WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, . - NOVEMBER 4, 1887

In writing to change your address, change ive 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. 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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CIVIL SERVICE IN MASSACHU-

The STAR called attention weeks ago to the fact that the Massachusetts Democracy were not satisfied with the Civil Service law as executed in that State. It is now asserted that the Mugwumps will not support the Democratic ticket. Massachusetts has never gone for the Democracy in a Presidential election since the Radical party got on top. So it is not of any importance nationally if Gov. Ames should be reelected, as he no doubt will be. His only qualification for office is a fortune of many millions and he is able to give largely to the campaign corruption fund. Mugwumps of the highly scented and "culchawed" type will feel good in supporting such a beautiful "reform" candidate as Ames.

But we refer to the Massachusetts canvass for another purpose. The Democrats are not much in love with the system that keeps so many Republicans in office under Democratic supremacy. That is to say, there are too many of "the fire-tried Radicals" in Government offices to please the Democrats who have been out in the cold for a quarter of a century.

Mr. James McGeough made s speech at a ratification meeting in Boston a week or so ago. He reviewed at length the criticism of Republicans and Mugwumps as to the action of the party in appointing a Committee to inquire into the operations of the Civil Service law in that State. We quote:

"There is nothing, perhaps, about this campaign like the state of mind our Republican friends are in over the appointment of this committee and the offices 'The wicked demons,' they say, 'have actuimber of Republicans in the Federal service in Massachusetts, a proceeding unheard of. It can be only for the purpose of turning Republicans out and putting Democrats in. Turn all Republicans out of the civil service! Horrible!' In a fit of patriotic despair they ask, 'What on earth will become of the country?" (Laughter.)

He says that when the Democracy set on foot investigation to see how the Federal offices are filled the cry is set up that they are "clamoring for the offices." We quote:

"The retention of old party-paid, offensive Republicans in the service-men notoriously out of sympathy with the Administration-is emphatically denounced and the cry goes forth that the Democratic party is opposed to 'civil-service reform.

The Massachusetts Democracy, he says, favor "an honest Civil Service reform" and believe that public offices are public trusts. So do all Demo crats. But there are millions who also believe that a Democrat is just as honest, as capable, as trustworthy as a Republican. The Republicans for twenty-five years had charge and their 115,000 office-holders ran the political meetings of all the States. Now the Democracy are in power and they howl for civil service. But let us give one more extract from Mr. McGeough. He continued:

" 'To the victors belong the spoils ?' No but to the victors belong the responsibili ties for good government, and it won't do to trust the entire detail of administration in the hands of the enemy. That's what we say. Let the doors of the civil service stand open to citizens alike.

"Are we after the offices? cent, still in the hands of Republicans would it be considered strange if, under Democratic administration, we had a few more? After the offices? Why, there are but 4,000 or 5,000 all told in Massachusetts -a large number, true, but a mere handful to our party, now numbering 150,000, increasing from year to year. After the of the Commonwealth to the present day State affairs, as for a quarter of a centu in the Federal service, the Democrati party of Massachusetts has lived not only without the offices, but in spite of them, and in spite of them it will continue to sur

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN.

"Pig iron" Kelley at least is no dodger or prevaricator whoever else of his State may be. He is reported in the Philadelphia Press as being explicit in his views of the Speakership and the true plan for the Republicans, and their Randall assistants to pursue. They may be stated thus:

1. Carlisle will be nominated for the Speakership.

2. He will be defeated, of course, by the aid of Randall.

3. Republican opposition to repeal of tobacco tax except as a separate

4. Republican opposition to any plan or bargain or compromise that looks to a reduction of the Tariff. His words are :

"If the proposition be connected with one to reduce customs duties in the hope of thereby curtailing the amount of current revenue, the measure will be resisted

That is plain enough, and true Democrats and all Administration Reformers will govern themselves tion of Mr. Tucker-this new theory accordingly. But this does not ex- of the State Courts being only "muhaust his plans. He is so bent on | nicipal" in their jurisdiction, and that protecting his pet War Tariff that all men can flee for refuge to the Suhe is willing to resort to all sorts of preme Court of the Nation, will be dilatory measures and parliamentary as painful and as surprising. When dodges to prevent any legislation as the boldest, strongest, most earnest to the monstrous High Tariff of 46 of Constitutional defenders and strict per cent. average. He favors the constructionists begins with his pick introduction by all enemies of reduc- to dig under the very foundations of tion of all sorts of amendments and States, in what uninspired brain can | terer," Phila. Pa.

five minutes speeches on each by all | we rely, in whom can we trust? who choose to engage in the work of delay. This is the size of the statesmanship of Kelley and his crowd. This is the statesman like scheme of | ing Mr. Tucker to task and are com the defenders and henchmen of monopolists and plutocrats. This plan has been aptly referred to as "satanio ingenuity." It looks to us like stupid blundering and blindness. MR. TUCKER'S STARTLING ARGU

the STAR holds Mr. Tucker, of Vir

ginia. It is quite recently that we

School. In truth we have many

times pointed to his able defence of

Constitution. After following. him

for years in his speeches in the Con-

gress and his utterances on other

occasions with so much of interest,

approbation and satisfaction it is a

great shock to see his attitude in

behalf of the Anarchists. Mr.

Tucker is a noble gentleman and s

very distinguished constitutional

lawyer. It would be unpardonable

to suggest that mere sordid consid-

erations had warped his judgment

or whipped him off upon a side

track. How to account for his

very extraordinary opinion in

puzzles us. How a pronounced

rigid constructionist of the letter and

spirit of the Constitution could take

the stand he has taken in the cases

referred to is beyond us. We would

have never supposed that John Ran-

dolph Tucker, of Virginia, State

Rights defender and the constant

friend of rigid construction, would

be found among those who preached

a doctrine that is centralization in

essence, and that would be absolutely

rumous to the State courts and to the

stitution that calls forth such ex-

pressions of regret and sorrow, for

'No State shall make or enforce any law

which sbridge the privileges or immunities

of citizens of the United States; nor shall

any State deptive any person of life.

liberty or property without due process o

law, nor deny to any person within

its jurisdiction the equal protection of the

Mr. Tucker takes new ground,

"I sm glad to believe that the Constitu-

tion of the United States has made this

court of justice a refuge for any man who

finds oppression under local decisions of

any commonwealth in the Union. It is

city of refuge from the avenger of blood

and a man who comes here and takes hold

of the horns of this altar of justice cannot

This is appalling. If its intent

and meaning are taken in, it is enough

to alarm the good citizen and send a

through the heart of every sound

believer in and advocate of home

rule - of old fashioned State Rights

-reserved rights-doctrine. When

Ran. Tucker deserts the old citadel

and goes over to the enemy, who

to be trusted in interpreting and de-

fending the Constitution? Alas

His argument is a surprise al

round. Because there may be de-

fects in the jury laws of a State

citizen guilty of violating the peace

and laws of a sovereign Common-

wealth can flee for refuge to the Su-

preme Court of the United States

and find shelter and protection as he

grasps the horns of that judicial al-

tar. He even went so far as the fol

"It had been maintained, he said, that

these first ten amendments to the constitu-

ion were limitations of Federal power on-

y, but in his opinion, they had also the

character of a bill of rights-they showed

what some of the rights of the United

States were, and those rights, privileges

and immunities were carried forward and

There is but one Democrat on the

confirmed by the Fourteenth amendment.

Supreme Bench, Justice Field. He

was so shocked at the broad, decided

centralizing ground assumed by the

able Virginian, that the Californian

"Then you would bring all questions to

this court. I cannot conceive of any ques-

tion which cannot be brought here if the

Fourteenth amendment makes the 'privi-

leges and immunities' to which it refers

include all those of the first ten amend-

Mr. Tucker went to the verge of

latitudinarianism when he declared

that every citizen had a right to come

before the Supreme Court for justice,

whenever his rights had been

abridged or disregarded by what?

He actually so far forgot himself in

his new zeal for centralization and

broad gauge construction of the

Constitution as to designate the State

Supreme Court and Superior Courts

and all other Judicial Courts as mere

"municipal courts," To all friends

of Constitutional Governmen'; to all

believers in the true interpretation of

the sacred instrument as held by

Madison, Jefferson, Calboun, Jeffer-

son Davis, and indeed by the Supreme

Court of the United States before

and since the war, this new assump-

stopped him with the question:

ments.

that the Supreme Court has jurisdic-

tion in State cases. He says:

What is his new view of the Con-

individual.

vides as follows:

be refused a hearing."

alas!

Anarchic cases is what

"This is the climax Centralization can o no further A State is but a province, State courts are merely 'municipal' courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States is a court of competent appellate jurisdic-tion as to the findings of a tribunal erected Our readers know in what estimate to pass upon crimes committed against the peace and quiet of the people of a sovereign Commonwealth! And this extraordinary doctrine, which, if sustained, will orm a precedent for all time to come, is had occasion to refer to his very held by a man who stands in the foremost masterly address before Yale Law rank of constitutional lawyers, and has been recognized as among the ablest defenders of the time-honored precept that the Federal power is power delegated by the States, and that 'powers not delegated to the Constitution and his masterly the United States by the constitution ere reserved to the Sta maintenance of sound Democratic interpretation when applied to the

Mr. Tucker puts himself in an ugly attitude to represent Virginia in her case now pending before the Supreme Court of the Union. If he stands by his extreme centralizing views when he comes to argue the case for his native State he will not only leave Virginia in jail where he finds her, but he will leave her bound in manacles and chained to the floor. His views will be gladly caught and quoted by all the enemies of a Constitutional Government, and by all who believe that the war destroyed the rights of States while creating a great, all powerful, dominating, absorbing Nation. We are now glad that Mr. Tucker was not selected for the Supreme Court Bench. He has shown that he is not always a safe interpreter of organic law, and as a friend of local self-government - the most' precious and inalienable of muniments -- he cannot be always relied upon. But 'Truth crushed to earth shall rise again ;

U. S. District Court. The U.S. District Court yesterday completed the business before it, and both the grand and petite juries were discharged for the term. The follow-

The eternal years of God are here

ing cases were disposed of:

N. B. Taylor, of Pender, convicted of illicit distilling, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard lawe are sorrowful. Mr. Tucker takes bor in Albany penitentiary and to the position that the jury laws of the pay a fine of one hundred dollars. Wiley Stokes - Taylor's "wicked State of Illinois are in conflict with pardner"—was sentenced to two the Fourteenth amendment to the months imprisonment in Columbus Constitution. This amendment procounty jail, and to pay a fine of one

> hundred dollars. The greater part of the day's session was occupied with the trial of cases growing out of the loss of the steamboat Delta by a boiler explosion some months ago, involving alleged violations of the steamboat inspec-

Sam Robinson (colored) engineer of the steamboat, was charged with carrying more steam than permitted by license. Verdict not guilty.

John D. Kerr, indicted for acting as master of the steamer without license therefor. Not guilty. A. I. Hubbard, captain of the steamer, indicted for running the

boat without a licensed engineer. Not guilty. Stephen Cromatie, indicted for acting as engineer of the boat without

license. Not guilty. thrill of dissatisfaction and regret John D. Kerr, indicted for carrying passengers without license. Not guilty.

> Mr. Edward W. Kerr and Mr. H. McClammy were counsel for defendants in the above cases. At 6 p. m. Court took a recess until

> 7.45 a. m. to-day, when the final adjournment will be had. There was only one case for trial

> before the Circuit Court-and that was continued until the next term. Merry War at Wrightsville

A raid was made Tuesday evening last by two of Sheriff Manning's deputies on Wm. Sneeden and Silas Sneeden, who had taken possession of an island or hammock near Wrightsville, which they proposed to hold, as the lawful owners, against all comers. The descent of the Sheriff's party was made under an order issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court, on complaint of Mr. George Harriss and wife, plaintiffs in the case, and the defendants, in default of bond in the sum of \$750 for their appearance at the next term of court, were committed to iail.

The complain talleges that plaintiffs are the owners of and have been in possession for fifteen years past of the property in question—an island on the Sound formerly known as the Sneeden island or hammock, containing between seventy-five and one hundred acres. In 1857 the island was sold to Jno. A. Sanders by Stephen Sneeden and was conveyed by said Sneeden to complainants in 1870. About the middle of last August, the complainants had almost made a sale of the land when the Sneedens took possession of the island and circulated threats that they would shoot any person who attempt ed to enter upon the premises, and exhibited their arms and proceeded to erect a building on the land; that by this action of the Sneedens the plaintiffs have been prevented from making a sale of their property and have been damaged to the extent of not less than \$2,000

The sheriff's party had little diffi-culty in making the arrest. They first reconnoitered the position, and then by a masterly movement effected a landing and surrounded the garrison, who surrendered without firing

a gun or popping a cracker. The Sneedens, it is understood. could readily have furnished bail, but preferred to go to jail, presumably with the idea that a claim for damages for a large amount for arrest and imprisonment would be made by them. It was stated some time ago that the W., O. & E. C. R. R. Co. had pur-chased this property from Mr. Har-riss, and it was at this time that the

needens took possession of it. Small-Pox.

"A member of my family was taken lown with the Small-pox. I immediately commenced to use Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. It kept the atmosphere of the room pure and fresh. The patient was greatly relieved, and never for a moment delirious; was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it." -JAMES W. PARKINSON, ED "The Ca-

The Court reassembled yesterday Th . Washington Post, the Richmond morning at 10 o'clock, with his Hon-Whig, the Richmond Dispatch and or, Judge Seymour, on the bench. other newspapers are promptly tak District Attorney Busbee, Assistant District Attorney Peebles and Marshal Richardson were present. The menting upon his summersault in following were drawn as the grand plainest terms. The Washington jury: William Gilchrist, D. L. Gore. John C. Chase, R. M. Croom, J. C. McMillan, L. M. Cooper, A. F. Toon, W. C. Keith, Stephen Fillyaw, O. Fennell, James D. Dry, R. C. Johnson, John A. Jones, D. M. Pearsall M. M. Harrison, John Humphrey John Barden, Alvin Royal. Mr. Owen Fennell, Jr., is foreman of the jury Augustus Rosenthal was sworn in a

Rocky Mount Fair

Mr. J. R. Underwood, the energetic

Secretary and Treasurer of the Rocky

Mount Fair Association, was in the

city yesterday on official business,

and called at the STAR office. He

and 18th, are most encouraging. He

at 10 a. m. Passengers from Golds-

at Wilson. Trains on the Nashville

branch will leave Spring Hope every

day at 7:45 a. m., arriving at Rocky

Mount at 9 a. m. Fare on all the

railroads one cent per mile each way.

Mr. Underwood speaks in high praise

of the liberality of the railroad man-

agers, who are doing everything in

their power to make the Fair a suc-

The following is a statement of the

France-Cotton, 2,300 bales, weigh-

Germany - Cotton, 9,025 bales,

ing 1,080,575 pounds, value \$98,600.

98,044 gallons, valued at \$30,563.

Scotland-Rosin, 2,761 barrels, val-

Porto Rico-Lumber, 239,000 feet;

SUMMARY.

Cotton, 37,814 bales, valued at \$1,

629,664; spirits turpentine, 125,242 gal

lons, valued at \$39,144; rosin, 22,682

barrels, valued at \$21,341; lumber,

633,000 feet, valued at \$8,999; shingles,

55,000, valued at \$311. Total value of

foreign exports for the month, \$1,-

The naval stores market has been

on a boom, especially in Savannah,

where there has been a steady ad-

spirits turpentine and rosin. The ad-

vance is looked upon as a legitimate

one, and other markets have respond-

rators to be speculative, while others

say that it is warranted by the move-

The Richmond Dispatch in its re

port of the annual gathering of the

Association of Veterans of the Army

of Northern Virginia, gives a brief

account of the oration delivered by

Col. A. M. Waddell on the occasion:

"Colonel Waddell was warmly re-

With graceful and eloquent allu-

sion to the memories of the occasion

and some very fine satire on the

changes in the opinions held by cer-

tain so-called statesmen of the pres-

ent, Colonel Waddell quoted from

Colonel Charles Marshall's speech be-

fore this association some years ago

Among other illustrations of this

Colonel Waddell cited the mistakes

that had been made in the acounts of

Pettigrew's division at Gettysburg.

He eloquently insisted, amid the loud

applause of the audience, that while

ne would not detract from the hono

that justly belongs to Pickett's di

vision, yet it was due to Pettigrew's

division of North Carolinians and

Archer's Tennessee brigade to say

that on that last day at Gettysburg

they went as far and stayed as long as

any other troops, and are entitled to

He appropriately introduced as his

vivid account of the capture of Ply

proceeded to an account of the bom-

His description of the final assault

down the house in applause,

shock will be badly mildewed.

freight and passenger boat, will be

110 feet in length, eighteen feet breadth of beam, and will have about

the same freighting capacity as the Cape Fear or the Murchison. It is expected that she will be finished about

the first of January. Capt. Green, the popular commander of the North

State for so many years, will have charge of the new steamer.

New Steamboat.

The feanut Crop.

equal honor with Pickett's men.

as to the very great difficulty of giv

ing accurately historic facts.

ceived by the association and the

rowd, and was loudly applauded.

ment and stocks on hand.

Col. Waddell's Oration.

The Naval Stores Market

lons, valued at \$4,769.

England - Cotton,

gallons, valued at \$3,812.

ued at \$196,700.

alued at \$3,904.

Poreign Exports in O tober.

Mr. Jno. D. Kerr appeared and sub scribed to the required oath to permit him to practice as attorney in the

Court. An alias capias was issued against William McKay, of Moore county, against whom an indictment was found at the Spring term, 1885, for failing to keep distillers' books.

George McJackson, of Cumberland county, was tried and acquitted of the charge of selling liquors without icense.

Walker; sei fa. Judgment for penalty of bond; to be discharged upon pay ment of costs. Jackson M. Bass, charged with il icit distilling in Duplin county, submitted, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in Columbus

The same defendant and A. B

county jail, and to pay a fine of ten dollars. Walter Taft, of this city, charged with violation of the steamboat inspection laws. A special verdict of guilty, subject to revision by the Court, was rendered. Defendant was

recognized in the sum of \$100 to appear when called for. Jacob Hines, charged with working in an illicit distillery in Pender county, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and be con-

fined thirty days in New Hanover jail. Giles Hawkins, of Pender, charged with the same offence as Jacob Hines, was also convicted and received the same sentence

N. B. Taylor alias Bone Taylor, charged with illicit distilling in Pender county, was tried and found guilty; but judgment in his case had not been pronounced when the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock this

Foreign Exports. Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son cleared the British steamship Allie yesterday, for Bremen, with a cargo of 4,648 bales of cotton, weighing 2,219,-553 poundmand valued at \$205,310. Messrs. Williams & Murchison clear-

ed the German barque Wilhelm Maack, for Fleetwood, Eng., with 3,772 barrels of rosin, valued at \$3,

Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co cleared the German barque M. D. Rucker, for Stettin, with 3,495 barrels rosin, valued at \$3,633.

Natior Hurt. A sailor on one of the British steamers at the Champion Compress named William Murray, had an arm broken early yesterday morning. He was lowering a sail on the fore-stay when he lost his balance and fell on the deck. A doctor was called and the bone reset. It was also discovered that he had sustained other painful out not serious injuries.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

Closing Exercises-Sunday Services-Reports, &c. FAYETTEVIILLE, N. C., Oct. 29. Saturday afternoon.—Scraps of busi-ness left unfinished were taken up. The report of the agent of Evangelistic Labor, Rev. J. W. Primrose, was received and approved. It is to be regretted that this very important matter was crowded into a corner. -A vote of thanks to the pastor and people of the Presbyterian Church. to the people and officers of the Methodist and Baptist churches of both races for the use of their pulpits. to the whole town for its most gener-

ous hospitality, to railroad and steamboat companies for favors was SATURDAY NIGHT.—The report of the agent of Foreign Missions, Rev. W. S. Lacy, was read. It was an elaborate and most carefully prepared paper. It showed that the church at Maxton was the most lib-

eral in the Synod according to membership. The report of the agent for Sabbath Rev. Dr. L. C. Vass, was read and approved. In connection therewith Col. Robt. Bingham made a most practical and helpful address on "Session Helps, and the teacher's need to use them." The report was presented in print and contains much

Synod adjourned to meet according to appointment, after singing, prayer and the benediction SUNDAY, October 30 .- The following were the appointments for preach-

Methodist church (in Williams' Hall A. M., Rev. J. Y. Fair. P. M., Rev. Baptist church—A. M., Rev. J. McLees. P. M., Rev. S. M. Smith.

Presbyterian church-A. M., Rev. B. F. Marable, D. D. P. M., Rev. L. Vass, D. D. Colored Methodist (Zion)-A. Rev. R. M. Miller. P. M., Rev. A. R.

A. M. E. Church-P. M., Rev. W. R. McLelland. At 4 p. m. there was a mass meeting of the children, teachers and officers of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools at the Presbyterian church, where an address was delivered by Mr. J. D. K. Sleight, of Richmond, Va, business agent of the Publication committee. There was a large crowd present, and the speaker held his hearers' undivided attention, as he spoke to them of S. S. S.—sin, savior, salvation. It was a most happy effort. Your correspondent neard Dr. Marable in the A. M., and he verily believes that he never heard more eloquent sermon. To the great lelight of a large crowd Dr. M. estab-

The preaching throughout the meeting has been unusually fine. The meeting was on the whole marked by its dignity and earnestness. The debates were all well sustained, but without bitterness. The Synod was a body of as fine looking men as one will find anywhere. It has many young men of vigor, eloquence and zeal; many old ones of learning and wisdom.

lished with most convincing argu-

ment and lucid illustration the inspi-

ration and infallibility of the Bible.

The weather was inclement throughout. One remarked that we saw neither sun, moon, nor stars. Another homes of the people of Fayetteville. The reputation of Fayetteville for cordial and open-handed hospitality has been most fully sustained. The congregations were large in spite of rain, mud, and cold. It is snowing as hard as it can now.

Yours, &c ... "Jack shall pipe and Gill shall dance" just as long out in the open barn as they please. The free born American citizen don't fear neuralgis with Salvation Oil to the front. Only a twenty-five cent investU. S. SUPREME COURT.

cision in the Aparchists' Case to b Made on Wednesday or Thursday. By Telegraph to the Moraing Star. WASHINGTON, Oct. 81.—The United States Supreme Court room was crowded again to-day, in anticipation of the decis ion upon the motion for a writ of error in says the prospects for the coming the case of the Chicago Anarchists It was Fair, to be held November 16th, 17th thought that Mr. Justice Miller might perbaps announce the decision and read the is now making efforts, and with oplaion, and when his turn came the Court marked success, to secure exhibits room was absolutely still, while every per son present listened eagerly for his first from the Raleigh, Wilson, Goldsboro, words. The judgments which he an-Fayetteville and Tarboro Fairs; and nounced had, however, no relation to the case which was in every one's mind, and it altogether he feels assured that this was not until the reading of the opinions had been concluded that any reference to will be the most successful Fair ever held at Rocky Mount. A special train that case was made. The Chief Justice then said that the Court hoped to be ready will leave Fayetteville at 6 a. m. on to announce its decision upon the motion the 17th, and arrive at Rock Mount of Spies and others for a writ of error by Wednesday of this week, and certainly by boro can go by the local freight and Thursday. connect with the Fayetteville train

The motion made by Attorney General Garland, last week, at the request of the Comptroller of the Currency, to advance the case of the Receiver of the First National Bank of Buffalo against Elbridge G. spaulding and others, was denied. This the case which involves the question of the liability of the directors of a National Bank for negligence in the performance of There was no decision to-day of the pro-

ibition cases from Kansas, and the opinions generally were not of general public luterest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- The failure of the U. S. Supreme Court to render a decision to day in the Anarchist cases and the announcement of the Chief Justice that amount and value of exports, from the Court would not be ready to make this port to foreign countries during public such decision until Wednesday or the month of October, as compiled Thursday, are thought to indicate nothing more than that the Court's judgment wil from the books at the Custom House: be set forth in a more or less elaborate opinion, and that the Justice to whom preparation of that opinion has been as signed is not yet ready with it. Argumen in the cases was not concluded until Friweighing 4,288,049 pounds, and valued day afternoon; the Justices could not meet at \$91,815; rosin, 7,489 barrels, valued for consultation until Saturday, and even at \$7,175; spirits turpentine, 14,902 galwere they in full agreement as to all the questions raised, there would hardly be time between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning for preparation of a careful weighing 10,370,170 pounds, and val-It is the general, and in fact the almost ued at \$942,549; rosin, 12,511 barrels, universal belief of lawyers who practice a valued at \$11,260: spirits turpentine, the Sucreme Court bar, that the petition for a wrif of error will be denied; but this belief is based only upon their own views of constitutional law, and the impression ued at \$2,895. spirits turpentine 12,296 made upon their minds by the arguments The Justices of the Court will not, of Hayti-Three barrels of naval stores course, allow any intimation to escape them as to their views until the decision valued at \$11; 394,000 feet of lumber, has been formally announced from the valued at \$5,095; 55,000 shingles, val-

THE ANARCHISTS.

The U. S. Supreme Court Unanimous ly Refuse to Grant the Petition for Writ of Error-Opinion Delivered by hief Justice Watte - Constitution siliv of lilinois Jury Law Sustained.

.By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 -The Chief Jusice began reading his opinion in the Anrchist cases at five minutes past 12, and inished it with the announcement of the denial of the writ at 12.40 The decision of the Court is unanimous. The following is the text of the opinion, omitting some of the citations of the precedents The Supreme Court of the United States,

October term, 1877, ex parte in the matter of August Spies, Michael Schwab, Oscar-Neebe Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Par sons. George Engel, Adolph Fischer, and Louis Lingg, petitioners. Application for allowance of a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the

ed. In fact, Wilmington has gone beyond her Southern sisters, paying Whereas, in this case, application one-quarter of a cent more pergallon made to us, on the suggestion of one of our number, to whom a similar application had for spirits than either Savannah or been previously addressed, for allowance of a writ of error to the highest Court, of the The cause for the advance in prices State, under section 709 of the Revised of spirits turpentine is said to be that Statutes, it is our duty to ascertain not only whether any question reviewable here the stock in London this year, comwas made and decided in the proper court pared with last, is 11,960 casks short, below, but whether it is of a character to and the price at the present time is justify us in bringing the judgment here for re-examination In our opinion the 9d. lower per 100 weight, while the writ ought not to be allowed by the Court stock is smaller than has been known if it appears from the fact of record that for several years, showing that notthe decision of the Pederal question which complained of was so plainly right as no withstanding the increased producto require argument, and especially if it is tion the product has gone rapidly n accordance with our own well consider into consumption. In rosins there d judgment in similar cases has also been an increase in value. The advance is believed by some ope-

When, under section five of our rule six motion to affirm is united with a motion to dismiss for went of inreliadiction the practice has been to grant the motion to affirm, when the question on which our jurisdiction depends was so manifestly de eided right, that the case ought not to be held for further argument. The propriety of adopting a similar rule upon motions in open court for allowance of the writ is aparent, for certainly we would not be justified as a Court in sending out a writ to bring up for review the judgment of the highest Court of a State, when it is appa rent on the face of the record that it would be our duty to grant a motion to affirm as soon as it was made in proper form. In the present case we have had the benefit of argument in support of the application, and while counsel have not deemed it their duty to go fully into the merits of the questions involved, they have shown us distinctly what the decisions were of which they complain, and how the question arose. It this way we are able to determine as a Court in session, whether the errors alleged are such as to justify us in bringing the

case here for review We proceed then to consider what the estions are on which if it exists at all our risdiction depends. Particular provisions of the Constitution of the United States or which counsel rely, are found in Articles four, five six and fourteen of the amendments-these amendments are here quoted | That the first ten articles of the amendments were not intended to limit powers of State Governments in respect to heir own citizens, but to operate on the National Government alone, was decided more than half a century ago, and that the decision has been steadily adhered to

After citing a long list of precedent de-

isloos, the Court proceeds to say: It was outended, however, in the argument that The Last Year of the War in though originally the first ten amendments North Carolina." He gave a very were adopted as limitations on Federal power, yet in so far as they secure and recognize mouth, which seemed to be of great interest to the audience. He then fundamental rights-common law rightsof man, they make them privileges and immunities of men as citizens of the United bardment and final capture of Fort Fisher. He also gave a very amusing State under the fourteenth amendment. In account of Butler's powder-ship and its explosion, and told an anecdote other words, while the ten amendments, as imitations on power, only apply to the given him by Admiral Porter, which Federal Government and not to the State, rought down the house in rapturous yet in so far as they declare or recognize the rights of persons, these rights are theirs s citizens of the United States, and the and capture of Fort Fisher and the ourteenth amendment, as such, rights, limgallant defence of the heroic garrison is State power as the ten amendments had was very fine. Colonel Waddell enlivened his imited Federal power. It is also contended that the provision of the fourteenth peech with keen wit, humor, and amendment, which declares that no State well-told anecdotes, which brought shall deprive "any person of life, liberty or roperty without due process of law," whole speech was an admirable one. olies that every person charged with crime in a State shall be entitled to trial by an impartial jury, and shall not be compelled Reports from southeastern Virginia to testify against himself. Objections are and the eastern part of this State are in brief -- 1 That the statutes of the State as construed by the Court deprived petito the effect that the peanut crop is tioners of trial by an impartial jury; and badly damaged by the continued wet (2) that Spies was compelled to give eviweather. A gentleman writing from dence against himself. Before considering whether the Constitution of the United Suffolk, Va., says that the crop in States has the effect which is claimed, it is many instances will be almost a total proper to enquire whether the Federal ques tions relied on in fact arise on the face of about an alleged noressenable search and loss, as the nuts were in the ground this record. One statute to which objecwhen the wet spell came and have since rotted, so that digging will be impossible. Those that are in the tion is made, was approved March 12. 1874, and has been in force since July 1 of that year. The complaint is that the trial Court, acting under this statute and in accordance with its requirements, compelled the petitioners against their will to Capt. Sam Skinner is building a submit to trial by a jury that was not imsteamboat at his shipyard at the foot partial, and this deprived them of one of of Church street. This new addition the fundamental rights which they had as citizens of the United States under the Nato the river fleet will plough the tional Constitution, and if the sentence of muddy waters of the Cape Fear and the Court is carried into execution, they run between Wilmington and Faywill be deprived of their lives "without due process of law." etteville. She is intended for a

In Hopt vs. Utah, 120 U. S. 439, it was decided by this Court that when 'Chal-lenge by defendant in a criminal action to pleted, he has other peremptory challenges oppose its admission on the ground that it amoun which he can use. And so in Hayes vs. was obtained by such illegal seizure. This cents.

right to challenge is the right to reject, not to select a juror. If from those who remain so impartial jury is attained the constitutional right of the accused is maintained " Of the correctness of these rulius we entertain co doubt. We are therefore confined in this case, to the rulings on challenges to jurors who actually sat at the trial. Of these there were but sat at the trial. two-Theodore Denker, the third juror, who was swore, and H. T. Sanfora, the ast who was called and sworn after all the peremptory challenges of the defendants had been exhausted. At the trial the Court construed the statute to mean that 'although a juror called as juryman may have formed an opinion based upon rum or upon newspaper statements, but has expressed no opinion as to the truth of the newspaper statement, he is still qualified as juror if he states that he can fairly and mpartially render a verdict thereon in accordance with the law and evidence, and the Court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement. It is not a test question whether a juror will have an opinion which he has formed from newspapers changed by evidence, but whether his verdict will be based only upon the account which may here be given by witnesses under oath." Interpreted in this way, the statute is not materially different from that of the Territory of Utah, which we had under consideration in Hopt vs. Utah, and to which we then gave effect, as that was a terditorial statute passed by the Territorial legislature for the government of the Ter ritory, over which the United States had exclusive jurisdiction. It came directly within the operation of article six of the smendments which guaranteed to Hont trial by an impartial jury. No one at that time suggested doubt of the constitutionality of the statute, and it was regarded both in the Territorial Courts and here as furnishing a proper rule to be observed by the Territorial Court in empanching an impartial jury in a criminal case. A similar statute was enacted in New York. May 3 1872; in Michigan, April 18, 1878; and also ality of the statute of New York was sus tained by the Court of Appeals of that State in Stokes vs. the People, decided June 10, 1873, and it has been acted upon without objection ever since. So far as we have been able to discover, no doubt has ever been entertained in Michigan or Nebraska of the constitutionality of the statutes of these States respectively, but they have always been treated by their Supreme Courts as valid, both under the constitution of the United States and under that of the State. Indeed, the rule of the statute of Illinois, as it was construed by the trial Court, is not materially different from that which has been adopted by the Courts in many of the States without legislative action. Without pursuing this subject further

it is sufficient to say that we agree entirely with the Supreme Court of Illinois in the opinion that the 'statu'e on its face as construed by the trial court is not repugnant to Section 9, of Article 2 of the Constitu tion of that State, which guarantees to the accused party in every criminal prosecution, speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, as this is substantially the provision of the Constitution of the United States on which the petitioners now rely. It follows that even if their position as to the operation and effeet of that Constitution is correct, the statute is not open to the objection which is made against it. We proceed then to consideration of the grounds of challenge o jurors Denker and Sanford, to see if in the actual administration of the rule of the statute by the Court, the rights of defendants under the Constitution of the United States were in any way impaired?

The Court then gives extracts from the examination of Denker by the defence, and says that he was challenged for cause by detendants, but before any decision was made thereon he was questioned by the Court and the Court's examination is appended "The Court," it continues, "thereupon overruled the challenge; but before the jutor was accepted and sworn he was further examined by counsel for defen-This examination is also refrom the records.] then says that examination of the juror by counsel for defendants closed, and he was examined by the attorney for the State and citations are given from questions and answers in this examination. The opinion continues: At the close of

the examination neither party challenged the juror peremptorily and he was accepted and sworn. When this occurred, it is not denied derendants were still enutled to 143 peremptory challenges, or about that num-When jurer Sanford was called, he was first examined by the counsel for the defendants. [The. examination is here quoted. 1 At the close of this examination on the part of defendants the juror was challenged on their behalf for cause, and the attorney for the State, after it was arcertained that all peremptory challenges of defendants had been exhausted took up the examination of the juror. [Result of this examination is given as is the ruling of the Court denying the challenge to overrule for cause, and stating that as peremptory challenges of the defence are exhausted, Sanford is a juror to try the case. | So far as other defendants are concerned "this was accepted by both parties," the Court says, 'as the true statement of the condition of the case," and after some further examina tion of the juror which elicited nothing of importance in connection with the present inquiry, no peremptory challenge having been interposed by the State, Sanford was sworn as a juror and the panel was thus complete. This, so far as we have been advised, presents all there is in the record which

this Court can consider touching the challenge of these two jurors by the defendants

In Reynolds vs. the U. S., 98 U. S. 145 to 156, it was decided by this Court that in order to justify reversal of judgment of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, for refusing to allow a challenge to a juror in a criminal case on the ground that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the issues to be tried, it must be made clearly to appear that upon the evidence the Court ought to have found the juror had formed such an opinion that he could not in law be deemed impartial. The case must be one in which it is manifest the law left nothing to the conscience or discretion of the Court. If such is the degree of strictness which is acquired in ordinary cases of writs from one Court to another in the same general jurisdiction, we ought to be careful that it is not at all relaxed in a case like this, when the ground relied on for reversal by this Court of the judgment of the highest Court of a State is, that the error complaines of is so great as to amount in law to a denial by the State of trial by an impartial jury to one who is accused of crime. We are unhesitatingly of the opinion that no such case is disclosed by this

record. We come now to consider the objection that defendant Spics was compelled by the Court to be a witness against himself. He coluntarily offered himself as a witness in his own behalf, and by so doing he became bound to submit himself to proper crossexamination, to state whether he had received a certain letter, which was shown, purporting to have been written by Johan Most and addressed to him, and upon his saying that he had, the Court allowed the letter to be read in evidence against him. This, it is claimed, was not a proper crossexamination. It is not contended that the subject to which the cross-examination related was not pertinent to the issue to be tried; and whether the cross-examination must be confined to matters pertinent to testimony in chief, or may be extended to matter in issue, is certainly a question of State law in Courts of the State, and not of Federal law. Something has been said in the argume

seizure of papers and property of some of the defendants, and their use in evidence on the trial of the case. Special reference is made in this connection to the letter of Most, about which Spies was cross-examined. But we have not been referred to any part of the record in which it appears that objection was made to the use of this evidence on that account. And upon this point the Supreme Court of the State, in that part of its opinion which has been printed with this motion, remarks as follows: "Objection that the letter was obtained from the defendant by an unlawful seizure is made for the first time in this Court. It was not made on the trial in the Court below. Such an objection as this, lenge by defendant in a criminal action to a juror for bias, actual or implied, is disallowed, and the juror is thereupon peremptorily challenged by the defendant and excused, and an impartial and competent juror is obtained in his place, no injury is done defendant, if, until the jury is completed be has other peremptory challenges.

was not done, and therefore we cannot consider the constitutional question supposed to be involved." Even though the Court was wrong in saying that it did he appear that the Most letter was one of the papers illegally seized, it still semants un-contradicted that no objection was mathe in the trial court to its admission on that account To give us jurisdiction under Section 709 of the Revised Statutes, because of denial by a State Court of any title, right, privilege, or immunity claimed under the Constitution or any treaty or statute of the U.S. it must appear that such fiffe, right, privilege or immunity was stacially set up or claimed, at proper time and in the proper wah. To b reviewable, the decision must be against the right so set up or claimed, as the Se preme Court of the State was reviewing the decision of the trial court. To make the question reviewable here it must appear that the claim was made in that court, be cause the Supreme Court was only souther ized to review the judgment of that count for errors committed there, and we can do no more. This is not, as seems to be supposed bp one of counsel for petitioners, a question of waiver of right under the Costitution, laws or treatics of the United States, but a question of claim. If not up or claimed in the proper Court below the judgment of the State Court in the a tion is conclusive, so far as the right of the view here is concerned. The question whether the letter if obtained as claimed would have been competent evidence i not before us, and therefore no foundation is laid under this objection for the excise of our jurisdiction. As to suggestion by counsel for petition ers Spies and Fielden, that Spies having seen born in Germany, and Fielden Great Britain, they have been denied, the decision of the Court below, the rights

guaranteed to them by treaties between the United States and their respective coun tries, it is sufficient to say that bu such questions were made and decided in other of the Courts below, and they cannot be raised in this Court for the first time W. have not been referred to any treaty, much er are we aware of any under which such question could be raised Being of opinion, therefore that the Federal questions presented by counsel for the petitioners, and which they say they do sire to argue, are not in fact involved in the

determination of the case as it appears on the face of the record, we deny the write

Spirits Turpentine

- Wilkesboro Chronicle: Then seems to be some hope of the Southpur

railroad yet, that it will in all probability be built, and Wilkes with the Northwestern counties will have a line reaching to the - Raleigh News-Observer: Key Chas. S. Farris has resigned the editoria charge of the Biblical Recorder, the organ of the Baptist denomination in the State His resignation was offered yesterday, take effect at once, and was accepted. He

has been connected with the paper for the last six years as associate editor, and a few months since assumed the chief editorship Rev. Dr. C. T. Bailey will re-assume to editorial chair - Four new members were received into the fellowship of the Edenton Street Methodist church by letter - The baptistery of the First Bapter church, was used during the week for administering the ordinance of baptism hree new members received into the Third Baptist church -New Bern Journal: The Wash

ngion Gazette savs that seamen Wm. 8 Vaterworth of the light house tender Vis let while on the lookout on the morning . (October 25th near Pamilico Ponti si went overboard and was drowned The services in the Methodist Church this city Sunday, were more than of othis nary interest. After the sermon by the restor, Rev. L. W. Crawford, the ordinarof baptism was administered and flitter persons united with the Church to latter and on profession of faith K. P. Battle of the State University is on in a long article in the News-Observer prin posing a banking system which will insurenough paper circulation without green backs. He carries a pretty level head of financial matters --- A merchant of New Bern received from Salem, N. C., a few days ago two barrels of common clay pipthe freight on which was \$1 35 per barrel The freight on the same from Baltimore nearly three times the distance, would have been twenty cents per barrel - Charlotte Chronicle: We are

glad to learn that the people who were injured in the recent wreck on the Air Line road are slowly but steadily improving, and that the chances are that at cover. They are yet at the Exchange - On Wedt caday Hotel, in Greenville F. M. Jordan, a white farmer from Trans. vania county, went to Laurens to sell a oad of cabbages When about nine miles from Laurens, on his return, he was me by a party of negroes, who demanded are money. He refused to give it up and the told him they would murder him it he do front of his oxen and he fired at them isor three times with his pistol. He was then knocked senseless. When he term ered he found that he had been rathed of \$18.65 in money and his pictol. [This was probably Rev. F. M. Jordan, of the Baptist Church, and so well known the lives in Transylvania county, we lblak-

STAR. -From third day's proceedings of be Atlantic Baptist Association in Golds boro Argus we copy : The report on edication was read by Dr. J. D. Roberts and after discussion by him and Revs C. Dur-ham and W. J. Fulford was adopted Pledges by the churches and individuals amounting to \$144 were made for educaion. Dr. J. D. Roberts, F. W. Hancock and A. G. Cox were added to the board ducation to fill vacanoies. The association then adjourned to meet at LaGrange Tuesday after the fourth Sunday in Octo ber, 1888 This association is composed at twenty-two churches-mostly all country churches, with the exception of the church at Goldsboro, Kinston, LaGrange New Berne, Morchead City and Beaufort, and as a membership of about fourteen hun-There was a net increase of memship in the association during the year of about one hundred. The association educating two young men at Wake Farest for the ministry. The contribution as re ported by the treasurer amounted to as fol ows: Poreign missions, \$150; home mis ions, \$50; ministerial education, \$200; orhanage, \$50; Bayboro church, \$50; min

- Raleigh Neros Observer: Cotton

sters fund, \$30.

receipts to date from September 1st. 1887. 4,832 bales; same time last year, 13,909 ales; increase over last year, 923 bales. - Mr. Arthur Winslow left yesterday for Arkansas. He was recently elected lirector of the coal survey of that State and goes to Little Rock for a stay of two months, during which time he will prosecute his work. - Among the many new enterprises now being started in and around Raleigh is a fine stock farm. Capt B Williamson, of this city, has just received five of the finest blooded borses that com out of the famous blue grass region of Kelucky, and will receive more in a few days. Before the arrival of the five horses referred to he had a number of beautiful thorough breds, and be will commence the brieding of thoroughbred trotters. - The executive committee of the Colored Industria Association held a meeting last night which is reported to have been rather stormy on account of the action taken by the officers in making an assignment, but the papers in this latter action have already been fire and registered in the county offices. assignment is signed by John S Leary, president, J. H. Williamson, Secre-Maurice ber of the executive committee The assignment is made to J. II. Young. Last night, just before 9 o'clock, colored man, unknown in the city, stepped

into Curtis barber shop, colored, on Wilmington street, and called for a shave and hair-cut. After he was accommodated he said he had no money with him, and asked Curtis to send some one out with him to bring it back. Curtis asked James Pugh, colored to go, and Pugh started off with the stranger. When at the corner of Johnson and Salisbury streets, Pugh asked the man where he was going to get the money and if he intended sending it bick. The strange negro made no reply, but suddenly turned and plunged a knife into Pugh's abdomen, gave it a terrific jerk and made cut reaching nearly across the stomach. He then ran. Push fell in the street and was found a few moments later with his entrails protruding from the terrible cut. The strange negro has not been seen since and his name was not learned last night. The police are making every effort to catch him. The amount of money sent after was twenty-five