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MR. GARY'S POSTAL BANKS.

Postmaster General Gary's savings bank scheme is meeting with pretty general endorsement from the Republican organs, which may feel it incumbent on them to endorse it because it comes in the shape of an administration measure, but it is not meeting with any favor from the non-partisan nor Democratic papers. In writing on it yesterday we gave some reasons why, in our opinion, it would not do, but only a few of the many reasons why it should be turned down without ceremony.

It is really a Populist measure and if we remember correctly was first proposed in Congress by a Populist representative and is cut out of the same piece of paternalism as Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, etc., and sub treasuries. As coming from a Republican Postmaster General, who doubtless has the approval of the administration with which he is connected, the Populist statesmen may congratulate themselves on this eminent Republican endorsement of one of their measures. The endorsement is somewhat belated, for the Populist who sprang that measure in Congress four or five years ago got considerable start of Mr. Gary, but it is an endorsement nevertheless. If the Republican party continues to hold its grip the Populists may yet find it stealing their Government ownership of railroads and sub treasuries, the latter of which the postal savings bank scheme is a movement in the direction of.

If the Government is to play the paternal role of running a banking department in the interest of people who lack confidence in the savings banks of their localities, why not run the railroads in the interest of the people who clamor against the extortion of the railroad companies, and why not run sub-treasuries in the interest of money borrowers who protest against the interest the banks charge for the use of their money? The reasons assigned for establishing postal savings banks are as good and logical for any other paternalistic measure yet proposed. The only difference in the matter of the railroads and telegraphs is that it would cost some money to buy them, but that wouldn't matter so much, for all the Government would have to do, following the plan of those who favor such ownership, would be to start the Government presses to running and print notes enough to pay for them. As for the sub-treasuries there isn't practically any difference at all. In as much as Postmaster General Gary has gone so far to meet the Populists it would be quite unkind in them not to support his scheme, which was originally their scheme, when it is proposed in Congress.

In the meantime, however, the scheme is being pretty well ventilated by the independent non-partisan press, one of which, the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, thus pricks Mr. Gary's bubble and lets the stuffing out:

"The prime reason urged by him for the establishment of postal savings banks is that 'many millions of dollars undoubtedly are secreted by persons who have little or no confidence in the ordinary securities and monetary institutions organized by private citizens.' We cannot prove that that isn't true, but neither can Mr. Gary prove that it is. There are persons who hoard money because they do not trust banks and bonds, and we know of no reason for supposing that this class is large, and still less reason to suppose that it would put its trust in the postoffice. It may occur to some one that these hoards possibly contain the invisible stock of gold in this country, but whether that gold is hoarded by people who fear silver payments of Government notes, or by persons to whom actual coin alone seems to be money, bank books and drafts and securities appearing to be only paper, the postal savings bank would scarcely draw it out of its hiding places.

"But the question whose answer has thus far seemed fatal to the postal savings bank scheme is, What will the Government do with the money? Mr. Gary says that the British Government made a small profit after paying 2½ per cent. On the contrary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told Parliament last Spring that the postal savings business had involved a small loss, and the rate of interest would have to be reduced or else the taxpayer would have to be burdened for the sake of the depositor. The United States could not pay over 3 per cent., and it is not certain that it could pay even that and cover expenses. Three per cent. is about the minimum rate paid by savings banks, but Mr. Gary says that safety rather than the return is the essential thing.

The British public debt is permanent, and savings deposits can always be invested at some rate in consols. Canada has taken the savings and spent them, and owes the depositors a sum of money which it could not provide immediately and could secure ultimately only by taxation or borrowing on bonds. We expect to redeem the whole of our public debt within a generation, or half a century, and if we spent the deposits on public improvements we should simply by adding so much to our public debt. But Mr Gary knows what to do with the money; 'bonds of States, counties and municipalities and real estate furnish an illimitable field.'

"They do, but we believe no government has ventured into such a field without disaster. Certainly the Postoffice Department cannot afford to enter this field without discrimination, and how much discrimination would such a political organization dare to make? Shall a branch of the Federal Government refuse to invest in the bonds of the State of Mississipp? Shall it undertake to say what country bonds it will invest in and what it will avoid? Will it refuse to invest in farms in Nebraska and buy mortgages on town lots in Tacoma and Seattle?

"The public debt is the almost universal investment of postal savings funds. This is true in substance, though not in form in Canada, where the postal deposits constitute a floating instead of a bonded obligation against the Government. Mr. Gary admits, by suggesting these other investments, that it is impracticable here to invest the postal deposits in the public debt. If Congress is sensible it will wait a long time before it creates in the Post Office Department a general security and investment agency.

"The occasion for postal savings banks here is greatly overrated, if it be not wholly fictitious. In the Northeastern and wealthier part of the country savings banks have received enormous deposits and enjoy the confidence of the community. In the West, where land is relatively cheap, savings have to a very large extent taken the form of investments in land. In most of the Northern States and some of the Southern the building and loan associations have been extremely successful. The States where neither savings banks nor building associations have yet taken much root have very little savings for the Postoffice Department."

We publish this in full because it meets the salient points made by Mr. Gary in his plea for the banks, and shows that these banks are not the successful institutions they are represented to be in other countries where they are in operation, although for manifest reasons they are better adapted to those countries than to ours. There the money is used in reducing the national debts which are never expected nor intended to be paid in full, and here, perhaps, it would be invested in the same way until the national debt is wiped out, but by that time the money taken in by these postal banks would become so large in the aggregate that it would make a very large national debt due the depositors, so that there would still be a national, the only difference being that it would be held by a different class of holders—small holders instead of large ones.

From the showing here made by the able journal from which we quote, there is nothing in the scheme to commend it to this country, and nothing to excite much enthusiasm in any country.

SLANDEROUS BUTLER.

Marion Butler, who in the inscrutable dispensations with which Providence sometimes inflicts people, holds a seat as a United States Senator from this State, in a speech made at Rocky Mount, achieved the notoriety of being the champion slanderer of the majority of the white men of his State. The Rocky Maunt *Argonant*, a very conservatively edited paper, quoted him as saying:

"If colored men commit outrages the Democrats pretend to be terribly shocked in public but when they get behind a wall they laugh until they grow fat, and if the outrages are not frequent enough they hire worthless negroes to commit them."

We saw this at the time, but refrained from referring to it or commenting upon it because we thought it might be an error. We didn't think that Marion Butler was above saying it, but gave him credit for more discretion and more common sense, a modicum of either of which would have closed his mouth against any such vile utterance, even if he thought it, which he did not. He must have seen the report in the *Argonaut*, and he had plenty of time to stamp the falsehood, if it was a falsehood, but he paid no attention to it until he saw it in other papers and then he published the following evasion in last week's *Caucasian*:

"We have noticed that several papers have published a clipping from a Rocky Mount paper which stated that Senator Butler in his speech at Rocky Mount charged that the brute that committed the nameless crime in Richmond county was hired to do so by Democrats to furnish them with political capital. In the first place the speech was made at Rocky Mount some time before the shocking affair occurred in Richmond county; in the next place Senator Butler of course never said anything of the kind. The papers that have been so eagerly copying and commenting upon this false and malicious report could have easily ascertained whether or not the same was true if they had desired; and, besides, the statement was so unreasonable that it seems that any fair and honest editor would have attempted to ascertain the fact before publishing the same. If there is any paper that desires to know what Senator Butler said in his speech at Rocky Mount and will publish the same, he will take pleasure in furnishing the paper with a copy of his remarks."

This is not only an evasion, but it is a deliberate misstatement of fact. Reference to the extract from the *Argonaut* will show that the Richmond crime was not mentioned, but that the words applied to outrages in general, and to "Democrats" in general. Mr. Butler might furnish a copy of his speech, as he says, to any paper asking it, but that would be his speech revised, for no one supposes that he would incorporate any such utterance as that in a speech intended for publication. It doubtless didn't appear in his speech as prepared for delivery, but was one of those impromptu sallies or scintillations to which he is somewhat given.

But the truth of the charge does not depend upon the authority or veracity of the *Argonaut*, for it is substantiated by the sworn testimony of reputable citizens who heard Butler's speech and were amazed and shocked at his slanderous utterance. Three of these reputable citizens when asked as to the accuracy of the report in the *Argonaut*, answered with the following affidavit, which we find in the Charlotte *Observer*, published by authority:

"We, the undersigned do hereby make affidavit that we heard the speech of Senator Butler and that the above extract in quotation marks is in substance what he said.

"(Rev) B. S. McKENZIE.
" F. J. THORP, M. D.,
" J J DAUGHTRY.

" Nov. 13, 1897.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this, the 18th day of Nov., 1897.

" JOHN L. ARRINGTON.
"Notary Public."

How does this read, compared with Butler's evasive denial? But the Rocky Mount *Argonaut*, in last week's issue, referring to the possibility of denial by Butler, thus defies denial:

"He dare not contradict it; his shameful remark was heard by too many for any denial of his to hold water If he should happen to do so, we have the affidavits of some of our foremost citizens that our charge was true. One of the most prominent Populist leaders in this section acknowledges that the man who is now at the head of that party in this State made this damnable accusation against his fellow citizens. We stood beside this gentleman when Butler befouled himself, his State and his race by this utterance and noticed his look of righteous indignation.

"Brave gentleman and soldier of the 'lost cause' as he was, it was plain to be seen that his whole soul revolted at the vileness of his chief."

This ought to settle the accuracy of that extract and fasten the slander on the slanderer, who may try to wriggle out of it by evasions, which amount to nothing when confronted by such positive testimony as quoted above. And that's the thing which the whirligig of politics has floated to the surface and which the combination of spoils hunters has sent to the Senate of the United States to worm around in a chair which *men* had sat in.

MINOR MENTION.

Bradstreets' report of the business situation the past week states that there is a slight improvement in the West, but that the low price of cotton checks trading in the South. This has been the condition not for the past week only, but for several weeks. For some time the Republican organs on the other side of the line attributed the small trade in the South to the yellow fever, ignoring the fact that the yellow fever was confined to a comparatively small area. There is an object lesson, however, in the low price of cotton, and one in which the whole country, as well as the South, is interested, and this object lesson teaches that State policies should be shaped for the whole country and not for the benefit of one or more sections to the detriment of other sections. A section with 20,000,000 or more people in it cannot suffer from business depression without entailing more or less suffering on the other sections. There can be no prosperity in the true sense which is not general or which is confined to any one portion of the country. The manufacturer or the seller of goods who does business in the North cannot prosper if their customers in other sections are not able to buy their goods. We do not mean to say that the low price of cotton and the consequent depression in trade are the results wholly of State policies pursued by this country, but those policies are largely responsible. Both the monetary policy and the tariff policy, one by enhancing the value of money, the other by restricting trade, are having their effect and a disastrous effect, too, and not only the South but the whole country suffers from it.

Bob Lincoln objects to his new son-in-law on the ground that he lacks social position, and the young man is a boss base ball player, too. We judge from this that Bob Lincoln doesn't dwell much on ancestral reminiscences, for that young man has much more social position than Bob's father had at his age. But Bob's father wasn't a snob, and elevation never gave him the big head.

It is hard to satisfy Ohio men. They not only want all the offices going, but some of them want big chunks of the earth, too. A couple of them have turned up as claimants for 7,000,000 acres of land out West, embracing the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Anybody but an Ohio man would be satisfied with 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 acres with one nice town thrown in.

Mark Hanna at least hopes that the statesmen he has bought will stay bought.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.

Run Over and Decapitated by a Freight Train on the W., C. & A. R. R., Eight Miles from Wilmington.

An unknown white man was run over and killed by a freight train near the eight mile post on the W., C. & A. railroad yesterday morning about 11.30 o'clock. The train was an extra and was moving at the rate of 30 or 40 miles an hour down a steep grade, when engineer N. N. Wakefield saw about 200 yards ahead an object on the track. He thought at first it was a goat, but on nearer approach could see that it was a man face foremost on the ground with his head and shoulders over the rail. It was simply impossible to stop the train, so that all the engineer could do was to blow his whistle. The man was asleep or dead, for he didn't move The fireman, William Byrd, colored, says he did not see the man until the engine was within twenty-five yards of him.

When the information was received here, yard master C. R. Branch, Dr. D. W. Bulluck, the Atlantic Coast Line surgeon, and Mr. J. N. Brand, stenographer for Mr. E. Borden, Superintendent of Transportation, boarded a shifting engine and hastened to the scene of the accident. The decapitated body was lying in the position described by Engineer Wakefield and a few feet away was the head. The back of the skull was broken and the brains were exposed.

The man was apparently about 40 years of age, 5 feet and 10 inches tall, and probably would have weighed 140 or 150 pounds. He had light hair and eyes, and wore a thin, light mustache. He had on neat clean clothing

There was absolutely no clue to the unfortunate man's identity. Nothing was found on his person except some tooth-picks and cigarettes, and he was a perfect stranger to the few people who saw him yesterday morning prior to the accident. Twenty minutes before the train came he was warned by some one passing that it was dangerous to be sleeping on the track and was advised to go into the woods and go to sleep. He sat up on the end of a cross-tie and said, "Yes, that's so."

The watchmen at Hilton and Navassa report seeing the man pass early yesterday morning with his face covered with blood and bruises. He was spitting blood when they saw him, and remarked at Navassa that he believed he was going to bleed to death He refused to answer any questions about his identity or the way in which he received his injuries. The presumption is that he got on a spree in the city Thursday night and was beaten and robbed. This theory is borne out by the fact that there was nothing of value whatever in his pockets.

A coroner's inquest, under the circumstances, was not considered necessary, and upon the advice and consent of Justice of the Peace E. W. Davis, colored, preparations were made for the burial of the man near the place where he was killed. The coffin was sent out last night at seven o'clock on a freight train.

PLEASURE YACHT REPUBLIC

Towed Into Wilmington in a Dismantled Condition.

The pleasure yacht *Republic*, owned by Mr. George Matthews, of New York, and bound from Mobile, Ala., to New London, Conn., was towed up to the city yesterday in a dismantled condition. Capt. Randlette's account of the vessel's mishap is a very thrilling one.

The *Republic* sailed from Mobile on the 8th, and met fair winds until she reached the straits of Florida, where she lost her forestays in a severe gale of wind. After necessary repairs she kept her course without further trouble until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when she found herself off Frying Pan shoals in the teeth of a strong northerly gale which carried away both bobstays. The Captain thought best to veer around and fly from the wind. He passed inside of Frying Pan light ship at 12 m. The wind was still blowing and the staysail was lost here. All the afternoon and night the heavy gale kept blowing. At 2.30 p. m. on the 17th Cape Fear light was sighted and the yacht came to anchor in eight fathoms water. She lay there that night and next day. At 10 p. m. Thursday night the wind had increased to such violence that everything went before it. The masts were broken off almost on a level with the deck The vessel was spoken by the *Florence & Lillian*, also bound for New London, who advised Capt. Randlette to abandon his ship. He refused to do so, saying that the men might go, but he would stay. The men decided to stay, and all hands were put to work cutting away the wreck and rigging jury masts. At daylight on the 19th two jury masts were up. The vessel was towed into Southport by the tug *Isabel*, information as to the yacht's condition being carried into Southport by the *Florence & Lillian*.

Yesterday morning the *Republic* was towed up to the city by the steamer *Wilmington* and is now lying at Skinner's ship yard awaiting orders from her owners.

The *Republic* is 100 feet long and 91 tons register. She is handsomely equipped from end to end, the main cabin being especially well furnished.

Capt. Randlette was in Wilmington in 1879 on the U. S. steamship *Ivey*. He is a nephew of Miss Amy Bradley, of this city.

An Unruly Prisoner.

Deputy Sheriff Wm. Guion, colored, had a lively fight with a prisoner last night, but right conquered wrong, and the prisoner was landed in jail, where he now quietly reposes.

For several days Deputy Guion had been looking for Oscar Stamps, colored, wanted by the county authorities on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Last night about 8 o'clock at Front street market, Deputy Guion came up with Stamps and arrested him, but he (Stamps) showed a disposition to resist arrest and the officer summoned Ed Smith, colored, to assist him. Stamps drew a knife on Smith and threatened to cut him, but Deputy Guion downed Stamps and disarmed him. Stamps continued to resist in a most violent manner, so much so that the officer had to club him. Deputy Guion and Smith, however, managed to land Stamps in jail, although he raised a disturbance during the entire distance travelled and attracted quite a large crowd of people.

THE BODY IDENTIFIED.

The Young White Man Killed Near Navassa a Citizen of Wilmington—Mr. J. D. McDuffie—The Remains Brought to Wilmington and Interred in Oakdale Cemetery.

The young white man killed Friday morning by a freight train on the W., C. & A. railroad, near the eight mile post, or what is known as "Susie curve," and being unknown at that time was interred a few hours later not far from the scene of the sad accident, turned out yesterday to be Mr. J. Dallie McDuffie, of this city.

Among those who visited the scene of the accident Friday morning, being transported to and from there on a special train, was Dr. D W. Bulluck, who examined the body of the unknown man, and when he returned to the city brought with him a portion of the clothing of the deceased and a ring, made out of a horse-shoe nail, found on one of the fingers, to be used, if possible, in identifying the body. A wise act it was, for yesterday morning Mrs. John Williams, who resides on McRae street, between Grace and Walnut, visited the office of Dr. Bulluck and identified the clothing and ring as that which her brother, Mr. J. Dallie McDuffie, wore when he left home Thursday night.

Upon the identification of the clothing and ring Mr. Ed. Borden, Superintendent of Transportation of the Atlantic Coast Line, sent a special train, in charge of Capt. Bob Branch, yard-master, and with Mrs. Williams and Mr. Henry Bishop, sister and half brother respectively of Mr. McDuffie, on board, to the spot where the interment had taken place and the body was exhumed, and at once recognized by Mrs. Williams and Mr. Bishop as that of young McDuffie. As permission for the disinterment had previously been obtained from Ed. David, a colored magistrate at Navassa, the corpse was placed on board the special train and brought to this city, reaching here shortly before 2 o'clock p. m.

The body was carried out to Oakdale cemetery, where the interment took place, and where services were conducted by Rev. R. A. Willis, pastor of Grace M. E. church, and Rev. T. H. Sutton, pastor of Market Street M. E. church. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. M. McGowan, A. J. Marshall, J. J. Tharp, A. J. Yopp, John White and R. B. Clowe.

The deceased was at one time a member of the police force and lately had been employed by Mr. R. B. Clowe. Since the death of his mother, which occurred about three weeks ago, he had been very despondent.

— Mr. P. Heinsberger has in his possession, found on the streets a few weeks ago, several letters written in this city during the war to parties in Charleston, S. C. With the exception of one or two the epistles are in a good state of preservation.

VESSELS IN COLLISION.

Norwegian Barque Vasa Sank—American Schooner Chas. H. Sprague Damaged—No Lives Lost.

The Norwegian barque *Vasa*, which sailed from Wilmington last Monday for Manchester, Eng., with a cargo of rosin, collided with the schooner *Chas. H. Sprague*, Georgetown to Boston, about 9 miles from Frying Pan Lightship, Wednesday at 12.15 p. m. and sustained damages from which she sank during Wednesday night. The *Sprague* lost her rigging, but otherwise was not damaged.

Captain Terjesen, of the *Vasa*, and Captain Harper, of the *Sprague*, were both up to the city yesterday, but were unwilling to talk about the accident. The *Sprague* it is claimed, had the right of way as she was moving on a starboard track, and it is further claimed that the *Vasa* would not respond to the rudder, otherwise she would have escaped disaster. Both captains filed their protests yesterday. Capt. Terjeson with the Norwegian Consul, Mr. Alex S. Heide, and Capt. Harper with Mr. W. N. Harriss, Notary Public.

The tug *Blanche* of the Cape Fear Towing and Transportation Company went yesterday to try to find the *Vasa*. The *Sprague* is undergoing temporary repairs and will probably pass out from Southport some time Wednesday.

The cargo of the *Vasa* consisted of 4,908 barrels of rosin, valued at 3,073.20 and shipped by Mr. Matt. J. Heyer for the S. P. Shotter Co.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

Several Cars Smashed Near Fayetteville—No One Hurt.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, November 18.—At 7.55 o'clock to-night five gentlemen arrived in the city, having walked the A. C. L. track for six miles, from a point north of Fayetteville, where the south-bound afternoon passenger train is held by a north-bound freight wreck. The track is torn up for many yards and several cars are smashed; but no one is hurt. A wrecking train has been sent for, but it will be hours before traffic is resumed.

George Johnson Taken to the Penitentiary.

Deputy Sheriff W. W. King left yesterday morning on the 9.35 o'clock Atlantic Coast Line train for Raleigh, in charge of George Johnson, colored, who will be placed in the penitentiary to serve a life sentence. Johnson is the man who was sentenced to suffer death at the last term of the Criminal Court for feloniously assaulting Bertha Brewington, colored, but whose sentence Gov. Russell so justly commuted last Wednesday to life imprisonment in the State prison.

By the way, Deputy Sheriff Flynn was the man who captured Johnson after a chase of twelve miles, but he received no reward for the capture.

— Register of Deeds Norwood issued marriage licenses the past week to four white and two colored couples.

LATE FOREIGN GOSSIP.

THE STOCK POT OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

Russia Demands Payment of the Russo-Turk War Indemnity—Austria Also Makes Demands—Germany's Seizure of a Chinese Port Regarded Practically as Annexation.

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LONDON, November 20.—The stock-pot of international politics has been enriched during the last few days by two or three bones which promise to furnish an opportunity for plenty of contention hereafter.

Russia contributes the first, in her notification of November 18th to the Porte that the arrears of the Russo Turk war indemnity amount to 1,300,000 pounds sterling, and that if Turkey intends to apply part of the Greek indemnity to an increase of the Turkish armament, Russia will demand the payment of this amount. This was followed by a second note on the same subject to-day.

Austria furnished the second bone in her demand for the payment of the arrears due the Oriental Railroad Company for transporting Turkish troops during the war, this company being an Austrian concern.

Incidentally the Turkish Government is also said to have abandoned her naval plans as the result of the second note of Russia on the subject of the war indemnity arrears due that country.

Germany flavored the contents of the stock pot with sauce from China in the shape of the landing of her sailors and marines at Kiao Chou on the Shan Tun peninsula, ostensibly for the purpose of insisting upon redress for the murder of two German missionaries; but, possibly, it is intimated, in order to obtain a good coaling station and harbor for repairing her fleet in the far East.

Great Britain's part in these proceedings remains to be developed. Germany's swoop down upon Kiao Chou Bay, China, has excited the chanceleries, and the advices from Shanghai that two steamers has been chartered there to convey stores and material in Kaio Chou bay, coupled with the intimation that the German occupation of that place is apparently to be more than temporary, color to which is given by the fact that the Germas marines are now engaged in building Winter barracks, leave little doubt that Germany has practically annexed Kiao Chou bay, which, next to Port Arthur, is the most important harbor in China.

As a *fait accompli* is an almost unanswerable argument in the East, it is difficult to see what France, Russia, Great Britain and Japan can do in the matter, unless they set to work and grab other portions of the Chinese empire.

Under these circumstances, the diplomats are asking what the United States, whose interests in the East are advancing by leaps and bounds, says of the seizure of the bay.

The news from India is discouraging as it can be. The sudden recrudescence of activity on the part of the tribesmen, when it was thought that the affair was about finished, shows that whatever the British officials may think the natives of the invaded country are not aware that they are beaten.

The cost of the military operations is already estimated at £2,500,000, and this amount will probably be doubled before the close of the campaign.

Mr. Wm. S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, who is about to return to Canada, in an interview with a representative of the the Associated Press, reiterates that Canada strongly desired friendly relations with the United States.

"Satan's Invisible World Displayed" or "Despairing Democracy" is the sensational title of a sensational book dealing with the Greater New York which W. T. Stead, the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, will give to the public of England and America next month, as the fruits of his recent trip across the water. This book is to be a companion piece to "If Christ Came to Chicago," the unique dissection of the darker life in the Western metropolis which introduced the versatile and indefatigable English editor to the United States in the capacity of author.

"Satan's Invisible World" was, according to Mr. Stead, revealed by the Lexow committee and "Despairing Democracy" is the moral which holds to be a legislative declaration by the citizens of their abandonment of facing the possibility of governing a great city by popular suffrage.

FLOODS IN WASHINGTON.

Serious Damage Reported—Stock Drowned and Many Barns and Granaries Washed Away.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SEATTLE, WASH., November 20.—The most serious damage done by the recent floods so far reported was at Mount Vernon. The dykes surrounding that town broke last night, and within an hour the whole town was under two feet of water. Hundreds of men worked like Trojans, but the work was in vain, and the river continued to rise until it reached a height of two feet higher than it was four years ago, when the whole Skagit valley was inundated.

Hundreds of head of stock were drowned, and many barns and granaries washed away. The Great Northern railroad track, just below the town, was washed out for a distance of 800 feet.

MISSING MAN FOUND.

Disappeared from Chicago on the Day Set for His Marriage.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, November 20.—Geo. A. Bergman, who was to have been married Wednesday evening to Miss Margaret Perry, and disappeared on the afternoon of the day set for his marriage, and for whom the police and his relatives have been searching ever since his disappearance, has been found and is now in the residence of his father, on West Adams street.

The family refuse to say anything regarding the disappearance of the young man or to permit anybody to see him. He has no money and the family claim he "may have been robbed."

He was found this evening in the depot of the Northwestern railroad at Milwaukee, just as he was about to take a train for Chicago, and was brought home by his father.

The *State* newspaper, of Richmond, Va., went into the hands of receivers who have decided to suspend its publication for the time being.

Captain William P. Anderson died at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, of heart failure aged 57. He was a nephew of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame.

HAVANA ADVICES.

Spanish Reports of Engagements With Insurgent Forces.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—According to an official report the insurgents during the last ten days have lost 225 men killed; among them a colonel, a major and five other officers and twenty prisoners, and 109 firearms and 10,000 cartridges have been captured by the authorities. In the same time two insurgent officers and thirty-four privates have surrendered. The same report places the Spanish losses for the last ten days at two officers and thirty-five privates killed, and five officers and 159 privates wounded.

General Pando started from Havana to-day to take charge of the military campaign. He was accompanied by his staff and escorted by a company of military.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

Possible Union of the Island With the Mexican Republic.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEXICO CITY, November 20.—The question of the future of Cuba excites some interest, owing to the talk of a possible union of the island with the Mexican republic in case of its gaining ultimately its independence, which would be pleasing to a large portion of the Mexican people.

The *Heraldo* remarks: "Cuba should become a part of Mexico, which will eventually form part of the great tropical republic extending to the mouth of the Orinoco, making the Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico the new world's Mediterranean."

AN ANARCHIST LEADER.

Emma Goldman's Lecture at Detroit, Mich

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—Emma Goldman, the Anarchist leader, lectured last night in the People's Tabernacle and boldly proclaimed her infidelity, her disbelief in law, her opposition to the custom of matrimony, etc. Miss Goldman was invited to address the congregation by the pastor, Rev. H. S. McGowan, despite considerable opposition. To-day a majority of the deacons and many members of the church declare the proceedings to have been outrageous and wholly without excuse. They call upon the pastor to resign, otherwise they say they will quit the church.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Robt Register Killed and His Brother Wounded by Neil Sinclair, Near Moultrie, Ga.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 20.—A special to the *Morning News* from Moultrie, Ga., says: About three miles from here last night at a party, Neil Sinclair shot and instantly killed Robert Register and wounded his brother, Linton. It seems that the Regis ers were attacking Sinclair with knives, causing him to shoot. All are young men of prominent families The Registers are sons of ex Sheriff John Register, and Sinclair is a nephew of D. Sinclair, a turpentine operator of this county and partner of B. F. Bullard of Savannah. Sinclair has not been arrested.

A FARMER MURDERED.

Shot Down at His Home by Some One Unknown.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ELMIRA, November 20.—John Denmark, a farmer living near Van Etten, 25 miles from Elmira, was murdered to-day by an unknown person.

Denmark and his little son were sitting in their home at a table, when the muzzle of a double barrelled shot gun was poked through a pane of glass in the window and at short range the murderer blazed away at Denmark, killing him instantly. A party of fifteen armed men are scouring the country for the criminal. Late to night it is reported that the posse have surrounded the murderer.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and Several Others Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ACKERMANN, November 20.—News has just reached here from Louisville, sixteen miles south, of the explosion of a boiler in John Woodward's steam mill, which occurred at that place this evening, causing the death of Frank Woodward, Jim Hemphill and Fayette Norton. Several others were perhaps fatally injured. John Woodward, owner of the mill, and his nephew Mott were badly scalded. Dr. J. C. Blair's two little boys and Jeff. Hatharne and John Coleman were also badly burned.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

Closed Last Night with a Large Attendance.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The horse show which opened the society season of 1897-'98 came to an end to-night. The attendance on the closing night was large and it can safely be said that the show was a success in more ways than one. Financially it may not have been quite as profitable as the other shows, but the management appears to be satisfied with the exhibition. The last session began with a parade of all the prize winners and the beribboned equines occupied the ring for half an hour.