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THE WEEKLY STAR.

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GUESSES—PLANS—RESULTS EXPECTED

Guessing among the politicians is now the order of the day. Every other man who figures in politics is telling what he don't know of Harrison's plans and purposes. We have but little doubt that the President-elect will conduct a strictly Republican Government. That is to say, that he will reward his friends, "turn the rascals out," observe the Civil Service law when he is compelled to do so, stand by the leaders who put him in office, use whatever means he can to disintegrate the South, and leave undone nothing that will secure his own renomination in 1892. That he will molest the South at first we do not anticipate. The President of the United States is not an autocrat and he is not all-powerful. With a close majority in both Houses he must walk close to the Constitution or he will find himself in trouble and handicapped at every turn.

The evils that *at first* will befall the South will be mainly these, we think. He will turn out the postmasters as fast as he can and he will appoint to the postal service and custom houses his party friends. He will probably also under pressure put negroes in office, and probably in places they should not fill. This will be perhaps the extent of his mischief in the beginning of his Administration. As he gets firmer seated and can see whether he is strengthening or weakening he will begin to shape his course. In his letter to the Augusta *Chronicle* he says his plans are subject to modification. The Richmond *State* asks if this means that he distrusts the South?

The STAR is pleased to see that those who profess to know him personally and others who have examined his political record, say that he is not bitterly hostile to the South as he has been often represented to be. We confess that all the impressions we had received of him, so far as the South was concerned, were unfavorable. He has been represented as a cold, selfish, aristocratic, narrow, harsh, malignant hater. If he is better and other than that the country will be the more fortunate. No charge of personal dishonor was made against him. He was regarded as honest as to money, and a man of decided convictions when not a candidate. The stress of his candidacy caused him to weaken or change about in opinion, showing that he lacked the conscientiousness, boldness, aggressiveness, force and intensity of conviction of his illustrious opponent.

Gen. Harrison has no power to molest the South under the Constitution, except by bad appointments. In that way he can very much affect the South. He is not *above* the organic law, as he will find if he is unwise and imprudent enough to attempt its violation. He cannot have a separate, a distinct Southern policy, save as indicated. His party and personal friends prophesy that he will apply the same principles to the South as to the North.

All this is very good so far. The STAR has not thought that the South would be molested in its political rights and privileges before 1890, or when the 51st Congress began legislation looking to its successor and providing ways and means by which the 52nd Congress was to be captured for the Republicans. If the extreme men do not give the country trouble and worry the South, then we shall be gladly disappointed in our expectations. As Harrison's term approaches its end and a successor is to be appointed you will see the real manner of man he is—by what principles he is governed, and you will see how much real good will the Republicans in Congress have for the South.

The STAR will treat Gen. Harrison fairly as it did President Arthur. Our files will show that we often commended his course in certain matters and recognized the fact most willingly that he gave the country the very best Administration since Buchanan's. When Harrison pursues a wise, broad, statesmanlike policy the STAR, not being an organ, will not hesitate to commend him. *Per contra*, when he plays the part of a mere partisan, or enacts the roll of a sectional hater, or attemps to personate a Cataline or a Blaine and either injure his country or misuse and abuse and persecute the South the STAR will "go for him," and will apply the cautery needed. We might even be tempted to borrow Quay's "mailed hand" and give the Indianian a few rounds a la Sullivan.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the New York *Times*, of the date of 19th inst., has a good deal to say of General Harrison and his policy. He says there are many guesses at the Harrison policy, and a belief that he "will recognize the liberal and progressive men in his appointments." What is said is interesting and if adopted will show sagacity even if he fails. It is to recruit for the Republican party in the South, among the young men. The system of *bribery with office* is to be applied to men who were not identified with the war and are supposed to be indifferent to any traditions or prejudices growing out of the war. In this Harrison will fail to some extent. The young men in the South are mainly the sons of men who were at the front where brave men bled and died, and they are rightly proud of the record made. He is very ignoble, unworthy Southern youth or man of thirty-five who does not feel a flush of pride when he recalls the splendid gallantry of the men of the South and the noble and beautiful devotion of the women of the South in the days of fiery trial and grand endeavor.

When Mr. Harrison shall find here and there a young man to take office it will be among those of weak characters and easy principles. So long as the *race problem* in the South is unsolved no man in the South can take sides against his race and kin without losing caste, losing something of self-respect and being regarded as plastic and purchasable.

But let us copy from the correspondent of the *Times*. He says:

"In the matter of appointments to office in the South, Gen. Harrison will probably look for guidance to the experience of his Republican predecessors in office, all of whom had to deal with the same problem of finding fit representatives of the Federal power and dignity and competent executors of the Federal law outside of the ranks of the most intelligent, richest, most influential, and socially dominant classes. Gen Harrison will not imitate Gen Grant by seducing prominent ex-Confederates from their fealty to the Democratic party by appointments too fine; nor Mr. Hayes by attempting to raise the ghost of the old Whig party. The element he will seek to recognize and foster in the South is that made up of the younger, more progressive, liberal, enterprising men of both parties, who have risen to prominence since the war and are free from the narrow prejudices and radical bitterness it engendered; who are identified with the material growth of the country and interested in its industrial development. So far as the party question is concerned it is believed to be Gen. Harrison's judgment that President Arthur dealt with the problem of appointments to office in the South more sagaciously and successfully than any other Republican President Arthur, in theory at least, made fitness the first and Republicanism the second qualification to office in the South. He appointed good Republicans where he could find them, and good Democrats where he couldn't. The conditions of the problems now existing make it great deal simpler for Gen. Harrison than it was for Mr. Arthur. The Democrats are now in office, and the civil service law, which it is believed he means faithfully to obey in letter and in spirit, is in full force."

The correspondent says there will "be no revival of negro or carpet bag rule," and he thinks "but few negroes will be appointed to local office." He says Southern young men and the Northern immigrants who have come into the South since the era of the carpet baggers will be relied upon for appointees. We can see, if Harrison is correctly represented, that his plan is what was stated in Northern papers days ago—to attempt to break up the solid South by the persuasives of office rather than by the force of intimidation and repression, and to this end he will appoint to office young, progressive Democrats who are *Protectionists* there now. The correspondent says:

"The emigrants who have followed them—the capitalists, manufacturers, miners, business men, who have identified themselves with the country, its progress and prosperity—stand in the most direct line of favor and recognition from the new Administration. They and those of the younger class of native Southerners who have caught their spirit and share their sentiments and aspirations, the men of the new South as a whole, native and imported, will be the hope and reliance of Gen. Harrison's Administration.

"There is less definiteness in the local forecast of Gen. Harrison's policy in relation to Republican legislation affecting the South, but it is not believed that it will be violent or aggressive. His speeches upon this subject have been carefully scanned without finding in their judicious generalizations any warrant for the expectation that he will favor or urge upon Congress what is called a vigorous Southern policy. He is known to feel strongly upon the inequality of actual representation in the Electoral College and House of Representatives growing out of the suppression of suffrage in the South, and upon the practical nullification of the Federal laws for the collection of revenue in many Southern communities; but he is understood to believe that the permanent and effective remedy for those evils lies in the gradual growth of a more wholesome popular sentiment inspiring a greater respect for public law and private rights, rather, than in the attempt to enforce distasteful Federal laws in the face of hostile courts, juries, and public opinion. It is known that Gen. Harrison will rely very hopefully upon the development of the industrial spirit in the South to foster and diffuse this more wholesome public sentiment; that he has faith in the power of the increased mental energy and greater personal independence that characterize industrial society to put an end to the evils growing out of the subjection of an *ignorant majority* to the *arrogant minority* in a primitively organized agricultural community."

Read that carefully. What is meant by "ignorant majority" and "arrogant minority." It means the *negro* element in contradistinction to the educated and intelligent white element. He expects to break up the Solid South by bribing with office, seems to be about the "size of it." He thinks it a tremendous wrong that the "*ignorant* majority" should not rule the "arrogant minority"—the men of education, virtue, intelligence and property in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, &c. He expects to bring the "ignorant majority" to the top by giving office to Northern men settled in the South and to young Protection Democrats who are willing to aid in "putting an end to the *evils* growing out of the subjection of an *ignorant majority*"—the negroes and their allies—to the educated, taxpaying, true men of the White Race in the South. Is this the feast to which the South is to be invited? If not this, then we fail to catch the real meaning of the last paragraphs quoted.

Mr Robert A Hamilton, one of Petersburg's most honored citizens, died suddenly Tuesday night, at the residence of his son, Alexander Hamilton Esq., on Union street, in that city.—*Norfolk Virginian*

He was a native of Granville county, N. C., and married the second daughter of the late Hon. A. W. Venable. He was the son of the late Patrick Hamilton, the wealthiest man who ever lived in Granville. He gave annually an entertainment lasting for six days, to which three hundred young ladies and gentlemen were asked from the border counties in North Carolina and Virginia. Such was the extent of his buildings and the number of his man servants and maid servants that he could easily entertain a large number of people with their horses, drivers, maids, &c. His home was a mile and half or so from the old historic village of Williamsboro, one of the three "post towns" of the Revolution. We suppose Mr. Robert Hamilton was some 73 years of age.

Gen. Schofield, at the head of the army, and a Democrat, in his annual report, favors the adding of 5,000 men to the army. He says the present force, 20,000, is not enough to do the work. He says that the "practice with heavy seacoast guns has demonstrated the fact that such an addition is indispensable, in spite of the zeal and efficiency of the officers and men already detailed for that service."

The negroes elected in Edgecombe cannot give the required bonds. They cannot serve unless white Democrats go on their bonds. Will they be so unwise as to do this?

The Pender County Shooting Affair.

Mr. J Bledsoe, of Sampson county, who was wounded in the encounter with the negro desperado John Brooks, in Pender county, as stated in the account of the affair published in the STAR of yesterday, and who was brought to this city for treatment at the City Hospital, was reported last night to be resting quietly and suffering no pain. He is receiving every care and attention at the hands of Dr. Lane, the surgeon in charge. His wound is regarded as a very serious one, but everybody hopes that the plucky man may recover. The shot fired by Brooks was from a 32-calibre pistol, all the chambers being loaded. It struck Bledsoe between the ninth and tenth ribs on the right side. Yesterday the surgeons probed the wound but were unable to find the ball. The pistol used by Bledsoe was a 38 calibre five shooter; the ball, he says, struck Brooks in the center of the forehead, and not in the left eye, as stated in the account published in the STAR. The statement, otherwise, was correct in every particular. It was given to the reporter by old man Thomas, who accompanied the party and was in the house with Bledsoe when the shooting took place.

Brooks, the negro desperado, had a wife and children living in Sampson. When his body was searched, two dead snakes, each about eight inches in length and perfectly preserved, were found in one of his pockets, together with a bunch of what appeared to be a woman's hair, scorched and blackened by fire. It is supposed these were his "conjure-charm;" but it did not render the fellow proof against the shot fired by the constable.

Burglars in Bladen

An attempt was made on the night of the 18th inst., by unknown parties, to break into the store of Mr. G. W. Register near Dawson's Landing, on the Cape Fear river. Mr. Register was absent from home at the time, being in attendance at the Fair in Fayetteville. Mrs Register—his wife—in the residence very near the store heard the burglars, and was preparing to give them a warm reception with a loaded gun she had at hand, when she accidentally overturned a chair, which unfortunately alarmed the robbers and they fled before she could get a shot at them.

Southern Vegetables.

The following are the latest quotations of Southern vegetables in New York: Choice snap beans, green, are selling to-day from $1 25 to $1 50 per crate, and wax $1 50 to $1 75. Cucumbers $2 to $2 50 per crate. Egg plant $2 50 to $3 for half barrel crates. Peas $2 to $2 50 a crate.

The arrival of oranges continues liberal and prices rule low on account of a large part of the fruit being of inferior quality. Prices range to-day for brights from $2 to $2 50 per box and russets $1 to $1 50.

TRAGEDY IN PENDER.

A Negro Desperado Killed and a Constable Badly Wounded.

Information was brought to this city yesterday of a fatal encounter last Thursday evening between Mr. J. Bledsoe, a constable of Dismal township, Sampson county, and a negro desperado named John Brooks, in which the latter was killed and Mr. Bledsoe was seriously wounded. The scene of the tragedy was at Mr. Thomas Hufham's place on Black river in Pender county, about nine miles from Point Caswell. The constable had two warrants for the arrest of Brooks, who was charged with breaking into the house of Jerry Sessoms, colored, of Dismal township, Sampson county, and forcibly carrying off Sessom's wife, a light mulatto woman and her four children; and with shooting at Sessom's eldest daughter, a grown woman, who tried to protect her mother from the ravisher. Brooks carried the woman and her children to Mr. Hufham's place, where he was employed as a wood-chopper. Sessom's wife said she had to go with him or die. Her husband was absent from home at the time.

Mr. Bledsoe was accompanied by a number of determined men—Mr. C. D. Blizzard and Mr. J. W. West of Pender, Stephen Thomas, the father of Sessom's wife, Daniel Moore and Isaiah Emanuel, colored, of Sampson.

The party reached Mr. Hufham's place about 7 o'clock Thursday evening, and found Brooks in the kitchen, seated in front of the fire. Mr. Bledsoe entered the door, followed by Mr West and Stephen Thomas, and covering Brooks with his pistol, commanded him to surrender. Brooks, without moving, in a very quiet manner said "Don't shoot." The constable, still covering him with his pistol, ordered him to cross his hands, and Brooks, arising from his seat as if to obey the command, quickly drew a pistol and fired. Instantaneously, almost, Mr. Bledsoe pulled the trigger of his pistol, and both men fell to the floor; the negro shot through the brain—the ball entering just below his left eye—and Mr. Bledsoe with a bullet in the right side.

The wounded constable was taken to Point Caswell and attended by Dr. Jordan of that place. It was thought that the ball had struck a rib and glanced; but the injury was deemed a serious one, and under the advice of the doctor, Mr. Bledsoe was sent to this city for treatment, arriving last night on the steamer *Enterprise*, accompanied by several of his friends, and being immediately taken to the hospital.

An inquest was held yesterday over the body of the negro desperado, after which his body was buried near the scene of the tragedy. Brooks was known as a "bad man." He moved to Dismal township, in Sampson, some twelve years ago hailing from Edgecombe. He is charged with many crimes, and would never submit to arrest. Four years ago, with an old army musket, he "stood off" a deputy sheriff and seven men who were seeking to arrest him on a civil process, and some time afterwards he ran off with a young white woman whose husband was a section master on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad, and after living with her about twelve months near Bennettsville, S. C., returned to Sampson county. He is charged also with shooting and wounding a colored woman named Silva Darden, several years ago on the Big Coharrie, and less than two months ago with committing a rape on Adaline Emanuel, a colored girl, in Dismal township.

Mr. Bledsoe, the wounded constable is a married man, with six children. He is noted for courage and determination, and on this account was selected as the man of all others who would capture the negro desperado—dead or alive.

Important Change of Sch dule.

Beginning December 3, a very important change of schedule goes into effect on the Carolina Central Railroad. The principal changes are as follows:

Day train (No. 1) will leave Wilmington at 2:10 p. m., Hamlet at 6:55 p. m., and arrive at Charlotte at 9:50 p. m.

Day train (No. 2) will leave Charlotte at 6 a. m., Hamlet at 9:10 a. m., and arrive at Wilmington at 1:40 p m. These trains will make close connection at Hamlet between Charlotte and Portsmouth and the North, making the run between Charlotte and Portsmouth in less than thirteen hours.

There will be a slight change in the schedule of the night trains, leaving Wilmington twenty minutes later, at 7 p. m., and arriving here twenty-five minutes earlier, at 8:15 a. m.

A passenger train will be put on the Western Division, leaving Charlotte at 4:15 p. m., and arriving at Rutherfordton at 8:20 p. m. Leave Rutherfordton at 8 a. m., and arrive at Charlotte at 12:05 p. m.

The new schedule will be a very "tough" one for the Wilmington daily newspapers, but the railroad people believe it will be a real benefit to the trade of this city, and in support of their position instance that fact that merchants and others who live on the line of the Carolina Central can leave any point this side of Charlotte in the forenoon arrive here at 1:40 p. m., spend about five hours in the transaction of business, and return on the train leaving here at 7:00 p. m.

The trouble with the newspapers is that the day train leaves here too late for a morning edition and too soon for an evening edition. But "what can't be cured must be endured," and they will feed on the hope that they will have an "inning" after awhile.

TRIAL COURT.

The jury in the case of R. B. Shepherd, colored, charged with the larceny of a bag of corn, the property of Mr. W. P. Oldham, after being locked up all night, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged yesterday morning.

Member Hankins, the colored woman tried for receiving stolen goods, was found guilty, but the judgment of the Court was not pronounced.

The case of W. H. Nash and others, colored men and boys, indicted for assault and battery on S. H. Terry, occupied the attention of the Court all day, the trial attracting a great many spectators. An account of the assault, which occurred last summer at the Seaside base ball grounds, was published in the STAR at the time. Terry, who is keeper of the county house of correction and poor house, was endeavoring to arrest an escaped convict named Pete Walker, when he was attacked by a number of negro boys, forced to relinquish his prisoner, and only escaping from the mob by hard fighting, in which he was pretty roughly handled. An indictment was found against the parties at the September term of the Court but the case was continued until the present term.

Two days were consumed in selecting a jury, which was finally completed last Wednesday as follows: D. A. Smith, R. Greenberg, J. A. Everitt, J. Forest R. H. VonKampen, H Wentzensen, H Hutaf, W. T. Spooner, whites, and J. W. Moody and Louis Davis, colored. Messrs. John D. Bellamy, Jr., and Sol. C Weill were counsel for the defendants, and Solicitor Moore for the State was assisted by Mr. Marsden Bellamy.

The Court ordered a verdict of not guilty to be entered as to nine of the defendants, on the ground that Terry had no authority to make the arrest of Peter Walker, to prevent which these defendants were alleged to have intefered. The case as to the other defendants five in number—including Nash and the Hawkins, after argument by counsel and the charge by the Judge, was given to the jury about 8 p. m., and in ten minutes thereafter a verdict of not guilty was returned and the defendants were discharged.

Personal.

Mr. J. R. Kenly, Superintendent of Transportation of the Atlantic Coast Line, at the recent meeting of directors held in this city, was elected also, to the position of Assistant General Manager. Mr. Kenly is known among railroad men as a most efficient officer, of large experience, and with a thorough knowledge of all the details pertaining to the business. This additional appointment shows that the Atlantic Coast Line properly appreciates the services of its employes.

An Impostor.

Mr. T. M. Emerson, General Passenger Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line has received a letter from Mr. C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, under date of November 17th, in which he says:

"I understand that there is a young man in your part of the country calling himself C. P. Atmore, Jr., and representing that he is my son, and in this way obtaining money under false pretenses. I have a son by that name, but he is now at home and has been for two years. I wish you would caution the public through the press against this impostor."

The Parklands.

The disabled British steamship *Parklands*, Capt. Howie, which has been lying at Southport since Saturday last, is expected to come up to the city to-day for repairs, which will be made, as heretofore stated, at Skinner's shipyard. A new shaft to replace the broken one, has been shipped by the owners of the vessel from Liverpool, and is expected to reach here in the course of ten days or a fortnight.

Cotton

The weekly statement of the movement of cotton at this port, bulletined at the Produce Exchange yesterday, shows receipts for the past week of 11,422 bales, against receipts the corresponding week last year of 8,073 bales. The total receipts from September 1st to November 23d, are 87,595, against 118,339 bales to the same date last season—a decrease of 30,744 bales.

The stock at this port is 21,926 bales, as against 20,128 at same time last year.

C. F. and Y. V

Col. Thos. J Jones, who is connected with the work of construction on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, reports the work of grading and getting out cross-ties progressing satisfactorily. Track laying will begin next May, and before the expiration of the year 1889 Col. Jones says, trains will be running over the line between Wilmington and Mt. Airy. When the connection is completed there will no doubt be a grand celebration of the event in Wilmington in which thousands of North Carolinians will participate.

Naval Stores Receipts.

The receipts of naval stores at this port for the crop year from April 1st to Nov. 23d—compared with receipts for the same time last year, are as follows: Spirits turpentine, 49,712 casks, against 55,418 last year. Rosin, 130,092 barrels; last year 217,183. Tar, 31,890 barrels; last year, 33,114. Crude turpentine, 15,530 barrels; last year, 18,703.

Accident at the Wilmington Compress.

Work at the Wilmington Compress, we regret to hear, will be delayed five or six days on account of the breaking of a link in an endless chain part of the machinery of the press. Just at this time the delay is annoying, as all the presses are being worked to their full capacity.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Cleveland County Farmer Killed in His Doorway—The House Robbed and His Wife Shot and Seriously Wounded.

[Special to the Morning Star.]

SHELBY, N. C., Nov 23.—The most horrible and cold blooded murder in the annals of Cleveland county was committed last night. Shortly after dark James Philbrook, a thrifty and industrious farmer, sixty years old, who lives four miles west of Shelby, was called to the back door of his house by a man who said he had a note from a friend, and shot down in a most cold blooded way, one ball entering his right nostril and the other the roof of the mouth. Philbrook's wife, who had followed him to the door, was compelled to surrender all the money she had—a ten dollar bill and about three dollars in silver. The murderer then cursed her and said she had more, as her husband had just sold seven bales of cotton. She offered him her keys and told him he could search the house, and that she would strike a light, the wind coming from the open door having extinguished the lamp. As she struck a match the burglar put his pistol to her face and shot her under her left eye, the ball ranging downward. He then made his escape.

Mrs Philbrook was unconscious for about half an hour when with great effort she made her way to the house of Harry Lovelace, her brother-in-law, about fifty yards away. The latter heard the shots, but thought Philbrook was unloading lumber. He at once summoned assistance, but the murderer had made his escape, leaving no track behind him. Mrs. Philbrook could not identify the man, but says she thinks he is either a white man or a bright mulatto. He was evidently acquainted with the premises Philbrook and wife lived alone, their children having married, or being at school.

Sheriff Hemrick with a posse is in search of the murderer, but has no certain clue. The people of Shelby are greatly excited over the tragedy, and if the man is caught to-night he will be lynched. The murderer was alone.

NEW YORK.

A Swindler Sentenced to Twenty-Five Years' Imprisonment—Demand for Gold for Europe—The Electoral Vote as Canvassed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Foreign bankers who have ordered gold for shipment to Europe state that owing to the demand in London for gold bars for shipment to Russia and South America, bankers on the other side are paying a good fraction over the nominal price. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have just ordered 512,000 gold bars from the assay office for shipment to Europe. The total gold taken for shipment so far this week is $4,654,000.

NEW YORK, November 23.—James E. Bedell, real estate clerk of the law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, who swindled his employers and their clients out of $364,000, of which he spent part in the policy shop of Emerson & Goss, was to-day sentenced, on his plea of guilty, to State prison for 25 years and 4 months. Philip J Goss, one of the policy dealers, who got $30,000 out of Bedell, pleaded guilty to felony and was fined $1,000.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The electoral vote in New York State as canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers to-day is as follows, the highest and lowest number of votes received by any elector being given:

Republican—Highest 650,337, lowest 648,759.

Democratic—Highest 635,965, lowest 635,800.

Prohibitionist—Highest 30,231, lowest 30,232.

Socialist—Highest 2,068, lowest 2,022.

Union Labor—Highest 626, lowest 567.

United Labor Electors-at-large—Redpath 2,668, Wider 2,547.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Official Vote Declared.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

COLUMBIA, Nov 23.—The State Board of Canvassers has at last concluded the canvass of all the State and Federal returns, and has declared the result, which is the election of the entire Democratic Electoral ticket by the following vote: Cleveland 65,825; Harrison 18,740. Democratic majority 59,085. The total vote is 11,933 less than four years ago. The Democratic majority is 4,004 greater. Democratic Congressmen are elected in the seven districts of the State, the contest in the 7th (the black district) having been decided by the State board in favor of Col. Wm Elliott, the present incumbent, who is re-elected by a vote of 8,358, to 7,038 for Miller, his colored competitor.

CALIFORNIA.

Democrats Claim Chandler's Election to Congress by a Small Majority.

[Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 23.—It is expected that an official canvass of the vote in this city will be completed this afternoon. The total vote as counted so far in the fifth Congressional district, of which this city forms a part, gives Phelps, Republican for Congress, 230 majority over Clunie, Democrat. Only two more Assembly districts are to be counted. The Democrats claim these districts by 250 to 300 plurality.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

[Star Correspondence.]

On Thursday night, Nov. 22d, old South Washington's patriotism manifested itself with a grand Democratic rally. After a large crowd of good old veterans and young patriots had assembled a torch light procession paraded the streets, serenaded the residences and made woods and valleys ring with echoes of huzzas for Gov. Fowle. The fireworks were grand and beautiful. In the ranks were borne aloft banners with appropriate emblems sketched by an artist of marked genius, and we are proud to say that this artist was a young lady of South Washington. On the canvass could be distinctly discerned a picture of poor old Dockery who expired politically on the 6th of Nov. There he was in the arms of those who could not help him. Our honored, respected and grand old hero, Mr. R. G. Johnson, was there, just where he ought to have been, and cheered the crowd with a good old fashioned speech. He was followed with an appropriate speech from Mr. T. J. Lee, whose enthusiasm in the cause is a most prominent feature, and then the house was brought down by that talented young lawyer, Mr. Henry Shaw. He told us exactly, as he held aloft the banner of Dockery's burial, how quietly he went down, "unhonored, unwept, and unsung."

After the address an elegant oyster supper was served by the ladies in Mr. Rivenbark's dining room. When that was finished, music and dancing followed until a late hour. The occasion was a delightful one, and proved altogether a grand success.

R.

The Wilmington *Messenger* please copy.

The U. S. steamer Boston, which was sent to Hayti, when that government seized the American steamer Haytien Republic, arrived at New York quarantine yesterday. It is reported that the steamer returned on account of yellow fever breaking out among the crew.

WASHINGTON.

An Attempt to be Made to Prevent the Electoral Vote of Virginia Being Cast for the Democratic Candidates.

[Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, Nov 22.—As a result of the conference between Gen. Mahone and Senator Quay, recently held in this city, it is announced that proceedings will be begun in the Virginia State Courts and the United States District Court for Virginia, attacking the right of Democratic electors of that State to cast their votes for President in the Electoral College. The certificates of electors will not be opened until after the meeting of the State Board of Canvassers in Richmond next Monday, and the contemplated proceeding will be then immediately instituted. It will be on the nature of a petition of writ of *quo warranto* to compel the electors receiving certificates to show by what right they assume to serve as such. One of the petitioners will be Mr. Lamb, of Norfolk; the other, probably, the Republican candidate for elector from the Richmond district. It is said by Republican attorneys in the case that the petition for the writ will be backed up by such a showing of fraud in the count of ballots cast on the 6th instant, as will satisfy any one that the Republican candidates for electors received at the polls a plurality.

Inasmuch as only a very short time will intervene between the beginning of the proceedings and the meeting of the Electoral College, and as the electors holding certificates cannot be prevented from exercising the functions of their office by injunction, it is more than probable that Cleveland will receive the vote of the Old Dominion for President. Both Quay and Mahone deny any desire for mere party advantage, but say that it is of prime importance to develop and expose election frauds in the South, with a view, in case of failure in these efforts in the courts, to arousing Congress to the necessity of enacting laws to secure a true count of votes cast for Presidential electors and members of Congress.

One of the attorneys in the case said this evening: "We are without explicit Federal or State statutes empowering and regulating our course, still we have strong hope of discovering an efficient remedy somewhere. Fraud vitiates whatever it touches, and if shown must always end in the overthrow of the wrong-doers." Continuing, he said: "There was but one case in the Federal courts bearing even remotely on any of the points raised by the proceedings. This, it appears, is the case of the Electoral Board of South Carolina in 1876, in the Tilden-Hayes controversy of that year. The State Board of Canvassers there met in the time and way provided for by the State law, and after canvassing the votes and certifying the results were served with notice of motions before the Supreme Court of that State, having for their object the reopening of the proceedings of the board under direction of the Supreme State tribunal. The board of canvassers denying the authority of the State court, were finally imprisoned for contempt and fined, in a heavy sum of money.

Judge Bond promptly assumed jurisdiction by issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* under which he released the prisoners. He held that the State board of canvassers, in canvassing votes for Presidential electors, were acting primarily in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, and could not be restrained in their duties by writs of prohibition, mandamus, &c., issuing from State courts.

In the proceeding determined on, Shellabarger and Wilson, of this city, and Gen. Edgar Allen, of Richmond, are the leading counsel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A disagreeable piece of news comes across the water to the effect that the stern of the English gunboat "Scout" has sunk considerably and that the rear frames show signs of weakness. This sign of structural weakness acquires importance from the fact that the new gunboats Yorktown, Bennington and others, recently built for our navy, are patterned closely upon the English model, which now shows signs of failure.

NORTH CAROLINA

Official Count of the Vote for President.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

RALEIGH, November 23.—The Board of State Canvassers has completed the count of the vote for Presidential electors of North Carolina, as follows: Cleveland, 147,902. Harrison, 134,784. Cleveland's majority 13,118.

The canvass of the vote for Congressmen and State officers will be made under the law on the 29th inst.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

In the Supreme Court of Arkansas Concerning Insurance Policies on Cotton

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 24.—The case of the Union Compress Company of Little Rock against the London, Liverpool and Globe and twenty-seven other insurance companies was decided in the U. S. Court, involving the status of cotton policies. Litigation grew out of the refusal of the insurance companies to pay insurance on cotton destroyed by the burning of the cotton compress building in November 1887. Some 4,000 bales of cotton were burned, upon which policies had been taken out by the Compress Company to protect the interests of railroads who had issued bills of lading for the shipment of cotton as well as to insure themselves against loss. There was a clause in the policies making them void in case marine insurance was taken out on the cotton. Marine insurance was taken out by the consignors, but not by the Compress Company, and the insurance companies would not recognize the policies as a result, claiming that they were void. The amount sued for was one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars. The jury rendered a verdict for that amount in favor of the Compress Company.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

Injunction Against the Lease of the East Tennessee Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 24.—A private telegram received in this city as a Chancellor Gibson of the Chancery Court at Knoxville, to-day granted an injunction against the lease of the East Tennessee road by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, deciding that the two lines were competitive and that the charter of the East Tennessee gave no authority to lease.

The motion for a receiver was denied, upon condition that the East Tennessee Co., in good faith, reassume control of its property; but if this was not done, or if complainants could show that here was any collusion, whenever the same was brought to his attention the Chancellor would appoint a receiver.

CONVENTION OF LABOR.

New Eight-Hour Movement—Preparing for a Grand Strike in 1890.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHICAGO, November 24.—A local paper says: "The new eight-hour movement among the workingmen of Socialistic propensity has already begun, and meetings are being held in various places throughout the city for the purpose of electing delegates to a Convention of Labor, to be held at St. Louis next December. At that Convention the eight-hour movement will be talked up, and the advisability considered of organizing a mammoth strike, to go into effect in June 1890. The men interested in the movement have issued a printed list of questions, which they have sent to all organizations favorable to their cause. The object of the questions is to obtain information concerning the number of members in the different societies, their financial standing, and their general ability to stand up under a strike, should one be ordered."

— Tarboro *Southerner*: Captain Tom Emry has a colt whose running qualities equal those of its owner for the Legislature.

Spirits Turpentine.

—There is prospect now of the recovery of Capt. Will Dodson, who was so badly hurt on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad about two weeks ago.

— Asheville *Citizen*: The Carolina, Knoxville and Western railroad track has been graded to within nine miles of Brevard, and the iron laid as far as Marietta in South Carolina. —— Hundreds of wagons loaded with tobacco are now coming to this market daily.

— Wilson *Advance*: Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Fayetteville, is assisting the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in a series of protracted services. Up to date considerable interest has been manifested. Mr Phillips is a bright, clear, pointed, earnest and interesting preacher.

— Hickory *Carolinian*: When Rom Linney went over all his friends thought him guilty of spasmodic and reckless political suicide; but suppose he succeeds Sam Jones as United States District Attorney, what shall we think? Was it luck or foresight?—[Perhaps it was guess and sale. STAR.]

— Greensboro *Workman*: On Tuesday a new Presbyterian Church was organized five and a half miles northeast of Greensboro by a commission of Orange Presbytery, consisting of Revs. D. J. Craig, of Reidsville, and C. Miller, of Guilford, and Messrs W. S. Moore and J. C. Wharton, of Greensboro. The church was organized with sixteen members and named Midway.

— Nashville *Argonaut*: Thomas Oliver was arrested yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit money, and taken to Tarboro. —— Mr. Fielding Knott, one of the wealthiest and most successful tobacco growers of Granville county, has within the past few days purchased a farm near Hilliardston, in this county, for the purpose of growing fine yellow tobacco, and we have no doubt he will make it a splendid success. There is no doubt that Nash is the best tobacco county in North Carolina.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The assignment of Mr. L. Edwards, in this city Wednesday evening, for the benefit of creditors, was very much of a surprise to those who learned of it yesterday. We hear his liabilities estimated all the way from $20,000 to $40,000. Dr. D. Cogdell is the assignee. —— The Fair and Festival for the benefit of the Catholic Church building fund of this city that opened in the spacious dining room of the Arlington Hotel Wednesday night is progressing under most favorable auspices, and is enjoying an unprecedented run of patronage.

— Henderson *News*: From an exchange we learn that in the Rocky Mount female tournament the first prize of $50 was awarded to Mrs. Willis; second, $40, to Miss Bryant; third, $30, to Miss Neville; fourth, $20, to Miss Fields. —— Mr. Grey Armstrong, of Rocky Mount, Nash county, sold some very fine tobacco in Oxford last week at high prices. We wish we had the exact figures. The same week his son, J. D. Armstrong, sold 1,700 pounds in Henderson for $486. This goes to prove what we have maintained the past three years—that there is no better bright tobacco land in the world than can be found in Nash and Edgecombe.

— New Bern *Journal*: Mr. G. L. Hardison yesterday shipped by Vesper of the E. C. D. line to New York and Philadelphia seventeen boxes of green peas grown on his farm near the city, in the open air and without special care. Can the mildness of a Florida climate excel this? We think not. —— Eighteen prisoners in Craven county jail. Fourteen of these are waiting trial at the coming term of the Superior Court, which opens next Tuesday. —— The steel rails are being distributed along the line of the A. & N. C. R. R. between this city and Morehead City. —— Good prices were obtained for the garden peas recently shipped by Graham Richardson, Esq.

— Charlotte *Chronicle*: The colored woman who pulled her husband's coat-tail off Wednesday because he would not share the spoils of his cotton sales, and finally compromised on a pair of $2 shoes and a strong cigar, was fined $2 50 by Mayor McDowell yesterday in spite of her set-off claim that she had a right to treat her husband as she had. —— The Western Baptist Missionary Union, colored, is in session in the First Baptist Church in this city. Ministers are arriving on every train. The Union represents ten Associations, 200 churches, 700 ministers and 20,000 members. —— Yesterday's Lancaster, S. C., *Ledger* takes up the idea of building a road from Charlotte to Camden via Lancaster in a manner that indicates sincerity of purpose and substantial aid for the prospect.

— Raleigh *News Observer*: Mr. H. A. Latham, editor and owner of the Washington *Gazette*, is a candidate for the position of Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is a talented and worthy young man