

THE MORNING STAR

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Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued until ordered to the contrary by the publisher, who will be charged up to the date of discontinuance.

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Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion.

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The Morning Star

BY WILLIAM H. BARNARD. WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1885

EVENING EDITION.

HOW TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT.

The North American Review for February contains a very interesting and instructive discussion of the manner of electing the President of the United States. It is participated in by five gentlemen of distinction, at least two of whom are Democrats. The first paper is by President Barnard, of Columbia College. He discusses the subject with more elaboration than do the other writers. He first shows the imperfection of the present system and the necessity of a change in order to avoid the dangers that have more than once threatened the country. He believes popular elections every four years are a great curse to the country, and he proposes to remedy the evils by giving the election of President to the Congress. He thinks there was much wisdom in the action of the framers when they first gave the power to elect the President to the "national legislature." This was the first course taken, and it was three months afterwards before the change was made. The decision of the Convention at first was to elect by the Congress a President for seven years. Mr. Barnard thinks that "the only assured security for the future possible to us against the formidable dangers that surround the question" is to adopt the plan that was adopted by the framers at first. He makes an argument to show why this should be done. He does not think that his plan will be adopted, but he thinks that the most popular plan will be to give the election to the people by direct vote. In 1873, Senator Morton made a speech in the Senate in favor of the popular mode. He insisted that in the choice of a Chief-Magistrate, every citizen has a right to give his vote for the man of his choice. He said under the electoral system he was compelled to vote for the choice of somebody else. But this has not much force. We all know how little hand the thirteen million of voters really have in selecting the candidates for whom they are to vote.

A few men run the county and district conventions and they in fact nominate. How many men who went to the last Democratic Convention at Chicago were instructed for whom to vote? President Barnard says, and truly, that "votes are not worth the paper they are printed on without organization; and that if an election by a direct vote was adopted that even then "party conventions will continue to name candidates as they do now, and individuals will continue to cast their votes as completely under their dictation as they do at present." This will inevitably happen. President Barnard shows that under a direct vote it would be possible for a popular majority to be secured in a small section. For instance, he says it might be possible for New York to give but 1,000 majority, and so with the other great States, and that Texas could easily overcome them all by giving 150,000 majority. He says it would be possible for Texas "to give the magistrature by a popular majority of 100,000."

But the most interesting point to us made by him is this: that it "would soon extinguish the last vestiges of State independence." He says finally, that by adopting the plan of a direct vote you will leave "all those grave evils that have hitherto attended our quadrennial Presidential contests wholly unremedied." He rather thinks the evils would be increased by intimidation and corruption of voters, by bargains and sales of local political managers, by the prostitution of the press, and by the demoralization of public sentiment. If he is correct, it would be much safer and wiser to re-adopt the plan that so much commended itself to the wisdom of the fathers—an election by the Congress—rather than to select a President by a direct vote. But there are strong arguments why the present system of an Electoral College should be retained. This will be seen when we come to examine the arguments of the other writers in the North American Review.

Logan has some brains, we believe, if he is ignorant. The Raleigh correspondent of the New York Times is evidently a man of leisure. He has time to send four specials in one day to his paper, but we do not discover that they are particularly important. The Times might expend its money in a better way than in publishing some of the specials that are sent from North Carolina. In one of his many dispatches he says of the Democratic Legislature now in session: "On the contrary, there seems to be a disposition to increase the number of offices to a alarming extent. A bill has been introduced to establish a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction in each county with a Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk, and other officers. Then there is a proposition to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges from three to five, the Superior Court Judges from nine to sixteen, and the Solicitors from nine to sixteen. It is almost certain that some of the schemes to make more offices will become laws. The demand for office is very great, and the Legislature is pressed on all sides for places."

Does the correspondent believe that the determining motive in the Legislature will be to create "fat places" for insistent seekers? Does he not know that there is good reason for making changes in the judicial system of the State and increasing the number of Judges? There is a degree of cowardice and meanness in the continued assaults upon Jefferson Davis that is a disgrace to the North. So far from being a fire-eater he was opposed to secession. So far from being anxious to be a law unto himself while President and to invade the prerogatives of others, we have many reasons for saying that he was conservative at that point and sought to respect the principles upon which the war of secession was being fought.

President Boykin has made, as we learn, a highly acceptable presiding officer in the Senate. He is a young man of promise and will be heard from hereafter. The Senate by a rising vote gracefully manifested its appreciation of his ability in the Chair. Hereafter Lieutenant Governor Stedman will preside. Why a Protectionist like Alex. McClure is should favor the total wiping out of the tax on whiskey, beer, tobacco, &c., is easy to understand; but why any sensible and honest man who is not a Protectionist should favor it is the greatest mental wonder we have struck.

The intelligent reader has perhaps wondered why the paragraph concerning the Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, in yesterday's Star, was tracked on to the long editorial on the University. They have no connection and were not intended to thus appear in the paper. Senators Vance, Vest and Voorhees, Democrats, have been returned to the Senate for a term of six years. W. M. Evarts, of New York, O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, and Jonathan Chase, of Rhode Island, Republicans, have been elected to the Senate.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh News-Observer. SENATE. TWELFTH DAY. TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1885.

A very large number of petitions asking the repeal of the merchants' purchase tax were presented. Mr. Mullen presented a petition asking for the abolition of the office of standard keeper. Among the bills presented were the following: Mr. Barton, to authorize boards of county commissioners to employ counsel to aid in the prosecution of certain criminal cases; Mr. Swan, to canal Holly Swamp, Bladen county; Mr. Troy, to abolish the jury tax in civil actions. The sickness of Senators Perry, Williams, Bond and Twitty was announced. At noon the Senate proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. Mr. Buxton placed in nomination Hon. Z. B. Vance, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Mason. Mr. Thomas placed in nomination Tyre York, and Mr. White seconded the nomination.

Upon the taking of the vote it was found that Vance had received 39 votes and York 7. There was quite a debate over a bill permitting millers to take toll by weight, and to buy and sell by weight. It was finally referred to the committee on Agriculture. The bill authorizing the County Commissioners of Halifax county to fund and pay the debt, passed. A resolution was adopted requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to restore to the pension rolls those Mexican veterans who had been dropped for taking part in the late war. The bill amending the Code in regard to the advertisement and sale of real property, requiring the publication of execution sales, came up and caused quite a debate, but was tabled. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Gujder, by a rising vote, tendered its thanks to its retiring President,

Mr. Boykin, for his impartiality and good management while in the chair. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A number of appeals for the repeal of the purchase tax, on merchants were presented, from various parts of the State. Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Busbee, to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh; Mr. Johnson, making it a misdemeanor to disturb a grave; Mr. Grainger, to empower clerks of the inferior court to probate and register deeds, &c. A resolution to secure information relative to sheep husbandry was adopted. The bill exempting various persons from work on the public roads was tabled.

The event of the day was the special order, at noon, being the election of a United States Senator. Messrs. Adams and Bulla were appointed tellers. Mr. Overman nominated for Senator Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, and Mr. Waring seconded the nomination. Upon a vote it was found that Vance received 89 votes and Tyre York 18, the Republicans all voting for the latter. The bill exempting certain persons from work on the public roads was taken from the table, on motion of Mr. Stanford, and referred. At 8 o'clock this evening a public reception will be tendered Senator Vance in the hall of the House of Commons.

THE TOTAL PRESENT CONSUMPTION of sugar by this country is about 1,200,000 tons per annum. The present production is as follows: Cuba and Porto Rico, 700,000 tons; St. Domingo and Mexico, 100,000 tons; Hawaiian Islands, 60,000 tons; British West Indies, which already ask to be admitted to a treaty, 300,000 tons; Philippine Islands, which Spain is willing and our own people ask to have included in the treaty, 180,000 tons, giving us in all 1,340,000 tons. No doubt the consumption of sugar will largely increase in this country if the exorbitant and unneeded tax on this necessary of life is removed. No doubt, also, our export of refined sugar will increase. But for this additional demand we can rely on Cuba and St. Domingo, and on the products of the Central American States and Peru. Cuba alone has now sugar machinery, much of it owned by Americans, sufficient to make a million tons per annum. But it is urged that if the people of this free country get free and therefore cheap sugar, the sugar industry of Louisiana will be ruined. The answer is that it is ruined already. The very high sugar tariff, which has made sugar dear for years to our whole people, has not made the Louisiana planters prosperous. Comparing the sugar production of the State for the past ten years with that ten years before the war, we find that, notwithstanding the exorbitant tariff, the present product is only fifty four per cent. of that before the war.—New York Herald, Ind.

THE LATEST NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Exposition—What the Wisconsin Folks Say About It. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Several gentlemen from Wisconsin, who have been in daily attendance at the World's Industrial and Cotton-Growth Exposition, for some weeks, have united in preparing a card to the public. They say they consider the Exposition "one of the greatest and grandest collections of art, manufactures, and agriculture in the history of civilization, and they cordially commend it to the patronage of the American people." They say further that the public health is excellent, and that the attention and accommodations furnished by the people of New Orleans are fairly good, while the rates for board at private houses are moderate. The card is signed by Edmund D. Eaton, commissioner; J. M. Smith, alternate commissioner; J. T. Merritt, Bellot; Dexter Curtis, John E. Roe, Oakton and nine others from different cities of Wisconsin.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Train Goes Through a Trestle—Constituting Reports as to Loss of Life. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) FLORA, Ill., Jan. 21.—The northern-bound train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, while crossing a trestle bridge a few miles east of Fairchild, yesterday, was thrown from the track and fell to the ground, a distance of ten feet, overturning the passenger car, which contained seven passengers. It is reported that several persons were killed and a large number seriously injured.

CHILL.

Attempt on the Life of the President by an Infernal Machine. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) VALPARAISO, VIA GALLESPOST, Jan. 21.—According to a statement made last night in the Chamber of Deputies, it appears that a parcel containing three pounds of powder, with an arrangement of machinery heads and hammer, the latter being put in motion by a string, was placed around the outside of a box delivered at the President's house, addressed to "H. B." The President endeavored to open the parcel, but became suspicious of its contents. The Minister of the Interior, addressing the House last night on the subject, said: "I submit this matter without comment to universal experience and to the judgment of the people in this country of law and justice whose proceedings are resorted to which defame our traditions and can never be sufficiently condemned."

FOREIGN.

A Son of Daniel O'Connell Dead—Impressive Audience by the Pope. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) LONDON, Jan. 21.—Morgan O'Connell, second son of the late Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, is dead. ROME, Jan. 21.—The Pope yesterday gave audience to a thousand students from various seminaries. Besides the students, twenty-two Cardinals, many Bishops and other church dignitaries were present. The scene was profoundly impressive. The Pope addressed the assembly upon a non-political topic, speaking in Latin.

WISCONSIN.

Large Tobacco Warehouse Destroyed by Fire. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) STROUGHTON, Wis., January 21.—The large tobacco warehouse of Stratton & Storm, of New York, located in this place, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The principal loss was on stock stored in the building, and it is thought will reach \$75,000, as there were over 1,000 cases of tobacco there. The exact amount of insurance is not known, but it is thought to be sufficient to cover the loss.

FINANCIAL.

New York Stock Market—Firm and High. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Wall Street, Jan. 21, 11 A. M.—Notwithstanding the announcement that West Shore had met the Pennsylvania cut in immigrant rates, the stock market opened firm and advanced 1/4 per cent. Omaha received leading, with sales up to 80. Lackawanna opened higher at 8 1/2, declined to 8 1/4, and rallied to 8 1/2.

CONNECTICUT.

Orville H. Platt Elected U. S. Senator. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) HARTFORD, Jan. 21.—The Senate and House met in joint session at noon to-day, and it appearing that Orville H. Platt, Republican, had received a majority of the votes cast in each House for U. S. Senator, he was declared elected.

"The Heart Bowed Down by Weight of Woe."

That is to say, the mournful heart of the suffering woman who is burdened with dyspepsia and agonizes with torment during weary nights of sleeplessness. Such a woman needs kind friends, hearty sympathy and Brown's Iron Bitters. Mr. A. Mansueti, Marshall, Texas, writes, "My wife has been entirely cured of dyspepsia and general debility by using Brown's Iron Bitters." Good news for the weary heart.

Poultry! Poultry!

COME AND SEE. 400 NICE FRESH CHICKENS, LIVE AND DRESSED. DRESSED TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GESE. SUGAR-CURED HAMS very cheap; don't want to give away the price. SPICED TRIP and PIG'S FEET. Nice relish for breakfast; cheaper than any thing else; every body likes it that tries it. SUGARS—VERY, VERY LOW. COFFEES Roasted Daily—Always Fresh.

J. C. STEVENSON, MARKET ST.

Plenty Yet.

WE HAVE PLenty OF THOSE HANDSOME LADIES SHOES FOR \$2.00 on hand yet. In days like these, when things are so scarce, it is a pleasure to have a pair of ladies' shoes for \$2.00. Come and see a pair. No. wants that little long. —Eugene Field.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 21, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted steady at 27 1/2 cents per gallon, with no sales reported. ROBIN.—The market was quoted steady at \$1.04 for Strained and \$1.07 for Good Strained, with no sales reported. TAR.—The market was quoted steady at \$1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1.15 for Hard and \$1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. COTTON.—The market was quoted steady, with small sales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary..... 8 1/2 cents # 7 D. Good Ordinary..... 8 1/2 " " Low Middling..... 10-16 " " Middling..... 10-14 " " Good Middling..... 10-11-16 " "

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Financial. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, Jan. 21, Noon.—Money lower at 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4 and 48 1/2 @ 48 1/4. State bonds quiet. Governments dull. Commercial. Cotton easy, with sales to-day of 100 bales; middling uplands 11-11 1/2; do Orleans 11-11 1/2. Futures barely steady, with sales at the following quotations: January 11.06; February 11.05; March 11.04; April 11.21; May 11.31; June 11.43. Flour dull and weak. Wheat unsettled. Corn lower and unsettled. Pork dull at \$13.50. Lard steady at \$7.12. Spirits turpentine steady at 90 @ 81 1/2. Rosin steady at \$1.25 @ 1.30. Freights firm.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LIVERPOOL, January 21, Noon.—Cotton dull with prices generally in buyers' favor; uplands 5 1/2; Orleans 6 1/2; sales of 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 6,000 bales, of which 3,800 were American. Futures dull at a decline; uplands, 1 m c, January and February delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4; March, April and May delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4; June and July delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4; August delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4. Breadstuffs steady, without notable change in prices. Spirits turpentine 33 1/2. Sales of cotton to-day include 5,300 bales American. Uplands, 1 m c, January delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4, buyers' option; January and February delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4, buyers' option; February and March delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4, buyers' option; March and April delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4, buyers' option; April and May delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4, buyers' option; June and July delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4, buyers' option; August and September delivery 5 5/8 @ 5 1/4, buyers' option. Futures closed steady.

NEW YORK NAVAL STORES MARKET.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 20. Spirits Turpentine.—The market is slow and easy; merchantable orders are quoted at 80c, without sales. Rosin—Prices generally are unchanged and rather firmly held, with a moderate demand. Quotations: Strained at \$1.25; good strained \$1.20. No. 1 at \$1.10; No. 2 at \$1.05; No. 3 at \$1.00; No. 4 at \$0.95; No. 5 at \$0.90; No. 6 at \$0.85; No. 7 at \$0.80; No. 8 at \$0.75; No. 9 at \$0.70; No. 10 at \$0.65; No. 11 at \$0.60; No. 12 at \$0.55; No. 13 at \$0.50; No. 14 at \$0.45; No. 15 at \$0.40; No. 16 at \$0.35; No. 17 at \$0.30; No. 18 at \$0.25; No. 19 at \$0.20; No. 20 at \$0.15; No. 21 at \$0.10; No. 22 at \$0.05; No. 23 at \$0.00; No. 24 at \$0.00; No. 25 at \$0.00; No. 26 at \$0.00; No. 27 at \$0.00; No. 28 at \$0.00; No. 29 at \$0.00; No. 30 at \$0.00; No. 31 at \$0.00; No. 32 at \$0.00; No. 33 at \$0.00; No. 34 at \$0.00; No. 35 at \$0.00; No. 36 at \$0.00; No. 37 at \$0.00; No. 38 at \$0.00; No. 39 at \$0.00; No. 40 at \$0.00; No. 41 at \$0.00; No. 42 at \$0.00; No. 43 at \$0.00; No. 44 at \$0.00; No. 45 at \$0.00; No. 46 at \$0.00; No. 47 at \$0.00; No. 48 at \$0.00; No. 49 at \$0.00; No. 50 at \$0.00; No. 51 at \$0.00; No. 52 at \$0.00; No. 53 at \$0.00; No. 54 at \$0.00; No. 55 at \$0.00; No. 56 at \$0.00; No. 57 at \$0.00; 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