SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. The subscription price of the Weekly Star is

Have you received a bill for sub scription to the WEEKLY STAR recently? If so, is it correct? If correct, why not pay it? Is there a man on earth who can print a newspaper for nothing, and pay the postage besides? Can a farmer give away his corn, and cotton, and wheat, and chickens, and eggs, and keep out of the poor-house? If so, let us have

DEFEATING THEMSELVES.

recipe. It will be valuable to us

It would be hard to tell from the utterances of the leading Populists just what they want or what they are contending for, and it isn't easy to tell from the utterances of the Republican leaders what they want or what they are contending for. They are both agreed upon one thing, however, and that is to oppose everything the Democratic party proposes.

The Populists started out with a series of demands, embracing a subtreasury, the Government ownership up the gold reserve, \$100,000,000 to of railroads, telegraphs, &c., Government warehouses, issuing greenbacks till the per capita circulation reached \$50, (which was to be kept up as the population increased) the free coinage of silver, &c. They have little to say now about any of these demands save the free and unlimited coinage of silver to which they seem to be giving their undivided attention, as if it were a matter of vital interest when in reality the free and unlimited comage of silver would not do the people a tithe of the good that the establishment of

State bank system would. Why do we say this? Because the silver mines of the country are owned and operated by comparatively few men, who would take their silver bullion to the Government mint, have it coined and take in return for it silver certificates. How would these silver certificates get out among the farmers unless the farmers had something to give in return for them? There is now in the Treasury and sub-Treasuries of the United States over \$400,000,000, represented by silver certificates, which get to the people only through the banks. and these banks have quite as much of a monopoly of the currency of the country as they ever had.

The Populists complain of that monopoly, and justly; but how is it to be broken. The free coinage of silver wouldn't break it, for with the free coinage of silver the banks would still control the bulk of the currency, as they do now. There is one way and one way only by which the national bank monopoly can be broken and that is by the establish ment of another system of banks which would become their competitors, and be more thoroughly identified with the people than the national banks are. If the object be to give the people relief by an increase in the volume of the currency wouldn't | this were done the gold reserve could that relief come quicker through | be kept up without the necessity of State banks which would be controlled by the people themselves than it could be attained by the free coinage of silver even if that were attainable, which it is not and may not be for many years yet. If the object be to break the power of the national banks what better way can be devised, with any hope of success in the near future, than to give the people a chance to furnish their own money through banks which they can manage themselves? This would be lessening the power of the national banks, and breaking the deal of harm, but that it would conmonopoly of which the Populists

If they are as much in earnest as they seem to be for the free coinage of silver wouldn't the establishment of State banks rather help than hinder that? Wouldn't there be an increased demand for silver both as a security fund and for circulation, publican doctrine of protecwhen the denominations issued are | tion was Governor McKinley, of limited to the \$10 minimum? The Ohio, the framer and principal incorporators of these banks would champion of the bill which be disposed to favor the free coinage | the Wilson bill took the place of. of silver because they could use it Wherever he spoke Republicans as a basis for the circulation of their notes, and as a circulating medium, honor as the typical representative and thus it would get out among the of the high protective system. But,

There is now in alleged circulation about \$1,600,000,000, or about to sing low on the McKinley tariff \$25 per capita. But this is in circula- and to give the country to undertion only nominally, for much of it stand that they had no intention of

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have been considered ample and

would have been readily accepted.

If they had gone to the rescue of

business as they could have done

and should have done there might

might have been no industrial col-

lapse and the wheels of the manufac-

tories might have been kept moving.

then they would have gone to the

rescue of the threatened industries

and would have tried to prevent the

collapse. The Populist who opposes

State banks is laboring to prevent the

very thing which he professes to de-

sire and to perpetuate the monopoly

which he denounces and wishes to

MINOR MENTION.

The gold reserve in the Treasury

has now fallen to about \$88,000,000,

with every indication that the drain

will continue until another bond issue

becomes necessary, that is if the Sec-

retary of the Treasury continues to

follow the rule of paying our gold

on demand, which he doubtless will

do. Under the present financial sys-

tem and practice of the Treasury

bonds are the only reliance to keep

meet about \$500,000,000 of notes

that may be presented at any time

by the holders. With a demand for

gold, putting it at a premium, how

long can a reserve like this be ex-

pected to last? This small reserve

was doubtless considered sufficient

on the presumption that its being in

the Treasury would be satisfactory

evidence to note holders that the in-

tention of the Government was to re-

deem in gold, and it is not likely that

runs upon it were apprehended, for

if so common sense would have sug-

gested some means of keeping it up

without forcing the Government to go

upon the market as a borrower. But

this is the extremity to which the

Government has been brought, either

to continue to borrow or to confess its

inability to meet its obligations

n gold. It is apparent that

something must be done to relieve the

Treasury from this constant pressure,

and provide some way by which gold

may be brought into the Treasury

without borrowing it. The present

small reserve, unprotected as it is,

is simply a temptation to raid it to

force the Government to become a

the transaction for those who do the

raiding and the lending. Secretary

Carlisle's bank plan would partly re-

lieve the pressure, as it provides for

depositing notes redeemable in gold

as a basis for notes issued to the

banks; but this protection is ma-

terially lessened by the amendment

contained in the substitute offered by

Mr. Springer, Friday, leaving i

optional with the national banks to

withdraw their bonds and deposit

notes instead. In addition to this

the customs laws should be so

amended as to require a certain per-

centage of the duties on imports to

be paid in gold. During the month

of November not one dollar was paid

in gold at the port of New York. If

The insincerity of the Republican

politicians was never more clearly

shown in anything than in the posi-

tion they have assumed on the tariff

question since the election. They

made their fight in the campaign pre-

ceding the election on the Wilson

bill, which they contended had done

so much to injure our industries and

to enforce idleness upon many thou-

sands of workmen. They contended

that it had not only done a great

tinue to do harm, and that the only

hope for the preservation of the man-

ufacturing industries in this country

them by Republican tariff legislation.

One of the active and peripatetic

campaigners who was put at the

front as the exponent of the Re-

flocked by the thousand to do him

lo and behold, they had no sooner

carried the country than they began

see abolished.

If there had been State banks

within call of the banks if they wish | fere with the present tariff, to which to call it in to contract the volume. In their speeches during the cam-The national banks are, in fact, a paign they attributed nearly all the sort of a close corporation controlled | industrial and financial ills from to a great extent by the large banks which the country was suffering. from which they get their accommo-Since the election they have disdations, and it is a very easy matcovered that the McKinley bill ter for a few of the big carried protection rather too far, and bank magnates to get together and they are now willing to give the new agree when they want to carry tariff a trial. It is true they can't out any plan in which they are mudo anything else, for they could not tually interested. We saw how restore the McKinley bill if they quickly that was done at the beginwould, but this remarkable change ning of the late panic when they of front shows their insincerity when they were upholding the Mccalled in their money, locked it up in Kinley bill in the campaign and detheir vaults and refused to let it go out even to well-known and longnouncing the Wilson bill. established firms which offered security which in ordinary times would There is a proposition before the

Legislature of South Carolina to exempt manufacturing establishments from taxation for a period of years, a revival of a law which was in operation in that State for some years after the war. What action, or if any has been taken upon it, we do not know. Similar propositions have been made in this State, but under our State Constitution this cannot be done, the provision requiring a uniform system of taxing property prohibiting such exemptions. There is nothing in this, however, to prevent municipalities from pursuing this course if they see fit. A writer in the Augusta Chronicle suggests a plan for Georgia which he thinks would practically accomplish the same purpose, which is that assessments of the valuation of property should be made only once in every five years, say, which would have the effect of exempting for five years all the improvements made within that time, while in the end they would be

subject to taxation and the State and municipality would get the benefit of it. This, of course, would apply to all manufactories and other enterprises for the development of the State's resources, and hence would not be open to the objection of dis-

crimination. An English reviewer pronounces Thomas A. Edison "the most marvellous achievement of the American continent," and he might have added of any other continent. As a grand and original inventor the world has never seen his equal. If he lives to an age approximating that of some of his ancestors there is no telling what he may not achieve His father is now living at the age of 90 years while his grandfather lived to 103 and his great-grandfather lived to 102. A man like Tom Edison dught to live forever.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina is quoted as making the remarkable confession that he never until quite recently read the election laws of South Carolina, on the unconstitutionality of which he proposes to contest the right of ex Governor Tillman to seat in the Senate. But a Senator who is supposed to keep up with that interesting publication, the Congressional Record, must not be expected to read much other stuff And as Senator Butler was thrice borrower, because there is money in elected under those laws he naturally took it for granted that they were all right.

> A New York butcher announces that he will soon be able to supply his customers with all the horse meat they want. About the same time a Newark, N. J., advocate of horse meat gave a horse banquent to a number of people among whom were many of the prominent citizens and physicians of the town. No meat was served but horse meat which was served in various styles and pronounced excellent. They may have said this, however, to show that they appreciated his

horsepitality. A Washington dispatch speaking of a visit by Secretary Carlisle to the House of Representatives to see how the banking bill was getting along, says he informed some of the members that if the drain on the Treasury continued another bond ssue would soon be necessary. That's what the country expects and will continue to expect until some sensible plan is adopted to prevent these runs on the Treasury. Under the present system the gold reserve is simply there for the note-holders to draw on and clean out whenever they feel like it.

A St. Louis doctor claims to have discovered a diphtheria cure, superior to the antitoxine, and not liable covery consists, he says, of the combination of two chemicals which would not heretofore mix. But as he has not demonstrated his claims vet there is no immediate danger of the antitoxine being laid on the shelf.

The State Geologist of Georgia reports the discovery in that State of a belt of true marble over sixty miles long. Some of it is of a flesh tiat, with green bands, and other light grey with black bands. If there is anything else that Georgia hasn't got, all she has to do is keep looking, or ask for it.

- Charleston has shipped another cargo of cotton (10,000 bales); but she is is within bank vaults or where it is undertaking to restore it or to inter- not "in it" with Wilmington yet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1894.

HAVE FAITH IN COTTON. rge Purchases by Factories and Individuals in Georgia-It Is Considered a Good Investment.

The annexed article from the Augusta Chronicle shows conclusively that there are some people not alraid to buy cotton to hold at present prices:

The mills in the city are showing their confidence in a rise of cotton by buying in large lots and storing. Now, while middling is at 516, they are getting all they can, besides buying

for immediate consumption. While none of the mill men will say that they have bought much cotton, it is known and said on 'Change that they

are buying to store, One of the largest buyers on the market is the Sibley Manufacturing Company, who have decided, it is understood, to store eighteen hundred to two thousand bales, For this purpose they have rented storage room at No. 6 Warren block, and all this week have been putting the fleecy staple away against a

A prominent manufacturer said to a reporter last night that he had pur-chased cotton to store. He said that of course he did not know when it was was a possibility of its going lower, and he came to the conclusion that now was a good time to purchase. There were many other reasons in favor of it. One was that the weather had been dry, and there would be but little loss in weight. Then to a mill man there is a double saving. In going through the factory the loss is 15 per cent., which is the difference in weight of the raw material and manufactured product. At 5 cents for cotton the loss of

than at 9 cents, so they save in two ways. Not only are the mills in the market, but there are several gentlemen who are reported as having been purchasers of spot cotton to hold as a speculation Among these Mr. J. B. White is said to be the largest buyer. It is understood that he bought two thousand bales last week, which he will store at No. 8 War-

ren Block. This evidence of the belief that cotton is going up will no doubt, in a local way, tend to an immediate rise. The cotton market is like the ways of Providence or the verdict of a petit jury, but there is little reason to believe that it will not

Death of Mr. James A. Bradley.

ames A. Bradley, at his home in Oakdale, California, last Wednesday wrs received here yesterday. Mr. Bradley was 80 years of age. He was a native of Wilmington, brother of Mr. Charles W. Bradley and Mrs. Lucy A. Jewett, and at one time was engaged in the boot and shoe business here, with the late John M. Walker. About fifteen years ago he removed to California, bought a nch near Oakland, and engaged i horticulture. He was never married. His remains will be brought to Wilmington for interment.

The Newbern Journal is full of wonderment over a gun left at a gun shop there for repairs. It is described as fol-

"It weighed fourteen pounds, was two inches across the muzzle, three inches cross the breech by the tubes and with barrels thirty five inches long. The gun belonged to a Mr. Willis, of Smyrna. It is said that with guns of this character a dozen or more ducks are sometimes killed at a single shot when large flocks are fired into.

"A dozen or more" is rather indefinite; but call it fifteen or twenty, even, and it is enough to make the ghost of old man Joe Lewis or of old man Joe Kirkham shake with derisive laughter. It is a matter of local history here that the former once killed 41 "bald crowns" (widgeon) at one shot; and the latter had done almost as well. Uncle Tom Burnett, too, who is still with us, could astonish the Journal with some glimpses at his record as a duck slayer. Syl. Bryan, Zack Hussey and Jim Brinkley could give some experience to show what can be done with an eight-gauge, or even a ten-gauge gun, when turned loose on a big flock of ducks.

New Schedule on the Sesboard Air Line. Commencing with to-day, a last mail, express and passenger train will be put on the Carolina Central, arriving here daily at 12.80 noon, and leaving here daily at 8 45 p. m. Passengers by this train can leave here 8.45, arriving in Charlotte at 10.00 p. m., in Atlanta next morning at 5.20, making connections for all points South and West, or can reach Raleigh 1.20 in the morning. Passengers can leave Charlotte in the morning at .50, or Raleigh at 522, reaching Wilmington at 12.30. This is one of the best passenger schedules ever inaugur-ated by this line. The night train will run daily on the same schedule, carrying sleepers between Wilmington and barlotte, and making connection with The Atlanta Special" for all points South and Southwest. The local train will be run tri-weekly, leaving Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and arriving on alternate days. This train does not carry passengers.

A nice Christmas gift from Wilmington will gladden the hearts of the Confederate veterans at the Soldiers' Home in Raleigh. It consists of clothing and other needed supplies contributed by some of the good people of Wilmington, and among numerous other articles is a bountiful supply of fish and oysters. The whole will be shipped by express, to the objections that may be made free of all charges, this morning. To to the serum treatment. His dis. the efforts of Gen. E. D. Hall and his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Holmes, great credit is due for getting up this most acceptable Christmas present. Mrs. Holmes is the Lady Manager of the Soldiers' Home for this Congressional

District. God bless the gallant old soldiers, and may this prove as merry a Christmas as they ever enjoyed. The Diphtheria Cure.

Dr. Roux, the eminent French physiian, telegraphs the New York Herald as follows in reference to the new treatment for diphtheria:

"The mortality from diphtheria is no longer in the hospitals of Paris more than fourteen per cent, instead of fifty cent., which was the figure during pre-ceding years. This will suffice to show you what a benefit we owe to M. Behring, who introduced into science the antiSOUTHERN COTTON MILLS.

Advantages of the South Over the North in the Manufacture of Cotton Goods-The Northern Manufacturers Begin to Resline Their Danger.

The following interesting article rom the Charleston News and Courier. In an editorial article in its last issue the Boston Journal of Commerce, the chief textile organ of its section, tries to mpress upon the New England cotton nanufacturers the necessity of devoting their attention to the production of finer grades of goods, on account of the pres-sure of competition by the Southern mills. It says:
"The manufacture of coarse cotton

goods, and, in fact, goods made of yarn of medium counts, can be made cheaper n the South than at any point in the

"We have for the last few weeks been endeavoring to obtain such facts as we could in regard to this matter, and are fully convinced that white or colored cotton goods, even of medium fineness. can be produced in the South, landed in our Northern markets and sold at a price that will allow a small margin to the nanufacturer, and this price is so low that our Northern mills could hardly trade a new dollar for an old one in manafacturing these goods.

"There is but one conclusion to arrive at which is that the South has such advantages for the manufacture of coarse cotton goods, either in the gray or colto undertake to compete with it. The low price of labor, the long hours that the mills can be run. low taxes and a slight saving made in buying cotton, are mpediments that Northern mills find nard to overcome.

"There is but one course so far as we can see for cotton mills in the North to | nated bulls and bears is the question pursue, and that is to get ready to make

ner goods." Time was when the Journal and other New England textile publications and the cotton manufacturers of their section pooh-poohed the suggestion that Southern mills could successfully compete with the New England mills in the manufacture of any cotton goods. That time has passed. The making of "coarse cotton goods" and "medium" cotton goods, and even white and colored cot ton goods of medium "fineness," has been practically surrendered to the Southern mills, or is at the point of surrender. The Journal's advice to its neighbors is prudent and probably wise. There is but one course for them to pursue, "and that is, to get ready make finer goods," abandoning the manufacture of those that are not so fine

to their brethren in th South. Southern manufacturers, however. They. too, should "get ready to make finer," and "ever finer goods," until they can make the very finest, and shall make all from the coarsest to the finest that are made in this country. Their rapid success with the coarser grades is very encouraging; they should keep pushing onward and upward. If "low price of labor," "long hours," "low taxes" and "slight saving in buying" are so decisive advantages in making coarse goods, they will count a good deal in making the higher grades. And experience and enterorise and new machinery will accom-

cotton because it is cheap

the distant

the cost of production, and to devote

their energies to the production of

different crop on the same land or per-

mit the land to remain fallow. It

also to be noted that there is a decider

falling off in the demand for commercial

fertilizers. Estimates furnished by the

Southern manufacturers and railroad

managers are that this decrease will be

fully 40 per cent., as compared with last

year. Thus the market is in a waiting

mood, the bears delaying for the weight

of the receipts to break the market, and

the bulls for the influence of the new

KITCHEN MARKETS LAST NIGHT.

bundant Supplies of Fowls, Fish, Fresh

Meats and Vegetables.

chasers and supplies of all kinds were

abundant. The Christmas turkey was

in full feather and ducks and chickens

seemed to feel their importance-

Dealers' prices were, for live turkeys

10c per pound; dressed, 191/4 to 15c

Chickens sold at 75 to 80c. per pair

dressed, and 25 to 80c. apiece for live

fowls; ducks, 90 cents to \$1.00 per pair,

and geese 60c. apiece. Eggs retailed at

221/c. per dozen. In game, there were

wild ducks at 60c. per pair; quail, 121/c.

each, and venison 15 to 20c. per pound.

The fish market was supplied with

oysters ranging from 10c to 25c per

quart according to quality; clams at

1916c per quart, and fish at 10@15c per

The truckers sold lettuce at 5 cents

per head; turnips, 2 bunches for 5c;

long collards, 5c per head; celery, 15c;

spinach, 25c per peck; onions, 5c per

quart; sweet potatoes, 121/015c per

On the butchers' stalls was fresh porl

at 10c per pound; beef, 10@12%c

Exports Foreign

Fadden & Bro.

sausage and liver pudding, 121/c per

The British steamer Picton cleared

bales cotton, weighing 3,585,080 pounds,

and valued at \$206,149.10. Cargo and

vessel by J. H. Sloan, for Geo. H. Mc-

Norwegian barque Jotun cleared for

Antwerp with 4,758 barrels rosin, shipped by S. P. Shotter & Co., vessel by J. T.

British schooner Julia Elizabeth

N. P., with 180,000 shingles, 1,000 feet

lumber, 44 barrels grain, 20 do. peanuts and 20 packages sash and blinds, value \$528, shipped by J. A. Springer.

plete work, payable in instalments.

crop to bring about an advance.

plish the rest. Perhaps our Boston contemporary does not know it. but the cotton manufacturers of its section are badly scared now in view of the push and progressiveess exhibited by the Southern cotton manufacturers as a class. We judge so. at any rate, from the fact that there is a standing order in many if not all the New England cotton mills to-day not to admit into them any visitor from the South who is engaged in manufacturing cotton. Such an order may be expedient, of course, in the condition of the sufferers from Southern competition, and we are inclined to think it is, but it sounds surprisingly like "the death-

DINED ON HORSEFLESH.

One Hundred People Enjoy a Dinner of Horse-Pronounced Equal to Any Meat They Had Ever Eaten

One hundred prominent men Newark sat down to a dinner last evening which was different from any othe ever served in the city. To outward appearances it was like others of a social nature, but every guest'who sat at the long tables knew he was partaking

Dr. Richard Hopkins was the host. When a horse slaughtering establishment was started in Harrison, N. J. several months ago, there was a great agitation over the alleged fact that the meat was being disposed of in this city and New York instead of in Europe, as the proprietors of the slaughter house alleged. This led to the breaking up of the business, for the Board of Health caught the firm in an infringment of the law. It had its buildings too close to a

There was a discussion between the citizens as to the good and bad qualities of horseflesh, and almost every one took sides. Dr. Hopkins was one of those who asserted that horse meat was as good if not better than Chicago dressed beef. The dinner was the outcome of the agitation.

The horse was an old one. He was in fact, a veteran, as he had seen twentysix years of service. For four years he had been the property of George W. Marshall, of Newark. Mr. Marshall was at the dinner, but refused to partake of

He said it was not that he had any reougnance to the flesh, but because he elt as though he would be eating an old friend. He was the only man who did not eat the meat. All seemed to relish the dinner very much. The old horse was served up in all

manner of ways. There were horse steaks and horse chops, horse pot roasts and baked horse, horse rib roast and horse hash, horse liver and horse soup. There were other things, but no other meat was in the menu. The garnishings were of the best and most palatable, and there was no lack of that important part, the liquids, with which to wash the dinner down.

Chef Davis prepared the dinner. Professionally, he pronounced it the finest dinner, to the eye, at any rate, he ha ever set before a party of diners. The preparations began five days ago. The horse was led from the stable where he had been putting on a few ex-

tra layers of fat, and was slaughtered in

the most approved way. The carcass when dressed was hung in an ice-box Two New Cotton Factories There is talk of two new cotton mills and treated in every manner the same as for Wilmington, one on the old plan of paying in all the capital at once; the When Dr. Hopkins sent out his inviother on the instalment plan advocated tations he wondered if he would have to by the STAR. By all means, let us have sit down alone to enjoy the horse, and both. And why not, in a few years have vowed if such was the case he would eat a dozen. Wilmington will never be a prosperous city until she has many facthe whole dinner and drink those things which had been provided for drinking. It was made a rule that no one who tories of different kinds in operation.

failed to partake of the horse would enjoy the rest of the goods.
The doctors of Newark had been invited to a man, and almost to a man they were present. A few did not appear, and others sent word their professional duties would prevent them from enjoying the dinner. Judges, lawyers, politicians and even a minister graced the tables.

CONCERNING COTTON.

apon an enormous scale and the weight

The Reduced Tariff on Woellen Good Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Weekly Report of Goes into Effect Japuary 1st-I's Effect the Condition of Trade. on the Prices of Clothing. NEW YORK, December 20. Many merchants have doubtless al The movement of the crop has continued

of cotton is commencing to be felt in goods, which goes into effect January offers to the Northern markets. But so 1st, but the following article from the far they have not materially influenced prices as the new improvement in the demand for cotton goods has been sufficient to absorb the offerings. On Wed-Baltimore Sun will, nevertheless, be read with interest by both buyers and nesday the largest dry goods sale ever held passed off with great success in the New York market. The auction prices On January 1, 1895, the people will were on an average about 71/2 per cent. tariff on wool and woollens secured by below the list prices for the goods, but he act of 1894. As respects some of the as these list prices were asking prices other schedules, Democratic principles and not bid prices, the sale is thought to have established confidence in manulacdid not obtain in that act due applicaturing circles as to the probability of tion, duties being left on certain raw matheir being enabled to dispose terials which should be tree and being of their goods on the basis of kept too high on nearly every article, present values, and it has certainly but wool and woollens escaped the wiles been a great relief to the cotton market of the Senatorial combine. The new to find that manufacturers were in a position to again resume their purchases law made wool free of duty from the of cotton, which had been suspended date of the passage of the act, and made for a week or ten days, pending the outlarge reductions in the duties upon mancome of this sale. Reports are being unfactures of wool, such reductions to received from many sections of the South to the effect that the cotton has take place, as already stated, on lanuuary 1, 1895. The value of this New been more nearly marketed than ever before at this season of the year, and the Year's gift to consumers will be appre-ciated by a comparison of the rate accumulation of these reports bas made the market an exceedingly narrow and on various articles under the Mc nervous one, as no one cares to Kinley act and under the Wilson act, On worsted and woollen yarns, the anticipate a further decline the present range of values. As basis of many manufactures, the Mcit is now generally believed every Kinley rate was 145 per cent., the Wilson effort will be used to bring about rate 30 per cent. Wool being free, yarns can be made of it at a profit and sold a reduction in the area devoted to cotton next season and a consequent vastly cheaper than formerly, though smaller crop, the only difference in consisting no longer in part of cotton oninion between those who are denomihoddy. Knit goods were largely excluded by the McKinley tax of 136 per when the improvement in the market cent. but under the new duty of 85 per will occur. Those who feel bearish at cent. the manufacturer must lower his the present time look for the movemen prices or see the foreign goods come into of the crop during January to be on such general use. On shawls the new act puts a scale as to cause a further decline in duty of 85 per cent., as against a duty prices, based upon the idea that the deof 150 per cent, under the tariff of iniquificiency in the invisible supply which was ties. Imported woolen and worsted so apparent at the beginning of the sea-son has been supplied and that from cloths now pay a tax of from \$1.05 to 11.68 on each dollar's worth, but after now on the weight of the crop will be New Year's they will come in at a tax of felt. On the other, those who are bullbut 40 cents to the dollar's worth. ish believe that, regardless of the facts as presented in the foregoing paragraph,

The average citizen will appreciate this cheapening of the coat on his back in spite of President Harrison's opinion which they admit, the market has felt that a cheap coat means a cheap man in the influence of all estimates of and the actual weight of a large crop of it. Nor will he object to the Wilson bill's reduced tax of 80 per cent. on cotton, and that therefore while a small blankets, as against the 100 per cent. tax imposed by McKinley. On hats he will decline may possibly be in order, that purchases of cotton from this point find the duty brought down from 100 downward will ultimately result in a handsome profit. They hold that cotper cent. to 80 per cent., on flannels from 104 per cent. to 80 per cent., on his ton is now below the cost of production, and with every effort on the part of the wife's balmoral from 150 per cent. to 40 South to produce a small crop next seaper cent., on women and children's dress son, the opportunity should not be pergoods, coat linings, &c., from 138 to 40 per cent., on clothing from 92 per cent. mitted to pass by without having obtained a stock of cotton at present to 45 per cent., on plushes from 159 per prices. So far as speculation is concerned cent. to 45 per cent., on laces, embroidt is to a moderate extent interested on eries, &c., from 185 per cent. to 50 per the long side of the market, but only to cent., on bindings, braids, fringes, trimmings, from 94 per cent. to 50 per cent., vious years, as the decline in other lines on cloaks, jackets, &c., for ladies' and of merchandise has diminished the children's apparel from 81 to 50 per cent, on Brussels carnets from 82 per cent. to number of people who care to invest in 40 per cent., and on druggets from 83 per Generally, the trade regard the posicent. to 80 per cent. These are substantion as one offering great opportunities tial reductions and conter very practical to those who are willing to invest their benefits upon the millions who need to look to their expenditure. Manufacmoney in cotton, but at the same time turers of Lowell, Mass., say that they as requiring patience, as an advance beplanting time necessarily would can replace the woollen goods they now only be an inducement to materially have for sale at much lower cost and are consequently trying to get rid as fast as increase the area devoted to cotton possible of the goods made of the taxed raw material of the McKinley regime. A small number of planters are New York with the avowed intention of Already wideawake dealers are looking not planting any cotton at all next seato lower prices for -better goods, and it goes without saying that their customers to buy something that is less than

CHEAPER CLOTHING.

eady adapted their business to the re-

quirements of the new tariff on woollen

will welcome the new era. [While it is natural to look for a decline in prices of woollen goods, it is likely that the decline will be gradual. And it should not be forgotten that the effect of free wool has already been partially discounted, as is shown by the fact that woollen goods are now cheaper than they were under the McKinley tariff -

THE COTTON GOODS SALE.

The Prices Obtained at the Big Auction Sale in New York. The prices per yard of the goods sold at the big auction, mention of which was made in the telegraphic department of the STAR yesterday, averaged as The markets were crowded with pur-

Brown cotton, Pepperill brand, 89 nches, 51/4 to 5% cents; 86 inches, 4% cents, steady; 38 inches 8 to 8% cents. Constitution brand, 41 inches, 4% to 4% cents: 49 inches, 6 to 61/2 cents; 45 inches, 6% cents, steady; 48 inches, 414 cents. Pepperill white sheetings, 15 to 51 cents; Androscoggin sheetings, to 18 cents; Salisbury sheetings, 14% to 15 cents. The narrow widths of these brands brought from 614 to 6%

Tickings sold from 4% to 9% cents per vard; fancy tickings, 4% to 7; Pepperill drills, 4% to 5; American bags 101/2 to 101/2 a bag; colored cheviots, 51/2, steady; hickory stripes, 614 to 6%; cottonades, 9 to 9%; fancy duck, 8 to 814 gray duck, 7% to 8%; Atlas striped shirtings, 5% to 6; Otis checks started at 6 and dropped to 5%; the balance sold for 5%; sateen ticking, 7% to 9%; Androscoggin sateen, 5% to 5%; sateen ticking, 71/2 to 91/4; corset jeans, 83/4 to 4%; Androscoggin bleached steady; fancy denim, mixed, 4% to 9%.

How the Cotton Mills Heip.

The cotton mills are a greater help to a town than is generally supposed, says the Charlotte News. They have worked wonders in Charlotte's growth and prosperity. Of course the weekly wage distribution puts a good deal of money in vesterday for Bremen, Ger., with 7,809 | circulation in the trade channels of the city and thus helps all around. One of the mill men, a grocer and a News reporter got to talking on this subject today, and by a careful estimate it was ascertained that the cotton factories of Chrrlotte disburse \$12,000 in wages every month, or \$144,000 per year. All or within a small fraction of all this money stays in Charlotte.

> Mr. Howard C. McNair, of Alma, now the champion checker player of the State, goes to Asheville next week to play a series of twenty games with the checker champion of Western North Carolina. But Howard isn't the fellow to take chances if he can help it. So, he wrote yesterday for one of the STAR'S graveyard rabbit teet to carry with him, and he will receive it to-day. If he tails to defeat the mountaineer now it will be because he has forgotten how to put the rabbit-spell on a checker-

- W. C. P. Breckinridge, or Winsome Willie, will lecture in Atlanta Jan-- Read the announcement of the uary 4th. Atlanta theatrical managers Encyclopedia Britannica in another don't care who lectures there, if they column. The entire 25 volumes of this think he will draw a crowd. It would great work may be had on payment of be eminently proper for Atlanta to en-\$5,00 cash and \$5.00 per month for seven months. This is \$40,00 for the comgage Madeline Pollard for a lecture the night following Breck's effort.

S. C. LEGISLATURE.

nfusion in the House-One of the Most ensational Incidents of the Sersion. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 22.- The

proceedings of the House to-day were of the usual uneventful sort that marks the close of a legislative session until tonight, when one of the most sensational incidents of the session occurred. The House wants \$5 per diem and the Senate 64, and at the morning session Speaker Jones appointed a conference committee, who to-night recommended an acceptance of the Senate figures. The five dollar men got angry and claimed that the committee did not reflect the sentiment of the House, and Mr. Cooper, of Colleton, moved that the House proceed under one of its rules to elect a committee. This was carried by a vote of 45 to 44, whereupon the Speaker, construing it to be a vote of want of confidence, immediately left, the chair and tendered his resignation. Confusion followed. The House unanimously refused to accept his resignation. but he would not at first reconsider it, expect the benefit of the reform of the and left the hall. Subsequently Mr. Cooper withdrew the offensive resolution and a series of complimentary resolutions were passed and sent to Mr. Jones through a committee of the House. He then returned to the chair and harmony

INCOME TAX LAW.

Case Brought to Test Its Constitutionality.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star WASHINGTON, December 23 -The first case to test the constitutionality of the income tax law has been brought in the District Supreme Court. The petitioner is Mr. John G. Moore, of the firm of Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway, Y, Y, city. The complainant is a prominent director of the Manhattan Railroad Co., Western Union, etc., and proposes o fight the case through to the Supreme Court of the United States, His attorneys are ex-Senator George F. Edmunds and Messrs. Shellaborger and Wilson. The petition is for an injunction to restrain the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from collecting the tax.

B. S. Rodgers, a young white man who was stealing a ride, fell under a train at Norwood, Ga., yesterday, and was killed. Rodgers was from Millwood,

Henry Harris, of Auburn, Ind., who was shot in a fight in a Baltimore & Ohio box car two weeks ago, when his two companions were killed, died Friday night.

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