

# The Weekly Messenger.

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## TWO LEADING SENATORS

### HAVE AN ANGRY TILT OVER THE TARIFF BILL.

The Former Accuses Democratic Senators of Violating Their Oaths to Support the Constitution—The Fight Over the Public Printing Building—The Naval Appropriation Bill.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—It required the aid of Senators this morning to secure the presence of a quorum before the reading of yesterday's journal. The presidentials of John F. Gear, as Senator from the State of Iowa, to succeed Senator Wilson, were presented by Senator Wilson, read and laid on the table, after Senator Hoar had made his usual criticism of their form.

At 11:30 o'clock Senator Harris moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill. At the same moment Senator Allen, who had offered a resolution yesterday in regard to the arrest of Hoar and his two subordinates, and which resolution had gone over till this morning, rose to claim precedence for it.

The Vice President suggested to Senator Harris whether his motion was in order until after the close of the morning business. Senator Harris thought that his motion was in order at any time, immediately after the reading of the journal. Senator Allen consented to his resolution going over until to-morrow on condition that it would then occupy the same position it now did. With that understanding, Senator Harris' motion was put and agreed to, and thereupon the tariff bill was taken up for consideration and Senator Hoar addressed the Senate in opposition to it—this being the opening of the sixth week's debate upon that measure.

When Senator Hoar expressed conviction that the Finance committee did not approve the bill and that most of the men who were to vote for it would, when they did so, violate their oaths to support the Constitution, as they understood it, he was asked by Senator Gray whether he meant to say that the persons who would vote for the bill would violate their oaths.

Senator Hoar—I do. Senator Gray—That is a very remarkable charge for the Senator to make of his colleagues in the Senate. Senator Hoar—It is a very remarkable thing to do.

Senator Gray—I repel the charge as unworthy of the Senator from Massachusetts, and as unworthy of a Senator in this place. Senator Hoar—The Democratic party acquired the confidence of the country in 1892 by a platform from which it declared that protection was a robbery and a fraud and was a violation of the Constitution and they have got a bill now mired with protection. They have put a duty on sugar which they are now going to increase, for protection, and do nothing else. Now, when that is done, does the Senator from Delaware think I am going to be deterred by a little bluster from him. There is no logical escape for a man who says that a duty for protection is robbery and is a violation of the Constitution, and who then comes in and takes an oath that the Constitution, as so understood by him, he will support. He violates that pledge and that oath when he puts into legislation a new duty or increase of an old duty, both of which this bill does in substance, and when it is well known that they could not pass the bill except with the aid of persons who want those duties for protection.

Senator Gray—Does the Senator think that what he has said is entitled to any other designation than "bluster" when he charges his colleagues and peers in the Senate with violating their oaths. Senator Hoar—The Senator is violating the oaths of the Senate. Senator Gray—I leave it to that great tribunal, the public, as to who has violated the oaths and the duties which a Senator owes to his constituents.

After some further interchange of remarks in the same spirit Senator Gray declared the point of order on Senator Hoar, who had charged his colleagues with violating their oaths by their actions in the Senate.

The point of order was overruled by the presiding officer (Gallinger, Republican) and Senator Hoar went on with his speech and occupied the floor for two and a half hours.

Senator Gray then took the floor and delivered the sixth part of his speech against the tariff bill. He retained the floor until 4:30 o'clock when he yielded the point of order to proceed to executive business.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate the credentials of Mr. Patton, appointed as Senator from Michigan, in place of the late Senator Stockbridge and they were read and laid on the table.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business and at 4 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, promptly shut everything else by demanding the regular order and after the call of committees the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the erection of a Government printing office.

Mr. Bryan moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision that the site for the building shall be selected from public lands by a commission appointed for that purpose.

as to make the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a commission to select a site for the printing office, on ground owned by the United States. As thus amended, Mr. Bryan's amendment on division of the committee received 97 affirmative votes and 46 negative. Tellers were demanded by Mr. Bankhead and the vote through them resulted—ayes, 104; noes, 50.

The result of the vote on Mr. Bryan's amendment caused much confusion on the floor, Mr. Bankhead desiring to abandon further consideration of the bill, and various members having amended. The committee then rose, the bill was reported to the House and it was committed to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in accordance with this resolution of Mr. Holman, instructing the committee to prepare a bill for the erecting of a printing office on land owned by the United States.

On motion by Mr. Cummings, Chairman of the committee on Naval Affairs, the House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895.

As reported, the bill carries a total appropriation of \$25,280,966, on estimates by the Navy Department of \$27,951,379. The appropriations for the current year amounted to \$22,104,061.

Objection was made by Mr. Reed to dispensing with the first reading of the bill, as required by Mr. Cummings and his forty-five printed pages were dinned into the ears of the two or three score members who remained in their seats for the hour that was consumed in the reading.

Mr. Cummings briefly reviewed the provisions of the bill and explained the reasons which induced the committee to make the appropriations recommended.

In the course of this statement, Mr. Reed interrupted to ask why the committee did not appropriate outright the \$450,000 for three torpedo boats, instead of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use the appropriation of that amount in 1889 for a dynamite cruiser for that purpose. "If we are to have these figures over and over, it would be well," said Mr. Reed, "to be muddling honest in our bookkeeping." He objected to that form of appropriation which made the money count when appropriated by a Republican Congress and not to count when appropriated by a Democratic Congress. He said the financial statement at the close of the bill showed that the total amount appropriated was \$25,280,966, when as a matter of fact the amount was \$500,000 greater.

At 5:10 o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

## BANK CASHIER MISSING.

### The Cashier of the Defunct First National Bank of Sedalia Can Not Be Found—Property of the Officers Attached.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 8.—The cashier of the failed First National bank, of this city, J. C. Thompson, is still missing. He left here last Friday, saying he was going to Washington, but a telegram was received to day from Representative Heard, who said he was not in the capital. Warrants have been sworn out for Thompson's arrest, charging him with embezzlement, false bookkeeping and making false reports to the Comptroller of the Currency. It is generally believed here that the institution has been systematically robbed. The First National bank of Jefferson City, Mo., has levied on the real estate and personal property of the missing cashier, the Boone County bank, of Columbia, has levied on the property of President Cyrus Newkirk, Charles Richardson of Jackson county, has levied on the same property for \$8,000. Bank Examiner Latimer, who is here, has ordered an attachment on B. S. Rembaum's mill property for \$26,000. It is understood that a number of other attachments will be issued on the property of people who owe the bank. President Newkirk is lying critically ill as the result of failure. Cashier Thompson's wife is also seriously ill.

## POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

### The Oberlin Postmaster Charged With Fraud—Destructive Fire at Morehead City.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8.—Hezekiah Cook, colored, postmaster at Oberlin, a town near here, was sent to jail to day. He is charged with making false returns as to stamps canceled and of using stamps in purchase of merchandise.

A special from Morehead City says: Seven buildings were burned there last night. The loss is roughly estimated at \$12,000 to \$15,000, with about \$7,000 insurance.

## Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 8.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled in the opera house for a public reception this afternoon. Dr. W. J. Jones extended a welcome in behalf of the city and Hon. C. B. Aycock in behalf of Neuse Lodge. Grand Master Gaster responded. The Grand Lodge marched in a body to the lodge, where they organized. A grand barbecue dinner will be served in Herman park to-morrow.

## An Iron Company to Stop Work.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The Ashland Iron company, of Baltimore county, today applied for a receiver to wind up its affairs. The company is capitalized at \$300,000. Several of the company's mines in adjoining counties have become exhausted and it was found impracticable to run its furnaces profitably with foreign ore.

## COXEYITES CONVICTED

### THE JURY FIND ALL THREE LEADERS GUILTY.

Coxey and Browne Guilty on Two Counts, Jones on Only One—The Penalty Provided—Motions for New Trial—No Appeal Allowed—Certiorari and Habeas Corpus the Only Redress.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The three leaders of the Commonweal, Coxey, Browne and Jones, have been found guilty of violating the laws by a jury of their peers and will have to submit to a sentence hereafter to be imposed by the court for their recent demonstration on the Capitol grounds.

All three of the accused were convicted on the first count of the indictment, which charged them with displaying in the Capitol grounds the banner of the Coxey Good Roads association. Jones of Philadelphia was acquitted of the second count, which accused him of treading on the grass, but Coxey and Browne were convicted.

The jury retired at 12:55 o'clock after hearing a long charge from Judge Miller, which left them little alternative but to convict if they followed his leadings. About 3:30 o'clock the jurors sent for the instructions given for the defense, but the Government objected and they filed into the court room while the judge read the instructions. Attorney Hyman endeavored excitedly to have the fact that objection came from the prosecution laid before the jury, but he was suppressed. Judge Miller stated that he would not have handed over the written instructions under any circumstances, as that would have been irregular. Only five minutes after this episode the jury returned with the verdict.

"Gen." Coxey had been visiting with his wife and his daughter, the Goddess of Peace of the May day procession, but took his seat within the bar and all of the party received the result smilingly, except Mr. Hyman, who was on his feet with some objection to the form in which the verdict was presented, but who was sat upon by his colleagues.

Attorney Lipscomb immediately entered a motion for a new trial and another in arrest of judgment. Judge Miller gave him four days to file the formal paper. Then the judge made inquiries about bail and Frank Hume, a well-known wholesale grocer, who several times has been a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress from the Virginia district across the Potomac river, signed a bond in \$500 for each of the convicted Commonwealers.

"Gen." Coxey left the court room on the arm of his wife, pushing through a curious crowd, which made no demonstration. The conviction of himself and Jones was a surprise to the Commonweal sympathizers. He said that it was evident that his prosecution was not on account of what he had done, but because of the principles in behalf of which he acted.

Browne remarked: "I was surprised at the conviction of brother Coxey, because he was plainly acquitted by the evidence of any technical violation of the statutes. For my own part, I expected to be convicted."

Just after the closing plea for the defense, Browne's lawyer had asked permission to read to the jury a statement written by his client, but Judge Miller declined to admit it, saying that Browne had been given all his rights in being defended by able attorneys. The paper was written in Browne's usual grandiloquent style, and averred that he differed from his lawyers regarding the line of defense; that he would have admitted the technical violations of the law and have asked the jury to acquit him on the ground that he was merely exercising his constitutional rights.

Two weeks may elapse, during which the trio will be free on bail, before the motion for a new trial is argued and decided. The penalty provided by law is to exceed \$100 or imprisonment in jail for not more than sixty days, or both, within the discretion of the court. Accordingly, the maximum punishment may be meted out to Coxey and Browne is \$200 and 120 days, while Christopher Columbus Jones is subject to \$100 and sixty days.

By a curious congressional error in a recent bill which reorganized the District courts, there is no appellate court to which a police court case can be carried. The only method of appealing from Judge Miller's sentence will be by an appeal to a higher court for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Attorney Lipscomb has announced that he will take this step if Judge Miller overrules the motion for a new trial. However, such a petition will not operate as a stay of judgment to keep the defendants from serving their sentences while it is pending.

## Tired, Weak, Nervous.

Means impure blood, and overwork or too much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood. Thousands of people certify that the best blood purifier, the best nerve tonic and strength builder is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What it has done for others it will also do for you—Hood's Cures.

Nervousness, loss of sleep, loss of appetite and general debility all disappear when Hood's Sarsaparilla is persistently taken, and strong nerves, sweet sleep, strong body, sharp appetite, and in a word, health and happiness follow the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The strong point about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that they are permanent, because they start from the solid foundation of purified, vitalized and enriched blood.

## PROHIBITION IN FORCE.

### The Supreme Court Decides That Prohibition is in Force in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, N. C., May 8.—The State Supreme court has just decided that prohibition is in force in this State. The decision came about on two cases from Florence.

The following is the decision of the court and it explains how the matter got before the court, and the whole question:

"These two cases, instituted in the original jurisdiction of this court, being of a kindred nature, though not involving the same questions, were heard and will be considered together. The first is a case asking for an injunction to restrain the city council of Florence from granting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, upon the ground that there is no law authorizing the granting of special licenses and, therefore, that threatened action of said city council in this respect is *ultra vires*.

The second is a case in which the petitioner applies under a writ of habeas corpus, heretofore issued, for his discharge from custody in which he is held under a warrant issued by the mayor of Florence, who is invested by the charter of said city with all the powers of a trial justice, charging the petitioner with selling spirituous liquors without a license, in violation of an ordinance of the city, as well as in violation of the laws of the State.

Inasmuch as one of these cases involves the liberty of the citizen this court deems it to be its duty to render as promptly a decision as possible. The court will therefore proceed simply to decide the question presented in these cases without undertaking now to give the reasons for the conclusions which will, however, be hereafter done in an opinion which will be prepared and filed as soon as practicable. The court decides that under the law as it now stands, there is no authority invested with the power to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors within the limits of this State, and hence the action of the city council of Florence in granting such licenses would be *ultra vires* and absolutely void, and, therefore, the injunction, as asked for by the petitioners in the case first named, must be granted.

In the second case, the petitioner moves for his discharge from custody upon the ground that there is now no law forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors within the limits of this State. This court decides that this is a mistaken view of the law. On the contrary, we hold that the act of 1891, commonly called the Dispensary act, having been declared unconstitutional in all its provisions, except that forbidding the granting of licenses to sell spirituous liquors, after the day therein named, the repealing clauses of that act fall, and must be regarded as if never enacted; and hence, the previous law forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors without a license remains in force under which the petitioner may lawfully be indicted. In addition to this he may also be proceeded against for a violation of the ordinance of the city of Florence, mentioned in the warrant under which he has been arrested and is now held in custody.

It is therefore ordered that in the case first named in the title of this order, an injunction do issue as prayed for in this petition.

It is further ordered that in the second case named in the title hereof, the motion of the petitioner for a discharge be refused; and that the said J. Ellis Brunson, be remanded to the custody of the chief of police of the city of Florence to be by him safely kept until he is thence delivered by due course of law.

Most of the saloon men here say that they will abide by the decision and close their places of business so soon as they understand the situation fully. There is little doubt that the decision means just what it says. As will be seen, the court goes so far as to order the prosecution of the men who instituted the habeas corpus proceedings before it.

The question is asked if there is any law for the punishment of violation. Section 1794 of the general statutes imposes a fine of not less than \$200 or a sentence of not less than six months in the penitentiary, on all persons who sell whiskey without a license. As the court decides that there is no power in the State authorizing the issuing of licenses, any person selling without license will be subject to the sentence given. So far as known, however, there is no punishment for the shipment of the whiskey into the State.

Gov. Tillman was asked to-day what he intended to do about trying to enforce the Prohibition law. He said he would lend his moral support to it, and do all he could to enforce it, but he did not have any machinery to enforce it. He also said that he was glad the uncertainty about affairs had been settled. The prohibitionists say that they will prosecute violators of the law, and it is supposed that the city and county authorities will do likewise.

## Mills Close For Want of Coal.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Saxony and the Regina flour mills closed to-day, because their coal supplies were exhausted and could not be replenished. Should the miners' strike continue ten days longer there will be but a few factories in operation here. Many of the river boats are burning wood.

## Smallpox Among Coxeyites.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Two deserters from Christopher Columbus Jones' division of the Coxey army, John Washington and Terrence Donnelly, who were admitted to the almshouse in this city shortly after abandoning the army, have developed smallpox and were to-day sent to the municipal hospital.

## The Coffee Habit

is difficult to throw off, especially if one's epicurean taste leads to the use of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk in this popular beverage. Its superiority to cream is admitted. Rich flavor and uniform consistency.

## THE STATE CAPITAL

### NEWS GATHERED BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Cheap Rates for Cornerstone Laying—Arrested for Criminal Assault—Dr. Crowell's Resignation—A Convict Captured—Grand Commandery of Masons—Statement from State Banks Wanted.

## MESSENGER BUREAU.

RALEIGH, May 8.

It is said to-day that the prospects are favorable for securing the much desired rate of a cent a mile for railway fare at the laying of the monument cornerstone. This is good news and means an immense crowd.

J. C. Blacklock, a county convict who was pardoned in Wake not long ago, was brought back here to-day, having been arrested at Louisville. The charge against him is attempting to outrage a little negro girl in this city.

Rev. N. M. Jurney has gone to Memphis to attend the general M. E. conference, on business specially connected with Trinity college. It is thought probable that the resignation of Dr. Crowell as its president, will be accepted.

Messrs. B. P. Williamson and E. H. Lee left here to-day to attend the Reidsville races. Sixty horses are entered at these races.

Frank Jones, a white convict, who made his escape from the workhouse here a week ago, and who was, after a lively chase, captured at Greensboro, was brought here to-day. Jones made his escape here by leaping a fence and dashing among a crowd on a street, so that he could not be shot.

Messrs. William Simpson, R. H. Bradley, B. R. Lacy, John Nichols and other prominent Masons left for Charlotte to-day to attend the Grand Commandery, Chapter, Gen. John W. Cotten is Grand High Priest, and Mr. F. M. Mays, Grand Commander of the Grand Council.

The board of aldermen of this city met to-night to consider the question of allowing the people to vote on the issue of \$50,000 in improvement bonds. Once this was voted down by the people, State Treasurer Tate to-day issued a call for a statement from all State banks of their finances at the close of business May 4th.

Governor Carr last year found in the executive office a dingy and greatly defaced picture of Governor Stokes. It is almost life size. Randall, the artist, has, at the Governor's order, cleaned and retouched it and it is now an excellent portrait. It will be framed and placed on the walls at the Executive office. The portrait was sent by a granddaughter of Governor Stokes.

One of the World's Fair judges writes Mr. Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture, that North Carolina ranked sixth as to agricultural exhibits.

The staff organization of the Rex public hospital here was completed to-day. It is under the direction of the trustees, who are R. H. Battle, R. T. Gray, Julius Lewis, W. G. Upchurch and Dr. James McKee.

The whiskey stills of H. L. Barnes, seized at Clayton by revenue officers, were brought here to-day.

The reports of correspondents of the weekly crop bulletin, indicate a more favorable week for crops. The temperature and sunshine have been above the normal everywhere. Showers occurred from the 2nd to the 5th, which were very favorable, and were widely though unevenly distributed, the Eastern district seeming to have received the least rainfall. Drought, however, still prevails at many places, and more rain is needed everywhere. Weather forecast for the week ending May 14th: The weather will continue warm, becoming slightly cooler the latter part of the week. Scattered showers will occur during the middle of the week.

In the Eastern district very little rain occurred, except scattered showers on Friday. Planting of peanuts, setting out tobacco plants and sweet potatoes was retarded by drought. Cotton is coming up slowly, and some which is up is reported as dying. Corn, Irish potatoes and gardens only need rain to put them in good conditions. Some damage by worms to corn and gardens occurred.

## The Situation Unchanged.

BIROINGHAM, Ala., May 9.—The strike situation is in statu quo. No new developments have been gleaned, and although many rumors were current, staff correspondents of the *Age Herald* sent to the various mining camps failed to verify any of them. A rumor was current to-day that a large body of miners were marching on Blue Creek and Blossburg. This statement was made by a man whose veracity could not be vouched for, and the *Age Herald* will print the story for what it is worth.

## A Coke Famine.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., May 8.—There is not a coke plant in the Connelville region in full operation this morning. The only works making an attempt to run are Valley, Southwest, No. 3 and No. 4, Morewood, Hill Farm and Rainey, and they are doing very little. The work of importing men to take the place of the strikers began yesterday, thirty-six having arrived at Stonersville. They were marched under heavy guard to Mt. Pleasant. Employment agencies are said to be scouring the country for men, and the scenes of 1891 are to be repeated. The deputies at Rainey's Moyer plant this morning outnumber the workmen 20 to 1. Less than 500 of the 17,000 coke ovens in the region are working to-day and the furnace men are clamoring for coke at any price. The few men at work are loading coke that had been in the yards for months, and when this stock of coke is exhausted a coke famine will follow. After this week the strikers will be entitled to assistance from the National Mines organization.

## Maryland Miners Strike

LONACONING, Md., May 8.—One thousand miners, employees of the Borden Mining company, Barton and Georges Creek Valley Coal company, Pig Vein Coal company, Black, Sheridan and Wilson company and Consolidation Coal company, struck to-day. Efforts are being made to persuade those miners who remain at work to join in the movement. A general mass meeting of all miners and employees of the region is called for to-morrow morning at which it is thought definite action will be taken by the men. A general lock-out is conceded by some of the operators. The strikers thus far have been orderly.

## Another Canadian City in Danger.

QUEBEC, May 8.—A dispatch received this afternoon from St. Anne De Paroisse says the city is in great danger by landslide brought on by cause similar to that which carried St. Albans out of existence. A short distance from here, houses have already been carried into the river and ten others are rapidly crumbling to pieces.

The Canadian Pacific railroad bridge is weakening and when it goes it is almost certain to take the whole village with it. Farmers and villagers are abandoning their homes and removing their portable property to places of safety.

## Urging More Cotton Mills.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 8.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon resolutions were adopted, urging Senators and Representatives from Georgia to assist in the immediate passage of the tariff bill; also resolutions inviting New England manufacturers now prospecting in the South to visit Columbus and inspect the advantages possessed by the city; also urging upon home people the necessity of building more mills, either upon co-operative or other feasible and practical plans.

## At Organ Church Sunday.

There were over 4,000 people at Organ Sunday. They were there from all points of the compass.

The feature of the day was the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the church building. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Bernheim and Peschall. The meeting was presided over by the grand and good old man, Rev. Rothrock. He has preached over fifty years, thirty-two and one-half at Organ. He is in his 85th year; though feeble and almost blind, his mind is clear. One can't help feeling better after seeing and talking with this aged man of God.—*Concord Standard*, 7th.

## Marriage Engagements.

A girl cannot propose marriage to her lover; but once the engagement is declared, she should never allow him to keep her in the attitude of waiting, if there seems to be no reason, or even a very good reason, why the marriage should be postponed. She should take the initiative of breaking it off if he seems a laggard in love. If the two understand each other, and the reason for waiting is lack of fortune, it is all very well that the engagement should be a long one; but if there is no such reason, and the gentleman does not press himself not to be too patient. On the other side, it is the lady's privilege to name the day, and to decide if she shall marry sooner or later. Long engagements are trying things, and the lady is always less happy for them. In either case the matter is their own, and there should be no outward pressure, or awkward questions asked.—*Exchange*.

## Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliouness. Sold by all druggists.

## A Deputy Sheriff Assassinated.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 8.—A special dispatch from Marshall, N. C., says: Deputy Sheriff Hans E. Rector, while going along the Bear Creek road last night to his home was shot from ambush and killed. Geo. Roberts and his brother are suspected but not yet arrested.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Orders were issued to-day at the Navy Department for the trial of Lieut. Edward D. Bostwick, of the United States steamer *Ranger*, on the charge of drunkenness. The court will meet at Mare Island, Cal., on Friday next.

ATLANTA, May 8.—The Marietta and North Georgia railroad was offered for sale to-day under direction of the United States court, but there were no bidders.