VERY IMPORTANT During the past two months bills

have been mailed to about sixteen hundred subscribers to the WEEKLY STAR. The aggregate amount due on these bills was very large, but the aggregate amount thus far paid is comparatively small.

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

It is unjust to the proprietor to read his newspaper without paying for it-fully as much so as 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.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

For thirty years this Government tain classes and not in the interest of the American people as a whole. The men who by shrewd devices, fraud and sometimes violence have held possession of the Government. in whole or in part, for a generation and in that time had absolute control of legislation, were not men who believed that Governments like ours should seek the greatest good for the greatest number, but the greatest good to the smallest number, and they acted on the principle that the people, that is the mass of the people, might be taxed to an unlimited extent for the benefit of a favored

That was the theory upon which the so called protective tariff, a tariff in which protection was the prime consideration, and revenue a mere incidental, (if it figured at all) was constructed. It was a theory based on false premises and carried out in fraud, trickery and hypocrisy. Af ter they had given their favorites protection on their own account, and increased it from time to time until they got ashamed to ask for any more on their own account, they resorted to the fraudulent pretence that they desired protection more on account of their workmen than on account of themselves, and that is the plea now.

In his speeches in the Ohio campaign Governor McKinley, whom they are now booming for the Presidency, appealed to the men who work in the protected industries and asked what was to become of them if the protection their employers had was withdrawn and a "free trade" policy adopted. He knew very well when he talked thus that there was no more likelihood of"free trade"than there was of the farmers of Ohio growing oranges instead of wheat and corn, but he knew he could fool the workmen that way as he had fooled them before and as they had been fooled ever since the protection for protection's sake era had been entered upon.

There is nothing logical in protection for protection's sake. To be logical such protection should be given by prohibitory laws, and the protective tax should be so high as to absolutely prevent the importation of goods that would compete with American manufactures. This would have been carrying it pretty far but it would have been consistent, honest and logical. The theory of taxing for protection with revenue as an incidental was ridiculous, because it didn't protect. It simply enabled manufacturers of goods, few of which were imported, to put up 1874 170 7 42,989,541 prices, while the kind of goods that | 1875 the rich bought and on which there was comparatively little protective 1878 208 tax continued to come in as usual 1879211 because they found purchasers who 1881240 wanted them and would have them. | 1882 272,

These classes of goods the Ameri- 1883 800 can manufacturers, with all their 1885808
protection, did not attempt to make, 1886808 because they could make more 1888 269 money manufacturing different 1889 265 grades of goods for which there was a ready demand and for which they 1892 could get their own prices, because by the tariff laws they were protected from competition. An article, for all these years we have had a proinstance, on which they would have | tective tariff on wool, the price has a fair profit if sold for one dollar, been constantly declining and the but upon which there was a fifty per imports increasing in spite of the induty, they put up to \$1.45, to keep it | crease of duty from time to time. a little under the price of the Euro- While this increase of duty has not pean article with the duty attached, kept foreign wools out, nor increased

VERKLY STA

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five cents in addition. Purchasers

had to pay it because they couldn't

help themselves and they had to buy

the American article because that was

somewhat cheaper than the imported

article. Of course we are here speak-

ing of the masses of the people, who

are forced to practice economy in

their purchases and not of the rich,

with whom the price of the goods

It would have been cheaper for the

American people when the protec-

tion era was entered upon to have

taxed themselves to build manufac-

tories and make presents of them to

men to run them than to stand the

annual taxation to which they have

been subjected for the past thirty

years to keep up the "infant indus-

Much has been said about iron

and steel industries and woollen in-

dustries. These seem to have been

special pets of the protection states-

men, but each has cost the people of

this country more money in the tax

they have paid for protection than

would have built all the woollen

mills and all the iron and steel mills

in the country. The McKinley bill

cost the users of woollen goods \$176-

000,000 a year more than they cost

before it or would cost without it,

while the Government derived

but an insignificant revenue, com-

pared with the enhanced cost. Mr.

David A. Wells, of Connecticut,

one of the most thorough tariff stu-

dents in this country, shows that in

ten years the American purchasers of

iron and steel have paid to the man-

ufacturers \$560,000,000, from which

the Government derived no benefit.

This was sixty-five per cent. more

steel plants in the country, including

the capital employed in running

them. If this isn't plunder, what

But we have taken a new depar-

ture, or will when the new tariff bill

takes the place of the McKinley bill,

a departure in which the interests of

the people was consulted, and in

which the voice of the people was

heard. There is to be no more pro-

tection for protection's sake, or

rather no more plunder for the bene-

fit of a few barons made rich by law

in return for the funds they contrib-

uted so liberally for campaign ex-

penses and to carry elections. There

is to be no more of that unless the

people in the future turn fool again

and undo the good work the Demo-

cratic tariff reformers are now doing.

THE FRAUD OF WOOL PROTEC-

Wool is one of the articles that

the protective tariff builders seemed

to take under their especial care, and

now that it is to be placed on the

free list there is much ado, and the

protection organs and oracles pro-

claim that the wool growing indus-

try in this country will be ruined.

With the experience of the wool

growers of this country, within the

past twenty years, they ought to be

willing to take the chances any way

for they certainly could not be much

worse off under free wool than un

We will not say that the low prices

of wool which have ruled for some

time are altogether the result of the

tariff on foreign wools, but that has

had much to do with it, for while the

home product of wool has increased

considerably, so has the amount im-

ported not withstanding the high duty

imposed to act as a prohibitive in

the interest of home grown wool.

Our home growers put upon the mar-

ket in 1873 158,000,000 pounds of

wool, and this year have 333,000,000

pounds. The clip of 1873 was worth

\$96,600,000 while the clip of this

year is worth only \$96,570,000, or

\$30,000 less than the clip of 1873.

Where do the benefits of protection

The following table which we clip

from the New York Journal of Com-

merce and Commercial Bulletin shows

the home production (in millions of

pounds) and the imports, with the

price per pound (the price of Ohio

wool, such as is used in making

clothing.) for the past twenty years,

Product (in Importa'ns, Prices.

85.496.049

44,642,836

42,171,192

48,449,079

89,005,155

55,964,236

67,861,744

70,575,478

78,850,651

70,596,170 129,084,958 114,088,030

118,558,758 126,487,929

105,431,285

129,308,648

148,670,652

168,433,836

Notwithstanding the fact that in

128,131,747

from 1873 to 1893 inclusive:

ears, millions of fbs)

.....181

1880233

1887 285

1898838

der taxed wool.

tries."

they fancy is no consideration.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893,

tion 8,526.

and thus made forty-five cents by the price of home grown wools, it REVIVING BUSINESS CONFIDENCE. NEWBERN CONDENSED. protection. They had their profit on has made the buyers of woolen goods There May Be no Hope of a "Boom." but Compilation from the New Directory-Difthe cost of the goods with the forty. pay a higher price for manufactured

Indications Point to Better Times. goods than they would have had to This, from the New York Herald, in reference to the recent large sale of dry goods at auction in that city, is practical and conservative:

pay without it, while it has stimu-

lated the shoddy industry and thus

materially injured the wool-growing

industry. There are certain kinds of

wool which our manufacturers re-

quire to mix with our native wools

in certain lines of goods, and these

they will buy, whether the tariff on

them be low or high, but the tariff

being high is just that much of an

obstacle in their way in trying to

compete with manufacturers in other

countries. There is where the

tariff on wool hurts the Ameri-

can wool-grower, for if there was

the American manufacturer would

be placed on the same footing as his

English competitor, the one he en-

counters in every market, including

his home market, and would be in a

condition to extend his trade into

other countries where he cannot now

make an impression. With the in-

creased product of our mills, as a re-

sult of the cheapening of goods to

purchases there would be a greater

demand for American wool, with a

fair prospect of better prices, but

whether the prices improved or not

the average 'American wool grower

would save enough by free wool in

the cost of the woollen goods he

terested in the flocks kept for wool

purposes, with the number they em-

ploy, is comparatively small, and the

greatest of these will be found in the

States of the far West and South-

west, where land is cheap, pasturage

abundant, and the cost of feeding and

caring for small, compared with the

cost in the older States where land is

dear, pasturage limited, and the cost

of feeding and caring for much

higher. While there may be profit in

the former in wool-growing even at

a low price, the price must be very

high to make it profitable in the lat-

ter. This is why the increase of

flocks has been in these Western and

Southwestern States, while the num-

ber of sheep has diminished in the

older States. As the profit to the

manufacturer depends upon the cost

of the raw material, so does the pro

fit to the wool-grower depend upor

the cost of grass and corn, (if he feed

corn) which are the raw materials of

which the wool is made. The figures

which we quote above, show at a

The financial value of a moustache

has now a chance of being decided

by a New Jersey court. A man who

was hired as a coachman on condi-

tion that he shave off his moustache,

was bounced after a few days ser-

vice, and has sued for damages,

alleging that he has sustained serious

injury by the loss of his imposing

moustache, which gave him a striking

appearance and a good send off when

Kommonly Kelled a Kurious Kanine

A prominent city official, who is fond

of hunting, owns a very fine Irish setter.

The dog has peculiar ways, however,

and possesses an education equal, if not

superior to Prof. Gentry's wonderful ca-

The Savannah dog evinces symptoms

of a "fit" whenever his master prepares

to go out for a day's hunt, and the only

remedy which will revive him is a drink

His owner is a Good Templar and

never indulges himself, but he is com-pelled to indulge his dog, and therefore keeps a little on hand to revive his dog'

On one occasion, while shooting

quail out on the Ogeechee road,

the city official noticed his setter

acting as if it were in great pain.

He paid no attention to the game and refused to work. Thinking

the dog had been bitten by a snake, he

brought out the flask which contained

the remedy for "snake bite," but found

it empty. Somebody had removed the

cork and allowed the contents to run

out. The dog looked at the empty

bottle and recovered immediately. It

All the whiskey being gone, the setter did not hunt as lively as usual, and very

soon the sportsman also became tired and returned to the city with but very

Ever since the last occurrence in the

favorite brand carried for "man and

was another one of his fits.

few birds.

Krank-He Loves a Little Whiskey.

to wool has been.

hunting for a job.

he Savannah News:

no

flock.

tariff on imported goods

When staple goods in large amounts are forced on the market at auction the range of prices obtained is a fair indication of the situation in that line of business. And when, as in the case of Wednesday's sale, dry goods are thus police census taken in September, 1893. sold the result is a good barometer by which to judge the general condition of directory credits Newbern with three

It is understood that this sale was brought about by mills that had worked up large lines of materials and needed money. It was widely advertised and attracted buyers from all over this conti-

Owing to the uncertainty of business men concerning the Silver bill there seems to have been a marked unwillingness on the part of retail merchants to buy goods during the past three or four months. Naturally the stocks in the hands of manufacturers increased while the retailers' supplies have been running

This seems to account for the good prices obtained in Wednesday's sale. Public confidence has evidently been considerably restored, since at a similar sale in August, when only one million five hundred thousand dollars was the sum realized, the prices were much lower than they were on Wednesday, when the total was one million eight hundred thousand dollars. There may be no hope of a "boom."

but the indications point to better times. THE COTTON DIFFERENTIAL.

The South Atlantic Ports Do Not Like the Change.

buys to more than match the money realized from the clip of the average The matter of the removal of the differential freight rate on cotton to the South Atlantic ports, which is said to While the wool product of the have been done by the Southern Railcountry is a valuable and an imway and Steamship Association at a portant one, and one in the prosperity meeting held in New York, is exciting of which every one is more or less discussion among the commercial bodies represented, for woollen garments of these ports and they will make a defro at least a portion of the year are termined effort to have the usual rates necessary to comfort if not to health, maintained.

still in a pecuniary way the mass of The Savannah Cotton Exchange will take the matter in hand and endeavor | W. L. DeRosset and C. M. Harris. Price than the cost of all the iron and farmers are but little interested in it to preserve the differential rates \$1.25 per copy. and cannot therefore be seriously force, as the removal of them concerned about protection to wool. works a manifest injustice to the ports on the South Atlantic seaboard. It has There are thousands of farms on been noticed for some time past, says the which a sheep is not to be found, and Sayannah Morning News, that Norfolk thousands of others where there may has been getting more than its usual share of the product at this season of be a few stragglers which wander the year, and this announcement from around and pick up their living the New York that the differential has been partially removed by the Association. best way they can, receiving little or seems to account for it. The commerno attention. There are thousands cial bodies of the South Atlantic ports of other farms where small flocks are are not going to submit to this discrimination if there is any way out of it, but kept to furnish wool for the clothing if there is not they may have to put up of the family, and mutton occasionwith it as best they can. They will ally for the family or the butcher, but make a determined effort, however, to see that the Southern ports have the the wool grower is not looked to as a same advantages as the Northern ones, money-bringer, and is not grown with and that they get their full share of the that view. The number of men in-

The Thompson Orphanage. The Board of Managers of the Thompson Orphange met in Charlotte Friday. Bishops Lyman and Cheshire, Revs. E. A. Osborne and W. R. Wetmore, J. F. Payne, Esq., of Alma, and Mr. W. A. Smith, of Anson, were present. The object of the meeting was to discuss the question of adding to the present building. The donation of \$2,500 from St. John's Guild, of Raleigh, was accepted, and will be used for repairing and improving. A resolution was adopted that a suitable tablet be erected in the building indicating the origin of the fund which is known as the Bishop Atkinson

Memorial Cot Fund. Another resolution was passed that this fund should be preserved in case of any change in regard to the character of the present institu-The C. F. & Y. V. R. B.

The Mount Airy correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says a report is current there that Maj. Turner Morehead who has been in Europe several months. has effected a sale of the Cape Fear & YadkinValley Railroad to a syndicate of English capitalists.

A gentleman of this city who is wel posted in regard to the C. F. & Y. V. glance what a great fraud protection railroad, told the STAR last night that the above report was true, so far as the sale of the road is concerned; but that the purchasers of the property are not yet known. It may be safely stated. however, he added, that they have no connection with any rival line of road, and that Wilmington will be benefitted by the sale:

> Grist Mill Accident at Elkton. A correspondent of the STAR writing rom Elkton, N. C., November 30, says:

This afternoon while the grist mill of Mr. J. M. Smith was in operation the ballast from the top rock burst, causing several persons to barely escape death Mr. Smith, himself, received several slight injuries, and John W. White, prominent colored citizen of this place was seriously injured on the head and right arm. The damage to the machinery is estimated at one hundred dol-The field editor of the STAR makes haste to credit the annexed dog tail to

FIRE AT MAGNOLIA.

G. W. Brinkley's Store Burned-The Los and Insurance.

[Star Correspondence.] MAGNOLIA, N. C., Nov. 30,-Mr. G. W. Brinkley's store and stock of goods were destroyed by fire this morning both from a civil and religious standabout one o'clock. A total loss. It is point. supposed the store was robbed and set on fire. Loss \$4,000; insured for \$1,800.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT. MAGNOLIA, N. C., Dec. 1,-Mr. G. W. Brinkley's store and entire stock of merchandise were destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Supposed to the work of an incendiary as there had been no fire in the store since early in the morning the day before, and when first seen the rear end was burning, while the stove was about middle way

the building. Signs of a window broken open were found and the fire burning inside the building.

Store and stock valued at \$8,500; insured to the amount of \$1,500. The safe containing books, accounts, etc., was saved. It was a close call to other stores and dwellings near by but no damage was done them.

Stories that London, Eng., is in an anarchist scare and that the ministers woods, there is a sufficient quantity of a | now have special police protection, have been started, but they are false, so a London telegram says.

ferent Branches of Business-Fire Department and Water System-Popula-The STAR has received a copy of the business directory of Newbern recently compiled by Messrs. Hatchett & Watson. It is nicely gotten up, printed in

tion of Newbern as 8,526, according to a In its classification of business the banks, eight barbers, twelve boarding houses, eight butchers, three carriage makers, eight clothiers, twelve cotton brokers, six commission merchants, nine contractors and carpenters, nine druggists, eight dry goods houses, six dealers in fish and oysters, twenty grocers, sixteen general merchants, six hardware houses, five jewellers, four livery stables, five milliners, fourteen saloons, four tailors, twenty lawyers (three of them colored), six insurance agents and three

dentists. The fire department consists of two volunteer steam fire engine companies, the "Atlantic," of which W. D. Barrington is foreman, and the "Newbern," commanded by J. W. Moore. There are two two-horse hose carriages with a total of 2,500 feet of hose.

good style, and will no doubt prove a

great convenience. It gives the popula-

The water system consists of ten deep artesian wells, with pumps having a capacity of two million gallons a day, which may be doubled when necessary by using additional boiler capacity already provided. The standpipe is one hundred and twenty feet high, and sixteen feet in diameter. There are seventy-five double-nozzle hydrants, connected with seven and one-half miles of iron pipe from six to twelve inches in

There are other features of interest outlined in the directory to which the STAR would like to refer, but which want of space compels us to omit.

The directory is for sale in Wilmington by C. W. Yates, M. S. Heinsberger.

REV. THOMAS ATKINSON

Has Resigned His Charge-in Fayetteville and Accepted a Call to Raltimore. The Baltimore Sun has the following concerning Rev. Thomas Atkinson:

"Rev. Thomas Atkinson, rector of St. ohn's Church, Fayetteville, N. C., has occepted a call to the rectorship of St. Barnabas Church, Baltimore, recently esigned by Rev. Joseph Fletcher. Mr. on the first of January next, upon the present rector. Mr. Atkinson is a native of Baltimore and formerly had a mission charge at Canton, from which he removed about six years ago to his present church in North Carolina. He is a grandson of the late Bishop Atkinson. of North Carolina, who was rector of old St. Peter's Church, in this city, and afterward of Grace Church. The new rector of St. Barnabas is a son of Dr. Robert Atkinson, of Baltimore, formerly a warden and vestryman of St. Barna-

Mr. Atkinson is a nephew of Col. John Wilder Atkinson, of this city. He is a young man of exceptionally fine capacity and one of the most thoroughly equipped of the young members of the Episcopal ministry.

May Glut the Market,

The Savannah News expresses the fear that the large shipments of oranges now being made from that city may glut the Eastern markets. Last week something over 200,000 boxes of oranges left Savannah for Baltimore, New York and other points by rail and steamer. Averaging 150 oranges to the box, which is a small estimate, the week's shipments will throw 31,000,000 oranges into the Eastern markets. The News says the Christmas trade may keep up the sales for some time, but at that rate there will be heavier excess of the fruit above the lemand than has been created by the glutting of the watermelon market in ast seasons. The crop is estimated a

ppointments by Collector Simmons Collector F. M. Simmons vesterday says the Raleigh News-Observer, an nounced the following appointments: Division Deputies, J. A. Thomas of Franklin and S. P. Arrington of Nash with the territory of Nash, Franklin and Granville to be divided between them General Storekeeper and Gauger, ex-Sheriff Charles Powell, of Johnston Division Deputies, John Daniels o Halifax, Henry P. Dortch of Wayne, Geo. W. Suggs of Greene.

NEWBERN NOTES.

Thanksgiving Day-Church Services-Superior Court-Base Ball-Visitors to Wilmington.

[Star Correspondence.] NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 1, 1893. Yesterday, the day set apart by the National and State chief magistrates, in accord with statuatory requirement, for legal holiday and Thanksgiving Day, the weather was the acme of Indian Summer in this favored climate, and Spring's most pleasant zephyrs yielded he medal to Autumn's more superb soft

Services were held in the churches here, all of which were well attended. Rev. Mr. George, of the Episcopal church, at the morning service, preached a strong sermon on the duty of observing the day,

class of people here that while this and other ministers of the Gospel, together with Christian ladies and gentlemen, were in the houses of God rendering thanks to him for blessings received, and at the same time paying obedience to the legal order of the President and Governor, that the Superior Court, with ludge Bynum on the bench, opened for business and tried cases, in disregard of civic and ecclesiastical precedent, till counsel availed themselves of the priviloges conferred by the proclamations and blocked the court.

· There was a game of base ball at the Fair Grounds yesterday evening, between married and single mens' clubs, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. The young-sters won the game—and possibly a few side bets. Quite a number of our people have

been to Wilmington this week, and a great many more will go next week when the "welcome" will possibly be more spectacular, but hardly more cordial than has already been extended.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

What the Treasury Debt Statement Will Show-Points in the Annual Report of susceptible of varied construction. the Secretary of War-Internal Revenue Taxes Discussed by Democratic Members of the Ways and Means Committee -Petitions for an Increase of Tax on Whiskey-Trial of the Cruiser New York -Top-heavy Condition of the Gunboat

By Telegraph to the Morning Star, WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The Treasury debt statement will be issued on Friday next. It will show a cash loss for November of about \$5,500,000, leaving the balance on December 1st about \$96,500,000. The expenditures for the month exceeded the receipts by \$6,500,-000, the latter only reaching \$24,000,000 For the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by \$34,000,000 or a the rate of nearly \$7,000,000 a month which if kept up will make the net deficit at the end of next June \$80,000,009. The annual report of the Secretary of War gives the usual review of the condition and operations of the army and in addition is devoted especially to the

progress of the works on the seacoas Secretary Lamont says that it may assumed that Indian warfare is practically at an end in the United States; that demands for the employment of the army to preserve order within the States must become infrequent, as State authority, on which that obligation properly rests, demonstrates its complete ability to discharge it, and that, in consequence, the gradual concentration of the army on the seacoast and the frontiers is prescribed by the conditions of the times. Any considerable increase in the numbers of the army would not meet with popular favor and is not suggested by any contingency, immediate or remote; but the work of fortification at thirteen of our large seaports, already begun or projected for the near future. renders the conversion of a portion of the infantry to the artillery arm, a manifest necessity of the period directly

The total strength of the army on September 30, 1893, was 2,144 officers and 25.778 enlisted men. For various causes, discharges purchased, desertion, etc., the army lost 9,456 enlisted men during the year, and gained 9,074 recruits.

An increase in the number of cadets at general military instruction is suggested for an early day in the future.

militia of 112,597 in the States, of whom in round numbers 6,000 are in the artillery arm, maintained by thirty-four States, and 5.000 in the cavalry, maintained by twenty-four States. Requests for the co-operation and assistance of the Federal Government in the equipment and instruction of the militia are greater than ever in times of peace and are the index of an intelligent interest in the national military growth and

Mr. McMillan's sub-committee of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee on internal taxes was in session two hours at the Capitol this afternoon. At 3 o'clock all the Democratic members of the committee had a conference. Mr. McMillan submitted the data which he had received from the Treasury Department and Census Office, touching the question of an income tax. While the committee was formally discussing the proposition. Secretary Carlisle was announced. He remained in the committee room about 20 minutes After his departure, the committee con-5 o'clock. The day's session was devoted solely to the consideration of the proposition to tax incomes. The members of the committe stated that they had not considered whiskey, but only the better plan of imposing a tax on incomes.

To-night the Democratic members of the committee met at Secretary Carlisle's home for another conference. The Secretary is understood to be unfriendly comes and it is still probable that the solution of the matter will be a compromise which will impose the tax mainly on legacies and corporations. This proposition is supported by the conservative members of the Democratic majority-Wilson, Turner, Montgomery, Stevens ind Cochran.

There is no suggestion of reciprocity in the new Tariff bill, although it has been said in some quarters that that natter has been left hanging in the air. "If there is anything in the bill as it now stands that savors of reciprocity, it wil not be there when the bill becomes law," said Chairman Wilson to-day. "By reciprocity I mean," he continued, "that the McKinley act to regulate tariffs by proclamation. Such a policy will be cast out of the House, root and branch." Every train that now reaches Washing

ton brings with it numerous letters and petitions addressed to the Ways and Means Committee, urging it to increase the tax on whiskey to \$1.50 a gallon. It appears that the religious and temper ance bodies throughout the country have taken up the subject, the activity being especially noticeable among the

The trial board for the final inspection and trial of the cruiser New York has been appointed to meet on board the ship at New York December 11th. Rear Admiral George Belknap is chairman The recent inspection of the gunboat Machias shows that her top-heavy con dition is more serious than was at firs supposed. It is said now that the metacentric height of the cruiser is only three nches and that her stability is much less than at first stated. It is believed that all of her five-inch side armor will be re moved and her battery somewha lightened to bring the ship to a proper stiffness. Tons of cement wi have to be placed in her bottom and some of the weights shifted to bring her meta-centre to the proper point. The efficiency of the ship will be seriously affected. The removal of her side armor will tend to lessen her draft, but this will be overcome by the cement in her

of filling them with water cannot be adopted in the case of the Machias. A statement prepared at the office of Internal Revenue shows that the collections from that source for the first four months of the fiscal year 1894, July, August, September and October, were \$49,-435,005, a decreased of \$6,828.015, as compared with the first four months o the fiscal year of 1893. The principal item of decrease has been spirits, \$4,809,-082. Tobacco, \$2,077,301. The receipts for October last were \$1,308,872 less than for October, 1892, being a decrease of \$978,223 on spirits, \$248,418 on tobacco.

the usual resort in cases of "crankiness"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin and Mr. Comstock, chief of the customs division, spent most of to-day in carefully examining from a practical administrative standpoint the administrative custom of the new tariff bill. A number of ambigious clauses have been found. When these experts in custom matters conclude their labors All are enthusiastic in enconiums of the House Ways rnd Means Committee the Union as S the W., N. & N. R. P. HATCHETT. will be given the benefit of their research ico and Utah.

NO. 5

clear and positive provisions and clauses, which now, in some cases at least, are A call for relief has been issued by the District of Columbia Auxiliary Red Cross Association in behalf of the sufferers by flood in the Sea Islands along the South Carolina coast. Miss Barton, President of the Red Cross, has been working among these people for several months, and her accounts of the destitution which spares none of the 89,000 in habitants are pathetic. Committees sen

and the bill be so amended as to make

to the huts and temporary places of shelter on the Sea Islands, to ascertain the number of the destitute and the exact condition and needs of families, reported to Miss Barton that it often happened that they could not gain admission, but could only communicate through a creyice because the persons within were naked. The final settlement of the question of

supplying the Government with postal cards has been temporarily postponed by the appointment of a commission b Postmaster-General Bissell to go to Castleton, N. Y., and make a thorough est of the card paper being offered by Contractor Woolworth. The com mission will also investigate and decide upon any other matters that may seem to them pertinent to the subject in hand. Postmaster General Bissell is considering a proposition from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which is a branch of the Treasury Department, for the Bureau to do this work instead of letting it upon contract to the lowest bidder. Several

Democratic Congressmen from the West

and South are credited with the intention to oppose the plan of giving the work to the Bureau, and to carry their opposition to the floor of the House if remonstrance with Postmaster General Bissel and Secretary Carlisle is ineffec-1. R. Proctot, Kentucky, the new Civil Service Commissioner, took the oath of office to-day and assumed the

duties of his position. For the first time since 1860 the House can resume consideration of uninished business immediately on meetng. Up to and including the second session of the last Congress—the Fiftysecond—the rules of the House pro-

vided that six days must elapse before the unfinished business of the previous session could be taken up. The rule was an old one and its inconsistency was brought to light at the beginning of the second session of last Congress by Mr. Kilgore, of Texas. The House tried to take up an unfinished measure, but Mr. the West Point Military Academy to Kilgore made the point that six days must elapse before the matter could come up under the rules. He carried his point, but the Committee on Rules the next day reported a resolution, which was adopted, repealing the six days clause. The present rules of the House were accordingly framed so as to allow business to go ahead as if no recess or adjournment had taken place.

The Senate calendar is full of business. There are fifty-six bills, seven miscellaneous documents and one resolution awaiting action, and there are a number of other measures lying on the calendar subject to call. Not much headway will be made in the Senate, at least until after the Christmas holiday The most important on the calendar enate bill No. 453, introduced by Mr Voorhees August 15 and referred to the Committee on Finance, which provides for the increase of national bank circulation up to the par value of the bonds reposited to secure such circulation. It called up again. Mr. Voorhees stated this afternoon that he would take no steps in regard to any matters before his committee until there had been a meeting of the committee, and this meeting will be held Tuesday morning at the usual hour of 11 o'clock.

An early subject for discussion will be the proposed changes in the rules which the long debate on the Silver bill caused to be brought to the prominent attention of the Senate and the country. There are eighteen amendments now pending before the Committee on Rules, and the ticable moment. The great majority of these amendments are in the direction of cloture and any report made by this committee recommending cloture will be the signal for the opening of a prolonged and

hot debate. In the House, Wednesday, Republican Oates, of Alabama, will call up the Bankruptcy bill (which was under conideration at the conclusion of the first session as unfinished business.) General debate on this measure has lasted some time, and Mr. Oates will ask that it close in two days. Afterwards, amendments will be in order and debate under the ive-minute rule will begin. Mr. Oates hopes to bring the measure to a vote in eight or ten days. He thinks it will pass and he will endeavor to have it voted or before other measures of more urgency ret the attention of the House. The Ways and Means Committee are anxious to get the tariff bill up as soon as possible, and expect to do so before

the holiday recess. All other measures will then retire in the House and give the tariff the right of way. Chairman Sayres, of the Appropriation

Committee, will have two or three appropriation bills ready for the House to act upon by the end of the first week's session, but he will not offer them fo consideration if he sees that they will in any way antagonize the "all important" uestion of revising existing tariff laws He informed Speaker Crisp to-day that the Sundry Civil and Fortification bill are complete.

The House Calendar contains some forty public bills and about fifty of rivate character.

Mr. Bland who now contests with Mr Holman the right to be called the oldest member of the House, will endeavor to bring up the silver question at the earliest day. A majority of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of which he is Chairman, is in favor of free coinage and will report favorable bill to re-enact the Coinage law of 1837 But the silver question cannot come up in the House until the Tariff bill is dis

WHOLESALE POISONING:

By a Negro at Port Deposit, Alabama By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2.—A whole-sale poisoning is reported from Port Deposit to-night. On Thanksgiving Summey's and not finding anyone in Day a negro by the name of Nathan Lamb, alias Selders, had a grudge against Summey, his wife and son, Craig, were Mr. F. M. Searcy, proprietor of the Houston House, and placed some "rough on rats" on the turkey after it had been put on the table of the guests, been put on the table of the guests, Those who ate of it were suddenly taken sick. Next day the negro put some of the poison in the drinking water and upon some of the beef-steak. The result was the poisoning of Mr. Searcy, his wife and daughter, Miss McQueen and several drummers, two of whom came near dying. The negro has con-fessed and lynching is talked of very

At some time during the session and as early as possible. Mr. Wheeler, of Ala-bama, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, will ask the House to consider the advisability of admitting to the Union as States, Arizona, New Mexical States, Arizona, Arizona

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Statesville Landmark : The Island Cotton Mills, situated at Monbo, Catawba county, have recently completed a new mill. The building is of brick, two stories, 52x120, with a onestory lapper room, 40x70, and a onestory boiler room, 20x30. New machinery has been bought for the mill and its capacity has been increased 1,000 spin-dles.

- Goldsboro Headlight: Dr. W. S. Walker, of Saulston township, who re-cently sold 24 bales of cotton here in one day, attributes his success to the kind of seed he uses. For each bale was consumed 1,281 pounds of seed cotton, resulting in an average of 522 pounds of lint. The entire lot, which brought to Dr. Walker a round check for \$941.24, was made by his tenants.

- Clinton Democrat: Mr. J. R. Newkirk, of Franklin township, lost his residence by fire on Monday of last week. It was a large and handsome country residence, built in the golden era of the South before the war and originally cost something more than \$5,000. It had been insured for thirty years up to two years ago when the policy was allowed to expire. The loss to Mr. Newkirk of his home and furniture will approximate

- Fayetteville Dbserver: Chief of Police Flowers captured near this city Monday Dennis Parker, a colored man charged with stealing harness from Murdock Maxwell, who lives over the river, and also with breaking in a section house on tde Atlantic Coast Line about three weeks ago. The negro's person was dorned with several articles of apparel belonging to the section master. He was taken before Mr. W. D. Gaster, who committed him to jail to await trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

- Charlotte News: Charles and Will O'Neill were arrested to-day for stealing horses from Messrs, S. W. and A. Y. Tedder, of Chesterfield county, S. C. The police captured them in Berryhill township. -- The receipts of cotton at Charlotte for September, 1892, were 1,754 bales; for October, 1892, 7,749 bale, and for November, 1892, 3,346 bales; a total for the three months of 12,849 bales. The receipts for the same months this year are: September, 1461; October, 8,864, and November, 4,574; a total of 9,899. This makes a shortage this year under last of 2,950 bales.

- Smithfield Herald: The trial of W. E. Stafford for administering drugs to his wife, thereby causing her death, last Friday was completed in one day. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty at 7.30 o'clock in the evening, having been out only about thirty minutes. - W. E. Raiford, who was in ail here for making and passing counterfeit money, was taken to Raleigh by deputy United States marshal Sunday. He was tried and convicted in the Federal Court there Tuesday and sentenced to eighteen months in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary. The man named Harrison; who was arrested with him, was acquitted.

- Winston World: Last night, thirty-five sacks of meal, of one hundred pounds each, were stolen from a wagon inder the shed at Fries' mill, in Salem. Thirty-five hundred pounds of meal at one clip is a pretty big haul. - A man by the name of Chaplin, who lives in Yadkin county, near East Bend, was here to-day with his little boy, about four years old, who had been terribly bitten by a mad dog. The child's face was terribly lacerated, and the poor little thing was suffering greatly from the terrible wounds. Mr. Chaplin was looking for a mad stone to apply to the wounds, but at last accounts had not succeeded in finding one.

- Lenoir Topic: The Wilson Lumber Company is doing a big business now. Besides shipping lumber, and for cutting which they have at work for them four or five saw mills, they have a big run on packing cases—goods boxes—and their business is on the increase. They have built up a good trade on this one item and it keeps them busy to keep up with orders. Not long since they received an order for one thousand folding boards. And all their orders are from the South-none of them being from the North. They ship about two car loads of packing cases each week. They employ a large number of hands and the Dummy runs day and night delivering lumber. The monthly pay roll is about one thousand dollars. This is a big thing for Caldwell.

- Lumberton Robesonian: The frequency of robberies is such as to cause people to be on the alert and prepared to defend their lives or their property. The county is full of tramps, as well as of others who work, starve or steal. The robbing of Mr. McMillan recalls the perpetration of the outrages by the Lowery gang. Mr. Harker writes that he is informed the amount of money stolen was \$400, and that it was found between the mattresses of his bed. -Mr. N. A. McIntyre, of Shannon, tells of several petty robberies in upper Robeson. Mr. Noah Cashwell was robbed of \$17 in money besides other things; Mr. E. S. Ausley's store was entered and a pair of shoes and a razor stolen. The person who robbed Mr. Ausley has been apprehended and committed to jail. - Greensboro Record: A thief

ained an entrance into the store of J. M. Hendrix & Co. the other night through the cellar, taking away about \$15 in small change left in the money drawer. Iron bars were placed over the windows, but they were too wide apart and a slim man could easily get between them. - T. C. Hall, claiming to represent a building and loan association at Norfolk, Va., has been here for a few days selling shares. One gentleman who paid him money concluded after the transaction to look into it. He thereupon telegraphed to the house, receiving a reply that Hall was not an accredited agent. Last night he was arrested and held for trial in a bond of \$200 for his appearance this afternoon. Being unable to give the bond he was sent to ail. Hall, we understand, claims that he can show his authority and that he has been and is still the lawful agent of the concern. The whole amount paid to him here is very small, not exceeding \$15 or \$20. - Charlotte Observer: Yesterday

James Ferguson, son of Engineer Ferguson, of the Air Line road, was accidentally shot while while out hunting and badly wounded. The hammer of the gun struck a stump, discharging the weapon. The load took effect in his breast. The wound is a serious one. After being shot, Mr. Ferguson walked two miles back to town. — Two miles from Gastonia live Mr. Wm. Summey and family. Near them live C. P. Hoyle. Yesterday the latter attempted to play the Jesse James act, and there came very near being several lives lost therethe house, went to the kitchen. Mr. and desperado, and was going to kill them. He knocked old man Summey down, then knocked his wife down twice. Craig Summey, the son, aged about 18 years, got up to go to his mother's assistance, when Hoyle covered him with the pistol and threatened to shoot him it he interfered. Young Summey ran out of the kitchen into the house, got his gun, and coming back, opened fire on Hoyle. One load took effect in his hip, making a bad wound, but one not necessarily serious. Young Summey immediately notified the officers at Gas-