The Weekly Star.

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

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - OCTOBER 21, 1887.

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POSTAL AND OTHER SAVINGS BANKS.

The benefits accruing from savings banks are well understood by intelligent observers and readers. They certainly tend to increase the disposition to save. Nearly every man spends too much and thousands spend far more than they are really able to spend. That is to say, they get in debt. Savings banks extend daily an invitation to save money. There are now three or four such banks in North Carolina and they are giving much satisfaction. We are not certain that it is Constitutional for Congress to create the often advocated Postal Savings Banks. They would do a great deal of good no doubt, for they would be introduced in hundreds of communities where the private savings banks are slow to come. The people need encouragement to save. The savings institutions serve this good purpose. In Massachusetts there are probably quite two hundred million dollars in these banks. They exist all through New England.

Banks that will encourage deposits and pay 3 or 4 per cent. interest will aid the people very much. The success of such banks depends upon the honesty, capacity and fidelity of the officers. If it is strictly constitutional for the Congress to create such institutions we would be glad to see them introduced generally. Anything that will promote habits of industry and economy ought to be favored within the Constitution. In England postal savings banks have been in successful operation for many years. The people like them. Wilmington ought certainly to have a savings bank of some kind. It ought to be such as to command the full confidence of the public.

That in many of the States there are still existing many cruel, mean, absurd laws is certain. Call them Blue or Black, and by any other name they will be as offensive as indefensible. That in an enlightened and progressive age such laws should be retained shows how slow men are to learn and how reluctant they are to yield up the bad because it is old. Sunday blue laws exist in a great many cities. Many of the laws in existence are never enforced. It would provoke a tempest if they were enforced. The Philadelphia *Record* calls attention to the following. It says:

"In every commonwealth and in nearly every community there exist laws which by common consent are never enforced because nobody is interested in securing their observance, or because the penalties they inflict are either barbarous or disproportionate to the offense, and hence unconstitutional. In a part of the District of Columbia the penalty for blasphemy is a fine and boring a hole in the tongue with a red-hot iron, while in many of the older States impracticable statutes of almost equal absurdity are in existence."

The people are surely very long suffering and it is strange that the two Pennsylvanian High Tariff advocates—the Protection pair that pull together so nicely—Kelley and Randall, do not see it. It is known that most of the iron and steel made in this country are in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In one year the *people* of the United States paid $169,000,000 for these two articles, the most of which, as we said, is produced in the two States. The Government received in tax $27,000,000. The manufacturers got $8 a ton in the way of help or bounty. In one year for iron, glass and wool $268,000,000 were paid by the people of this country. It is estimated that the people pay the American manufacturers $600,000,000 annually in the way of bounty. The Tariff oppresses the people and enriches the monopolists. That is the way of it.

Railroads are always seeking the short line to a given point. The old roads have all been manœuvring to get short lines and pay hundreds of thousands to secure them. Wilmington is the natural objective point of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. We have no doubt that those controlling understand it and will consult their own interests. Wilmington must have direct communication with North Western Carolina and beyond and by the short line.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the address of Col. L. L. Polk, editor of the Raleigh *Progressive Farmer*, delivered at Atlanta in August last, before the Inter-State Convention of Farmers. It is printed at Atlanta. The STAR copied at the time from the newspaper report of the address. It is a good address, aimed at the "one crop or all cotton system." Such an address was needed.

Polk, Buchanan and Cleveland visited North Carolina while President. North Carolina had three sons who became President—Jackson, Polk and Johnson.

IN VINCULIS.

The dodge of the Supreme Court in dealing with Virginia is not worthy of the highest judicial tribunal in the land. The eleventh amendment to the Constitution reads:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

This looks clear enough to even an unprofessional eye. What was the purpose in view in adopting that amendment? The answer is plain. It was to prevent the doing of the very thing the Supreme Court has undertaken to authorize—to sue a State. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"The court merely shunted the issue before them from the State to the person of a State official, a trick upon law and logic, which, while plainly admitting that the Federal Court could not pursue a State for remedies at law, yet claiming that it was quite competent to impose penalties and fines upon State officials personally, for the capital offense of executing the State law. The State necessarily acts, and can act only, through the persons of her officials, and to pursue these officials with legal process on the sole ground of an honest discharge of their duties under the State, is obviously as complete an overthrow of State autonomy as if the State Treasurer or the Governor were prosecuted in behalf of private claims."

It is not expected that Republican papers will see any wrong attempted by Jeffries Bond. With the ordinary regulation Republican sheet, the Republicans can do no wrong in dealing severely with a Southern State. But it is certain that before the supremacy of Republicanism in the affairs of the Union, there were no two opinions as to the meaning of that eleventh amendment. It was adopted, and it was universally so understood, to forever prevent a State from being sued or brought under the operations of the courts of the United States except in an action as between States. The Republicans are always making Constitutional discoveries in order to justify unwarranted assumptions, to increase the powers of the Federal Government, and to violate the rights of the States. One of their latter-day discoveries is this doctrine of the Republican Federal Court, that to sue a State officer is not to sue the State. This is a palpable trick, an evasion, a dodge, and a very unworthy one. Law is based on common sense. A common-sense view of that amendment will inevitably result in opposing the Bond business and the supposed authority of the Supreme Court.

DEATH-TRAPS.

The killing of twenty workmen in New York by the falling wall of a building in course of erection is another warning to folly, and another call upon the authorities in cities not to allow the construction of "shoddy" buildings. Many such fatal accidents have occurred and many more will occur so long as the city authorities permit these dangerous walls to go up. We would not be surprised if there were not buildings in Wilmington that have been built within a few years that are death-traps. The idea of erecting buildings to stand through the centuries does not occur to any one now-a-days, we may well suppose, when the material used and the unstable appearance of the buildings are considered.

Such buildings as the Carolina Central office, the new W. & W. office, the Dickinson residence, and the solid structure now being dismantled at the corner of Chesnut and Front streets, are indeed excellent specimens of masonry and would stand for hundreds of years if no earthquake came to topple them in ruins.

We hope the fellow who was constructing the crumbling building in New York will find his way into the the State prison. No man should be allowed to erect an unsafe building.

City authorities should look after hote lescapes and theatres. They should demand every possible protection for guests and visitors. Neglect at this point is without excuse. The railroads will have soon or late to give up stoves. Every now and then, as was the case a week or so since, people are burned to death by these enemies of the human race. Humanity and sympathy alike demand all possible care and safety in public buildings and public conveyances, and in the homes of the people. Who could worship God with a constant feeling of insecurity as to the building in which service was conducting?

Among the excellent papers read at the Saratoga Social Science Convention, was one on "Profit Sharing." It was a "Manufacturer's opinions concerning this Device." It is by Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, and a thoughtful, pains-taking writer. His discussion of "Profit Sharing" is exceedingly terse, compact and clear. We have not space for all, and it is impossible to condense the argument. The following will show the drift of the discussion, that has assumed large importance in the North. He says:

"Profit-sharing proposes to pay the laborer by giving him—1, a stipulated fixed sum as wages; 2, a proportion of the profits of the business in which his employer is engaged, in addition to his fixed wages. The advantages of this system are supposed to be—1, that the laborer will be better paid; 2, that being interested in the success of the business, he will therefore be a better workman; 3, therefore his employer can afford to pay him better wages; 4, that it cultivates friendly relations between the employer and the employed; 5, that it increases industry and stimulates self-respect. The whole scheme is based on the assumption that the workingman is now underpaid. We therefore admit this for our present purpose and limit our inquiry to the question, whether this is the best way, or, at any rate, a fairly good way, to raise the standard of wages. Will it improve the quality of the workman as such? On the face of it this seems plausible."

MR. CARLISLE AND THE REVENUE.

Mr. Carlisle is in great disfavor with some of the advocates of free drinks and free smokes in North Carolina and Virginia. He is not half so popular with them as the noted Pennsylvanian Protectionist and kicker, Mr. Samuel J. Randall. The newspapers demanding "free chaws" and free apple-jack have issued an ukase that Carlisle is to be slaughtered by the North Carolina Representatives and those that think with them. The ablest, truest, wisest of Democrats is not good enough for this class. Randall or some other advocate of the total wiping out of the needed, just, common sense tax on whiskey and beer, on wine and cigars, &c., and thereby forcing the Government to raise all revenue through a Tariff, is much nearer this school than the level headed, wise, true, able, broad gauged Kentucky statesman.

Well, this *is* a free country and all men have a right to their preferences. As for the STAR it would not give one John G. Carlisle for a battalion of Samuel J. Randall's. The STAR may be foolish and blundering in this, but it is Democratic. It stands by the great majority of Democrats in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. *It is in harmony with the Democracy of the Union.*

The crying question of the day is, *down* with high taxation and a sharp reduction of the surplus. Politicians who think that the people are not in earnest in this matter are blind and cannot see. The mutterings of an approaching storm may be easily heard by all who have ears to hear. While the Republican politicians—(there are no statesmen)—and the Republican organs are trying to devise all sorts of plundering schemes by which to get rid of the surplus, the people are watching them and will have none of it. Mr. Carlisle, in his calm, sane, conclusive paper in *The Forum*, upon which we have already drawn at some length in two editorials, says:

"Already vast schemes of spoliation are being devised and advocated, partly for the averred purpose of preventing a reduction of taxation and partly upon the ground that it is the duty of the Government, as the paternal guardian of the people, to dispense bounties and charities to certain classes of its citizens and certain kinds of industrial and commercial enterprises. Some propose to purchase and operate all the railroads, telegraphs, steam vessels, and other means of transportation and communication, at an expense of thousands of millions; some want the general Government to pay a part of the whole of the cost of reduction in the several States; some want to grant bounties and subsidies to sugar growers and owners of steamship lines, as if they were engaged in more meritorious occupations than the people who produce corn and wheat, or who are employed in other industrial pursuits; some want to increase the pensions already allowed, and grant additional ones, to the deserving and undeserving alike; some want the Government to loan money to the people to start in business. * * These are only a few samples of the selfish and extravagant projects *which an overflowing treasury has developed*, but they are enough to show the danger of longer delay in the consideration of this subject."

A surplus has always been a source of danger and corruption. English statesmen will not allow a surplus. The taxes of the Government are always levied with reference to expenditures, and a surplus is studiously guarded against. The Presidents before the war were always mindful of this evil, and were ever warning against high taxes and excessive revenue. A dollar taken from any man in taxes not imperatively needed by the exigencies of government is barefaced robbery.

There is a surplus. It is variously estimated. Some say it will not really exceed $50,000,000. But that is a great sum. The total receipts of the U. S. Government in 1840, were but $19,480,749.61. Ten years afterwards—in 1850—they had grown enormously and had reached $43,592,888.88. Ten years later, under a Democratic Administration, in 1860, the expenditures were $60,050,754.71. There are others who contend that the surplus will reach $100,000,000 or more.

What shall be done? There *is* a surplus. Of that all are agreed. It is a very large and a growing surplus. Of that, too, all are agreed. Shall it be got rid of by the violent, wild, reckless plans of the Republicans, or by the judicious, sensible, statesmanlike way proposed by able Democrats? Mr. Carlisle says that the revenues may be reduced and still taxation shall remain high and untouched. This is the Republican plan. It is also possible, says the Kentuckian, "to reduce taxation to a certain extent without reducing the revenue." To illustrate. A *prohibitory* tariff would shut out foreign goods and foreign competition. This would make taxes very high at home and reduce the revenues at the same time. No foreign goods could come in and no duty could be paid at the custom houses. Monopolists would flourish, getting their own prices for their goods as there would be no foreign competition. But there would be a vast diminution of revenue. This is to some extent the character of the preent War Tariff. It is partly prohibitory.

Per contra, if the present Tariff were reconstructed, justly and scientifically, and the prohibitory features, as on blankets for instance, were abolished, and "should be reduced to that precise rate which would enable the importer to pay them, and still compete on equal terms with the domestic (home) producer, taxation would be diminished, but the amount of revenue would be increased."

This is the Carlisle view. He says the "Democratic solution" of the difficulties is "to reduce *both* revenue and taxation." That is the real issue. Shall it be done? Shall the people be relieved of the burdens needlessly placed upon them by a huge, oppressive War Tariff, continued for the benefit of a few rich monopolists, or shall the burdens be lifted from the people? The people will be heard from.

An attempt is making to foster and widen the Protection system in the South—a system that cannot be defended in the forum of reason or in the court of morality. There was never a stupider, falser maxim coined by the brain of Mephistopheles than that the sure way to national prosperity is by grinding the people in the mills of monopoly. When you hear a demagogue persuading you that the high road to individual prosperity and content is by high taxation, turn from him with the stinging rebuke that the Master administered to Peter—"Get thee behind me, Satan." We will take up this question again.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of the Clyde Steamer Regulator and Cargo.

Fire broke out last night about 12 o'clock on the Clyde steamer *Regulator*, lying at the wharves of the Champion Compress Company. As soon as discovered an alarm was sent out from box No. 51, and the engines and other apparatus of the Fire Department rallied to the scene of the conflagration, and in a short time had the fire under control. The flames broke out amidships and spread fore and aft, until the whole ship was enveloped, but the efforts of the firemen prevented them from spreading to the wharves and vessels adjacent. No one could tell how the fire originated.

The *Regulator* was completing her cargo and would have cleared for New York this morning. Besides her usual freight of spirits turpentine, rosin, tar and lumber, she had about one thousand bales of cotton on board.

Finding that it was impossible to extinguish the fire, the tug *Marie* took the burning steamer in tow and carried her up the river, away from the wharves and shipping. When the engines ceased to play upon her the flames burst out with renewed energy, showing that the vessel was a mass of fire from stem to stern, and likely to prove an entire loss.

The *Regulator* was an iron vessel of 847 tons, plying regularly between this port and New York, and was commanded by Capt. Ingram.

The Carolina Central Extension.

The Hendersonville *Times* is urging the people of Henderson county to vote a subscription of $50,000 to the Carolina Central Railroad to induce that company to extend their road through the country. From Rutherfordton to Hendersonville, the *Times* says, the grade is the easiest throughout the Blue Ridge range of mountains, and the company, we are informed, would come by Hendersonville if proper inducements were offered by our people.

In its argument in behalf of the enterprise the *Times* says:

"This great highway of freight and travel from Eastern to Western Carolina has been completed from Wilmington to Rutherfordton. It traverses the counties of New Hanover and Brunswick on the seacoast, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Richmond, Union, Mecklenburg and Gaston bordering on the South Carolina line, and Cleveland and Rutherford in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. All those are cotton producing counties, and depend largely upon the outside world for food supplies. The far eastern counties through which it passes are warm and disagreeable during the summer season, and all their inhabitants, who are able to do so, seek a more hospitable clime in which to pass the heated term. The road has its eastern terminus in the midst of one of the richest and most extensive fishing-grounds in the United States, and also in a city which is the maritime metropolis of the State, with ship communication with Europe, the West Indies, South America, etc., affording facilities for the carrying on of an extensive commerce, which will ultimately enrich the entire State. Many more advantages could be named, but the above are sufficient to prove the desirability of the road."

Application for an Injunction.

We are informed that certain citizens and tax-payers of this city are about to, or have begun, an action against the Onslow Railroad Company to prohibit it from receiving the bonds recently voted to it by the city, on the ground that the election was illegal; that the papers are prepared, and that the case will be pushed so as to get it before the Supreme Court at the present term.

The Onslow Railroad Matter.

Counsel were busily at work yesterday obtaining facts pertaining to the Onslow railroad subscription voted by the city, with a view of making a case agreed and having the same submitted to the Supreme Court at the present term. The probability is that the matter will be gotten into shape in a few days.

— The Presbyterian Synod will convene at Fayetteville on the 25th inst. Revs. Peyton H. Hoge, of the First Presbyterian church, and J. W. Primrose, of the Second Presbyterian church, will attend. The delegates are Mr. John McLaurin, of the former, and Mr. Robert McDougall, of the latter church.

— Receipts of cotton yesterday 1,787 bales. Total receipts to date 64,354 bales, against 38,399 bales to same date last year. Increase 26,055 bales.

From Rev. John Mathews, Pastor M. E. Church South, of Montgomery, Ala.

"Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is the only *medicine* kept in my family. We can use it for almost everything—burns, bruises, cuts, stings, ear-ache, tooth-ache, sour stomach, etc., etc. My children, when hurt or bruised, always call at once for Darby's Fluid. We cannot get along well without it. It is so valuable for its prompt relief of pain from all kinds of injuries, and also is a powerful Antiseptic and Disinfectant." †

Wilmington and Newbern.

At the conference held in Goldsboro last week of representatives of the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Railroad Company, "and representatives of the "Newbern and Onslow Railroad Company," we learn that a proposition was made by the latter, which was taken under advisement by the representatives of the W., O. & E. C. R. R., and it was finally decided to accept it. Under the terms of this proposition both roads will unite their forces and jointly make application to Onslow county for a subscription. We suppose this means, of course, that the road will be extended direct to Newbern.

— The wrecking steamer *Victoria J. Peed*, Nelson, of Norfolk Va., arrived here Sunday for a supply of coal, and will leave this morning. She was en route from Nassau to Boston, with the disabled schooner *John A. Bergen*, sugar laden, in tow, and when three days out from Nassau encountered a severe gale, during which the line from the steamer to the schooner fouled with the propeller of the former. As the *Bergen* was under headway at the time, the line had to be cut to prevent a collision and the sinking of both vessels. As soon as ready for sea again, the *Peed* will start in search of the derelict schooner. A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., received by the STAR last night, reports that the schooner *John R. Bergen* put in at that place yesterday, with the loss of her fore-mast, jibboom, main mizzen-mast-head and top-mast. She had her decks swept of everything moveable. The tug *Victoria J. Reed* took her in tow at Nassau, but became disabled and let the schooner go at 5 a. m. of the 12th. Previous to entering Nassau the schooner had one man killed and another man had his leg broken.

The Rain.

The long-desired rain came at last and the long-needed want is supplied.

The rain began at 12.30 a. m. yesterday morning with a light fall, but the precipitation increased until about 3 a. m., when it came down in torrents for about half an hour or more, when it again turned into a light rain. It thus alternated from light to heavy rain during the day and evening and continued sprinkling at midnight. The streets presented a somewhat foreign appearance on account of the number of umbrellas seen. No rain fell within the last three weeks or more and there was no necessity for calling them into requisition as a protection against rain—hence this strange sight.

The rain was not limited to this section but extended along the South and Middle Atlantic coasts and westward into Kentucky and Tennessee. It was particularly heavy throughout this State. The local Cotton Belt bulletin indicates the rainfall at Lumberton at 4.20 inches; at Florence, S. C., 2.97; at Goldsboro, 2.00; at Salisbury, 1.87; at Wilmington, 1.56; at Wadesboro, 1.40; at Weldon, 1.10, and at Newbern 1.00.

The rainfall yesterday in this city exceeded the total precipitation for the preceding two months.

There is a high barometer in the West, which is reported as moving in this direction. The usual cool fair weather is accompanying it. No indications of a decided cold wave are however apparent. The effects of the approaching cooler weather are likely to be felt towards evening.

Rice Destroyed by Fire.

It is estimated that about 800 bushels of rice were destroyed by the burning of the rice barn on the Hall place about four miles up the river on the 12th inst. The loss is a severe one to the owners, all colored people. The sufferers were Tom and C. H. Davis, who had 250 bushels in the barn; Henry Small, 80 or 90 bushels; James Edwards, 75 or 80 bushels; Joe Egnent, 23 bushels clean rice; Minerva McKoy, 20 bushels clean rice, and Henry Robinson, 45 bushels rough rice and about 300 bushels in the sheaf. It is thought that the fire was caused by one of the men who had left his coat in the barn returning late in the night and searching for it with a torch or lighted matches.

A Patent Suit.

Some months ago suit was instituted by the Fernoline Manufacturing Company, of Charleston, S. C., against the Carolina Oil and Creosote Company of this city, for alleged infringement of a patent owned by the former company. The case comes up for hearing this month before the U. S. Circuit Court in Washington, D. C., and this week counsel for plaintiffs and defendants are engaged in taking depositions in this city before U. S. Commissioner T. M. Gardner. Col. Hawkins, of Washington, D. C., is attorney for the Carolina Oil and Creosote Co., and Mr. McMaster, of New York, is present as attorney for the Fernoline Co.

A North Carolinian Killed in Georgia.

A correspondent gives the following particulars of the fatal accident to Mr. Luther Sinclair, of Robeson county, N. C., at Eden, Ga., on the 16th inst.:

Among the passengers on the train which arrived there at 6.20 p. m. was Luther Sinclair, who has been for some time in the employ of Mr. K. A. Smith, of Bullock county. After getting off the cars, Mr. Sinclair went up on the platform, and it being dark, in walking around he is supposed to have struck his foot on a gang-plank lying near the edge of the platform. Losing his balance, he pitched headlong off and struck his head against the inner rail, rendering him insensible. He was taken up and cared for by those near by. His injury was thought to be slight, but next morning he was much worse. His friend, Mr. Smith, came as soon as notified, and sent immediately for Dr. McConnell, who hurried to the dying man. Every professional attention was rendered, but death relieved the unconscious sufferer about 12.30 o'clock. The deceased was from North Carolina, and was highly thought of by all who knew him here. He was about 30 years old and unmarried. Mr. Smith, in whose employ the deceased was at the time of his death, speaks in the highest terms of him, and seems deeply affected by his sudden death. His remains will be sent on to his friends in North Carolina.

"I've done my duty, and I've done no more," as the dealer remarked, when he advertised a large supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the low price of twenty-five cents a bottle. †

WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Habeas Corpus Case Before the Supreme Court—Reports of the Governors of Arizona and Utah—Indian Affairs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTOO, Oct. 17.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, the United States Marshall of the Easteru District of Virginia made a return to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Attorney General Ayres and the other imprisoned State officers of Virginia, and their counsel, Mr. Gordon, renewed his motion that they be admitted to bail pending the argument of the question at issue. Chief Justice Waite ordered that the bodies of the prisoners be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Court until to-morrow, when the Court will announce its decision as to bail and the time for argument.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Governor of Arizona in his annual report says: "Apaches occupy San Carlos reservation containing about 2,528,000 acres of the best agricultural land in the territory. As a race they are lazy, thriftless and murderous, seemingly incapable of civilization. As long as they are suffered to remain within the borders of the territory, just so long will the peace of Arizona be insecure, and her progress be retarded. The Governor renews his recommendation of last year that Congress make a liberal appropriation for a hydrographic survey of the territory, with a view to obtaining water for irrigating purposes by storage reservoirs.

The Governor of Utah in his annual report devotes considerable space to the subject of Statehood for Utah. In the course of his remarks he says: "It will be observed that the movement for Statehood was inaugurated by leaders of Mormon people. Their representatives alone took part in the deliberations of the convention, and only that portion of the people of the territory favor and support it. When we remember how recently these people avowedly held and maintained the position which placed them in opposition with Federal laws, the holding of which in the past had brought them into conflict with people with whom they lived in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, and in antagonism with all who come to this territory not identified with them. When we recall that the failure to yield that position would have cost them the political control which they have held since the organization of the territory; that the securing of Statehood will place in their hands and take from Congress the power that it has been compelled to exercise to regulate and control their actions in accordance with the moral sense of the country and Christian civilization before clothing them with sovereignty, should not Congress wait until action is suited to the word; until their laudable professions have had time to ripen into practice worthy works; until the conduct of the people and the legislation of the territory is placed in the advanced position it would have attained but for the past attitude of those who are now asking the boon of Statehood. It is more than probable that the question of Utah as a political factor in national affairs will be considered in connection with the application for its admission as a State, but neither of the great political parties—Democratic nor Republican—so far as the past history of the people is concerned, can lay claim with any degree of certainty to their support."

Inspector Williamson, of the Postoffice Department, has submitted his report on the deficiency in accounts of the assistant postmaster at Savannah. The inspector found a deficit of $1,146, which was made good by the accused.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received the following telegram from Lower Brule Indian Agency of Dakota: "Disturbing Indians surprised and captured by police. Danger all over. What promised to be a serious trouble is nipped in the bud. The survey is going forward. A majority of the Indians want to take allotments." The Commissioner also received a telegram from Crow Agency, Montana, saying quiet prevails there but no arrests were made.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In U. S. Supreme Court, to day, Chief Justice Waite announced that the argument upon the questions raised by the habeas corpus cases of Attorney General Ayres and the other imprisoned State officers of Virginia, will be set down for the second Monday in November, and that meanwhile the prisoners will be set at liberty on their own recognizance, in the sum of one thousand dollars each, to answer the summons of this Court when their presence shall be required. In explanation of this decision, the Chief Justice stated that the prisoners were public officers, charged with public duties, and the presumption was that they were actuated in this proceeding by a desire to obtain a decision upon the questions at issue, and not to manifest contempt for the Court below. The Chief Justice added, in response to inquiry, that the Court would hear argument from two counsel on each side.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The case of W. O. Harwell, H. B. Montgomery and T. W. Pender, Transportation Committee, vs. the Columbus & Western Railroad Company, was taken up by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day. Commissioner Bragg stated that he would not sit on this case, for reasons of a personal and local character; that some, if not all, of the questions involved had been before him as Railroad Commissioner in Alabama, and had been there decided by him and by that Commission, and had afterwards been the subject of an exciting controversy in the Legislature of Alabama, to which he had been to some extent a party as one of the Railroad Commissioners of Alabama. W. O. Harwell and H. B. Montgomery appeared in their own behalf, but there was no appearance on the part of the defendants. The complaint alleges a discrimination in freight rates by the Railroad Companies named against the town of Opelika, Ala., and in favor of Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. It is charged that although the Alabama State Commission last fall gave it as their opinion that "Opelika is unjustly discriminated against," still the Railroad Companies refuse to give the necessary relief and have withdrawn all their freight rates to New Orleans from Opelika. After hearing an oral statement of the case by the representatives of shippers of Opelika, Chairman Coloey said that it was unfortunate that no appearance had been made on the other side, but the Commission would take the case under advisement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton, who returned to the city to-day, was asked by an Associated Press reporter if his view, agreed with those of Commissioner Oberly as expressed in his recent letter to the Illinois Democratic Association. "They certainly do not," said Mr. Edgerton. "I do not believe in extreme or strained constructions of the civil service law. These State organizations have as much right to exist as they ever had. There is nothing in the law to prohibit it. A man is not deprived of the privileges of citizenship because he holds public office, and I think the idea that a man should abandon his residence in the State, or his citizenship, when he takes office in Washington, is absurd. The legislative power is above us all, and if the law is to be applied so as to deprive men of their rights as citizens, the danger is that the demand will be made upon the legislative power to wipe it out. There is no necessity for anything of the sort. The law is all right, and it only needs to be construed in accordance with common sense and practical experience. No, sir," he continued, "I do not agree with Commissioner Oberly, and I do not see how he is going to reconcile his present views with those expressed in the Seeberger report of the Chicago Custom House, signed by Commissioners Oberly and Lyman. In that report they said of Webster, dismissed clerk, 'strong political views Webster has a right to entertain, and during the time he held public place it was his right to give at proper times strong expression to those views. The opinion is not to be tolerated that because a man occupies a place in the classified civil service he must therefore surrender his right to take an interest in the politics of the country. No good citizen will do so, and no degree of activity in the effort to advance the interest of the party opposed to the administration should, provided his partisan activity in no way interferes with his public duties, render insecure in the civil service of the government the position of any person who does not occupy a place the discharge of the duties of which affects public politics."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The City National Bank of Selma, Ala., has been designated a depository of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the army. The amount of funds held to secure public deposits is $50,000.

Secretary Bayard said to-day that he has expressed regret at the delay in releasing sealers, not to "the Imperial Government," but to the British Minister in Washington. The text of his communication will not be given out, but fresh orders for the release of vessels have been sent to Alaska

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Agricultural Convention met again in session this morning. Permanent organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution providing for and prescribing the duties of a president, five vice presidents, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee to consist of the president, secretary and treasurer and five members to be chosen by the association in convention. The name adopted was, "American Association of State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations;" to the annual conventions of which each college and station will be entitled to send one delegate.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of the counsel for the condemned Chicago Anarchists, notified Justice Harlan to-day that he and his associates in the case would not be ready to make their application for a writ of error to-morrow, as it had been arranged that they should do, and asked for an interview on Friday. An appointment was thereupon made for Friday morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.

A Chicago Bank President Shot by His Step-son as he Emerged from Church—Family Troubles the Cause.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Stephen W. Rawson, President of the Union Trust and Savings Bank of this city, was shot as he emerged from the Third Presbyterian Church to-day, by his step-son, William Lee, aged 17. Rawson had been charged by his wife with perjury and other offenses. He, on the other hand, alleged that she, although prominent in society, and a beautiful woman in appearance, was really a disreputable, blasphemous, devilish tempered adventuress, who coveted only his money. For a year or more the two have been fighting each other in the divorce courts, and within a week the banker has filed against her additional charges of adultery. For this insult to his mother Lee shot the grey-haired millionaire, his step-father, five times in the throng of people, near the church door, every bullet taking effect. Mr. Rawson's wounds are regarded as mortal. The murderer was arrested at his own request.

When apprised of the murder, Mrs. Rawson said to a reporter, "I am glad of it; he deserved it."

"What was it done for?" asked the reporter.

"Because Rawson has made me out on the streets to be a public prostitute."

"I'll stand by the boy," she cried, raising her arm with dramatic gesture; "he did no more than any boy would do; he is the son of his mother."

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The banker Rawson, who was shot by young Lee, his step-son, yesterday, is still alive. His physicians have some hope of his recovery.

NEW YORK.

Twenty Workmen Buried in the Ruins of a Falling Building—Six Dead Bodies Recovered.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A four-story building in course of erection at 443 East 115th street, to be used as a school house, tumbled in this afternoon and many workmen were buried in the ruins. The building had reached the fourth story. The whole front wall fell. At that time there were over twenty men in the building at work and they were all buried in the ruins. Search was at once commenced, and at 6 o'clock this evening six dead bodies had been taken from the ruins. Four men were taken out seriously wounded and almost suffocated. The supposition is that there are still fourteen men underneath the debris. Most of the workmen were engaged in the lower part of the building at the time of the accident. The side walls fell in immediately after the front wall gave way. The workmen were all Italians and the school house was intended for the education of Italian children. Two hook and ladder companies and numerous citizens are searching the ruins. There are no sounds heard from the wreck and it is supposed those buried are all dead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The French steamship Britannia, which arrived here on the 13th instant, from Marseilles and Naples, and held by the health officer at the upper quarantine for observation, was this morning sent down to the lower quarantine, four cases of cholera having been found aboard of her. The Britannia is a sister ship to the Alesia, which brought cholera here some weeks ago.

The police are still at work in the ruins of the fallen school house, on 115th street. A Swede carpenter is missing, and his body is supposed to be buried under the brick and mortar. Father Kirner is still unconscious, and the docters say he cannot recover.

THE PRESIDENT.

The Train Bearing Him to Washington will Make no Stops Except Possibly at Asheville—Preparations for his Reception at Montgomery, Ala.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, Oct. 19.—It is officially stated that the President's special train, which is expected to leave Montgomery at 1 o'clock to-morrow, will make no stops on its way to Washington, except possibly at Asheville, N. C., where it may tarry fifteen minutes. A statement to the contrary has been made with regard to many places along the way, but the people who may be brought together by such an announcement will be disappointed. The train will run slowly, as heretofore, wherever people are gathered to see the President, but the public demonstrations of the trip will positively end to-morrow, with the possible exception named.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., October 19.—The State Fair of Alabama is in full progress and so is the rain. The wind is from the east and rain has been falling steadily all day. Everything is ready for the President's reception. He will arrive here at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the outlook now is for a wet day. In spite of the rain, the city is full of strangers.

Every Day of the Seven

teeth should be brushed with SOZODONT in order to keep them white, or to render them so. Specks and blemishes upon their surface disappear after applying SOZODONT a few times. The gums acquire a coral tint, and grow hard from the use of SOZODONT. Analysis discloses nothing impure in this preparation. The ladies buy and use SOZODONT because they know that it is a most effective aid to beauty. The sooner our readers commence its use the better for them. †

— Mr. Gladstone has written an article for the *Youth's Companion* on "The Future of the English-Speaking Races." His view of that future is said to be a most cheerful one. The article was written specially for youthful readers.—*N. Y. Times.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. H. Green & Co. *†

CONSUMPTTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 149, *Powers's Block*, Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—REV SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly to infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and the parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say that they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething stage, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Spirits Turpentine.

—New York *World*: A ville is the only place in North Carolina ville is President and his party will stop ere the ville is in Buncombe county. This cabe was named after Col. Alfred Buncombe, Buncombe Hall, near Edenton, who came of a fine old English family. He raised, equipped and led a regiment in the Revolutionary war.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: In the great material development now in progress in the South, Tarboro can share largely if her people will only unite and offer inducements to Northern capitalists. —— The house of William Pardo, near the Dale mansion, caught fire about half-past 11 o'clock Monday morning, and despite the prompt response of our firemen, was destroyed. The most of the contents of the house were saved. Cause of fire unknown. Loss $500; no insurance.

— Young Green was acquitted of burglary at Charlotte. He is a son of Judge Green, of South Carolina. The *Chronicle* thus describes what followed the announcement of "not guilty": As these words were pronounced a tremendous cheering ensued and the scene was one of great confusion. Judge Meares arose from his chair and pacing to and fro, vehemently ordered the sheriff to arrest every man who was engaged in the uproar. The sheriff seemed powerless to quell the noise, but after quiet was restored, Judge Meares remarked with some feeling that the scene which he had just witnessed was the most disgraceful which he had ever known in a court of justice, "and there," he continued, "is the sheriff, who has not sense enough to make an arrest." The sheriff afterwards attempted to make an apology or explanation to Judge Meares, but the Judge talked to him in pretty sharp terms."

— Maxton *Union*: There has been an interesting meeting going on in the Presbyterian Church at Centre, conducted by Dr. H. G. Hill, assisted by Dr. Mack. We learn there have been about twenty accessions to the church. —— Maxton seems to be on the improve in almost every respect. In passing from store to store we notice a great deal more taste displayed by our merchants in arranging goods to show to advantage this season than we ever saw before. —— On last Wednesday, a col