The Weekly Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - - April 14, 1892.

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STUPENDOUS FIGURES.

It is only within the past few years that the pension enormity has begun to command the serious attention of the American people. As long as the expenditures could be defended on the ground of necessity, patriotism or gratitude, there was little objection made even by those who considered the figures unreasonably large, but when the pension agents and their pliant tools, or scheming politicians combined and converted the system into one of shameless plunder, then patience ceased to be a virtue and the plundered people began to protest.

There are few, even among those who keep pretty well posted on the current questions of discussion, who comprehend the full magnitude of the pension enormity or realize how much the people have paid, and will still be required to pay if the present plundering system be continued as the system of the future.

One reason for this is that the taxes to pay pensions are collected, indirectly, as the tariff taxes. The person who pays a dollar and a half for an article which he knows he could buy for a dollar if there were no tariff duty on it realizes that he is paying a tribute of fifty cents to some one, but it does not occur to him that a large portion of the fifty cents, about one-third, goes towards paying his part of the pension money. If these taxes were levied direct and every citizen was called upon annually to put his hand into his pocket and shell out the cash there would have been long before now a mighty protest against it and the pensions would have never reached the enormous figures of $166,000,000 a year. And this is not the maximum by a good deal, for it is admitted by those who are familiar with the workings of the pension bureau, that the expenditures will within the next couple of years reach $200,000,000, unless some close pruning be done in the meantime.

Figures tell the story better than words. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, a writer of national reputation, and one who cannot be suspected of being influenced by prejudice in his treatment of this subject, has recently published in the Boston *Globe* a statement of the past and prospective cost of pensions to this country. His estimates are based on reliable statistics of expenditures already made while the prospective expenditures are approximations based on premises that would be recognized as reasonable in making calculations for the future. He sums it up briefly thus:

Pensions to June 30, 1892, as stated by Representative O'Neil	$ 1,550,000,009
Pension roll and trust payments June 30, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1892, about	250,000,000
	$ 1,800,000,000
Names on roll Dec. 31, 1892, about 1,275,000. If all were soldiers of 25 to 26 at time of enlistment, they will then average 60. On that basis by life tables we should have to pay about	2,000,000,000
	$ 3,800,000,000
Expenditures for war purposes, seven years of war and reconstruction,	4,000,000,000
Probable cost of war in money to the South	2,000,000,000
	$10,000,000,000
Interest in all, about	2,000,000,000
Price of liberty, about	$12,000,000,000

Here we have, by the time the pension roll will have been exhausted, the stupendous sum of $3,800,000,000, but a couple millions less than it cost to wage the war against the South. Is there any sane man who supposes the American people would ever have consented to such a burden as that if the taxes to pay it were levied directly?

Taking the present population as a mean between the population of the country at the close of the war and what it will be when the last dollar of these $3,800,000,000 is paid, the share of each man, woman and child would be about $61, the share of each family about $300. Of this sum each family has already paid about $150. Now suppose the present indirect system of collecting this money was changed, and the tax was collected directly, how long would this system last? Only long enough to enable the people to demand its repeal, and for Congress, when assembled, to abolish it.

The blistering shame of this colossal fraud is that not one in a score of those who have received and will receive their share of this money has the shadow of a just claim to it. Not one in a score of them ever thought of a pension until the pension agents and politicians who were playing for votes worked up the scheme of plunder. There isn't one in a score of them who share the loot distributed, who would have the cheek to demand a pension as something due to them. There are thousands of men drawing pensions who never shot a gun, thousands who never saw a Confederate army or got within hostile lines or saw a Confederate uniform. These are the kind of soldiers who have drawn the larger part of the $2,000,000,000 which have already been paid and of the $1,800,000,000 which are still to be paid if the present programme be carried out.

Is it any wonder that the American people are becoming restive under this burden and that respectable soldiers are becoming ashamed of this monstrous fraud perpetrated in their name and are uniting with the people in demanding reform of this plundering system? The wonder is that the demand didn't come long ago, before the plunder had reached its present enormous proportions.

TARIFF REFORM.

When General Hancock was running for the Presidency and an effort was made to find out how he stood upon the tariff question, whether he favored protection or not, he answered by replying that the tariff was "largely a local question," and right there the protectionists loaded their guns and went for him. They didn't propose to let a man who believed that the tariff was "a local question" be elected to the Presidency if they could beat him, and they did, for they put boodle in that campaign, as they have done in every election since, to secure the defeat of the candidates who were not in full fellowship with them.

But he was right. The tariff is practically, if not theoretically, a local question. The tariff list and the votes of Congressmen show this. You find one section, sometimes one State and sometimes a portion of a State, fighting hard for a high tariff on some artificial or natural product in which it is largely interested, to protect it from foreign competition, and practically give that section a monopoly of it in the home market. Politics doesn't seem to have much to do with this matter, for when it comes to the pocket in matters of legislation there is a good deal of human nature in most folks, and selfishness gets on top. The excuse is, "they all do it." If protection, they say, is to be the order of the day and one section is given protection on certain things which it desires to have protected, then another section should have protection on such things as it wants protected.

This is what has made the tariff a difficult question to handle, and under the modern dispensation always easier to increase than to reduce the duties. When one industry of one section got an increase of duty on its productions other industries of other sections were quick to follow and demand increase on theirs, and thus it went, until every section and nearly every industry figured in the tariff schedules and each about as much as it could.

It was the local interests combining through selfishness which gave the tariff whatever of national character it may have. A tariff for revenue only is national, because its aim is to benefit the nation as a whole, regardless of any section, or any class, or any industry, and duties are imposed with an eye to revenue, the duty being imposed on those imports and in such proportions as will yield the largest amount of revenue; but a tariff with protection as its leading feature never can be national in the true sense.

This is one of the difficulties that will confront the tariff reformers when Congress enters upon that work. The selfishness that begat the high protection which the favored few have enjoyed so long, will make itself active to prevent a reduction that would materially lessen their profits, or endanger their monopoly of the home market, and as the protected industries of one section work to prevent a deep cut in their protective duties, the protected industries of other sections will do likewise, each struggling for itself and all pulling together practically to have as little reduction as possible. They realize the fact that the majority of the American people have become tired of paying tribute simply for their benefit, and hence look for and accept tariff reform as inevitable, and yielding to the inevitable as a matter of necessity they will simply exert their efforts to prevent the reform from reforming too much.

The iron maker will protest that a deep cut will ruin him, the wool weaver will do likewise, so will the glass maker and others who have reaped the harvest under high protection, and each will have its representatives in Congress and in the lobby to plead for it, and save it from the apprehended "wreck." They will, because they can't help themselves, accept a reduction in the rates of duties, the only question being how low the reduction may go.

Some tariff reformers think an average rate of about 25 per cent., considering the necessities of revenue, would be about the right figure. The protectionists call this "free trade." The Mills bill gave about 45 per cent. and the protectionists called that "free trade." If it were proposed to let the average rate now be 55 per cent. this would be characterized as "free trade." Free trade is a sort of perpetual nightmare with some protectionists, and they see it in every reform, however slight, that may be proposed.

And yet it is a question whether under certain conditions, if it were practicable, free trade would not be better for the country at large and for the now protected industries, than a high protective tariff. Of course one necessity, and an absolute one, would be a merchant marine to carry our products to the markets of the world, as Great Britain's merchant marine does hers. England is the greatest trader in the world and the richest nation, because the greatest and most successful trader. A wise statesmanship, which had an eye to business, fostered her commerce and encouraged the building of ships, and that sea-girt hive of human industry sent its ships over every sea and into every port with the products of its industry, and brought back in return the coin or the valuable products of other lands. That's what made England great, rich and powerful. She didn't become so by a compulsory system of trading with herself, and swapping one product for another, but by selling her products to other nations and getting pay for them in cash or in something which to her was the equivalent of cash. That's how England became "mistress of the seas."

Why can't we learn something from the teaching of others and follow in the paths that lead to prosperity and wealth? What we want is to encourage commerce as manufacturing has been encouraged, not by subsidies and bounties, but by taking off the restrictions which have ruined our merchant marine and given England practically the monopoly of the seas. With our carriers of the deep restored and multiplied, there would be little excuse for, and little talk of protection for protection's sake.

MINOR MENTION.

A few days ago we referred to the reports sent out from Washington in reference to the dissatisfaction expressed by Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham at the restraint put upon them by the President in the matter of appointments to positions in their respective departments. We expressed the opinion at the time that there was no foundation for these reports which, if they have any foundation at all, are built on the veriest gossip, a sample of which is furnished by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who quotes a lady who had seen Mrs. Carlisle to ask her to use her influence in securing her a place in the Treasury, as saying that Mrs. Carlisle replied: "Mr. Carlisle has no places, except those with very small salaries attached, at his disposal. All appointments are made at the White House. In fact I may say that John is nothing more than one of the President's clerks. If it were to be done again, I can assure you John would remain in the Senate." Mrs. Carlisle has the reputation of being a lady of fine sense, but if she talked in the style here attributed to her she is no longer entitled to that reputation. Possibly she might have told the lady who sought her assistance that she regretted being unable to assist her, and that really the places that might be obtainable were too small to be worth her seeking, an easy way they sometimes have in Washington of letting down a person who wants something and can't get it, but she didn't go so far as to talk about "John" in the way quoted. If she did John would have more cause to disapprove of it than Mr. Cleveland, for it puts him in a position too humiliating to comport with his sense of self-respect and manly independence. John G. Carlisle is too big a man to play clerk to Mr. Cleveland or any other man, and if he feels as he is here represented as feeling he would do himself and the State of Kentucky credit by resigning the Treasury portfolio and going back to the practice or law. But there isn't anything in it. Mrs. Carlisle doesn't put her brains to sleep and turn her tongue loose.

The newspaper men of Pittsburg who are being prosecuted under some musty old statute for issuing Sunday papers are going to feed the prosecutors with their own hash, and have combined to have the law enforced against running street cars, cabs, carriages and in fact everything that involves manual or brute labor. As some of the principal howlers against Sunday papers are large stockholders in the street car lines, the newspaper men propose to see how a turn all round will work.

Admiral Whitney, who is to marry that Japanese girl in Honolulu, is not the pioneer in Japanese annexation. The new Minister to Japan got the start of him. When he was Secretary of Legation at Tokio, Mr. Dun married a Japanese lady, who died three years ago. A beautiful daughter survives her, who is now at school in New York, but will accompany her father to Japan and preside over his household.

Chicago beef-packers, to buck up to the leather combine, propose to establish tanneries near Chicago, but the combine says the tanneries will have to go to the bark. The packer men think the tanners are only barking to scare them off.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price 50c. per bottle. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

SULLIVAN STILL SOAKED.

The Man from Boston Full at Greensboro—Almost a Row.

A Greensboro correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says:

While the north-bound train was standing at the depot to-day, Jno. L. Sullivan, of the "Man from Boston Company," was discovered in the second-class car, in his usual condition of drunken stupor. A crowd collected and the big brute began to abuse the crowd, calling them "damned Tar Heels." A young man from Haw River still further angered the pugilist by referring to Corbett. This directed the abuse to the young man, who drew a knife and threatened to disembowel Sullivan. This made the latter furious and he rushed back into the first-class car and procured himself a knife and would have gotten into a fight with the Tar Heel but for the presence of a policeman.

The Tug Job T. Wilson.

The report, in the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the tug *Job T. Wilson*, said to have left City Point with a dredge for Wilmington in tow, was probably lost, is not credited by Mr. C. P. E. Burgwyn, owner of the tug. In response to an inquiry from a reporter of the Richmond *State*, Col. Burgwyn replied that he did not think there was any foundation whatever for the story. He said the tug was lying in the harbor at Ocracoke, ten miles from Hatteras, and was not towing the dredge Valentine.

The Hotel Oceanic.

The New Hanover Transit Company will "tote their own skillet" at the Hotel Oceanic this season—that is to say, the hotel will not be leased. But all visitors to Carolina Beach will be glad to hear that Mrs. W. E. Mayo will be in charge of the important department which supplies the "inner man." Her well known experience and skill as a caterer is a guarantee that all who stop at the "Oceanic" will be well pleased both as to quantity and quality of food.

Shad by the Thousand.

What do the fishermen around Wilmington think of this:

Dr. W. R. Capeheart at one haul at his fishery on the Albemarle Sound caught 6,583 shad. The largest single haul that he has made in over twenty years.

Henry W. Evans, who runs a 100-yard seine on the Cashie, at one haul caught 485 shad, 2,500 pounds of rock and 9,000 herrings.

An Amusing Incident.

The Charlotte *Observer* relates the following:

An amusing incident occurred at Tryon Street Baptist church Sunday night. Rev. Dr. Pritchard was preaching on "Sampson," and as he was coming in on the home-stretch of a very able sermon, after rounding up several heads, he spoke of Sampson's faith. "And now," said the speaker, finishing up this head, "let us pray"—here he paused for a moment before going on to say, "for such faith," when, to his surprise, the congregation dropped on their knees in the pause, and fell to praying. The doctor taking in the situation, with his natural astuteness took the cue, and led the prayer, bringing his sermon to a close before he intended or expected to. The occurrence was so ludicrous a one that preacher as well as people could hardly repress their laughter until the final benediction. The doctor will be careful hereafter, not to make too long a pause when inviting his congregation to pray for any of the cardinal virtues.

MASONBORO SCHOOL.

A Schoolboy's Account of the Close of the Session—A Beach Party and a Dinner.

For the Star.

After spending five months happily together at school under our good and noble teacher, Mr. J. P. Herring, the time, to the sorrow of all the scholars, came when we must close. As generally this is a sad time among students, we proposed to break up in a way that would be pleasant for all. Some proposed to have a beach party, others to have a candy stew, but a majority favored the former.

In a group of twenty-nine we marched to the water. There being only five boys experienced enough to help carry the boats, we were obliged to crowd into two boats—some "on top," some "in bottom"—but this added only to the pleasure of the trip. Off to the beach we go!

Arrived at the beach, all jump out and begin running around; some playing in the water, some in the sand. Some of the boys got Mr. Herring by the feet and dragged him over the hills. This was fun for the boys, but not much for the man.

By this time something within seem to cry dinner! dinner!! We went to the house and fixed a big table, and the girls just spread it with good things—pies, cakes, chicken, turkey, and all kinds of meats. I tell you, it was good.

The day was spent very pleasantly indeed. We all get aboard and started for home. To make everything pass off nicely, of course, the tide must be low, and we boys must roll up our trousers and got overboard. At last we are here, and such a pleasant walk home!

If you want a good time come to Masonboro.

THE FIRE AT ATKINS.

What a Passenger Said About It—But the Estimate of Loss Is an Error.

The Columbia *State* has the following concerning the recent fire at Atkins, S. C., but the extent of the loss ($75,000) is very much exaggerated. Messrs. Rankin & Bridgers placing it at $32,000 with insurance for $12,000:

A passenger who came in on the Atlantic Coast Line yesterday morning in describing the destruction by fire of the large saw mill at Atkins, which occurred Saturday, about fifteen miles east of Sumter, said: "It was the grandest and most appalling sight I have ever witnessed. The flames leaped hundreds of feet in the air, and literally licked up thousands of feet of lumber that was in the yards.

"The atmosphere was affected for miles around, so great was the volume of the flames and the intensity of the heat.

"The fire started early Saturday and did not stop until it had destroyed everything in its reach.

"The Coast Line lost two freight cars and three hundred feet of track.

"The North and South Carolina Railroad lost eight freight cars and several hundred feet of track.

"The mill was the property of Messrs, Rankin & Bridges, and was the largest in the State. They lose about $75,000, $35,000 in lumber and $40,000 in the plant. Capt. Freeland of the Coast Line is surely a hustler. He had the three hundred feet of destroyed track replaced and in good shape by 6 o'clock this morning."

Men of all professions and trades, ministers, lawyers, merchants and mechanics unite in indorsing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the old reliable cure for all bronchial and pulmonary troubles as the best household remedy in the market. †

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold at JOHN H. HARDIN'S, Druggist. †

WILMINGTON PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Annual Meeting—Report of the President—The Trade Situation—Business the Past Year.

The 20th annual meeting of the Wilmington Produce Exchange was held yesterday at noon.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Wm. Calder.

The report of the secretary and treasurer, Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, was received and ordered on file.

The President read his report as follows:

Gentlemen of the Produce Exchange:—

The past year has been marked by no occurrence of unusual importance to the business interests represented on this Exchange, and at its close I have with one exception, no new suggestions to make, as required by our laws.

The general trade of our city has been good—in some branches considerably larger and more satisfactory than last year—and it is noticeable that the feeling of uncertainty and despondency then prevailing everywhere has been largely dispelled, and a more hopeful view of the future engendered. Our country, it is believed, is entering upon a new era, in which, under more equitable laws to be enacted, the rights and interests of all will be more fully protected, inequalities adjusted, and contentment and happiness follow more closely upon the practice of industry and frugality.

The report of your Secretary and Treasurer will inform you fully as to the operations of the Exchange.

Notwithstanding a greatly reduced cotton crop in sections tributary to this port, our receipts here have exceeded those of last year, being 163,510, against 160,267 bales. But for the stoppage of mills in the consuming countries, and the consequent sudden falling off in demand, it is believed that our receipts and exports here would have shown an increase of twenty-five per cent.; and the prices obtained in this market have been uniformly as high as at any Atlantic port, and often higher, indicating that, under ordinary circumstances, our facilities for handling this great staple, and the enterprise of our merchants, will attract and control a yearly increasing traffic in it.

During the current crop year the movement of cotton to April 1st, shows that receipts at all the ports have decreased 30 per cent: At New Orleans, 39 per cent.; Savannah, 24 per cent.; Charleston, 40 per cent.; Norfolk, 49 per cent.; while receipts at Wilmington have increased 1⅓ per cent.

The receipts here of naval stores have been: Spirits of turpentine, 57,536 against 58,999 casks last year; rosin, 261,894 bbls. against 294,520 bbls.; tar, 67,142, against 68,798; crude turpentine, 14,855, against 13,924.

The exports of lumber have been 29,026,414 feet, against 26,115,927 feet last year.

The fact that cholera still lingers in the European countries with which we have a direct trade, warns us that we should spare no efforts to prepare an effective quarantine at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. I need hardly remind you of the deplorable results that would follow its introduction into our city, and from thence into the interior. Commerce would first feel its blighting effects, and, realizing this, your Exchange sent an able committee before the Legislature to supplement the exertions of the Quarantine Board in the endeavor to obtain an appropriation for building an efficient modern disinfecting station. To the efforts of Drs. Thomas and Burbank is largely due the success of that appeal, but the fulfillment of the design is delayed by a requirement that, in the judgment of the Executive, the danger must be imminent before the outlay is made.

At the National Conference of the State Boards of Health held in New York last week it was declared by a unanimous vote that it is imperatively necessary that all ports be put as rapidly as possible in condition to deal promptly and effectually with vessels, persons and baggage from infected or suspected ports or places, and it is thought that this will determine the Board of Health of North Carolina to advise the Governor to make available the appropriation of $20,000 as provided by the Legislature. To be forearmed would seem the part of wisdom in such matters, and I deem it important that this Exchange should use its influence to induce the immediate building of the quarantine station.

The work of the government engineers on our river and harbor has developed no new lines. Their efforts have been directed to creating and maintaining an 18-foot channel from the city to the open sea at mean low water, and for this purpose it is contemplated to secure a new and more powerful suction dredge.

Your Board of Managers has recently created a Committee on Manufactures with a view to suggesting and encouraging the establishment of new manufacturing enterprises here, believing that we only need an intelligent initiative to set the wheels of industry in motion in new and profitable directions.

In this connection, I would commend to your attention the prospectus of the Wilmington and West Indies Navigation Company. The facts and suggestions there set forth are not new, but are dormant, and should be energized. That we are on the shortest route from the great Northwest to the West Indies by already completed rail routes has long been known, but, as stated in said prospectus, it has so far been impossible to procure the co-operation of the necessary railroad lines.

And this brings me to the matter of exceptional interest to which I alluded in my opening remarks. This port is seriously discriminated against in the matter of inward rates of freight on certain Western products by rail.

We are refused as favorable rates as other coast points, and are thus cut off from a large distributive trade that legitimately belongs to us. We do not ask lower rates than our competitors, but we do insist that we should have equal advantages.

Acting on the information and advice of the Committee on Railroad Freights, your Board of Managers recently invited the Inter-State Commerce Commission, then sitting in Charleston, to visit our city and hold a court in which we could present our complaints. The Commission replied that their engagements were such that they could not, at present, name a day when they could come here. I earnestly suggest that you continue the agitation thus begun. A successful prosecution of such endeavors would be of immense advantage to our trade, and will warrant a liberal expenditure of time and money.

Germane to this subject is the very demoralized condition of the mail and passenger service on the principal railroad lines terminating here. So irregular has it long been that our business and the public convenience is seriously affected. The standing notice at the postoffice for months past has been "Southern (or Northern) mail late. Reported to arrive ——," anywhere from one to five hours behind time; and this information is hardly more than a "report," giving very uncertain intimation of the actual time of arrival.

It often requires two days to receive and fill orders from points within ten to fifty miles of this market. The whole traveling public is also greatly inconvenienced. One never can count on the hour of his arrival or departure, either at terminals or way stations, and our commercial travelers are subjected to serious loss of time and money. The lines leading westwardly have lately improved their service, and now promise better connections and quicker dispatch to North and South bound passengers, although by more circuitous routes than the more direct lines. The latter seem to be sacrificing their local business for the sake of their through traffic.

I suggest that you endeavor to bring such influences to bear as will induce the railroad authorities to make such schedules as they can run with regularity, and that will serve as some guide to the public.

The Legislature at its last session so modified the merchants' license tax as to leave it in a much more satisfactory shape than heretofore, and the attorneys engaged in the suits to test the law have, consequently, withdrawn their appeal to the United States Court.

The Homestead law, and the laws governing assignments remain practically unchanged, but they were prominently before the Legislature and the people, and the public mind is being gradually educated to their baneful effects. The continuation of the agitation against them is well worthy your attention as leading to results that cannot fail to advance the well being and good name of all our people.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your courtesy during my term of office, and bespeak for my successor a like kindly consideration. WILLIAM CALDER.

Mr. J. C. Stevenson moved that the President's report be spread upon the minutes and the recommendations therein be referred to the new board of managers and the appropriate committees, especially as to freight discrimination and passenger and mail service. The motion was unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. Jno. R. Turrentine it was resolved that it is the opinion of this Exchange that the introduction of cholera is now imminent and that his Excellency, the Governor of the State, be requested to order that the appropriation for the building of the quarantine station be made available.

On motion of Mr. H. G. Smallbones, it was ordered that the Board of Managers be authorized to use $150 of the surplus fund toward paying the indebtedness of the Exchange.

On motion of Mr. G. J. Boney it was resolved that the President be authorized to invite Messrs. T. Carpenter, Sol. Haas, T. M. Emerson and O. V. Smith, of the Associated Railways, and Mr. W. E. Kyle, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., to be present in person or by proxy to discuss the matter of freight discriminations, on Tuesday, April 25th, 1893, at the rooms of the Exchange, and that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 11 a. m. on that day.

On motion, it was ordered that the President be requested to write to Mr. Soloman, President of the S. R. R. and S. S. Association, asking that he name a day after April 25th, when a committee from this Exchange can obtain an interview as to the matter of freight discriminations.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Sprunt, the thanks of the Exchange were returned to the retiring officers by a rising vote.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to April 25th, at 11 a. m.

The election for officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows, viz:

President—W. H. Sprunt.

Vice President—G. J. Boney.

Secretary and Treasurer—John L. Cantwell.

Board of Managers—C. W. Worth, W. N. Harriss, P. Pearsall, R. W. Hicks, D. MeEachern.

Inspectors of Elections—W. A. Martin, J. K. Williams, H. L. Vollers.

The other committees are appointive and will be named by the President at the next meeting.

The Savannah Plan.

Savannah has a "Merchants' Week Association," something like Wilmington's Welcome Week organization, but the Savannah people have what they call "May Week" every year. This year it begins May 9th and continues four days. The plan is to send out invitations to merchants, planters and others with the following explanation: "The festivities and all entertainment being tendered you complimentary by the merchants of Savannah. Present this at headquarters, Bull and Liberty streets (under De Soto hotel) for badge and tickets, entitling guests to all privileges." So, it will be seen that the merchants of Savannah not only invite their friends to visit them, but pay their bills for four days. And, no doubt, it proves a profitable investment, as it is to be presumed that only those who are likely to be buyers are invited.

The Habeas Corpus Case.

The two prisoners from Richmond county—Alex. McIntyre, white, and Eli Morrison, colored—charged with murder, (whose arrival in this city Saturday night was mentioned in the STAR) were taken to Southport yesterday by Sheriff Smith, of Richmond, on a writ of *habeas corpus* returnable to Judge Whitaker, now holding court in Brunswick. After hearing some of the evidence Judge Whitaker, on account of the absence of some of the witnesses, continued the hearing until next Monday in Raleigh. Sheriff Smith brought the prisoners back to the city and they were lodged in jail here.

The Saw Mill Fire.

The loss by the burning of Messrs. Rankin & Bridgers' saw mill, at Atkins, S. C., last Saturday (reported in Sunday's STAR), is estimated at $32,000. The entire plant was destroyed, with a quantity of lumber. There was insurance on the property for $12,500, with agencies in this city.

Visiting Officials of the N. C. S. G.

Adjutant-General F. H. Cameron, Gen. W. G. Lewis, Chief Engineer; Col. J. F. Bruton, of the Second Regiment N. C. S. G., and Lieut. T. W. Jones, U. S. A., went down yesterday to visit and inspect Camp Holt. They were accompanied by Assistant Adjutant-Gen. W. R. Kenan, Assistant Quarter Master-General E. W. Manning, Lieut. Col. W. Taylor, Adjutant W. H. Northrop, and Capt. Jno. H. Daniel. After inspecting the encampment grounds and partaking of an oyster roast they returned to the city, and were present last night at an informal reception held in their honor at the armory of the W. L. I. and at which were present besides the Light Infantry, the Naval Reserves and the Second Regiment band.

Adjutant-General Cameron will make public the result of his visit to Camp Holt through his official report to Gov. Carr, commander-in-chief of the State Guard.

We are pleased to announce that JOHN H. HARDIN, our enterprising druggist, has secured the agency for the Japanese Pile Cure; a most wonderful discovery for the Cure of Piles of every kind, which he will sell with a written guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. It is said to be a specific for that terrible and dangerous disease. Get a free sample and try it. †

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President Back at the White House—Gresham's Private Secretary.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham and Senator White, of Louisiana, returned from Wilmington, Del., at 10.42 this morning.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Herman VanLenden, editor of the Paducah, Ky., *Standard*, his private secretary. Mr. Venden is 30 years of age, a native of Kentucky, and was appointed on the recommendation of Congressman Stone.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Edward H. Strabel, Third Assistant Secretary of State, *vice* William M. Grinnell, resigned; Daniel N. Morgan, Connecticut, Treasurer of the United States, *vice* Enos H. Nebeker, resigned; Conrad N. Jordan, New York, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York city, *vice* Ellis H. Roberts, resigned; Daniel M. Browning, Illinois, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Frank C. Armstrong, Washington, D. C., Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Finance today ordered a favorable report on all nominations before it, including that of Eckels, for Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning, and decided there should be no investigation of the Roach case at this session. The resolution of the Republicans will therefore remain unacted upon when the Senate adjourns. The Republicans will naturally antagonize this proceeding, but it does not appear how they can do so with any hope of success, for the reason that an adjournment can be effected as soon as the President notifies the Senate he has no further communication to send. The caucus decided to investigate the claims made by Waddy to the seat held by Martin. It was announced to the caucus that the President would complete the business he has for the Senate by the end of the week, and it is believed the Senate will adjourn the first of next week at latest.

Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., has been selected by Secretary Hoke Smith as Appointment Clerk of the Interior Department, *vice* A. C. Tanner resigned. Mr. Daniels is thirty years of age, and was elected State Printer of North Carolina four times consecutively. He is a lawyer by profession, but has never practiced, having been editor and publisher since his seventeenth year. He succeeded Walter H. Page, now editor of the *Forum*, as editor of the *State Chronicle*, and sold that paper one year ago. He then established the *North Carolinian* at Raleigh.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the President were the following: Postmasters—Conway C. Flamesee, Vicksburg, Miss.; Robert G. Wright, Waynesboro, Va.; Richard Adams, Radford, Va.

Charles E. Thomas, of South Carolina, has been appointed Confidential Clerk to the Commissioner of Railroads, *vice* Willis A. Taylor, resigned.

It is understood that the President has tendered the Chief Justiceship of the new Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to Martin F. Morris, a leading lawyer of this city. Mr. Morris has accepted the position, according to report, and has been in consultation with the President in the past few day concerning the selection of two other Judges of the court. The delay in the appointment of Judges has been occasioned by the inability of Mr. Cleveland to decide whether he shall appoint all the members of the court from the District of Columbia or whether he shall select outsiders. This question will be settled before to-morrow, when the President will nominate the three men selected.

France had the honor to-day of being the second country whose representative was formally received by the United States in the capacity of ambassador. Yesterday Sir Julian Pauncefote presented his credentials to the President and was formally acknowledged in the title and prerogatives of the highest rank in the diplomatic service, and to-day M. Patenotre, the French minister, was likewise raceived.

ELECTION IN FAYETTEVILLE.

On the Question of Sustaining the Graded Schools by Taxation—The Measure Defeated by the Negro Vote.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 11.—The recent General Assembly authorized the town of Fayetteville to submit the question of sustaining the graded schools by taxation to the citizens of the community. Accordingly an election was held to-day, resulting in the defeat of the proposition by a vote of 426 to 193. Considerable interest was manifested by both sides, but the negroes voted in almost solid phalanx against it, and the majority of the non-tax-payers of the town did likewise, while the vote of the property owners and the more intelligent classes of the community was about equally divided. The matter has been discussed some, but not to that extent to enlighten the populace as to the great benefit to be derived from the system to all classes; and the great majority through blind ignorance voted to prevent any further taxation of our community.

It is true that we are burdened by taxation, but we are also burdened with illiteracy, and the latter is largely predominant; and it was astonishing to see poor men, who have not a dollar of real estate, and yet have five or six children, go to the polls and vote "no school," when the total amount they would be required to pay under the system proposed would have been fifty cents a year (on the poll) for the education of their whole families. The negroes opposed it on the ground that their education was not dependent on the fund thus raised—that their school fund was ample, being derived from the State Educational fund, and from Northern appropriations—and that they did not propose to pay 50 cents per capita on the poll for the education of the white race. This, I will say by way of parenthesis, is a matter for the consideration of our future legislators, and one from which the white race may derive some profit.

The result of to-day's election practically kills the graded school of this community.

A Well Merited Word.

The value of baking powder consists in the fact that the proportion of alkali and acid is exact, and there is no danger of having yellow biscuits from an excess of soda, or heavy ones from an excess of acid. It is probable that many of the powders are adulterated, some with injurious substances, and others with harmless additions to increase the bulk and consequently the profits. In our own family we have excellent results from the use of the Royal Baking Powder. We have no reason to think that it contains any harmful ingredient. Those who object to the use of baking powder because of adulteration must needs be very sure of the purity of the soda and cream of tartar they use in place of the powder.—*N. Y. Christian Union.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The pea fields in this vicinity are white with bloom and rich with promise of abundant crops, provided no late frost comes to kill the early fruitage.

— Salisbury *Herald*: Mr. John Lentz, who had been confined to his bed with consumption for several months, died at his home in Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock Saturday night. He was about 33 years of age.

— Shelby *Review*: It is said that about 1,500 tons of fertilizers have been sold at Shelby this season. —— The election on the license question was held Saturday and passed off quietly. The vote was a pretty full one, 281 ballots being cast. The result was: License, 147; no license, 143; majority for license, 13. —— Some days ago Cicero Harris, colored, was "fooling" around a horse at Henrietta and the horse kicked him. Harris had an open knife in his hand and the horse's heels struck the hand, driving the knife blade into the negro's eye ball, destroying the sight.

— Newbern *Journal*: On Sunday night about 8 o'clock the house of Tom Jones, colored, living on Messrs. Watson & Daniels' land near Riverdale, caught fire and was completely burned, together with its contents and three small children, whom the parents had locked up when they went off to church. The fire was not discovered in time to render any assistance, though two women got close enough to hear their cries before death came. We are informed that the father says there was no fire in the room except a lamp which was left burning.

— Durham *Globe*: Mrs. R. E. Lyon, whose death was reported here Saturday, and whose life since that time has hung in the balances, passed away yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, in New York, where she had gone for treatment several weeks back. —— Last night Thomas Marsh, Eugene Toler and Stephen Jones attacked A. Wade, all colored, and held Wade up. They took a dollar from his pocket. In doing so, Wade pulled his knife, and Jones tried to wrench it from his hands, inflicting a severe wound, from which Wade bled freely. At trial this morning 'Squire Angier bound the three over in the sum of $100 to appear at Court. The crowd is in jail.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. J. M. Barnhardt, a prominent farmer of Mecklenburg, died at his home, near Huntsville, at 7 o'clock this morning. His illness was very brief. —— Miss Fannie Bryan, a sister to Messrs. George W. and Ben K. Bryan, of Charlotte, died at her home in Newbern, at 7.30 o'clock last Sunday night. She had been sick for some time. —— A fourteen-year old son of Mr. J. W. McLaughlin, a former resident of Mecklenburg, was killed on the big red hill near the depot in Concord last Saturday evening. The boy and his father were thrown from a wagon and the wheels passed over the boy, cutting open his breast and tearing his lungs apart.

— Carthage *Blade*: Carpenters are going right ahead on Mills' planing mills and dry kilns. There will be three or four buildings besides lumber shed, etc. The plant will cover about four acres of ground, and it is expected to be in operation in about a month. ——At Cameron last Wednesday night was one of the most disastrous railroad wrecks ever experienced by the R. & A. railroad. An extra freight train going north ran into an open switch just opposite the depot and collided with some cars standing on the side track. Eight cars were completely wrecked, the engine was dismantled and turned over on its side. The engineer and fireman, who did not desert the engine, miraculously escaped uninjured. The loss to the railroad was up in the thousands, and all because of the carelessness of the switchman.

— Winston *Sentinel*: This morning about 9 o'clock Sheriff R. M. McArthur started for the house of a negro named William Johnson, about four miles north of the city, for the purpose of searching for some bacon that had been stolen. When he reached the house the sheriff went in and told the negro his business, whereupon he asked to be allowed to go out and tie his horse. Mr. McArthur consented, but told Johnson that he would go with him. Upon reaching the yard he said he wanted to go back and get his hat, but when he entered the building he immediately seized a shotgun and fired at the officer, and so close was the range that Mr. McArthur's face was scorched by powder. Johnson immediately fled. Notwithstanding the sheriff fired at him several times and followed in hot pursuit for quite a distance, the negro escaped.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Maj. John Devereux passed away yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m. at his home, near this city, after a protracted illness. —— Mr. John R. Upchurch continues to improve slowly and it is now hoped that he will eventually recover, though he will in all probability be confined to his room for several weeks. —— The Colorado beetle or potato bug has appeared in this city in great numbers, much to the surprise of many gardeners, who believed the severity of the past winter had exterminated this increasing pest. A dose of paris green is said to "do them good." —— The reports from the farmers all over the State, now on file in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture show that there has been a large increase during the past year in the amount of hog meat raised, indicating that the farmers are turning their attention more toward making their own meat.

— Smithfield *Herald*: The people of the Clayton section held an election on the no fence question on the 21st of March and the no fence men were successful. They will join the Wake county fence. —— We learn that fires in the woods did considerable damage in the county last Saturday. Mr. Merrill Olive, who lives about six mies west of Smithfield, we learn, lost everything he had by fire. The woods caught fire near his house and the wind blew a spark to a fodder stack near his dwelling and set fire to the fodder and that fired his dwelling and everything he had was burned except his mule. We learn that every panel of fence around his farm was burned. —— On Sunday night burglars entered the store of Mr. B. R. Hood and robbed his safe of all its contents consisting of some over $300 in cash and many valuable notes and mortgages. The notes and mortgages were found Monday morning on a lot near the store where the robbers threw them away. They were evidently professional burglars as they opened his safe without damaging it. Mrs. M. A. Hood's safe was also in the office with Mr. Hood's and this they could not open by working the combination and they drilled a hole some 5 inches deep into the door and cut the lock of the combination and entered it. There was no money in it except six dollars in one dollar gold pieces, which they did not find, and several thousand dollars in Confederate bills, and some notes and mortgages, which they left on top of the safe.

Guaranteed Cure.

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