

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.  
This publication is published weekly, except on the first of the month, when it is published bi-weekly. It is published by the Star Printing Co., Wilmington, N. C.  
The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.00 in advance; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 30 cents; 1 month, 10 cents.  
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A few years ago the cultivators of strawberries made a good deal of money out of them, but their success stimulated others, the business became overdone in some sections and it was only the grower who was fortunate enough to get his berries to market early, before the rush came, that realized much profit out of them.  
So with truck. The men who went into that business first got fine prices and made money fast, but the acreage has been so increased that it is only the early shipments which pay handsomely, late shipments paying very little and some of them nothing.  
So with melon raising and peach raising in Georgia, both of which paid very handsomely a few years ago, but the acreage has been so much increased, and the fruit ripens so near the same time, that few realize large profits compared with what they reaped in the first few years.  
It is much the same with the growing of table grapes in North Carolina. The first shipments give big returns, but the rush soon brings prices down too low to keep enthusiasm up.  
But yet the probabilities are that all engaged in the industries referred to, who get into market with their products within reasonable time, are pretty well paid for their labor, although they may be more or less disappointed in their expectations.  
There is one branch of agriculture which has attracted little attention in this country, which promises much, while there is not much danger of its being overdone for some years to come, at least, if at all, and one to the product of which there is now a good market, which will continue to grow as the population increases.  
Another advantage it presents is that it is constantly in demand, and keeps throughout the year or longer. We refer to the culture of tea, which has never been grown in this country as a commercial article. It is said that it may be grown anywhere in this country south of the lakes, while it has been demonstrated by successful trials that it will grow luxuriantly in the South.  
An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. Some time ago the Chattanooga Tradesman offered prizes for the best articles on "What Industry Will Pay the Best in the South," the condition being that only industries that might be capable of universal extension and general benefit should be considered. Among the articles sent in which struck the Tradesman most favorably was one on tea culture by a farmer in Mississippi who proved that he knew whereof he was writing by accompanying his paper with a package of teas grown and cured on his farm and by his own people. These samples could compare with the best articles on the market in this country and were vastly superior to the stocks ordinarily kept for sale, while they were absolutely free from any of the poisonous compounds used by the Chinese to cover much of the vile stuff they ship to the American market, which, by the way, sees very little tea which is fit for use. Much of what is sent to us is the refuse after the best has been selected for the use of the rich tea-drinking Chinese who can afford to pay ten or twelve dollars a pound for it, and much more, nearly all the cheap teas, is stuff the Chinese have extracted the first juices from, and then dumped into a pile to be baked over, curled up, colored with poisonous decoctions, packed into boxes, covered all over with mysterious Chinese characters and sent over here to help kill the people who are unfortunate enough to drink it.  
This Mississippi farmer writes that the plant will mature in four months, and that the curing does not require near the care that tobacco does. (The quality of tea, by the way, like the quality of tobacco, depends very much on the curing of the leaf.) It requires less labor than cotton, and

there is nothing about it that a half grown child cannot comprehend. A row thirty feet long, he says, will raise all the tea a large family can use in twelve months. This man has been raising tea for years, and he says that it is that it has never occurred to him to raise it to put upon the market.  
Tea has been grown for years, and successfully, near Fayetteville, in this State, but only for home use.  
Mr. Charles Shepard, of South Carolina, has been putting it to a practical test on his plantation, near Summerville. He planted twelve acres three years ago. Last year he picked and cured about forty pounds which he took to Baltimore and submitted to tea experts, who pronounced it equal to the best English breakfast tea. This year he expects to get 100 pounds, and next year 240. Mr. Shepard has familiarized himself with the processes of curing and produces different grades of tea as the result of different methods of curing. So far he has used the ordinary fruit evaporator for curing, but will have more effective apparatus for this year's pick. He proposes to have a fine exhibit at the World's Fair, and will let the curious take a sip of South Carolina tea.  
These three citations of what has been done establish the fact that tea can be grown in the South, and if as easily as represented, there can be no doubt that the industry would be a profitable one, for there is no tea-drinker who would not prefer the tea grown at home to the questionable, to say the least, stuff imported from China.  
ONE OF THE DRAINS.  
If the money the South makes could be kept at home and put to the development of her resources and the establishment of industrial enterprises this would be inside of ten years one of the richest and most prosperous sections in the Union. Ask men why there are not more manufacturing establishments in the South and why there are not more railroads built in sections which are much in need of them and they would undertake to answer the question will say that it is for want of capital, that there is little money in the South to be so invested, and yet if the South had control of the money the Southern people pay out annually to other States there would be no complaint of a want of capital to establish industries, build railroads, put in operation lines of steamships from our own to foreign ports or engage in any other enterprise that might be desirable.  
Southern planters have made over \$8,000,000,000 worth of cotton since the war. Where is it? It came into the South but went out again, very little of it remained. It went to the Middle and Eastern States for manufactured goods, millions of dollars worth of which was made out of the cotton grown in our fields; for boots, shoes, hats, for household furnishings, kitchen utensils, &c., for hundreds of things unnecessary to mention; and to the West for wagons, agricultural machinery and implements, for flour, meal, bacon, canned meats, &c., and last but not least, for life and fire insurance paid out in vast sums to companies scattered through all the Eastern, Middle and Western States from Maine to Minnesota, with some foreign companies thrown in.  
How much the South annually pays out for insurance cannot be definitely stated, for but few of our States keep a record of it, but it would be perfectly safe to estimate it at \$50,000,000 as the minimum figure, not more than one-fourth of which comes back to pay for losses by deaths or fires. This simply means that these outside companies make a profit of \$37,500,000, on what the Southern insurers pay to be insured. How much North Carolina pays we do not know, but the Florida Times-Union throws some light on the question as to Florida, which it quotes the report of the Auditor of the State as showing that there were forty-four life and fire insurance companies operating in that State last year, which issued policies amounting in the aggregate to \$41,591,097. They received from policy holders \$1,138,038, and paid out in losses \$326,008, showing a profit of \$811,430, every dollar of which went out of Florida and found a lodgment in other States. This is not for one year alone, but is an annual outgo, which will increase, rather than diminish, as the State's population increases. Now, suppose this money were kept at home and invested in industries, wouldn't it make Florida hum?  
The population of Florida was in 1890 391,422. The population of North Carolina was 1,617,947, over four times as large. There are not very large cities in either State, but there are more cities and towns in North Carolina than there are in Florida, and it is a very insignificant place which has not one or more established agencies of one or more Northern insurance companies, not to

which are creating a demand for this lumber, and bringing it into more general use. Aside from its durability, which is well-known, it is susceptible of the finest finish, and, a fact which few know, instead of there being only a few varieties of it, there are many. As an illustration of this, a New Orleans finisher says he can finish a hundred rooms in cypress and have every room finished in a distinct grain and color. By some lumbermen it is classed as hard wood, by others as soft, while it is on the dividing line between hard and soft woods, and is claimed to be a perfect substitute for white pine, which is rapidly disappearing. If this be so, it will create a very large demand for this kind of timber and give our cypress swamps a value which has not heretofore been attached to them.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION. Eight Democrats and Two Republicans Chosen for Aldermen. The election yesterday for Aldermen of the City of Wilmington was, as is usually the case, quiet and uneventful. The Democrats carried four of the five wards, and will have eight members of the Board, while the Republicans will have only two. The Democrats are: Col. Roger Moore and Mr. W. C. Von Glahn, from the Second ward; Mr. W. N. Harris and Mr. S. H. Fishblate from the Third ward; Mr. Jao. J. Fowler and Mr. E. S. Latimer from the Fourth ward and Mr. A. E. Northrop and Mr. Thos. J. Gore from the Fifth ward. The two Republicans elected are J. O. Nixon and A. T. Walker (colored) from the First Ward. The official returns of the election are as follows:

FIRST WARD. J. O. Nixon.....300 A. J. Walker.....300 W. H. Howe.....288 S. F. Wright.....288 W. Mcd. Evans.....288

SECOND WARD. Roger Moore.....286 W. C. VonGlahn.....281 A. G. Ricard.....1

THIRD WARD. S. H. Fishblate.....253 W. N. Harris.....254 S. P. Wright.....8 C. W. Yates.....1

FOURTH WARD. E. S. Latimer.....349 J. T. Foxworth.....300 J. H. Durham.....300

FIFTH WARD. E. A. Northrop.....394 T. J. Gore.....387 Geo. Borenman.....116 Geo. Bell.....181

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. A Short and Unimportant Session. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Vice-President announced the appointment of Mr. Walthall as one of the directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institute for the District of Columbia in place of Mr. Howler resigned.  
Mr. Call offered a resolution in regard to the commission to inquire into the several executive departments of the Government, which was the subject of discussion in yesterday's session. The resolution declares the provision in the appropriation act providing for the appointment of three Senators and three Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress by presiding officers of the two Houses in the Fifty-second Congress, such commission, is in derogation of the Constitutional rights, privileges and prerogatives of each House, is otherwise in violation of the Constitution, and is absolutely null and void.  
Mr. Gorman suggested the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.  
Mr. Call said he preferred to have the resolution printed and laid on the table, as he wished to make some observations upon it.  
The committee on Privileges and Elections.  
That order was made, and then at 12:10 the Senate, on the report of Mr. Daniel, proceeded to Executive Session. After spending about three-quarters of an hour in Executive session, the Senate adjourned on Monday next.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE. Unusual and Appalling Results of Volcanic Eruption. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. PANAMA, March 24.—A tremendously destructive phenomenon has occurred in the Department of Cauca, in the republic of Colombia. The volcano of Sotara has been unusually active, and the people of that region have been greatly excited by a rumbling of the earth and the extraordinary violence of the volcanic eruption. Smoke and ash were being belched forth flame and smoke to a great height, the earth began to shake as if a most violent convulsion was in progress, and the houses of the town of Cruz Loma suddenly sank along its entire extension.  
The inhabitants in the vicinity who had a chance to escape fled in terror from the scene, and not too soon, as the sunken ridge dammed up three rivers and added devastation to the terrors of the earth quaking and rumbling. Twelve persons are known to have perished and many cattle destroyed. More destruction is feared, as the rivers whose usual course is to flow into the Pacific, have been turned into the Cauca, usually the most flourishing department of Colombia, and many people are starving from the failure of the crops, and this new and unexpected calamity has added greatly to the general wretchedness.

RIGHTS OF LABOR UNION. U. S. Court Decision Concerning a Strike Ordered by the Amalgamated Council. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Judge Billings, in the United States Court today, rendered an opinion in the suit of the Government against the Amalgamated Council and the officers of the various labor organizations which ordered a general strike in November last. An injunction against the organizations was asked for, under the act of Congress prohibiting combinations in the restraint of trade. In an elaborate opinion Judge Coussé aside every claim of the defendants and declares that the acts of the Amalgamated Council and officers of the unions were in violation of the law. A general strike and that the merchants are entitled to injunction and other relief. The decision discusses fully the rights of labor unions in general, and in its effect, as result of decision criminal prosecution against defendants would probably lie, but it is not yet known whether the U. S. Government will proceed against the alleged labor leaders.

AN IMPORTANT DEAL. In Preparation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company—A Large Interest Purchased by John H. Luman. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, March 25.—An important deal in the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company's affairs was concluded to-day. John H. Luman having privately purchased the interest of stock from H. DeLardenberg. Inman, it is said, paid about a million dollars for the stock, but the current market prices for the stock. To-day's purchase gives him control of the property. Inman was formerly identified with the company, but withdrew from the management some years ago. N. Baxter, Jr., of Nashville, is to be the new President and H. DeLardenberg Vice-President. The latter is to have charge of the manufacturing plants of the company.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. Mayor Ellison in New Orleans in Connection with the Removal of the Remains. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Mayor Ellison, of Richmond, arrived in this city yesterday, and held a conference with Gen. Glynn and staff of the Louisiana division of the Confederate Veterans, upon the removal of the remains of Jefferson Davis to Richmond. Details as to the date of the removal, the composition of the escorts, the number of stopping places and the route will be agreed upon at another conference this afternoon. Mayor Ellison says the interment will take place in Hollywood cemetery, at Richmond, May 30. A plot has been selected by Mrs. Davis, and will be reserved for the Davis family. The Louisiana division will have charge of the ceremonies at New Orleans, and Lee Camp at Richmond. During the coming summer or fall, designs for the Davis monument will be asked for. The monument to be erected in Monroe Park, and they expect to lay the cornerstone and begin work this year and complete the structure within the next two or three years.

REV. SAM JONES. Denies Statements that He and Another Minister are Gunning for Each Other. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. ATLANTA, GA., March 25.—Sam Jones, in a telegram to an afternoon paper, denounces as a "great big lie" the statement telegraphed from Cartersville that he and another minister were carrying guns for each other. The statement, it is alleged, grew out of rather strained relations between Mr. Jones and Rev. Mr. Dobbs of the Presbyterian Church, over charges made by Mr. E. Church, of which charges Mr. Mashaury was acquitted some time since.

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There is one branch of agriculture which has attracted little attention in this country, which promises much, while there is not much danger of its being overdone for some years to come, at least, if at all, and one to the product of which there is now a good market, which will continue to grow as the population increases.  
Another advantage it presents is that it is constantly in demand, and keeps throughout the year or longer. We refer to the culture of tea, which has never been grown in this country as a commercial article. It is said that it may be grown anywhere in this country south of the lakes, while it has been demonstrated by successful trials that it will grow luxuriantly in the South.  
An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory. Some time ago the Chattanooga Tradesman offered prizes for the best articles on "What Industry Will Pay the Best in the South," the condition being that only industries that might be capable of universal extension and general benefit should be considered. Among the articles sent in which struck the Tradesman most favorably was one on tea culture by a farmer in Mississippi who proved that he knew whereof he was writing by accompanying his paper with a package of teas grown and cured on his farm and by his own people. These samples could compare with the best articles on the market in this country and were vastly superior to the stocks ordinarily kept for sale, while they were absolutely free from any of the poisonous compounds used by the Chinese to cover much of the vile stuff they ship to the American market, which, by the way, sees very little tea which is fit for use. Much of what is sent to us is the refuse after the best has been selected for the use of the rich tea-drinking Chinese who can afford to pay ten or twelve dollars a pound for it, and much more, nearly all the cheap teas, is stuff the Chinese have extracted the first juices from, and then dumped into a pile to be baked over, curled up, colored with poisonous decoctions, packed into boxes, covered all over with mysterious Chinese characters and sent over here to help kill the people who are unfortunate enough to drink it.  
This Mississippi farmer writes that the plant will mature in four months, and that the curing does not require near the care that tobacco does. (The quality of tea, by the way, like the quality of tobacco, depends very much on the curing of the leaf.) It requires less labor than cotton, and

which are creating a demand for this lumber, and bringing it into more general use. Aside from its durability, which is well-known, it is susceptible of the finest finish, and, a fact which few know, instead of there being only a few varieties of it, there are many. As an illustration of this, a New Orleans finisher says he can finish a hundred rooms in cypress and have every room finished in a distinct grain and color. By some lumbermen it is classed as hard wood, by others as soft, while it is on the dividing line between hard and soft woods, and is claimed to be a perfect substitute for white pine, which is rapidly disappearing. If this be so, it will create a very large demand for this kind of timber and give our cypress swamps a value which has not heretofore been attached to them.

The settlement of the cotton spinners strike in England, is a matter in which the cotton planters of the South are interested, although it would have been more to their advantage if it had been settled long ago. This strike has been on for five months, involving ten thousand operatives, and fourteen or fifteen million spindles, and like the majority of strikes, ended where it should have ended, if begun, at first by a compromise. This strike and the stoppage of so many spindles in the midst of the season when the cotton crop was being marketed, had a demoralizing effect, and prevented prices from going as high as they would have gone if these spindles had been kept running. It is a pity that some system cannot be devised to adjust the difference between employers and the employed in the great industries, and prevent these prolonged strikes, by which so many are injured and no one benefited.

A New York paper says Dr. Hammond, who has been experimenting with Brown-Squard Elixir, has developed it into something which he calls "Cerebrine" which will treble physical vigor in five minutes and correspondingly invigorate the brain. We recommend this to some of the Republican editors who seem to be so much rattled since the Democrats have taken the reins in Washington.

Mrs. Nicolaides, the wife of a Washington brick-and-bracer, raised old Nick the other day, gave expression to her jealousy and got even with the old man by smashing everything in the shop into smithereens. She would probably have smashed the old man, too, if he had not in the first ramblings of war eloped through a back window.

Thousands of acres of farming lands along some of the rivers in Michigan, which were flooded, are still covered with heavy ice, which will melt slowly and delay the farmers very much in their spring plowing.

The Light House Board making preparations for construction of the Proposed Light House on Hatteras Shoals. The officials of the Light-House Board are making preparations to again let the contract for the construction of the proposed light-house at Diamond Shoals off Cape Hatteras, N. C. It will be remembered that about three years ago Congress voted an appropriation of \$500,000 for this work. The contract was let to a responsible firm who had done some of the most difficult building of this character ever undertaken. They built the immense caissons at Norfolk, and the plan was after their completion to have them towed down, and when the weather was favorable to put them in place. On the way, despite a favorable forecast by the Weather Bureau, the fleet was struck by a terrific gale and the whole outfit was lost. The firm sustained a heavy loss and threw up the contract.

For City Clerk and Treasurer Alderman VonGlahn nominated E. A. Northrop. For City Attorney Alderman VonGlahn nominated P. B. Manning. Mayor received 7 votes and W. T. Strange 1 vote.

For Chief of Fire Department Alderman Gore nominated Martin Newman, who received 8 votes.

For Superintendent of Streets Alderman Northrop nominated W. H. Sholar and Alderman Nixon nominated M. Carroll. Sholar received 8 votes and Carroll 2.

On motion of Alderman Walker these nominations were all made unanimous. On motion of Alderman Fowler the rules and regulations of the old Board were adopted by this Board.

The Board then adjourned to meet again next Monday night at 8 o'clock, when the Mayor will announce the committee.

Three Freight Cars and an Engine Wrecked—An Engineer Seriously Wounded. [Special Star Correspondence.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 24. The fast mail train on the Wilson & Florence branch of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad ran into three box cars, partly loaded, at Fayetteville at 4 o'clock this morning, utterly demolishing the cars and scattering the freight promiscuously. The engine of the fast mail was also demolished and the engineer severely scalded and burned. The passengers sustained no serious injury, receiving only a little shaken up, and badly frightened. The injuries to the engineer, while painful, are not seriously fatal. The train was delayed about four hours by the accident, but cannot be definitely ascertained, as railroad employes, like dead men, do not talk—that is give no information calculated to involve the road or any of its employees in a difficulty—but so far as your correspondent has been able to learn, it is the duty of the engineer of the freight train which arrives from the South every afternoon between five and six o'clock to do all shifting at this point and to clear the main line for all succeeding trains; and Madam Rumor says this duty devolved upon Engineer Boggs yesterday afternoon, who delegated the performance of the duty to his fireman, the fireman, after doing the necessary shifting, left the three cars standing on the main line, thereby blocking the highway and causing the accident.

Stocks of Naval Stores at the ports March 28th are reported as follows: Sprits turpentine—New York, 8,644 casks; Charleston, 1,183; Savannah, 7,330; Wilmington, 1,836. Total, 12,993 casks.  
Rosin—New York, 36,141 barrels; Charleston, 6,185; Savannah, 59,050; Wilmington, 25,178. Total, 126,554 barrels.  
Tar—New York, 4,148 barrels; Wilmington, 7,236. Total, 11,384 barrels.

WAR IN HAYTI. A Desperate Battle with Insurgent Troops Reported. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, March 28.—A cablegram was received at the Department of State this afternoon from Minister Durban at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, stating that the insurgents had crossed the Haytian frontier from San Domingo, and that a decisive battle was reported. The dispatch added that Haytian troops would be sent to the frontier.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. This publication is published weekly, except on the first of the month, when it is published bi-weekly. It is published by the Star Printing Co., Wilmington, N. C.  
The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.00 in advance; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 30 cents; 1 month, 10 cents.  
TEA CULTURE.  
It is the farmer who raises something for which there is a demand, something which every farmer does not raise, which stands the best chance of making money, provided he understands his business and markets his produce judiciously.  
A few years ago the cultivators of strawberries made a good deal of money out of them, but their success stimulated others, the business became overdone in some sections and it was only the grower who was fortunate enough to get his berries to market early, before the rush came, that realized much profit out of them.  
So with truck. The men who went into that business first got fine prices and made money fast, but the acreage has been so increased that it is only the early shipments which pay handsomely, late shipments paying very little and some of them nothing.  
So with melon raising and peach raising in Georgia, both of which paid very handsomely a few years ago, but the acreage has been so much increased, and the fruit ripens so near the same time, that few realize large profits compared with what they reaped in the first few years.  
It is much the same with the growing of table grapes in North Carolina. The first shipments give big returns, but the rush soon brings prices down too low to keep enthusiasm up.  
But yet the probabilities are that all engaged in the industries referred to, who get into market