Entered at the Post Office at Wilmtgton, N. C., a Second Class Matter. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the Weekly Star is

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.

### OUT AND IN

In his report Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, referring to the depression in the agricultural industry incidentally alludes to the tariff as a factor of no rtance, and while he does not charge it with being the cause of all the trouble he reminds his farmer friends that when we so legislate as to keep out the products of other countries we legislate to keep in the products of our own. That is briefly stated, but it is well and truthfully stated. In these two words out and in, in the connection in which they come, is the essence and the logical outcome of the whole tariff system. The higher tariff the less trade between nations, the less the production, because the smaller the demand and the consumption. The lower the tariff the greater the trade between nations, the greater the production because the greater the demand and consumption,

does not raise foodstuffs enough to feed its own people and must import them gets them from countries which will take in exchange for them its manufactures, while the agricultural country which does not manufacture enough to meet the wants of its people will seek the markets where these agricultural products can be readily exchanged for the manufactured goods it needs. That's what makes the trade of nations, what makes the commerce of nations, and every obstacle thrown in the way of the free exchange of products is an obstacle in the way of trade, commerce and production, and correspondingly impairs the prosperity of the farmer, the manufacturer, the producer of raw materials, the shipper, 'the men sail them.

The manufacturing nation that

If any one class in an agricultural country like the United States suffers more than another by the policy which keeps out the products of other nations, and keeps in ours, it is the tarmers whose products constitute 78 per cent. of the total exports of this country. There are 30,000,000 of living advertisement of the inducethe 3,000,000 that are dependent upon manufactures, and yet we so legislate as to keep out the manufactures of other countries for the benefit not of the 3,000,000, but of the very small number of men who give them employment, and keep in the products of the farms upon which the | influx is one of the most desirable 30,000,000 live.

With all the restrictions upon trade, the products of the farms furnish more than three-fourths of our volume of exports, but this yields but little profit to the men who till the soil, because they are handicapped by restrictions that compel them to trade at a disadvantage, and get assimilate with our people. In other rid of their surplus at any price that | words, we want people who if they may be offered.

surplus of about 100,000,000 bush- Georgians, people who will thorels of wheat which must find a mar- oughly identify themselves with the ket, if it find it at all, on the other side of the ocean. We have a sur- cast their lot. There are some forplus of corn which is fed to hogs eign countries from which we and cattle and shipped in the form | wouldn't take a batch of immigrants of pork and beef. If the markets of | if they came with a letter of introducthe world were free and open this tion from the high muck-a-muck that surplus of grain and meat would be ruled over them, because we do not in constant and growing demand, like the way they are morally and because then European nations mentally constructed, and there are would find it to their interest to buy some portions of our own country to them when it could pay for them in | which we would give the preference products of their own, as they now over others in seeking immigrants, do to some extent, and do with other | because while all may have comnations which now furnish a consid- mendable traits, the people of some erable portion of foodstuff supplies sections have more in them in com- get the shot.

# WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1893.

which were once almost exclusively mon with our own people, would furnished by the farmers of this more readily assimilate with them,

VOL. XXV.

in the production of foodstuffs, although it is said that in Argentina wheat can be grown for considerably less per bushel, but that is because much of the land upon which wheat is now grown there is vurgin soil: Labor is cheaper there but that is offset by the labor-saving machiney at the command of the American wheat grower.

And so with cotton, three-fourths cotton-growing country in the world that can compete with us in that. Other countries may have cheaper labor, but they lack the genius to fully master the cotton plant, which the American cultivator is learning more and more about every year, and which he more thoroughly understands than any other cottongrower in the world. Improved machinery and intelligent comprehension of the business of production have given him advantages that more than offset the cheap labor of other countries.

All the American farmer requires, whether he raise cotton, grain or meat, to take care of himself and hold his own against the competition of the world is an open highway and an unobstructed entry into the markets of the world with the products of his fields or pastures. Give him that and within the next decade the volume that he contributes to the exports of the country will increase fifty per cent., and this industry will rise triumphant from the depression under which it has been suffering ever since the keep out and keep in policy become the policy of

so-called American statesmanship. This would mean not only prosperity to the American farmer, but a revival of American commerce car- and let him deliver addresses in the ried in American bottoms as it was rural districts at a season of the year before the keep out keep in policy destroyed our merchant marine and to hear him. We do not mean spread furled our flag on the high seas. It would open up our ship yards, give employment to thousands of shipbuilders, and to thousands of men to for its instruction; not drumming for man the ships that bore our commerce. It would give us a return of the golden era of American commerce which prevailed from 1846 under the Walker tariff until the keep out keep in policy was inaugurated in 1861.

## HOW TO DO 1T.

In an editorial a few days ago we called attention to the growing desire in the West to learn more about the South, and the growing disposition among Western farmers to seek homes in the South. We gave some of the reasons in that article for this awakened interest and referred to some of the methods adopted to impart the desired information and to induce immigration Southward, mentioning especially the efforts made by the Illinois Central Railroad, which had met with much success in disposing of its lands and locating people along its lines south of the

Other Southern roads in Georgia, Alabama and other States, prompted, perhaps, by the good results of the course pursued by the Illicois Central, have given cheap excursion rates with ample time for the excursionists to travel around, make observations and learn something about the country they visited, the result who build ships and the men who of which has been the sale of many tracts of land and the securing of many good, thrifty, substantial people as citizens. These are simply the pioneers who are blazing the way for others to follow. And others will follow. Every settler in the South from other sections or other countries who succeeds is a people dependent upon agriculture to ments offered for others to come, just as the success of the first immigrants who came from across the seas was instrumental in bringing the millions that followed.

We are not among those who believe that an immense volume of immigration by sudden and continuous things. There may be too much of a good thing even, if it gets beyond control of intelligent and judicious his sentiments by smashing in five management. In seeking immigra- | big plate-glass windows in a furniture tion we should desire only that kind which has in it the elements of good. but it got him free board and lodging citizenship and a kind that will readily comprehend our intentions and come to North Carolina will become North Carolinians, or if to Georgia, State and community in which they

and more speedily make themselves There is no country in the world at home, without assuming the prewhich can compete with this country | rogative to run the ranch, and dictate just how it should be managed.

It will be time enough to look for European immigration in any considerable numbers when lines of direct transportation have been permanently established between Southern and European ports, when efforts in that direction, if desired, might be pursued with some system and with more satisfactory results than they can be now. The efforts should now of which we export. There is no be directed to the group of six or eight States East and West of the Mississippi-Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin, in any one of which it would not be difficult by well directed and systematic effort to secure large colonies of sturdy, thrifty people.

Of course this presupposes organization either within or without the co-operation of the States for which the immigration was sought. The first requisite would be ample tracts of land, well adapted to cultivation, with fair transportation facilities by rail or water, and within reasonable distance of marketing points.

The next would be that this land could be gotten at a fair price and on easy terms for such as might desire to buy partly on credit.

The next thing to be done would be to advertise the section in which these lands were located among the people where the immigrants were sought.

The easiest, cheapest and most effective way to do this would be to send an intelligent man of good address, and of ready speech, one who possessed full knowledge of the section about which he was to speak, familiar with the character of its soil, its products, timber, mineral resources, water supplies, climate, &c., when the farmers had plenty of time eagle oratory, but plain, matter-offact discourses as if he was talking to a class and delivering a lecture immigrants but telling those people

what there is in the section he speaks for, what it has to offer the industrious man, and what the industrious man could do and how he could live it he went there. This with such well compiled printed matter as he should be supplied with to furnish those who might desire it, would put those people to thinking and some of them to moving.

There is a fine field for this kind of educating work now in Western Kansas, where repeated crop failures from protracted droughts have made farming a hopeless calling. There are thirty-nine counties, which four years ago contained a population of 200,000, which has been reduced within those four years to 143,000, 57,000 having abandoned that section to seek homes elsewhere. In favoring seasons it is a good grain country, but recently the droughts have been frequent, and this year, on nearly 1,000,000 acres sown in wheat, the yield was not a peck to the acre, not over a fifth of the seed sown. The indications are that that whole section will be eventually abandoned, because to farm with any reasonable degree of certainty irrigation will be necessary, and there are not the sources of water supply to make a system of irrigation practicable. It wouldn't be a difficult matter to persuade many of these people to turn Southward, if the South and its inducements were properly presented to them.

President Hatch, of the Honolulu annexation club, expresses the opinion that President Cleveland has no more right to undo what President Harrison did than he has undo what President Lincoln did. He isn't trying to undo what Mr. Harrison did for Mr. Harrison didn't finish up the job. Mr. Cleveland wants to get it into shape to do it right.

Thomas Howard a one-legged Chicago man, couldn't stand the idea of "rich people eating turkey while poor people eat crow," and expressed store. That didn't give him turkey

Deer Killed in the Biver. Friday about 10 o'clock a. m., as the steamer Wilmington reached a point a short distance below Big Island, Capt. Harper and crew discovered a deer swimming rapidly across the river. The steamer was immediately headed for the game, but just before coming within gunshot she ran aground and the deer proceeded on its natatorial excursion. But the fates were against it. It was seen by Capt. Sam. Skinner and his men. who were working on some flats near the shore, and several embryo hunters gave chase in a small boat. The unfortunate deer was intercepted and slain. As Capt. Sam will claim the credit any way, it may as well be said that he played the part of the "Deer slayer." It was not an "antiered monarch," but a gentle doe.
John Harper was presented with a "quarter"—presumably, for the distin-guished part he played in running his boat aground in order that Sam might

A MELANCHOLY SPORTSMAN.

Editor Harris Discourses on the Partridge-The Outlook Gloomy, and He Becomes a "Knight of the Bueful Coun-

Brother Wade Harris, editor of the Charlotte News, is an old-time lover of dog and gun, and like the field editor of the STAR, endeavors to keep his readers posted in all matters pertaining to field sports. In a recent issue of his paper the old hunter gives vent to his feelings in this melancholy strain: The partridge, the famous game bird

this section, is rapidly disappearing. In a few years, at the present rate, a covey anywhere will be a rarity. All the sportsmen agree that the birds are scarcer now than they have ever been. Where five coveys could be found four years ago the hunter thinks he is doing well to find one now. The shot-gun is the main cause of the depletion, aided by trappers, netters, pot hunters and hawks. There is more gunning in the fields about here now than ever known. The northern sportsmen are working every county. At the present rate it will soon be good-bye to the partridge. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous

kind," and we can sympathize with our old friend in his melancholy musings. But we doubt if "the shot-gun is the main cause of depletion." True enough, the "pot-hunters, netters, trappers and hawks" get in their deadly work; but the hogs, the nest-robbers and the foxes should be added to the enemies that beset the noblest game bird of the South And chief among these we place the wily Reynard, who, alone of all the destroyers of the partridge, pounces upon his prey in their roosting-places at night. And, as is generally known, a covey of these birds when they have retired for the night, form a circle not exceeding eight to twelve inches in diameter, thus making them helpless victims to the wilv fox.

It may be doubted if the inroads of the Northern sportsmen are yet an important factor in the destruction of the partridge, though they are working to that end in the Charlotte, Concord and High Point sections of the State. It is the old, old story:

"The Assyrians came down like a wolf on the fold.

And their cohorts were gleaming with purple and gold,' So it is with our Northern friends. They have plenty of money; the finest gorgeous field toggery; and dogs with pedigrees, as Uncle Ned Glavin would say, "four times as long as my arm." But the despised pot-hunter, with his rusty muzzle-loader, can take the field side by side with the average Nimrod from the North and bag four birds to his one.

Nevertheless, it is probably true that the partridge is disappearing in certain sections of the State, and nothing but stringent laws, rigidly enforced, can be relied on to check the destruction of the birds. And to the enactment and enforcement of such laws all true sportsmen should lend their aid.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.

The Home Market for These Products De pressed by Dullness in Various Indus

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, com menting upon the low prices for spirit turpentine and rosins, says

The prospects for the Winter trade f turpentine has not been so poor for years. The lines on which it depends are in a very dull condition. Piano manufacturers are doing very little and have been this way for some months, and moreover the prospects are very poor for any improvement in trade before next Spring. The business depression also cuts deeply into the furniture and carriage trades. About the only hope-ful outlook is in interior finish which however, is not as great as it has been i

What the rosin trade has been locally in the past season can best be judged by the paper and soap business. The medium and lowest grades have had an unusually limited market all because of the poor state of paper manufacturing which consumes the greater part of those grades of rosins brought here. Prices ave not been driven down so low, how ever, as one might expect and this may be attributed to a light crop. Last Winter was so severely felt in the South that the sap from the trees did not run until quite late, and whereas we should have received rosin along in May it did not come to hand in any quantities until

Another rather curious coincidence was the course of the soap market, which takes the greater part of the pale rosins. Last Winter, when tallow advanced to such a high figure, jobbers laid in large supplies of soap, which, in connection with the great falling off in general busiless later, made it very dull for soap makers throughout the year.

While paper mills as a rule confine hemselves to using the medium and ower grades of rosins, a few situated in Holyoke, Lawrence and Dalton use . H. and N. pales in the manufacture of fine writing paper. Lately the report has been received from the South that the medium and low grades are being held for 10c. and 15c. per barrel advance over last month's price, and there is also stronger feeling in pales, but as this is he time when the market usually improves, it is not at all surprising, particularly as the crop of either kind is not

Newbern's Subscription of \$50,000 to the

The City Council of Newbern last Thursday directed the delivery of fifty thousand dollars of municipal bonds which the city subscribed by election three years ago, to the East Carolina Land and Railway Company (now merged into the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad Co.), said bonds completed to the city. The railway company gave in exchange for these bonds, stock in the East Carolina Land and Railway Co. to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, par value.

A Dredge Burned.

The suction dredge Woodbury took fire at the Government wharf at South port, about 12.30 o'clock yesterday morning. She was towed to Battery Island by the tug Italian, of the Harper fleet, where she sank in nine feet water. Her deck and upper works were destroyed, and her machinery very much damaged. The fire was accidental, and there was no insurance.

- The shipment of clams to North ern markets has stopped, for the present at least. Dealers say there is no profit

A REMARKABLE & CARGO Of Cotton Stowed on the British Steamer

Ormesby for Laverpool. The "Champion" Cotton Compress is evidently not a misnomer, as is shown in yesterday's clearance by Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son of the British steamer-Ormesby, 1828 tons register, for Liverpool, with 10,044 bales of cotton,

weighing 4,827,507 pounds and valued at \$374,181. There was no special attempt made to break the record in this case, as both presses were hard pushed to keep three steamers going at the same This cargo has put the Champion Compress "out of sight" ahead of all competitors, being 2641 pounds to the

ton register. Captain Murquest remarked that he thought for a day or two past from the extraordinary cargo coming on board that the cotton had been passing through the bottom of the ship, but he expressed himself as highly pleased with the stowing, not the slightest damage having been done to the vessel. The Ormesby took 9.189 bales from the Champion Compress last season which was the best cargo she had ever taken, and the same vessel was oaded about two months ago in Savannah for Bremen with 8,376 bales of cotton, weighing 4,249,280 pounds, being not quite 2,825 pounds to the ton register, against 2,641 already noted. The present cargo of 10,044 bales has only the usual seven bands and each bale was stowed separately. The usual cargo space only was taken and no coal bunker space used; the entire cargo was stowed under deck. This extraordinary increase is attributed to improved machinery and efficient workmen.

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders-Officers Elected-A Six Per Cent, Dividend De-

The stockholders of the Navassa Guano Company held their annual meeting yesterday at the office of the company in this city. Reports of officers were submitted and discussed, after which an election for directors was held, and the following were chosen: Messrs, John H. Fowler, F. L. Grafflin and P. P. W. Kidder, C. E. Borden and D. MacRae Kentucky, to be Civil Service commis-

At a meeting of the new Board, held subsequently, the following officers for President-D. G. Worth. Manager, Secretary and Treasurer-

D. MacRae. Superintendent-C. E. Borden. Executive and Finance Committee-

D. G. Worth, G. W. Kidder and C. E. Borden, with the Treasurer as advisory A dividend of 6 per cent, was de-

In the afternoon the directors visited and inspected the company's works and

complimented the Superintendent highly

for the excellent and efficient condition in which they found the plant. Messrs. A. G. Hankins & Co., retail grocers, on North Second street between Market and Princess streets,

made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. The assignee is Mr. T. D. Wood. Assets and liabilities not stated; but are not large.

The preferred creditors are: West & Co., \$40.50; Holmes & Watters, \$141.84; M. J. Heyer, \$29 90; Boney & Harper, \$54.40; NcNair & Pearsall, \$19.47; Stevenson & Taylor, \$100.47; Armour Packing Co., \$55.23; National Rice Milling Co., \$43.64; J. S. McEachern, \$12.00. M. Bellamy, Esq., is attorney.

No Pistoricals for Minors

As the holidays are near at hand, the committee on pistoricals beg leave to submit the following from the code: The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or firm knowingly to sell or offer for sale, give or in any way dispose of to a minor any pistol or pistol-cartridges, brass knucks, bowie knife, dirk, loaded cane, or sling shot. Sec. 2. That any person, corporation or firm violating this act shall be guilty

of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for each and every offence shall be fined or imprisoned, one or both, in the discretion of the court.

Can't Blow It Out.

A Baltimore genius has invented a philanthropic gas burner, designed to save the lives of the inexperienced rustics who stop at hotels and extinguish the gas with their breaths. He calls it the "Hayseed Gas Burner," and says that the harder one blows at it, the more stubbornly the light refuses to go out. If by any chance an exceptionally strong pair of lungs succeeds in extinguishing it, it is automatically relighted at once. This burner will probably prove the despair of many an unlucky farmer, who will try to blow it out in vain.

The Washington correspondent of the

Richmond Times, of yesterday, says: The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in calling for the resignations of several collectors of customs at various points indicates that the President has determined to give some attention to that branch of the service, whose affairs are still administered at a great many important points by incumbents unfriendly to the administration, and as Petersburg, Va., was disposed of vesterday, the people of North Carolina earnestly hope that the port of Wilmington will be considered at an early date.

Carolina Central at Charlotte.

Carolina Central passengers have noted a great improvement in the accommodations at the passenger station in this city, says the Charlotte News. Chief among them is the waiting room exclusively for ladies. The waiting rooms for men and the general public are fitted up equally as well as the ladies' waiting room, and are equally conveni-ent to the ficket seller. The Carolina Central affords the best accommodations of any railroad in the city, though the Richmond & Danville has the finest great improvement.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Resignation of Hold-Overs in the Treasury Department Called for - Nomination Confirmed by the Senate-Opposition to the Nomination of Judge Simonton as Circuit Judge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Commissioner Lyman, of the Civil Service Commission; has resigned as President of the commission, but not as commissioner. and has been succeeded in the Presidency by Commissioner Proctor. Lyman will continue as a member of the com-

Secretary Carlisle to-day, by direction of the President, called for the resignations of twenty-four occupants of Presidential positions in the Treasury Department service.

They are as follows: O. C. Bosbyshell superintendent of mint, Philadelphia; s. C. Biglin, assistant appraiser, New York; Charles F. Kimball, appraiser, Detroit, Michigan; Eben F. Rand, appraiser, Portland, Maine; W. H. Alexander, surveyor customs, Omaha; H. C. McArthur. surveyor customs, Lincoln, Neb.; John . Ridgeway, surveyor customs, Philadelphia; Amor Smith, Jr., surveyor customs, Cincinnati; Milton Weilder, collector of internal revenue, District of Oregon; John Ingle, supervising inspector of steam vessels, Evansville, Ind.; Thomas J. Powers, naval officer, Philadelphia; Theo. B. Willis, naval officer, New York; E. R. Gunby, collector customs, Beaufort, S. C.; J. H. Deveaux, collector customs, Brunswick, Ga.; Rob't Hancock, Jr., collector customs, Newbern, N. C; T. Jefferson Jarret, collector customs, Petersburg, Va.; Thomas V. Cooper, collector customs, Philadelphia; Wm. J. Hopper, collector customs, Pathamboy, N. J.; John Price, collector customs, Somers Point, N. J.; Franklin B. Goss, collector customs Barnstable, Mass.; John H. Cozzens,

M. Bailey, surveyor customs, Albany, N. Y., John Fehrenbatch, supervising aspector of steam vessels, Cincinnati. Secretary Carlisle's report will, it is stated semi-officially, be sent to Congress on next Tuesday. Secretary Hoke Smith, of the Interior Department, has returned to the city. All the members of the Cabinet are now

collector customs, Newport, R. I.; John

here except Postmaster General Bissell. They ridicule reports started of an in tended disruption of the Cabinet. The Senate has confirmed the follow ing nominations: Charles W. Dabney, Jr., of Tennessee, to be Assistant Secre tary of Agriculture: Commodore Francis Ramsay, to be chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; Marcel-Duncan, of Baltimore; D. G. Worth, G. lus L. Davis, of Arkansas, U.S. Consul sioner; Eugene T. Chamberlain, of New

York. Commissioner of Navigation: Maggie Moore, postmaster, Yorkville, S. C. There are some indications that the nomination of Judge Simonton, of South Carolina, to succeed Judge Bond as Circuit Judge, will meet with opposition. It is rumored that the Tillmanite members of the delegation in Congress disavow all responsibility for the nomination and may resist confirmation on account of decisions rendered by Judge Simonton in whiskey cases under the new dispen-

sarv law. The expected message from the President upon Hawaiian affairs was not sent o Congress to-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- About lozen or fifteen of those Democratic Representatives who think industries in their sections have been rather unfavorably treated in the preparation of the new tariff bill held a conference to-day to talk matters over and agree upon some plan by which they can secure amendments to the proposed tariff law in the interest of their several sections. The meeting was informal and was devoted to a general discussion of the sections of the bill which have been made public. All of those present had some grievance and no special attention was given to any one item or schedule. Each nember told in a general way the effect the proposed changes would have on those interests here presented, and it was decided to pool issues, stand together and help one another as much as possible when the measure was discussed in the House and votes on its provisions taken. While this agreement was made and a general understanding as to procedure agreed upon, the dissatisfied members could not tell exactly what they would ask; as the bill has not been officially reported yet, and is still subject to change by the committee. There is, moreover, still a possibility that before reporting the measure to the House the committee may consider the suggestions made by some of the dissatisfied brethren and grant their requests. In case this is done, the necessity of combining to openly oppose the measure will be done away with. The hope of such concessions by the committee, however, is rather faint. Before the bill is brought up in the House there will be a Democratic caucus, at which it will be discussed. This will afford those who wish changes made an opportunity to present their views and get the sense of their coleagues regarding the proposed changes.

If matters should go against the protestors in caucus, they will meet again and agree upon a more definite plan of action. The meeting to-day was called at a moment's notice, and it is said many members who would have joined the oposition were away. What is called a "Conference of the Bi-metallic League" opened a three day's private session in the offices of Gen. A. J. Warner in this city to-day Between twenty and thirty prominent ilverites were present, including Moron Frewan, the British bi-metalist Capt. Kolb, of Alabama, and General

Fields, of Virginia. Chairman Warner stated that the proceedings would be secret until their termination, when statement would be given out for publi The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of cotton from he United States during the month of November, 1893, amounted to 479,731, 078 pounds, valued at \$38,775,868, and i November, 1892, 459,897,094 pounds,

ralued at \$88,441,837. During the three months ended No vember 30, 1893, 921,279,830 pounds were GREAT FLOOD AT BUFFALO. exported, valued at \$74,901,727, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year 907,902,040 pounds, valued at \$72,520.195.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Mr. Holman the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus Committee, said to-day that the caucus to consider the Tariff bill would probably be postponed until after the holiday recess. The revised bill has not been printed and laid before the members yet, and he thinks that it ought to be carefully studied by them before it is con-

sidered in caucus.

Mr. Holman thought it would be bet ter to postpone the caucus until the members had gone home and talked with their constituents, so that they could more intelligently represent their wishes, when the bill came before the caucus He added moreover, that a quorum of building. The train yard at the Car- the House would not be present after olina Central is fenced in and that is a to-day, and that it would not be well to caucus upon so important a subject as

University Station on Sunday, November 26th, 1893, Mrs. Louisa Crabtree, NO. wife of Sidney Crabtree, aged 57 years.

the tariff until all or nearly all the Dem

So much of the time of the Demo

cratic members of the Ways and Mean-

Committee is occupied in hearing the

complaints of the appresentatives of the

interests affected by the bill that it is

difficult to say when the remaining

parts of the measure—the internal reve-

nue-will be completed and laid before

the full committee. Mr. McMillan, the

chairman of the sub-committee, having

the internal schedules in charge, has

been hoping to finish this work by Tues-

day next, but the chances are greatly

against it. Several members of the

ommittee in anticipation of the ad-

our ment for the holidays next Thurs-

day, are likely to leave the city within

he next forty-eight hours, or by Tues-

lay evening at the latest. There is a

completed parts of the bill will not be

Mr. McMillin said to-day that the sub-

committee have already reported their

conclusions to the Democratic members

of the full committee on cigarettes,

playing cards and inheritances. The tax

on digarettes has been increased to

\$1.50 per thousand. On playing cards a

tax of six cents is imposed. Upon in-

heritances the committee suggests two

ates a maximum rate on meritances

lescending to collateral branches of a

amily, and a minimum rate where the

nhemitance is direct. The proposed rate

was left open by the sub-committee and

Mr. McMillin said to-day: "The de-

about \$62,000,000. I do not think

our necessities will demand more than

can save a great many millions by insti-

tuting a system of rigid economy in our

national expenditures, and no incon-

iderable amount will result from an in-

creased importation consequent upon

the flush times and the reduced custom

rates. Every penny of this money can

be raised from an income tax. So

greatly has the country developed in

population and wealth that an individual

ncome tax exempting incomes of \$4,000

and less, at one-half the rate charged on

all incomes when the law was formerly

n force, will net the United States a

corresponding income—an income large

can obtain all the money we need from

this source without doing any one an

injustice. I hear the same views to-day

wrote a paper on this subject that was

published in a well-known Eastern mag-

azine. I then made the argument that

legacy tax never makes its exactments

until the party who worked for the

money no longer needs it, until one is to

get it who never earned it. The legacy

tax, is in my opinion, is the fairest of all

tax, and I personally have no hesitation

in saying that I am equally favorable to

a tax on individual income and corpora-

A BIG FAILURE.

The Crane Iron Company of Philadelphia

Makes an Assignment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

PHILADELPHIA, December 15 .- The

Crane Iron Company, incorporated, has

made an assignment for the benefit of its

meditors to Robert F. Kennedy, of this

ty, and Leonard Peckitt, of Catasau-

pa, Pa. The deed, which is dated De-

ember 14th, was filed to-day and it was

made in pursuance of a resolution

adopted by the Board of Managers on

November 28th, empowering the officers

to make the assignment and appointing

special committee to select the as-

signees and determine whether the deed

committee selected the assignees and re-

ported that the assignment be made,

as in the best interest of the incorpora-

tion. It was accordingly executed. The

drincipal office of the Company is in

Philadelphia, and the plant, which has

an annual capacity of 115,000 tons, is at

The Company has a paid up capital of

\$1,500,000, and a funded debt of \$448,-

It is understood that efforts to revive

iron trade will not be made, and that it

will be quietly liquidated. The plant at

Catasauqua has been shut down for three

weeks, with the exception of one fur-

nace. The works employ when running

Robt. F. Kennedy, one of the assig-

nees, is a director of the Crane Iron Com-

pany, and is President of the Logan Iron

and Steel Company. In addition to its

own furnaces, the Crane Company leased

the Macungie furnace, making the an-

The products of the works have been

nigh grade foundry, open hearth and

A PENSION FRAUD.

Laura Ann Huggins Sentenced to Five

Years' Hard Labor and Fined \$2,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Ann Huggins, colored, of Nortolk, Va.,

convicted of pension fraud, was sen-

Albany penitentiary and to pay a fine of

In 1867, as the widow of Samue

Gregory (who was killed at the battle of

Deep Bottom), she applied for a pension

Nine days after she filed the claim she

married Wilson Reid. Two years

afterwards the ciaim was allowed

and she drew the pension which

was dated back to 1864, in which

ried to Reid debarred her from legally

drawing this pension. The fraud was

discovered in 1876 when she was drop-

ped. Reid was sent to the penitentiary

and it is not known what became o

him. In 1880 or 1881, she married Hug-

gins, who also died. In 1889 she made

application again as the widow o

Gregory and drew the pension the second

time from 1864 to the date of her mar

Hundred Houses Inundat

2,500 People Homeless.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

est flood that has struck South Buffalo

in a score of years occurred last night

and this morning. Swelled by the

heavy rain and thaw of the past twenty-four hours, Buffalo Creek overflowed its

banks and flooded five square miles of

territory in that section. The magni-

tude of the disaster can scarcely be appreciated as yet. Five hundred houses

have been inundated and 2,500 people

It is impossible at this time to accu-

000. Every family in the district will

The freshet also did considerable

damage to shipping in the harbor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17 .- The great-

riage with Huggins.

rendered homeless.

suffer a loss.

Gregory was killed. Being mar-

\$2,000. This woman's pension history is

NOREOLK, VA., Dec. 16 .- In the

full, from 600 to 800 hands.

ual capacity 133,000 tons.

Bessemer pig iron.

as follows:

ould be delivered and recorded. The

that I did several months ago, when

enough to supply all deficiencies.

from \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000.

Democratic majority.

not been determined by the full

caused by the Wilson tariff

will be, in round numbers,

inished nntil after the holiday recess.

presumption, therefore, that the un-

ocratic members were in the city.

- Gastonia Gazette: A party of colored people consisting of men, women and children, in fact whole families, numbering about fifty in all, left Gastonia Tuesday night for Russellville. Ark. - Newton Enterprise: The distilery of F. P. Rhyer, Gaston county, was seized last week and 48 barrels of whis-

SPIRITS TURPENTINE

city last Sunday.

-- Salisbury Truth: Miss Pattie

Cox, sged about 82 years, died in this

- Lexington Despatch: Mrs. Elizabeth Barrow died suddenly at Thomas-

ville last week. She was about 80 years

- Hillsboro Observer: Died near

key shipped to Charlotte, that of J. S. Carpenter near Cherryville was also eized this week and a quantity of spirits secured. - The new order of the Commissioner requiring distillers to make three gallons of liquor to the bushel is having the effect of causing very many distilleries to close in all the livisions except this one. The calls for new surveys in Catawba, Lincoln and Caston are so numerous that the deputy hardly finds time to attend to them all

- Morganton Herald: Dr. Joseph C, Newland, of Lenoir, died very suddenly about 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. Dr. Newland was nearly eighty years of age, and for some years past has been in feeble health. - At the meeting called to discuss the building of a turnpike from Morganton to Mitchell county. held at the Town Hall last Friday night, enough stock was pledged to enable the company to organize. A committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions, and we are glad to know that they are meeting with very gratifying success. The people of Morganton have determined that the road shall be built. and that determination means success.

- Charlotte Observer: Observer readers may remember the mysterious drowning about three years ago of Mr. Clay Barkley in the river near Beattie's ford. Mr. Barkley and horse were found in the stream; both drowned. It was supposed that he had mistaken the ford, and so gone to his death, but it has come to light that he was the victim of foul play. There lived in the same neighborhood with him a man named Coly Little. Soon after Mr. Barkley's death, he (Little) went to Texas. No one connected his departure with the death of Barkley. Recently, when on his deathbed. Little confessed that he had murdered Barkley, robbed him, then put his body back into the buggy and driven the horse to the river, where they were found the next morning.

- Goldsboro Headlight: We regret very much to announce that Mr. L. Edwards, dealer in dry goods and clothing, has again been forced to the wall by the heavy pressure brought upon him by his creditors. Although in possession of ample assets, he was unable to raise the ready cash to meet his maturing bills, and his creditors not being willing to give the extension asked for, he was compelled on Tuesday to turn over his entire stock of goods to satisfy all claims, amounting to about \$6,000. — The untimely demise of Mr. Chas. Iones occurred at his home in Indian Springs township. Monday at 1 p. m., after a four weeks' illness with typhoid fever, aged 23 years. His brother William preceded him about a month ago, both leaving lamilies.

- Charlotte News: United States Commissioner John W. Bostain, of Albemarle, is in the city. He had two and a half pounds of gold in his pocket, which was found on the Tom Latog place, four miles east of Albemarle. The first gold was found on this place about the middle of October, lames Johnston found a chunk of gold weighing five and a half pounds at this place, which was then the property of a man named Shankle. ohnston hid the gold and left for Arkansas. Shankle heard of it and offered Johnston to pay his way back if he would give him (Shankle) half of the gold. ohnston agreed and the start was made, was quite dead he told Shankle where the gold was. Shankle returned, found acres for, one hundred dollars and left

-Carthage Blade: The Blade deeply sympathizes with the family of Mr. Joe Knight, of Quiet, in the loss of their little three-year old boy last Tuesday, who was burned to death. The burned child and his five-year old brother were left near the house while their mother went a few hundred yards to see a sick neighbor. They went into the house and were cracking walnuts on the Company in the existing state of the the hearth, when the little fellow's clothing caught fire. The older child very perocally attempted to extinguish the flames, throwing water on him, finally tearing all his clothes off; but the little fellow had already received fatal burns. - On last Friday afternoon the house of Mr. John B. Vick was broken into and a revolver, a lot of clothing and some jewelry was stolen therefrom. Suspicion at once pointed to Herbert Goldston, a negro boy of bad character. On Saturday morning a warrant was issued to look for him the bird had flown. But

#### clothes. THE FIELD OF HONOR

on Monday morning he was overhauled

at Manly and brought here in the after-

noon. He had a preliminary hearing be-

fore 'Squire Frye immediately and was

sent to jail in default of bail. When cap-

tured he was attired in Mr. Vick's

United States Court here to-day Laura Two Prominent Young Men of Richmond, Va., Arrested to Prevent a Breach tenced to five years at hard labor in the

RICHMOND, Dec. 16,-W. A. Daniel and P. H. C. Cabell, two prominent young society men, were arrested here to-night upon the charge of being about to break the peace. The warrant did not specify how they proposed to engage in combat, but it is believed that their intention was to meet on "The field of honor." The cause of the difficulty has been kept quiet, but it is believed to have grown out of a discussion of the fact of Mr. J. Alston Cabell's having voted for Mr. Thomas S. Martin for U.S. Senator, when certain of his constituents in this city thought he would vote for Gen. Lee. The Messrs. Cabell are brothers. The would-be beligerents were bailed for their appearance before the police court Monday

# WARM WIRELETS.

Corbett, the American pugilist, has sidered a resident of that village by the sea, and to hear the athlete talk one can readily see that he is more than pleased with his temporary home.

A passenger and freight train on the S. A. L. road collided on a bridge at Comer, Ga., yesterday. Twelve passengers were more or less bruised. The engineers and firemen of both trains were hurt but not seriously.

Patrick Meehan was acquitted yesterday in the Superior Court at Atlanta, Ga., of the charge of murdering Robt, McBride, whom he shot for making insulting advances to his wife. The ver-dict of the jury was applauded.

The last game of the billiard tourna-ment at New York was played last night. Ives and Schaefer, who played, rately estimate the loss in property and streets, but it will certainly exceed \$100,had each won two and lost one game of the series. Schaefer, in the sixth inning, ran the game out. Ives' score was 50.