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IMMIGRATION.

It has become a settled conviction with a considerable number of the people of this country that Congress should take some positive and effective measures to restrict immigration. Thoughtful people have for years been viewing with apprehension the increasing numbers of the undesirable and dangerous elements of European populations which annually find their way to our shores to become a burden, a menace and a nuisance, as they were in the countries they left for the country's good, and they recognize the necessity of some action being taken to restrict the landing of them to the minimum if they cannot be excluded altogether. The sentiment is growing that way and growing very rapidly. It is not the result of prejudice against the people of any nationality, but is inspired by that same prudent precaution which the captain of a vessel exercises when he refuses to take on any more passengers than his vessel can carry with safety or comfort to those on board.

The occurrences of the past few days, the startling tragedy at New Orleans, followed by the meetings of Italians in some of our large cities, the foolish, absurd talk and threats of vengeance against the people of New Orleans by some of their alleged representative men are doing much to intensify, strengthen and hasten the growth of this sentiment. They are foolishly making the cause of a secret society of banded, oath-bound assassins their own, and are practically identifying themselves with them, unmindful of the fact that the New Orleans "massacre," as they call it, did not grow out of hostility to Italians as such, but out of a stern resolve to extirpate a law-defying band of assassins who within two years had murdered fifty-two of their own countrymen for which not a man has paid the penalty, and capped the climax of their bloody deeds by the cold-blooded slaying of an officer who was on their track and determined and brave enough to defy them in the discharge of his duty. When they killed him they deliberately threw down the gauntlet to the authorities of the city and the State, and the people of New Orleans took it up, met them, vindicated justice and avenged the slain by taking the lives of the slayers.

There are in New Orleans and in the sugar growing parishes of Louisiana about 60,000 Italians and Sicilians, and not a hair of the heads of any of these was injured or in peril, who were not proven to be of this Mafia gang and implicated in the assassination of the Chief of Police, who had incurred their enmity. If these 60,000 show the same indiscretion of speech, make the threats that some of their hot-blooded countrymen are making in other sections of the country, and should be foolish enough to follow them up by any overt act, it would result in the extermination of some more of them and in a tragedy with which the recent tragedy in which eleven lost their lives, wouldn't be a comparison. The possibility, though there is little probability of this, however, emphasizes the necessity of taking steps to prevent the increase in our country of such uncongenial, discordant and dangerous elements.

While New Orleans has had to cope with the Mafia, Chicago and other of our Northern cities are confronted by the Anarchists and other secret societies of foreign origin, cornered on opposition to law and order, aiming at the destruction of established society, and boldly flaunting their red emblems of riot and chaos in the faces of the communities in which they have found lodgment and toleration, and where they have been accorded the most unrestricted freedom of utterance until they have crossed the borders of incendiarism and overt violence, then the gibbet and penitentiary had to be invoked, as in Chicago, to teach them that they were not the masters of the land whose gates stood open to the home-seekers of the world.

They have stood open too long and too wide. It is not demanded that they be closed but that they be in future so guarded that we may know who comes within them,

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whether with good or evil intent, to the end that this country, which offers a refuge to all deserving people, may no longer be the dumping ground for the human garbage of the earth, or the receptacle for the outlawed incendiaries, chaos-breeds and assassins of other lands.

OUR EXPOSED SEACOAST TOWNS.

If the late New Orleans lynching had occurred when Congress was in session what a boost it would have given the advocates of big appropriations for a navy and for coast fortifications. When the fortification scheme was under discussion in the Senate Senator Hawley and others who favored it exhausted their vocabulary of hair-lifting language in depicting the utter helplessness of this Great Republic and the easy prey our coast cities would fall to any maritime power with which we might get into trouble if it should declare war against us. They told how England, in the event of a clash over the seal fisheries, could run some of her big iron-clads within a few miles of New York or any other of our seacoast cities, point their big guns at them, and demolish them or exact any tribute they saw fit as the price of exemption from annihilation. On an outsider reading all this the impression would be that some of the United States Senators were very much scared, and that our seacoast towns were in a very bad way indeed.

But this country isn't in such a terrible predicament as they paint it, by a good deal, even if it hasn't got all the big war ships and the coast fortifications on which they proposed to spend a couple hundred millions or more.

Now some of our esteemed contemporaries are pursuing the same line of appeal, and are calling attention to the helpless condition of our coast towns in the event that Italy, in consequence of the New Orleans affair, should conclude to put on her war paint and send over some of her big iron-clads to pay their respects to them, without any formal announcement, some morning before the surprised inhabitants had eaten their breakfasts. Well, that would make matters somewhat unpleasant, for Italy could do it. She has a pretty snug navy, ranking as a naval power the fourth in the world. And she has some iron-clads which could lay out four or five miles at sea and knock down some of our church spires, and break in some roofs if they concluded to try it. And so could England, and so could France, Germany and Spain, and even Japan which has some first-class iron-clads. But they could do the same thing if we had a system of coast fortifications that cost a thousand million dollars, for fortifications ain't worth a continental against ships that don't want to pass them but can lay out on the breast of the deep and do their mischief.

While this may be so, we are not in such peril after all. These big ships would not have all the fun to themselves. Since armored ships with powerful armament of long-range monster guns have become the aim of naval architecture American genius has been quietly but energetically at work to devise more effective method of meeting and coping with them and protecting our coast towns from assault. The result has been the electric dynamite gun, which will throw with accuracy a bomb containing three or four hundred pounds of dynamite a distance of a mile or more. One of these bombs falling near one of the monster iron-clads would churn the sea, send the water heavenward in geysers, and send the iron-clad to the bottom before the commander could guess what was the matter. It is true that we have no vessels armed with these guns yet, but the first intimation of necessity it wouldn't take long with American genius, resource and energy to equip them.

But we have a better security than ships or dynamite guns for immunity from attack by either England or Italy. Neither of these nations would declare war against the United States for fun nor for light cause. Every shot by these big guns costs about a thousand dollars so that that kind of amusement is somewhat expensive. But aside from this, such a proceeding might cost the subjects of those countries in this many times more than either of these Governments could make out of it under any circumstances. English subjects have about \$1,000,000,000 invested in enterprises and properties in this country. The first hostile gun fired by England would result in the confiscation of every dollar of it. England, which has a maternal regard for her subjects who have money invested, would be apt to think of and duly consider this before she shot at any of our towns.

There are about 1,000,000 Italians in this country. Many of them have accumulated more or less of property. Some of these, in their foolish

rage at the killing of their countrymen in New Orleans, want Italy, in the event this Government fail to make satisfactory reparations "to do her duty." Well, if Italy should decide to "do her duty" and send some of her iron-clads to avenge that New Orleans business, how long would it be before every Italian subject who echoed the "do her duty" cry would be snatched up and their last dollar confiscated while the American people would make it hot for the Italian "American citizens" who joined them in the cry. Italy will think of this and give it due consideration before she sends a war ship to pay its respects to any of our seacoast towns. In view of these facts there is no probability of either of these countries for some time to come spoiling for a naval tilt with Uncle Sam.

MINOR MENTION.

The Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, is, in Western parlance, no chump. He comes as near getting at the true inwardness of the so-called protective tariff as any one we know of. Discussing this question in a recent speech before the Farmers' Convention at Annapolis, Maryland, he said: "We got rid of slavery to enslave the white race North and South. The tariff laws are one of the elements of slavery. Protection gives no benefit. It is as great a curse as African slavery was. Great syndicates own the iron, steel and lumber of the country and they control the prices and the price of labor to make themselves rich. When I raise corn I want to exchange it where I can get the most coats, overcoats, underclothes, dress goods and socks. England is getting possession of our country, and lands in Maryland have decreased in value because laws prevent you from buying goods where they are cheapest." This is not done up in very ornate phrase, but there is marrow in it and every line shows that Mr. Simpson has been sitting up with the tariff question and has got at the true inwardness of it. There are many thousands of people who a few years ago were deluded with the idea that protection was a blessing which have had the scales knocked from their eyes and now see it as the Hon. Jeremiah Simpson does.

Notwithstanding the fact that the sentiment of the Republican party seems to be decidedly for Blaine as the man for the Presidential race, reports come from Washington periodically and quite frequently, that Blaine is not a candidate and will not be, but on the contrary is for Harrison's re-nomination and so counsels his friends who persist in keeping his name before the public in that connection. A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says the talk about Blaine is all rot, that it is well known that he is not a candidate, and that the movement to bring him out is without his sanction. He quotes a close friend of Mr. Blaine as saying that the persistent mention of his name by over-zealous friends will result before long in causing him to publicly declare his position to avoid embarrassment that might affect his relations with the President. One of the best reasons given for Blaine's refusal to enter the race, and about the only good one, is that Blaine's experience in that line is not encouraging, that he has no hope for the success of his party in 1892, and is convinced in his own mind that the next President of the United States will be a Democrat.

As one of the illustrations of the way the pension racket is worked by pension agents and others in collusion with agents and men desiring pensions to which they are not justly entitled, the New York Herald cites the case of an Iowa man who in 1863 on his way to join his regiment stepped off a log while crossing a stream and caught cold. He never saw the regiment and never did any service. He got a pension of four dollars a month, was re-rated and got six, then eight, then twenty-four, and finally fifty dollars. He managed this thing entirely through his business partner who was an examination surgeon. There are thousands of cases, not parallel to this perhaps, but just as bad, where men are drawing pensions and have drawn large sums in arrears who if asked what they drew their pensions on would have to stop and think whether it was a bad cold or a swipe from an empty whiskey bottle.

South Carolina is to have a Normal and Industrial College for Girls. The Charleston News and Courier says there is quite a spirited bidding for the location of the College by a number of towns, and the commissioner will spend a portion of the summer visiting the competing points to study their respective advantages, &c. The next Legislature will be governed by the report made, and it is expected that the College can be constructed and equipped so that the doors may be opened for students by October 1892. The interest that the Southern States are beginning to

take in the industrial training of girls is one of the hopeful signs of times.

STATE TOPICS.

The Roanoke, Va., Herald quotes a prominent stock-raiser of Virginia as saying that the raising of fine stock is rapidly becoming one of the leading industries of that State. Many of the farmers who a few years ago never thought of it but depended entirely upon their crops are turning their attention to it, and find it the pleasantest and best paying industry of the farm. The advantage in fine-stock is that while it may cost something more to start it, once started it costs no more to keep it up, no more to care for and feed fine stock than it does common stock while the fine stock will bring in when sold many times as much money as the common stock. The fine stock industry has also made gratifying progress in this State, but not as much as it should have made. In addition to fine stock there is no reason why our farmers should not raise all the work-horses and mules necessary to supply the home demand. The farmers of this State paid out, this year, thousands of dollars for stock brought from Tennessee and Kentucky, and will do the same next year, when our own State is as well adapted to the raising of this kind of stock as either Tennessee or Kentucky.

A Newton, Ga., storekeeper who was troubled by burglars, concluded he would try the effect of a self-acting battery of shot-guns, so arranged that tampering with the windows pull the triggers. When he went down to the store in the morning, he was somewhat surprised to see a colored brother on his knees as if in prayer in front of the half opened window. But a big hole in the window, a corresponding big hole in the colored brother's abdomen, a side-walk covered with blood, and a dead negro, explained the incident and attested how effectively the battery worked.

Among the swindles perpetrated by the last Congress was one voting \$3,000,000 to the Choctaws and Chickasaws for land in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation on which they didn't have a shadow of claim. The Secretary of the Interior proposed to let the land be sold, and it went through. It would be interesting to know how much of the \$3,000,000 the Choctaws and Chickasaws will get and how much the claim agents and statesmen in collusion with them will absorb.

In the Maine Legislature every Democratic member voted for the Australian ballot system, and every Republican against it. They didn't propose to take any chances on turning the State over to the Democrats.

Rev. I. A. White, who is, however, black, of Maryland, wants \$50,000 damages for being expelled from his conference. While debarred from preaching he is helping to run the Government by doing jobs in one of the departments in Washington.

A BIG BLUNDER.

The Legislature Taxes all Incomes. The Raleigh Chronicle of Saturday says: "The Revenue Act compels every body to pay tax upon their incomes. This will apply to the cook who gets \$5 a month; to the farm laborer who gets \$10 a month; and to every person in receipt of a salary or wages."

"Chapter 332, Laws of 1891 (now in press) is the Revenue Act. Section 5 of Schedule A reads: "On the incomes and profits derived from any property not taxed during the year preceding the first day of June in each year there shall be a tax of one per centum without exception. On incomes derived from salaries or fees a tax of one-half of one per centum."

"That is the law as it stands to-day, and as it will stand until another meeting of the General Assembly. The law, as it has been heretofore, taxed all incomes except \$1,000."

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

Friday's Proceedings at Durham Meeting. Raleigh News and Observer. There were the following exercises: Testimony meeting by S. E. Gidney, of Shelby; reports of associations; bible reading; address by Mr. H. P. Anderson, general secretary, Asheville; how to stimulate bible study; address by W. A. Wynne, State Secretary of South Carolina, conversational, social, and intelligent agencies; promise meeting; address by J. W. Willard, of Wake Forest; what the association should not do; L. C. Shuey, New York; what can the association do for mechanics and factory operatives; S. H. Boyd, Reidsville; prayer service for State work; Wm. Black, Maxton; report of State committee; Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D., chairman; E. L. Harris, treasurer; L. A. Coulter, State secretary; work of the year; J. H. Southgate, Durham.

Cotton Receipts.

Receipts of cotton at this port continue to show an increase over the receipts of last season; the figures being 179,836 bales received this season up to March 20th, against receipts of 139,404 bales to the corresponding date last year; showing the increase to be 47,440 bales.

CONVENTION IN DURHAM.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING.

Two Hundred Male Voices Singing. Address of Welcome. The Organizational Exercises. Address of Welcome and Response. Staff Cor. State Chronicle. DURHAM, N. C., March 19.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North Carolina opened its session here to-day. Despite the promise of sullen weather and the general demoralization consequent thereon, the train from the west brought in one hundred and five delegates who split the mud and rain rushing for the rooms of the Durham Association.

The combined force numbered near two hundred, and after scattering over the city to accept the hospitality of its people at the dining table, they reassembled at Trinity M. E. Church, where the organization took place. Mr. Fitch Taylor, of Asheville, acted as leader of the singing, and Miss Allie Smith, of Durham, presided at the organ. At 8.30 two hundred whole-souled Christian young men united in the grand chorus: "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name." Jas. R. Henderson, of Henderson, in a few touching words, declared the Fifteenth Annual Convention opened and ready for business.

Secretary J. C. Diggs, of Henderson, was appointed temporary secretary and Rev. Dr. Thos. Hume, of the University, moved that a committee of nominations be appointed to recommend officers of the Convention. The committee retired and reported the following: President—Jas. H. Southgate, Jr., of Durham.

1st Vice President—J. B. Brenizer, of Charlotte. 2d Vice President—P. B. Manning, of Wilmington. 3d Vice President—W. E. Rollins, of State University. Assistant Secretary—J. L. Rich, of Asheville.

The names were voted on and the above unanimously elected. The convention then adjourned. The names were voted on and the above unanimously elected. The convention then adjourned.

ENCOURAGEMENTS TO THRIFT.

Savings Banks and Building and Loan Associations. "The claim which savings banks have upon the public consideration is not as much regarded as it should be," says the New York Journal of Commerce. "Savings banks are the great bulwark of the interest of stockholders, and designed to profit their managers. They are among the chief encouragements to thrift, and their wholesome influence can hardly be overestimated. Society has a direct and positive interest in their success. Every man who is stimulated to industry and saving by the purpose of saving a little store against the time of need is not only guarded by the accumulation from becoming a pauper dependent on public support, but gives one of the very best hostages for his good behavior as a law-abiding citizen. The moment the laboring man has been induced to save, he becomes weaned from socialism and sees the greatest foe of society in the anarchist that would make a spoil of his labor. He has something to lose, and he no longer favors a revolution for any purpose. The gathering and caring for these savings from lot to lot, and its wide reaching influence, is the most beneficent work society has ever undertaken."

What is said about savings banks applies with equal force to building and loan associations.

Newborn and the Wilmington & Onslow Railroad.

The Newborn Junction, mentioning the arrival in that city of Mr. C. M. Whitlock, treasurer of the Onslow Lumber Co., says: "Mr. Whitlock is also connected with the Onslow railroad, and he assures us that the portion between Jacksonville and Newborn will soon be built, and that it is their intention to touch at Mayville by whatever route they come, and that farther than that is not yet decided. Mr. Whitlock also says that as the cars are now running as far as the road is constructed, which will enable them to bring rails and other material right where they are needed, it is probable that a good supply will be got in readiness and this part of the road will be built with rapidity."

North Carolina's Direct Taxes.

The Raleigh News and Observer says: "In connection with Gov. Fowle's correspondence with the Federal authorities with regard to the restoration of North Carolina's share of the direct taxes, Mr. F. H. Busbee, who is in Washington looking after the interest of the State in that matter, telegraphed Gov. Fowle yesterday that North Carolina's application was the first of its class which was made, and that the Treasury Department will formulate resolutions. The names of tax-payers will be furnished. Mr. Busbee says no action will be taken this week."

Rosin for England.

The Norwegian barque Vale cleared yesterday for Goole, Eng., with 3,867 barrels rosin, valued at \$5,750. Vessel and cargo by Messrs. Patterson, Downing & Co.

Also, the German barque Lucie Rodmann, for London, Eng., with 3,769 barrels rosin, valued at \$5,913. Vessel by E. Peschau & Westermann, cargo by Patterson, Downing & Co.

—The editor of a very prominent religious paper of this State, in a letter to the editor of the STAR, says: "THE MORNING STAR is my favorite secular paper. I honor you for what you have done for journalism in the South and heartily wish you even greater success in the great work."

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Business of the Term Concluded Yesterday—Sentences Pronounced, Etc.

The motion made in arrest of judgment in the case of W. B. Coleburn and Becky Evans, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, was denied, and the Court sentenced Coleburn to sixteen months' imprisonment in the County House of Correction; in the case of Becky Evans, it was adjudged that she pay one-half the bill of costs and be discharged. The money was paid—about forty dollars—and the woman left the Court room.

Wm. Larkin, colored, convicted of larceny—robbing the tailor shop of F. H. Krahne Tuesday night last—was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Joe Pickett, indicted for assault and battery with a deadly weapon, failed to answer when called, and judgment nisi was entered against him.

Maria Nixon, a young woman, who had been in jail for a month under commitment by the colored magistrate Thomas, of Cape Fear township, for assault and battery with a deadly weapon, was ordered to be discharged; Thomas having disappeared and no complainant appearing.

E. Bache, a white man, charged with having set fire to an unoccupied house, and who had been in jail several weeks, was on motion of the Solicitor discharged, and the case not pressed.

Monroe Turner, convicted of larceny of eggs from Mr. B. F. Swann's store, was sentenced to 15 months in the State Penitentiary.

Edward Weaver, white, convicted of forging a check, was arraigned for sentence. His counsel, M. Bellamy, Esq., prayed the clemency of the Court; the prisoner, he said, had made no attempt to pass the forged check, and he was in an intoxicated state when the crime was committed.

The Court said it was a case of technical guilt, and sentenced the prisoner (Weaver) to four months in the House of Correction, with the understanding that if he pays the costs he will be discharged.

Wm. Johnson, a young white man, charged with forging an order for \$30, was tried, and the case given to the jury about half-past four o'clock.

The grand jury having completed its labors and there being no other jury cases for trial, the Court announced that a recess would be taken until 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The Judge directed the Clerk to receive the verdict in the Johnson forgery case.

The jury last night returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A PLEA FOR "BILLY."

Some Things That a Goat is Good For, and What He Can Do With Him.

"A Friend of Goats" has been investigating the characteristics of what he terms "the goat," and he has found that in Switzerland and Greece a man's fortune is measured by the size of his flock of goats. In Switzerland the kids are killed as soon as they are born, and skinned. After three or four days' life the skins become almost worthless. The skin of a new-born kid brings from 75 cents to \$1, and is the most valued material for kid gloves. The kid glove industry is entirely dependent on the goat. The supply of skins is mostly drawn from mountainous countries, where no other animal could make his living except a goat.

The finest cashmere shawls are the product of the Angora goat, whose hair sells readily at \$1 a pound, and cashmere shawls worth \$1,000 are not uncommon. Swiss and Neuchâtel cheese can only be made from goat's milk. Many an invalid in Europe has regained his health after using whey from goat's milk.

Goat flesh is as good as mutton and is preferred by many. Goats are more hearty and more prolific than sheep. Some species yield a hair which will bring more money than wool, the Cashmere or Angora goat for instance. The goat, too, is the poor man's cow. A good goat will readily yield two quarts of milk a day, which is equal in richness to three quarts of cow's milk. The goat lives on very little and makes a hearty meal on a few sheets of brown paper.

"Will a boy who receives as a Christmas present his first goat and cart," asks "A Friend of Goats," "ever feel as proud as after life as he did then? I say no. He may own fast trotters and a stylish turnout, but it will never be with the same joyous heart and feeling excitement as when he first got his goat. The goat has its proper place, which is certainly not in the streets of a city nor in the orchard of a farmer, and the should be kept where he belongs."

The climbing and jumping of the goat can be effectively stopped by boring a gimlet hole in the tip of his hoofs and inserting a small copper wire through both holes and twisting it together until it is tight.

If the hoof of a goat is examined it will be found to be composed of two kinds of saw edge, and by spreading the claws of the hoof it can hold on and climb almost anywhere and anything. Compelling the hoofs to be closed will give the goat a few falls and he will never attempt to climb again.

QUICK WORK.

William Larkin, the young colored man arrested Wednesday night by police officer White, was arraigned before Mayor Fowler in the City Court yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, charged with robbing Mr. Krahne's tailor shop, on Princess street, last Tuesday night. The evidence against Larkin was conclusive, and he was at once sent before the Criminal Court, and before 12 o'clock noon had been tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary.

Larkin has already served two terms in the penitentiary for larceny. All the goods he took from Mr. Krahne's shop were recovered with the exception of a coat sleeve.

—Mr. W. L. Smith, of the New Hanover Transit Company, will leave for the North to-morrow night for the purpose of selecting a boat to run on the line to Carolina Beach. It goes without saying that she'll be a "hummer."

TRYING TO MAKE TROUBLE.

Italians and the New Orleans Lynching—Mass Meetings to be Held To-night in Several Cities—Secret Orders to Italian War Vessels.

NEW YORK, March 19.—"L'eco D'Italia" will publish the following to-morrow: "Italian brothers, the mass meeting of to-night must be marked as a grand, dignified demonstration of civilized people. The speakers in to-night's mass meeting must listen to none other than the voice of reason. Until requested and deserved reparation has come, the bleeding heart of every Italian should suffer silently. The Italian colony of New York is the most flourishing and largest of all our colonies in the United States."

"All our brothers in this broad land of voluntary exile anxiously await the results of the deliberations of to-night. Let us therefore calm, let our example teach moderation to others. Even the glorious Statue of Liberty, which stands guard over this great Republic, will be dimmed by the radiant splendor of the tri-colored flag to-day."

The "Christoforo Colombo" will say to-morrow: "The part of the American press that tries to justify the New Orleans murders is wrong. Such deeds are not to be excused. We speak as American citizens who care for the prestige of America. We await calmly the result of to-night's meeting. As American citizens we have faith in the righteousness of the American people and of American law and government. We trust that we trust that our country will do her duty. As men, in the midst of humanity, we stigmatize crime wherever it is found."

Caruso, March 19.—A private cablegram from a well informed acting officer of the Italian navy received by "L'Italia" and dated at Spezia, where the chief of the Italian fleet is located, says: "Current rumors are that secret instructions have been dispatched from Rome to the Admiral commanding the squadron in the Mediterranean and to the Chief of Staff of the recent turn of affairs in America."

Another dispatch, from a private source, from Rome, just received here, says that a secret session was held between the minister of marine and chief of general staff of the Italian admiralty. Italian journalists of Chicago feel confident that the friends of Crispi, premier, who recently fell from power, will take advantage of the apparent apathy of the Marquis De Rudini, the present Prime Minister, to reinstate Signor Crispi.

NEW ORLEANS.

Another Tragedy—A Street Duel Between Two Well Known Citizens—One Killed and the Other Severely Wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—A street duel last night between Captain Arthur Dunn and Frank Walters in which the latter was killed and the former severely wounded, was the general topic of conversation to-day. People who were acquainted with both men have been expressing trouble between them for some time past. Both men reside in Eighth Ward, and were opponents in all political struggles. Joseph Baker, who was state's attorney, and who was a friend of Dunn and when Baker was shot and killed by Walters several years ago, the enmity between Walters and Dunn began. Dunn, who was a police captain, then resigned his place to accept the vacancy caused by Baker's death. He also succeeded Baker as president of the Mother Club of the city. The act did not seem to make any difference between Dunn and Walters, but on the contrary widened it.

Walters was under the influence of liquor when the shooting occurred, but he had been sober the unfortunate affair would not in all probability have happened. Early in the evening Walters began drinking, and at 6 o'clock he was pretty well under the influence of drink. About 11 o'clock Walters was standing near the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets. He was very boisterous and was making a scene. The affair of last Saturday. About this time Dunn came along and started diagonally across the street to take his car. Walters upon catching sight of Dunn began making some very uncomplimentary remarks about people in the uprising of Saturday. Walters then called Dunn, who was walking toward him, and the two men were exchanged in rapid succession; Dunn advancing and Walters backing toward Cluverie's drug store, and staggering inside, fell down on his back. Frank Walters was 36 years of age and a native of this city. He was well known and figured somewhat prominently in the politics of the Eighth ward, in which he was born and raised. Walters was married two years ago to Miss Douglas, who survives him.

Arthur Dunn is 48 years of age. He was married to a female of six children, five boys and one girl.

Walters was 36 years of age, and a native of this city. He was well known and figured somewhat prominently in the politics of the Eighth ward, in which he was born and raised. Walters was married two years ago to Miss Douglas, who survives him.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Failure of a Banking Firm at Louisville—Liabilities Half a Million Dollars.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—George Schwartz & Co., private bankers, failed to-day for half a million dollars. Their assignment carries to the wall the Union tobacco works. Schwartz was resident German Consul, and operated the Savings Bank in connection with his other banking business.

Fred Jamieson, a member of the firm, has mysteriously disappeared. Fears are entertained that he has committed suicide. No dishonesty is, however, traceable to him. Just who is the largest creditor cannot be determined at this time.

It is understood that some other Louisville financial institutions are caught pretty heavily, and that possibly other failures may be precipitated. However, from the nature of business done the losses here cannot be so heavy as if the banking business was of the regular order and the same correspondents may lose as much as local institutions.

Although it has not been so stated, it is generally supposed that the financial crisis is due to the late financial stringency. This is inferred from the remark of Mr. Cochran, of the Louisville Trust Company, who says to the effect that the firm, as he understood, had been hoping to pay out and tide-over their affairs until yesterday or the day before.

Republicans hope to divide and conquer. "Cleveland and Hill," they say, "are irreconcilable, and their friends will not come together." They may not "come together," but they are all coming, and the last mother's son of them will get to the polls on election day and vote the Democratic ticket. Democracy is "like unto heaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened."—New Journal.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Salem Press: We learn that W. G. Wood, of Thomsville, who has been blind for years, had an operation performed and has recovered his sight.

—Raleigh News and Observer: It was learned yesterday that Mr. Peter M. Wilson, formerly State Commissioner of Immigration, will be appointed Executive Commissioner by the World's Fair Commissioners of this State, to get up, arrange and have charge of the North Carolina display at Chicago.

Durham Globe: A very ugly and dirty deed happened yesterday. It is said that Henry Bailey, colored, who if the report is true, is a brute, took all the clothes off of Martha Bumpass, a colored girl, and attempted to ravish her. He failed in his miserable scheme, but this kind of business is entirely too frequent around here of late.

Winston Sentinel: The tobacco manufacturing establishments of Winston, aggregating the largest effort in that line of industry congregated anywhere in the world, are about to begin the resumption of operations for the working year of 1891. Mrs. C. Whittie, wife of Mr. Sherman Whittie, died at her home six miles below Winston, at 1 o'clock this morning, aged 35 years.

—Charlotte News: The Bessemer ore is to have a thorough test in this State, a large tract of land near King's Mountain having been purchased by a company, of which Mr. J. L. Chesnut is a member. The company bought about 2,000 acres, and the ground is said to be full of the best kind of iron ore. The new prohibition law is already being felt in Gaston county. Three cases of alleged violation of the law are in court this week. Derris is coming out. A successful effort has been made to raise funds for building a Methodist church there, and sufficient has been subscribed to guarantee a very handsome building.

Weldon News: Two magnificent waterpowers are being developed here by capitalists of unlimited means. We hear that owing to the continued rains the water in the section are very much injured. The plants are very small and it is feared that they will not grow large enough to plant before the season opens. The store of Wiley Baker, in Northampton county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss was about \$10,000, and dollars worth of goods and fifty barrels of corn. The Scotland Neck knitting factory now turns out two hundred and thirty dozen pairs of socks a day, the orders sent in cannot be supplied. The traveling agent had to be recalled until orders could be caught up with. As a consequence the stockholders for these goods the stockholders at a recent meeting determined to double the capacity of the mills, and this will be done in a short time.

Washington Gazette: It is not very far from cotton planting time for the next crop, and there is much of last year's crop still in the country. The farmers are holding out for a high price, and more of it than we have known in any previous year, but as long as the price remains so low they cannot be blamed for withholding. The case against Henry Tripp, charged with making a criminal assault upon the person of a Miss Arnold, who was visiting his home last April, attracted considerable interest in the court yesterday. The young lady, who was only about 15 years of age, was the only witness placed upon the stand, though there were many other witnesses. The defense alone having more than a hundred. After the examination of the young lady the Solicitor stated that the State would call no other witnesses in the defense decided to risk their chances upon her testimony. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

—Raleigh News