

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

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

10 Lines for 1 week... \$1.00
 10 Lines for 2 weeks... \$1.50
 10 Lines for 3 weeks... \$2.00
 10 Lines for 4 weeks... \$2.50
 10 Lines for 5 weeks... \$3.00
 10 Lines for 6 weeks... \$3.50
 10 Lines for 7 weeks... \$4.00
 10 Lines for 8 weeks... \$4.50
 10 Lines for 9 weeks... \$5.00
 10 Lines for 10 weeks... \$5.50
 10 Lines for 11 weeks... \$6.00
 10 Lines for 12 weeks... \$6.50

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
 Single Copy 1 year, postage paid... \$1.00
 6 months... .60
 3 months... .30

TARIFF TALK.

Some time ago the New York Reform Club, of which T. Ellery Anderson is President, published a tariff scheme giving the lines on which they thought the new tariff bill should be drawn. This scheme has been severely criticised, and has been construed as an effort on the part of the Club to thrust itself to the front and to dictate the tariff policy to be adopted. But this does not follow as a matter of course, for the Club simply did what is often done by those who are interested in prospective legislation, frame a scheme which in their estimation comes nearest to meeting the conditions which will present themselves when work upon the new tariff is entered upon. That was their right, as it is the right of any citizen, to make suggestions bearing upon legislation in which he and others of his fellow citizens may be interested.

THE WEEKLY STAR.
 VOL. XXIV.
 WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893.
 NO. 20

THE WEEKLY STAR.

THE WEEKLY STAR.
 PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.
 AT
\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

port, and heavier upon what the rich import to satisfy their tastes, whims or imaginary needs. The reverse of this was the rule under the Republican tariffs.

It is argued by some tariff writers who have devoted much thought and study to this question, who are also familiar with the conditions that present themselves, that the average rate of the new tariff should not be more than twenty-five per cent, which would be six per cent. higher than the Walker tariff of 1846, but twenty per cent. lower than the Mills tariff of 1884. They hold, also, that every article now on the free list should remain upon it and others which are not on it be put on; such as wool, coal, iron, etc. If, as we suggested yesterday, the pension question could be settled before the tariff question was acted upon, the needs for revenue would be so much reduced that the tariff rates might be made much lower and easily get within twenty-five per cent, if not lower than that, for the pensions consumes over one-third of the revenues of the Government. We may not be able to get down to the bed rock all at once but we will get there after a while when the start has been made in that direction.

THE LAST OF THE SEVEN.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith did not linger long after Beauregard, and thus the last of the seven fall generals of the Confederacy has "crossed over the river to rest in the shade." If he had lived until May 16th he would have been 69 years of age. He was a native of Florida, his birthplace St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States.

He was a soldier from boyhood, educated at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845, and then saw his first service in the Mexican war, where by his gallantry he achieved fame and promotion. For a few years after he held a professorship at West Point, and in 1856 was assigned to duty against the hostile Indians on the Texas border. He was at Fort Anderson when his State seceded in 1861, when he resigned and received a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate cavalry.

He was wounded at the battle of Manassas. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Department of East Tennessee, Kentucky, North Georgia and Western North Carolina. He led the advance of Bragg's army in Kentucky, which resulted in the defeat of the Federal forces under Gen. Nelson, at Richmond, Ky., August 30th, 1862. In 1863 he was given command of the trans-Mississippi Department, which he held in good shape until the surrender, being more than a match for Gen. Banks, whom he defeated in 1864 in the Red River campaign.

After the surrender of the Confederate armies he accepted the position of President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which he held from 1866 to 1868. In 1870 he became Chancellor of the University of Nashville, which position he held until 1875, since when he has been Professor of Mathematics in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., where he "fell on sleep" last Tuesday, leaving another honored name as a heritage to his country.

ported by abundant evidence from other sources and from the Southern mills themselves, which are constantly increasing in number and in their output capacity. Not only this, but the improvement in the grades of Southern goods has been marked as the increase in their number.

Southern mill operators have wisely gone slow and felt their way and made sure of their ground as they moved along. They have given their attention to the manufacture of those goods for which there was a ready market, and by making superior grades have created a wide demand for them, which accounts, to a great extent, for their success as competitors with Northern mills. Their goods rank high, not only at home but abroad, as far away as China and Japan, to which large orders have been shipped.

As the grades have been improved so in time will Southern mills be making the finest grades, and thus cover the entire field of which they now cover only a part. In this the New England manufacturers who, until the South entered the field, had almost exclusive monopoly of the manufacturing business, have had two advantages, one the larger capital which they can command, the other the skilled labor which is abundant in a section where the cotton manufacturing business in all its branches has been so long and so extensively carried on. But New England has exclusive control of neither capital nor skilled labor, both of which will come South in time.

The reduction of the tariff will so materially reduce the cost of milling machinery of the costlier kind as to require much less money to equip a mill than it does now. This has proved one of the obstacles in the way of establishing mills for the manufacture of fine grade goods in the South. This and the limited amount of home skilled labor were the principal impediments. But what is to prevent Southern mills from being able to pay as high, and if necessary as an inducement higher wages than the New England mills pay. Wages will command labor anywhere and bring it anywhere. And why can't Southern operatives learn the business and operate it as the New England operatives have done? They have shown their ability to master all the grades of goods which Southern mills now make, a varied list and some of them very fine, and there is no reason to believe they would not prove as apt scholars in other grades with which they have heretofore had little or no experience.

It may be that Southern mills may not care for some time to turn their attention in the direction of the finest and costliest goods while they have a good and a growing market for such as they now make, and in the manufacture of which there is little serious competition, and thus they may leave New England undisturbed in her special lines. They may conclude that the policy of letting well enough alone is a good one, and be content for some time yet with the dividends derived from the less expensive and more universally marketable goods which they are now making. But Southern ambition and progressiveness are not going to be content with this all the time, and hence it is only a question of time and prospective profits when Southern mills will be turning out the finest grades, as they are now turning out many grades which they did not think of touching ten years ago. Its growing trade, the reputation of Southern goods of the various grades now made will create a demand for still finer, and then Southern enterprise will prepare to meet this demand and make another advance into New England's domain.

MINOR MENTION.

Secretary Carlisle has discovered that the places in the Treasury Department have not been fairly apportioned among the States, and intends to see that the fair thing is done. He finds that some States have many more places than they are entitled to, others very few, and that the District of Columbia has had almost a monopoly of places, although entitled under the distribution system that should prevail to not more than a dozen or so. This disparity is not confined to the Treasury Department but exists in all, discrimination having been shown under all the Republican administrations against Democratic States. As a matter of fact, the South had little or no representation in them, and in many cases where there was apparent representation they were simply frauds, men from other States which largely exceeded their quota of appointments being credited to Southern States, which they had never lived in and never seen. Some difficulty might

have been found in filling the places with competent men from the Republican party in the South, and they were not expected to appoint Democrats, but that was not the reason. They simply ignored the South and gave those places to party workers and favored wards of the politicians on the other side of the line. Every head of a Department should follow the example set by Secretary Carlisle, and make a new and honest deal.

Love of flowers is one of the characteristics of Southern towns. It is noted that in the town of Troy, Ala., a little place of 3,500 inhabitants, which means about 700 families, there are 104 flower pits and greenhouses, which would be one to every seven dwellings. The abundance and variety of flowers in Southern yards is something that always attracts the attention and comment of the stranger. But it is not hard to raise flowers in our climate.

Those two St. Louis students who wheeled into the city yesterday which they left three years ago on their ride around the world are plucky boys, and may well be proud of their achievement. Wheeling it around the world and through countries whose languages they didn't know a word of, was no small venture.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

A STAR reporter called upon Mr. J. H. Sharp, Secretary and Treasurer of the Carolina Central Railroad Company, to learn from him what foundation there was for the report that Maj. Jao. C. Winder is spoken of for President of the Seaboard Air-Line. Mr. Sharp unhesitatingly pronounced the report as groundless. First, because there was no such vacancy to fill, inasmuch as Mr. K. C. Hoffman, who had so ably filled the position of Vice President, and who was largely interested in the securities of the roads constituting the system, had been elected President on the 28th of February last. Mr. Sharp said he was satisfied that General Manager Winder would repudiate any such intimation, as the personal and official relations of the two officers are of the closest and most cordial nature.

RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER HAW RIVER BURNED.

The bridge over Haw River, on the Raleigh & Augusta railroad, thirty miles south of Raleigh, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The break, however, will cause no detention to travel or freight traffic. Passengers are transferred at the river with very little delay, and freight trains are passed over the Wilson and Florence branch of the A. C. L., from Pembroke to Selma, on the N. R., and thence to Raleigh on the R. & D. R. R.

It will take several days to repair the damage so that trains can resume their accustomed runs.

WILMINGTON LOSES ONE OF THE BEST CITIZENS.

Mr. Chas. H. Robinson left last night for Savannah, Ga., to engage in the naval stores business there. Mr. Robinson has been an old resident of Wilmington and has been closely identified with its business interests for many years. The business of the firm of Messrs. Robinson & King, of which Mr. Robinson is the senior partner, will be continued in Wilmington as heretofore under the management of Mr. Chas. H. King.

— Capt. A. C. Moore, a dealer in provisions at Front Street Market, died last night at his home on South Second street, after a short illness.

It is by just such suggestions and discussions as these that Representatives become aware of the demands of their constituents, learn what public sentiment is and are enabled to judge as to the particular character of legislation the people desire upon the tariff and other questions. If the people were muzzled and pover put their demands in form, it would take the average Congressman a long time to find out what was wanted, or how much of it, when he found that out.

There is nothing which comes before Congress more difficult to handle with judgment and success than these tariff questions, because there are so many varied and conflicting interests to be considered, so many subjects embraced by it; and it is no easy matter to decide just how much duty to put upon this or that article, so as to bring in the most revenue to the Government and cause the least oppression the citizen. Such work as the New York Reform Club has done, whether few or many of the suggestions may be adopted, is a help.

In the Congress of the United States there are perhaps not a dozen men, in both branches, who are thoroughly posted on the tariff question, and it will be found when a tariff bill comes up for consideration that it is these men who will do the principal discussing of it, although when it comes to details and special features nearly every man will want to have his say, for his constituents will expect that and he knows it. This want of knowledge does not arise from a lack of intelligence, but from the magnitude of the subject, its broad sweep, the number of interests it involves, and the fact that it requires a vast amount of study, investigation and research to become fully versed in it, and ready to meet objections or to point out errors

As a general thing the main features of all tariff bills are suggested and put into shape by the Secretary of the Treasury, with such assistance of experts as he may avail himself of, and with these as the foundation the Committee of Ways and Means proceeds in the work of devising a complete bill, and they, too, avail themselves of the assistance of experts who have made the tariff a subject of study, and of the assistance also of business men and others who have a practical knowledge of such matters, so that tariffs are nearly always the joint work of many persons.

It is said that Secretary Carlisle has been for some time engaged in the work of formulating a bill to be presented to the Committee on Ways and Means when it enters upon the work of preparing a bill to be submitted to Congress, and that he will hew as close to the line as the necessities for revenue to meet the expenses and obligations of the Government will permit. We know that if these necessities were not as large and imperative as they are, the hewing would be very close, for Mr. Carlisle, while naturally very conservative, is emphatically a low tariff man; but he will be handicapped by the conditions that confront him and will have to be satisfied with less than he would like to demand, but the probabilities are that he may so adjust the duties as to make them very light on the necessities of life and make the luxuries pay the larger share, light on what the tolling millions find necessary for their com-

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Thos. G. Dashiell, of Richmond, Va., Dies Suddenly in Colon.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MORNING STAR.

PANAMA, March 25.—Rev. Thomas Grayson Dashiell, of Richmond, Va., died suddenly in Colon on consumption, on the 18th instant. Dr. Dashiell had been in poor health for some time, and left his home to pass the winter in the tropics, having arrived in Colon, from a visit to the United States, he was the guest of Captain Parker, superintendent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, until the 30th of January, when he left on a visit to the Spanish Main, voyaging in the sloop *Hard Times*. For a time the doctor seemed to improve, so much so, indeed, that he had arranged to return to the United States by the steamship *Norfolk*, hence on the 33rd instant. He arrived back in Colon last Friday evening and went at once to the Hotel *Inter-Oceanic*, where he died, as above stated. Dr. Dashiell was an eminent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church in Richmond, Va., and a highly respected and respected gentleman. Kind friends ministered to his last wants and his remains were tenderly laid away in Mount Hope cemetery, the interment having been well attended by foreign residents, who deeply sympathize with his relatives and friends at the home. Rev. Dr. Hendricks, of the church of England, officiated in the last rites.

GRADUATED SCHOOLS—A Mayor and Board of Aldermen to be Elected.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 31.

The act of the late General Assembly re-chartering the town of Fayetteville was ratified here on Tuesday last by popular vote, the result being 371 for and 11 against.

On Tuesday, April 11, the question of sustaining the Graded School of Fayetteville by taxation will be submitted to the people. The question is being daily discussed by all classes of our citizens, and at this writing we are unable to even conjecture the result of the election. We, however, incline to the opinion that the pros will be successful but by a very small majority. This school, which has heretofore been supported by private subscription, has been of incalculable benefit to the poor scholars of the town, and it is to be hoped that it will continue to be a good many of our best and most influential business men antagonize the proposition to sustain it in the future by taxation. It is claimed by those who favor it that it will do so by necessitating the levying a tax of only one-fourth of one per cent. additional on real estate and 75 cents on the poll.

After this question comes the choosing of a mayor and board of aldermen for the city. An election will be held on the first Tuesday in May to fill these responsible positions. Messrs. W. S. Cook and H. A. Sinclair are the prospective candidates for mayor, subject to the action of the nominating convention to be held previously. Both these gentlemen are popular young men, suitably qualified for the position, and the election of either will meet popular approval. They are four aldermen elected, two from each of the seven wards, and in all probability these dignitaries will be selected from among the young men of the town, who are practically the entire control of all private and public enterprises, and under whose management the business and manufacturing interests of the town are becoming more important.

Maj. Wm. Huske, of Rev. Dr. J. C. and Maj. Wright Huske of the city, died here yesterday about noon in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church to-morrow afternoon.

The older citizens of Fayetteville are rapidly passing away, and but one or two of those who conducted the municipal affairs of the town prior to the war, and operated and managed its varied interests are now left. Mr. T. J. Johnson, once a prominent business man of this city, died on Tuesday last, in the eighty-second year of his age, and the same day the moral remains of Mr. John Davis were also laid to rest.

SAFETY "CRACKED"

And Robbed of \$400 at Lexington, Virginia.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MORNING STAR.

LEXINGTON, Va., April 1.—A Miller safe, in the Union passenger station of the Baltimore & Ohio Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, was cracked last night by unskilled crackmen and robbed of nearly \$400. The safe was rolled out of the building on the rear platform, yesterday, and the crackmen, who were the night of an art-light, and the door smashed off with crude tools. Two negroes (natives) have been arrested at Buena Vista, and it is reported they had the money on them. A white man is also reported as arrested. Fifteen employees of the railroad were sleeping very near where the safe was cracked. The boldness of the act is astounding.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Safe Return of Two Cyclers Who Made the Trip in Three Years.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MORNING STAR.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—This morning Thomas C. Allen, of Ferguson, Mo., and Wil. Schiebeler, of Alton, Ill., rolled into St. Louis on their bicycles, having completed a tour of the world in three years. Both of the young men graduated from Washington University in 1890, in their tour the cyclers crossed the Chinese Empire from east to west, a distance of 8,300 miles, and are the only white men who have accomplished this feat since Marco Polo in the thirteenth century. Representatives of the St. Louis Cycling Club met the tourists outside of the city and escorted them to the club house, where they were given an enthusiastic reception.

CHOLERA'S SPREAD.

Alarming Reports from Russia—Austrian Towns Affected—Appearance of the Disease in Bulgaria—Recurrence of Last Summer's Epidemic Feared in Central Europe.

BY CABLE TO THE MORNING STAR.

LONDON, April 1.—The Easter vacation has begun in the shadow of an approaching cholera epidemic. In Russia, authorities have been forced to acknowledge the presence of the disease in several cities and provinces, which according to all former official reports had been unaffected since December 1st, German and Austrian physicians, returning from tours of the provinces in quest of cholera, have had reports that have been a day since last June when there was the slightest evidence that cholera was suppressed in any government south of St. Petersburg. In former governments of Southern, Southeastern, Eastern and Northeastern Russia, deaths have been numbered by the score every week for the last six months. These governments include within their boundaries most of the black earth region lands, which are known as the granary of Russia; hence, the horrors of an epidemic has been spreading in the prospect of a return of famine, with typhus and other fevers in its wake.

Examination into the manner in which Europe has been visited by cholera, and a comparative study by official reports, is found in the recent conditions in the Government of Padalia. The Government has maintained persistently that Padalia was entitled to a clean bill of health. Three Buda Pesth physicians, who have just returned from that Government, report that cholera is in a semi-official capacity, report that the number of deaths from cholera in January was between 800 and 1,200, and in February between 600 and 700. Deplorable results of the Russian system of deception in health reports have become suddenly apparent. In eight Galician villages, where cholera has already spread, cholera has already spread, and in four more suspicious cases of cholera have been isolated. Cholera has been frequently reported during the winter by Russian peasants who cross the border to work in the Galician forests. Strictness of the watch on the border has been relaxed in view of untrustworthy assurances of Russian authorities, and therefore these men from infected districts found little difficulty in their immigration which never would have been had there been a continued spread of the disease been known to the health officer in Vienna.

Latest advices from East Prussia indicate that the medical men of Germany were deceived by the false assurances of Russia and had abated the severity of the regulations prescribed by the Berlin Sanitary Convention. It is believed that Thuru are believed to be infected. In Thuru two suspicious cases have been isolated. Bulgaria also is in danger, for two cases of cholera were discovered in Rutchok Wednesday.

Eminent physicians in Vienna and Berlin are already prophesying that cholera will be introduced into Europe will be obliged to revive the active campaign of last summer against the epidemic.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The Zemstvo or district and provincial assemblies throughout Russia, are organizing special corps of doctors, of hospital attendants and of women known as "Nursing Sisters" in various districts and provinces to care for the victims of cholera in the event of the pestilence becoming prevalent. Orders have also been issued for medical men of the different provinces to hold meetings at regular intervals and keep watch against the spread of cholera.

SERIOUSLY HURT.

A Painful and Probably Fatal Accident to Congressman Hooker, of Mississippi.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MORNING STAR.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, met with a painful and probably fatal accident this morning. In attempting to alight from a cable-car at the corner of Fourteenth and Concord streets he was struck by a car coming in another direction and violently thrown to the track. He was at once removed to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found that his back was broken, and that severe bruises he received internal injuries and a fracture of the skull. It is impossible to state now whether the injuries will prove fatal, but his condition is considered serious.

EARTHQUAKE.

Severe Shocks in the Vicinity of Mount.

BY CABLE TO THE MORNING STAR.

CATANIA, April 1.—There was a severe earthquake shock in villages in the vicinity of Mount Etna to-day, causing much damage. Inhabitants, fearing a destructive outbreak of the volcano, or a calamitous shock of earthquake, fled from their homes to the open country.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

Nearly five thousand emigrants arrived at New York yesterday by steamships from Europe. This is the largest number since last October, when the cholera was brought from Hamburg.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch says that extensive forest fires in that section of the State yesterday did great damage, burning some farms and much fencing. The air is filled with smoke.

A MINE ACCIDENT.

A Miner's Lamp Causes an Explosion—Ten Bodies Recovered.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MORNING STAR.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 1.—A miner's lamp caused an explosion in the Nelson shaft at 7 o'clock this morning. Many miners escaped, but twelve or fifteen are still in the mine, with poor prospects of escape. A number of miles will perish from suffocation. Owing to yesterday being a holiday there were not as many men at work in the mine to-day as usual. The mine is operated by Langdon & Co. Ten dead miners have been recovered from the Nelson shaft.

SPLIT HIS HEAD OPEN.

How Henry Collins Committed Suicide at Fayetteville, N. C.

[Special Star Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 31.—Henry Collins, colored, who has been for several years one of the best truck farmers of this county, committed suicide on his place about four miles west of Fayetteville this morning, by splitting his head wide open with an axe. He first attempted to shoot himself in the head with a pistol, but was prevented by his son, who discovered his intention and took the pistol away from him. The cause of the rash deed is unknown. His conduct for several days has indicated a weakening of his mind, and he has been carefully watched by his son. Collins was one of the most highly esteemed colored citizens of this county, and the manner of his taking "off" is regretted by both white and colored. He was a widower and his children are all grown.

CONCORD TIMES: We learn that Jacob Smith, of No. 2, attempted to commit suicide last Thursday. He had just been married, and the cause for the deed is unknown. He went up into a barn and cut his throat. He was found by some neighbors, and is in a critical condition.

NEWBERN JOURNAL: News reaches the city of the death by accident of Willie Cavanaugh, of Tuckahoe, Jones county. He was cutting a bush with a knife, holding the bush down with his left hand, when the knife slipped and cut his hand so badly that he died inside of five hours.

RALEIGH VISITOR: Work is progressing at the University of North Carolina, and the appropriation made by the last General Assembly will be made available to the fullest extent. The trustees had decided to erect a library so as to make sheltering room for about 8,000 more books.

DURHAM STAR: A person registering at the Hotel Dey as T. M. Bass, Atlanta, Ga., came to town yesterday and drummed for stationery and a mechanical adder. He called on the Registrar of Deeds and tried to sell him an adder, but when put to the test, the thing turned out to be a fraud; so did Bass, for he skipped on the O. & C. R. R. and left his hotel bill unpaid. T. M. Bass is a clerical looking individual and wears glasses.

CHATHAM RECORD: We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Archie Andrews, one of Chatham's oldest and most respected citizens, who died on Sunday night, aged 85 years. A brother of his died in Orange county, who was said to have been considerably over 100 years old. Mr. Andrews was brought here on last Tuesday for sale keeping until he could be carried to the insane asylum. His mind has been somewhat feeble for years, but after remaining in the asylum at Morganton for a year and a half he improved so much as to be allowed to come home about a year ago.

CHARLOTTE NEWS: Capt. S. B. Alexander has interviewed Mr. McAdoo, assistant secretary of the Navy in regard to obtaining a monitor for the Naval Reserve Force for the summer. He has given the promise of the Wyandotte, the handsomest in the line. It will be ordered to Wilmington in the early summer. The monitor dog excitement in Berryhill township culminated yesterday in the trial of Mr. Jim Clarke, by Esquire H. D. Stowe. Clarke had a dog that was alleged to have bitten a mad dog, and he refused to kill it, as required and provided by the law. On being arraigned before Esquire Stowe, he submitted that he would kill the dog and pay the cost. The court would relent. This compromise was satisfactory, and the Berryhill mad dog affair is at an end for the present.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER: Major William Huske died at 19 o'clock on Wednesday in the 73rd year of his age. A life long resident of Fayetteville, he has always been loved, respected and trusted. — A fire broke out early morning of Y. V. Railroad, discovered in the residence of Mr. J. W. Welsh, on Mumfordsburg street. The fire broke the alarm, and then aroused the inmates just in time, as the fire was burning fiercely and leaping up the stair case, luckily no one was hurt. The house, with part of the furniture, was entirely consumed. The fire originated from plastering falling on the lamp in the hall, causing the gas in the fireplace house was insured for \$1,000; the furniture for \$100.

FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE: At the ripe age of 80 years, Mr. Edward Glover peacefully breathed his last at his home in this city on Thursday morning, the 31st inst., 1888. — After a long and lingering illness Mr. John Davis died on Haymont, Sunday morning last, aged about 61 years. — A woman named Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson, who died at his home in this city on Monday evening, at the age of 81 years, was the third of our venerable old citizens to depart within the past week. — Mr. N. D. M. Clark, of Argyle, was in town Saturday, and reports a small case cyclone to have passed over Western Carolina on Friday afternoon blowing down fences and trees and unroofing houses in its path. A severe hail storm accompanied the wind, and the rain was as heavy as board on No. 10 wire.

LENOIR TIGER: Mr. S. M. Clarke found last week, on the head of Elk, a white oak tree that is seven feet in diameter at the distance of two feet from the ground. The tree has stood in the wood for over 100 years. — Last Wednesday night about 9 o'clock, in the public road in front of F. Bartow Brittain's house, three miles south of Morganton, Julius Brittain, a son of ex-Sheriff Jos. Brittain, of Burke, received at the hands of his brother, F. Bartow Brittain, a wound over the right eye that fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died on Friday. Bartow Brittain is about 35 years of age, an enterprising man who has accumulated considerable wealth. The amount of three or four thousand dollars. Julius Brittain was about 45 years old.

SALISBURY WATCHMAN: Messrs. James and Harris Kelly, father and son, from El. W. Munson, have been under "one of life's peculiar circumstances, married Levisa and Mary Tucker, sisters, some years ago. Last year both mothers died, leaving their city, and since their arrival here they have been in the employment of the Salisbury Cotton Mills. Two months ago the wife of Mr. Kelly died, and a week after the other sister—Mary, the father, James Kelly, also passed over the other side, and as it is said, sick with the same disease, and as it is incurable, she, too, will soon be called to join the others "over yonder." Such incidents occur during contagious diseases, and this case is one of rare peculiarity, and in our recollection is one without a parallel.

WADESBORO MESSAGER-INTelligencer: Mr. J. W. Munson was born in Wadesboro Town township last Sunday, in the 74th year of his age. — After an illness of several months Mrs. Thos. Gullede died at her home in Gullede township last Friday, in the 78th year of her age. — There are many conflicting statements as to the condition of the small grain crops. Some farmers say they are well started, and while others report an excellent prospect for a good crop. — Eight thousand bales of cotton have been sold on this market in the last few days, in the year of her age. — There are many conflicting statements as to the condition of the small grain crops. Some farmers say they are well started, and while others report an excellent prospect for a good crop. — Eight thousand bales of cotton have been sold on this market in the last few days, in the year of her age. — There are many conflicting statements as to the condition of the small grain crops. Some farmers say they are well started, and while others report an excellent prospect for a good crop.

SENATE.

Debate on the Right of the Appointed Senators to Their Seats.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The debate started yesterday on the question of the right to seats in the Senate of the persons appointed by the Governors of the States of Montana, Wyoming and Washington, was resumed soon after the Senate met to-day, Mr. Mitchell making a legal and constitutional argument against the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which declares them entitled to their seats, and in defense of the majority report which denies the right of State Governors to appoint Senators under such circumstances. Although the question is one purely of constitutional and statutory construction, there is much interest manifested in its determination; but Mr. Mitchell confessed in the close of his speech that the majority report is not the only extempore portion of it being, when he replied to questions or suggestions some times in line with, and some times at variance with the view he was advocating. Senators generally showed much interest in the debate. The matter then went over, Mr. Turpie having the floor for a subject next week up.

After an executive session the Senate at 4.10 p. m. adjourned till Monday next.

DISMISSAL IN THE RANKS.

President Cleveland Will Not Allow Congressional Delegations to Apportion Federal Offices in Their States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Cleveland gave out some bad news for Congressmen and their favorite constituents to-day. It reports he true, a member of the House is authority for the statement that the President will not allow Congressional delegations to apportion Federal offices in their respective States. A number of State delegations have united in endorsing a list of candidates for Federal offices in their respective States. Mr. Cleveland's action in not allowing them to do so is not known to what extent the new rule will reach and while he believes that the President will not ignore candidates simply because they are a party to the arrangement of Federal offices, the statement of Mr. Cleveland has left Congressmen and those selected by them for positions in doubt as to where they stand.

THE WEEKLY STAR.
 VOL. XXIV.
 WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893.
 NO. 20