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Names of those who have been elected to the various offices of the various societies, clubs, etc., will be published in this paper.

The meagre report of Senator Kennan's reply to John Sherman, fails to give a proper impression of the vigor, point and dash of the speech of the young Senator. Mr. Kennan is from West Virginia. He has already won a good name among the Senators for ability by his very effective reply to the reputed ablest Republican Senator, Mr. Edmunds. He took his sling and a few pebbles of truth and he met the Goliath of Radicalism, and overthrew him easily and completely. He strikes at the noblest quarry and he strikes boldly. Having brought Edmunds to the ground in a former combat, he next seeks the wily, able, inconsistent John Sherman, the next best appointed Republican, and, if we may judge from the report of the speech, he won as easy a victory over the Ohioan as he had won over the redoubtable Vermont. It is certain that he found some very weak joints in the armor of the Philistine from Ohio. He struck him hard and drove him pell mell from the field. This youthful David of the Democratic Israel now wears two trophies taken in knightly style and with splendid dexterity.

After hitting him for his disregard of the growing surplus, he accused him of "garbling" from Mr. Jefferson. He shows up Mr. Sherman's inconsistency as to the tariff. Let us quote from an abstract of his speech:

"No patriotic American, excepting possibly Sherman himself, calmly contemplates the unnecessary withdrawal and hoarding of money. Senator Sherman had protested most warmly against the President's declaration that the internal revenue should not be done away with. In 1867 Senator Sherman himself had expressed much the same opinion that he now so severely criticizes. In 1860 and 1863 he had eloquently and forcibly maintained much the same views."

He showed that the American statesman of the past shared with President Cleveland in his apprehensions, as expressed in his surplus, concerning the dangerous surplus in the Treasury. He gave the Ohioan a heavy dig about his policy concerning American shippers—that it had driven American ships from the ocean and, if persisted in, would continue to drive them.

Mr. Kennan next met Sherman at almost every point presented in his speech. He disputed all of Sherman's economic propositions. He sustained the President in all of his points in his great message. Mr. Kennan argued that it was true that we have no ships; they are prohibited, together with obscene literature, counterfeit coins and contagious diseases, yet obscene literature finds admission and so does counterfeit coin and contagious disease. Republican protection succeeded only in excluding ships.

He next considered Sherman's advocacy of the Blair bill. We quote: "When he invoked the Blair bill in opposition to the relief of the burdens of taxation and held it up as a menace to the demand of the country for reform and reduction of taxation, he adopted the most practical and sensible way to defeat the bill. When he asserted that it shall interfere with the taxation of the country, he contributed to the perpetration of intolerable burdens, he convinced many of his friends to abandon it."

We find the abstract sustaining a position the STAR has been disposed to regard as probably true. We quote: "Mr. Kennan denied the assertion that reducing duties increases importation and increases the revenue."

The fact remains unchallenged that in the war the Northern Congressmen needed more revenue and they got it to two ways. They increased the Tariff rates and got more revenue. They taxed the needless luxuries and got more revenue.

Mr. Kennan next met Sherman's point as to the alleged "degradation of the workingmen." The Republicans, let it be observed, are always mouthing about being friends of the workingmen. It is known to all who know anything that the Republican leaders in and out of the Congress have always been the fast, conspicuous friends and fagmen of the plutocrats and monopolists. How then can they be the devoted friends they profess to be of the toiling millions of America? The pretension is absurd. Mr. Kennan said:

"The President proposed only to lift his hand and give his equal opportunities in the struggle for life. The freedom of intelligence and manhood of American labor asserted at the polls would not allow present conditions to exist. The workingmen stand squarely by the platform upon which he was elected, and Mr. Kennan wished to express his hearty cooperation. He expected from the House a bill framed in spirit of conservative fairness to all sections and interests."

A High Tariff does not make high wages. If so, how is it that wages are so much lower in High Protection Germany, Italy and France than in comparatively free trade England? Such is the fact and no one is fool enough to deny it. Mr. Kennan told Sherman this truth known and read of all men:

"The system which the Senator from Ohio championed has caused more strikes, more distress, discontent, starvation and death than any other system the country ever saw. It is the President's duty to the President gravely confronts the requirements."

He foretold the result of the present agitation. The people are at last awakening as to the huge oppression, injustice, inequality and immorality of the unconstitutional doctrine of Protection. Mr. Kennan told Sherman:

"Monopoly fortified and entrenched behind twenty years of taxation and marine will have to go. It is the duty of the President in this Congress and the mask of Republican protection will be torn from the face of deceit and extortion."

So be it. Let the fight proceed. The leader of the Democracy is in the field. Grover Cleveland has blown his bugle and the fire-bring is burning upon all the mountain tops. The class are assembling. The real Democrats will rally at the sound and will not lag when the onset begins. The Republican Supreme Court of the United States, in a well known decision, declared that taxation for any other purpose than for the support of the Government, "is robbery." Protection levies a tax for the benefit and enrichment of a few. Less than two millions of workers and capitalists demand that a tax of 46 per cent. shall be levied upon 2,000,000 other workers for their benefit. That is "robbery," pure and simple, according to the Supreme Court. Shall the inquiry stand? Shall a system that creates strikes, drives American commerce from the high seas, fosters plottocracy, oppresses the laboring classes of the country, continues to operate, or shall the Hydra-headed monster be strangled by an enraged and outraged people? Let the electors say.

SOME FIGURES AS TO WOOL-GROWING.

The New York Evening Post, Independent Republican, published on the 25th January, 1888, a long letter addressed to Hon. W. R. Morrison, Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, from Mr. John G. Smith, of Ohio, a large wool grower and a man of wide reputation. It dated March 1, 1886, and was extensively copied at the time. No attempt to answer it was made. No doubt it was found impossible to do so. It would fill six or eight columns of the STAR, and so is too long for us. It is able, comprehensive, thorough and conclusive. An abstract would fail to convey its sweep and force. Mr. Smith shows up the Wool Growers' Association and proves that it is nothing else than a grand humbug and scarecrow. The STAR has already given conclusive evidence that the High Tariff has greatly injured the wool growing business and has reduced very much the number of sheep in most of the States. Under the operations of a great War Tariff, the number of sheep has prodigiously lessened.

Mr. Smith shows that the Wool Growers' Association is utterly unreliable in its statements and statistics. He shows that it varies 100,000 men in its statements as to the number engaged in the wool growing industry. He shows that by the census of 1880, the number of sheep is given at 42,192,074. The Association for its own ends give the number at 50,626,626. He says that it does not require one man-fourth of his time to take care of 200 sheep. The Association tries to make it appear that it requires a man to every 25 sheep. He says that there cannot be really more than 100,000 men dependent upon sheep raising for a living. This is much less than the estimate of the Association, which gives the figures at 1,120,728—or more than eleven times as much.

Mr. Smith discusses the alleged labor in wool-growing. He thus exposes the false figuring of the Association:

"The Committee say, and say it in italics, 'this business has been estimated to present great proportions by the Act of 1867.' But a little further on you will find that they estimate the amount of capital engaged in the wool industry at \$28,193,600, on which they set the net profit in 1880, at \$1,000,000 or only 3 per cent. But if \$28,193,600 would have been \$400,000 instead of \$1,000,000, and the per cent. of profit in wages on the whole, as the Act of 1867, would have been, instead of 3 per cent., less than one-twelfth of 1 per cent."

The figures of the Association as to the alleged capital invested are startlingly exaggerated and show very little reliance to be placed in this body of High Protectionists. It declares that there are \$628,000,000 invested. Mr. Dodge—the man after whom the North Carolina delegation is in pursuit—is a Protectionist also. He is "the pet statesman" of the infatuated and selfish fellows who believe in taking other people's money for their own benefit. Now what does this Mr. Dodge say of the capital? He places it at \$85,000,000—or about six times less than the Wool-Growers say. But hear Mr. Smith just here:

"The lowest estimate of the number of men engaged in the care of these sheep is over 1,000,000. At the low wage of a dollar a day, it would cost \$318,000,000 a year in wages to produce sheep worth \$385,000,000. I confess my inability to see how the wool-growers ever managed to make over 3 per cent. on their investment, under these circumstances. On the other hand, I must admit that if the sheep-raisers were losing money at the rate of \$238,000,000 a year, they would have done it for the estimates of Mr. DeLoach, and his associates are entitled to the slightest respect, they must have had a capital far exceeding \$500,000,000 to enable them to continue in business until now."

This will do to show what a set of figuring Munchausens are these Wool Growers. They are either extremely ignorant or they are extremely reckless in statement. We may recur to Mr. Smith's elaborate communication at another time.

CIRCULARS ABOUT TRINITY COLLEGE.

We have received a circular from the President of Trinity College relative to certain financial reforms, and other matters connected with the institution. He insists that hereafter only the sons of ministers must have free tuition. He desires to raise a loan fund to help the worthy young men who are desirous of obtaining an education. He states that the Business Course has been much enlarged in scope and that the student can take a course both in book-keeping and commercial law and practice. The chemical laboratory has been refurnished and educational lectureship established. He says:

"Two prizes are now offered for the first time of \$50 each—the one for the best original work in Political and Social Science, by any member of the Senior class; the other for the best original Oration, by any member of the Junior class—the prizes to be awarded on the basis of literary and oratorical merits combined."

There is to be a reunion dinner on 14th June next, of all students, instructors and officers ever connected with the College, who may be pleased to attend.

We have received a circular from Rev. Dr. James B. Bobbitt, the Financial Secretary of the College, relative to the "Sunday-school Endowment Society." His aim is to try to interest all of the Methodist Sunday schools in the N. C. Conference in behalf of the Trinity College endowment. To that end he solicits all pastors where ever possible, to organize in their respective charges a "Trinity College Sunday school Endowment Society." The idea is a good one, and we cannot see why it cannot be made practical and efficient.

The STAR has tried to aid the other Colleges in the good work they have been doing, and it would be pleased to be instrumental in advancing the plan of endowing Trinity. It is the one male College of all North Carolina Methodists. It is or ought to be their College. They have the means with which to endow it, and they ought to respond. If every member was to be approached on the subject of endowment, the money would be forthcoming. We have no idea that half the Methodists of Wilmington have ever been solicited to give to this cause. Dr. Bobbitt says in the circular:

"The amount from each Sunday school may be small, yet in the aggregate it will amount to considerable. For example, one hundred schools, paying the small sum of \$5 monthly, will turn into the Endowment Fund \$600 every month. Thus far the plan has worked well. In every instance where I have brought the matter before a Sunday school it has met with universal favor."

The case of White, Republican, who has been seated, is being discussed in the leading public prints. It seems clear enough that he is not entitled to his seat and because he cannot conform to the requirement of the Constitution. He is on the muster roll of the North and was a sutler. That is enough to entitle him to his seat, although he is not eligible. The Washington Post says:

"And when Mr. Crocker pretends that a man who, having enlisted in the service of the United States as a soldier so demeritously, should be allowed to sit in the army for the good of the service, thereafter to become a sutler, that profit may accrue, that such a man is a hero and a patriot incapable of deceit and worthy of the highest honor, even to the subversion of wholesome rules of law and precedent and precedents innumerable, Mr. Crocker is guilty of as much vanity and demagoguery as can be credited to any demagogue's half hour's speech."

Senator Blair announced yesterday that he would ask the Senate to dispose of his educational scheme to-day. After some discussion it was unanimously decided to vote on the question next Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Very good. Let it pass the Senate and go to the House, where it will doubtless be properly "disposed of" by the Representatives who come directly from the people.

Here is an item that will interest some of our readers:

"Mr. Buckley, a California millionaire, says the Irish Times, offered to make Mr. Parrell his heir, and on being rebuffed asked Mr. Parrell to name somebody else."

By the way, it is not generally known that there was a very prominent Irish leader by the name of Parrell in the last century. We take it that the present distinguished leader of that name is a relative.

The members of the British House of Commons are afraid of dynamite. The police are swarming like flies about the House. "Thus conscience makes cowards of us all."

Rocky Mount Iron Works. A correspondent at Rocky Mount writes that last week the Rocky Mount Iron Works, which have been in successful operation for several years, reorganized with a capital stock of \$15,000. The old management—S. K. Fountain and W. B. Traylor, men of enterprise and energy—concluded to enlarge their operations, which they have done by reorganizing. The President, James West, and W. H. Messers, B. H. Bunn, E. E. Westray and W. E. Fountain, compose the Executive Committee. The operators represent a capital of about \$1,000,000, so that the institution may be said to be on a solid basis. The work of the company has a reputation second to none in this or any other State.

Of Interest to the Shipping Trade. The Collector of Customs at this port has received official notification by circular from the Commissioner of Navigation at Washington, D. C., that vessels may be entered in the ports of the United States from any of the ports of the Empire of Germany without the payment of tonnage dues, unless the vessel shall belong to a foreign country in whose ports the fees or dues imposed on American vessels or the duties on their cargoes exceed those imposed on its own vessels or those imposed on the vessels of Germany or their cargoes. This law went into effect February 23rd, and the Commissioner directs that certified statements may be forwarded for a refund of the dues on tonnage paid on the entry from German ports of vessels exempted from the tax, and which were entered at any port of the United States on or since the 23d ult. The Collector is requested to notify the department of any tonnage tax or other equivalent tax or taxes which may be imposed hereafter on vessels of the United States in any port of the German Empire, and to exercise care to levy tonnage dues on all vessels from said ports of any foreign country which discriminates in its own ports against vessels of the United States or their cargoes in favor of its own vessels or of the vessels of Germany.

Further notification is given that vessels belonging to Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Belgium and Portugal, arriving in the United States from any port of the German Empire, may be admitted under this proclamation without the payment of the dues mentioned—six cents per ton.

Licenses to Practice Law. The Supreme Court has granted licenses as attorneys to the following: Lewis J. Williams of Forsyth county; Robert B. Smith of Alexander; Julius H. Martin of Wilkes; Marshall L. Mott of Iredell; Henry B. Starbuck of Forsyth; Edward W. E. Kelly of Haywood; William L. Cantwell of Wilkes; DuBrutz Cutler, Jr. of New Hanover; Charles C. Mason; William W. Zachary of Transylvania; Harvey Terry of Pasquotank; John W. McCauley of Currituck; James W. Waters of Currituck; Thomas E. Latham of Ashe; James G. Merrimon of Buncombe; Lewis B. Anderson of Burke; Neil A. Sinclair of Cumberland; Lee J. Best of Wayne; Charles T. Baskerville of Granville; There are also names of several colored (colored) failed to pass examination; it was the fifth time he had been examined.

A Schooner Wrecked. The small coasting schooner, the Adventure, 33 tons, was wrecked on Shalotte bar February 1st. The Adventure, under command of Captain Richard Whitehead, left Charleston, S. C., January 25th, for Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of phosphate for the Navassa Guano Company. The first night out from Charleston the vessel sprung a leak and all hands labored continuously at the pumps until the schooner grounded on Shalotte bar at 4 p. m. on the 1st instant. The captain and crew landed safely, and shortly afterwards the Adventure went to pieces; the vessel and cargo proving a total loss. Capt. Whitehead came up to the city yesterday and reported the matter. The vessel was owned by Messrs. E. Willis, A. D. Willis and B. T. Willis, of Beaufort, N. C., and was not insured.

Many friends of William Huntington, Esq., a prominent merchant in ante-bellum days, who married and lived here many years, will be pleased to know of his continued good health. In a recent letter from Amesbury, Mass., he writes to a friend, "In your next, give the news, itemised, of persons and things in old Wilmington. My heart has always been there, and memories of my boyhood and early manhood, with all the friends and business association, cluster around its old sand hills." Mr. Huntington was extensively engaged in the steam saw mill business with Jethro Ballard and Huntington and Ballard, and with a cargo of phosphate for the Navassa Guano Company. The first night out from Charleston the vessel sprung a leak and all hands labored continuously at the pumps until the schooner grounded on Shalotte bar at 4 p. m. on the 1st instant. The captain and crew landed safely, and shortly afterwards the Adventure went to pieces; the vessel and cargo proving a total loss. Capt. Whitehead came up to the city yesterday and reported the matter. The vessel was owned by Messrs. E. Willis, A. D. Willis and B. T. Willis, of Beaufort, N. C., and was not insured.

A Sudden Death in Brunswick. A correspondent at Excelsior, Brunswick county, writes that Mr. James Wilson was found dead in his house near that place last Wednesday. He was a bachelor, about 50 years of age. A few days before, he came home from the south, saying that he was unwell. On Wednesday a neighbor went to Mr. Wilson's house and found him lying dead on the floor. It is thought that his death resulted from natural causes, but a jury of inquest had been summoned by the coroner to investigate the matter.

The Escaped Convict. The escaped convict, Jesse Crofton alias William Webb, who was arrested for an alleged burglary in Brunswick county last Monday, was lodged in jail yesterday, and last night left for Raleigh in charge of Mr. S. H. Terry, who arrested him. Crofton says that he killed a man in Edgecombe county four or five years ago, and was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the State penitentiary, where he served eight years of the term for which he was sentenced. He claims that he lost his arm in an attempt to escape from the penitentiary some time ago.

Death of Mrs. Dawson. The announcement of the death of Mrs. Missouri Dawson will be a great shock to her many friends in Wilmington. The sad intelligence was received a telegram from her husband, through a telegram from her lawyer in New York city, who said that she remains would be sent home for interment. Mrs. Dawson left Wilmington a few weeks ago in good health, to spend the winter with her children—Mrs. Pollock, residing in Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. James Dawson, near New York city. Her husband, Mr. Dawson, was a member of the State Guard, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Regular Meeting of Board of Commissioners. The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session yesterday, at the Court House. There were present H. A. Bagge, Esq., chairman, and Messrs. Roger Moore, B. G. Worth, E. L. Pearce and J. A. Montgomery.

The Treasurer submitted his monthly report, showing a balance on hand to the credit of the general fund amounting to \$15,888.18, and balance to the credit of the educational fund, \$3,432.15. Twenty-four coupons for \$3 each were exhibited and destroyed in the presence of the Board.

The Register of Deeds also submitted a monthly report, showing fees received for marriage licenses during January amounting to \$9.50. Licenses to retail liquors were granted to Wm. Genauat and G. W. Linter.

The chairman reported \$383.44 of the delinquent taxes collected, and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for the same.

It was ordered by the Board that the Sheriff be authorized and directed to levy on the property of D. N. Chadwick, agent for Mrs. L. R. Chadwick, to satisfy taxes for the year 1887, as listed by him.

E. V. Richards was ordered exempt from taxes on account of physical disability.

The following were drawn as jurors for the Criminal Court, which meets in March: J. A. Jones, O. W. Styron, W. W. Banks, D. McEachern, N. A. Barnes, R. W. Smith, James W. King, Jr., R. F. Roan, A. E. Alexander, Jno. H. Thees, T. W. Gardner, William Greenleaf, W. A. Witz, Nath. Greenwald, J. W. Riley, C. B. Skipper, J. W. Alexander, M. J. Heyer, J. J. Canaday, G. B. French, Jr., E. G. Jones, C. P. Mebane, W. J. Everett, D. L. Savage, W. J. Beaves, W. G. T. Keen, J. G. Darden, A. David, F. C. Singletary, J. W. Bowles, C. Michaels, Pat Glavin, J. R. Nolan, Lewis Gordon.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

A Negro on a Spree. A negro constable from Brunswick county came to the city yesterday morning with a warrant for the arrest of one William Webb, charged with breaking into the house of a colored man named Sparrow, living near Orion, and stealing a suit of clothes and sixty-five dollars in money. The Brunswick constable reported to Mayor Fowler, who endorsed the warrant, and also instructed the policemen on duty to look out for the man, who was described by the constable as white, of medium size and with only one arm. About one o'clock in the afternoon police officer Flanagan arrested a man in Brooklyn who answered to the description given, and upon identification by the constable, Webb was locked up in the city Hall for safe keeping until to-day, when it was supposed to take him back to Brunswick.

A few hours later in the afternoon, however, it was discovered that Webb had made his escape. An investigation showed that he had managed to wrench off one of the iron bars of the small grating in the top of the cell door, and squeezing through the aperture thus made, which is not more than a foot square, he gained the corridor; thence, he managed to force the door leading to the guard room, breaking in two a heavy iron bar with which this door was made secure on the outside. A small door, which was unfastened, opened into the guard room to a corridor which leads to an entrance to the basement from the yard on the north side of the City Hall, and having forced the door which he found at this entrance, Webb was at liberty.

As soon as the escape was discovered the police in all parts of the city were notified to look out for the man, and about half-past seven o'clock, Mr. S. H. Terry, the keeper of the poor house and formerly a member of the police force, brought Webb to the City Hall. Mr. Terry said he had been apprized of the escape, and on his way to the city captured Webb on the railroad track.

The prisoner was again locked in a cell, but on this time he was shackled by the wrists so that he would not be able to break through the bars of his cell again.

After his recapture the prisoner told the Mayor that his real name is Jesse Crofton, that he had been sent from Edgecombe county to the penitentiary to serve a sentence of eight years and had made his escape from that institution about a week ago. When arrested he had \$17.38 in money and stolen clothes, and \$17.38 in money was found in his possession.

The State Guard Reorganized. Gen. Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General of the State Guard, Dr. Hilliard, Surgeon, and Col. J. T. Anthony commanding the Fourth regiment, were in the city yesterday, for the purpose of considering the advisability of holding the annual encampment here or in the vicinity of Wilmington. During the day the gentlemen mentioned, accompanied by Col. W. C. Jones, of the Second regiment, and Capt. Jno. H. Daniel, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, visited Wrightsville. We understand they were favorably impressed with the situation, and that the Adjutant General will recommend to the Governor that the encampment be held at Seaside Park at Wrightsville Sound, regarding this as the most eligible of all the places suggested. The encampment will be formed about the middle of July next, and will continue about ten days. The State Guard numbers about twelve hundred men. The Colonel commanding is Gen. W. C. Jones, Second regiment, Wilmington; J. D. Glenn, Third regiment, Greensboro; T. J. Anthony, Fourth regiment, Charlotte.

Mr. Atty's First Statement. The News, of Mr. Atty, says: "The first shipment of molasses for this place from Wilmington, over the route of F. Y. V. R., was received this week by Mr. J. R. Addison. As the rates of freight are so low from other points, it is soon expected to see quantities of goods sold through this section from the city by the sea."

Proposed Scheme to Purchase the Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va., and move it to Chicago. On Saturday evening, the 26th inst., the Chicago, Feb. 5.—A new departure in the line of relic worship has been taken in this city. Preliminary steps for the formation of a corporation, whose object is the purchase and removal to this city of the famous Libby Prison of Richmond, Va., were taken here yesterday. The gentleman who figures as chairman and who are instrumental in organizing and developing the scheme, are Messrs William Gray, Charles H. Miller, John W. Ward and Charles K. Miller—all Chicago men. The company will have a capital of \$400,000, and it is understood that all of the stock has been subscribed for.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—The announcement telegraphed from Chicago, that the old Libby prison building in this city was about to be sold to W. H. Gray and others of Chicago, and removed to an erection in that city, has created considerable concern here, so much so that the Associated Press agent, for information on Louis K. Gavigan, of the Chicago Law Office, & Co., who have the property in hand, has written that negotiations for the purchase of the Libby prison building began nearly a month ago, that an option was obtained January 28th, giving Gray thirty days' time; that on 30th inst. the purchase was completed, and the sale and have the title verified and the necessary papers prepared, and that all other papers relating to the property, including the purchase price (\$390,000 cash) and receive a deed for the property. The announcement of sale, while it created surprise, causes little or no unfavorable comment.

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