The Weekly Star.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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WHY IS THIS?

Why is it that so many of the papers in this country and notably in the South which profess to be Alliance organs, and so many of the Third party advocates, reserve nine-tenths of their denunciation for the Democratic party, and that they never speak disparagingly of the Republican party without adding that the Democratic party is as bad, or worse? As Alliance organs they have no right to denounce either the Democratic, Republican or any other party, for the Alliance itself has no right to meddle in politics, and they as organs have no right to do what the Alliance, if consistent with itself, has no right to do, and when they do so and single out one party to be the victim of denunciation and gross misrepresentation, and keep pecking away at it there is good ground for the suspicion that the so-called Alliance champion is practically in collusion with the other party which receives comparatively so little of its caustic attention.

The general tone of these editorials is to tap both of the "old parties" and then as if the Democratic party was responsible for all the bad systems, financial and otherwise; for all the oppressive and corrupt legislation that has been enacted in this country for the past thirty years, jump on to it rough-shod as if they would tramp the last spark of life out of it. The Democratic party seems to be their pet aversion, on which they exhaust all their resources of vituperation and misrepresentation, with the zeal of men who were born haters, born slanderers, or born mercenaries, who were earning the reward they might be suspected of receiving for their dirty work.

Viewing this thing from a Southern standpoint, it is infamous and infernal.

The Democratic party has been the salvation of the South. It has preserved the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race which, if the Republican party had had uncontested sway, would be under negro domination to-day.

It was the Democratic party which brought the Southern States from a condition of mere provinces, governed by military satraps, to a condition of sovereign States having a voice in their own government and in the government of the country.

It was the Democratic party which preserved the civil liberty of the men who are kicking against and basely slandering it now, and made it possible for them to show their cold-blooded ingratitude by their malevolent abuse.

Do they forget all this when they say that the Democratic party is no better than the Republican party against which they themselves fought for twenty-five years?

Have they discovered this within a year or so, or since this mongrel third party was brought forth at that St. Louis Conference?

Have they for twenty-five years been deludedly co-operating with a party which they have but so recently discovered is no better than the Republican party, and yet claim the intelligence and the wisdom to lead the millions of their benighted fellow-citizens into the light-land, out of the darkness, and up on to the glory heights?

Either the honesty or the intelligence of men who floundered so long in the darkness, duped and led by others, now claiming to have discovered the rottenness of the party with which they acted so long, must be doubted, or both.

The right thing to do would probably be to doubt both, if the well known intelligence of some of them didn't preclude that and leave ground for only the belief that they are actuated by selfish and unworthy motives.

They have intellengence enough, and are unfortunately unscrupulous enough, to organize secret societies and by demagogic appeals, hypocritical professions of disinterestedness, persistent and cunning misrepresentation of the Democratic party, its record and its leaders, have succeeded in deluding some honest, well meaning people who trusted in them and saw not through the cunning that took advantage of their confidence, and is now leading them on the broad road to disaster if they persist in the following.

These men are using their Alliance garb simply as a disguise to work the Alliance for their own purposes and to subserve their own ends, whatever these ends may be, whether office or monetary gain. At heart they have no more interest in the men who toil between the plow handles than they have in the mules that draw their plows, but they will run the game of vituperation and misrepresentation of the Democratic party while it pays and when it ceases to pay their deluded followers will soon discover what their loud mouthed professions of sympathy and interest amount to.

OUR WOOLLEN MILLS.

The manufacture of woollen goods has not attracted much attention in the South because it has been overshadowed by cotton and iron manufacturing, but still it has made a steady progress within the past ten years, as the following table of the value of goods manufactured, compiled by the Chattanooga *Tradesman*, shows:

	1890.	1880.
Alabama	$ 207,875	$ 63,645
Arkansas	38,360	127,430
Georgia	340,095	239,390
Kentucky	2,780,768	1,264,988
Louisiana	152,455	....
Mississippi	924,185	299,605
North Carolina	436,821	303,060
South Carolina	......	24,075
Tennessee	1,216,419	620,724
Texas	304,080	80,500
Virginia	795,309	577,968
Total	$7,285,364	$4,601,585

This shows a gain of 59 per cent. compared with 26 per cent. for the rest of the country. It may be remarked that while this industry in the South shows a steady increase, in some other sections there has been a decrease, especially within the past few years, and an indication of still further decrease if the high tariff on wool be continued. The Eastern mills cannot get a supply of wool such as they need at home and hence are compelled to import a considerable portion of what they use. In this respect the Southern woollen manufacturers have the same advantage over them that the cotton manufacturers have over the cotton manufacturers of New England. While the New England woollen manufacturer has to import and pay high rates of duty, the Southern manufacturer can buy his wool at home, and in addition to that he finds ready sale for all he makes near by.

The South ought to be not only the great cotton manufacturing section of this country—which she will be in the near future—but the great woollen manufacturing section as well, for her mild climate, her wide ranges of field and forest and abundant natural pasturage present all the conditions necessary for successful and profitable sheep husbandry. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande there is no State where the winter is sufficiently cold to make the housing of the flocks a necessity, nor to make hand-feeding altogether necessary for any considerable length of time. In the Northern and Western States the long and severe winters make the feeding of the sheep a necessity for most of the time from early winter until late in the spring, and hence sheep raising for wool-growing purposes alone does not pay and has declined instead of increased in those sections, notwithstanding the high duty imposed upon foreign wool to keep it out of this market.

Flocks increase very rapidly in the South if protected from the dogs or from the wild animals which have some of the mean traits of the sheep chasing dog, and they are raised with very little trouble and very little expense; but the dog has been the main impediment and has discouraged many persons who ventured upon the raising of fine sheep. That is the case in this State at least, and we presume it is so in all the other Southern States except Texas, where the sheep has a pretty fair show and respectable standing. The flocks in North Carolina have decreased rather than increased for this sole reason, and yet this ought to be one of the greatest sheep raising States in the Union.

The increase in the number of woollen mills, however, in the past ten years, indicates a correspondingly increase in wool growing, as our mills use altogether wool grown in the South, and gives ground for the hope that it may soon attain such proportions as to demonstrate that it is an industry worth encouraging and that our law makers may realize the importance of protecting it from the depredations of worthless curs, which have proved such a serious obstacle in the way of its success. The sheep is property upon which the owner pays taxes and is as much entitled to protection under the law from the dog as it is from the two legged thief who may have a fondness for other people's mutton. Sheep raising is an industry that ought to be encouraged in every just way for it is an important one in other ways than in the profit in money that it yields annually.

MINOR MENTION

There is a scheme on foot supported by Western men interested in lake commerce and by the commercial bodies of New York city for a ship canal connecting the lakes with the navigable waters of the Hudson river. The North-west is interested in it on account of cheap freightage and New York is interested in it to recover the commerce which she is losing, which is being diverted by means of the Canadian canals to the St. Lawrence river and thence to the sea. The House committee on railroads and canals reported a bill providing for a survey and in its report presents some figures showing the immense amount of business done upon the lakes and the cheapness of water transportation as compared with railroads. They present a report of a president of a company running steamers between Duluth and Buffalo, showing that steamers carrying 2,700 tons of freight are run at an expense of $120 a day, equivalent to one fifteenth of a cent per ton per mile, or in other words, these vessels are doing for one dollar what it costs the best managed railroads $26 to do. The committee also shows from the census reports of 1890 that while the entries and clearances from all the sea-ports of the United States for 1889 were 26,983,315 tons, the entries and clearances in the lakes the same year were 27,760,000 tons, and in 1890 the total freight traffic on the lakes was 33,393,324 tons, 6,000,000 more than the combined traffic of all our Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf ports, and equally the combined traffic of the ports of London and Liverpool.

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Johnny Davenport, who has become somewhat famous as a U. S. Supervisor of Elections and a hustling Republican striker in New York, has been to Washington asking Congress to investigate the methods of naturalizing foreigners in that city. He stated before the House Committee on Immigration a few days ago, that last October there were naturalized in one court 6,781 foreigners, one-half of whom were Austrians, Russians and Italians, and gave it as his opinion that out of the whole bunch not more than 800 paid the fees for taking out the papers, the bill being footed for the rest by political organizations. There is no doubt, aside from any statements that Johnny may make, that there is great abuse in this naturalization business, but it is an abuse not confined to any particular city or party. What troubles Johnny is that Democratic hustlers probably get the majority of these votes. If the question were put to him he would hardly say that the politicians in the city of Philadelphia, for instance, where prepayment of poll tax is a qualification for suffrage, do much violence to the proprieties when they pay the poll taxes of the fellows they want to vote for them, a business which was carried on openly in that city for a number of years until the papers raised such a great outcry about it and made the politicians a little less bold. As a reformer Johnny is evidently too one-sided.

The bounty on maple sugar don't seem to be panning out much richness for the sap-tappers. While there have been 2,798 claims allowed for bounty on beet, cane and sorghum sugar, and the sum paid $7,270,675, there have been only 18 claims for maple sugar bounty offered, on which the claimants have received all told so far $420. Consequently ex-Senator Edmunds' constituents are not vociferating enthusitically over the sugar bounty.

There is a certain class of men in this world who always persist in disturbing the serenity of the human family. The last one is a fellow who calls himself a scientist, who has gone to figuring and calculates that in six million of years the hills and mountains will be worn down to a dead-level, the land will be carried into the seas, and then one great sea will spread over the earth and not a mother's son of us will have a dry speck of ground to stand upon.

The joke man of the Aurora, Ill., *Blade* is a candidate for coroner in his county. They judged from the posthumous character of his humor that he had the necessary qualifications to run that sombre business with *esprit du corps*, Illinois pronunciation.

For the Chicago Convention.

The National Democratic Convention will meet in Chicago, Tuesday, the 21st inst.

The North Carolina delegates are expected to meet in Washington on Saturday, June 18th, and leave there the same afternoon by the Pennsylvania railroad, arriving in Chicago on Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst. Headquarters have been secured at the Palmer House, and the delegates and alternates will be quartered there and at the Clifton House on the opposite side of the street. It is expected that North Carolina will be fully represented, and it is probable that a large number of visitors will accompany the delegation. One or more special sleepers, as may be necessary, will be provided for the use of the delegates and alternates between Washington and Chicago.

A meeting of the delegates will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington on June 18th, at 12.30 p. m.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

— Receipts of cotton here yesterday 76 bales; same date last year 5.

— Net receipts at all U. S. ports 3,354 bales; stock 634,955 bales.

— New York futures closed weak at a decline of 5 to 7 points on closing prices Tuesday; June opened at 7.68 and closed 7.59; July 7.73 and closed 7.62; August 7.83 and closed 7.69; September 7.88 and closed 7.75.

Sixth District Convention.

It is understood that a meeting of the delegates from New Hanover county to the Democratic Congressional Convention will be held shortly, to select a chairman of the delegation and make such arrangements as may be necessary to secure a full attendance at Lumberton on the 10th of August next.

Condition of Rice.

Georgia and South Carolina planters say the new rice crop is doing very well at present and is fairly advanced in growth, with good prospects. The acreage planted is about the same as last year, if anything less. The June planting will be very light. Unless there is an unusually good crop the yield this year is expected to fall behind last year's.

The Truck Trade.

New York quotations, as telegraphed the STAR yesterday by Palmer, Rivenburg & Co.: Cabbage, 75c to $1.00; beets, half barrel, $2.00@2.50; crates, $1.25@2.00; blackberries, 8c to 12c; huckleberries, 14c to 18c; potatoes, $2.50 @3.50.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Monthly Meeting—Resolutions Adopted—Petition—The Jury List. Etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was called to order at 2:20 p. m. Chairman H. A. Bagg presided and the following Commissioners were present: E. L. Pearce, B. G. Worth, J. A. Montgomery, and Roger Moore.

Treasurer Hewlett submitted his report for the month of May, showing balance on hand June 1st, 1892, of $25,665.66.

Register of Deeds. Jno. Haar, Jr., reported twenty marriage licenses issued during May, and the sum of $19 turned over to the county treasurer.

The following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the thanks of the County Commissioners are due and hereby tendered to Mr. J. M. Cronly for the use of the Opera House on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Court House on the 20th day of April, 1892.

Petition for the opening of a new public road signed by a number of citizens in Masonboro and Federal Point townships was laid before the Board and the same was granted.

Jurors for the Criminal Court—July term—were drawn as follows: J. E. A. Grissom, J. J. Hopkins, Lewis Findale, L. Duncan, E. B. King, Thos. J. Herring, A. A. Nathan, A. J. Shepherd, W. F. Ketchum, W. J. Tracy, T. B. Carney, P. H. Smith, T. S. Watson, J. P. Russell, T. A. Sheppard, J. E. Hewett, E. G. Jones, J. W. Reily, J. Ruichs, C. F. Redd, J. Ward, E. H. Sneod, Thos. Schroder, J. F. Jones, G. N. Chesnutt, M. F. Beasley, F. L. Capps, J. N. Herring, D. Sterling, B. Perry, R. F. Ottoway, Duncan McEachern, D. S. Bender.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Reports of Correspondents of the North Carolina Bureau of Agriculture.

The reports of correspondents of the *Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin* issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service, for the period from May 29th to June 6th. inclusive, show that the weather conditions have been encouraging. The May drought was broken Sunday, and during the past week alternate showers and sunshine have prevailed with most beneficial effect on all vegetation. Only a few places report excessive rains. The temperature has been about normal, more sunshine however is needed. The transplanting of tobacco has been nearly completed. Small grains are in excellent condition, and especially wheat. Oats was ripe enough to cut in places, but too wet to do so. Cotton and corn have made excellent progress. Crops are generally clean and farmers are better up with their work than is usual at this time of the year.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture have just prepared the crop returns from every county in the State, and up to June 1st the condition or prospects indicate the growing crops as follows. Wheat 93 1-3; Oats 88 1-2; Rye 89 1-4; Rice 84 1-3; Cotton 81 1-4; Corn 93 1-8; Tobacco 94; Sweet Potatoes 85 1-4; Irish Potatoes 94 1-3; Clover 91 1-2; increased percentage of hogs raised 69; fruit 60; labor 79.

The report is made upon the vitality, condition and prospects compared with the growth of average years, 100 being the basis.

The report shows that while the grain crops remain the same as last month, cotton has improved several points.

ALEX. GILMORE.

The Notorious Negro Thief Wounded and in Hiding near Cedar Creek, Cumberland County.

A correspondent of the STAR writing from Cedar Creek, Cumberland county, N. C., says in regard to the notorious negro thief and desperado, Alex. Gilmore:

About three weeks ago there was a report that Miss Brunt, of White Oak, in Bladen county, had killed Alex. Gilmore. That was a mistake; but he was shot by a citizen of Bladen county, by the name of Finnel Smith, near Parker's Bridge, on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; but was not captured, although badly crippled. Gilmore's own statement is: "I was shot down and I know, if they wanted to capture me, they could have done it, for it took me a good while to scramble up on my feet again. I was shot in my left side, wounding my head, arm and hip."

One of Gilmore's eyes is out; his arm is shattered, his hip wounded. Gilmore, the outlaw, is a cripple for life.

He is staying with his mother, Rose Gilmore; his brother, Nep Gilmore, furnishing him food. They all live in Cumberland county in Cedar Creek township. Any one wishing to capture Gilmore can do so very easily now for he can scarcely walk.

A Profit to the County.

The Charlotte *News* says: Investigation shows that the Mecklenburg Criminal Court, instead of being an expense to the county, is a source of profit. The treasurer of Mecklenburg has paid out, on account of the Criminal Court, for the year 1890, $4,823.34, and for the year 1891, $6,155.46, a total for the two years of $10,978.80. As an offset to this is $5,168.48, amount received by fines, jury tax and convict labor for 1890, and $8,735.44, amount received by fine, jury tax and convict labor for 1891, a total for the two years of $13,903.92. This shows amount of profit to the county, after paying court expenses, for 1890 and 1891, $2,925.12, or a profit of $1,462.56 for each year. The cost of working the convicts is 33⅓ cents per day. The value of the convict labor to the county is estimated at 41⅔ cents per day.

Military Commissions Issued by the Governor.

Governor Holt has issued the following military commissions at the recommendation of Adjutant General James D. Glenn: P. T. Jones, 1st Lieutenant Company C, 3d Regiment; R. E. Irvin, 1st Lieutenant Company G, 3d Regiment; C. A. Penn, 2d Lieutenant of the same. F. A. Cheek, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Regiment; N. K. Smith, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Regiment; R. A. Freeman, 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Adjutant of the Third Regiment.

Sixth District Convention.

Mr. Jno. J. Fowler, member of the Democratic Congressional Committee of this district, received a telegram last night from chairman Walter H. Neal, Rockingham, stating that the committee had called the District Convention to nominate a Congressman, to meet in Lumberton on the tenth day of August next.

Mr. Fowler did not attend the convention owing to sickness in his family.

BOARD OF MAGISTRATES.

Joint Meeting with the Board of County Commissioners—Report of the Chairman—The Tax Levy—The Old Board of Commissioners Re-elected.

The joint annual meeting of the Board of Magistrates and the Board of County Commissioners was held at the Court House yesterday. Dr. W. W. Harriss, Chairman of the Board of Magistrates, called the meeting to order. On roll call thirty-five magistrates responded to their names. All of the commissioners were present except Mr. Worth.

Dr. Harris, chairman of the Board, stated that he was unwell and unable to preside, and asked some one of the magistrates to take his place, whereupon Justice John Cowan was, upon motion, elected to preside.

Justice Cowan took the chair and asked Chairman Bagg to state fully the object of the meeting.

Chairman Bagg stated the first business was to consider the tax levy of 1892, and submitted his report and recommendation.

Upon motion of Justice Jas. F. Post the report of Chairman H. A. Bagg and his recommendation of tax levy for the year of 1892 were received, the tax levy approved, and the tax under schedule B and C endorsed.

Mr. Bagg's report was read, showing the award of the contract for the erection of the new Court house to Valentine, Brown & Co., at $56,500; afterwards for strengthening the walls, &c., a further allowance of $1,800 was made and for strengthening the joists on the second story a still further sum of $1,440.92 was allowed. Bonds have been issued for $50,000 and of this amount $48,500 have been sold. "With the amount collected from the taxes of 1891 for the purpose of paying interest and creating a sinking fund the sum of $4,000 has been applied to the purchase of bonds of that amount and the same have been destroyed. The balance of $1,500 remaining in the hands of the Commissioners will be sold when the money for them is required. The work on the building is progressing as rapidly as necessary for a proper construction and the amount paid for the same up to this date is $26,741.55. With the sale of bonds $50,000, with taxes collected and the return of $3,000 from the Board of Education there will be a deficit amounting to $4,200."

To meet this deficit and to provide for the necessary expenses of the county, the following tax levy was recommended on real estate and personal property:

Current expenses	16c.
Criminal Court	14c.
City Hospital	3c.
Interest and sinking fund	4c.
Total	37c.

And on the poll:

General expenses	48c.
Criminal Court	42c.
City Hospital	9c.
Interest and fund	12c.
Total	$1.11

With this levy the tax will be as follows: On real and personal property, 80 cents; on polls $2.40, which is 30 cents less than it was last year.

Mr. Bagg says that the condition of the public buildings is good but that some repairs are needed to the jail floor which will soon be given it. The reindexing of the county records has been completed and there are 250,641 names on the list. Mr. Bagg states that Burr & Bailey have been awarded the contract for heating the new court house for $3,924.95 and recommends an appropriation of $1,200 for a clock for the tower of the new building. This amount was appropriated by the Board of Magistrates.

The election of a county Board of Commissioners was next in order. Chairman Bagg and the members of the old Board were nominated and the following gentlemen were nominated in opposition:

H. L. Vollers, W. P. Oldham, Jno. Farrow, D. G. Westbrook. Mr. H. VonGlahn was also nominated, but his name was withdrawn.

A ballot resulted as follows: H. A. Bagg, 36; B. G. Worth, 23; Roger Moore, 22; E. L. Pearce, 22; J. A. Montgomery, 22; H. L. Vollers, 15; W. P. Oldham, 16; J. Farrow, 14; D. G. Westbrook, 12. Messrs. Bagg, Worth, Moore, Pearce and Montgomery were declared elected.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction the present incumbent. Mr. E. W. Manning was nominated, and upon motion Justice John J. Fowler cast the vote of the Board of Magistrates for E. W. Manning, and the chairman declared him elected.

The following resolution, offered by Justice R. H. Bunting, was seconded by Justice F. B. Rice:

"That the Board of Commissioners are requested to dispose of all county property not in actual use, and convert the same into money to pay off as far as it will go, the debt of the county, that the burden of taxation may be reduced."

An amendment was offered so as to read "authorized" instead of "requested," which was accepted, and while the resolution was pending it was moved and seconded to adjourn. This motion was adopted and the chair declared the meeting adjourned.

A Criminal Assault.

A five-year old colored girl, daughter of Henry Brewington, of this city, was horribly maltreated by two colored boys yesterday evening, in a bath-house at Ocean View. The young fiends—whose names are given as Green and Manner—belong in this city, and were arrested last night at the toll-house on the turnpike by Deputy Sheriff Shehan. A pistol was found on the person of one of the boys when searched at the jail, where they were locked up for the night. The child was brought up to the city by train and placed under the care of a physician.

Confederate Veterans Encampment.

Col. E. D. Hall, who returned last week from his trip to Raleigh, says he received every assurance from Gov. Holt and other State officials that all the aid possible would be extended in behalf of the Confederate Veteran's encampment at Wrightsville this Summer. This means the privilege of the encampment grounds, and camp equipage. Col. Hall thinks that if the railroads will make the rates low enough, at least three thousand veterans will attend.

Dr. Pritchard Resigns His Pastorate.

Dr. T. H. Pritchard, at the monthly business meeting of the First Baptist Church, held last night, resigned the pastorate of that church. The church appointed a committee to see Dr. Pritchard and induce him to withdraw his resignation.

— Mr. A. N. Freeland, of Sumter, S. C., section master on the W., C. & A. R. R., was in the city yesterday.

FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Halting on the Brink of Uncertainty—Neither of the Presidential Aspirants Certain of a Majority—Alger Holding the Balance of Power—Enthusiasm All Played Out—A Game of Watch and Wait.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The opening of day found no significant change in the Presidential situation. Both sides are still apparently as confident as ever. Gen. Alger is still in the field, and no less than half a dozen other distinguished Republicans of national reputation are mentioned as possible compromise candidates. No one knows when the ballot is likely to be cast, as the whole progress of the Convention appears to be dependent entirely on the action of the Committee on Credentials. This organization practically controls the political situation, as it is within its power, in case that power is exercised unscrupulously, to seat or unseat enough delegates to exercise the balance of power in the Convention. It is very manifest that the proceedings of that committee are not to be characterized by that harmony which has been so strongly urged on all sides for the past twenty-four hours.

The Blaine people have control of the committee, but the opposition has a very large and aggressive minority, and every vantage point is contested stubbornly and eloquently. It has generally been the custom that the Committee on Credentials appointed on the first day of the Convention has been prepared to report on the opening of the second, but that will not be the case this year, and no one knows, not even the managers of the Blaine forces, when that committee may deem it advisable to expedite its business, and present its report. The Harrison people are maintaining this morning, with considerable show of plausibility, that they have made gains within the past twenty-four hours in certain of the Northern and Eastern States. Particular stress is laid by them on the State of New York, where they claim at present that they will receive twenty-nine votes on the first ballot. The claims of all candidates, and estimates and indications carefully gleaned from all quarters, show that the Blaine and Harrison forces are almost equal in strength at this time. The Blaine people have the advantage of the organization not only of the Convention, but of the important committees, but the Harrison managers certainly succeed in keeping their forces well together to prevent the slightest appearance of demoralization.

The knowledge that McKinley is to be chairman of the Convention has added somewhat to the Presidential boom of the Governor of the Buckeye State, which is being widely discussed by the more conservative delegates, and there is evidently a movement in some quarters to spring his name as a dark horse when the occasion seems to indicate the probability of such action. Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, and Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, Senator, Hon. W. B. Allison, Senator from Iowa, and others are mentioned as possible candidates, but neither the Blaine nor Harrison people have thus far evinced the slightest indication of abandonment of their candidate to turn to a dark horse in order to defeat the opposition.

Proceedings were opened with prayer by Bishop H. P. Whipple, of Minneapolis.

Hon. L. E. Walker, of Beatrice, Neb., on behalf of the Nebraska delegation presented to temporary Chairman Fassett the gavel, made from trees grown on the first homestead in Nebraska. The gavel, he said, was of wood of hardy growth and was inlaid with silver. "I desire to return my thanks to the delegates from Nevada for this gavel," said Chairman Fassett. Great laughter greeted this mistake of the chairman. "I mean Nebraska," corrected the chairman quickly. "There was so much silver in the speech that my mistake was involuntary. (Laughter.)

The next thing in order was the report of the Committee on Credentials, and Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, by direction of the committee, asked for further time and permission to sit continuously. Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, was on his feet in an instant in behalf of the administration men, to spar for the advantage, and put some interrogations to Mr. Cogswell, who was also an administration man, but tied and bound fast in the committee by the adverse majority. Mr. Cogswell had in the committee endeavored to bring about a report of uncontested cases before the permanent roll was made up as to contested cases. Mr. Spooner asked when the Convention might reasonably expect a report. Mr. Cogswell's report was dry. It was, he said, a matter of personal opinion, but if its proceedings were attended with reasonable success they could not hope to report before to-morrow. Mr. Spooner then inquired if the committee could now report in uncontested cases, and in this merely got from Mr. Cogswell the declaration that the question almost answered itself, as of course the committee was ready to report uncontested cases.

Hon. E. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, presented report of Committee on Organization. A wild scene took place when the committee reported Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio for permanent chairman. A magnificent ovation greeted the Governor when he stepped upon the platform. Temporary chairman Fassett introduced his successor, and when Chairman McKinley led off by saying that the Republican Convention says what they mean and mean what they say, the sentiment received enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKinley's speech, calls for Fred Douglass, the colored orator, elicited simply a bow of acknowledgement. Hon. Henry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the Rules Committee, and it was adopted by acclamation. Ex-Gov. Foraker arose in response to a call for the Committee on Resolutions, and the Convention burst into applause that continued for some time. When the committee requested further time to consider the resolutions, an extension of time was granted, and the roll of States was called for the names of the new National Committee. When Iowa was called and the re-election of Clarkson, the Blaine leader, was announced, cheer after cheer followed from the Blaine delegates.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

A similar demonstration greeted report of the names of J. H. Manley, of Maine, and W. Mahone, of Virginia, and when Missouri was called and Wm. Warner presented the name of Richard C. Kerins, the Harrison delegates made a grand demonstration.

Various resolutions and petitions which had been introduced and sent to the clerk's desk were read by title and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"The next thing on the list is the nomination of candidates for the Presidency," said Chairman McKinley.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, arose to the question of the regularity of this order of business, but the Convention supposing he had arisen to place some one in nomination, complimented the distinguished Illinoisan with prolonged applause. The Senator was slightly embarrassed, but quickly recovering, he stated that he arose to question the regularity of proceeding to nominating speeches before the adoption of the reports of the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions.

A glance at the rules showed that nominations could not be made until the reports of committees had been received, and on motion of Mr. DeYoung, of California, the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Of the two distinguished Americans who have been assiduously urged by their friends the past week for the Presidential nomination, neither one to-night seems to have the assurance of sufficient votes to effect a nomination.

The seeker after accurate information as to the relative standing of these two candidates is compelled to discard as extravagant and quite misleading the figures issued from headquarters to each, and a careful analysis of the expressed preference of all the delegations, together with a classification of the uncommitted delegates, shows that the two leading candidates are each from twenty-five to fifty votes short of a nomination.

The balance of power, if a ballot had been taken to-day, would have been found to have rested with General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, who would certainly have received from ten to sixty votes, and thus prevented either of the leading candidates from receiving the requisite number for nominating.

This is the tenth National Convention held in the history of the Republican party and is the end of the fourth decade of the party which has played such an important part in the history of the American republic. But it can safely be asserted that the past quarter of a century has never witnessed a convention where there was such rapid subsidence of enthusiasm as is noticeable here on the eve of the critical day which should decide the contest. All the ardor and enthusiasm and irresistible conviction of success which the rank and file of both forces have constantly displayed to-day are significantly absent to-night. In the first place, the average Republican has been deeply disappointed at the very leisurely manner in which the leading spirits of the Convention have postponed the essential business for which the delegates are called together, and the feeling that if the programme of delay succeeds, a ballot may not even be taken to-morrow, has caused every faction suddenly to realize that the citadel of the opposition is not to be carried by assault after all, and now he awaits the result of a ballot. All this has had the effect to dampen the enthusiasm which pervaded the soul of every loyal Republican a day or two ago, and now people who but twenty-four hours since were hilariously parading the streets are walking dejectedly to and fro, and wondering how the thing is going to end after all. There is evidence of consciousness on the part of the average layman that he is something of a puppet in this battle for political mastery, and that it is the leaders in conference in the up-stairs rooms who have been directing his enthusiasm, and who are likely to profit by the results. Of course these reflections are not very gratifying to the sovereign American elector, and he is disposed to resent this assumption by another man of the control of his political nonentity; so that to-night it is not uncommon to see walking around, arm-in-arm, through the streets or quietly conversing on curbstones, a couple of privates who but a day or two ago were arrayed in opposition factions and fiercely combatting the factional affiliations and Presidential preferences of each other. As they get together to-night and compare notes, each one finds out that the other does not know much about the mysterious motives and unfathomable purposes of the gentlemen who are the ruling spirits of this particular crowd. And so the loyal toot of the horn and the triumphant blast of the bugle, and the inspiring music of bands that buoyed the enthusiasm of all has almost departed from this contest.

It is quite a game of watch and wait, and which is to gain the greatest benefit from waiting and watching, or whether an unknown candidate whose star has not yet risen above the political horizon is soon to burst forth in an efficient blaze of glory. No one can possibly tell.

The diplomatic triumph of the Blaine element in securing control of the organization of the Convention and of committees which are to play such an important part in its labors, is the sensation of the day. No one, not even the leaders of the Harrison forces, appear to know exactly when the conspiracy had its birth or how it carried its execution, but it has forced itself on every man, as a surprise, that there is a deep motive in this and that the plans of the Blaine leaders have been cautiously laid.

In the failure of the Harrison managers to carry their fight against Fassett from the National Committee to the floor of the Convention the Blaine leaders by the very default of their enemies, were enabled to secure the first decisive victory. The most is made of this advantage by the constantly reiterated declaration of the Blaine managers that as they have control of the Convention they will be able to control the nominations.

The Committee on Credentials, which is a Blaine committee, is proceeding slowly, and is evidently intending not to make any report until an opportunity is offered to judge of the importance which their recommendations may have in determining the result in the Convention of contests. So far as disposed of by this committee the Blaine delegates have been seated in every instance, although in several of these contests there was no difference as to the Presidential preferences of the contesting delegates. The Alabama contest was decided in favor of the Blaine delegates, the vote standing 24 to 23.

BRITISH BANK FAILURE.

Liabilities Seven and a Half Million Pounds

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 8.—The new Oriental Bank applied to the Bank of England to-day for assistance to tide it over its trouble, but was refused. It accordingly suspended. It has branches at several points in India, China, Australia, Japan, New York and San Francisco. A circular issued by the directors gives liabilities as £7,250,000, and the uncalled capital as £600,000. The directors recommend depositors to withdraw only twenty per cent. of their deposits in order to allow of the successful reconstruction of the bank. The suspension is largely due to depreciation in value of silver, to consequent increasing distrust in Great Britain of investments in silver countries, and to withdrawal of capital in the East, coupled with the unprecedented condition of trade in China, Japan and Australia, and losses incurred through the hurricane at Mauritius. The report concludes with the statement that steps will be taken to protect the assets of the bank. Immediate liabilities are believed to amount to £5,500,000. The failure has caused a great sensation.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones".—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drugstore. †

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever, Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay is required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Robert R. Bellamy, Wholesale and Retail Druggists. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Tarboro *Southerner*: Willis Whitehead, 82, and Major Wills, 75, in default of $100 bail each, were lodged in jail Saturday for stealing a hog from M. C. Anderson.

— Lenoir *Topic*: Last week minks killed 100 chickens and turkeys for Mrs. Burwell Martin. On Thursday her sons, Kelley and Tate, got on the trail of the vermin, ran them to earth and killed five of them.

— Lumberton *Robesonian*: We regret to announce that Mr. James Jones, Jr., has assigned, or rather executed a deed of trust to Mr. J. Allan Taylor, of the firm of Messrs. J. C. Stevenson & Taylor, Wilmington, N. C.

— Concord *Standard*: At King's Mountain Miss Loula Falls, about 17 years old, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. She was found in her room in time to be aroused from her stupor by strenuous efforts on the part of physicians.

— Oxford *Day*: A well-known citizen of Granville, N. George Whitfield, died at his residence in the southern suburb of Oxford at 9.10 Sunday night. His death was due to old age—a general breaking down. He was born in 1819.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The death of Mrs. Winifred Pipkin, wife of the late Willis Pipkin, one of Goldsboro's oldest citizens and a most estimable Christian woman, occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Denmark, in this city Saturday evening, in the 68th year of her age.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Miss Minnie Culp was found dead in bed, in Mooresville, Saturday morning. She had been sick for several days, but not alarmingly so. Friday night she would not allow anyone to sit up with her, saying she felt better. At 4 o'clock her sister went to the bed to give her some medicine, and to her horror found her a corpse.

— Raleigh *Chronicle*: Two illicit distilleries, one in Chatham and one in Randolph county, were raided Saturday by Deputy Collector Fields. The operators escaped. ——Deputy Marshal J. B. Holland, of Dunn, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon with Joe Pulley, a young white man who was captured some days ago near Earpsboro, Johnson county, operating an illicit distillery, and committed him to jail.

— Gastonia *Gazette*: Those flying squirrels that were raised by Mr. Jack White's cat were pretty general favorites, if we may judge from the large number of papers that copied our item about them. That part of the public which had formed the acquaintance of the little pets will be more or less grieved to learn that they were drowned the other day in a big jar of molasses.

— Burlington *News*: Mr. J. C. Robertson has a dog and a calf that have formed a strange attachment. The dog has been given bread as a diet lately, and as soon as he gets his ration he hunts up the calf and gives it the bread, which the calf eats and seems to relish. When the calf is fed the dog shares a part of the meal or bran. The only reason for this attachment is that the dog and calf have been kept up in the same stall.

— Asheville *Citizen*: E. W. Greer was before Justice Chas. W. Malone late Saturday afternoon, charged with shooting F. L. Goins, a colored restaurant keeper doing business on Patton avenue. Mr. Greer waived examination and gave bond in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. One of the shots fired struck Goins in the side, but produced only a slight wound. Goins had insulted Mrs. Greer, and this was the cause of the shooting.

— Winston *Daily*: A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through the country says that he has never seen better prospects for good crops. Wheat, corn, oats and tobacco are all growing beautifully, and the outlook is nothing but encouraging for a bountiful yield. —— Little May, the daughter of Henry Shaw, who lives in West Winston, found a pistol in a drawer yesterday and accidentally discharged it, the ball passing through the fleshy part of the arm and inflicting a painful wound. Her arm was drawn close to her side and the ball passed near the child's body.

— Alamance *Gleaner*: Dave Montgomery and Wm. Smith went fishing on J. A. Dickey's pond a few days ago. In passing through the bushes one of them felt something whack him on the leg. A second whack induced him to investigate. Behold it was a moccasin. A stick was cut and the battle commenced. His snakeship resisted several well directed blows with comparative indifference, but finally bit the dust. It measured 4 ft. 2 in. in length, but its unusual diameter caused further investigation. On dissection it was found to contain thirteen large bull frogs.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: There was an informal conference of leading Republicans from various parts of the State, composed largely of federal office-holders, held here yesterday morning, at which it was expressed as the sense of the meeting that no State ticket should be put out in the coming campaign. It is learned, however, that J. C. Pritchard, who was present, favored nominating a State ticket, and that he desires to be the candidate for Governor. The determination which was arrived at was that no fight should be made to elect State officers but that all energies should be concentrated to carry the Republican electoral ticket in this State.

— Greensboro *Record*: That was pretty quick work in the Blackman trial. He was arraigned, tried and convicted in six hours and a half. —— Sheriff Cook has a letter given him by J. B. Nasby, a prisoner in jail, but sentenced to the penitentiary at this term of Court for larceny, which he would like some one to read for him. The prisoner wrote it to his brother at St. Joseph, but all such letters have to pass through the hands of the sheriff, to see that there is nothing wrong in them, before being mailed, and Mr. Cook is in a dilemma. Aside from its direction it is written altogether in figures, with hyphens between, and a few fractions thrown in for good measure. There is a postscript, however, written in good English, asking his brother to see to the renting of his (the prisoner's) property and to deposit the money to his credit in the First National Bank of St. Joseph.

— Asheboro *Courier*: Information was received here Monday to the effect that the residence of Dr. C. Daligny at New Hope Academy, in this county, was totally destroyed by fire on last Saturday night. Our informant says that the fire was discovered about 11 o'clock, at which time the smoke house in the rear of the residence was almost entirely consumed and the fire in the main building was entirely beyond control. The family barely escaped, and no property was saved except two beds. There was no insurance. The house was a splendid new building just completed and newly furnished. A large stock of drugs was also destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. —— The third party in this county will have but few followers. The sober thinking members of the Farmers' Alliance believe that the success of the Democratic party is the hope of the country, and they will stand by it till the last. With the platform and the candidates Randolph farmers are satisfied and they will take no third party in theirs.

A dispatch received in Paris from Kingston, Jamaica, states that great excitement has been caused in San Domingo by the announcement that the report that Samona bay, in the Western part of the dominion of the republic, the terminus of the Sanches Lavega railway, had been ceded to the U. S., had been confirmed.