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5 "	5.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	35.00
6 "	6.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	18.00	30.00	40.00
7 "	7.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	20.00	35.00	45.00
8 "	8.00	12.00	13.00	16.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	50.00
9 "	9.00	13.00	15.00	18.00	23.00	28.00	45.00	60.00
10 "	10.00	15.00	16.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	70.00
11 "	11.00	16.00	17.00	22.00	28.00	33.00	55.00	80.00
12 "	12.00	17.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	90.00
13 "	13.00	18.00	19.00	26.00	32.00	37.00	65.00	100.00
14 "	14.00	19.00	20.00	28.00	34.00	39.00	70.00	110.00
15 "	15.00	20.00	21.00	30.00	36.00	40.00	75.00	120.00
16 "	16.00	21.00	22.00	32.00	38.00	45.00	80.00	130.00
17 "	17.00	22.00	23.00	34.00	40.00	50.00	85.00	140.00
18 "	18.00	23.00	24.00	36.00	42.00	55.00	90.00	150.00
19 "	19.00	24.00	25.00	38.00	44.00	60.00	95.00	160.00
20 "	20.00	25.00	26.00	40.00	46.00	65.00	100.00	170.00
21 "	21.00	26.00	27.00	42.00	48.00	70.00	105.00	180.00
22 "	22.00	27.00	28.00	44.00	50.00	75.00	110.00	190.00
23 "	23.00	28.00	29.00	46.00	52.00	80.00	115.00	200.00
24 "	24.00	29.00	30.00	48.00	54.00	85.00	120.00	210.00
25 "	25.00	30.00	35.00	50.00	60.00	90.00	125.00	220.00
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TWO DELIVERANCES.

There are so many misrepresentations of facts in political newspapers that one is driven to go over again work that had been thoroughly done. It requires line upon line, and then it is hard work for truth to get ahead of error. In former editorials we showed that there had never been an appropriation made for any State purpose out of the Federal Treasury like that proposed in the Blair bill, the most dangerous and destructive of bills. We have shown more than once just what occurred during Jackson's Administration relative to the distribution of the surplus. Jackson agreed only to a distribution of some unexpected and unnecessary surplus that had come into the Treasury from the sale of public lands which were a part of the national domain and the common inheritance of all. It was to distribute a surplus that had got into the Treasury without it being the intention of the Congress to pile up any such surplus. It was to distribute a surplus that came from lands that did not belong to the individual States as such. Please mark these points.

The Blair bill proposes to levy taxes for ten consecutive years upon the States as such *in order to create a surplus*, and then to distribute this surplus created in this unconstitutional way among the States. It is to first levy an unconstitutional tax and next to apply it in running the common schools in the States under Federal supervision and authority.

The surplus in Jackson's time was some $40,000,000. President Jackson opposed *distributing* this sum among the States. What he finally agreed to was this: *to lend* it to the States *subject to a call*. Three deposits were authorized by the bill, but only two were carried out. The surplus had not come into the Treasury *by taxation*—mark that. It was the result of sales of public lands belonging to all. There was no need for this money. The U. S. Government was not in debt and a surplus was corrupting. England is too wise to allow taxation beyond actual needs each year.

What became of the two deposits made? That able and well informed, sound Democratic journal, the Louisville *Courier Journal*, says this, and it is correct:

"The surplus was an actual surplus, existing after all the debts of the nation had been paid, and it was due principally to speculation in public lands and extraordinary sales. In almost every instance the States squandered this deposit on useless or extravagant improvements. It led to an extraordinary growth of internal improvements, to the creation of large State debts, which were in most instances repudiated, the repudiated debt largely exceeding the amount deposited with the States. No more unfortunate precedent could be quoted in support of the Blair bill than the deposit of the surplus among the States."

The National Democratic Convention of 1884 was clear and direct in opposing all legislation like the Blair bill proposes. That Convention made a declaration the very opposite of what the Republican Convention had made a few weeks before. Let us put them together. The Republicans said:

"We favor the establishment of * * * a wise and judicious system of general education *by adequate appropriation from the National revenues wherever the same is needed.*"

This is plain, and squarely to the point. Republicans favor the taxation of the States by the Federal Government to raise a surplus for distribution whenever needed. Nay, they favor Federal Pedagogy by annual taxation, surplus or no surplus, for they say nothing of surplus. How very different this from the plan of Andrew Jackson. But what said the Democrats in their Convention held in July, 1884? Hear them:

"WE ARE OPPOSED TO ALL PROPOSITIONS WHICH UPON ANY PRETEXT WOULD CONVERT THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT INTO A MACHINE FOR COLLECTING TAXES TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE STATES, OR THE CITIZENS THEREOF."

Is there any doubt here as to the meaning of the Democratic declaration of principles in 1884. The STAR has stood, stands and will continue to stand upon that square, emphatic declaration. He is a very strange sort of *Democrat* who prefers the Republican deliverance to the Democratic deliverance.

Dr. Hare publishes beer experiments in the *Medical News*. He says beer is a wholesome tonic if taken in moderation.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XVIII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887. NO. 34

NOT FAIRLY PUT.

The New York *World* is controlled by a man who probably does not very well understand the genius of American istitutions. His paper is not always Democratic whatever else it may be. He evidently clings to old ideas and favors the introduction into our republican Government of European bureaucracy. This means to revolutionize practically our system and hand over the 115,000 offices to an army of men recruited from both parties who shall have a life-interest. In discussing Senator Vance and his recent letter the *World* is unfair. It asks:

"How, then, would it be 'honest reform' to turn out one set of partisans and put in another—to divert the public service from helping one party and use it to serve the other? Does what is a prostitution and abuse of the services when indulged in by Republicans become elevation and correction when practiced by Democrats?"

There are just as honest, as honorable, as capable, as faithful Democrats as Republicans. Neither Senator Vance nor any sincere believer in running a Democratic Administration with Democratic *agents* believes in turning Republican officials out and putting men in their places who are simply "partisans." This misrepresents the case. Senator Vance believes that the offices of the country should be filled under a Democratic Administration by able, faithful, honest Democrats—men who would render the best service and not "run the political machine" as was the wont under Republican Administration.

Senator Vance does not believe in retaining in office "offensive partisans" of the Republican stripe who for twenty-five years were important instruments in keeping in office the most corrupt and vicious party known to American history, or, indeed, to any history. It was more corrupt than the British Government was under Walpole.

"Honest reform," such as Southern Democrats believed in in 1884, when they voted for Cleveland, is to get rid of every Republican official where it is possible to do so without violating law.

If the *World* undertakes to have a Democratic platform adopted in 1888, that will distinctly favor the continuance and extension of the Civil Service law until it shall embrace every office under the Federal Government and thus make it quite possible for as many or more Republicans to hold office as Democrats, even though a Democratic President should be chosen, it will silence many an important voter. It will thus give excuses to tens of thousands of men who are not specially partisans, to vote as independents, and it will please many of them no doubt to vote for the Republican candidates if they should find as election day approached that the winning chances were with the party that they had hitherto voted against.

Southern Democrats may stand the present law in order to elect their man in 1888; but if its wonderful blessings, (in disguise, for they are not patent,) are to be extended and perpetuated indefinitely until we have an aristocracy of Federal officials who have a life tenure, then there will be great indifference on the part of many, we must believe, and thousands will find it convenient to remain at home on election day.

Our colored neighbor, the *Cape Fear Advocate*, is plain spoken and direct. It evidently believes that "ignorance" is not "bliss." Here is the way it gives its opinion on an important subject. It says:

"There is nothing that does more to injure the negro race than the ignorant jackass preachers who prey upon the pockets of the colored people. On Sunday these Bible-smashers can be seen after their pulpit harangue is over, sitting around some of their members' houses, with another man's wife, waiting for the last old hen to be put on the table that they may stuff their hypocritical hides. They, as a rule, are always wanting to build a church, and therefore can be found with a little book collecting money for that purpose, and when it has been built it would not make a good-sized coal-house. Generally these pulpit gymnasts know as much about preaching as a Tennessee mule knows about probation after death."

All of our readers will be apt to read what Senator Vance has to say. He is a true man, a true Southerner, a true patriot, a true North Carolinian. He has never deceived, disappointed, misled, nor sacrificed the people of his native State or of the South. He is entitled to fair treatment at the hands of every man who calls himself a North Carolina Democrat.

In our tribute to the late Peter M. Hale, we gave what others said was his age, 59—saying, particularly, that we thought he was 58. It turns out that our recollection of forty years was right. Since Chapel Hill days we have had an impression that he was one year or more our junior, and so he was. He was born 10th Nov. 1829. The Fayetteville *Observer* says:

"His mother was Sarah Walker, daughter of Col. Carlton Walker, and after her grand-father, old beloved Peter Mallett, he was named."

The number of converts reported at Danville, Va., in four months is 1,203. Of these 317 lived outside of the town.

At the commencement of Roanoke College, Va., North Carolina was represented by the following graduates:

"Eugene A. Smith, Conover, Subject—The Golden Mean; Chrisenberry A. Brown, Salisbury. Subject—A Minority of One; Jacob I. Goodman, Mooresville. Subject—Prohibitory Legislation; Philip E. Wright, Enochville. Subject—The Hidden Forces of Nature. The Literary Societies' Medal in Oratory, contested for on Monday night, was presented to Edgar L. Greever, of Burk's Garden, Va., by Col. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, N. C."

Among those receiving first distinction (grade 95 or more) was Robert W. Kine, Liberty, N. C.

The Wilmington STAR has a big job on its hands in its attempts to bolster up Senator Vance in his opposition to the renomination of the President. The current is the other way.—*Statesville Advocate.*

A religious paper should be careful in its statements. In the above it misrepresents the attitude of the STAR, which we can easily show from recent editorials through the last several months. Methodist papers are fond of striking at this paper. We do not mind the strikes if they "are not below the belt."

The annual gathering of the teachers of the State at Morehead is a pleasant and noteworthy event. They are a fine body of intelligent, earnest, capable workers and they are doing great things for North Carolina. We hope their meeting will be useful and agreeable to all concerned.

Mayor Hewitt is looking after the health of New York. The *Star* of that city says:

"Mayor Hewitt is wise in advocating a liberal appropriation to the Board of Health for summer use. There could be no economy so foolish as that of curtailing expenditures necessary to fight the sources of diseases incidental to warm weather."

Crop reports from North Carolina and the other Southern States are very encouraging. Tobacco is the sole exception, we think, in the good outlook. The crops in the Northwest are said to be excellent.

Mr. George W. Childs, the great Philadelphia benefactor, is always doing good or giving money. His latest benefaction is to place stone slabs over the neglected graves at West Point.

The *Financial Chronicle* puts the cotton crop at 2.49 per cent. more than last year. The Agricultural Department puts it at 1 per cent.

A Desperate Negro.

A sensation was caused on Second street, near Market, yesterday afternoon, by an infuriated negro man who attempted to shoot several persons with a pistol. The man, Sam King, a stout, well built black fellow, employed as a railroad fireman, had been arrested for an assault with a deadly weapon on his wife, committed several weeks ago. The arrest was made on the complaint of his brother-in-law, John Johnson. An investigation of the case washed before Justice Price, colored, and at its conclusion the magistrate required King to furnish bond in the sum of fifty dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. The justice was seated at his desk making out a commitment, when King suddenly drew a revolver, and with some expression to the effect that he had been unfairly treated, presented the weapon at a colored constable, R. F. Holmes, and pulled the trigger. The pistol failed to fire, and Holmes jumped behind a partition, at the same time calling to the magistrate to look out! King then attempted to shoot Justice Price but the pistol again failed to go off, when the magistrate with great presence of mind and remarkable agility, slid from his chair to the floor and took refuge under the desk at which he had been sitting. The prisoner, King, then turned his attention to his brother-in-law, Johnson, who was standing at the door, and snapped the pistol at him. Johnson ran into the auction room at the corner of Second and Market and seized a gun with which he turned to defend himself. King pursued Johnson and fired his pistol at him but missed, when Johnson struck at him with the gun, and at the same time Justice Price and Constable Holmes closed upon the man and threw him to the ground. A desperate struggle then took place. King held to his pistol and endeavored to use it, but it was wrenched from his grasp, Policemen Piver and Hall and ex-policeman Wm. Smith lent their assistance to secure King when the latter seized Mr. Smith's hand with his teeth and before he could be choked off bit one of his fingers almost through. King was finally secured and taken to the county jail. He was roughly handled by his captors and a physician was summoned to attend his hurts. It was said that one arm was badly sprained and a hip dislocated.

The Louisiana Rice Crop.

The reports received by rice men from New Orleans a few days ago of damage to the rice crop by the recent storms which submerged a considerable district in lower Louisiana with salt water seem to have been greatly exaggerated. The planters in the district referred to have flumes connecting with the Mississippi river and they can throw fresh water over their fields, thus destroying the effects of the salt water. The reports from the upper Louisiana districts, however, are not encouraging. A merchant in New Orleans, long connected with the rice trade, writes to his correspondents in Savannah that he has recently inspected the crops for one hundred miles on both sides of the Mississippi and he estimates that the growing crop will be 25 per cent. less than that of last year.

Cotton Movement.

The cotton movement at this port the past week shows receipts of 102 bales, an increase of 72 bales as compared with receipts the corresponding week last year.

The receipts for the crop year up to June 18th, 1887, are 133,634 bales, against 101,372 up to June 19th, 1886; an increase of 32,262 bales.

The exports the past week were 105 bales—all domestic.

The stock at this date is 1,601 bales.

The Orton to be Enlarged.

It was stated some time ago that Col. K. M. Murchison, of New York, the owner of the Orton property, designed enlarging and improving the hotel. The matter was delayed, but has now assumed a definite shape, and it is said that the work will be commenced soon, and completed before the next season for Northern travel opens. The building will be extended northerly to Mrs. Lumsden's property. The present Orton House will constitute the southern wing, with the main building, four stories high, extending as far north as the Walker property, to which will be added another wing of the same dimensions as the present house, although it is possible the latter wing may not be built immediately. There will be a basement under the entire building, in which there will be the lunch room, lavatory, trunk room, porter's room, laundry, barber shop, billiard room, bar, servant's dining room, closets, store room and engine and boiler rooms. The first floor will contain the office, private office, reading room, dining room, reception room, a large rotunda, spacious halls, officers' dining room, kitchen, carving room, etc. The second, third and fourth floors will be conveniently arranged for the accommodation of guests and supplied with passenger and freight elevators.

Another Abandonment Case.

Another case of heartless abandonment of an infant by its mother was yesterday brought to the attention of Mr. W. W. Shaw, the warden for the poor of this county. The little castaway, a black female infant about three weeks old, was left on the piazza of the house of Reuben Carter, a colored man living on Brunswick between Second and Third streets, Thursday night. Carter's wife, Catharine, reported the case to Mr. Shaw at the court house. She said that she would keep the child rather than see it sent to the poor house, although she and her husband had three children of their own to provide for, and thereupon the infant was bound out to her under the name of Catherine Carter. Shortly after the woman left the court house with her new charge, applications were made for the child by two other colored women, both of whom stated that they were married and childless and were anxious to adopt the foundling.

If there is anything more remarkable than the heartlessness which some colored people exhibit in abandoning their offspring, it is the readiness shown by others of the race to adopt these little waifs for their own. Mr. Shaw says that he could easily dispose of a dozen or more if they were brought to him.

Grant Best's Sentence Commuted.

Sheriff Manning received from Gov. Scales yesterday official notification that the sentence of Grant Best has been commuted to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary for a term of fifteen years.

Grant Best is the colored boy who shot and killed three other boys and who was convicted of murder at the last term of the Criminal Court for this county and sentenced to be hanged on the 14th day of July next. His counsel, Mr. J. T. Elliott and Mr. J. C. Davis, got up a petition for Executive clemency which was signed by the judge who passed sentence upon him and the jury who convicted Best, as well as by a large number of other citizens. The petition asked that the death penalty be commuted to imprisonment for ten years or less. Col. B. R. Moore, the State Solicitor, did not sign this petition, firmly believing that in law Best was guilty of murder, but he recommended that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life, inasmuch as it was his opinion that Best, owing to the ignorance incident to his age and race was not fully aware of the destructive force of powder and shot discharged from a gun.

Best is about seventeen years of age. He was as happy as a "clam at high tide" yesterday when informed that his sentence had been commuted.

A Vessel on Fire.

Capt. Norbury, of the schooner *John A Griffin*, which arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia, reports that on Wednesday last at 3 p. m he discovered a vessel on fire, off Cape Hatteras, about fourteen miles from shore in fifteen fathoms water; Hatteras bearing northwest by west. The *Griffin* passed close by the burning vessel, which Capt. Norbury made out to be an American schooner, painted black, of about 300 tons. There were no signs of life on board of her. She had a deck-load of lumber and appeared to be water logged. The fire was aft, the top of the cabin having been burned off. Two masts were standing, and the peak of the foresail and jib were set; the staysail and mainsail were gone. No signals were displayed and her name could not be made out. The vessel was heading in, with the wind northeast and a heavy sea running. If she kept on her course she probably grounded on Hatteras shoals.

Fatal Accident on the River.

Information was brought to the city yesterday by the steamer *Hurt*, that a Mr. Brennon, a passenger on the steamer *Cape Fear*, which left here Thursday afternoon for Fayetteville, fell from the lower deck of the steamer into the river and was drowned. The accident happened when the *Cape Fear* was about eighteen miles from Wilmington, where the water is very deep. Brennon was a Canadian, in the employ of Mr. A. Y. Wilson, at Dawson's Landing. It is supposed that he was struck by the wheel of the steamer, as his hat found floating on the water, had a large hole torn in it. The body of the drowned man was not recovered.

In Distress.

The schooner *Edith R. Seward*, which cleared from this port on the 13th instant, with a cargo of lumber for Philadelphia, returned yesterday leaking. The *Seward* encountered a heavy gale on the 14th inst., and sprunk aleak when about twenty mile eastward of Frying-pan lightship. Capt. Travers, finding it impossible to keep the vessel free or find and stop the leak, put back, arriving at Southport yesterday morning with all hands completely exhausted with working at the pumps. The *Seward* came up the river yesterday afternoon. She will discharge cargo and be hauled out for repairs.

— Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the German barque *T. C. Berg* yesterday for Bowling, Scotland, with 1,000 casks spirits turpentine and 3,004 barrels of rosin, valued at $20,000.

THE OLD VENOM.

Protest from Iowa Against Return of Captured Battle Flags to the South—Gov. Foraker of Ohio Takes a Hand.

DES MOINES, June 16.—Gen. Tuttle, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Iowa, yesterday asked Gov. Larrabee to protest to President Cleveland against the rebel flags captured by Iowa troops being surrendered to the South, and to take legal steps to enjoin any such surrender, if it is contemplated. Gov. Larrabee has telegraphed the President an emphatic protest, and will take legal steps, if necessary, to make the protest effective. The following was sent last night by Gov. Larrabee:

To the President of the United States, Washington:—I send herewith a request made upon me, as Governor of Iowa, by the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this State, against the proposed return to the South of the war flags captured by Union troops during the rebellion. I add to this request and protest of the surviving Union soldiers in Iowa, the respectful but equally urgent protest of the people of the State, and shall deem it my duty to use all proper endeavor to prevent any such return of battle flags captured by Iowa troops. WILLIAM LARRABEE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—At the request of Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, that counsel should be retained to institute legal proceedings to enjoin the return of Confederate flags to the Governors of Southern States, Gen H. V. Boynton to-day selected Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, and George S. Boutwell, of Mass., to take charge of the case. These gentlemen expected to have an application for a mandamus filed in the Supreme Court of the District at 1 o'clock this afternoon, but were delayed by the non-receipt of a necessary telegram from Ohio. The papers were based upon the claim that the Secretary of War was about to dispose of public property without authority of law. The letter of the President made further action by the attorneys unnecessary.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

How the Bostonians Received the Confederate Veterans of Richmond, Va.—A Perfect Ovation Accorded Them.

BOSTON, June 16.—Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, Va., arrived in Boston this morning at 9 o'clock. They are the guests of Post 15, G. A. R. They were met at Fall River this morning by a delegation from Post 15, and upon their arrival in Boston a procession was formed, consisting of First Regiment Infantry, National Lanciers, Post 2 G. A. R., and Post 15 G. A. R. The boys in gray received an ovation through the entire line of march, the enthusiasm of their greeting being extremely marked. Crowds lined the sidewalks along the entire walk and through the squares. The number of people was so great as to interfere with the march all along the line. The visitors were received with cheers and hand-clapping, and no visiting organization has been accorded such a reception since the Bunker Hill Centennial, when the Norfolk regiment was so royally entertained.

The procession as it passed through School street was reviewed by Mayor O'Brien, at the City Hall, and then passed through Beacon street before the State House, where it was reviewed by Governor Ames and the members of his staff. The column then marched to the Tremont House, where it was dismissed. Another procession will be formed this afternoon, when the guests will be taken on an excursion in Boston harbor.

BATTLE FLAGS.

The Letter of Adjutant General Drum that Caused Such a Hubbub in the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following is a copy of the letter of Adjutant General Drum to Secretary of War Endicott, with the endorsement of the latter upon the subject of battle flags stored in the War Department, which was the cause of unfavorable comment upon the President during the last few days:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1887.

Hon. William C. Endicott, Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to state that there are now in this office (stored in one of the attic rooms of the building) a number of Union flags captured in action, but recovered on the fall of the Confederacy and forwarded to the War Department for safe keeping, together with a number of Confederate flags, which the fortunes of war placed in our hands during the late civil war.

While, in the past, favorable action has always been taken on applications, properly supported, for the return of Union flags to organizations representing survivors of the military regiments in the service of the Government, I beg to submit that it would be a graceful act to anticipate future requests of this nature, and venture to suggest the propriety of returning all the flags (Union and Confederate) to the authorities of the respective States, in which the regiments which bore these colors were organized, for such final disposition as they may determine.

While, in all of the civilized nations of the Old World, trophies taken in wars against foreign enemies, have been carefully preserved and exhibited as proud mementoes of the nation's military glories, wise and obvious reasons have always excepted from the rule, evidences of past internecine troubles which, by appeals to the arbitration of the sword, have disturbed the peaceful march of a people to its destiny.

Over twenty years have elapsed since the termination of the late civil war. Many of the prominent leaders, civil and military, of the late Confederate States are now honored representatives of the people in the National councils, or in other eminent positions lend the aid of their talents to the wise administration of the affairs of the whole country, and the people of the several States composing the Union are now united and treading the broader road to a glorious future.

Impressed with these facts, I have the honor to submit the suggestion made in this letter for the careful consideration it will receive at your hands.

Very truly yours,
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

The endorsement of the Secretary of War upon this letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1887.

The within recommendation is approved by the President, and the Adjutant General will prepare letters to Governors of those States whose troops carried the colors and flags now in this Department, and offer to return them as herein proposed, the history of each flag and the circumstances of its capture or recapture to be given.

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

THE PANIC OVER.

No New Developments in Affairs of the Bursted Wheat Clique.

CHICAGO, June 17.—There were no new or sensational developments in the affairs of the bursted wheat clique to-day, and none are expected. Kershaw has got no more funds and will not get any more. The whole affair has now become so entangled between the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati and the American Exchange National Bank here that there are now so many legal complications that whatever funds should come here would undoubtedly be swallowed up without doing anybody in the trade much good. The affairs of C. J. Kershaw & Co. are so desperate that Eggleston, special partner, whose liability as general partner is claimed, is putting his property out of his hands. Cash wheat will not come on the market, so that the panic is over.

— "Mr. Walker," said the clerk, "the twelve-cent prints at the remnant counter are going fast and are about sold out." "All right, I'll attend to it, Mr. Anawan, cut a lot more of those seven-cent prints into remnants and send them over to the bargain counter."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WASHINGTON.

The President Revokes the Order Directing Captured Flags to be Returned.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following letter was sent to the Secretary of War by the President to-day, in regard to the disposition of flags captured by the Union forces during the late war:

"I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me, the action of your Department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the States offering to return, if desired, to loyal States, Union flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterwards recovered by the Government troops; and to the Confederate States, the flags captured by the Union forces. All of which, for many years, have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the War Department. I am of opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by the existing law, nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory those flags, and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress.

"Yours truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

TEXAS.

A Daring Train Robbery on the Southern Pacific Railway—Passengers, Mail and Express Plundered.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HOUSTON, June 18.—The most daring train robbery that ever occurred in Texas was perpetrated at 1.30 o'clock this morning a short distance this side of Schulenburg, on the Southern Pacific Railway. As the train drew up at the station two men with drawn revolvers mounted the engine, covered the engineer with their weapons, and commanded and compelled him to pull the train out to the open prairie, a few hundred yards to the east, where a fire was burning, around which stood eight or ten men armed with Winchester rifles. The two robbers on the engine stood guard over the man at the throttle while the others went through the mail, express and passenger cars. Nearly all the passengers were asleep and did not know what was going on until they were aroused by the robbers. The first man tackled by the thieves was W. Newberger, of New York, whom they struck on the head with a revolver. They secured from him $75 in cash and several diamonds and a gold watch valued at about $150. L. E. Neymeyer, of Cincinnati, was relieved of $35. R. L. Armistead, of New York, gave up $20; he had a large amount of money with him but it was hidden in the sleeping car. A gentleman from Mexico, whose name could not be learned, lost $400. All of the passengers lost what valuables they had and it is difficult to form an estimate of the amount of money and jewelry secured. It is reckoned, however, at about $5,000.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express car was also gone through, but the amount of money taken from it cannot be ascertained. No mail route agent was on the train, but the through mail pouches in the express car were all cut open and their contents appropriated.

The total amount secured by the robbers is put down at $8,000 or $10,000; but when careful revision of the matter is made the figures may be changed. There is no doubt that considerable booty was secured and the gang made off with it successfully.

The whole country is aroused and in arms. Several parties have gone in search of the robbers.

CHICAGO.

A Notice from Kershaw & Co.—Wheat a Trifle More Buoyant—More Failures.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, June 18, 11 A. M.—C. J. Kershaw & Co. this morning gave the following notice:

"Litigation of various kinds has interfered with securing as favorable a settlement of our affairs as seemed practicable. Negotiations are still pending with a possibility of success, but if not consummated to-day, a meeting of our creditors is requested at 8.30 o'clock Monday to receive a statement of our affairs as close as can be obtained up to that time, and for them to take such action as they see fit.

[Signed] "C. J. KERSHAW & Co."

This notice created no comment whatever. It had no effect either of any kind on the market. Wheat was a trifle more buoyant than was expected.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The firm of R. H. Labagh & Co., Board of Trade commission merchants, failed this morning. The firm is quite a large one and the amount of the failure is probably between $25,000 and $50,000. The smash is the direct result of the break of the wheat corner. Wm T. Baker, in behalf of the Board of Trade firm of W. T. Baker & Co., secured an attachment writ against Chas. J. Kershaw, Hamilton D'War, C. E. Moseley and C. B. Egleston, composing the firm of C. J. Kershaw & Co., in the Superior Court to-day, for $25,106, on account of money paid defendants during the recent wheat panic.

The erection of a grain elevator, capacity four hundred thousand bushels, was begun June 1st, was completed on June 16th and yesterday it received in one of its bins ten thousand bushels of grain. It stands beside the St. Paul Railroad tracks, and is a result of the pressure for storage since the wheat clique began operations.

The officers of the American Exchange National Bank say that the statement is not true that they sequestered any part of the deposits to Kershaw's credit, and that his checks were paid to the full amount of deposits. The bank was fully protected as to all its previous accounts with Kershaw.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Grand Reception Accorded Visiting Confederate Veterans at Lynn.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

LYNN, June 18.—Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, Va., with ladies and accompanied by John A. Andrews Post 15, G. A. R., of Boston, arrived here at 9.30 a. m. and were met at the depot by Post 55, G. A. R., and Company I, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers of this city. On arriving at the City Hall Mayor Hart extended a cordial welcome to the visitors. The mayor and members of the city government, in carriages, joined in the parade and the line of march was taken up, headed by Col. A. G. Shepherd, of the Governor's staff. The Manufacturers Association of this city, and citizens generally, had made extensive preparations for their reception and the City Hall and many other buildings were very extensively decorated. During the march through some of the principal streets the Southerners were loudly applauded. After inspecting Post 5's new building, which is the finest Grand Army of the Republic building in the country, the march was taken up to the Common, where a banquet was served. City Solicitor John W. Berry acted as the toast master. Speeches were made by Henry Cabot Lodge and others, including members of visiting posts. The visitors left for Nahant in carriages at 3.30 and will go from there by steamer to Boston.

VIRGINIA.

Shocking Murder Without Provocation.

LYNCHBURG, June 18.—A special to the *Advance* from Roanoke, says: A shocking murder was committed two miles from this city this morning. George Winner met Charles Shelly on the public road and shot him through the head without provocation. Both men are white.

— What is the sense in trying to wear United States feet in French-toed boots? And yet some Yankee people give their toe joints only about the hundredth part of the liberty they give their mouths.—*Springfield Union.*

FOREIGN.

The Jubilee Yacht Race—Cotton Culture in Turkistan.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 16.—The relative positions of the yachts in the Jubilee race are still uncertain, as the haze there prevents them from being seen. Mr. Popham writes to the papers protesting against the gross negligence of which the captain of the steam yacht Pandora was guilty, in running into the American yacht Dauntless. He says the collision took place at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the Dauntless had her mizen-gaff carried away and sails split, and only escaped being cut into amidships by the Pandora through the smartness of the Dauntless skipper.

LONDON, June 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* learns that a large tract of country near Mervin, Turkestan, has been purchased by a Russian company for a cotton plantation and the investment is already proving satisfactory. He says that the Russian Government will not allow foreign competition, an American company having been refused permission to engage in a similar enterprise. He also learns that Russian petroleum is being supplied in large quantities to Persia.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Complaint of the Western & Atlantic R. R. Co. Against the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has received from the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, of Georgia, complaint against the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company, charging it with violating the Inter-State Commerce law in failing to afford the first named road "reasonable advantages and equal facilities for interchange of traffic." The complaint specifies that the "East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company interchanges traffic with the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, at Atlanta, on all business coming from Virginia and the Carolinas on the usual terms, and consigned to stations on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad in Georgia and Tennessee, and a like interchange takes place on business going from stations on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad in Tennessee and Georgia, consigned to stations in the Carolinas or Virginia; each road advancing charges and protecting rates. But the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company refuses to make a like interchange on the usual terms with complainant's road on business coming from the Carolinas and Virginia over the Richmond & Danville road to Atlanta and shipped thence over complainant's road to Dalton and tendered to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Company for shipment to destination upon its line and to points beyond its line, business originating at Atlanta, and it refuses in such case either to protect the usual rate or advance charges in the usual manner." Other specifications are made, from which it appears that the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Company interchanges traffic upon usual terms with the Central Railroad & Banking Company, Atlanta & West Point Railroad Company, Savannah, Florida & Western Railway Company, Louisville & Nashville Company, and several other railroad companies; refusing to interchange business on the usual terms, only with complainant's road, thereby greatly damaging its business. The complainant asks for such an order in the premises as "will correct the abuses referred to."

THE WORLD'S BALLOON

Compelled to Land Near Centralia, Ills.—The Gas Giving Out Assigned as the Cause.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Signal Office has received a telegram from Professor Hazen, stating that the *World* balloon had landed at Centralia, Ills., at 8 17 last night.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—A telegram to the *Post Dispatch* from the *World's* balloon correspondent, Duffy, says that they were compelled to land at Hoffman, Clinton county, Ills., near Centralia, at 8.15 o'clock last night. Moore, the aeronaut, received a very painful injury before starting, yesterday, and messages from Centralia state that this and the giving out of the gas was the cause assigned for the descent. None other of the occupants of the car were hurt, and the balloon was securely anchored without a tear.

OXFORD, N. C.

A Negro Hanged for Burglary on the Same Spot Where his Father was Executed Several Years Ago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18.—Albert Taborn, colored, was hanged at Oxford today. Last March Taborn forced entrance into the house of Dr. Patrick Booth, of Granville county, during the absence of the doctor and attempted to outrage Mrs. Booth. His attempt was not successful. He was arrested and tried for burglary and sentenced to be hanged June 18th. The execution took place to-day and was public. Threats had been made by negroes to the effect that Taborn should not be hanged, and some disturbance was feared. The Granville Grays were ordered out by the Governor to suppress any possible uprising among the negroes. The place of execution was two miles from the jail.

The Grays formed a hollow square around the cart which carried the prisoner and coffin to the gallows. Over five thousand people were in the procession. Taborn protested his innocence to the last. At three minutes after 12 o'clock the trap was sprung and the criminal was dead in fifteen minutes. Taborn's father was hung on the same spot several years ago and the Granville Grays were called out to prevent a disturbance. A brother of Taborn is now in Oxford jail, charged with burning the town last March.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Threatening Organization of Negro Farm Hands.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

AUGUSTA, GA., June