The Weekly Star.
PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AT
$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

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3 inches	8 00	12 00	16 00	22 00	40 00	70 00	100 00
4 inches	9 00	14 00	18 00	25 00	45 00	80 00	120 00
5 inches	10 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	50 00	90 00	140 00
6 inches	11 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00	100 00	160 00
7 inches	12 00	20 00	24 00	40 00	70 00	120 00	180 00
8 inches	13 00	22 00	26 00	45 00	80 00	140 00	200 00
9 inches	14 00	24 00	28 00	50 00	90 00	160 00	220 00
10 inches	15 00	26 00	30 00	55 00	100 00	180 00	240 00
11 inches	16 00	28 00	32 00	60 00	110 00	200 00	260 00
12 inches	17 00	30 00	34 00	65 00	120 00	220 00	280 00
13 inches	18 00	32 00	36 00	70 00	130 00	240 00	300 00
14 inches	19 00	34 00	38 00	75 00	140 00	260 00	320 00
15 inches	20 00	36 00	40 00	80 00	150 00	280 00	340 00
16 inches	21 00	38 00	42 00	85 00	160 00	300 00	360 00
17 inches	22 00	40 00	44 00	90 00	170 00	320 00	380 00
18 inches	23 00	42 00	46 00	95 00	180 00	340 00	400 00

[Entered at the Post Office at Wilmtgton, N. C., as Second Class Matter.]

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the **Weekly Star** is as follows:

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid		$1 00
" " 6 months " "		60
" " 3 months " "		30

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXIV. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893. NO. 17

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

With power comes responsibility, and with power also comes opportunity. It takes wisdom sometimes to exercise the power to fitly meet the responsibility and to realize and grasp the opportunity. For the first time in thirty-two years, the party under whose respective administrations the Republic became great and extended her domain from ocean to ocean is again in full control of the Government, and again in a position to declare the policies by which the Republic shall be governed.

But to govern well is not as easy a task now as it was forty years ago, for the conditions are much changed, and there are complications to be confronted, and factors to be handled that did not exist in the body politic then. The fact is that save in form of government the Republic has undergone an almost complete revolution within the past generation, and it was only by the most resolute and persistent fighting that even some of the forms were preserved.

Four years of internecine strife when the law of the bayonet took precedence of the civil law, with the semi martial legislation which for a few years followed, so thoroughly undermined the civil law as to practically nullify it. The constitution of the United States was ignored and boxed up, and the law of the land became the inspiration of party necessity. What the party in power wanted to do it did and then made the laws to justify it. States that were for three quarters of a century sovereign in their sphere were ignored and absorbed in the centralized system which recognized no State laws nor State authority which conflicted with the will or the purposes of the centralized power. It took years of hard, pesistent contention to recover even partial recognition of State sovereignty. It has not been fully recovered yet.

Thirty years ago there were no such financial problems to confront as we have to-day, some of them the direct and some of them the indirect outgrowth of these four years of internecine strife. There were United States Bank issues which became national and for a time exciting, there were questions as to the currency, but there were no questions involving the whole financial system of the Government as there are now.

Then there was no question about the coinage of silver, for every man who had a pound of silver could have it coined and get its full value in silver dollars for it.

Then there was no question about greenbacks, and their redemption, for there were no greenbacks.

Then there was no question as to what the principal and interest of the public debt should be paid in, for it was small and was payable in any lawful money of the United States. A silver coin was as good as a gold coin, except for those who wanted to hoard, and preferred the gold as the more convenient coin for that purpose.

Then the population was not divided into conflicting classes as it is now, the baneful outgrowth of the wretched legislation of the past three decades.

Then there were no great corporations, mighty factors in politics as they have since become, dictating the policies of the Government and electing their attorneys to look after their interests in both Houses of Congress.

Then the manufacturers were not the especial wards of the law makers, and tariffs were not framed for their especial benefit.

Then there was no great army of pensioners knocking at the doors of the United States Treasury demanding the last dollar, which the law makers were afraid to refuse, because the pensioners had votes which could make and unmake law makers.

Then there was no negro suffrage and none of the vexing complications which have since arisen from that source.

These are some of the things which the parties which governed then did not have to confront, which they have to confront now, and every one of them makes the task of governing well just that much more difficult.

The people have called a halt, a new era has dawned, and the party of the people and the constitution has been called in to rectify the wrongs done and bring us back as near as practicable to the landmarks from which we departed when it went out and the party of the "irrepressible conflict" came in. Here begins the power, and with it the responsibility and the opportunity, which, if wisely exercised, bravely met and fully appreciated, the Democratic party will remain in power for the next generation, or longer.

But to do this and meet public expectation and endorsement there must be unity in councils and unity in action. Too much tenacity to one issue in which this or that section may be interested more than another must not be cherished to mar the harmony or create dissension where unity is necessary to preserve what we have won. Among ourselves concessions should be made when we cannot obtain what we desire without arraying antagonisms within our own lines and imperilling results that are of more general importance than others upon which there is the most danger of contention. To govern well and fulfil the mission entrusted to us we must show that as a party we can govern ourselves. If we do that the future is ours.

A BIG DRAIN.

This year will be, perhaps, the first in our history when the number of American visitors to Europe will be approached by the number of European visitors to this country, or when there will be anything of a comparison between the amount of foreign money spent in this country and the American money spent in Europe. The World's Fair will draw a great many Europeans hither, and will very likely reduce the number of American tourists abroad, and thus considerable money will be brought into the country and considerable will be prevented from going out, by both of which we will be the gainers. It would be fortunate if we could have some drawing attraction every year to bring about such results, for this annual sea-crossing by so many Americans, is a very costly business to this country.

Ocean travel has been so systemized, the time between this country and Europe made so short, and travel in the superbly appointed steamers so pleasant and so cheap, that a trip to Europe is no more thought of now than a trip from New York to St. Paul would be, and by many it is preferred as the pleasanter of the two. It is made inside of a week and with regularity and punctuality of ferry boats in the time of departure and arrival. A trip to Europe has now become as fashionable as visits to the summer resorts, and people of small means vie with the people of larger means in keeping up with the fashion, which is one that costs this country a big round sum every year, and is one of the causes of the scarcity of money complained of.

It is estimated that Americans who go abroad spend annually in Europe $100,000,000. This is the amount spent now, but as the number of tourists increases, of course the aggregate amount of money spent will be increased. Nearly every dollar of this goes there to stay, for but little of it comes back, and it takes that a long time to get back.

While this country suffers by taking so much money out of a money supply which is too small, there are evil results from it in other ways. It is said that Worth, the fashionable dress maker of Paris, did a business last year of $1,200,000, and that his best customers are Americans. He makes few dresses that cost less than $200, and many that cost two or three times as much. He charges for style and his customers, especially American customers, who are very easy to deal with, very liberal payers and very easily gulled, have to pay for the style. The money spent with Worth is money that would be spent with our own dress-makers if these gorgeously arrayed ladies did not prefer to patronize him. Fashionable gentlemen who go abroad have most of their clothing made in London and Paris, and bring back supplies to last them until they feel like making another trip. We forget what the sum so expended is estimated at, but it is very large, and it is that much money taken out of the pockets of American toilers, who would otherwise make the clothes for these fashionable gentlemen. Thus American workwomen and workmen are deprived of labor which goes to French workwomen and to English workmen.

Our American manufacturers of cloths, &c., suffer by it, for they would supply the goods that are required to fill these orders if the orders were made in this country, American wool growers suffer because they would supply the wool required to make the woollen goods needed, and American silk growers suffer because they would supply the silk required to make the silk goods used.

But more than this, it encourages an extravagance and an aping of European ways which is not healthy and destroys genuine Americanism. When a man cultivates a fondness for European dress it does not take him long to become fond of European manners and to become more of a European in his way of thinking and acting than an American. As people have grown wealthy in this country within the past generation there has been a growing disposition to put on aristocratic airs and draw exclusive lines in social life, and we have numerous instances of families who would not have many years to go back to find the ancestral workshop, paying large sums of money for fictitious coats of arms to put upon their shoddy family escutcheons. It does not take long for all the American individuality inherited by such people to ooze out of them, and there are probably thousands of them to-day who would welcome a change of government which would draw the lines between the classes and make their contact with people of fewer dollars more difficult.

Going abroad is all right for those who can afford it, and go to lear something of the world and of the manners and customs of other peoples. As a part of the education that every man and woman should have who can get it it is good, but there isn't one in a hundred who goes who is inspired by this motive, or any motive but to comply with a fashion which finds a larger number of slaves every year, who go, scatter their money abroad, and return having nothing to show for it but the clothes and knick-knacks, for which they shelled out their money freely. Export duties are not allowable in this country, but if they were it would be a good thing if a duty of about $500 a head could be imposed on about eight out of ten of these European tourists.

MINOR MENTION.

The pensions this year will amount in round numbers to about $167,000,000, which would be something over $2.50 *per capita*, estimating the population of the country at 62,000,000. North Carolina's proportion of this is $4,000,000. According to the reports of the pension office North Carolina had on the pension list on the 31st of last December 3,769 pensioners. The year before that she had 3,461, who received an aggregate of $495,178, or about $144 each. This year, estimating the individual pensioners in the same proportion the amount that comes to North Carolina will be about $593,530 as compared with the $4,000,000 she pays. By far the larger number of pensioners from this State are negroes who were enlisted during the war to fill up the deficient quotas of some of the New England States, which paid bounties which the negro recruits received, who were then credited to the States which paid the bounties. Massachusetts, which was red hot for war, had about 12,000 colored troops recruited within the Federal lines in the South credited to her, while her loyal sons remained at home and did their fighting with their jaws and at long range with the colored contingent which was bought and paid for. Of course the South does not expect pensions to come this way, and there is no complaint on this score, but she does object to paying out the enormous sum that is annually exacted to pay pensions, three-fourths of which are fraudulent.

* * *

A new and a practical way has been found of fighting trusts, which, as far as it has gone, has proved more effective than all the laws passed (but not enforced) and all the clamor against them. Some time ago the Whiskey Trust put up the price of whiskey. The wholesale dealers kicked against this, and as the Trust paid little attention to the kicking the dealers got together, organized, subscribed a big sum of money and resolved to put up distilleries and make their own whiskey. This was a turn the Trust didn't anticipate, and the result was that whiskey came down about as suddenly as it went up. More recently the big tanners of the country organized a Trust to buy up and run the tanneries, and run up the price of leather. Taking the hint, perhaps, from the action of the wholesale liquor dealers, the boot and shoe manufacturers and others who use leather largely, have resolved that if the Trust undertakes to carry out its programme, they will establish tanneries and make their own leather. If this succeeds as well as the movement of the liquor dealers did, other interests which are affected by Trusts can follow suit, and probably will.

* * *

As the Secretary of Agriculture is a Western man, coming from a great agricultural section, as was proper, the assistant Secretary should come from the South, the other great agricultural section. There are good and sufficient reasons for this, for while there are many points in common, and many interests so common between these two agricultural sections, there are some points and interest which have nothing in common, and while the Secretary of Agriculture may be an able man, and have a knowledge in a general way of the needs of the industry over which he presides, he is not supposed to be familiar with the conditions in the South, which are, perhaps, only fully understood by those who live in the South and have the advantage of personal observation and experience. Southern farm interests are of vast importance and they should have an able representative in the Department of Agriculture.

* * *

It seems that the banks of the North and West have pretty good stocks of gold on hand, judging from the amounts they are offering the Secretary of the Treasury in exchange for small Treasury notes. While there was talk of issuing bonds they kept the gold locked up and made no offers, although the supply of free gold in the Treasury was being whittled down pretty small. The reason assigned for the tenders now is the need of small bills to meet the demands of the market occasioned by the movement of the crops since the weather has moderated. This may be true but it is just as likely that they are turning the gold loose because there is nothing to be gained by holding it and they can as they say find more ready use for bills of the smaller denominations. In business transactions gold is a sort of ornamental money anyway.

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, is nearly seven feet tall. A man with such a reach as that ought to "get there" some time.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

To be Held at Winston-Salem Early in April.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 8, 1893.

To the Young Men's Christian Associations and Evangelical Churches of North Carolina:—DEAR BRETHREN: For the seventeenth time we shall meet in annual convention, this year at Winston-Salem, on April 6th to 9th. The first session will be held Thursday, the 6th, at 3 p. m.

An attractive list of live subjects has been arranged and several eminent speakers have signified their intention to be present and participate. A detailed programme will soon be made public but we at this time name the following speakers:

Rev. R. J. McBryde, D. D., of Lexington, Va., Rector Lee Memorial church.

R. E. Michaels, Richmond, Va., General Secretary Railroad Y. M. C. A.

H. P. Andersen and F. S. Brockman, of Atlanta, Ga., Secretaries of the International Committee.

W. A. Wynne, Roanoke, Va., General Secretary Y. M. C. A.

W. P. Fife, Charlotte N. C., Evangelist.

Rev. Thomas Hume, D. D., Chapel Hill; and others of our State.

The singing will be in charge of Rev. Arthur J. Smith, of New York, one of the most effective gospel singers of the country.

The good citizens of Winston-Salem send hearty greetings and extend their fullest hospitality. Reduced rates have been secured on the railroads as per tariff rate No. 4. Local Agents will give further particulars.

As the number of delegates is unlimited we urge each Association to send as many as possible of their best men. Especially do we urge this upon the colleges and schools, for from their ranks must come many of the leaders in our work.

All pastors of evangelical churches are heartily invited to meet with us. From towns where there is no Association we ask them especially to come and bring with them young men who may be interested in our work.

For further information write to the State Secretaries, L. A. Coulter, Charlotte, and W. R. Gales, Greensboro, N. C.

Brothers, let us make the intervening time a period of prayer for a blessing on the Convention, on ourselves and the young men of the State.

Yours in Christian love,

G. B. HANNA,
Chairman State Committee.

North Carolina Appointments and Disappointments.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond, Va., *Times* says:

It is virtually conceded that the North Carolina positions for the Eastern district will go as follows:

District Attorney, Charles B. Aycock, of Goldsboro; United States Marshal, the drummers' candidate, O. J. Carroll, of Raleigh, and Collector of Internal Revenue, F. M. Simmons. The collectorship of the port of Wilmington is a subject of contention between Messrs. F. W. Kerchner and W. R. Kuenan. Both are gentlemen of the highest plane, and both are recommended by a host of staunch admirers.

The appointment of Mr. Collins as Consul-General to London has blasted the hopes of Editor Hale, of the Fayetteville *Observer*, but it is not unlikely that he may be otherwise tendered a position commensurate with his talents.

The appointment of Judge Gray to the Mexican mission drops out of line quite a long list of aspirants. Virginia fails in this case to enjoy the success of Mr. Basil B. Gordon, and North Carolina regrets the perished ambitions of two of her ex-Congressmen, Messrs. Robbins and Green.

TURPENTINE MEN.

Convention at Waycross, Ga.—Efforts to Decrease Production.

The turpentine distillers of Georgia and Alabama met in convention last Thursday at Waycross, Ga. Reports from various subassociations show that the cutting of new boxes for the season of 1893 did not exceed 50 per cent. within the association and the prices laid down by the general association are being strictly adhered to.

The question of tanking spirits turpentine by the Savannah, Florida and Western railway was discussed, and the following resolution offered by A. Pridgen was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association heartily approves the movement in progress by the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad for the erection of tanks in Savannah for the purpose of storing spirits turpentine, and believe the same will prove beneficial to the industry, and that the operators connected with the association will give all possible patronage to the same, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the officials of the Plant system.

Cold Comfort for Some Office-Seekers.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

All of the leading hotels are crowded with aspirants for positions and friends of the candidates, and this state of things will likely continue for many months. Virginia and North Carolina furnish about as large a contingent as any States of the same population. The report is freely circulated that Mr. Cleveland is opposed, except in rare instances, to putting back in office the men who held places under him during the last administration, Senator Mills and Secretary Carlisle have made statements to this effect, and there appears to be a good deal of truth in the report.

One reason assigned for such a policy is that Mr. Cleveland does not believe in giving the plums to the same set of men all their lives. He inclines, it is said, to the belief that there should be a new deal, generally speaking. If this policy is to be carried out it will cause a feeling of sadness in the hearts of many of the Virginia and North Carolina aspirants, for the ex-office-holders under the former Cleveland administration are nearly all candidates for re-appointment.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says:

General "Bob" Vance came to-day to take a hand in the collectors' fight. Among other arrivals are Messrs. Hale, of the Fayetteville *Observer*; Pegram and Zimmerman, of Charlotte; Cowan, of Brunswick; Blair, of Montgomery; Carraway, of Lenoir; Kerchner, Oldham, Strange, of Wilmington; Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh; W. F. Burbank, of Winston—all looking out for themselves or friends.

Mr. W. P. Oldham says he has a powerful endorsement for the Wilmington postoffice. The other candidates, who have not been here, are Col. Oscar G. Parsley and Mr. Geo. Morton. The name of Mr. J. W. Jackson, of the *Messenger*, has been mentioned, apparently without authority.

Ex-editor Cowan wants something like a chiefship of division. Jim Leach is after an auditorship. Stone Cowan, of Brunswick, wishes his old place as inspector of revenue, and George Bellamy, finding the marshalship pre-empted, would like a Treasury place. James Kenan, of Duplin, admitting Simmons' appointment as collector, asks for a chiefship of division, and Hardy Hicks, formerly of Wilmington and Duplin, seeks from Virginia either to be a doorkeeper at the White House or chief of a department division. Josephus Daniels says he has accomplished two or three things he came for and goes home tonight. Alliance Lecturer Bell may be in the marshal contest or some other, it is said.

N. C. STATE GUARD.

Its New Adjutant General Will Infuse Renewed Life Into the Organization.

Members of the W. L. I. and others in Wilmington interested in the State Guard will be glad to know that Adjutant General Cameron—as the Raleigh *News and Observer* says—is already showing his mettle and proving to the State Guard the real pride and interest which he feels in them. For not only has he succeeded in organizing and establishing a permanent and well arranged office in the Capitol, to be known and recognized for all time to come as the Adjutant General's office, in which will be kept all the archives and records of that important department, but he also succeeded in securing from the late General Assembly a complete revocation of all the old and obsolete militia laws of the State and the enactment of a new codified and amended law—brief and comprehensive in its features, under which, even with the limited resources at their command, the State Guard can move forward with redoubled zeal and efficiency. The troops are already beginning to feel the firm but fostering hand of their old friend and instructor.

The Trucking Season.

The trucking season in Eastern Carolina, opens up well and promises to be a profitable one. In the Newbern section, the *Journal* says: Spinach shipments are increasing, cabbages which were injured somewhat by the great cold of January are coming out nicely, peas are green and flourishing, and potato planting has kept the truckers busy for a week past.

Around Charleston and points further south the *News and Courier* says the frost of Saturday did considerable damage, especially to the strawberry, lettuce and pea crops. Cabbages have also suffered some, but as a rule potatoes are not yet above ground. The few planted in January were cut down to the ground. The heaviest losers by the frost are the strawberry growers. They would have been shipping berries freely by the 15th instant, but the frost has destroyed their first crop and no shipments of any importance will now be made for three weeks to come.

Shipping Notes.

The British schooner *Myrtle M.*, Capt. Gould, from Havana for this port, went ashore yesterday at 10.30 a. m., on Battery Island shoals at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. The tug *Jones* pulled her off the shoals about 1 o'clock p. m., without any damage being sustained, and the schooner shortly afterwards anchored at the quarantine station.

Another British schooner (supposed to be the *Bertha H.*, with a cargo of molasses, from Cardenas,) arrived at Southport quarantine station about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Fatal Accident.

Jos. Sweat, a colored boy about eighteen years old, of this city, was fatally injured near Burgaw last Thursday night. He was "stealing a ride" on the trucks of one of the cars of No. 48 train on the W. & W. railroad, and as the train pulled out from Burgaw fell on the track. Both of his legs were cut off above the knees and he died a few hours afterwards. He was attended by physicians summoned by the railroad authorities, but their efforts to save his life were unavailing. His remains were brought to Wilmington yesterday and turned over to his relatives for burial. The boy's family say that he ran away from home in company with two colored boys.

—Mr. G. Z. French, postmaster, has framed a sample of each Columbian stamp, from one cent to five dollars. They are on exhibition and can be seen by anyone on application at the general delivery window.

SENATE IN SESSION.

Lee Mantle, of Montana, Presents His Credentials—Various Matters Discussed—An Executive Session Held.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Immediately after the reading of Monday's Journal the credentials of W. Lee Mantle, appointed by the Governor of Montana as Senator from that State in place of Saunders, were presented by Mr. Teller and read.

Mr. Vance asked Mr. Teller what was proposed to be done with those credentials.

Mr. Teller replied that he wished the credentials to be laid on the table, to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when that committee shall have been formed. He did not propose to ask the Senate to take any action on them now, as he understood there were several other credentials of like character to be passed upon, involving a question of law which would have to be decided.

Mr. Vance—That is satisfactory to this House.

The credentials were therefore laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Gray, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet Monday.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of U. S. Senators by the votes of qualified electors of the State.

Mr. Manderson asked that the resolution be allowed to lie on the table without any order as to reference to committee until the question shall be determined whether at the extraordinary session, which was for Executive purposes, any attempt would be made to perform legislative business.

Mr. Mitchell said that he was willing to have that course taken.

Pending discussion of the question of receiving bills or joint resolutions requiring the action of both Houses at a session like the present one of the Senate, Mr. Dolph offered another which he wished to have received if the others should be. It was on calling upon the President of the United States to take such measures as he may deem necessary to consummate the agreement between the Government of Spain and the United States for relief of Antonio Moro, naturalized citizen of the United States. Mr. Manderson offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that at this extraordinary session the business transacted should be confined to executive matters, and matters requiring action of the Senate.

Mr. Cockrell objected to immediate consideration of the resolution and it was ordered to be printed and to lie over.

Mr. Hale offered a substitute for Mr. Manderson's resolution, declaring that "no Legislative business shall be received or enterteaned at the present session of the Senate." He subsequently modified it by inserting the words "Except treaties." Finally the whole matter went over until the next meeting of the Senate.

After some remarks by Mr. Call on the subject of his resolution as to public lands in Florida, the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at one o'clock adjourned until noon Monday next.

NEGRO SQUATTERS

On Land Near Newbern Show Resistance to Threatened Ejectment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, March 11.—Jas. A. Bryan, of Newbern, having sued for and received the right to the possession of lands on which James City, opposite Newbern, is located on the other side of Trent river, where several thousand negroes live, who took possession during the war, attempted a few days ago to have some of the occupants ejected. Such resistance was made that the sheriff desisted from executing the writ. A large number, however, have been paying rents to Bryan, and the resistance was chiefly instigated by some white store-keepers. It is said that a peaceable settlement will be made by the payment of nominal rents. No collision is now anticipated.

COTTON CONVENTION.

Cotton-growers Advised as to Reduction of Acreage.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 11.—The State Cotton Acreage Convention met here yesterday. Among the most important things done was the appointing of a committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, to draw up a suitable form of address to the farmers of Texas and the South on the subject of decreasing the cotton acreage. Reports were adduced showing the immense surplus crop, and farmers urged to turn their attention more to other ptoducts. The committee's report advise that no change be made in this year's acreage, in consideration of the lateness of the season, and recommends further that Texas cotton growers take no concerted action in the matter of reducing the cotton acreage until the convention of the whole cotton-growing world has met and taken action in the matter.

After a long and windy session yesterday, lasting far into last night, the Cotton Acreage Convention concluded its business this morning by appointing delegates from each Senatorial District, to be appointed by the Cotton Convention, and two delegates from each county to be appointed by the County Judge, to attend the Cotton Convention at New Orleans next month. No positive steps were taken, but all farmers were requested to reduce their cotton acreage for 1893.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

The Wells City Ashore at Seabright, N. J.—Life-Saving Crews Rescuing Passengers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The British steamer Wells City, Capt. Savage, of the Bristol City Line, which sailed from Bristol February 21st, and Swansea the 23d, went ashore in a dense fog broadside on at Seabright, N. J., at 7 o'clock this evening. Both the life-saving crews of Monmouth Beach and Seabright are at work at her, and the rescue of passengers and crew is being made by means of the breeches buoys. A heavy sea is running, with wind from the southeast.

A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says that Representative Greenlee, Republican, yesterday introduced in the House an amendment to the Australian Ballot bill, which prohibits the appointment as election judges of members of the party which had "fused" with another party at a previous election. The proposition was carried by a vote of 88 to 6 and the Senate concurred. The Populists supported the measure. The object of the amendment is aimed at the Democrats.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Democratic Caucus Making Fair Progress in Its Work.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The committee of the Democratic caucus which has for the past week been dealing with the troubles over the problem of revising the committees of the Senate and assigning chairmanships to proper members, this afternoon at 4 o'clock practically finished its work. Mr. Gorman thinks that a party caucus cannot be held earlier than Tuesday and it is not improbable that on that morning the committee will make its final report. The committee declines to give out any information relative to the results of its numerous conferences, but it is known that there has been no violent fractures of the tradition of the Senate by which the ranking minority Senator becomes chairman. Many changes have, however, been made necessary, as one of the members of the committee said, by reason of entrance into the Senate of new Democratic members from Northern States. A glance at the committee list of the last Senate shows how difficult it has been to bring about results satisfactory to all. There are forty standing committees of the Senate and out of this number the ranking Democrat entitled to the chairmanship in thirty-one of the committees comes from the Southern States, and but nine from the North. In the Senate committees the same preponderance from the South is seen, there being eight from that section and but one from the North. The election of Democratic Senators from Wisconsin, New York, North Dakota, Wyoming and California, has compelled the committee to make the shifting of membership and in a number of cases of chairmanships, so as to give these new members and other men from the North their fair share of good places. Of course in this large list of Southern ranking members, the name of some Senator appears in many cases on various committees, members from that part of the country having served in the Senate many years. Despite all this, however, it is understood that there has been very little variation from the usages of the Senate in making appointments of chairmen to important committees of the Senate, although the general make up of the committee appears to have very materially changed.

The committee will hold another meeting Monday morning, and go over the revised list and make such corrections as may be necessary. If any nominations are sent to the Senate Monday they will be received and laid over until the committees have been fully reorganized, and this will not, the Caucus Committee thinks, be earlier than the middle of the week.

COL. STREATER

Denies the Statement that North Carolina Troops at the Inauguration Threatened to Clean Out a Pennsylvania Regiment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Penn., March 9.—Col. Streater, of the Tenth Regiment N. G. P., arrived home to-day from Washington, D. C. In an interview he stated that he was not alarmed in regard to the charges made against him. He is preparing charges of insubordination against Capt. Brazier and others of the State Fencibles, which will be forwarded to Gen. Snowden. He also said that the statement made in regard to the North Carolina troops offering to "help clean out" the Tenth regiment must be incorrect, as one of the Captains of the Carolina troops witnessed the whole affair, and pledged his command to assist the Tenth regiment in case a fight occurred.

SOUTH CAROLINA MURDERERS

Oscar Johnson, Charged with Killing Mr. and Mrs. Twitman—Don Carlos Sentenced to be Hanged in April.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 9.—Oscar Johnson, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Twitman, at Lincolnville, on Saturday last, has been identified as the man who committed a murder in Augusta, Ga., in 1891, and who was sent to the State lunatic asylum on the plea of insanity and escaped thence in December last. He is still in jail here, and the inquest has been adjourned until Monday.

Don Carlos, colored, convicted of murder and who appealed, was to-day sentenced to be hanged April 12th.

"KNEW IT WAS A LIE."

Gov. Turney Not as Bad Off as Reported—Going to Nashville.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—A dispatch from Winchester, Tenn., the home of Gov. Turney, says the Governor is greatly improved this morning, and if the weather continues favorable will be in Nashville next week. A gentleman called on the Governor last night and informed him of the report circulated in this city that he was dead. Gov. Turney replied that he had heard of the report, and added: "I knew it was a lie as soon as I heard it." Knowing ones say that the Governor has at no time been in a dangerous condition, but has been confined with rheumatism, and will be all right in a few days.

A MURDERER HANGED.

Execution of Sherman Arp in Cherokee County, Alabama.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MONTGOMERY, March 10.—Sherman Arp, convicted of the murder of Wm. Pogue, near Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county; was executed at sunrise this morning. On the scaffold he reiterated his confession that Burkholter and Leath, notorious moonshiners, forced him to kill Pogue because the latter secured indictment against them for the illicit sale of whiskey. The murder was one of the most cold-blooded ever committed in the State. The early hour of the execution was fixed by presiding Judge Folley to prevent trouble. The murderer died game.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

A Negro Killed at Birmingham, Alabama.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BIRMINGHAM, March 10.—At the Shelby Iron Works this morning, John McLanahan, a drunken negro, shot and killed R. M. Hillard, the foreman, because Hillard discharged him. When his arrest was attempted, McLanahan shot at his pursuer and fled. He was met by W. A. Wilburn, an engineer, who demanded his surrender. Both opened fire and McLanahan was riddled with bullets.

A Boston dispatch says: There is no change in the estimated loss and insurance by Thursday's fire. Loss four and a half million dollars; a little over a million in buildings and the remainder in stock. This is covered by insurance within $400,000 of the total loss. Only three persons are known to have lost their lives. The injured will number more than a score.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Raleigh *News and Observer*: The Board of Public Buildings and Grounds of the State have unanimously re-elected Capt. C. M. Roberts Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. Capt. Roberts has held this position for the past ten years.

—Asheville *Citizen*: That well known precinct called Cripple Creek, which has lately been rather quiet, was the scene of a cutting affair last night. Minnie Largin, colored, who claimed that Addie Hawkins, also colored, owed her two dollars, called on the Hawkins woman and attacked her with a knife, stabbing her in the neck, the knife entering in danerous proximity to the jugular vein. The wound bled freely, but is not believed to be dangerous.

—Lincolnton *Courier*: A few weeks ago, February 21st, Buncombe Brotherton, a boy aged 14 years, of Catawba Springs township, was attending a "chopping," and a tree in falling struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. The back part of his skull was mashed in, and at first it was thought he was fatally wounded. Dr. W. S. Davidson was called in and a piece of skull was taken out and the wound properly dressed. The young man, to the surprise of all, is getting well.

—Statesville *Landmark*: Mr. L. C. Mitchem, architect, of Statesville, has completed the plans of the Mooresville Cotton Mill. The building will be 160x80. —The $100,000 capital stock of the cotton mill has all been subscribed for and there is a demand for more. Application was made for $5,000 worth of stock after the $100,000 limit was reached. —The Acme Corundum and Mining Company are fitting up the building formerly used by the Statesville Plow Company with a crusher and other machinery necessary for carrying on their business. The company shipped a car load of ore last week.

—Henderson *Gold Leaf*: Mr. David Grissom, a well known young farmer, died at his home near town Sunday night last of consumption. —Thursday last at Bullock's store, Granville county, while the school boys were playing ball, a most unfortunate accident occurred resulting in the death of a boy named Jimmie Evans. He was standing behind another boy, Lip. Hilliard, who let the bat fly back striking young Evans on the head breaking his skull in a horrible manner. The boy lived in an unconscious condition until Saturday when he died. He was about 13 years old and son of Mr. John W. Evans.

—Charlotte *News*: The new building of Erskine College, at Due West, was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars, last night, by the falling of an iron beam. Denson, of Washington City, was the architect, and the building cost $45,000. The walls had been completed, the roof was on and only the interior of the building remained to be finished. Preparations had been made to occupy the building in a short time, but the accident will break up these plans. What caused the beam to fall is not yet known here. —The Governor yesterday appointed Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Mecklenburg county, a trustee of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, vice Hon. S. B. Alexander, resigned.

—Sanford *Express*: The farmers say that the oat crop of Moore county will be almost a complete failure. There is not half a stand, as the freezes last winter killed them out. —A few nights ago a negro was Ku Kluxed in Chatham county by a party of disguised men. He was severely flogged and thrown into the baptizing pool of Lystra Baptist church, near Rigsbee's Store. —Many car loads of fine long leaf pine lumber from the large saw mills of southern Moore county are being shipped over the Seaboard Air Line daily to northern cities for building purposes. The saw milling business in Moore county is an immense thing and if kept up a few years longer as it has been for the past five years the timber will almost entirely be destroyed. Let the destruction of timber cease for a while and use more stone—of which there is an inexhaustible supply in the red hills of Moore county—for building purposes. Brownstone makes a beautiful house which will stand for ages.

—Gastonia *Gazette*: The Misses Henderson, near Crowder's Creek, daughters of the late William Henderson, still own a mule which has been the property of the family for forty years or more. She is a small mouse-colored animal, and has always worn her mane and tail short like a horse. Maj. C. Q. Petty is certain that she was a work mule as far back as 1855, and Mr. Meek Adams says that when he was a little fellow at school he is quite sure he saw the mule working to a wagon then. She is still lively and hearty for a mule of her years, but she does not do much work. —Miss Martha Serves, a maiden lady living near Mr. Ed. Whitesides, Sr., was found dead about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. She was lying by the roadside not far from her home. Coroner Lewis was summoned by telegraph and impanelled a jury to hold an inquest. Dr. C. E. Adams made a post mortem examination and it was agreed that death was caused by heart failure.

—Asheville *Citizen*: It was noticed at the Swannanoa yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock that one of the guests, W. H. Cooper, had not been down during the day, and he was called up. Repeated raps on the locked door received no answer, and the door was forced. When the room was entered the body of the guest was found on his bed, perfectly rigid, he having been dead for some time. Mr. Cooper's death was caused by heart-disease, following an attack of rheumatism. The dead man was about 45 years of age, and had been in the saloon business at Middlesboro. The body was taken to Blair & McDowell's undertaking rooms, where it is being held until his relatives are heard from. —About 11 o'clock Sunday night the family of James Buttrick were disturbed by a noise on the front porch of their residence in West Asheville. They paid little attention to the racket, thinking it was a dog fight. Yesterday morning, however, they found their dog dead, its body bearing no marks of violence except that its ribs were crushed in. An examination of the ground about the house reveled tracks which gave unmistakable evidence that the premises had been visited by a bear, by which animal the dog had been killed.

—Wadesboro *Intelligencer*: Mr. Geo. K. Martin, who lived on Dr. W. J. McLendon's plantation, four miles from town, died yesterday afternoon under rather peculiar circumstances. For several months Mr. Martin had shown signs of mental aberration on the subject of religion, and last Monday he left home and stayed away a considerable time. On his return he refused outright to give any information as to where he had been or what he had been doing. On Tuesday he again disappeared and search was made for him. He was found in the barn lying on a pile of fodder, apparently in a stupefied condition. He was roused up and carried to the house, after which he seemed to improve some. On yesterday morning Mr. Martin did not get up and it was discovered that he was speechless and entirely insensible. Drs. Ashe and McLendon were sent for, but they could do nothing for the relief of the unfortunate man, and he died during the day. The doctors think it more than likely that Mr. Martin poisoned himself, as no trace of disease could be discovered. —It is reported that the body of young Smith