

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price. Rows include 1 year, 6 months, 3 months, and 1 month.

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VERY IMPORTANT. During the past two months bills have been mailed to about sixteen hundred subscribers to the WEEKLY STAR.

It is hoped every subscriber in arrears will read this notice, and that he will forward the amount due us at once.

It is unjust to the proprietor to read his newspaper without paying for it—fully as much so for the proprietor of the paper to eat the farmer's chickens and eggs and then fail or refuse to remunerate him.

We thank those of our subscribers who have paid us, and trust this appeal will not be lost on those who have not paid.

EASIER TO MANAGE. In the formulating of its policies and carrying out its plans the Republican party has always had one advantage over the Democratic party and a decided one.

This cohesiveness arises from the fact that it is essentially a sectional party and its policies are all shaped from that standpoint. What was good enough for the section to which it belonged and to which it looked for endorsement and support was good enough for it, and that was all it cared or worked for.

This has been time and again illustrated in the issues which have been fought over by it and the Democratic party, such as the tariff, the finances, the pensions, bounties, &c., and it held as good twenty-five years ago as it does to-day.

The Democratic party has never proposed a change of policy, or advocated a reform, even when the need of reform was indisputable and conceded, that it was not opposed by a practically united Republican party, as, for instance, in 1888, when it conceded the necessity for a reduction and reform of the tariff, but contended that the reforms should be instituted and carried out by the Republican party, which, they said, was the only safe party to entrust with tariff making.

On this promise Benjamin Harrison was elected President, with a Republican Congress, but instead of reducing the tariff they gave us the McKinley bill, with an average increase of about fifteen per cent., and they were practically solid on that. It has been so in all the tariff agitation; in all the financial agitation, in all the pension agitation, and in all other questions which reached the magnitude of national importance.

They were practically solid for the passage of the Sherman "cowardly makeshift" in 1890 and were practically solid for its unconditional repeal in 1893, and when it comes to adopting a financial policy which will provide for the continued coinage of silver, and for the repeal of prohibitory clauses against State banks, they will be practically solid against that, and will be practically solid against tariff reduction.

The leaders have been able to command their following with little difficulty because the larger States of the North dominated the smaller ones, and because there were fewer elements composing the whole. While most of their policies were in the interest of the larger and richer States the others were made to believe that these were the best policies for them also, and hence we saw the agricultural States of the West supporting tariff and financial policies from which they derived no benefit, but for which they paid heavily and are now paying heavily. By their own folly and blind devotion to party leadership they have impoverished themselves and sunk themselves chin-deep in debt.

FINANCIAL, pension and other policies.

The Democratic party it is different. It is a national and not a sectional party. It has not merely a nominal, but an actual, living existence, North, South, East and West, and has a recognized and co-equal representation from all sections.

Each section not only claims the right, but has the right recognized to be heard. This results sometimes in conflicting views in the formulating of its policies, illustrations of which we have had on the tariff question in national conventions, and in the debates in Congress, and also on the financial question, as, for instance, in the last national convention where there was a lively contest over formulating the tariff plank in the platform, and over the financial plank. The contention over the financial plank was afterwards emphasized in Congress by the hard fight over the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

The Democratic party allows all sections to be heard, and tries to do what is best for all, while the Republican party allows only one section of the Republic—the North—to be heard and legislates for only one.

That's why it is easy for it to formulate its policies and carry them out, and not so easy for the Democratic party to do it.

MINOR MENTION.

A number of prominent Democratic politicians met in Washington Friday and held a conference as to the advisability of opening headquarters for the National Executive Committee in Washington and giving some attention to the elections of 1894.

A good many Congressmen will be elected next fall, and the political complexion of the next House may depend upon these elections. As a rule the National Democratic Committee does not give as much attention to the election of Congressmen as the Republican National Committee does, which keeps a sharp eye on the congressional districts, especially when they are doubtful, and gives the Republican candidates all the aid and comfort it can, which means supplying them with the "sinews of war" in the shape of cash or its equivalent.

In this it has had the advantage of the Democratic Committee, which has no protected manufacturers behind it ready to shell out the useful, there is more need now, perhaps, for closer supervision and more active work by the National Committee than there usually is, for there are issues involved now on which there is considerable difference of opinion among Democrats, and on which Democrats must come together before the battle opens. It is true that some of these issues may be settled by the action of Congress, and thus bring the factions together, but whether or not the National Committee can render good service by taking a position where it can survey the field and if going to work as soon as possible.

We have frequently in these columns referred to the advantages the South offers to thrifty, energetic men, and the opportunities for bettering one's condition even by farming, although the general impression is that it is among the least inviting of industries as a money-maker. We have noted the success of individuals who have accumulated a competence if not a fortune by farming, and we have also at times referred to the success of colonies from Europe, and from the Western States, a number of which are located in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and other States. A striking illustration of what perseverance, industry and thrift will do is furnished by the following, which we clip from the New Orleans Picayune:

"About ten years ago a number of Germans, who had migrated to the Northwest, disgusted with the hardships of that cold country, determined to remove to the South. They accordingly bought at \$10 an acre a worn-out plantation of some 3,000 acres in Lauderdale county, Ala., and settled there. They proceeded to improve their property along practical and intelligent lines. They cleared away the broom-sage and planted clover and grasses, and began raising cattle. They sold hay and small grain. They planted orchards and vineyards and utilized the products in every available way. The result is that the St. Florian colony is among the most thrifty and prosperous communities in the State of Alabama. Their land is now worth at least \$50 per acre, and they are happy and independent."

TOBACCO TAX QUESTION.

Proposition to Increase the Tax on Tobacco in the Wilmington, N. C., District—Appointments to be Made. (Washington Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Several of the members of the Ways and Means Committee have renewed their demands for an increase in the tobacco tax, but it is now said that they propose only that the tax shall be increased on cigars, leaving the present rate on smoking and chewing tobacco and on cigarettes.

While the chances are that an increase will not be recommended, this section of the bill will be held back till the last so that the increase can be arranged if it is found that the government revenues absolutely demand it.

What causes the advocates of higher tobacco taxes to hesitate is the fear that any such proposition would almost certainly be rejected by the House, and an great fight will be avoided if possible. An ex-Congressman Simmons, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, as noted in this correspondence, came on to arrange of himself in connection with assuming charge of his office as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of North Carolina. It is in the general impression that he will certainly be confirmed by the Senate at the winter session, as there has been no particular fight against him. The fight has been chiefly against Elias, the Collector for the Western District. The case of Mr. Simmons got tied up with that one because of the delay in acting on the Elias case.

The President made no appointments to-day of interest to the South. His entire list was for the benefit of other sections, but according to the reports heard he must soon act on some matters in which Virginia and North Carolina will figure.

KILLED HIS NEPHEW.

Death of John C. Wooten from an Accident—Falls from a Tree in Wayne County. [Correspondence of the Dispatch.] RALEIGH, N. C., November 17.—William Sumner, of Duplin county, while handling a revolver carelessly yesterday, shot his 8-year-old nephew through the head, causing instant death. It is the belief of some prominent persons here that Judge Simonton, of South Carolina, will be promoted to the judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Bond.

Mr. John C. Wooten, of Lenoir county, fell from a buggy a few days ago and fractured his skull. He was here to-day of his death. He was one of the most prominent men in that section.

Green sand, which is very valuable as a fertilizer, has been found at Castle Hayne, near Wilmington. It has just been discovered near Newbern. The sand is some thirty feet below the surface and is covered by shell rock. In Wayne county yesterday two white men named Outlaw and Rhodes had a desperate fight at a country store. Rhodes cut Outlaw many times, and the latter, with blood pouring from his wounds, rushed out, seized a plank, and with it crushed Rhodes' skull. Neither man is expected to live.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT COTTON.

An Unusual Divergence of Opinion—Estimates Range All the Way from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 Bales. This the view now taken by the New Orleans Picayune. The Picayune has already referred on several occasions to the wide divergence of views on the probable out-turn of the season's cotton crop. Differently as the season advances, the difference of opinion as to the size of the crop disappears, and some general sentiment on the subject crystallizes. This year, however, it appears that the differences of opinion grow more serious as the season advances.

A week ago the Agricultural Department's estimate of the yield per acre was construed to mean a crop anywhere from 5,000,000 bales to 8,300,000 bales. Under the latter estimate, the cotton was estimated to be worth \$1,750,000,000. Yesterday a number of leading cotton factors of this city made public a card to the cotton trade, declaring that, according to their best information, they believed the crop produced to be from 7,000,000 to 7,850,000 bales.

Here we have a most remarkable divergence of estimates for the time of the cotton season, and it may safely be stated that scarcely ever before has there existed more real uncertainty as to the actual size of the crop. It is true that the crop movement has recently been very heavy, but it must be remembered that earlier in the season it was exceptionally light, and moreover, the weather has been favorable for rapid marketing of the crop.

The uncertainty which is manifested as to the size of the crop as a whole appears to extend to the crops of the different cotton States. In each one of the widest divergence of views is manifested, and even in the same neighborhoods the most radical differences of opinion are reported.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Applications from the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad Companies to the Railroad Commission. The Raleigh Observer of yesterday reports the following: The Railroad Commission of yesterday disposed of the following cases: Thomas Devane vs. Southern Express Company. Complaint for overcharge in shipment of fruits. Overcharge paid by defendant.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company vs. the Railroad Commission. Application to readjust the freight tariff of the petitioner upon the basis of the tariffs in force upon the Richmond and Danville and Seaboard Air-Line systems, so as to put these different systems, as nearly as possible, on an equality as to rates. Application granted and new tariff approved and filed.

Application to reduce rates on cotton to 50c per bale from Newbern and Pollockville to Wilmington, N. C., in order to meet water competition from the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers. Application granted.

At the Compresses. Five Steamers Loading for Foreign Ports—Suesse Running Day and Night—A Busy Scene. There are five British steamers loading cotton at the compresses in this city for European ports—the Sandhill and the Wandsworth at the Wilmington and Potomac, and the Champlain and Potomac at the Champlain Compress. At the latter, the presses are running day and night and work goes on unceasingly. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels named is 7,393, and altogether they will carry about 57,000 bales of cotton. Some of them will probably be ready to sail the first of next week, but their places will be supplied by other steamers now on their way to Wilmington.

MR. J. H. SLOAN ANXIOUS.

About \$2000 What He Advanced and Unknown Man on Cotton. It would appear from the following, copied from the Charlotte Observer of yesterday, that Mr. J. H. Sloan, the well known cotton buyer, was "taken in" by the swindler whose visit to Wilmington was mentioned in the STAR a few days ago.

Last week a man calling himself J. C. Caldwell of Cornwall, S. C., appeared in the city and went to Mr. H. Sloan with what was represented to be a good bill of lading for ten bales of cotton, and got about \$2000 advanced on it. It was not represented that the cotton was here, but on the contrary it was plainly stated that it was to arrive later, and yesterday Mr. Sloan had a letter from Caldwell, in which he stated that he had been arrested for swindling, and that he was now in jail. Mr. Sloan is now looking for the swindler, and is anxious to get his money back.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Albert Webb, Son of W. L. Webb, a Prominent Colored Man of Fayetteville. [Special Star Correspondence.] FAYETTEVILLE, November 17. Albert Webb, a bright mulatto young man, about 23 years old, son of W. L. Webb, a very prominent colored man of this town, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been seriously sick for several weeks, and his death was not altogether unexpected, but it was none the less a shock to his large circle of relatives and friends. He was a son of the late Richard H. Grant, one of the most popular men of his day. He was born in February, 1868, and was consequently in his 25th year; was Ensign of the Fourth Division of Naval Reserves, and an honorary member of Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company, having served as a cadet a number of years. He was a most energetic and capable young man, and had a record for bravery, promptness and efficiency, of which any freeman might be proud.

ROCKY MOUNT.

A Brilliant Wedding—Miss Mary Bunn and Dr. G. L. Wimberly. [Special Star Correspondence.] ROCKY MOUNT, Nov. 17. A brilliant wedding took place last night at "Benvenue," the residence of Hon. B. H. Bunn, near this place. Mr. Bunn's lovely daughter, Miss Mary, was married to Dr. G. L. Wimberly, of this place, at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Vandenberg, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rocky Mount. After the ceremony the large assemblage of guests partook of an elegant supper. The bride couple left on the midnight train for the north for a wedding tour. The bride presents were numerous and very elegant. Among them were presents from Washington, D. C., Raleigh, Goldsboro and other points, as well as from Europe. Many happy congratulations were extended the loving couple as they took their departure north.

FLORIDA ORANGE CROP.

There Will Be No Scarcity This Season—A Crop of 5,000,000 Boxes. The following from the Savannah News, indicates that there will be no scarcity of Florida oranges this season: The movement of the orange crop through this port this year is unprecedented. In addition to the shipments for domestic consumption in the North and East, there are large consignments to Europe, via the Ocean Steamship Company from this port and by the ocean racers across the Atlantic.

The crop this year is not only above the average, it is estimated at about 5,000,000 boxes, but it is also much earlier than usual. Last year in November the shipments by the Ocean Steamship Company to New York were 58,000 boxes. This year eight steamers this winter have already taken 89,000 boxes. These figures do not include shipments to Boston and Philadelphia by that line. The day is not far distant when it will take a fleet of steamers equal to all that now ply along the coast to carry the golden crop of Florida, and then there will not be enough oranges to supply the demand.

WILMINGTON WELCOME WEEK.

Another Meeting of the Executive Committee—Reports from Sub-Committees Received. The Wilmington Welcome Week Executive Committee met last night with President T. D. Meares and Committee-men W. E. Springer, G. R. French, J. C. Stevenson, J. S. Hooper, Lieut. Bear, M. W. Jacobi, Geo. G. Lewis, P. Heinsberger, Jr., and R. R. Bellamy present.

Mr. W. E. Springer, of the Finance Committee, reported progress and furnished the following list of those who have subscribed since the names were last published: Havers, Gibbs & Co., \$25.00; Wilmington Gas Light Co., \$25.00; Wilmington & New York S S Co., \$5.00; Atlantic National Bank, \$5.00; Wilmington Sea Coast R. R., \$5.00; R. W. Hicks, \$5.00; H. J. Ahrens, \$5.00; J. H. Sloan, \$5.00; Corbett & Gore, \$5.00; Wilmington Iron Works, \$5.00; B. F. Penny, \$5.00. More names will be added to the above list to-morrow.

Mr. Jas. W. Monroe, President of the Second Regiment Band was present and explained that the band, wanted \$900 for their services during the W. W. Week, the time for them to play being two hours in the afternoon and three hours at night. A lively discussion took place between the committee and Mr. Monroe; the committee thinking the price charged to play at home exorbitant, when they furnished music in Raleigh for one week during the Fair for \$125, after expenses were paid; thereby losing all day, while at home they only lose at the most a half day. The committee offered them \$50 a day or \$900 for the four days, and Mr. Monroe is to report to the Music Committee whether the band will accept or not.

The Foot-ball Game committee, through Mr. Geo. L. Paschall, reported that they had wired the University of Virginia, Chapel Hill, Trinity College and Wake Forest teams, offering them \$150 and one-fourth of the gate receipts to play here on Thursday during Welcome Week, which they received answers as follows: Wake Forest—Will play any of the above teams. Let us know as soon as you arrange for game. Trinity College—It will be impossible to play on that date in Wilmington.

The other clubs had not answered but are expected to do so to-morrow. Mr. Paschall was authorized to close a contract with two of the teams as soon as a favorable reply was received. Mr. J. S. Hooper and Mr. L. L. Pritchard, of the Fire-works Committee, reported that the finest display ever witnessed in the South had been selected, and read letters thoroughly explaining them, and the committee authorized Mr. Hooper to close the contract with the company for the day and night exhibits.

Mr. P. Heinsberger, of the Bicycle Committee, says that he expects the finest riders in the State here to enter the competitive races during the carnival. A committee was appointed to call on Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son in regard to decorating the plaza on Market street with an exhibit during W. W. Week, also in regard to a cotton parade.

WILLIAM H. GRANT.

Death of Willie Grant—One of the Most Popular Young Men of Wilmington. Mr. William H. Grant died yesterday afternoon at 8.45 o'clock. He had been seriously sick for several weeks, and his death was not altogether unexpected, but it was none the less a shock to his large circle of relatives and friends. He was a son of the late Richard H. Grant, one of the most popular men of his day. He was born in February, 1868, and was consequently in his 25th year; was Ensign of the Fourth Division of Naval Reserves, and an honorary member of Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company, having served as a cadet a number of years. He was a most energetic and capable young man, and had a record for bravery, promptness and efficiency, of which any freeman might be proud.

MITCHELL-CORBETT.

The Governor of Florida Dies—The Sheriff to Prevent the Fight at Jacksonville. By Telegram to the Morning Star. JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 16.—This evening the mail from Tallahassee brought the following short but significant letter from the office of the Chief Executive of Florida: Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 15, 1893.—To Mr. Mitchell-Corbett, Sheriff of Duval County.—Dear Sir—The Governor desires that you will take all proper precautions to prevent any prize fights or so-called "cock fights" in Duval county. (Signed) D. LANG, Private Secretary.

A COLORADO TRAGEDY.

A Woman Killed in a Saloon—The Murderer Sent to Jail by the Sheriff. By Telegram to the Morning Star. CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO., Nov. 16.—George Lear, an ex-prize fighter, living at Altman, shot and killed Irene Good late last night at the Branch saloon on Bull mountain. Sam James, the bartender, then shot down the murderer. Lear came into the saloon and called Miss Good to the door. Soon after the girl returned to her seat. The bartender stood together in the little brick house and the marvelous contrast between the appearance of the murderer and Grant's marvelous exhibition of consideration and generosity, his marked modesty and his subsequent conduct in the infidelity of the scenes which were occurring outside—the tribute paid by Gen. Chamberlain and the other members of the Confederate army, the brass trays that ran down the tanned faces of the Southern troops, and generous opening of hisverks by the Federal soldiers to the hungry Confederates, etc., must be heard to be appreciated.

A COAL COMBINE.

Indictments Against Miners and Others in Tennessee. By Telegram to the Morning Star. NASHVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Davidson county Grand Jury has found two indictments against parties belonging to what is known here as the coal combine; one against J. E. Allison individually, and the other against J. E. Allison, J. M. Overton and Robert L. Overton. The first indictment charges conspiracy against legitimate trade and commerce; the second charges conspiracy for the purpose of withdrawing coal from the market. The parties indicted are prominent and wealthy coal dealers who have entered into a contract with certain coal miners which gives them a monopoly of the local trade. A great deal of feeling has been aroused over the matter and several mass meetings making strong protests have been held.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

GEN. GORDON'S LECTURE IN BROOKLYN, N. Y. The Last Days of the Confederacy—Phases and Incidents Illustrating the Spirit and Character of the American People. By Telegram to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—In response to an invitation signed by a number of gentlemen prominent in various walks of life, General John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator from Georgia, delivered his lecture last evening entitled "The Last Days of the Confederacy," in the Brooklyn Tabernacle this evening. The building was filled to overflowing with an audience composed of the two sides of the best known people of New York and Brooklyn.

Gen. Gordon opened his lecture by thanking Dr. Talmage for his eloquent introduction and for the audience for its generous reception. He said that if his merits did but equal their magnanimity he would not disappoint the expectations of the audience. He said that he had no intention of drawing comparisons between the Northern and Southern forces, or comparing the merits of the respective leaders of the two sides. Gen. Gordon's entire lecture was reminiscent in its character and dealt with those phases and incidents of the war which illustrate the spirit and character of the American people. He took Gettysburg and Appomattox as indicating the boundaries of the Confederacy, and the crossing of the Susquehanna, and the burning of the city of York, the construction of it people, the burning of the city of York, the construction of the Susquehanna, and gave amusing and pathetic accounts of the scenes along the route. He then returned to Gettysburg and Appomattox, and gave a description of that great battle, but no description of a thousand interesting events but two incidents. One of these was the capture of himself and his men at Gettysburg. He was picked up on the field and had sent to the rear. The other was the amusing explanation of Gen. Grant when he was captured. He was in his wooden leg. Gen. Gordon also related a number of other interesting anecdotes in reference to this quiet church. He described the capture of the flag at Gettysburg, and the confidence of the Confederates in their great commander (Lee), but that the surrender of the city of York, Pennsylvania, the city of York, the construction of it people, the burning of the city of York, the construction of the Susquehanna, and gave amusing and pathetic accounts of the scenes along the route. 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