

**PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.**  
THE MORNING STAR, published daily except on Sundays, at 10 cents per copy in advance, 15 cents per copy on delivery. Single copies 10 cents. The subscription price for one year in advance is \$10.00. The subscription price for one year on delivery is \$12.00. The subscription price for one year in advance is \$10.00. The subscription price for one year on delivery is \$12.00. The subscription price for one year in advance is \$10.00. The subscription price for one year on delivery is \$12.00.

**The Morning Star.**

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1895

**ANOTHER BIG TRUST PROPOSED.**

For the past four or five years some one has from time to time been coming to the front with some grand scheme to control the price of wheat or cotton or both. A few years ago it was said that arrangements were about to be made with an English syndicate which would furnish an unlimited amount of money, enough to practically control the cotton crop, and enable those who went into the movement to hold their cotton till the prices suited them. This syndicate was to build warehouses at central points, in which the cotton was to be stored, advancing a certain percentage on the market price of the cotton for the use of which a low rate of interest was to be charged, the syndicate holding the cotton stored as security for the money advanced. A small charge was made for storage, insurance, &c. This was talked of a good deal, and some of the cotton planters who took an interest in it seemed to think it in a fair way of accomplishment, but it dropped through, and soon we heard no more of it. That scheme didn't contemplate controlling the whole crop, but only the surplus, thus bringing down the crop in sight and marketable within the demand for consumption, and thus forcing up the price.

Several years ago the Alliance in Texas established warehouses somewhat on the same plan, which were in operation for some time at some central points, but these seem to have been abandoned, at least we have seen no reference to them for a couple years.

In addition to these several schemes have been proposed inside and outside of the Alliance, by which the planters were to become stockholders in joint corporations, to control the amount of cotton to be marketed in their respective States, or to co-operate in limiting the amount marketed, those agreeing to market within a given time only a certain percentage of their crop. But this went no further than the suggestion and more or less talk.

The latest scheme proposed assumes the form of a colossal trust, and emanates from Dr. C. E. Farman, of San Francisco, who calls it the American Wheat and Cotton Association. It is to be no small affair but big enough to control not only the wheat and cotton crops of this country, but the courts also. Estimating that there are about 4,000,000 men engaged in cultivating wheat and cotton, one or both, he thinks that one-fourth of these could be induced to join this association, taking shares at \$100 each, payable in instalments as needed, which would give a capital stock of \$100,000,000, which would be enough to practically control both the wheat and cotton market, run wheat up to \$1 a bushel, and cotton to 25 cents a pound. With this \$100,000,000 capital he proposes to buy and handle the whole wheat and cotton crop, fixing a price on both wheat and cotton which would be satisfactory to the growers, and thus control the amount put into market at any one time. If the railroad undertook to do the unfair thing in the way of freight charges, they would get even with the roads by restricting the production to the river lands where water transportation would be available.

increased crops at the top price it fixed for the benefit of its own members, or they would sell to the next bidder, thus becoming competitors against the Association, in which there would be three to one against the Association. But even if it were practicable for this country and the 1,000,000 planters and farmers went into it and the other 3,000,000 worked in accord with it although not stockholders, it would not be effective for the reason that the world is not absolutely dependent on this country for either its wheat or its cotton, though more dependent for its cotton than for its wheat, and the forcing up of prices to a very high figure would so stimulate production in other countries as to soon almost if not fully meet the requirements for consumption, which would not only knock the bottom out of the American Wheat and Cotton Growers Association, but out of the wheat and cotton growing business in this country, at least as far as exportation is concerned.

These schemes are all very nice on paper but when you come to take a square look at them you find two sides to them. Controlling the world's supply of any farm product these days isn't an easy thing to do, unless they who attempt it have money enough to corner the supply, by buying the world's crop.

**MINOR MENTION.**

The Republican leaders are not running the pension business very strong now, but they do not propose to let the "Union saviors" think that they do not hold a corner of their memory. The Republicans of Iowa in State Convention touched a little on this string and assured the ex-soldiers that they should be gratefully remembered, and that their services to the country should never be forgotten, or words to that effect; and there is not much danger of their being forgotten by the Republican leaders, at least, while the ex-soldier has a ballot, especially if he "votes as he shot." The pension attorneys, with whom business has been comparatively dull since the present Administration came into power, do not propose to let him be forgotten either; and they are not so cautious in expressing their views in view of the depleted condition of the Treasury, the condition of their own treasuries being a matter of much more concern to them than the condition of Uncle Sam's Treasury. Mr. George E. Lemon is one of the aforesaid pension attorneys who, under Republican regimes, feathered his nest; and became a millionaire. He runs a paper in Washington, the main mission of which is to boom the pension business. In a recent issue he discourses thus:

"We cannot undo the past—we cannot requite the dead who died defrauded of their rights, but we can do tardy justice to the living by ending this scandalous wrong. Let us end the whole matter by legislation which will make sure of an immediate allowance of a liberal and adequate pension to every honorably discharged veteran who is now suffering from any form of disability. God knows thirty-one years is long enough to wait for justice."

The "past" referred to here is the knocking out of fraudulent claims, which also knocked out a good deal of net cash from the receipts of Mr. Lemon and other attorneys who had free swing in the Pension office previous to this administration. They hope eventually to recover this free swing which is contingent upon the restoration of the Republican party to power.

While many who kept up with the evidence in the trial of Baxter Shemwell at Lexington anticipated either a verdict for manslaughter or a disagreement, there were few who looked for an acquittal, and the fact that the jury was out so long, shows that there were differences of opinion there that were not easily harmonized. But after all the verdict is not a surprise. Shemwell seems to have been a very popular man, and to have had many strong and devoted friends. This, of course, would have a powerful influence in any community where a man was on trial for his life and where the jury was chosen from that community. He was a man of considerable wealth and was able to secure the services of some of the ablest counsel in the State. There was a dramatic feature, too, in the trial in the constant presence of Shemwell's wife, who from beginning to end clung to her husband with a touching, heroic devotion that strongly appealed to the average juror to condemn a man to death or to penal servitude when there is anything good to say for him, or when there is an element of doubt in his favor. The arraigned was known to be an impetuous, hot-blooded, quick-tempered man, easy to arouse and quick to resent at the point of a pistol, and with this it seems that the jury was convinced that being drawn into the difficulty by his quick temper, brooding under what he believed to be a grievance, at the crucial moment he shot, not to murder but in self-defense. This was about the only plea that could be made; it was well made, and before a jury which was glad, perhaps, to be able to show mercy to a man whom they doubtless thought more unfortunate than criminal.

Some time ago we made mention of a big colonization scheme organ-

ized to locate families from the West in Georgia, where some 115,000 acres of land had been secured for that purpose, and now a similar scheme is on foot to colonize a large tract in Florida, with people from Michigan, about 350,000 acres of land having been secured in Brevard and Dade counties for that purpose. The company operating this scheme is composed principally of Michigan men, with a few from Florida, and is known as the Southern Florida Land Company. It is said that the section selected is one of the richest in that State. We do not know what the details of the plan are, but the fact that Western capitalists are taking an interest in these colonization schemes, shows how Western thought is turning to the South, and that they have confidence in its future. It will not be many years before the South can count many colonies, large and small, of Northern and Western people, and that's the way we like to see them come, for that is the way the immigrants will be most likely to be contented and the most likely to prosper, for in thus building up communities they can have their schools, churches and many other desirable things that they could not have in sparsely settled sections, however well they might be otherwise provided.

**CURRENT COMMENT.**

A story comes from Alabama to the effect that a new edible grain has been discovered growing in the swamps of Russell county. If the matter shall bear investigation the discovery will be an important one, for not in the history of civilized man has a single edible grain been developed. The cereals world has most seem to be as old as man himself.—Philadelphia Record, Dem.

With an annual expenditure by the Government of \$145,000,000 a year for pensions and a Treasury deficit of \$45,000,000, the Republicans of Iowa are still crying for more pensions. They demand a pension for every man who fought the Confederacy, even though it should bankrupt every other man in the country. Is this the platform on which the Republican party expects to carry several Southern States next year?—St. Louis Republic, Dem.

The heat of midsummer does not fit with the cotton mill movement in Columbia and it is said there will be three mills in operation and two under construction, with probably other in process of organization. Columbia is now absolutely sure of 100,000 spindles and over 3,000 looms, employing 3,200 hands and adding 5,000 to the population of Columbia and suburbs. On every hand and in each enterprise there is progress and confidence.—Columbia State, Dem.

**SPIRITS TURPENTINE.**

—Alamance Gleaner: At Belmont Cotton Mills on Monday, the 8th inst., Mrs. Mary Merritt died in the 80th year of her age. According to the records made by the taxistors and assessors the gain in valuation of real and personal property in the county is about \$450,000, about \$120,000 of which comes from the territory acquired by Chatham county.

—Newbern Journal, Friday afternoon a negro of Stonewall, Pamlico county, named George Thomas and his wife Laura were taken to the police office and it is thought he murdered her. His story is that she lost her balance and fell overboard, and some negroes who were near by saw him strike her and then throw her overboard. The body has not yet been recovered and when it is it will probably throw considerable light on the affair.

—Morganton Herald: Mr. Kistler at the tavern tells us they have bought about 5000 tons of bark this season, and paid \$400 per ton for it. This aggregates \$200,000, and all this money has been turned loose right here in Burke county during the last seventy-five days. According to the records we are satisfied that the greater part of it is still in the county, in circulation or hid away. This same Burke Tanning Company has spent over a hundred thousand dollars for bark alone in the county in the last three years.

**TWINKLINGS.**

—Wayside Hours—Say, Rogers, don't dese calamity hours make yer tired?  
—Restful Rogers—Naw, dey ain't half as bad as der business revival shouter's w' incursive 'cause yer ain't at work.—Puck.  
—Prohibition Missionary—You are so poor only because you are intoxicated half your time.  
—The Biblical One—Thash not it, me I'm only intoxicated half 't me, 'cause I'm so poor!  
—Teacher—Who was president of the first French Republic?  
—Scholar—Napoleon.  
—Teacher—And who was his wife?  
—The Disciple (vehemently)—Tribby.—Brooklyn Life.

**LA BELLE DAME SANS MERCI.**  
My love is young, my love is fair,  
My love is true and amiable as air,  
With curls of gold and eyes as blue,  
And lips that smile as sweet as dew.  
Her eyes are like the stars of heaven,  
Her smile is like the sun of day,  
Her voice is like the music of the spheres,  
Her heart is like the love of heaven.  
I know she's painted tambores,  
And pinks jars and copper bells,  
With flowers and stones and scales of shells,  
She's painted poor pale flames of gold,  
Wood, velvet, fur and brass;  
She's half an angel, good and true,  
But, ah, she's not what she seems to be.  
The plash framed plaques upon her wall,  
Her lamp art mingles everywhere,  
She's draped in a Venetian Martin gown,  
And painted an empress of the East.  
—Sat. Mail Gazette.

**AN HONEST MAN.**

"When I first entered upon my duties as president," said Mr. Lincoln, grasping his arm in his peculiar way with one of his long, bony hands and his bushy black hair, "I fully made up my mind to appoint to office those only whom I knew to be honest and who had suitable ability. I have never had a single man appointed to office who was not a man of high character and of high ability. I have never had a single man appointed to office who was not a man of high character and of high ability. I have never had a single man appointed to office who was not a man of high character and of high ability."

**A DOWL OF KAVA.**

Kava is the native drink, and is used by the natives of the South Sea Islands. It is a beverage made from the root of the kava plant, which is a member of the ginger family. The root is sliced and soaked in water, and the liquid is then strained and drunk. It is a very refreshing and healthful beverage, and is used by the natives of the South Sea Islands for medicinal purposes. It is also used by the natives of the South Sea Islands for religious purposes. It is a very important part of their culture and is highly valued by them.

Two lives saved. Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, without result everything else he thought of. Dr. King's New Discovery cured him in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size \$6.00 and \$10.00.

**Wholesale Prices Current.**

BAGGING	100	100
SHEDS	100	100
WATER	100	100
DRY	100	100
COAL	100	100
IRON	100	100
STEEL	100	100
COPPER	100	100
ZINC	100	100
LEAD	100	100
BRASS	100	100
ALUMINUM	100	100
SILVER	100	100
GOLD	100	100
PLATINUM	100	100
DIAMONDS	100	100
PEARLS	100	100
JEWELRY	100	100
CLOCKS	100	100
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