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SHAW PATRIOTISM.

Never since the pension system by which the people of this country have been so outrageously plundered was inaugurated was it so freely and boldly discussed as now, but the extent to which it has been carried has made it necessary to discuss it freely and boldly. Men in public life and the leading Democratic papers have touched it gingerly because they feared that by attacking it they would antagonize the soldiers of the late war, who had been taught by the Republican politicians that the country was inestimably indebted to them for the service they had rendered in "saving the Union," and that they couldn't ask nor receive too much as a recognition of that service.

This was mere political trickery, for the men who professed so much love for the soldier, and to feel so grateful, did not care a continental for the soldier unless the soldier voted the Republican ticket. It was the service he rendered to the Republic and the service he rendered to the party rendered during the war which inspired the love and the gratitude they felt. No one ever knew a Republican administration to appoint Democratic soldiers to positions under it, and no one ever knew a Republican administration, National or State, to keep a Democratic soldier in position if it could get him out. The fact is that whatever the pension idea may have been in the State it soon degenerated into a shameful fraud which has been growing year by year until it has assumed proportions that are simply appalling.

The pension question did not directly figure as one of the issues in the past campaign, for the Republican and the Democratic party, and the People's party, all pledged themselves to "liberal pensions," but it did indirectly, for Mr. Cleveland had made a record when he was President of drawing the line between honest and dishonest pensions, and the Republicans made war on him on this account in 1892 as they did in 1888. It was not as effective in '92 as in '88, because the rapidity with which the fraud has grown, and the proportions it has assumed since 1888, have put people to thinking, and convinced thousands of voters who differed from Mr. Cleveland on that question then, that he was right. Even the self-respecting pensioners became ashamed of the frauds which were perpetrated in their name, and they, after investigation, applauded the courage and devotion to the people of the man who unhesitatingly put his foot upon the frauds which had been so long tolerated and encouraged, tolerated by the people and encouraged by the timidity that feared to confront them.

The demand of the people, and the position of the Democratic party are not inspired by antagonism to pensions, but by antagonism to the frauds perpetrated under cover of love for the soldier and under the mask of patriotism. The Democratic party does not seek to abolish the pension system but simply to correct the abuses that have become a part, and the larger part, of the present system, to separate the soldier from the impostor, to weed out the latter and give the former all the recognition to which he is entitled, and meet every just claim he makes in as liberal as justice to the people will sanction.

Is there an honest soldier, whether he be a pensioner or not, or is there an honest man, whatever his political affiliations may be, who can object to an investigation of the present pension system, and a scrutiny of the pension rolls to ascertain whether there be ground for the alleged abuses or not, or to see how many are on the rolls which have no business there? It is broadly asserted that at least sixty percent of the names on the rolls have been put there by fraudulent methods, and kept there with the full knowledge that they are fraudulent through influence wielded over the pension bureau by pension agents, by methods best known to themselves, but not entirely unknown to others who have been upon their track. It is said that there are in this country ten thousand men who derive a considerable part if not all of their incomes from the pension business, and to the cupidity and energy of these men more than to any other one cause is to be attributed the colossal proportions the pension rolls and pension expenditures have attained within the past few years. Where there are millions within reach there will be arms stretched out to make a grab, and the most alert and accomplished thief is apt to get there first and make the biggest grab.

That's the way the pension business has panned out. The less than \$25,000,000 twenty years ago, which was denounced then as alarmingly

stupendous and fraudulent by such candid and honest Republican statesmen as Gen. Garfield, has grown to \$163,000,000, and yet the end has not been reached. Unless the knife be applied it will amount to \$250,000,000 within a few years.

Isn't it time for the tax-paying people of this country who bear this burden to call a halt and demand an investigation to see to whom this vast amount of money is going and for what? The honest man, whatever his politics may be, or whatever his admiration for the soldiers who fought in the Union armies may be, will say yes. It is only the tricky politician, or the beneficiary of the fund, who will say no.

MEET IT SQUARELY.

It is reported from Washington that the proposed suspension of immigration does not meet with much favor from Southern Congressmen, the reason given being that they want immigrants to come to the South, and the passage of such a bill would prevent this.

Possibly some of the Southern Congressmen may take this view of it, but it is not likely that a majority of them do, because the South has never received anything like a respectable percentage of the number of immigrants that arrive in this country annually, and there is little probability that the percentage will be materially increased for some time to come.

The eyes of the bulk of the immigrants who contemplate farming are turned to the West, where the friends and countrymen who preceded them are, where lands are cheap, and where they can pursue pretty much the same system of farming that they did in their own country. They have learned something of the West through the letters of friends who had settled there, and from the published information sent out by the railroads which own large tracts of land, and steamship companies interested in carrying them across the ocean. This system of advertising the West has been going on for years, and while persons contemplating emigrating know something about that country they know little or nothing about the South, and what they have heard is calculated to keep them out of it instead of bringing them in.

There never has been any systematic effort made to secure immigration for the South, and under present or past conditions it would not have succeeded if it had been made. We believe immigrant agents have been appointed by some of the Southern States to pick up immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, and we think they have succeeded in turning a small number Southward, but the work they have done amounts to little, so little that its fruits are nowhere visible. The time may come when there will be a considerable immigration into the South, but it will not be until we have lines of steamers running directly between Southern and European ports, and there is co-operation between these lines of steamers, the railroads and the people interested in having immigrants come. The South must be advertised in Europe, the steamships and railroads must carry emigrants at low rates, and lands in large bodies must be obtainable at a low price per acre. These people are not going to scatter around and live isolated amongst a mixed population of white and black. That has been tried and in every instance it has failed, whereas the colony system has been tried in Texas and in some other States and has succeeded.

But, as we understand it, there is something more important in the immigration question as presented now than whether this section or that section is to get a large percentage or a small percentage of the volume of immigration, and it should be met in a broad, candid and business-like way. No one asserts that immigration should not be restricted; the only question that is presented is how far it should be restricted and whether in seeking to accomplish the objects for which restriction is conceded to be right and necessary it may not be temporarily suspended.

The discussion of this question should be conducted without prejudice or bias, and with the sole view to do what is best under the circumstances for this country, which has the first claim upon the men who will be called upon to discuss and to take action upon it. Last Summer cholera came to our doors, and it was only after the utmost exertion, the greatest care and a rigid quarantine that it was prevented from getting a foothold in New York, whence it might have been speedily carried into many States. As it was we had daily reports of its appearance in at least a dozen cities, as far South as Galveston, and as far West as Denver. It was our good fortune to escape then.

It is now predicted by eminent physicians in Europe that it will range again in the Spring in those countries where it proved so fatal last Summer, and as an evidence that they are not predicting wildly, new cases have broken out in Hamburg, and in Russia in the middle of Winter, in spite of the general impression that there is little danger of this disease after cold weather sets in.

countries which suffered from it last Summer. In that case, unless we take action in time to prevent this influx the only thing we can do is to receive it or establish a quarantine more rigid and more general than that of last Summer, and take our chances of escaping it by fighting it off from our doors. The question is whether it wouldn't be better for us and for the people who may contemplate emigrating to take positive action now and suspend immigration rather than wait until the danger confronts us and then proclaim a quarantine which will amount to a practical suspension. It will be one or the other and to us the former seems the more effective and preferable.

MINOR MENTION.

It is said that President Harrison contemplates extending the civil service law, so as to cover thousands of place-holders whose places do not now come under the law. It is somewhat remarkable that this idea never occurred to him until he has defeated. It is said that he has had it in contemplation for some time, which is a mere pretence. The only motive for it now, if it be done, is to keep Republican place-holders in who would be removed under the next administration. It is simply taking special judgment to hold on to the spoils, and keep Republican partisans in the places they now hold. It would be the proper fair and honest thing for Mr. Harrison to let that law alone, as he has administered the Government under it, and let those who do not come under its provisions take their chances of staying in, just as the Democrats who were in took their chances when he became President. Stealing Senators and stealing these places, too, is going too far. They should be content with stealing the Senators. If, however, he plays this game, perhaps a Democratic Congress will see a way to checkmate it by cutting down salaries, and withholding appropriations for the Civil Service Commission, if it can't repeal the law and pass a new one that will be a civil service law in fact as well as in name, and come nearer meeting whatever popular demand there may be for a law of that kind.

There are now 24,133 more office holders in Washington than there were when Mr. Cleveland retired from office. In the early days of Spring, unless Mr. Harrison plays his civil service extension trick, there will be 24,133 fewer of them.

It is said there is a kind of cotton seed grown in East Africa from which sugar is produced which is fifteen times as sweet as cane sugar. You can believe anything you want to that comes from Africa.

The total vote for President in last election was 12,028,008. Although this is a pretty large vote there are probably a million persons in this country entitled to vote who failed to cast their votes.

Jerry Simpson is out in Kansas playing for the U. S. Senatorship. Jerry is playing the p. p. racket for it all the while.

A Former Resident of This City Drowned.

The following letter was received by Mayor Ricard of this city, from the coroner of Philadelphia: PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1892. DEAR SIR:—On Thursday night at 11 o'clock a man was drowned in this city by falling overboard from the schooner Florence Crady. His name is said to have been Harry Gauderson, aged about 28 years, single, with relatives and friends in your city. Late in October he shipped at New York on this schooner as an engineer. The engine is used on the schooner for hoisting the sails, receiving and discharging cargo, and working the pumps. This man had spoken to the steward and other members of the crew as having relatives in your city. I have directed the detention of his body for several days pending advice from you. The schooner on which he was employed, Capt. Lank, master, was agent and part owner. The Captain refuses to contribute anything toward his burial. The man had been paid off three days before his death, hence there were no moneys due to pay for his interment. Will you kindly give this matter as much publicity as you can in your papers, and have inquiry made, and advise me as to whether or not he has relatives in your city. I am, very respectfully yours, S. H. ASHERIDGE.

The roof of the Front street market house fell in yesterday about 10.30 o'clock, but as the cross beams just below were made of large timbers none of the roof fell to the floor. One cross beam, sixteen feet long by four inches square, gave way and fell, and Mr. R. C. Bowden, who had ran out of his stall, narrowly escaped being struck on the head by it.

A meeting of the Market Committee was called yesterday afternoon and bids were received for repairing it. Mr. J. J. Fowler, Chairman of the Market Committee, says the work of repairing it will begin to-day.

The business arrangement existing between Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. and Col. Roger Moore will terminate January 1st, 1893, at which time Col. Moore will engage in business on his own account. The business of Paterson, Downing & Co. will be continued with Mr. Henry K. Nash, Jr., now with the New York office, as manager.

It was learned yesterday at the office of the Register of Deeds that Mr. Jno. Taylor, of Taylor's Bazaar, has assigned, with the following preferred creditors: Bank of New Hanover, \$15,000; Wm. Goodman, \$435; first preferred creditor; S. Cohen, of New York, \$300; and Taylor Bros., New York, \$300; second preferred creditor. No assets or liabilities stated. Mr. A. Shrier is the assignee.

—Mr. M. London, the oldest lawyer in Wilmington, celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth Christmas day. With the exception of his eyesight, he is still in fairly good health.

A WOMAN MURDERED.

Her Dead Body found in a Lot Behind South Front and Water Streets—Coroner's Inquest to be held To-day. A telephone message was received at the City Hall yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, that the dead body of a colored woman had been found back of Mr. J. Dul's grocery store on South Front street. Upon investigation it was found that the ghastly discovery was made by Messrs. Jno. Farrell, Geo. Tilley and Jno. Tolar, who were looking for material to construct a sleigh. The body of the unfortunate woman was found about midway between Front and Water streets, near Dock, in rear of a blacksmith shop situated on Water street, and lying in a corner formed by a shed on the north and a board fence on the east side of the lot, in which a number of drays and carts were stored that made it rather a difficult matter for one unaccustomed to the place to thread his way to the scene of the tragedy. A crowd of idle negroes soon surrounded the spot and the police officers had difficulty in keeping them back. No one in the crowd would admit that he knew the woman; but later she was identified as a woman that frequented the street, and who was known as Louise Brown, the wife of Theo. Brown, a colored man employed by the C. F. & V. R. R. Co., and daughter of a man named Henderson.

Coroner Walton, who was called, had the body removed to an undertaker's shop near the City Hall, preparatory to an inquest, which will be held this morning at 10 o'clock. The undertaker found upon removing the body that the skull had been crushed on the top of the head, and that there was a deep cut on the forehead. There were traces of blood also on the snow where the body was found, and a large stone lying by the woman's head was spotted with blood.

Brown, the woman's husband, says he left her at home Monday night at seven o'clock, and when he returned the next morning she was gone. He said she was addicted to drinking. Other persons say that the woman was seen in the company of a disreputable colored female named Lum Travis Monday afternoon in a colored eating house on Dock street, and that both women were drunk.

Police officer Moore, who was on the beat nearest the scene of the murder Monday night, says that his attention was attracted by the cry of some one in distress about 12 o'clock, and that he looked everywhere to discover the cause but could find nothing.

A SNOW STORM.

It is a rare thing to see snow in Wilmington, and not once in twenty-years perhaps, such a storm if it came down upon the city yesterday and today before. The storm began early in the afternoon of Monday with a light fall of mingled rain and sleet which snowing had changed to "hoar-frost" evening dry and of good staying quality. All night long the gentle pattering of the pearly ice drops on window panes could be heard and when morning came snow was still falling, while house-tops, pavements, streets and "all the face of the land" were covered with a mantle of dazzling whiteness. It was a strange visitation for Wilmington and one for which many of its people were ill prepared; yet, nevertheless, they enjoyed the novelty of the sight, if nothing more. To the boys—and the girls too—it was an occasion of endless enjoyment. They pelted each other with snow, rolled in it and revelled in it, and not a few of the youngsters, with improvised sleds, enjoyed the novel sport to them of coasting down hill. Some of the old folks, too, were in the vein for fun, rigged up nondescript sleighs, in which they drove through the streets.

The sky remained overcast throughout the day, yet little snow fell until last evening, when it again began to fall as if a repetition of Monday night's deluge was to be given, but ceased again before midnight. The storm was more severe at other places in the State. At Rocky Mount the fall of snow was eight inches and at Fayetteville and Charlotte six inches of snow were reported. The Weather Bureau reports that a fierce northeast gale prevailed Monday along the Atlantic coast and the snow storm extended as far South as the Gulf of Mexico. A cold wave, following the snow storm, sent the mercury down last night to 34 degrees by eight o'clock.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

The Three White Boats Thieves Arrested Saturday Last. The three white men—Fred Duran, Frank Duran and O. L. Dudley—arrested last Saturday on the charge of larceny (as reported in the STAR) were arraigned Monday before Justice R. H. Bunting. There were five cases against the prisoners for stealing surgical instruments and other articles from Dr. W. H. J. Bellamy's office, a lady's leather reticule and a stethoscope from Dr. Harby's office, and various articles from Mr. DeBruin Cutler and others. The Durans confessed everything and Dudley denied everything but the evidence was pretty conclusive, that he was equally guilty. All three were committed to jail in default of six hundred dollars bail each—\$800 in the first case and \$100 in each of the other cases. They will be tried at the next term of the Criminal Court.

A Street Car Accident.

Mr. M. J. Heyer's little son Henry, eight-years old, was seriously hurt yesterday afternoon by a street car. He was playing in the street near his father's residence at the corner of Second and Red Cross, and attempted to cross the street in front of the car. The motor man in charge of the car put on brakes and reduced the speed of the car, but the boy was struck and dragged a short distance before the car stopped. Dr. Bellamy, who was called to attend the boy, found that one of his legs was broken between the knee and the ankle, and he had two scalp wounds that were not considered serious.

Fire in Brunswick.

A dwelling owned by Mr. J. B. Mercer, but occupied by Mr. Henry Addix, at New Supply, Brunswick county, was destroyed by fire Christmas day. The fire was accidental, and is supposed to have originated from sparks, as it started on the roof of the building. Most of the furniture was saved. The property was partially insured.

POSTOFFICE CLERK PENNY.

His Arrangement Before the U. S. Commissioner's Court—Committed to Jail in Default of \$1,000 Bail. J. H. Penny, late clerk in the Wilmington postoffice, who was arrested in Denver, Colorado, by U. S. postoffice inspectors a few days ago, arrived in the city last Monday, and was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner R. H. Bunting, on the charge of violating section 8991 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S., making it a penal offence, punishable by fine or not more than two years or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment, for any person employed in the postal service to unlawfully detain, delay or open any letter or package intended to be conveyed by mail or to secrete, embezzle or delay any such package. U. S. District Attorney W. A. Cook appeared for the Government and Mr. John D. Bellamy, Jr., for the prisoner. Mr. G. Z. French, postmaster at Wilmington, testified that Penny had been registry clerk at the office here and had charge of the stamps and stamped envelopes for the sale-keeping of these he (Penny) had a vault in his office, with combination lock, and to which no one but himself and witness had access. Penny in application was granted leave of absence and left Wilmington for New York on the 18th of June last. On the 31st of that month while in New York city he notified Postmaster French that he would not return to Wilmington. On Penny's departure from Wilmington Postmaster French took the key of the vault and discharged the duties of the registry clerk. On the 24th of June the envelope of a registered package was found in the vault. The package had been broken open and the money it contained taken out, but the money was also found in the vault, concealed under some papers. Postmaster French recognized the package as one turned over to Penny who had accepted for the same, and which should have been sent to its destination on the 17th of June last. Mr. A. G. Cowie, Postoffice inspector, testified that he had found Penny and arrested him in Denver, Col., where Penny was living with his wife and child under the name of Jas. B. Dayton. He acknowledged that his identification by the officer was correct.

The Commissioner, after hearing the testimony and arguments of counsel, fixed the bond of Penny for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. Court at \$1,000, and in default of security committed him to jail. There are other cases against the defendant, one of which is for embezzlement, but the amount of his peculations, it is said, is not yet fully known; it may be only a few hundreds of dollars, and may reach thousands.

Four Stores Burned in Lumburg—Three Residences Destroyed in Windsor. Fire at Lumburg, N. C. Saturday night destroyed the stores of Murphy & McKinnon, Zichery & Cameron and Jno. T. McCann, all dealers in groceries and general merchandise, and the office of Geo. D. Everington, druggist. The fire started in the basement of Murphy & McKinnon's store, and is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The amount of insurance and losses has not yet been ascertained. At Windsor Monday afternoon, three costly residences in the western part of the city, owned by W. J. Lippert, S. S. Gunn and Clement Manly, were burned. Each was partially insured. The loss is about \$13,000. The fire originated in the basement of Lippert's residence. He and his family were absent from home visiting relatives at Clarksville. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE MURDERED WOMAN.

The Coroner's Inquest—No Important Evidence—No Clue to the Perpetrator. A very large number of people, both white and black, called yesterday to view the remains of Lizzie Brown, the negro woman found dead back of Oldham's mill as was reported in yesterday's STAR, which were placed in rear of D. C. Evans' undertaking shop, on Second street. At 10 o'clock, the time appointed for the examination of the body and the coroner's inquest, the crowd was cleared out and Dr. Potter, the City Physician and Superintendent of Health, in the presence of the Coroner, J. W. Walton, who had empaneled the following jury: A. H. Leslie, J. D. Sellers, C. D. Jacobs, H. H. Cottell, Jno. Welsh and Harry Howard, examined the body and made a report as follows: "I found an extensive fracture of the bone involving the right ear (temporal bone), the fracture extending two inches above and one and a half to two inches to the back of the ear. Pieces of bone were taken from the fracture, being detached. A wound was examined on the top of her head a little to the right of the middle line. I believe the injury received was sufficient to produce immediate death, or nearly so. Blood seemed to have oozed from her ears and nose. Part of her brain was broken or torn out. Her entire countenance was livid and there was no pulse. It must have been made by some heavy object. The jury then heard the evidence of Lum Travis, Francis Rogers, Jno. Berry and Tom Brown, husband of the deceased, (all colored), none of whom had seen the woman later than seven o'clock Monday night. Their evidence was, therefore, of no importance. After a consultation the jury rendered a verdict "That the woman Lizzie Brown, the deceased, came to her death by violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury. Thus far there is no clue to the perpetrators of this mysterious murder; but the authorities are at work on the case, and it is hoped they may be able to find the guilty party. If this is ever done the STAR believes it will be discovered that there is another "woman in the case."

speakers cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Scarlet Fever at the White House—Very Few Visitors—Blaine's Condition Still Improving. By Telegram to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Reports from Blaine this morning are of the same encouraging nature as those of the past two days. The White House is still in a state of quarantine, and did far to remain so for at least three weeks to come. Red cards saying "scarlet fever within" are conspicuous on the entrance to the private part of the mansion on the first and second floors. Orders are issued bearing small notices to the effect that the house is closed to the public. The office part, however, is open as usual for business, and the President's private secretary and his assistants will be found at their desks by any one whose business requires their attention. It is hardly necessary to say that there are very few visitors at present.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Incoming Steamers as New York Shows Evidence of Terrible Experience. By Telegram to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Of more than twenty steamships due or over due, only four have reached port to one o'clock to-day and these bare striking evidence of the rough weather and intense cold experienced, with ventilators demolished or twisted out of shape, life-boats smashed and every part of the rigging in a deplorable condition. It is gratifying to find that nothing serious happened to passengers and crew of any of the incoming steamers. Each steamer was completely coated with ice.

UNLUCKY SPECULATION.

A Prominent Cotton Merchant Convicted of Embezzlement. By Telegram to the Morning Star. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Frederick Frisch, who stood well in local cotton circles, was to-day convicted of embezzlement. He was sent here in September, 1891, as local manager of the cotton firm of Gaston, Frisch & Co., of England. He was not a partner of the firm and by agreement was to get a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and twenty per cent. of the profits of the commission business he was to manage. He had speculation on both his own and the firm's account, and had lost about \$37,000 in all. Of this amount \$16,000 had been taken for his own use.

FIRE AT CAMDEN, S. C.

Caused by a Lamp Explosion—Loss \$80,000. By Telegram to the Morning Star. CAMDEN, Dec. 27.—A fire which destroyed property to the value of \$100,000, broke out in this town about 12.30 last night. It is supposed to have originated from an explosion of a lamp in the grocery store of H. C. Elliott & Co. Five stores were destroyed, and life buildings were damaged. Losses exceed insurance, which was mainly carried by the London and Globe.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Caused by Loss of Life and Destruction to Property. By Telegram to the Morning Star. LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—About 8 o'clock this morning a box of dynamite exploded in the shaft sunk for the new East river tunnel, near the junction of Jackson and Vernon avenues, this city. The explosion set fire to a four-story brick building adjoining, and shattered every pane of glass in the buildings for many blocks around. The explosion was very loudly taken from the shaft. A score or more persons were injured by the falling timbers, glass, etc. The explosion was so terrific that nearly every building on Jackson avenue from Fifth street to Bowler avenue, was either destroyed or damaged. Fire immediately started in the debris and is now burning fiercely. The yards of the New York and Long Island Tunnel Company, of which William Sweeney is President, are bounded by Jackson avenue and Vernon avenue. Tenement houses, brick buildings, and stores line both of these thoroughfares. The explosion was directly in the rear. The company is building a tunnel between this city and the New York Central depot in New York City. A great deal of dynamite was used in blasting. Last night the dynamite fuzes, the men needed some this morning, and the fuzes were all cut by glass from the broken windows. Directly opposite the scene of the explosion was a row of tenements occupied by fifteen families. Every apartment was wrecked and the debris caught fire from overturned stoves. All of the killed received fractured skulls and were fatally cut by glass from the broken windows. Directly opposite the scene of the explosion was a row of tenements occupied by fifteen families. Every apartment was wrecked and the debris caught fire from overturned stoves.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

His Educational Ideas Receive Unexpected Support in St. Louis. By Telegram to the Morning Star. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The cause of Archbishop Ireland and his educational ideas received rather an unexpected public support here yesterday in the form of a series of resolutions signed by forty-four priests of this city, which were sent to Archbishop Ireland, and which were the constant assailing of Monsignor Sattoli's speech on the school question by a local Catholic paper. The resolutions intended originally to disclaim all responsibility of the priests of this city for the paper's utterances, but in the event the authors took occasion to practically declare their adherence to the constant assailing of Monsignor Sattoli's speech on the school question by a local Catholic paper.

Advice to Mothers.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are your children suffering with colic, broken out eruptions, a sick and suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Wm. W. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Colic, and its use regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Morganton Herald. There is a crying demand for houses to rent in Morganton. We have known several instances lately where parties have failed to secure houses who wanted to come to Morganton to live.

Mecklenburg Times. A dog belonging to Mr. G. S. Hall, of Sugar Creek, recently lost a Frise and his daughter of Mr. J. C. Boyte; also a cow. The dog was killed. The child suffered considerably from the wound.

Lexington Dispatch. We saw a gross goods letter the other day sent to a gentleman in Lexington. It was the usual letter of this kind containing the same promise of a fortune for nothing. Mean as being caught every day by these lively rascals.

Raleigh Chronicle. The Chatbam Manufacturing Company, of Elkton, N. C., will build new woolen mills. It has built a great horse mill. It has sold eight head of one horse to J. S. Carr, of Durham, the sale aggregating \$11,000. The animals were yesterday taken to the Oconee stock farm and sent to New London, where it is said that gentleman will invest \$38,000 in improvements.

Durham Sun. W. H. Hicks, of Hickston, was in town and started about his business. In a buggy, in company with Jno. Vickers, he got nearly opposite the residence of R. D. Blackall, Mr. Vickers over-ruled Hicks' fall forward, and would have fallen through the back of the buggy if Mr. Vickers then made the discovery that he was dead.

Sanford Express. An unusual amount of work is being done around Sanford and considerable improvements are being made. The saw the hammer and the paint brush have about been used. Many new houses have been built, several new manufacturing industries have sprung into life. The growth of Sanford is steady and sure. There are more bright spirits here than here than we have ever seen before.

Gastonia Gazette. Mr. John Wyatt, a teacher living in Dallas, had Dr. Jenkins to extract a tooth a few days ago and his teeth were so sore that he died ever since. Dr. Jenkins and Reed have had him in charge, but with all their remedies it seemed difficult, almost impossible, to relieve him of blood. Dr. Hoffman, a dentist of his place, was called over on Tuesday afternoon and returning yesterday morning reported the bleeding stopped and the patient in a more favorable condition.

Windsor Ledger. We learn that Capt. Jones, colored, of the steam boat Johnson, belonging to M srs Greenleaf Shobe, and Son, left aboard last Wednesday night for New York. His body was recovered the next day.

Charlotte News. Horse thieves were at work all about last night. The chief of police to day received telegrams asking him to look out for horse thieves from both Rock Hill and Matthews.