skin with a magnificent tail-paying five cents each for the 'possum skins and forty cents for the coon skin-all on account of the tail. He brought his purchases back to the city, and when he went to examine them found that the alleged coon skin for which he had paid forty cents was a five-cent 'possum's hide turned inside out and a coon's tail tied on so adroitly as to deceive the most careful buyer. He is convinced that it is not safe to judge of a Robeson county coon by its tail.

General Order No. 2, issued from the Adjutant-General's Department, at Raleigh, N C., and dated April 13th 1887, says:

'To entitle a company to receive the annual appropriation, the monthly report to the Regimental Commander must show that each company has paraded regularly every month as required by law, and that the average attendance at said monthly parades equals seventy-five per cent, of the minimum number of men required by statue for a company: that is, 24 men, rank and file. And in addition thereto, such company shall parade at its annual inspection by the Inspector General at least seventyfive per cent. of its muster roll. command of the Governor:

JOHNSTONE JONES, Adjutant-General. It is understood to be the intention to bring the State Guard to the highest point of efficiency, and with this in view inspections will be more rigid than they have

- The last General Conference of he Methodist E. Church South, which met in Richmond, Va, in May, 1886, ordered that the third Suaday in May of this year be set apart as "Children's Day," to be observed throughout the Church with appropriate services, and on that day a collection is to be taken up for the aid of needy Sunday schools. A programme for the services of the day has been issued.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

MR. EDITOR:-A communication in the STAR of Sunday, the 17th inst., signed "J." refers to the fact that mercantile exchanges in other Southern cities are sending committees to meet the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners at Atlanta, Ga., o urge the making of the temporary relief already granted the railroads permanent as regards the "long and short haul clause" and asks: "Will not the Chamber of Commerce or Produce Exchange of Wilmington take some action on such an important

The Congress of the United States pr ed the bill known as the "Inter-State Comnerce bill," and after careful consideration the President approved it and it became a law. It was supposed that some necessity existed for this or a similar law, and that the "long and short haul" provision was one of, if not the main feature of an act demanded by the people. Now, before the people of this city join

the movement for the "relief of the railroads," would it not be well to look at both ides of the question. What advantage are the long haul rates to Wilmington? We are told that it enables us to dispose of our naval stores and other products in Western cities and towns otherwise closed to us. Does it? Compare our rates for the past two years with those granted Charleston and Savannah, and you will find that the rates given us amounted virtually to a prohibition of trade

It enables us to bring flour, corn, meat, ay, &c., from Minneapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Western points generally, and to sell these articles to our farmers lower than they can produce them, and thus it renders the farms of North Carolina valueless and people have no inducement to come here, settle and engage in agricul-ture. No, they go instead to the West, be-cause the long haul discrimination gives hese every advantage.

Thirty years ago Wilmington handled our milled almost entirely at Fayetteville. or in the wheat growing section of our own State, and the wharves were lined with corn laden vessels from Hyde, Onslow, Perqui-mans, Hertford and the great corn growing section of East Carolina. Our farmers was prosperous and money was abundant.
How is it now! Well, we are compelled to get our flour from Minneapolis, and our corn from Chicago or other far Western points, and the farmers of Minnesota, Illit Carolina, Our farmers were nois and other distant States receive our

place?
What is the reason that a traveller from What is the reason that a traveller from Wilmington, a city of over 20,000 inhabitants, can seldom obtain sleeping car accommodation save by telegraphing to points north or south and paying full fare for a berth from Bichmond or Jacksonville? Simply because, (do you doubt it?) that we submit and do nothing. In view of these things, and columns of similar facts that might be enumerated, would it not be best for our people to wait and see if the enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce law will not grant the people some relief, before we rush in and secure the abrogation of its provisions in behalf of the railroads? INTER-STATE COMMISSION

panies Applying for Relief from the short Haul Clause—Questions Pro-pounded by Travellers Answered by he Commission. By Telegraph to the Mor Washington, April 18.—The following reply, in substance, has been sent to the several rallroad companies which have applied for relief from the short haul provision of the law, without making in the opinion of the Commission a satisfactory

showing of facts to support even the tem porary order:
To Decatur Oxiell, Esq., Receiver, etc.—
Dear Sir—You have filed with this Com mission a petition to have the Richmond & Alleghany Rallroad included among the railroads entitled to the claim exemption which may be authorized under the 4th section of the act under which the Commission is formed. The petition is not verified, and if it were otherwise suff it would be necessary to return it for that important formality. But, in substance also, the petition is clearly defective. It does not set forth facts sufficiently for the purpose of an intelligent judgment upon the situation. The law under which we are acting lays down's general rule which is presumptively just and which must be applied in all cases, unless facts are shown which make a particular case clearly exceptional. These should, be shown by the petition which is presented for relief; and the Commission, before it can grant relief, must satisfy itself on investigation that the facts are as stated, and that they render ordinary operation of the law oppressive to ordinary operation of the law oppressive to an extent that warrants an exception being made in the petitioner's favor. We do not think you make such a case by your petition. Its statements are very brief and general, and are quite as much expressions prayer of the petition is also too broad. You ask that the operation of the law be sus pended generally as to your road; but the Commission does not grant general suspen-sion to any road, but gives relief only as to

easons no order is made on your petition. Very respectfully yours, &c. T. M. COOLEY, Ch'm. Express companies having raised a ques-tion as to whether they were subject to the operations of the Inter-State law, the Commission made a ruling it would hold in the affirmative, but would give a hearing to any company wishing to contest the point. The Danadian Express Company, in response to whose inquiry this ruling was made, has notified the Commission that it is carrying out the Inter-State Commerce law; and for; wards a copy of its general tariff for offices

traffic between specified points. For these

In reply to Bishop Knickerbocker, of Indianapolis, who inquired as to the right of a railroad to transport missionaries at educed rates, the commission writes that it has no power in the premises. "There is no doubt," Judge Cooley adds, "of the right of railroads to grant special privileges to religious teachers, and in deciding in good faith what they will do, they can scarcely be said to incur risk of penalties. enalties are for wilful violations of law

ot for errors of judgment." Replies of similar purport have been nade to inquiries with respect to the transportation of persons as acts of charity. To an inquiry in regard to the institution of suits by district attorneys, the commission writes: "In deciding upon the institution of suits, the U.S. District Attorney must act upon his own judgment. The following embodies, by far, the most important action yet taken by the Inte State Com merce Commission :

The immediate matters selected to to append opinions of the Commission only affect the interests of limited classes; but the opinions themselves cover in important respects interpretations of the inter-State law and determination respecting the extent of the powers with which the Commission deems itself charged; and as is proven by the immense correspondence of the Commission, are of interest to almost every branch of trade or commerce in the

An application in writing has been made

to the Commission for its answer to the following questions propounded on behalf of the order of railway conductors: 1. Are railway companies prohibited from issuing free transportation to immediate families of employes of their own railways? 2 Are railway companies prohibited from issuing free or reduced transporlation to officers of associations composed exclusively of railway employes, while hose officers are temporarily out of railway service and exclusively em-ployed by those associations? 3. May railway companies issue passes to employes of other railways on application of employer or must supplication come from the officer of the company by which he is employed? 4. May railway companies issue free or reduced transportation to those who make railway service their business or trade, while temporarily out of employment and in search of situations. 5. May railway companies provide free transportation for delegates to annual conventions of an association composed exclusively of railway employes upon certificates from officers of the association that they are such representatives? 6. If free transportation may be furnished to repreentatives described in question 5, must all such representatives be actually in the of some railway or may it those who may porarily out of employment and those temporarily engaged in other employment as officers of such associations 7. If free transportation is provided for delegates described in question 5, may it include members of the immediate families of delegates? 8. If free transportation or reduced rates are provided for representa-

tives of any one association, must the same be extended to all others which are composed exclusively of railway employes or Another application has been made to the Commission on behalf of the Traders' and Travellers' Union, stating the system under which an additional allowance of free baggage has been heretofore carried by commercial travellers, subject to written agreement for registry and indemnification which system the Commission is requested to examine carefully and "advise us if there s any reason why a railroad company de-

siring to do so should not enter into such arrangement to grant under stated terms an increased allowance of free baggage."
These two petitions, presented by highly responsible associations and raising questions of immediate practical importance, are representatives of a large number of similar applications which have been made to the Commission for its construction of provisions of the act to regulate comme applied to various points at which those provisions touch customs of the past. They have been selected simply because they in-dicate the general character of all, and enable the Commission to announce certain conclusions to which it has arrived respect-ing its jurisdiction and powers. It is obvious from the tenor of such applications as these, which reach us by every mail, that the impression is generally prevalent that this Commission has power to construe, interpret and apply the law by prelimi nary judgment. We are continually appealed to for decisions in advance as to whether common carriers said to be willing to adopt certain methods of dealing with respect to inter-State com-merce can do so without subjecting themselves to the penalties denounced by the stat-ute for violating its provisions. A careful reading of the "Act to regulate commerce, under which this commission is organized, will show to the petitioners and others who have made similar applications, that no jurisdiction has been given us to answer imposed nor a power conferred by statute, would carry with it no judicial efficiency or sanction. In fact, would be no more useful to the public or the carriers, than the opinion of other men upon the same points. Two sections of the law confermants the sections of the law confermants. power upon the commission to entertain and decide applications and petitions. Sec-Again, why is it that we can only have steam communication with New York not half sufficient to do the business from this cases to charge less for longer than for shorter distances, over the same line: and also, to prescribe the extent of relief and also, to prescribe the extent of relief from the operation of the former part of the same section which a designated common carrier may from time to time enjoy. A large number of petitions have been filed under this section, consideration of which is at this time engaging the attention of the Commission, and nothing said in this opinion is to be treated as in any manner bearing thereon. It is obvious that applications like those of the railway conductors and the Traders and Travellers Union, have no relation whatever to the

plaints to the con plaints to the commission and confers jurisdiction to entertain the same. It pro-vides that any person, &c., "complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier, subject to the provis-ions of this act—in contravention of the provisions thereof—may apply to said Commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts. Notice and opportunity for an answer having been given, unless satissien will necessarily entertain consideration of the question whether the conduct comlained of is or is not in contravention of he provisions of the law; and if it so adiges, it is authorized to issue notice enjoining the carrier from further violation of the law, and to award reparation for the injury done, or both. But neither the railway conductors nor the Traders and Travellers Union complain that any common carrier has violated the law; on the contrary they both aver that railroad companies do not now violate the law and do not wish to do so. The conductors say that they fear they will not receive passes as hereto-fore; and the traders and travellers say that allowed free transportation for 150 pounds of extra baggage, as was allowed last year. They present no complaint done or omitted in ontravention of the provisions of the law. If a railroad company should issue a pass to a conductor and his family to attend an aproaching convention or should transport proaching convention or should transport 300 pounds of baggage free for a commer-cial traveller under the registry and indem-nity system and some persons feeling ag-grieved should make complaint of unjust discrimination, it would then be proper for he commission to entertain the question of violation of the law, and if so whether it was or was not within the exceptions stated withn section 22. Complaints may also be presented if charges made by carriers are considered reasonable and just. But until questions of this kind come before us in the way clearly indicated by the statute, it would be worse than useless for us to express opinions or give advice. We should not only lay ourselves justly open to the charge of assuming unwarranted authority, but should also run the great risk of involving all concerned, in what courts might afterwards hold to

breaches of the law, by hasty and ill-considered conclusions, based upon ex parte statements and arguments. Although might be desirable, or at least convenient, n respect to any piece of new legislation to have a tribunal established to which enquirers might apply for instructions and dvice respecting the meaning of the law, and its application to suggested "circum stances and conditions," a moment's reflec ion will show that no such tribunal could pe properly erected. Congress has not aken the management of railroads out of the bands of railroad companies. It has simply established certain principles under

LABOR TROUBLES.

which inter State commerce must be con-

General Strike of Brickingers at Es leigh-Trouble with Striking Teams sters in Montreal-Iron Workers, Strike in Illinois Settled

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19 -There was eneral strike of bricklayers here to-day for an advance in wages of 75 cents per lay. The rate at present paid is \$1.25. CHICAGO, April 19.-The strike at the Union Street Works in Bridgeport has been settled; 200 furnacemen resuming work Committee of the district assembly The men claim to have gained their point and that the Knights which had been discharged were taken back.

CHICAGO, April 19 .- A Montreal special says: The teamsters strike assumed a serious aspect this morning. About 300 strikers assembled at the stables where new mer were preparing to take out teams and made general assault upon them. A strong deachment of police arrived and a hand to hand engagement followed between them and the strikers. The latter used stones and bricks and the police were badly used up until finally reinforced, when they succeeded in driving off the strikers. Several of the strikers were badly injured, and had to

be removed to a hospital. UNION PACIFIC.

The Stockholders Quietly Preparing to Surrender the Main Line to the

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Lincoln, Nes., April 20.-There is a vell defined rumor to the effect that the Union Pacific stockholders are quietly preparing to surrender the old Union Pacific main line for the government debt and abandon their Omaha and Council Bluffs termini, making several branches of the Union Pacific which are owned by them, ndependent of the government line. The new system of lines will have Lincoln as their eastern terminus. The main feature involved in this plan consists of-first, through line from Lincoln to Denver, with connection at Lincoln with the old Iowa pool lines; and second, the linking together of all the Union Pacific branches with this line, making, with the Oregon Short Line and Denver & Rio Grande, a new system to be called the Lincoln, Denver & Pacific. This to be conducted under cover of the old t. John & Grand Island road, which it is lefinitely known is owned by the old Union Pacific regime, who have never parted with the control of the Union Pacific branch lines. It is claimed that by the time Congress is ready to act upon the Union Pacific matter these lines will be completed, and the Union Pacific, shorn of its branches, will be ready to be turned over to the gov-

ernment as a white elephant. KILLED HIMSELF.

suicide of Lieut. Dannenhower Arctic Fame. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

Annapolis, April 20.-Lieut. John W. Dannenhower, of Arctic fame, was found at 10 o'clock this morning dead in his quarters at the Naval Academy, with a bullet hole in his right temple. He was found lying on his rug in front of his fireplace with a tag tied to his button hole, saying, Send to my brother at Washington Although he has had mental trouble since he returned from the Arctic regions, what immediately led to his suicide is thought to have been the grounding of the Const ation, on its way to Norfolk, which he had charge of, and for which it is suppose he had fear of being court-martialed. Furthermore, he was very intimate with young Robert M. Gatewood, who recently com-mitted suicide on the Carolina, and whom he saw in death. It is supposed that this death suggested to him the mode. His wife, formerly Miss Sloan, of New York, away with her parents. Lieut. Dannen hower leaves two children. He was abou 85 years of age, and an intelligent and pol-

MISSOURI.

Fought by Mistake-Two

Men Wounded. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) POPLAR BLUFF, April 20.—Saturday night constable Barfield, of Butler county, night constable Barfield, of Butler county, went to Neelyville with a posse to arrest two outlaws, and finding them away from the house, quietly took possession to await their return. On the same night the Ripley county sheriff came to Neelyville on the same mission. The affairs of both parties were so secretly carried out that neither knew of the others presence. The Butler county men had hardly taken possession when they heard the Ripley county depuwhen they heard the Ripley county deputies approaching, and supposed they were the outlaws, who had come with a large force. Scarcely had the Ripley men surrounded the house before the Butler deputies opened fire upon them with Winchester rifles. The fire was returned, and for several hours the deputies waged a desultory warfare. At day light the besieged recognized the besieging party and a parley was effected which ended the battle. Two men were wounded, though not fatally. The outlaws have left the county.

ILLINO18.

Municipal Elections in Which the Municipal Elections in Which the License Question was the Feature.

Chicago, April 20.—Municipal elections were held in a large number of Illinois cities and towns yesterday. The question of license was the principal feature. A majority of the cities declared for license, but in the smaller places the anti-license ticket was uniformly successful. Union, have no relation whatever to the duties imposed upon us by section four.
And this is the only section of the law

If you wish a good article of PLUE To-BACCO, ask your dealer for "OLD RIP." +

FOREIGN.

sican Coast - Great Excitement in London Over the Publication of an Alleged Letter of Mr. Parnell Rela tive to the Phonix Park Murders-The Irish Crimes Bill Passed to second Reading in the House of

By Cable to the Morning St. LONDON, April 18.—Later dispatche confirm the report that a steamer has been wrecked off Bonifacio, Corsica. The name of the vessel is Tasmania. Of two hundred and fifty passengers which she carried, fifty have been saved. Help has been sent to the wreck, but the sea is rough and it will ifficult to get near the wreck.

London, April 18.—The Tasmania belongs to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., and is of 4,498 tons. She was bound from Bombay for Marseilles. She stranded on the Monache rocks to the south of Corsica. All of the women and children among the passengers have been safely landed. The majority of the passengers are still on board. Assistance has one to the vessel from Ajaccio and Mar-

LONDON, April 18 .- A five-line whip, published to-day, urges the Conservatives to attend a meeting of the House of Comons to-night, so as to be on hand to vote for the second reading of the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill. The members began to troop into the House at an unusuall early hour to day, in order to secure seats, the belief being that another scene, similar to that of Friday night, will occur during the evening session.

An alleged letter of Mr. Parnell's, sup-posed to have been addressed to Egan, re-lative to the Phonix Park murders, which the Times publishes this morning, has caused immense excitement among all parties. In an interview to-day, Clancy, Parnellite member for Dublin county, branded the letter as an infamous concection, and declared that it bears internal evidence of forgery. He said also that suspicion was already directed against a certain person as the forger. An Irish member of Parliament departed for Dublin this morning to compare the handwriting in the letter attributed to that of the person suspected.

London, April 18.-The Globe, commenting on the letter, says: "Until the horrible accusation that Mr. Parnell wrote the letter is proved. we shall discredit it. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Until the authenticity of the letter shall be absolutely proved, there will be no need to discuss its contents." The St. James' Gazette says The letter is so grave a document that i will not do to regard it as genuine until Mr. Parnell shall be heard from concerning it.

LONDON. April 18.-Sir Bernhard Samuelson's amendment to the Crimes bill. o the effect that the bill if passed would ncrease disorder in Ireland and endanger union and the empire, and therefore should be rejected, was defeated in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 370 to 269, and the second reading of the Crimes bil was agreed to without division.

LONDON, April 18.-Later dispatches state that the Tasmania carries 180 pas-sengers. Of these 74 have been landed French steamers are near the stranded vessel assisting in the work of rescuing them. London, April 19.—The captain of the stranded steamer Tasmania (reported, in distress yesterday) and two of his officers and twenty-two Lascar stokers were drowned. The remainder of the crew

and passengers are believed to be safe. London, April 19.—In the House of Com mons this afternoon Mr. Caldwell, Liberal Unionist, gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by the Times against Parnell and other Irish leaders in connection with crime in Ireland. London, April 19.—The Liberal Unionists voted against the second reading of the Irish Crimes Act Amendment bill in the

House of Commons last night. Six Con-servatives, six Gladstonites, ten Liberal Unionsts and three Irish Nationalists were LONDON, April 19. - Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Nottingham this evening, said that if the Parnellites chose to bring an action against the London Times they need not trust an English jury, because they can take proceedings against the paper in Ireland or Scotland. He would not make himself a party to the accusation, but it might be necessary for the

House, independently of the Parnellites, to

take action to clear itself as a body of the grave charges made against a section of its Paris, April 19.—The Universe says the decision of the Holy office on the Knights of Labor question given to Cardinal Gibbons before his departure from Rome, was nil innovetur-signifying that in view of the representations made by the Cardinal in his memorial on the subject, there was no occasion for intervention on the part of the Church. The Temps says the Pope has authorized Cardinal Tascherau to absolve the Knights from penalties incurred by them as members of the order, on condition that they promise to obey the future decisions of the Holy See. The pontifical brief on Washington University will be given to Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Va., to-mor-

London, April 20 .- It is officially stated that Lord Salisbury, in a dispatch sent to Washington March 26, said that the British government, understanding the action of the United States in denouncing the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington to be n a degree the result of disappo peing called upon to pay £1,100,000 under the Halifax fisheries award, offers to revert to the old condition of affairs with pecuniary indemnity, which offer, it trusts, will commend itself to the American government as being based upon that spirit of good will and generosity which should animate two great and kindred nations whose common origin, language and institutions constitute so many bonds of amity and

St. Petersburg, April 20. -Six of the men arrested for complicity in the plot to assassinate the Czar, which was to have seen carried out on the 13th of March, have been sentenced to death. Other conspirators have been sentenced to imprisonment

CHICAGO.

The New Mayor on the Rights of Workingmen and the Evils of So-

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 19.-Mayor John A. Roache, after qualifying before the City Council last night, read a brief inaugural, n which he said: Every brick and stone and timber in the buildings which line our 650 miles of streets is a contribution to the grandest monument of labor erected by willing hands and earnest hearts in modern times. The demand of the workingmen for just treat-ment and fair wages is right and should be respected. Arbitration is a better method of settling controversies between employes ad employers than strikes or boycottf or brute force. Might is not the synonym of right and should not take its place in a land of liberty and law and a free ballot, and mistaken men who, while enjoying the benefits of free government, are seeking to undermine and overthrow it under the ruise of socialism or anarchy must learn hat this is not the soil for the growth of their un-American doctrine. The first duty of the government is to protect its citizens in their rights to life, liberty and property."

The new mayor formally assumed the

FLORIDA.

luties of his office this morning.

The Senatorial Question in the Legislature—The Deadlock Continued. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, April 19.—The deadlock in the State Legislature over the Senatorial question continues. The Democratic
caucus balloted all last night without result. The lines are now sharply drawn between the leaders, Perry and Bloxham.
The last ballot taken, about 2 o'clock this
morning, stood—Perry 47, Bloxham 41.
The caucus then adjourned until this evening. An arrangement is being made to
distribute ballots so as not to elect in the
Legislature until the caucus nominates. Legislature until the caucus nominates.

TALLAHASSER, April 19.—The Democrat-TALLAHASSER, April 19.—The Democratic caucus adopted the two-thirds rule. It requires 57 to nominate. In the first regular ballot to-day in the Legislature the Democrats, by caucus arrangement, voted for various candidates to prevent the Republicans from joining either Bloxham or Perry, and thereby helping to name the Democratic Senator. Spirits Turpentine.

- Mr. Maxwell Gorman makes ais editorial bow in the last Durham Re. order as associate editor.

-- Tarboro Southerner: Pearson has only to say the word and the Radicals will set up a yell for him, for there never was a Radical who was not for Revenue and Pearson has a bar'l. — Saturday a Rocky Mount, a little boy about 7 years old, a son of Mr. John Dixon, lighted a fuse to a dynamite cartridge which a man who boarded with his father used for blast. ing purposes. The cartridge exploded with a very loud detonation and with all most fatal effect. Three fingers and half of the little fellow's left hand, two fingers on the right hand and a large piece of fiesh out of the cheek were blown off. The injury is a terrible one and is exceedingly

- Charlotte Observer: The Epis. copal congregation of this city held an im. portant and interesting meeting last night t which the question of building a new ouse of worship came up for considers tion and they decided to build. Mr. Phillip Schiff has just completed a house for his Bone Mill, and has most of the machinery in position. It will be remembered that he lost a mill by fire in the fall of 1875 and this new outlay is to supply the place of the one destroyed. — Turner Hende son, colored, charged with the crime of train wrecking on the Carolina Central Railroad, was brought before Esq. D, Q Maxwell yesterday, on a preliminary hear ing, and on failure to give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, was committed

- Raleigh News-Observer: Cotton receipts to date from September 1st, 1886 30,832 bales, same time last year 25,883 bales; increase over last year 4.949 bales On yesterday Messrs, V. E. Turner, F. H. Busbee and R. T. Gray, for them. elves and their associates, purchased controlling interest in the stock of the Ral. aigh Street Railway Co. - A colored man named Wm. Harris was committed to jail yesterday, without privilege of bail, by J. P. Haynes, Esq., of House's Creek town ship. He is charged with making a crim. inal assault on a colored girl 14 years of age. — Bryant & Hobgood received for tobacco \$28, \$45, \$37 50, \$64, \$71; average \$44 per hundred. J. R. O'Bryant received \$25 50, \$34, \$43 50, \$48, \$59, \$75, \$127 50, average \$38 50 per hundred.

-- Pitteboro Record: We are oleased to learn that the grading of the railroad from Cameron to Carthage is progressing quite rapidly. Already about four niles are graded. — We mentioned sev. eral months ago, that there was a mechanical genius in this county in the person of an afflicted young woman, named Naomi Smith. We have since then seen several pecimens of her handiwork, and they are ndeed wonderful. She is illiterate, can neither read nor write, is an almost help less invalid, has never received any mechanical training, and yet can make rings, cuff-buttons, badges, pocket knives, &c., as neatly and artistically as the most skilful workman. Not only that, but she even makes the tools with which she works.

- Lumberton Robesonian : The meeting which was commenced at the Methodist Church last Tuesday night still continues and the interest is increasing. - Shannon is rapidly building up and the spirit of improvement is man everywhere. — The Maxton Guards have been invited to Wilmington, by the Wilmington Light Infantry, to spend the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of May in and have accepted the invitation. Lumberton was chosen as the next place of meeting for the Fayetteville Presbytery, without opposition, and the time was fixed for Wednesday before the first Sabbath in October, at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Rev. J. S. Black and Col. Alfred Rowland were chosen commissioners to the General Assembly which meets in St. Louis in May.

- Greensboro News: On Sunday night, about a quarter past 9 o'clock, Mr. Lew Reid, who resides on Church street, two doors north of Rev. Dr. Smith's, hoisted a window and reached out to close the olinds, and, as he did so, some one from the sidewalk, about thirty steps distant, fired at him, the ball of a 38-calibre pistol entered the window sill just below him \_\_\_ Mr. W. A. Horney, jeweller, has assigned to H. H. Stokes, of Rockingham county, for the benefit of his creditors Preferred creditors to the amount of \$1,-300; assets and liabilities not given. Also. Mr. George H. Royster has assigned to James E. Boyd and W. B. Farrar. He mentions creditors to the amount of \$4,200. Since the above was written we learn that the firm of R. F. Boyd & Co. have assign-

ed to Mr. L. W. Andrews. No particu-- Charlotte Chronicle: One of the finest tenement blocks in the South is just being completed in this city by the contractor, Mr. Josiah Asbury, for Oates Brohers, owners of the Charlotte cotton mills The block fronts on Irwin street 150 feet and on Fifth street 129 feet. - There has been a good deal of complaint in this city during the past few days of missing mail matter, and the banks seem to be the principal complainants. One of the checks ost was a government check for \$3,000 and the bank from which it was issued had to make a duplicate. Three private paries lost letters at the same time. - Dr. Lewis, from the Committee on Awarding Prizes, then reported, and stated that the 50 prize for the best paper presented to the Medical Society had been awarded to Dr. Francis Duffy, of New Bern. Dr. Duffy's winning paper treated of the sub-

ject of "Alimentation in Continued Fe-

- Goldsboro Argus: The family Rev. Mr. McMullin, the new Presbylerian pastor of this city, have arrived and taken charge of the parsonage. They were extended a cordial welcome by the congregation. — The news comes to us of quite cyclone in the neighborhood of Mr. James Bardin's, a few miles north of this city yeserday afternoon. The chimney to Mr. Bardin's residence was blown down and rees and fences demolished. pattle of Bentonville began on the 19th of March. 1865, and continued for several days. It was the last regular engagement of the war, and was desperately contested by both armies. The Federal forces were commanded by Sherman, with Slocumb bearing the brunt of the struggles; but Johnson and his gallant fragment of an army, broken and wounded as they were, cleared the field and scored a modern Marathon or Thermopylæ. The loss on our side was 223 killed and 1,467 wounded. Sherman's loss was, according to Badeau, 191 killed and 1,455 wounded and missing.

- Goldsboro Messenger: The prospects of the success of the school bill are growing brighter and brighter. - Mr. sephus Daniels, of the Raleigh Chronicle, will deliver the address at the closing of the Selma Academy on the 9th of June Subject: Life and character of R. A. Shotwell. - The many friends of Rev. Phomas Dixon, Jr., will learn with regre hat he has about decided to accept the call tendered him by the Second Baptist Church of Raleigh. — Sergeant-at Arms Canaday is about again, having so far recovered from his recent accident as to walk with the use of crutches. - In the Postoffice Department Charles W. Smedes has been promoted from the \$1,000 class of clerks to class one, \$1,200. Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York, stop ped in the city Friday night and was registered at the Gregory House. The Doctor went down to Faison Saturday, where he preached yesterday. He will return to the city this week and will lecture at the Opera House Thursday evening, on "Trifles." - Charlotte Chronicle: At 8

meeting of committees from the various fire companies of the city, held at the Pioneer Hall, last night, Mr. John A. Bixby was elected to serve as chief of the city fire department for the ensuing year. — Mr. R. Y. McAden, President of the McAdenville Air Line road, from Lowell to McAdenville, has applied to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to have his line released from the long and short haul clause, for a term of two months. — Near Polkfor a term of two months. — Near Polkton, on the 16th, Peter Manus, colored, after having cleaned out a well, was being drawn to the surface, when the rope parted and he was precipitated to the bottom of the well. The unfortunate man was supposed. posed to be killed, and no effort was made to get him out until the following day, when the horrible discovery was made that he was still alive. Death ensued in a few minutes after he was taken from the well. A mad-dog excitement prevails in Concord at present, and it was caused by a dog having attacked Mr. Billy Cook, last Saturday. The dog bit Mr. Cook in the face, causing severe lacerations, which were at once cauterized.