

The Weekly Star.

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In writing to citizens we adduce no specific names, direction or call for particular services you wish your paper to be sent hereafter. Unless you both change can not be made.

Specimens of Money Order Letters, Telegrams of Remittances, Resolution of the Board, etc., are charged for ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for directly in advance. The cost of news 50 cents will be charged for a single copy of Money Order Letter.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Postmen will register letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

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THE CENTRALIZATION OF MONEY

In his message to Congress the President refers to the centralization of money as one of the great defects in our present monetary system, and emphasizes the necessity of a reorganization of the system which will, to some extent at least, remedy this defect.

The effect of the policies pursued by the Republican party ever since it has been in power has been to centralize power in the hands of the Federal Government and wealth in the hands of a few in the Northeastern States. The former was sought to be effected by ignoring State lines and State sovereignty, and by the passage of laws the intent of which was and the effect of which would be to put the ballot boxes practically in the control of Federal officers and make our elections a sort of French plebiscite, in which the choice of the people would be recognized provided it was in accordance with the choice of the party in control of the Federal Government. Although this for a time partially succeeded there was too much of the American in Americans for it to succeed fully as it was hoped by those who planned it that it would. The day of the centralization of power has passed but the day of the centralization of money has not.

There are two causes contributing to this, one of which is the internal revenue system; the other the protective tariff system, the one established to help provide the Government with the revenue to run the Government machine, the other to foster certain industries in which the Republican statesmen, for reasons of their own, took a great interest.

The receipts from the internal revenue run along somewhere between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 a year. The internal revenue officers in the different States collect this money from those who have to pay it and forward it to the Treasury at Washington, where it goes into the vaults to be paid out in meeting the demands upon the Government.

Here is a vast sum of money withdrawn from the circulation of these States and sent to the center at Washington. It may be argued that this is only apparently so, and that the money which is thus taken out of these States goes back again. There may be some truth in this but the difference is that it goes out in bulk and comes back by slow degrees many months elapsing before those who pay it get it back in the way of trade, and this is not accounting for the losses they may sustain by bad debts which may sometimes consume the greater part of the profits of a year's business.

In the case of the distiller, for instance, or the manufacturer of tobacco, before they can remove their spirits or tobacco to market they must pay the taxes due on them and frequently have to borrow and pay interest on the money to do that, and then wait months to get their money back, which sometimes they never do. This is one of the reasons why both distilling and the manufacturing of tobacco have been centralized and have passed out of the hands of the small operators into the hands of the large operators who establish themselves at central points where banking facilities are good and money accommodations easily secured. The revenue collected is a drain upon the sections from which it is taken, for the men who pay it must pay in advance and take their chances on getting it back.

The protective tariff acts pretty much in the same way only more generally, for while the tariff is collected in the ports of entry and what is there collected goes towards the support of the Government, the people throughout the whole country are paying tribute to the protected manufacturers on every manufactured article they buy, which tribute goes into the manufacturing sections to add to the wealth of the favored few whose interests have been so closely watched and zealously fostered by their agents at Washington.

Through these two agencies the money of the country has been for thirty odd years flowing from circumference to center, the center becoming rich while the circumference became poor. Some of the money trickled back, it is true, for food-stuffs, &c., and in money loaned, but it went back to the center again in due time by the old process, and in interest on the money borrowed. The result is that if the West or the South needs money to move their crops or for any other purpose they have to go to the money centers to get it, and deposit satisfactory collateral.

And this is in the face of the fact that we have an alleged *per capita* circulation of about twenty-five dollars, which it is claimed is ample to

meet the business demands of the country and might be if the money were equally distributed in the various sections of the country and not monopolized as it now is and for years has been by the money kings of a few Eastern States. Under the present system this distribution can never be effected, and never will be until we have a system of State banks by which the people can supply a currency of their own in such volume as they need, and in such a way that it cannot be controlled by any action of the powers that control the leading banks of the Eastern money centers. We need a money so identified with the people who issue it that it will remain with them or come back to them if it will be drawn away, a money that will "stay at home," as so many Democrats did on election day.

MINOR MENTION.

Whether Reuben Kolb, who claims to be Governor of Alabama, is crazy or not, the people who take his advice certainly will be crazy, in court-martial with the established authorities over a matter in which no living man has a personal interest but Reuben Kolb. Suppose they were to take his advice and refuse to pay taxes, is there no way provided under the laws of that State for the collection of taxes? And if the State should find it necessary to enforce the collection how are they going to prevent it? Shoot the sheriff when he advertises their property for sale, or shoot the people who bid on it? That thing was tried a couple years ago in Kansas, when lands in some counties were sold under foreclosure of mortgage, but the ill-advised people who undertook it got themselves into a good deal of trouble and soon got very sick of it. But they had a better case and more justification for their lawless course than the adherents of Kolb would have if they should be foolish enough to listen to him and take counsel from him. When the trouble came if they provoked Kolb couldn't be found within reach, but would be found slinking out of harm's way as he did when he invited his friends to come see him inaugurated, and fizzled out when his optics rested on the guardians of the peace stationed around the State House to see that he and his dupes didn't make troublesome fools of themselves. Our impression is that his latest manifesto will fall about as still-born as his first did. The people of that State have sized up about right, and are now, doubtless, since his recent assassin exhibitions, congratulating themselves that he wasn't elected Governor.

It is said that if the Nicaragua Canal can be brought to a vote it will pass both Houses of Congress. The only serious opposition it will have to encounter is from Democrats who are interested in other measures to which they want to give precedence. Some of these may be of importance but we do not believe that there is any one of them which stands a chance of passage equal in importance to this measure, and for this reason it would be not only good business but good politics to take it up and dispose of it before the wrangling begins on other questions. This is one of the few questions in which partisanship does not enter, and one on which there is but little difference of opinion as to its merits, and one, too, which has met with almost universal popular endorsement, all of which are good reasons why there should be no waste of time in disposing of it. If the bill is not passed by this Congress it most assuredly will be by the next, and postponement simply means the waste of valuable time and the delay in the beginning and completion of an enterprise which promises more for the commerce of this country than any project which has been suggested within a century. If our Democratic Representatives act wisely they will take it up and put it through at once.

The Sugar Trust is about the meanest, most grasping and most conscienceless Trust ever organized in this country. Not content with the sugar market in this country it is now using its power to crush out the granulated sugar industry in Louisiana, because this sugar was coming into the market and making some progress as a competitor with the sugar of the Trust. This is in the face of the fact, too, that this Trust asks for the differential duty on refined sugars on the ground that it develops an American industry, and when it gets it thus excludes foreign granulated sugars, it goes to work to conspire against and destroy the granulated industry which has been started in Louisiana (but which it cannot control), and for the sole reason that the Louisiana refiners offer as good or better quality of sugar than the Trust's at a lower price. This it attempts to do not by open and honorable competition but by secret and sneaking tenders to wholesale dealers who are offered inducements not to handle the Louisiana sugar, and thus prevent it from getting on the market to compete with the other. It is simply a conspiracy against the public, the exposure of which comes in good time, in view of the fact that an effort will be made during this session of Congress to repeal the differential duty.

The young Czar Nicholas was so unversed by the death of his father and responsibility of the position which he was called to by that death, that it took the Prince of Wales (to whom the job was assigned) three weeks to brace him up, and make him feel like a Czar. What brand the Prince used is not stated.

A Vermont judge has decided that when a girl who has taken an engagement ring from a man kicks him she must return the ring or come to the scratch and marry him. He holds that no woman has a right to ring a confounding man in that way, give him the grand bounce and retain the plunder.

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BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Engaged with the McLean-Bellamy Contester Case - The Question is Still Open.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock. Argument was at once begun in the case of the returns for Solicitor of the Seventh district.

McLean, Democrat, is elected on the face of the returns, but there is a question as to the Cumberland county returns.

It seems that in that county Seal's tickets were made out in the name of Herbert L. instead of Herbert F. Seal. The Board was asked to make an amendment in regard to these returns.

Seal was represented by Thomas H. Sutton, Esq., and Col. John Hinsdale, while McLean was unrepresented. Both of these gentlemen delivered excellent arguments.

The decision of the Board was that it had no power to make the amendment as it was purely ministerial, not judicial. The vote on the question was 3 to 2.

Although the Board decided against granting the amendment, the matter is still open. No canvass will be made until the mandamus proceedings in the Bernard case are heard and decided in the Supreme Court in favor of the Contester.

At this time last year 2,998,175 bales had been received at all the ports, while in this season the amount received runs up to 3,678,199 - a little short of 600,000 bales excess for the current season.

The increased movement at West Point is to be attributed probably to the fact that the management of the Southern Railways Company has directed all of its energies to increasing the receipts of all kinds of freight at that place, while the correspondingly large decrease at Norfolk is possibly owing to the Atlantic Coast Line this season showing a preference for Wilmington. It is to be remembered, however, that Norfolk's receipts there are larger than those at West Point.

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Other recommendations made are:

Cape Lookout Shallow Lightship, North Carolina, \$70,000, a more powerful light being needed on vessels of the coast which extend seawards out

from the pitch of the cape; establishment of a first-order light-station at or near the pitch of Cape Fear, North Carolina; \$70,000; range lights on Cape Fear river in addition to those now there to guide through newly-dredged channels, \$10,000; for the Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., to increase the facilities there, \$13,000.

Mr. S. WALLACE CORBETT, Another Confederate Veteran, Passes Away.

Mr. S. Wallace Corbett, of Pender county, died yesterday in this city, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. W. M. Hankins, in the 48th year of his age. He was born in Wilmington, and some years before the late war volunteered with his father's family to Georgia. At 14 years of age he volunteered as a private soldier and served throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia in Gordon's famous brigade. He participated in many of the important battles in which that army was engaged and was three times wounded. When the war ended he returned to Georgia, finished his education and taught school in that state and afterwards in North Carolina. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Little, of Edenton, Ga., but she died one year later.

Mr. Corbett was a gentle, unassuming, kind-hearted man and had a strong hold upon the affection of every one who knew him intimately. His funeral was delayed by his having been reported five days later. The bark "Ethiopia," abandoned October 3 in latitude 43° 51' N., longitude 88° 26' W., drifted toward the Azores and was taken in at St. Michael's Nov. 9.

Mariners are cautioned to avoid the following named wrecks. The steamer "Ozama," sunk November 22, in 6 fathoms, Cape Romain Lighthouse bearing N W., distant 8 miles, funnel and two masts showing; schooner "Kate E. Rich," sunk November 17, about one-half east of Fire Island whistling-birds' torment shooting; and steamer "Allegany," sunk in Delaware bay, two miles below Ship John Shoal, wreck now marked with a gas buoy.

SEABORD AIR LINE.

Sketch of Major John C. Winder's Career as a Railroader—Also of Mr. St. John, His Successor.

After referring to the resignation of Major John C. Winder, the Atlanta Constitution says:

Major Winder is an old railroader, who has done as much for the upbuilding of the South as any railroad man in the service. He was born October 1, 1881, at Smithville, N. C., and entered the railway service in 1850, since which time he has been rodman and assistant engineer of the New York & Erie Railroad, assistant engineer of the Pacific Railroad, road master of the Philadelphia, Columbia & Atlantic Railway, chief engineer of various North Carolina roads, general superintendent of the Raleigh & Gaston and the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line, general manager of the Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta Central Railroad, general manager of the Seaboard Air Line, and his son, Mr. John H. Winder, was made general manager of the system, with headquarters in Atlanta.

Edward St. John, formerly with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, has been appointed and has accepted the position of president of the St. Louis & San Joaquin. He gives up the presidency of the St. Louis & San Joaquin, which he has held since 1888, as clerk in the ticket office of the Quincy & Toledo Railroad. When this road united with the Great Western of Illinois, he was stationed at Springfield as clerk in the general ticket office.

He moved onward and upward in the business until he was made general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which he has held until he accepted the position as vice-president of the Seaboard.

During the recent strike in Chicago St. John became distinguished as a leader in the formation of the General Managers' Association, which so stubbornly opposed the onslaught of the strikers.

There seems to be trouble in many countries about giving bonds. A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing from Lincoln county, says of the recently elected Popes:

"The Clerk of the Court, by a tight squeeze, got his bond through. The newly elected Treasurer thus far has failed to present his. Parties promised to meet him to day to help him, but the parties concerned seem to be unable to get together. G. A. Dyke, druggist, Catawba, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it.

Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

Receipts here yesterday 1,927 bales; same day last year, 1,724.

Spot cotton dull in New York at 5¢ cents for middling; dull in Wil-

mington at 5¢ cents.

New York futures closed steady and 7 & 8 points higher than closing prices Tuesday; December opened at 5.61 and closed 5.54; January, 5.87 and closed 5.62; February, 5.65 and closed 5.56; March, 5.60 and closed 5.71; April, 5.66 and closed 5.76; May, 5.71 and closed 5.51; June, 5.74 and closed 5.59; July, 5.80 and closed 5.59.

Specimen cases.

S. Clifford, New Castle, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism. His Stomach was disordered, his Liver affected to an alarming degree, appetite failing, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight days' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and the sore disappeared.

John Speaker, Cincinnati, O., had five large Fever sores on his legs.

One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

THE COTTON CROP.

New Orleans Heads the List in Receipts of Any South Atlantic Port—The Receipts of All the Southern Ports.

The last few weeks have brought little startling changes in the movement of the cotton crop. The tendencies which were to be observed at the very outset of the season continue to make themselves felt, the movement in the Mississippi Valley and Texas being exceedingly heavy, while the Atlantic ports, with few exceptions, show a slight falling off from last year's figures.

Port Royal, Wilmington and West Point show substantial advances, but these are offset by a heavy decline at Savannah, and an appreciable one at Norfolk. Charleston this week shows a slight decrease, but as yet it is small.

The movement at Galveston, Fort

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Estimates of Appropriations Required

Therefor, and for Light Houses and Light Ships, Marine Hospital, etc.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting to Congress estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, contains the following statement of amounts that can be profitably expended in North Carolina, as reported by the Chief of Engineers, viz.:

Coast Fees, continuing improvement above Wilmington, \$30,000; continuing improvement at and below Wilmington, \$30,000-\$275,000.

Contentina creek, continuing improve-

ment, \$7,000.

Inland water-way between Beaufort

and New river, completing im-

provement, \$7,000.

Neuse river, completing improvement,

\$7,000.

North East (Cape Fear) river, contain-

ing improvement, \$1,500.

Pamlico and Tar rivers, continuing im-