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CHEAP BREAD.

We publish the following paragraph from the New York Tribune because there is an answer, an argument and a moral in it:

· The bakers of Port Huron, Mich. have been indulging in a bread war, the orised them. In their attempt to ruin each other, they finally cut down the price of five cent loaves of bread to two c s and then it became a question was of them would go under. But the people of the town all stopped doing their own baking and bought bakers' bread, the result of which is that all bakers are making money at two cents a loal, and there is no talk of going back to the old price."

When in the campaign of 1890, the Democrats arraigned the Republicans for passing the McKinley bill, charging that it enhanced the cost of the necessaries of life, the Repulicans tacitly admitted this and rather boasted of it in their flippant comments on "cheap" things. Mr. McKinley declared that cheapness was synonymous with nastiness, and President Harrison gave it as his pinion, that a "cheap coat" made a "cheap man," in other words, that cheap clothing was a demoralizer that sapped the manly spirit. The American people didn't agree with either of them, for in the election of that year they bounced the Republican majority out of Congress, and in the following election bounced Mr. Harrison, and put in their places representatives of the Democratic party, which does not believe that cheapness is synonymous with nastiness, or

that a cheap coat degrades an American citizen. But neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Harrison meant literally what they said. They doubtless wished to make it appear that cheap goods lowered the price of labor and therefore made cheap workmen. That was a tricky way they had of deceiving the working people and making them believe that the higher the pro tection to the employer the higher wages they received, and that the re sult of cheap things would be that the workmen would have to work for wages that would not support a family or go idle and let the family

starve. In the extract given above there is an object lesson which it would do the anti cheap goods men good to read and ponder upon. It was a discovery made by accident for those Huron bakers did not start out to lower the price of bread simply to build up their own trade, or favor their customers but to break their competitors down, but instead of breaking each other down they built each other up and sold more bread and made more money at two cents loaf than they did before at five.

Bread baking is not one of the protected industries, it is true, but the argument against ckeapness applies as well to the unprotected as to the protected industries, for it was asserted that cheap goods necessitated cheap labor and little of it in in this country when protection and high prices were gone. When bread got down to two cents a loaf we might naturally look, if we believed the protection doctrine, for a big reduction in the wages of bakers, and expect to see a great many of them thrown out of employment, but in stead of this the employers are doing a better business than they did before, and the bakers are kept busy trying to supply the demand and their wages are as high as they were

before the bread war began. --All the protectionist objections to or slurs at cheap coats are applicable to cheap bread, for they are both necessaries; but neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Harrison has ever ob jected to cheap bread although they went as far as they could to make dear other food when they put a protective duty on products of the farm. Fortunately the American people have not to buy their food. We raise enough and more than enough to meet our wants, and have to import none, save in the years when there might be a scarcity of some article of general consumption. If we had to import our food stuffs we would find them, with a protective tariff, dear enough to suit the most high toned protectionist and entirely too dear for the wage-earner who toils for his

bread. prove that the cheapening of the head; celery, 50c per bunch.

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necessaries of life would benefit not only the consumer but the seller, the employer and the workman who made them, as cheap bread has done in this instance in Huron. With cheap clothing, for instance, the man who economized and bought one suit of clothes could buy two, which would double the business of the work for the workman. It would also double the consumption of the raw materials used in the manufacture of the clothing, thus benefitting the wool grower, cotton-grower and others who produced the raw mate rials out of which the clothes were

made. And so with everything else. The cheapening of iron and steel has brought them into common use as a substitute for wood in the building of ships and houses and made a demand for ten tons where before when high prices prevailed there was a demand for one.

When aluminum cost five dollars a pound there was little of it used for anything save ornaments for personal use, while now with cheaper prices it is used in the manufacture of numerous articles for household and other uses.

When California pears were worth twenty-five cents apiece but few of them were seen in any Eastern markets but since cheap transportation made it possible to put them and California grapes and other fruits in the markets at prices that the average purse could stand they can be found anywhere, shipped by the train load, and the industry of fruitgrowing has become a great and a prosperous one. So with the fruits and fruit-growing in Florida. Cheapness has not only given the people delicious fruits which before only the rich could enjoy, but has built up the fruit growing industry in those and other States to colossal proportions, and so would it build up the business of our manufacturers. The cheaper things are the greater the consumption, the more business for the producers and the more work for the workman whose services are required in the production.

MINOR MENTION

Senator Hill is not adding any thing to his prestige as a Democratic leader by joining hands with Senator Quay in the effort to obstruct the collection of the income tax, and thus practically nullify the law. the constitutionality of an act of Congress, but not satisfied with this Senator Hill asks Congress to set aside the statutory requirements in order to facilitate the proceedings of those who are endeavoring to prevent the collection of the tax. We would not be surprised at Mr. Quay or any other mere partisan Republican pursuing this course, but it is surprising that a man who is supposed to be loyal to his party, and one who aspires to its leadership, hould thus labor for its defeat and to bring humiliation upon it. Republican as he is, Senator Sherman would not go so far, and Friday, when expressing his views on Senator Hill's motion administered a genteel rebuke to the New York Senator, a rebuke all the more pointed as coming from the leading Republican in the Senate. Senator Hill made his record on that question by his stubborn fight against the adoption of the income tax provision in which he went to the extreme of being the only Democrat who refused to abide by the decision of his Democratic colleagues in caucus, but when he goes to the further extreme of trying to pass a new law to nul-

of the Government must have. The Catholic Times of Philadelphia charges members of the City Councils with demand and receiving \$362,000 worth of stock out of a total \$1'000,000 issued by a telephone company, for privileges granted. They probably had a frank on the 'hello" also.

lify a law which he could not defeat

it puts himself in the unenviable atti-

tude of an obstructionist, who com-

bines with tricky Republicans to an-

It is an ill wind that blows no good. The hard times have had a depressing effect on the sale of oysters, and some of the Maryland oystermen have had to pull out of the business. It is rough on them, but the oyster will have a rest and

Supplies of all kinds were abundant in the city markets yesterday, and the demand was sufficient to satisfy the vendors of such vegetables as are in season, the butchers and fish dealers.

In poultry there were dressed fowls at 60 to 75c per pair: live, 25 to 80c apiece; turkeys (dressed) 121/c to 18c per pound, geese (dressed) 75 to 80c per pair Wild ducks sold at 25 to 75c per pair.

In the fish market small mullets sold at 10c per banch. Other varieties were scarce. Oysters retailed at 131/2 to 25c

per quart, and clams, 1816c per quart. Cabbage sold at 10c per head, turnips, 5c per bunch; lettuce, 5c per head; sweet But it would not be difficult to potatoes, 15c per peck; collards, 5c per WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1895.

over county. I longed to get light on

to come home and see what information

I could gain. I told Dr. Kirby Tues-

day that I was coming. He wanted to

and not leave him clandestinely. The

Sunday before Christmas I walked out in

blessing of my life. I knew then that my

roubles were at an end, and I read my

Bible constantly. Above everything I

believe a man should be honorable, and

ton, I hope my friends will

tell me truthfully about it. I am

anxious to settle every debt I owe, and

while practicing law I accumulated a

ittle property and will gladly sell that

to pay any honest debts I owe. I re-

member owing about \$800 to Mr. A. B.

Cook for groceries, Mr. N. Jacobi, Mr.

Shrier, Mr. Quinlivan and others, and

gave notes at 8 per cent, interest, but

emember positively that every one was

Along the road from Raleigh he met

several influential citizens and gave his

name, which excited no comment. He

and heard since his return that the mem-

bers of Fifth Street Church to which he

belonged had built a very pretty church

ince he left and was glad to hear it. "I

carry my Bible with me nearly all the

ime," he said. "I think too much re-

ligion is injurious to a man, I only read

my Bible three times a day. I have met

everal of the members of Fifth Street

Church, recognized them and was glad

He requested that no more publicity

e given his return here than could

possibly be helped, saying that he was

glad to learn that he had never com-

mitted any crime in this community,

and had never done the church any in-

ury. His many friends who called to

see him during the day had assured

nim that there was no truth in the ru-

mors that he had defrauded any one, and

that his mind had been greatly relieved,

and that he would return to the Asylum

in better condition, hoping to return in

a short while discharged and a sane

Many people believe Davis' return to

be a trick of his to escape the courts;

others think that it shows very plainly

RISING WATERS.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE CAPE

FEAR HIVER.

Flood at Payetteville - People Driver

From Their Houses-Bridges Carried

Away-Great Damage to Property-Wash

The recent snow storms in the West-

and the heavy rains that followed have

caused a rapid rise of the waters in all

streams and rivers, causing great dam-

The Weather Bureau's synopsis is

sued yesterday morning from the Wil-

mington station said: "The freshet in

gauge at Fayetteville this morning read

fifty-two feet; a rise of fifteen feet in

There were rumors during the day

that the county bridge over the river at

Fayetteville had been swept away by

the flood, but passengers who arrived

by the C, F. & Y. V. R. R. last evening

reported that the county bridge was in

tact when the train passed there; bu

bridge would not be damaged.

the water was only foot below the

A special dispatch to the STAR las

night from Fayetteville, said: "The

greatest freshet that has been known

since the Sherman freshet in 1865 is now

doing lots of damage in this county. The

streams are overflowing in every part of

the town: bridges are down and the

damage to property is among the thous-

ands. People along the streams have

had to move out of their houses. The

iamily of Mr. W. H. Newberry, who

ives near the Cool Spring stream, was

compelled to vacate their residence late

this evening, the water being under his

bouse and still rising. The water is

now (9 p. m.) rising at the rate of six

The conductor of the train on the C. F.

& Y. V. R. R. arriving last night, said

ore. The train ran through water a

oot deep on the track for over two hun-

The freshet in the river below Fayette-

ville it is feared will cause great loss, of

imber washed away by the flood and

Reports from the line of the W. & W

R. R indicate no high water in any of

On the Seaboard Air Line washout

near Cameron and near Moncure beld

trestle over a small run. The washou

at Cameron occurred after the regular

The great freshet in the Cape Fear

river reached its highest point at Fay-

etteville yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock,

The freshet is the greatest on record-

three feet higher than the famous

"Sherman freshet" of 1865, and has no

doubt caused an incalculable amount of

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the

Government gauge at Fayetteville

showed 58 feet and the water still rising.

At 5 o'clock last evening the flood had

reached the flooring of the county

bridge, and was within three feet of the

track on the iron bridge of the Cape

Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad which

spans the river a short distance below

Persons who arrived by train last

night from Fayetteville report that the

country on the east side of the river was

covered with water for miles, and the

river itself was covered with drift wood.

All through the country above Fayette-

the county bridge.

when the water was at a stand-still.

dred vards near Gulf station.

inches per hour."

stock drowned.

mail had passed.

that he is insane.

outs on Railroads.

age at many places.

record there."

ettled."

to see them."

what seemed to be hidden and resolved

JOHN C. DAVIS.

UNEXPECTED RETURN OF THE NOTED SWINDLER TO WILMINGTON.

His Escape From the Asylum at Raleigh and Hts Journey Here as Told by Rimself-The Purpose of His .Visit-He Will be Sent Back to Baleigh To Mor-

The universal topic here yesterday was John C. Davis. On the streets, in the stores, in the saloons, in the homeseverywhere-the inevitable subject for comment and discussion when two or more persons met was the return and arrest of John C. Davis. Davis, it will be remembered, when

the cases against him were called for trial here some three years since, was adjudged insane by a jury, after hearing the testimony of medical experts, and was taken to the State Hospital at Raleigh, where he remained until last Tues day night. At that time, as heretofore reported in the STAR, he made his escape under cover of the storm prevailing here, and the first news to reach Wilmington of his whereabouts was brought by himself when he alighted from the 10 a. m. A. C. L. train yesterday. As usual, a large crowd of both

whites and blacks was at the depot, and many of them recognized Davis as he was coming toward the gate, and when he passed out, the words, "there's John C. Davis," passed through the throng. Officer Savage, who was on duty at the depot, got an inkling that Davis was coming a few minutes before the train arrived and immediately sent a messenger to the City Hall for instructions, whether to place him under arrest or not, but there was some delay in receiving an answer, and in the meantime Davis walked very rapidly down Front street. Officer Savage followed in sight, waiting to receive instructions. A large crowd, which grew larger as they passed each corner, followed on the opposite side of the street, getting a thorough inspection of the man who figured so prominently in rendering a number of widows and orphans homeless and who had baffled for a long while many shrewd citizens. When near the corner of Front and Chesnut streets (op posite the Cape Fear Club) Capt. R. M. Capps, accompanied by a messenger. Mr. Frank Rowan, gave Savage the signal and Davis was once more in New Hanover county under arrest.

When Mr. Savage put him under arrest the prisoner inquired "What for?" At the corner of Second and Chesnut, he asked Officer Savage his name, and when informed said: "You are a son of Mrs. Savage; I know you;" and shook hands. He then begged the officer to carry him to Judge Meares, saying that he had been informed recently that There are ways provided for testing he had committed some crimes or depredations in this county and wanted to straighten them up. He asked what buildings the Court House and Postoffice were, and said that they had been erected since he left here. He inquired

also, whether Court was in session. When he reached the City Court room the news had spread over the streets that Davis had been arrested and hundreds of anxious and interested people were awaiting his arrival. Upon orders from the Mayor he was sent to jail to be returned to his old quarters in the State Hospital at Raleigh to-mor-

On his way to jail from the City Hall in a very quiet unexcited manner he said it looked hard after walking nearly all the way from Raleigh to be locked up upon his arrival here. A STAR reporter who was present went into his cell and began propounding questions to him, in reply to which he said: "I am tired, fatigued and physically unable to give you an interview now. You will have to call and see me later." As the Reporter left be asked that Mr. John D. Bellamy, Jr., be notified that he was here

and that he wished to see him. A representative of the STAR called on Davis in the afternoon. He was clad in a common suit of clothes, the same he arrived here in, and there was very little change in his appearance; if anything, he was looking better than he did when ne left here about two years ago.

He stated in a calm, considerate way, hat he left the asylum last Tuesday night while it was raining and took the Fayetteville road, heading for Wilmingtagonize his own party and make ton. He came via Dunn, walking all the way to Faison, where he boarded the abortive its efforts to run the revenue train this morning.

He spoke of the wet, muddy roads and of having to wade in several places. He was furnished food and shelter at larm-houses along the roads.

He obtained money to pay railroad fare from Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Faison, who was an old friend of his, they having worked together several years ago at the cotton mills in this city.

He told the story of his leaving the asylum and for what purpose he came to Wilmington, as follows:

"I recovered in last September, and realized that I was at the Asylum, and my first desire was to learn when and how I came there. After being told that I was sent there by the Court, I contented myself, and gradually grew better, and understood that in a short would be returned to my people a sane man, But as I continued to grow better, friends would meet me and say that I had wrecked Fifth Street Church, and some said I had injured the church. Others told me that I had swindled a widow lady. I was very anxious to learn the truth of these matters and begged those in authority at the Asylum to inform me truthfully of what I had done. For reasons best known to themselves they informed me that there was no truth in the rumors. I continued to hear strange stories of my actions in Wilmington and begged that I be dis-

charged so I could return and find out ville bridges were swept away, but the the true status of affairs. railroad bridges were intact. Haw river "Dr. Kirby, who, with his wife, was and Deep river were falling at 8 p. m. vesterday, indicating that the flood in exceedingly kind to me and to all the patients, said that he would have to rethese rivers had reached its greatest turn me to the authorities of New Han- | height.

JOHN C, DAVIS ESCAPES.

The Wilmington Embessier Out of the Insane Asylum-He Hed Been Talking About Going Back to Wilmington and "Fixing Matters Up"-Got Out of the Asylum Building Under the Cover of the Storm and the Darkness.

know when, and I told him as soon as I could; but that I would be open about it [Raleigh News and Observer.] John C. Davis has escaped from the the woods and sat down and then I had Insane Asylum, where he has been conwhat seemed to me to be the greatest fined for three years.

Tuesday evening, just as the dusk came on, he stole from the building and escaped under cover of the storm. He was not missed at once and before his escape was discovered he must have if I owe any money in Wilminggone some distance from the asylum. Davis had almost entirely recovered his right mind, and would have been discharged after this month. He seemed in good health, had not been violent for a long while, and his insanity seemed to be almost gone.

> ing to him about his record at Wilming ton, the trial and things connected with all the sensational events in which Davis figured, and he has said several times that he wanted to go back to Wilmingon and "clear the matter up."
> During his stay in the institution he has been questioned time and again as to his connection with the crimes for which he was tried at Wilmington, and he has always said, "I know nothing

about anything of the kind."

Some of the patients have been talk

seemed perfectly blank regarding all that period in which the embezzlement took place. Wilmington is probably the place Davis is heading for. No news of him has been heard since his escape. This wandering off, Dr. Kirby, the superintendent, says, is probably a freak of the insanity with which Davis is afflicted. Davis' embezzlements, his trial and conviction and his going to the asylum

who have talked with him say his mind

instead of the penitentiary caused a great sensation three years ago. A great church man was Davis in Wilmington, a liberal giver and a freehanded donator. But he never knew the old adage, "Be just before you are generous." His gifts were either on

paper or the cash came out of somebody else's pocket. He wrecked Fifth Street Methodist Church by his wild methods of pouring trust funds right and left. He was the Treasurer of this church, and when the crash came, the church people thought they were safe. But Davis had not paid out the money for the building, and the money of the Methodists was lost in the crash. He had generously donated a fine set of chimes to the church, but had not justly paid one cent on them. In his bands several widows and phans had placed their little fortunes-

and when the crash came their money was found squandered. The trial was one of the most interesting New Hanoyer has ever known. The charges of embezzlement were so plain

that the jury called him "guilty" without a dissenting voice. The question of his sanity was then

raised, and after much discussion and testimony by experts, he was declared

And so he came to the asylum instead of the State prison. Davis was never put on trial for any ments. His counsel put in the plea of ern and Central parts of North Carolina insanity when the first case against him

was called; he played "crazy" to perfection in iail, and the experts summone from abroad to examine into his condition, gave as their opinion that he was insane. He was sent to the asylum to be treated for insanity, and in the event of recovery was to have been returned to New Hanover county for trial.—STAR.

the Cape Fear river is even more ex-Governor Carr's Message. tensive than was at first anticipated; the Governor Carr's message is a book. It makes 76 pages of type-written copy and it would take about 20 columns of the STAR, in solid type, to hold it. A twenty four hours, and still rising. This hurried examination shows that it is is only a few feet lower than the highest carefully prepared State paper containing many excellent, practical recommendations; but it is not likely that the present Legislature will be influenced by anything Governor Carr says, unless i shall accord with the views of the majority already formed. For this reason, in addition to the disinclination of the masses to read very long messages, the message will not excite the nterest usually created by such papers. still rising. It was thought that the

Lumber Bridge Lyceum. A correspondent write, the STAR that a Lyceum was organized at Lumber Bridge Friday night, with the following officers: Rev. P. R. Law, President; W. I. McNaughton, Vice President; Prof. J. A. McArthur, Critic; J. A. McGeachy, Secretary; Miss Mittie Cobb, Treasurer, The reading club for girls, ably conducted for some time past by Miss Sudie H. Gay and Miss Mary McArthur, will be merged into the lyceum.

Wilmington Is the Place.

The following paragraph is reproduced from a long and interesting telegram which appeared in the STAR yesterday: that Deep river was higher than ever be-"Mr. Culnock added that he thought

New England had seen its best days as a manufacturing centre. Lowell had waterpower and that is all, but the mills are mostly run by steam power. All the additional machinery put in, Mr. Culnock said, since the water power was exhausted, has had to be run by coal, which is brought here in sailing vessels from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and with the freight to Lowell, makes the fuel very expensive. This, with the cheap trains nearly all day Thursday. The cotton and cheap labor in the South, north-bound train was held at Moncure turns the tide in favor of the South on for six or seven hours by the washout of plain goods."

It is worth noting, too, that fuel for steam power can be had in Wilmington now at almost nominal cost.

The present Legislature could do all the majority care to do-that is, they could enact such legislation as they deem necessary to give them the political machinery and to supersede Democratic office-holders with Populists and Rethe present month. And this they would loubtless do but for the fact that they are allowed four dollars per day for sixty

As board is cheap in Raleigh, and majority of the members of this Legislature have never known probably what it was to earn four dollars per day, they will remain in Raleigh the full sixty days, and will then leave only because their pay is cut off by law.

There are about a half-dozen leading subjects of legislation that are important, and to these the STAR will give special attention.

- Mr. H. D. Vernelson has resigned his position with the Virginia Life Insurance Company and leaves tomorrow for Memphis, Tenn., to go into the insurance business there.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE RECEIVED AND READ IN THE HOUSE.

Bill Introduced in the Senate to Change the Legal Bate of Interest-Bill Passed to Bestore Charter of the Farmers' Alliance -Two Populists from the Ninth District Seated-Bills Introduced in the House Upsetting Democratic Legislation-The Senstorial Fight.

> [Special Star Correspondence.] THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 clock by President Doughton, and prayer was offered by Rev. H. W. Norris of the Senate. The minutes of vesterday were read and approved.

on the Governor, said his Excellency would communicate at once. The rules of the last Senate were, on motion of Mr. Abell, temporarily

Mr. Cook, from the committee to wait

The Governor's message was read and adopted. the Senate adjourned. A committee to prepare and report HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. rules for the Senate was adopted. The House met at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. Rice, Hamrick and Adams were Speaker in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. appointed on this committee. D. J. W. Carter, of this city. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Abell, of Johnston, introduced a

bill to restore six per cent. as the legal rate of interest. Mr. Mewborne introduced a bill to repeal chapter 187 of the private laws of 1898 so as to restore the charter of the Farmer's State Alliance, Placed on

passage and passed third reading. TWO POPULISTS FROM THE NINTH DIS-TRICT SEATED. Notice of contest of the seats of Messrs. Aycock and Smith, of Wayne, by Messrs. Grant and Paddison. The grounds of contest being admitted by Messrs. Avcock and Smith, Messrs.

Grant and Paddison came forward and were sworn in as Senators of the Ninth Senatorial district. The Senate then adjourned till 11 clock to-morrow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker Walser, and prayer was offered by Rev. L. L. Smith, a member from Cleveland. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. The day being dark a member moved that the gas be lighted, which was

Mr. French, of the committee to wait on the Governor, reported that his Excellency would shortly communicate with the General Assembly. Messrs. F. S. McLean, of Richmond,

and R. Duffy, of Onslow, came forward and were sworn in. The Governor's message was then laid before the House and read by the Clerk. The two following committees were

appointed: Rules-French (chairman), Heilman, Ewart, Lusk, Wooten and Ray.

Privileges and Elections-Wright of Bladen, Turner, Cox, Williams of Craven, Young, Peace, Heilman, Wooten, Currie, Smith of Cleveland, Bryan, McClammy, Harrington and

The following bills were in roduced and referred: By Mr. Heilman, to repeal chapter 18, Laws of 1898.

By Mr. Ewart, in relation to giving bonds in guarantee companies. By Mr. Williams of Craven, to restore

to the people the right to govern them-By Winborne, to fix rate of interest at six per cent. Also to fix fees of solicitor

n certain cases. By Mr. French, in regard to the election law; provides for one ballot box and one ballot. No canvassing board with

judicial powers.

Sundry memorials and petitions were There will be a joint Republican and Populist caucus to-morrow morning to complete the officers of the two bodies, There is severe criticism of Speaker

mittee before their presentation to the House, and the majority of the committee are sharply censured for considering

RALEIGH, N. C., January 10 .- Two

Walser's action in referring the papers

in contested election cases to the com-

hours of the time of the House to-day was spent in listening to the Governor's message which contained about 28,000 The Populists and Republicans then introduced bills upsetting past Democratic legislation, chiefly in the election

law and the county government system now in operation. The Senatorial fight grows warmer is anything and it is now thought that the field is combined against Jeter Pritchard who is considered Butler's man according to his alleged bargain with Congress-

man-elect Richmond Pearson before Candidate Mott, who is considered by many probably the most sagacious of the candidates, says that the complexion of the fight may change when election time comes, and he said this with seeming

sureness of effective opposition to de velop against Pritchard. Only one copy of the Governor's message was prepared, and it would therefore be read to the Senate tomorrow. This was criticized by some

One Republican member introducing his bill in the House called it a bill "To secure a'free ballot and a fair count.' Another Republican called his a bill "To find out whether the people of this State had a right to govern themselves. A motion to adopt the rules of the last Senate until new rules could be adopted was defeated, and the Senate oceeded to business without rules while the House adopted the old rules This is understood to mean that a reso lution will be passed taking the appoint ment of committees out of the hands of the President of the Senate.

Senator Abell, Democrat, introduced of interest. Senator Mewborne, Populist, introduced a bill to repeal the charter of the

State Farmers' Alliance and to restore the old charter which was amended by the last General Assembly. This bill passed and was sent to the House. Seuators Aycock and Smith, Democrats, who held certificates of election in the Ninth district and whose seats were

contested by Grant and Paddison, Fusionists, were not present and the latter were declared to be the duly-elected Senators and were seated without opposition.

[Special Star Telegram.] SENATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 11,-The Senate convened at 10 o'clock this morning, President Doughton in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. L. Branson. On motion of Mr. Cook, the bill to make the legal rate of interest six per cent, was referred.

Mr. Mewborn, of Lenoir, introduced

bill to make the legal rate of interest 5

Mr. Mitchell, of Bertie, a bill relating

Mr. Mewborn, a bill to repeal chapter

851, section 1, Laws 1898, in regard to

Mr. Franks, of Oaslow, bill in regard

Mr. Hamerick, of Cleveland, bill t

Mr. Cook, bill to amend sections 60

Mr. White, of Alexander, a resolu-

tion asking information of the State

The Committee on Rules reported,

recommending that the right to appoint

standing committees be taken away

from the President and vested in the

Senate. The Democrats protested

against the unusual procedure, but the

report was adopted, the Reps and Pops

Resolutions and bills were called for,

Mr. Phelos, a resolution concerning

Mr. Crumell, an act to incorporat

Mr. Duncan, an act for the protection

By Mr. Smith, of Gates, an act to

By Mr. Kenzie, an act to prohibit the

manufacture of spirituous or intoxi

Cating liquors.

By Mr. McClammy, bill for the relief

of the cierk of the Superior Court of

New Hanover county. Also, bill to repeal

the stock law in New Hanover county.

By Mr. Rascol, bill relating to labor

By Mr. Winborne, bill to amend chap-

By Mr. Mewborse, bill to allow Greene

By Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, bill to

imits of Snow Hill, Greene county.

[Special Star Telegram.]

SENATORIAL.

making great efforts to get together.

and Holton, but Pritchard still leads.

[By Southern Associated Press.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11 .- The mair

feature of the Senatorial situation to-day

is the meeting of the Republican caucus

et for to-morrow night. The meaning

of it is said to be a play by Pritchard

against Settle, Holton, Ewart, Boyd and

the rest. Ewart is chairman of the Com-

mittee on Privileges and Elections, and

There are

is attorney

by some that the seating

Mr. Pritchard's friends baving caught

wind of this, got the caucus called for

to-morrow night, for the purpose of

term Senatorship. Moreover, the crys-

to be taking more solid shape, and high

The House to-day precipitated a warm

debate on contested election cases, som

of which, the Democrats claimed, had

improperly gone to the committee with-

out the formalities of a memorial. The

rest of the proceedings were of a local

nature. The Senate took the power of

appointing committees away from the

neutenant-Governor with only six Dem-

ocratic members, which by the Demo-

[Special Star Correspondence.]

SENATE.

By Mr. Paddison, to amend section

By Mr. Grant, to amend the charter of

By Mr. Starbuck, a resolution urging

repeal by Congress of the ten per cent.

tax on State banks. Also, in regard to

the repeal of the Internal Revenue laws,

By Mr, Taylor, bill for relief of W. J.

Mr. Rice, of New Hanover, reported

for the committee on appointment of

standing committees, and the list of

committees nominated was read, Re-

Mr. Rice moved that the Senate pro-

Mr. Adams and others protested that

Mr. Ammon, of Madison, moved to

laid on the table by a vote of 86 to 6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met pursuant to adjourn-

ceed to the election of President pro

788 of the Code, in regard to the pay-

RALEIGH, N. C., January 12.

crats is criticised as high-handed.

resolutions were introduced :

ment of costs in criminal actions.

tton, late sheriff of Bladen.

the action was unprecedented.

a member of the House.

port adopted.

times are looked for at the caucus.

of the contestants.

Boyd has been stirring all night.

carry out the constitutional require-

of the fishermen of Carteret county

the currency of the United States.

David Lodge No. 118 I. O. O. F.

ment in regard to public schools.

of convicts in Bertie county.

county to levy a special tax.

tickets from defrauding.

and the following were read and referred

to appropriate committees:

against monopolies.

ter 359, Laws 1885.

from their position.

Settle

counties

to convict farms in Bertie.

State printing. Pessed.

amend the election law.

and 616 of the Code.

yoting together.

Treasurer.

o fire insurance companies.

tax-payers.

Messrs. Peebles and Payne also arose and stated that the Committee on Elections having corrected their error, attributed no improper motives to them. By Mr. French, memorial in the case of Croom vs. Ward, from Pender.

ompt action was in the interest of the

The Chair announced that a special committee of fifteen, on the election law would be appointed to day. By Mr. Payne, resolution to instruct NO. 11

our Senators and request our Representatives to urge Congress to make an appropriation for the Croatan Indians in By Mr. McLean, of Richmond, bill to

form a new county out of Richmond. By Mr. Higgins, bill for relief of sheriff of Yancey.

By Mr. Pool, bill to repeal charter of

Elizabeth City and to re-charter the By Mr. Drew, of Brunswick, bill to repeal charter of the Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Co.

By Mr. Monroe, of Wayne, bill to co-dily laws of North Carolina.

By Mr. Roscoe, bill to change time for electing municipal officers in Wind-By Mr. Lusk, bill to incorporate the

town of South Biltmore, Buncombe Co. Also, bill to incorporate Intra-Montaine Railroad Co. By Mr. Ewart, bill to repeal chapter

287. Laws of 1889, to secure to the people a pure and simple election system. By Mr. Hunter, bill to provide for the establishment of a criminal circuit in Buncombe and Madison counties.

By Mr. Smith, of Gates, to amend section 30 of the Code. By Mr. Drew, to change the dividing

line between the counties of Columbus and Branswick. By Mr. Heilman (by request), bill to amend chapter 880. Laws of 1885; also, bill to amend chaper 147, Laws 1887. By Mr. Reynolds, to allow John L.

Stewart to peddle without license.

[Special Star Telegram.] Republican Senatorial Caucus Adjourned

to Meet Monday Night. RALEIGH, N. C., January 12.-At a ioint caucus of Republicans and Populists to-day, John W. Brown, of Granville, was nominated by acclamation for enrolling clerk for the two Houses

Judge Russell had quite a "boom" for Senator last night.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met in the Senate Hall to-night, but by a vote of 84 to 24, adjourned till Monday night. As a well-posted Republican remarked, this leaves it an 'Any Mary"

[By Southern_Associated Press] RALEIGH, January 12 .- The Populist caucus of the House and Senate met this afternoon at 8 o'clock, and though it was thought by some that Butler would be nominated for the Senatorship, such was not the case, the meeting having closed with the nomination of an enrolling clerk-the position that

prevent dealers in jury and witness controls more than any other office. The Republican caucus to be held to-By Mr. Wilson, bill to amend Chapnight is expected to nominate a United ter 187 Laws of 1885, and Chapter 194 States Senator for the short term. Since Laws of 1887. Changes time of holding | the retirement of Dr. Mott last night, the Superior Court in Craven and Bertie Pritchard's chances are thought to have

By Mr. Winborne, bill to amend the he will receive the nomination to-night. charter of the Murfreesboro Railroad A candidate is quoted as saving that Co. Allows extension of the road. the caucus will go nothing important Also, bill to extend the corporation to-night, but will adjourn until next Thursday: Settle seems to show fight, By Mr. McCall, bill to incorporate the too, but the knowing ones say that this Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of will count for little to-night and that Pritchard will be the man. A stormy session of the caucus is looked for, and it is not unlikely that much bitterness RALEIGH, N. C., January 11,-The will be stirred up, the effect of which first spirited debate of the session to-day may be felt in the Legislature, as the was on the resolution of Peebles, inquiring Holton and Settle and straight-out why the Committee on Elections set a Republican spirits look upon Pritchard as Butler's man, and may therefore be time to hear contested cases before estranged from him somewhat, though legally constituted. Messrs. Peebles out and out Republican members here-Evarts, Lusk, McClammy and others participated. The Democrats comquestion has been settled, it is said that there will be considerable drifting apart pletely overthrew the opposition, and and that fusion will lose some of the their questions drove the chairman out warmth of union which has outwardly of the hall. At a meeting of the commarked the proceedings during these mittee to-night they virtually receded first three days of the Legislature. All the candidates will stay until after the election next Tuesday week. Dr. Mott, in having withdrawn, is said to have been As the Republican caucus meets to clever, as defeat would have left him unmorrow night there is much manœaverder the weather in his party despite his long service as a Republican. Whereas ing going on. A prominent Republican

he is now in the position of dictator. tells me Mott has withdrawn. They are The Legislature to-day did nothing except of a local nature. A bill which The fight is narrowing down to Pritchard will pass was introduced to take the public printing away from bidders and Dockery, it is said, will go to Holton, yet | it is said, give it out to Butler's organ

To-day's session of the Senate was characterized by unusual interest. A resolution to recall bill sent to the House repealing the law letting public printing to the lowest bidder, was defeated. It provoked a somewhat heated discussion, The first attack on city charters was made by Mr. Grant. of Wayne, in a bill

to amend the charter of the city of Gold-Resolutions were adopted instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure repeal of seventeen cases, and it is thought the ten per cent. tex on State banks, and the contestants will make them lean tocertain objectionable features of the ward the anti-Pritchard combination. internal revenue law.

A heated debate arose over the proposition to elect a President pro tem. This procedure was argued by Demochoosing the candidate for the shortcrats to be unconstitutional and without precedent. The Constitution protalization against Mr. Pritchard seems vides for the election of a President pro tem. in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he is acting Governor. The proposition was defeated. A joint caucus of the Republican Senators and Representatives meets to-

> Senator. The Republican caucus held to-night resulted in an adjournment without takng a ballot for U. S. Senator. The Pritchard forces fought strenuously for a ballot, but the anti-Pritchard

night to select Republican U. S.

force, which is really the field against Pritchard, after six tie-ballots, succeeded in a postponement until Monday night: when the caucus will re-convene. This is a victory for candidate A. E. Holton. The Pritchard men are greatly The Senate was called to order at 11 disturbed but great effort is being made o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. to keen them in line. Boyd and Dock-Father Marion, of this city. The Jourery are the dark horses, with a possible recenterind of J. J. Mott, whose retirenal was read and approved. Bills and ment was announced last night.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Cotton Mill to be Built at Boancke Bapids by Northern Capitalists. [Star Correspondence.]

WELDON, N. C., Jan. 12. I was shown yesterday a diagram drawn by Messrs. Lockwood and Green, of Boston, for a cotton mill to be erected at Roanoke Rapids, about five miles twelve thousand spindles and four hundred looms, and a proposition has been made to Mayor T. L. Emery, of this place, Chas. Cohen and W. M. Hableston, of Petersburg, who will be the owners of this mill, to increase its capacity to double this as they would take stock. Halifax county has water powers superior to any in the State, and Northern capitalists are becoming interested in

them. We will soon have a manufacturlay the motion on the table, and it was ing county. Roanoke river is high. No damage is being done.

ment at 11 o'clock, with the Speaker in the chair. Prayer by Rev. L. L. Smith, -A number of readers of the STAR have expressed their appreciation Mr. Ewart, chairman of the Comof the concise manner in which it gives mittee on Privileges and Elections, rose the proceedings of the Legislature. They to a question of personal privilege, and had read an editorial from the News and want the story briefly told each day. Observer, charging him with undue And when it comes to guessing, they haste in pressing election cases. He can do that themselves. It is facts and denied undue haste, and claimed his I results they are after.