

In writing to change your address always give former address so we will be able to find you. Do not change name unless you are notified.

It will be Democratic.

We have heretofore expressed the opinion, and given the reasons for it, that the next Senate will be Democratic. The election of a Democrat in New York, another in Wisconsin, another in California, and another in Kansas, all to succeed Republicans, leaves no doubt of this. There are in the present Senate 39 Democrats, which, increased by the four above, makes 43, one less than a tie. On all questions of importance, when party lines have been drawn, Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, has invariably voted with the Democrats.

This practically makes a tie, and gives Vice-President Stevenson the casting vote when necessary. But this will not be necessary often when the lines are drawn between the Democratic and Republican parties, for in that case the few Populist Senators will be found, as a general thing, voting with the Democrats, as Senator Kyle does, for the reason that the Populists have nothing to expect from the Republicans. But in the event it should be necessary between the lines are drawn between the Democratic and Republican parties, for in that case the few Populist Senators will be found, as a general thing, voting with the Democrats, as Senator Kyle does, for the reason that the Populists have nothing to expect from the Republicans.

It is as morally certain that the Republicans will never again have control of the Senate as it is that Kentucky and Texas will continue to vote the Democratic ticket. They know that they were contending for when they were planning and working to steal Senators from the so-called "doubtful" Western States to perpetuate their majority. They knew that the loss of the Senate meant the loss of power to do or to prevent the Democrats from doing, and virtually the destruction of the party itself. We say they can never recover control of the Senate again. They perpetuated their power in that body by making new States as circumstances required. Thus they got twelve of the Senators which they now have and held the Senate which without these they would have lost long ago. It looks like retributive justice that some of the States that they made States to perpetuate their power have become instrumental in destroying it.

Acting upon the Republican precedent, one of the first things the Democrats (who have learned something) will do after they have organized the next Congress, will be to admit Arizona, New Mexico, and perhaps Utah, which will seek admission as States. We don't think the House or the Senate will stand on much dilatory formalities in receiving them, for in this, too, the Republicans set the example by dispensing with all formality, save the idle mockery of a vote. We do not believe, as a rule, in following bad examples, but in a case of this kind, we admit we experience a good deal of solid satisfaction at the opportunity of paying the conspirators against the people back in their own coin and doing them up with their own machinery. This will give, added to those we see, 43, 50 or 52 Democratic Senators, enough to make the Republicans in the Senate feel very lonesome. These new Senators will come for six years, as the other Senators who are to be elected by present legislatures come. This will make the Senate Democratic even on the present showing for six years. There are other Senators whose terms expire in 1895, whose successors will be chosen a year hence, and several of the Republicans amongst these will be succeeded by Democrats, making the Senate more strongly Democratic in the second than in the first half of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

Electing a President was a glorious thing for the Democracy and there was, as well there might be, great rejoicing over it from sea to sea. Holding possession of the House of Representatives was also a great thing and there was rejoicing over that; but neither was a victory of so much importance as the capture of the Senate, which gives the Democrats command of the situation and makes the Republicans powerless for evil, even if they should again secure a majority in the House of Representatives, or elect a President, or

do both. It is a glorious victory not only because it enables the Democrats to carry through such legislation as the country demands, but puts an end for all time to the sectional, partisan, irritating legislation, for which the Republican party has become noted. If we had gained no more at the last elections than this it would have been sufficient cause for congratulation to the Democratic party and to the country, as the dawning of a new era in the Senate when mere partisanship will yield to statesmanship, when country will loom above section, and when a broader and nobler patriotism will inspire deliberation and action.

ISLAND GRABBING. Mr. Harrison seems to have been ambitious to establish a reputation as a champion of a vigorous, aggressive American policy that not only asserted American supremacy abroad, but for extending the area of that supremacy.

In pursuance of this policy he laid claim to supremacy over Behring Sea, which led to the dispute with England, which is not yet settled, and is now convolving at the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The dethroning of the Queen and the establishment of the provisional government were no surprise to any one who watched the current of events that led up to the overthrow of the monarchy, for the men who did it had been planning and preparing to act when the opportune time came, and when they got ready for it they found an American cruiser with marines enough to "hold the fort" dropping anchor in the harbor of Honolulu, just in the nick of time.

The allegation that the revolution became necessary to protect the "foreigners" from proscription by the natives, is the merest pretence, for the foreigners (Americans), who own nearly all of the islands that are worth owning, have been running the Government for years. They supplied King Kalakaua with the money to keep up his orgies, and ran him as well as the Government, and after his death, which was the end of a life of debauch, they ran the Government under his sister, who succeeded him. She had more sense than he, more individuality, more pride of spirit, and was prouder of her queenly prerogatives, and as she didn't play poker nor drink rum she didn't get strangled for cash as often as he, and she was not, therefore, so dependent upon the Americans who had been running her brother and securing, in the mean time, concessions that gave them almost absolute control over the islands.

That was about the situation when Queen Liliuokalani got the notion, into her head that the monarchy needed a new constitution, which would give her more power and the Americans, who had been managing affairs, less. This gave the excuse for the "revolution," which was "accomplished without the loss of a single life," as we are told in the dispatches, which knocked the new constitution into pi and sent Liliuokalani to rusticate at her country seat. She saw they had the drop on her, that there was no use just then in kicking against the inevitable, and like a prudent woman she didn't kick but had her trunk packed and went out into the country, it being doubtless understood that the "provisional government" will provide her with all the cash she needs to live and keep up style as "the first lady of the land."

In all the steps that led up to and revolution the men who planned and carried it out had the encouragement and co-operation of the representatives in Hawaii of this Government, and of the administration at Washington, without which they would have been much slower to act, if they acted at all. The American Minister at Honolulu, was a gentleman from Maine, a friend of the late Mr. Blaine, and was sent there by him. He knew what Mr. Blaine's views were, and he knew also that Mr. Blaine's views and Mr. Harrison's views on the annexation question substantially agreed.

He is the owner and editor of the Kenebec, Maine, Journal. In a leading editorial in the issue of November 24 he advocated the annexation of the Sandwich Islands as a necessary step in the advancement of our commerce on the Pacific and for the protection of our interests in those waters. He thought it a matter of so much importance that he insisted that this Government should not stand upon ceremony, but proceed at once to take Hawaii in, to grasp the golden opportunity and possess ourselves of the "Key to the North Pacific." "Sloth and cowardice," he exclaimed, "never win anything worth having. Time waits neither for individuals nor nations. Success is for those who dare." This was substantially advocating the seizure of the Islands, because this was before the plans for the revolution were perfected, but not before the revolution was contemplated. As a Minister, representing this Government, and familiar with the views of this administration, he

uttered these declarations to feel and shape public sentiment in this country. If he did not know that he was expressing the sentiment of the administration which he represented he would never have uttered them. Naturally enough this man gave an order for the landing of the marines from the Boston to "protect American residents" and naturally enough the administration at Washington approved what its representatives did on that occasion.

England, France, Spain and Germany, it is true, have been picking up islands wherever they could find them, and if the Hawaiian Islands are to be picked up by any power this Government ought to make the first grab, but there were no indications that any attempt at this was contemplated by any European power, so there was no occasion to precipitate matters, and rush things as Mr. Harrison and his friends have done. Time would have done quietly what it may now require a good deal of shrewd diplomacy to do without a tangle with other powers, which, if they are obstinate and the Harrison idea be adhered to, may make Hawaii a very costly acquisition.

MINOR MENTION. In the discussion in the House of Representatives of the bill providing for the erection of a Congressional library, Tuesday, Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the effect that in taking bids for the marble to be used preference should be given to American marble, if it was offered equal in price and in quality to Italian marble. The objector was promptly on foot to oppose the amendment on the ground that it savored of protection. That was what Mr. Bland, of Missouri, thought, and what Mr. Outwaite, of Ohio, thought, and the reason why they thought so, probably, was because there are no marble quarries in Missouri or in Ohio, and there are in Tennessee, the State from which Mr. Enloe, who offered the amendment, hails. There wasn't a shadow of "protection" in it, and if there were it was a kind of protection that didn't cost the American people a cent, while it would help to encourage the development of some of our marble properties. One of the objections made to the policy pursued by Republican administrations in the erection of public buildings, furnishing, &c., was that while they pretended to take great interest in American industries, in the purchase of certain material, such as marble, cement, glass, carpets, &c., they sent abroad for them and paid a higher price than they could be bought for in this country. There was good ground for the fault found with this policy. Mr. Enloe is right. When American material can be supplied of as good quality and at as low price as foreign preference should always be given to the American.

The Anti-Option bill passed the Senate Tuesday by a vote of 40 to 29, a majority of 11. It was not discussed from a party standpoint, it was supported and opposed by Republicans and Democrats although party had, doubtless, a good deal to do with the vote upon it, the Republicans playing it for politics, because they thought it would be a winning card in the agricultural States. An analysis of the vote shows 26 Republicans voting for it and 9 against it, 9 Democrats for it and 20 against it. The 5 votes to make the forty cast for it were cast by Alliance and Populist Senators. The Democrats who opposed and voted against it did so on the ground that Congress had not the constitutional power to enact such laws, that such legislation was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the States if it was anywhere, and that even if it were constitutional such legislation would be a great blunder and would do more harm than good. For these two reasons the eleven Senators from the cotton-growing States voted against it. It must now run the gauntlet in the House, where it will have a more determined opposition to encounter than in the Senate.

Fire in Fayetteville. Mr. Jim Schloss arrived in the city for repairs, came off a fire there yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, which destroyed a two-story brick building on Hay street, belonging to Mrs. S. C. Well, of Wilmington. It was insured for \$3,000. The occupants of the building escaped, but saved nothing of their effects. The cause of the fire is not known.

Business Failure. The assignment of Mr. Jno. C. Stout, builder and contractor, of all his real estate and plant and material on North Tenth street, was filed yesterday in the office of the Register of Deeds. The assignee is Col. Roger Moore. The preferred creditors are: Iredell Meares, attorney, \$100; Jas. Wilson and Carolina Inter-State Building and Loan Association, \$1,100; less \$300 paid on mortgage; W. E. Springer & Co., \$470; Burr & Babb; Chas. M. Whitlock, \$300. Liabilities are not stated, but will not, it is said, exceed \$5,000.

The Southern Division of the Eastern Baptist Association met with the Jacksonville Church at Jacksonville, Ocala county, N. C., January 27th, 1893. J. T. Bland was Moderator, and J. R. Marshall, secretary pro tem. Churches represented were: Masonboro, by Rev. S. D. Swan; Barlow's Chapel, A. W. King; Rose Hill, D. N. Lee; Jacksonville, T. J. Jarman, J. H. Folsom, P. J. Kelley; Brooklyn Baptist, Reverend J. T. Jenkins; First Baptist church, Misses Hattie Sellers, Cora McEachers, Fannie White, Mr. J. R. Marshall; Burgaw, Professor O. J. Peterson, J. T. Bland, Rev. R. E. Peel. Visiting brethren were invited to seats, and a collection for the orphanage, and V. M. Swain, representing the North Carolina Baptist, responded. The introductory sermon was by Rev. J. T. Jenkins. Subject: "Christian Obedience." The delegation and attendance was unusually small, owing to the bad condition of the roads, but the meeting was exceedingly interesting and profitable. The preaching and addresses were unusually good.

The next Union will meet with the Sunday School Association at Warsaw, N. C., April 28th, 1893. The meeting will be continued during the week by Revs. R. E. Peel and J. T. Jenkins.

Guaranteed Cure. We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer, did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles here at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

"I have been using Salvation Oil for a lame back, and think it is the best remedy I have ever used. C. E. Durand, 125 Central ave., Lynn, Mass."

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. John C. Werner, a well known German citizen—heard of Saturday afternoon died suddenly yesterday afternoon about half past two o'clock in his room at the Sutton House on Market street, from heart failure. He had been sick for several days and confined to his room with a severe attack of asthma, a disease which had long afflicted him.

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon one of Mr. Werner's employees called to see him when he entered the room found him unconscious. He hurried down to Mr. Sutton and told him that he feared Mr. Werner was dying and Mr. Sutton went to him immediately and Dr. Love, his physician, was summoned, but he breathed his last soon after Mr. Sutton entered the room. Mr. Werner was in the 69th year of his age, and unmarried. He was born in Marburg, Hesse-Cassel, Ger., and came to Wilmington some twenty or more years ago. He has no relatives here but Mr. F. W. Ortman, who took care of his effects, and telegraphed to Mr. Werner's sister, in New York. He was a member of Germania Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, and will be interred with the rules of that Order in the Knights' enclosure at Oakdale. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 8 o'clock, from St. Paul's E. L. Church.

Rev. Dr. Peschau's New Charge. The Daily Press, of Greensburg, Pa., January 27th, says: From a copy of the auditor's report of Zion Lutheran Church of this place, we learn that they have closed the past year with a handsome balance in the treasury after all expenses had been paid. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$5,000. The church is in a very prosperous condition, and their new pastor, Rev. F. W. E. Peschau, D. D., of Wilmington, N. C., will take charge of this pastorate about March 1st.

Work has just been begun in scaffolding the church to have it re-erected. The church exterior was painted, which was done while the scaffolding was without. New heaters will also be placed in the church, and in all probability electric lights will take the place of gas. The council and congregation take pride in having their church as beautiful, cosy and comfortable as any.

When all the repairs that are contemplated have been made, much will be added to the attractiveness of this church. The county in which Greensburg is located, thirty miles east of Pittsburg, is a strong-hold of Lutheranism. The county has thirty-three Lutheran churches, thirty-seven congregations, the property is worth \$178,775 and the churches there are \$1,075,000 communicants.

NOTES FROM DAVIDSON COLLEGE. A correspondent of the STAR writes from Davidson January 28th: The student body of the college were highly entertained by an instructive and interesting lecture from Professor H. L. Smith, of Theological Seminary, His subject was "The Ideal Student." Ex-Governor T. M. Holt has accepted the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the college at noon, Saturday next.

Mr. G. W. Reagin, writing the STAR from Deepwater Landing, on the Cape Fear river in Bladen county, says that during the recent "freeze" himself and family visited Johnson's Lake, about two and a half miles below Dawson's. The lake was frozen over, the ice being six inches in thickness and covered with snow. The Cape Fear river at Dawson's Landing was frozen over and men walked across on the ice.

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EASTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Special Star Report. The Southern Division of the Eastern Baptist Association met with the Jacksonville Church at Jacksonville, Ocala county, N. C., January 27th, 1893. J. T. Bland was Moderator, and J. R. Marshall, secretary pro tem. Churches represented were: Masonboro, by Rev. S. D. Swan; Barlow's Chapel, A. W. King; Rose Hill, D. N. Lee; Jacksonville, T. J. Jarman, J. H. Folsom, P. J. Kelley; Brooklyn Baptist, Reverend J. T. Jenkins; First Baptist church, Misses Hattie Sellers, Cora McEachers, Fannie White, Mr. J. R. Marshall; Burgaw, Professor O. J. Peterson, J. T. Bland, Rev. R. E. Peel. Visiting brethren were invited to seats, and a collection for the orphanage, and V. M. Swain, representing the North Carolina Baptist, responded. The introductory sermon was by Rev. J. T. Jenkins. Subject: "Christian Obedience." The delegation and attendance was unusually small, owing to the bad condition of the roads, but the meeting was exceedingly interesting and profitable. The preaching and addresses were unusually good.

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WASHINGTON NEWS. FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION. SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. The Senate met at 2 p. m. and the ordinary morning business was proceeded with.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling for a report from the Secretary of War as to the use of building material imported from foreign countries in the construction of the new literary building, and the reasons for such importation. Mr. Allison reported back the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and gave notice that after the Anti-Option bill was disposed of he would ask for the Senate vote on the Sherman silver bill.

Mr. Chandler offered the following resolution and asked immediate action upon it: "Resolved, That the President be requested to enter into negotiation with the present Provisional Government of the late Kingdom of Hawaii for the admission of the islands as territory into the United States, and to lay any convention which he may make before Congress for ratification by legislation."

The Anti-Option bill was then taken up and Mr. White made another argument against it and against the George M. Dorr bill. In the meantime the "future" dealings cause fluctuation and recessions in prices, Mr. White gave figures to show how enormous such "future" dealings in cotton were in the Cotton Exchanges of New York, New Orleans and Liverpool, while fluctuations were less, and while prices were lower in New Orleans (in September) to 10 cents in cents (on the 30th). Mr. White spoke for nearly three hours, closing his speech with the assertion that the purpose of the bill was to separate the United States from the great commerce of the world, to strike down American instrumentalities of defense and to leave to other nations the power of destruction of American commerce.

The Senate at 4:45 adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 2 o'clock to-day with but small attendance of members. After some unimportant business, the committee on Appropriations, Mr. DeArmond, made a speech, asserting that the civil service policy as practiced in this country was a fraud and sham. Civil service men in the House evening session made a speech in support of his point, his reason for doing so was more far-reaching than would appear on the surface. He was not so strongly opposed to the appropriation bill as he was to the bill, he was an usurpation of jurisdiction by the Committee on Appropriations of the province of the River and Harbors Committee; he was not so much opposed to this usurpation as he was to what he considered a more important one. This has reference to the Pension Appropriation bill, and the changes made in the Pension laws.

Mr. Butler is a member of the Invalid Pension Committee, which has not been taken into consultation in regard to the changes proposed, and he has a speech without disposing of the point, the committee rose, and the House at 5:15 adjourned. WASHINGTON, February 1. The Vice-President announced the appointment of Messrs. Teller, Ratson and McPherson, as a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect on the fourth of March next.

Mr. Washburn moved that the Senate insist on its amendment to the Anti-Option bill, and ask a conference with the House. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Washburn, Mitchell and George were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. The Fortification bill was then taken up. Mr. Teller offered an amendment appropriating \$180,000 for testing the twelve-inch elevating gun, of the type of the new gun. No other amendment was successful. The bill was then passed and the Army Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. George moved that the House increase the monthly pay of first Sergeants to \$30 and of Sergeants to \$18 (an increase of \$8 and \$1 respectively) and giving to both classes the increased pay for length of service. Agreed to. This was the only amendment adopted. The bill was then passed. Bills on the calendar are as follows: House bills to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mobile river by the Chicago, Mobile & Gulf Ports Railway Co., for a distance of three years; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Alabama river; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Warrior river at the mouth of the Warrior; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Memphis Railroad.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Manchester Cotton Manufacturers Disgraced by the Berlin-Tied Belted Out-Turn Greatly Below Consumption. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. MANCHESTER, FEB. 1.—The Guardian's commercial article says: Little business is done and values are unchanged. A course of execution of contracts is delayed by the growing scarcity of yarns, which is greatly troubling manufacturers who depend on bought yarn. Other manufacturers who spin and weave are more fortunate. The inquiry is fair but sales are light. When the strike is over great leeway will be required in the making up of goods. It is expected that the market will be very difficult in supplying desirable goods. The reduced out-turn is greatly below the consumption. Yarns are quiet but firm.

SPINITS TURPENTINE.

Carthage Blade. Mrs. John Black died here Monday afternoon at 10 o'clock Saturday morning last. Several months ago she was stricken down with paralysis, and has been perfectly helpless ever since.

Washington Progress. Miss Hattie A. Ellison, aged 87, died Wednesday the 26th inst. She was perhaps the oldest citizen of our town and was a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of this place.

Abbeville Citizen. Bernard Cleary died in this city yesterday at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Cleary was born on St. Louis, Missouri, in 1838. He came to America 45 years ago, and was engaged in railroad contracting until his health failed about ten years ago.

Raleigh News and Observer. Gov. Carr has offered \$100 reward for the incendiaries who on the night of Nov. 30, fired barns and other property of G. W. Wilson and F. P. Love in Transylvania county.

Newbern Journal. Messrs. Hayward and Heintzmann, of this place, yesterday night about 8 miles below New Bern, North, were out fishing. They were both very good fishermen and had been out for several hours. They were in the middle of a fine catch when they were overtaken by a large shark. The shark was about 100 feet long and was very fierce. It was seen to swallow several fish. The fishermen were very much frightened and fled in haste. The shark was seen to follow them for some distance before it was lost to sight.

Durham Sun. At his residence on McCannan street, at 11 o'clock last Saturday evening, Mr. F. J. Bailey breathed his last. He was in the 88th year of his age and was a native of the State of Virginia.

Charlotte News. The people of Mount Holly are getting up some for a cotton factory to be run by steam power. This will be a novelty on the banks of the mill-river. The sum of \$50,000 is to be put into the project. The factory is to be run by steam power, and will be a great benefit to the community. The project is being supported by a number of gentlemen of the place, and it is expected that it will be carried out in a few years.

Charlotte Observer. Mrs. Isabella McKessie died at the residence of her grandson, Mr. C. C. Adams, on South Fourth street, at 9 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last. She was 95 years of age and had been an invalid for several years. She was a native of North Carolina and was a member of the Baptist Church.

It is because persons who once try Dr. King's Cough Syrup, always buy it again, that its sales have become so enormous. The success of this great remedy in curing cold, cough, croup and sore-throat is simply marvellous.