The Weekly Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

\$1.00 A YEAR. IN ADVANCE. 888888888888888 draoM 21 838888888888888 2222222222222222 **∞22222241422222** 82888888888888888 ************* 28888888888888888 8888888888888888

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the Weekly Star is

TOBACCO GRO WING.

There are few plants grown and in common use about which there is generally as little known as about tobacco. There are thousands of people who smoke it, chew it, snuff it and take some of it in their whiskey without knowing it, who never saw a plant and couldn't tell one from a corn-talk or a side of sole leather if they saw it. It is one of the most pecu iar plants in the world, and one of the most difficult to treat from the time it sprouts in the plant-bed till it is manufactured and boxed, and even then it is not entirely safe for if not well manufactured and well packed it may be affected by the temperature, to which it is very sensitive, and be spoiled. As a barometer a leaf of tobacco suspended in a room is a speedier detective of a change of temperature than the instruments designed for that purpose.

Even among farmers, with the exception, perhaps, of the State of Kentucky, where tobacco is more generally cultivated than in any ever get rich who placed their sole other State, there are comparatively few who know anything about it, it brings money to the planter it is and yet is grown to a greater or less extent in forty-two States and Territories, although the bulk of the crop is grown in fifteen States, all the others raising less than a million | er, it should always be a subordinate pounds. Of these fifteen it is a somewhat remarkable fact that only four are south of the Potomac and

Onio rivers. These States produced as follows in the year 1889, as reported by the U. S. Department of

Tarylan 1..... 12,356,888 1 sachusetts.... 2,794,848 1 -sourt..... 9 424,828 North Carolina....... 86,375.258 W s: Virginia.... 2,602,021 Wi consin 19.389.166 Kentucky is the champion weed-

grower, with 221.880,803 pounds out of the 488,255,806 reported for the whole country in 1889. Vírginia comes next, Ohio third, with North Ciroli a and Tennessee following close after. These five States raise three tourths of the crop of the whole country. Kentucky raises the largest quantity, her tobacco being large and heavy, but the North Carolina product, with the exception, perhaps, of the Connecticut leat, commands the highest price.

The following figures of product in 1879 will show how the crop has increased or decreased in these same States in the ten years between 1879

Control of the Contro		
States.		Pounds.
Connecticut	 	14 044,65
Illinois	 	3,935,~2
Indiana	 	8,872,84
Kentucky	 	171.120.78
Maryland	 	26,082,14
Missouri	 	18,015,65
New York		6,481,48
North Carolina.		29,986,21
Ohio		34.735.23
Pennsylvania		36,943,27
Tennessee		29,365,05
Virginia		79,988 86
West Virginia.		2,296,14
Wisconsin		10,608,42
By reference		

be seen that the crop has decreased in eight States and increased in seven, the aggregate product being about the same, the increase in the seven States being about sufficient to counterbalance the decrease in the

Another remarkable feature about Mr. Harrison cannot very consistthe industry is that while the conently recall him, and yet in justice to sumption of tobacco in some shape Chili and to this country he is becoming more general every should be recalled, for it is treatyear, and while the cultivation is carried on to a greater or less exof proper consideration, if not content from the Atlantic to the Pacific tempt to continue to force upon her and from Maine to Texas, the aggregate product has increased but little in thirty years, the crop of capacity she has a strong and an 1859 being but 54,000,000 pounds avowed aversion. It is not creditaless than the crop of 1860, a:though ble to this country to thrust upon the population has doubled in that another a man as Minister who is time. The following figures show the product of the leading tobacco States in that year-

otates in that year:	4
_States.	Pounds.
Connecticut	8 000 199
Illinois	0,000,100
ladia-	6.885,262
Linuiana	7 989 979
vrentncka	108 198 RAG
ALAIGHU	99 A10 URE
Massachueatta	0.000.100
Massachusetts	8,283,198
Pennewless	25,092,581
Pennsylvania	3,181,586
Tennessee	43,448,097
Virginia West Virginia	121,787,948
West Virginia.	9 190 988

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXIII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1892.

A comparison of these figures with good deal of the world at the Government's expense, he continued to draw his salary as if he had been industriously occupied in mastering the intricacies of the "chop-stick" over in China. In the appointment and the retaining of Egan Secretary Blaine is about as deep in the mire

as Mr. Harrison is.

those preceding will show that while

some of these States have largely

increased their product in the sub-

sequent three decades, it greatly de-

creased in others, notably Virginia,

where it fell from 121,778,946 pounds

in 1859 to 48,522,635 in 1889, and in

Tennessee, where it fell from 43,448,-

097 pounds in 1859 to 36,368,395

in 1889. In North Carolina, al-

though the area of cultivation

which was then confined to less than

a dozen counties, now embraces for-

well from one end of the State to the

other, the product has increased but

a few million pounds, though it pays

better now, when the culture and

treatment are well understood, than

Another remarkable thing about it

is that even in some of the States

where large quantities of it are pro-

duced, its culture is confined to

very limited areas, the culture being

carried on sometimes in not more

than one or two counties, but in these

very extensively. Up to the time of

the war, and for some years after it.

the culture was confined in North

.Carolina to a very narrow belt, bor-

dering on Virginia. In Pennsyl-

vania nearly all the tobacco raised

in the State is raised in

the county of Lancaster, and in New

York, Massacusetts, Maryland,

Wisconsin, Connecticut and other

States, the culture is confined to

very narrow limits. Kentucky, Vir-

ginia and North Carolina are the

only States in which it might be call-

Tobacco is what is called' in this

country a "money crop," and there

is money in it if the right kind of

tobacco is raised and its culture and

treatment throughly understood,

but for all that no people would

a land robber, and will, in turn, un-

less good farming prevent it, make

the richest land as sterile as a des-

ert. For this reason, if for no oth-

POLITICS IN IT.

The question with Chili has now

passed the domain of controversy

and become a matter of history, and

not altogether the most creditable

history to those figuring promi-

nently in it as representatives of the

United States. That Chili had cause

to feel aggrieved at the particular in-

terest that Minister Egan took in

Balmaceda, and in protecting his

adherents after the overthrow of the

usurper, there is no doubt. Had not

Minister Egan been, as far as his

position would permit him to be, a

partisan of Balmaceda, he never

would have carried the doctrine of

the right of asylum as far as he did,

and if the administration had not

some hidden reason for keeping

him where he is, it would

not have approved of everything he

did, and persist in keeping him it

that country although it was well

known in Washington that his pres-

ence was and is distasteful to the

Government and people of that

country. The surprising thing about

this is that Chili did not request his

recall as soon as the new govern-

Personally Mr. Egan may be all

right, but he committed the blunder

soon after going to Chili of forming

an intimacy with Balmaceda, and of

continuing it until the latter sent a

oullet through his own brain to es-

cape the vengeance of his enraged

countrymen. It is said that one of

the results of this intimacy was

valuable nitre concessions in which

the Minister and his son had a large

interest. Mr. Egan was appointed

as a reward for political services, and

was kept in his position because it

was not considered good policy, from

a political stand point, to recall him.

Although a resident of Nebraska for

several years, he had not been a cit-

izen of the United States more than

six months when he was appointed

Minister to Chili. As this Govern-

ment has endorsed his actions, and as

Chili has, under apprehension of war,

withdrawn her request for his recall,

ing that country with a lack

and retain at her capital a man for

whose presence in a representative

not acceptable, when the acceptable

Austria objected to Mr. Keely,

appointed by Mr. Cleveland, for a

very bigoted and foolish reason.

Mr. Cleveland recognized Austria's

right to object, but concluded as

Austria was so very particular to let

the Austrian Mission remain vacant.

China objected to Mr. Blast, and no-

body but Mr. Blair got mad

at China about it, and it didn't

could be so easily found.

ment was established.

crop on every farm.

ed general.

any crop grown in the State.

There was politics in this and there has been politics in this whole business as it has been understood by the Administration, and nowhere more strikingly than in that "dety counties or more, reaching pretty layed" message which, if it had been delayed one day longer, would have had the vitality sniffed clean out of it, and a carefully prepared and elaborately constructed campaign document would have been teetotally spoiled without he slightest show of getting in anything like it before the 7th of next June, when the clans gather at Minneapolis to nominate their candidate for the Presidency. It was too good an opportunity to miss to to get off some grandiloquent buncombe and pose as the champion and defender of Americans' rights and American honor, especially in a case where there were 65,000,000 of people on one side and less than 3,000,000 on the other. But that document sounded as loud and read as emphatic as if it was hurled at a country with 30,000,000 and a respectable navy-if not more so.

Had there been less politics, less bullying and less pretence in the stages that preceded the outcome of this controversy there might have been less of humiliation to Chili and quite as much of honor to this

MINOR MENTION.

Mr. Blaine's friends do not propose to let Mr. Harrison make much capital out of the Chilian business if they can prevent it. They are now claiming, and perhaps with some truth, that the satisfactory termination of that controversy is due to Mr. Blaine's clever diplomacy. It is also said that Mr. Blaine, whose desire was always for peace on honorable terms, did all he could to restrain the President and prevent him from precipitating a crisis which would have resulted in war. There is no doubt that Mr. Blaine played his cards very cleverly, and that while he was not heard from as often as Mr. Harrison, who managed to get in a couple of messages on that subject, he kept his eve on the gentleman in the White House and managed in an adroit way to let the country know that he, too, had a hand in that affair. It is somewhat noteworthy, also, in this connection, that about the time Mr. Harrison was getting in his "delayed" message, Senator Hale, a particular friend of Mr. Blaine, introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for all the correspondence, with the results, that had taken place between this country and other countries on the subject of reciprocity, the significance of which is due to the fact that the Republicans are going to play reciprocity as one of their big cards in the next campaign.

In discussing the question of production of crops in the United States we have contended that under good culture the average product could be doubled, or more. As an illustration of this we note the fact that the average yield of corn per acre in the New England States, where the soil as a general thing is poor, is greater than in any other section of the country. Massachusetts is reported for last year at 40 bushels, Maine at 38, Vermont at a fraction less than 38, and New Hampshire the poorest of all of them at 35, which was exceeded by only two States in the West, Nebraska and Iowa. The average yield for the whole country per acre last year was 26 bushels, from which it will be seen that the New England States, poor as they are in soil, are far ahead. They also lead in the production of Irish potatoes, per acre, Maine leading all the States. Massachusetts and Connecticut are credited with more than twice as much tobacco per acre as any of the Southern States. This is simply the result of cultivating a smaller acreage and doing the work of cultivation better. With the intensified system of farming, the present crops of the United States, and more, could be raised on one-half the

The Oyster Outlook. The development of the oyster trade in the South is attracting general attention. Twenty-nine leases recently granted the Oemler Oyster Company gives them the control of 836 acres of oyster lands. Of this amount about 200 acres are breeding and propagating ground and the remainder is planting ground. On the 200 acres Dr. Oemler estimates that there can be propagated oysters that will produce annually, when grown, 800,000 bushels, equivalent to about 4,000,000 cans. The lands last granted the company are mostly, in fact nearly all, in shallow water, and are specially adapted for propagating purposes. From present indication Onslow county will be in the lead in the production of oysters.

worry him very much for although - Mr. A. H. Alderman, of Dur-

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Meeting of the New Hanover Association -Resolutions on the Death of Major T. D. Love and Gen. Robt. Rensom. The New Hanover County Confederite Veterans Association met last night at the County Court House, in pursuance to the call issued yesterday. Capt. O. A. Wiggins, First Vice Commandant, was in the chair, and Mr. Wm. Blanks,

secretary. Mr. Blanks read the following resolutions in reference to the death of Maj. T. D. Love, late Commander of the New Hanover Association, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, An Omnipotent Power has seen proper to remove from us our esteemed friend and commander, Maj. T. D. Love, in the midst of his useful-

ness in our organization; Therefore, be it Resolved, 1st, That in the death of this Christian soldier and gentleman our organization of Confederate Veterans has sustained a loss which is great indeed. Modest, unassuming, claiming nothing but the simple privilege of carrying out the objects of our A-sociation, which are principally to alleviate the sufferings of those poor maimed veterans who staked their all in their country's cause, and are now in the Veteran's Home at Raleigh. In all his business transactions he always found time to solicit benevolence, to perform a gene ous act for, and sing the praise of those who shared war with him.

Resolved, second, That a copy of these esolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a memorial page be made upon our books in acknowledgment of he services of a brave soldier and good O. A. WIGGINS, Capt. Co. E, 87th N. C. T. HAS L. COWLES, Capt. Co. B, 51st

WM. BLANKS, Serg't Co. I, 18th N. C. T. Col. E. D. Hall then offered and read the following resolutions in relation to the death of Gen. Robert Ransom, which

were also adopted unanimously: Robert Ransom is dead. The brave, chivalric soldier, the high-toned Christian gentleman, the true man in all the relations of life and in every position in life which he was called upon to fill, has finished his course, and now rests from

It is very meet and proper that we who have known him long, and known him well, should give expression, however feeble it may be to the feelings of sadness with which we are oppressed, and lay, it matters not how small the tribute, a simple wreath of immortelles upon his new made grave. Therefore

Resolved, That this Association has heard with feelings of the most profound sorrow of the recent death of their companion in arms, and late President of the State Association, Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom. We mourn his demise as a personal loss to each member of this Association, for he was greatly endeared to us by his many high qualities of head and heart. A truer man we have seldom known, for he was true to his friends, to his kinsfolk, to himself, and above all true to his God. As a soldier he illustrated his ability and gallantry on many a bloody field; as a citizen he gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, by the urbanity and courtesy of his manners. and in the sanctity of his home he was the tender tather, the wise counsellor, the devoted husband. The death of such a man is a loss not only to the society in which he lived, but to the State at large, for it leaves a vacuum very difficult to fill: but to this Association it is a personal bereavement, for we mourn the loss of a brother who was bound to us by the closest ties of affection and

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Associaion, and that a copy be sent to the famly of our departed friend, with the expression of our deep sympathy in their

COL. E. D. HALL 46th N. C. T. COL. WM L. DEROSSET, 3rd N. C. T.

LT. T. A. SHEPARD, Co. G, 18th N. C. T. Col. Hall spoke feelingly and at length in eulogy of Gen. Ransom, and at the conclusion of his remarks, there being no further business, the meeting

FIRES ON COTTON SHIPS-

Suggestions that May Lead to the Elucidation of the Mystery.

The subject of fires in cotton cargoes continues to be a matter of absorbing interest to English ship owners and others interested. The February number of the North American Review contains an article from Earl De La Warr, in which he treats of the matter but the New York Maritime Register, commenting upon the article. says it gives no help upon the main point-the cause of fires in cotton-laden ships. "Underwriter, ship owner and merchant have endeavored to ascertain the causes of the origin of cotton fires, and have adopted means to prevent or lessen them, but there still remains a mystery about them that they have not solved. From the very nature of the case it seems impossible for them to go any further." Earl De La Warr compares the number of fires in American cotton and Indian-Egyptian cotton cargoes, and infers that as the percentage is so much greater in the former the cause of fires may possibly be found in the inferior system of packing and stowing of cotton in America, but no proof has been given and apparently no effort has been made to arrive at any true or valuable information in this direction. The remarkable immunity from fire in

cotton cargoes on vessels leaving the port of Wilmington, N. C., it seems, would, ere this, have attracted the attention of these seekers after knowledge and led them to inquire into the reason therefor. Such an object lesson as they could get here would probably lead to a solution of the mystery surrounding fires that have occurred on vessels leaving other ports, Here, the greatest safeguards are thrown around the cotton and the ships. Not only is smoking prohibited on board the vessels at the wharves and among the men at work in the compresses, but no person is allowed to smoke on the streets within one hundred yards of the buildings or wharves. But this is not all. At the Champion Compress, where the great bulk of the cotton received here is handled, the marking ink used is manufactured of dyestuffs mixed with water,

well known that in most places in the South where cotton is handled-at the

gins, in country towns, and at the seaboard-the marking ink in general use is common lampblack mixed with oil. Herein hes the danger. Any chemist and almost every practical painter knows that common lampblack saturated with an oxidizing oil and subjected to a temperature of 100 degrees or more, is fiable to take fire spontaneously, and it is not at all unlikely that exactly these conditions may be found in many cotton cargoes loaded at other ports than Wil-

A WONDERFUL GUN.

The Innocent Looking Machine on

Revenue Steamer Colfax. The six-pounder Hotchkiss rapidfire gun, mounted on the forecastle of the revenue steamer Colfax, is an object of great curiosity to many persons. One man, whose observation of it was taken from the wharf, was willing to swear that it was a telescope, for he had "seen persons looking through it," and another was equally positive that it was a gun with which the officers of the steamer amused themselves in killing ducks on the river,

But even to those who have examined it closely this new gun is something wonderful. It is a rifled piece of ordnance, with a diameter of 2.97-100 inches, nearly ten feet in length, and weighs about 1,800 pounds. It fires a steel shell weighing six pounds or a caseshot, thirty rounds a minute, and is effective at three miles with a charge of 1.151/2 ounces of powder. Four men are required to work it; two to load, one to sight, and one to pull the pistoltrigger that fires the piece. It is a breech-loader of course, and automatically ejects the cartridge shell after each discharge.

From published statements of tests made with the Hotchkiss, shown to a STAR reporter, on a recent visit to the Colfax, it was learned that in the experiments the best results obtained were at 300 yards range, with shell fired at a two-inch steel plate worked on a oneinch steel plate, eight feet in front of a vas completely pierced, the shell ex ploding after it went through.

"Don't Cry Dull Times." Under the above caption the Augusta

Chronicle refers as follows to the habit now so prevalent throughout the South: It is usually conceded that this year is a hard one in the South, and a man stands in little danger of getting up an argu ment by the assertion that business is dull and money is hard to get. But this is no reason why the assertion should be continuously made. Give the riends you meet credit for some powers of perception. It they know times are hard their burden is not lightened by your low-spirited assurances. If they have not yet found it out then don't thrust the unhappy truth upon them. A year or so ago we were all preaching the wonderful resources of the South, and the splendid advantages offered for the remunerative investment of capital. If what we said was true then, and who

Then let us continue on that line, which is much more entertaining and encouraging than harping on hard times. It the South only needed more capital to aid in her work of development a year ago, we need it more than ever But crying hard times will not attract it. Capital is timid, and will not seek investment in a section where the people are disheartened, and give up because of a single bad crop year. Instead of pining over the present, let

shall deny it, it is true to-day.

us bravely assert our faith in the future, and let us prove it by our works. Let us show to the prosperous people of other sections that we can triumph over adversity and are resolute in the hour of trial, and they will feel like risking their fortunes among us and helping us to triumph. If we quail before tribulation capital will not venture here.

The Next Cotton Crop.

There is one thing that is bound to diminish the next cotton crop, both as to acreage and production. That is the tremendous falling off in the sales of fertilizers. There are many persons who estimate the total output this season at only 25 per cent, of that of last year; while the most sanguine dealers and manufacturers consider 40 to 50 per cent. an excessive estimate. There are tens of thousands of acres of cotton land in the South that are not worth cultivating, and that will not be cultivated, without the use of fertilizers, and there are tens of thousands more that will be cultivated without fertilizers, on which the yield of cotton will be far below the average on account of the absence of the usual stimulants. This enormous decrease in the sales of commercial fertilizers is a "pointer" that will have a marked influence on the

The New Bank. A member of the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for the proposed new bank informed a STAR reporter yesterday that a sufficient sum had already been subscribed to guarantee the success of the movement. It would be established, he said, even if he capital stock did not exceed \$100;-000 (already subscribed), but he expected the amount to be much larger soon after books of subscription were formally

The open season for deer closes today. 'Squire Wagner, the "Deerslayer" of Masonboro, says fewer deer have been killed in this section during the present season than usual. This has not resulted from a scarcity of game, however, but because there has been less hunting. This would seem to indicate a fine "crop" for next season provided all hunters will hang up their deer guns until next September.

Death of Mrs. Carmichael.

The whole community of Wilmington will sympathize with Dr. Carmichael, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, in the sad affliction that has fallen upon him in the death of his wife, Mrs. Mary. Carmichael, which occurred last night at

RAILROAD NOTES.

- The South : With timber so plentiful as it continues to be in large sections of the country, with the contrasted high price of steel, and with railroads compelled to economy by rate legislation, the prospect for anything like a general adoption of steel in place of wooden ties is remote. Nevertheless, when something approaching a reversal of these conditions comes, as it doubt ess will, we may reasonably expect to see steel ties as universal as steel rails. The principal advantage hitherto claimed for the metal tie has been its durability and ultimate economy, and these advantages, with others, are fully prought out by the steel ties that have been experimented with. A portion of the Long Island Railroad is laid with them, and the ease and smoothness of motion is described as something remarkable. There is a great diminution of noise, and also of the oscillation of the cars. It stands to reason, therefore, that the wear and tear upon the rails and upon the rolling stock must be greatly diminished, and the safety of travel increased.

- The 76 railway companies reporting to the Michigan railroad commissioner, operating 14,692 miles in that and other States during the last fiscal vear, enumerate 869 accidents, an increase of 297, the number of persons killed being 232, an increase of 54. Of the killed 7 were passengers, 75 employes and 150 others, while of the injured 53 were passengers, 491 employes and 93 others. Of the total number of casualties 237 were reported as clearly accidental, and 682 as resulting from negligence or lack of caution, Trespassers or tramps to the number of 140 were killed or injured, and 83 persons were injured as the result of intoxication. The employes killed or injured were as follows: Baggagemen, 4 brakemen, 247. conductors, 85; engineers, 19; firemen, 21; laborers, 80; shopmen, 14 yardmen, 107; unclassified, 59; total, 588.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

- Charlotte Chronicle: The present disastrous price of cotton is due almost as much to the methods of business employed by the merchants as to the farmers. Many merchants are creditthree-quarter inch plate. This target | ing farmers, though liens and mortcotton to meet their obligations, be crop. The system of credit as carried on by mortgages and the use of fertilizers has worked untold harm to both farmers and merchants, and if anything the merchants are in a worse condition than the farmers. More than fifty per cent, of them are at the mercy of their Northern creditors and the reform in agriculture and business must be prought about by the concerted action

- A correspondent of the News and Courier writes as follows in favor of substituting broom corn for cotton: Your editorial on broom corn meets with my appreciation. The Agricultural Department neglected to state that Texas is producing broom corn of very superior quality, since it got the blue ribbon at Boston. Broom corn does not need a deep soil. It is very simple of cultivation and will command the present price of upland cotton per ound. You will thus see that it is profitable crop, since the expense of culivation is much less. Orange, Judd & Co., of New York, publish a book, price 50 cents, that fully covers the subject and also the making of brooms.

- N. Y. Bulletin: How far the increase in the receipts may be accepted by the statisticians as a basis for another change in crop guesses and suggestions cannot just now be demonstrated, but they have undoubtedly disgusted a great many who bought when the movement was running light, and they are now letting go in many cases at quite a loss. The advices from abroad are also again reterred to as a factor of while claiming nothing as really alarming, consider their information as significant of a want of strength in Liverpool sufficient to take care of the position, except upon a much more solid support than anything at present presented, and among the weak features is the low rate of silver.

- Extract from a letter of A. B. Shepperson in the Augusta Chronicle: "This further decline emphasizes the absolute necessity of concerted action by the planters and merchants of the South to bring about a reduction of the acreage of the next cotton crop. In the present condition of affairs the mere prospect of another large cotton crop would force the price of cotton so low as to bring disaster, not only to planters and factors, but to every interest of the South. In my humble opinion the necessity of the hour is to present to the world some really tangible evidence of concerted and positive action which will give the certain assurance of a reduced acreage sufficient, with ordinary seasons, to limit the next crop to 7,000 000 or 7,250,000 bales. A 10 per cent. curtailment of acreage will bring about

"The planters should understand that crop of 7,200,000 bales for next season will sell for as much money as a crop of 8,000,000 bales, as the reduction of 10 per cent. in the yield will certainly cause an advance of 10 per cent., and probably very much more, in the price.'

- Boston Commercial Bulletin: A few years ago all but a few of the cotton mills of the South were too small and too isolated for economical working and they had as much as they could do to supply the neighborhood demand. Their operatives were, as a rule, unskilled they had not yet systemized their busiit is so different that Northern mills are affected. The advantages which the Southern mills have over the Northern mills are pretty well understood. Probably the chief one is close proximity to the cotton fields. In regard to help, they secure the services of the Southern mili operative at a lower compensa-tion than that paid by the New England mills. Of course the salaries paid the overseers are comparatively higher, but the wages of the common cotton mill employes of the South is less than that of our own mills. It is for the interest of the Southern railroads to increase the cotton manufacturing industry at that point, consequently very favorable freight rates are given to the Southern mill, so as to encourage others to locate. The South is not slow to take advantage of these various inducements and numerous advantages, and the ratio of increase

NO. 12

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

and the People On the Favorable

Turn Chilian Affairs Have Taken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

The following is the President's mes-

sage, transmitting additional Chilian

To the Senate and House of Representa-

I transmit herewith additional corre-

spondence between this Government

and the Government of Chili, consisting

of the note of Mr. Montt, Chilian Minis-

ter at this Capital, to Mr. Blaine, dated

January 28rd; the reply of Mr. Blaine

hereto, of date January 27th, and a dis-

patch from Mr. Egan, our Minister at

Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, Chilian Minister of Foreign

Affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine, of

January 21st, which was received by me

on the 26th inst. The note of Mr. Montt

to Mr. Blame, though dated January

28rd, was not delivered at the State De-

partment until after 12 o'clock meri-

dian of 25th, and was not translated and

The response of Mr. Pereira to our

note of 21st, withdraws, with acceptable

expressions of regret, the offensive note

of Mr. Matta, of the 11th ult., and also

requests for the recall of Mr. Egan. The

treatment of the incident of assault

upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so

conciliatory and friendly, that I am of

opinion that there is a good prospect

that the differences growing out of that

serious affair can now be adjusted upon

terms satisfactory to this governmen

by usual methods, and without special

This turn in the affair is very gratify-

ing to me, as I am sure it will be to

Congress and to our people. The gen-

eral support of the efforts of the Execu-

tive to enforce the just right of the na-

tion in this matter, has given an instruc-

tive and useful illustration of the unity

and patriotism of our people. Should

it be necessary, I will again communi-

(Signed,) BENJ. HARRISON WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 2892.

A STRANGE CASE.

Alice Mitcheil, Who Killed Her

Girl Friend Frida Ward, at Mem-

phis, Says She Did It Because She

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Mitchell, who cut the throat of her girl

friend, and Lillie Johnson, spent last

night together in their room in jail. The

father of Lillie also remained in the

office of the jail. He is fearful that

Alice will do his daughter some bodily

barm and this fear is shared

by his family. All efforts to inter-

view Miss Mitchell have failed, but

this morning a reporter learned from

good authority what passed between her

and her counsel. On other subjects she

seemed to be perfectly rational, and did

not realize the enormity of the deed

"I killed Frida," said she, "because I

loved her and she refused to marry me.

I asked her to marry me three times, and

at last she consented. We were going

What did you intend to do in St.

Louis?" asked one of her attorneys.

"Oh, I don't know: but when Frida

promised to marry me, I was so happy

sent her an engagement ring and sh

to me and I was miserable. I could not

bear to be separated from her and I

resolved to kill her, I would rather she

was dead than away from me." The girl

then asked one of the lawyers where

Frida was. She was told that the

body was at Steinley & Hinton's.

"Oh, mamma," she said, "if I could only

see her. Please let me go to see her.

If I could only lie down by her side

sion was refused she broke into

a torrent of tears, not for having

killed Frida but for the separation.

The leters that she wrote to Frida are

full of the most endearing terms, and go

ward to the time when she could make

Frida her wife. Strange to say from

what can be learned, Frida herself

seemed to be infatuated with Alice.

and willingly assented to the pro-

posed marriage. The time had been

arranged, and the affair was to have

been in the nature of an elopement. She

does not fear the confinement in jail, but

regards it as a school girl would a slight

punishment. On other subjects she talks

rationally, as she does on the killing, but

for the peculiar views she entertains o

the proposed marriage.

to show that the girl eagerly looked for-

would be so happy."

When permis-

wore it for a time; but it was returned

to marry here and go to St. Louis."

MEMPHIS. TENN., Jan. 28 .-

cate with Congress upon the subject.

its receipt notified to me until late in

the afternoon of that day.

powers from Congress.

Loved Her.

correspondence:

President Congratulates Himsel

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28,

— Concord Standard: Jesse Ham-ilton, the 19 year old clerk of the Johnson drug store, weighs 266 pound.

SPIKITS TURPENTINE.

- Durham Sun: Mr. James Bryan, tather of Mrs. V. Ballard and Mrs. Geo. Lougee, died last night at 10.80 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Ballard, aged 88

- Sanford Express: We learn that Deep river, after the rains of last week, was higher than in any former low ground freshet for many years. The water at Lockville was five or six inches higher than it has been in twenty years.

- Stanly News: Rev. Wm. Johnson, colored, who was charged with stealing wheat and was sentenced to two years service in State prison, has abided his time, and is here plying the pick and drill. Johnson, who has changed several times to suit his congregations, from Baptist to Methodist and vice versa, will still preach sinners to repentence, he says, and his two years service, apparently it has not disabled him of his

- Oxford Day: A young colored man, who gave his name as Henderson lones, and said he hailed from Raleigh, was before 'Squire S. V. Ellis this morning. A half dozen warrants for larceny had been issued. A big lot of clothing and other things were piled in the court room-overcoat, suits, dresses, underwear, two razors, a pistol and a cake. These articles were found in Jones' possession, bundled up in his room in ohn Green's boarding house. He acknowledged that they did not belong to him, and confessed that he had stolen

- Shelby Review: Tom Mitcham. colored, was arrested near town Monday by Capt. B. E. Hamrick and jailed under a charge of burglary. The crime was committed near Orever, S. C., on Sunday night. January 17th. -- Richard Moss died near Grover Monday from the effects of grip at the great age 109 years. There is no record of his birth, but from the old man's recollection of historical events. and from the testimony of old men who have known him all their lives, there is no doubt that he was, as he claimed to be. 100

years of age. - Gastonia Gazette: Joe Walker, a colored man well known here, is now in Shelby jail for stealing money and leather from Messrs, Cansler & Rhyne's factory at King's Mountain. --- Old man Andrew Fullenwider; colored, of Dallas, walked over to "Gastony" last Thursday. He is about 100 years old. He claims to be 107 according to the histories, as he can "subscribe" things that happened way back in the history. He is the father of twenty-seven children and he don't know how many grandchildren. Andrew is living "alone by himself and has been since his wife deceased sixteen years ago." He is sprightly for one so young.

- Rockingham Rocket : A plan is now on foot for the erection of a new cotton factory for Rockingham. If this one is established it will make six that have Rockingham for their distributing occurred on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad at John's Station last Tuesday morning A switch was left open, and the mail from Bennettsville run into it, smashing up some flats and damaging the engine. No one was hurt. —— It is now intimated that Hamlet may yet grow up into a great health and winter resort. A New Englander has recently made some purchases there and it is thought that a colony similar to that located at Southern Pines will be the result.

- Statesville Landmark: Mrs. Susan Summers died at her home in Turnersburg township Tuesday morning, 26th inst. Had she lived until the 10th of April next, she would have been 95 years old. — Last Thursday two dissolute white women by the name of Shoemaker, who live near town, were out in iail on the charge of receiving and concealing stolen goods. That night they set fire to the wooden sill to the window of their cell, with the view of loosening the bars and effecting their escape, and the sill being of heart pine burned readily. The smoke was so dense as to have nearly stifled them and they screamed lustily until Mr. Joyner the jailor, appeared, and learning the cause of the uproar, extinguished the fire before any great amount of damage

- Monroe Register: A two-yearold child of Mary Barret, colored, who lives near the A. M. E. Z. Church, was severely burned on Tuesday afternoon. It was left in the house alone and it is supposed that its clothing caught on --- There is no doubt one thing -there will be a considerable reduction in the acreage of cotton in this county this year. A number of farmers have told us that they did not intend to plant any at all. There is a general feeling in favor of a reduction in the acreage. — A gentleman from the neighborhood of Waxbaw tells us a fatal malady has attacked cattle in that section, and a number have died. They are taken with jerking spells and in about three hours are dead. Nobody in the neighhood has ever seen anything like it be-

- Charlotte News: Three prisoners-Leroy Gray, Jim Tood and John Kiser-broke jail in Cabarrus county on Thursday night. They cut through the iron grating to their cell, then lowered themselves to the ground below. Gray and Tood are the Rowan cotton thieves. Si Blair, the man who is charged with writing threatening letters to Mr. Long, of Clear Creek township, this county. declined to leave the jail with the other prisoners. — Mr. William Sample, a well known citizen of Mecklenburg county, died at his home in Sharon township, last night, from paralysis. Mr. Sample was 68 years of age and was highly esteemed throughout the county. -About 8 o'clock last night a young man who was charged with having in sulted a lady on the streets, was pounced upon by two friends of the young lady, Harry Smith and E. McGinnis, and severely beaten. The affray occurred near the Charlotte Hotel. The offender was knocked down and pummeled and the blood was dripping from his face and head as he confronted his assailants before the Mayor, in the office of the Chief of Police. After hearing the circumstances of the case. Mayor Brevard ined the assaulted party \$5, and his as-

- Raleigh Chronicle: Mr. Geo. W. Scarborough died night before last at his home at Eagle Rock, this county, at the age of 88, He was the uncle of Mr. John C. Scarborough, and was an esteemed citizen. — The once familiar sight of the baggage of the negro "exodusters" at the depot was brought to mind again yesterday by a big pile were here on their way from Franklin county to Southern Mississippi. -The bondsmen of ex-Sheriff Rowan Rogers have made good all his shortage. It appears that some of the bondsmen have not paid their proportion and that those who have paid will force the de-linquents to do their share. The shortage approximated \$10,000. - The railway people do not think that 1893 will be a prosperous year for their business. They think less commercial fertilizers will be handled and also less cotton. Of course the larger the amounts of meat and grain raised by the farmers the less hauling the railways get. At the Shaw University, colored, there are enrolled over 400 students. Rev. Dr. Tupper says over 200 are in the agricultural and mechanical course; sixtyone are studying medicine, forty theo-logy, eleven law and eleven pharmacy. Of the medical and theological students some are from each of the States in the South and several foreign countries have

THE MEMPHIS TRAGEDY. Both Miss Mitchell and Her Companio Indicted for the Murder of Miss Ward.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. MEMPHIS, TENN., January 30 .- The grand jury this afternoon handed in its decision in the Ward-Mitchell murder case. The result of the deliberation is that both of the girls are indicted, and the charges set opposite their names will read as follows: "Murder in the first degree." There are two counts -one charging that the accused murdered Freda, alias Frederica Ward, with a razor, and another, with an instrument unknown to the grand jury. The object of presenting two counts is to guard showing that the cutting was done with may be stated that the razor used by Miss Mitchell has not yet been found.

The routine life of the young girls at the jail remains unchanged. No one except members of their families is allowed to see them, and nothing new has developed in this most remarkable and leplorable affair.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Jacob Sornberne Shoots His Cousin an Then Commits Suicide. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 80 .- Julius So berne, wine merchant of 67 Broad street, had a cousin named Jacob Sornberne, who was a pensioner on his wealthy relative's bounty. To-day Jacob called on Julius at the latter's office and demanden money, Julius refused. Jacob shouted "I will kill you if you don't,"

and drew a pistol to make good his threat without further words. Julius received two slight flesh wounds as he turned and ran. Jacob then stepped to the sidewalk and fired two bullets into his own head and fell dead. GIVES GREAT SATISFACTION

The United States' Acceptance of Chili's Reply to the Ultimatum.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. VALPARAISO, VIA GALVESTON, Jan. 30.—The United States' acceptance of Chili's reply to the ultimatum has given

10 o'clock, from pneumonia. The funeral is announced to take place toof mills is larger than in the New Engand herein, perhaps, lies a solution of land States. It is true that the South is limited to making coarse goods, but it is great satisfaction here. Exchange has the trouble that has baffled scientists, morrow, from the hospital, at 2.30 underwriters and cotton men. It is o'clock, producing great quantities of them. risen one-and-half per cent.