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SOME SOLID TRUTH.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, doesn't belong to the jingo order of Republican statesmen, and he doesn't agree with the Chandlers, Fries, Lodges and others, that this country should imitate some others and become a land-grabber, nor does he believe that "old glory," as the jingoists have dubbed the flag, should be kept in readiness to hoist over every patch of ground that may put up a so-called government of its own and ask to be annexed, and for that reason he is opposed to the annexation of Cuba and Hawaii, which, on account of their mixed populations he does not think would make very respectable States.

These views as coming from such a distinguished Republican, who is at the same time a pretty straight partisan, are interesting because they are at such variance from the views entertained by so many representative men of his own party. But having ceased to be an office-holder and an office-seeker, Mr. Edmunds can afford to express his opinions candidly.

As an illustration of this, in an address recently delivered before the Union League, of Philadelphia, on the foreign relations of this country, he explained the Monroe doctrine, its origin and intent, and had the candor to say that there was no danger of this doctrine suffering at the hands of President Cleveland and the Secretary of State, who were both brave enough and patriotic enough to see that it is maintained and enforced in the spirit and letter if the attempt be made to ignore it, as it had been twice asserted before and maintained, the first time when there was a disposition shown by European monarchs to assist Spain to subdue her insurgent colonies with a view to repressing the Republican sentiment and parceling South America, and afterwards when taking advantage of the civil war in this country Louis Napoleon gave his support to Maximilian to establish a monarchy in Mexico. In both cases the assertion of the Monroe doctrine defeated the schemes laid. Mr. Edmunds had no hesitation in declaring his confidence that the same course would be pursued now and the same thoroughly American spirit would assert that doctrine should occasion arise.

There has been a good deal of talk about a "vigorous foreign policy" without the talkers having a very definite idea of what they mean by it. As a general thing they don't mean anything, the phrase being intended more for buncombe than anything else, good for use as an electrifying device. Their general idea of a vigorous foreign policy is, we suppose, that this country should always be ready to knock the chip off of any other nation's shoulder, so to speak, especially if that other nation happen to be a little fellow, or a big fellow that didn't know much about fighting. The late James G. Blaine played on that line considerably and achieved no small share of his popularity by his readiness to twist the British lion's tail, and other tails, without ever twisting hard enough to hurt or arouse the combativeness of the beast. There are others who are playing the same role now, but with less cleverness, notably Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, who thinks we ought to pool our issues with Russia and clean England out.

Mr. Edmunds' idea of a foreign policy is of a somewhat different, more pacific and more sensible kind, when he says "the trouble with us and our foreign policy is that we stand still while our competitors are at work—not for military supremacy, but for that supremacy that means the progress of mankind. Our mission should be to find outlets for our productions, and to do that we must find places to sell." With all his tail-twisting proclivities this was James G. Blaine's idea, too, that we ought to find more markets for American products, and that's why he fought so hard and smashed his beaver when they were putting up the McKinley job, to have his reciprocity provision incorporated in it, and succeeded finally after strenuous efforts and much leading and protesting in having it tacked on.

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When Mr. Edmunds said this he had special reference to England, which secured possession of territory in various countries with a view to extending her commerce and building up her trade.

But it might be asked in view of the fact that Mr. Edmunds was while in the Senate, and doubtless is yet, an advocate of protection, how can we compete with England for the trade of foreigners and give them "better articles on more favorable terms than our competitors do" when our chief competitors, the English manufacturers, are unhampered by tariff restrictions, have the world to select their raw materials from, get them tax free, and then have ships at command to carry their manufactures to all parts of the world at the very lowest cost? That's the advantage our English competitors have had over us in getting a footing for their trade in the different countries of the world and in taking away from us the trade we once had.

When our manufacturers are put on the same footing with the English manufacturer in getting their raw materials where they can get them the cheapest, when we have our own ships to carry our products over the seas as the Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen and other nations have, and have shorter routes to the countries in which we will find our best markets, then we will have the means to compete successfully with other nations and a "foreign policy" that there will be some business sense in.

A Washington dispatch published yesterday states that on the meeting of Congress two joint resolutions will be offered, one expressing sympathy with Venezuela in her boundary dispute with Great Britain, the other providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. These are both intended for political effect, to make a show of asserting that "vigorous foreign policy" which Republican statesmen talk so much about and which they charge this administration with ignoring. While the American people undoubtedly sympathize with Venezuela, which they believe Great Britain is endeavoring to impose upon and rob of a large piece of valuable territory, it seems to us that such a declaration by the Congress of the United States previous to the establishment of the true boundary and the real merits of the contention between the two Governments would be premature, but as the proposers of this resolution are more interested in the political effect at home than in the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela they will not care for that. But there is business as well as politics in the Hawaiian resolution, for the possession or control of those islands will become a necessity to our commerce in the Pacific some of these days when it will assume proportions colossal in comparison with its present proportions. Great changes will occur in the map of the Eastern world within the next decade, with the advance of Russia towards the Pacific, with the probable partition of Japan both as a commercial and naval power. The Japanese already have their eye on Hawaii and it is only a question of time when she will fall into their grasp if left to take care of herself. The sooner we assert a proprietary interest directly or indirectly, but definitely, in those islands, the fewer the possible complications in the future and the better it will be for us.

Hon. Thos. B. Reed, who will be Speaker of the next House of Representatives, and prospective candidate for the Presidency with a pretty strong contingent behind him, has been in New York discussing currency questions with the bankers. It is stated that he has intimated that he will oppose retiring the greenbacks by an issue of bonds, and it is further stated that the bankers as a rule are opposed to retiring them if there is to be no currency to take their place. No one ever seriously thought that Mr. Reed, or a majority of his Republican colleagues, would favor the retiring of the greenbacks by issuing bonds, and thus cutting down \$346,000,000 the volume of money, which is now too small, for they wouldn't dare to do that even if they felt that way inclined, which they do not. As a rule the Republicans like the greenbacks, which they called into existence, and they are going to stick to them. The more Democratic administration favors retiring them the stronger they will stick. There is only one way by which to meet the wishes of the bankers, if the statement as to their position be true, which is to redeem them with bonds and let the national banks issue notes in place of them, thus giving them absolute control of the paper currency. With

some arrangement of this kind the banks would probably be satisfied but there is one thing certain as the situation now is there is not the remotest probability of the greenbacks being retired by the next Congress.

We have made occasional references to the new method of utilizing the heat-giving property of coal, the invention of Mr. George Westinghouse, of Pittsburgh, Pa. It seems that all the electricity used in his works near Pittsburgh is obtained from power developed by the gas engines, which consume gas instead of coal. Recently a number of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad visited his establishment when the Philadelphia Record quotes him as saying the following: "You burn altogether about five million tons of coal every year on the Pennsylvania Railway east of Pittsburgh. If you used electric motors fed by the current produced by gas engines it would require only one-eighth of the quantity of coal now consumed to prepare the gas. That would save you about five million dollars a year, which would justify the large expenditure needed to change the motive power from steam to electricity."

This is for one railroad, and from this we may form some vague conception of what such a revolution means, in point of saving, when applied to the railroads of the country generally. It will take time to do this, of course, but as Mr. Westinghouse has demonstrated the way, it is only a question of time when this will be done if half what he says be true.

Some Englishmen show a remarkable aptitude in catching on to things in this country, as the one did who, according to the New York World, indited the following information for the benefit of his uninformed countrymen: "The Liberty Bell was taken from the dome of the Capitol in Washington and carried to Atlantic City. The bell is a relic of the freedom of the slaves in the late war. A large majority of the stock was retained, either in person or by proxy. There was no important business brought before the meeting. Only the usual routine was gone through with."

The Siamese prize their teeth very highly. It is said that the Portuguese once in a little fracas with them, captured the tooth of a sacred monkey, and made them pay \$500,000 trade dollars for it. That was a pretty good trade for the Portuguese, who would probably have captured the whole monkey and all his teeth if he had been there, and demanded all Siam for the ransom.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A Telephone Lineman Severely Shocked by Contact with the Street Railway Trolley Wire.

A rather peculiar and almost fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon, in which Mr. George Martin, of Winston, N. C., a negro man about 24 years old, narrowly escaped losing his life. The telephone company's force was at work raising a sixty-foot pole near the corner of Front and Market streets in front of Solomon's store. A wire was in the way, and George Martin, one of the employees of the Late-Stage Telephone Company, climbed a pole which was exactly on the corner to move the wire. In some way he came in contact with the electric company's wire, which conveyed a shock of two thousand volts of electricity through him. As soon as the wire was touched, he yelled "murder! fire! help!" A number of the workmen ran and stood underneath the pole to catch him when he fell, but in the meantime the current rolled him up and he was thrown into the air, and he fell about ten feet when the strap on his "climbers" caught on a spike in the post, and he hung suspended about twenty feet above the ground, head downward. While the wire touched him a blue blaze lit his entire form, and the large number attracted by his screams thought he was dead. He was apparently injured rapidly by the work, ran up the pole and held Martin until help came. The strap which he was suspended by had torn him in two by the weight of his body. When he was brought to the ground Mr. L. L. Pritchard, the superintendent, sent the unconscious man to the hospital in a cart. It is supposed that the shock was gotten through a pair of pliers in his hip-pocket, or his hand touching the wire making a short circuit. If he had received the two thousand volts squarely it would have killed him instantly. He was apparently injured rapidly late last night and no danger is feared.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, which was adjourned on October 1st, was held Wednesday in Annapolis. There were present Enoch Platt, Louis McLane, R. C. Hoffman, C. D. Fisher and J. Livingston Minis, from Baltimore; Monroe Robinson and Richard Dale, from Raleigh; and J. M. Moore, Capt. W. R. Kenan, Dr. G. G. Thomas, Messrs. A. W. Riach and Walker Meares.

The funeral services for the remains of the late Mrs. M. Ricard, wife of Rev. Dr. T. Page Ricard, took place from Grace Methodist Church yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock. A large number of sorrowing friends were present. E. S. Johns was the officiating minister. The deceased was a good Christian woman, who was so beloved by all who knew her.

The services were conducted by Revs. W. C. Arman, Dr. J. R. King and W. B. Cunningham, and the body was tenderly laid away in Oakdale cemetery. There were many pretty floral offerings. The interment was at 11.30 o'clock. Capt. W. R. Kenan, Dr. G. G. Thomas, Messrs. A. W. Riach and Walker Meares.

The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Virginian, a gold standard paper, writes: "The silver men in the Legislature (and they will be largely in the majority) will try to pass a resolution soon after the General Assembly meets condemning the financial policy of the administration, and declaring for free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. As long ago as 1891 a bill was introduced which would be done, and there was one of the excuses of certain papers to get candidates to commit themselves on the currency question. The silver people can certainly pass the resolution if they choose."

A young negro woman named Nancy Robinson was shot with a pistol and seriously wounded early yesterday morning at a house on Thirteenth street near Ann. The ball struck the girl in the back of her neck and came out of her mouth. William Conner, a young colored man, did the shooting. The police were notified shortly after the shooting and officers went in search of the man but could not find him. It is supposed that he took to the woods. The condition of the wounded girl yesterday was said to be better. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the shooting.

"Nelly Bly," the newspaper girl who last April married a rich old fellow, objects to being shadowed by a detective employed by the aforesaid old fellow. Newspaper people, male or female, don't like to be shadowed by anybody. We don't blame Nelly.

In reference to the rumored intention of the President to appoint Secretary Carlisle to the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench, some of his friends say he doesn't want it and will not have it.

The potency of Washington liquor may be imagined when a fellow rushed to the White House the other day and demanded the protection of the President because he was being "pursued by sword fish."

HOW THEY FIGURE.

Calculating on a Heavy Increase in Aggregate-Fertilizer Dealers Expect Heavy Sales of Their Stuff.

If the Southern farmer has learned one thing this year, says the Augusta Chronicle, it is that there is profit in a small cotton crop and hard times in a large yield. How well they have learned this lesson is a question that will very soon begin to affect the cotton market. Already there are predictions of a heavy yield next year and the fertilizer trade is preparing for one of the biggest business seasons in its history.

Price, McCormick & Co. of New York, in their weekly circular quote the views of "a reliable merchant" (whose name is not given) but whose successful experience of 40 years entitles his opinion to careful consideration. It is as follows: Crop for year ending Sept. 1, '95, marketed and unmarketed.....10,000,000 Consumed in making up.....8,700,000 Visible supply of American cotton, marketed and unmarketed.....1,300,000 Average estimate crop '95-'96.....7,000,000 Average price middling uplands in New York, '94-'95.....65c. Approximate average price of middling in New York since Sept. 1, '95.....9c. '95 spinners took 8,700,000 America at 65c, how much will they take at 9c?.....7,500,000 The figures of previous years would indicate that they will use about 7,500,000 bales of cotton in 1895. Visible supply, America.....7,000,000 Crop coming forward.....2,100,000 Total.....9,100,000 Consumption to September, '95, at 9c.....7,500,000 Leaving visible supply September 1, '95.....1,600,000

"Middling upland cotton sold in New York on March 15th, 1895, at 6c. That was about the time the planter had to put his Department for fertilizer, and his factor to 'carry him'; that is, to advance money for mules and supplies to make the crop. With cotton at 6c and the planter not a credit, hence the shipment of fertilizers from Charleston to the interior were 48 per cent of the previous year. There was a proportionate reduction in the land prepared for planting in 1895. The rich bottom lands of the Gulf States and the Mississippi Valley were left in a large measure unplanted, and the Government reported decrease in acreage, a safe estimate would indicate a minimum curtailment of from 15 to 20 per cent. In planting, which was followed by one of the worst growing seasons in many years, resulting, probably, in a crop of 7,000,000, against a March, 1896, of 10,000,000.

"Query: What will the planter do in March, 1896, with 9c for cotton? "If he even saved himself at 8c, (which may be done) he will use a clear 90 per cent profit at 9c. The fertilizer manufacturers have already estimated their sales and expect a large increase in 1896. It is, therefore, the only question will be the growing season of 1896. "Assuming an increase from fertilizer of 17 1/2 per cent, and a growing season in 1896, the crop will be.....8,200,000 With a growing season equal to average.....9,000,000 Total.....17,200,000 The early summer of 1896 is favorable to the small prospective visible supply of 1,600,000 bales of American cotton at the end of the year will not alarm spinners, and they will not get 9c. It will be maintained the impetus to planting will, with an average season, give us a total supply visible and prospective on the 1st of September of over 10,000,000 bales. My deduction from these facts and estimates is that 9c. is too high for the average price of cotton during the current year.

THE LATE MRS. McDUFFIE. Funeral Services at Fayetteville Yesterday—A Touching Tribute to the Memory of the Deceased.

The funeral of Mrs. Kate McDuffie, wife of W. C. McDuffie, whose death was announced in the STAR of Wednesday, took place from St. John's Episcopal Church, at Fayetteville, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The deceased was a devoted wife and mother, and her death was a great loss to her family. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends, and the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. T. D. Haigh, Dr. J. W. McNeill, Active—Col. W. J. Green, Col. J. A. Pemberton, Major Charles Colch, Col. C. W. Brown, Capt. N. B. Alexander, Capt. M. Nimocks, Capt. A. B. Williams, Judge J. C. MacRae.

The Fayetteville Observer says the following worth tribute to the memory of Mrs. McDuffie: "The deceased lady was 61 years of age, a daughter of the late James Dodd and had been for many years a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. 'Into each life some rain must fall,' and thefulness of her days, which saw her husband eminent in his profession; her sons engaged in business, and her daughters full of the duties of new and bright lives, had also the burden to bear of the common lot of sorrow. The afternoon of her death, Mrs. McDuffie, whose early manhood was so full of promise, was a terrible shock in her feeble health; and we may well believe that the poignancy of this grief hastened the suffering death's knock and the reunion of mother and son above. The Observer's heartfelt sympathy is tendered to the afflicted family."

A Notable Exhibit. The Observer has the following to say of a talented young lady of Fayetteville: "One of the most notable exhibits at the Fair last week was the copy of a long and difficult piece of music, by Miss F. E. Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Taylor, and pupil of that excellent teacher and accomplished musician, Mrs. W. A. Robinson. The young lady had written the piece after only seven months' instruction in music."

The new steambot E. A. Hawes, built for the Black River traffic by the Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Company, is expected here to-morrow night in tow of the A. P. Hurt from his home in Littleton, S. C. She will receive the finishing touches here and is expected to be ready for work by the first of December. Capt. Herbert Ward will command her.

RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

INTEREST IN THE BAZAR FOR THE CRUISER RALEIGH.

The State Fair—Judge Russell in Conference with Marion Butler and Other Populists—Annual Meeting of King's Daughters—Pioneer Arrived—Funeral of the Late Dr. James Marshall—Carroll—Loge Harris Says Fashion is a Certainty. [Special Star Correspondence.]

There is a deal of interest manifested in the proposed bazar for the cruiser Raleigh fund. It is expected that a neat sum will be raised. Similar action should have been taken here sometime ago. The secretary of the fair will be kept busy for some time paying premiums and awarding diplomas. The Biblical Recorder urges the abandonment of the fair unless run on another basis. It suggests that each of the leading cities in the State hold the fair in rotation. The fair would obtain renewed stimulus on account of rivalry, says the Recorder. Russell, Wilmington's Republican gubernatorial candidate, was a caller at the rooms of Senator Butler at the latter's hotel. A number of leading Populists were also present. Editor Raper was only an informal gathering. Others say that matters of moment were discussed which were more than ordinary interest to some of the participants.

The annual meeting of the King's Daughters was held here yesterday. Officers were elected and reports submitted. Editor Raper was present and nine hundred needy persons assisted. A fellow named Howland has been forging checks on tobacco men in Henderson, Raleigh, Oxford, Durham and other points. Thursday he forged two checks on the Meadows Warehouse in this city. He left for Durham and became a fugitive there, where he was arrested yesterday. Forty students from Wake Forest College leave Monday morning in a special car for Atlanta. There are 840 students at Wake Forest, to President Taylor tells me. Dr. Taylor lectured at Shaw University last night. He leaves for New York to-day.

Hon. John Nichols and others have questioned Loge Harris' statement about the vote of the North Carolina delegation in the Republican Convention in '88 for Bradley. Loge says he knows of five delegates who voted for Bradley and that Dr. Mott and himself were among the number. The funeral of the late Dr. C. Darham occurred this afternoon. There was a large concourse of people who followed the remains from the church to Oakwood Cemetery where they were interred. The leading Baptists were here, including Dr. Taylor, Dr. Gwaltney, Dr. Hulham, Revs. Brown and Edwards and many others. Marshal Carroll is able to set up. Loge Harris says fashion is a certainty. He does not think that Republicans could do much of a "digger" without the aid of the Populists. He says even if the Republicans wanted to pull off to themselves they could not do so, because many of the leading Republicans have wedded to the Populists. He says there are a great many negro Populists who were formerly Republicans.

A fire to-night inside the Penitentiary broke near the rock building destroyed the wooden buildings. The prisoners became frightened and kept up a clamor. The damage was slight.

VIRGINIA METHODISTS. Committee Appointed by the Conference to Investigate Charges Against Rev. Dr. George Carter. By Telegram to the Morning Star. RICHMOND, VA., November 18.—The Virginia Methodist Conference at this morning's session decided upon Lynchburg as the next place of meeting. The committee appointed to investigate the case of Rev. Dr. George W. Carter, formerly of Louisiana, involving a question of his divorce and marriage, reported that a trial was necessary. The committee did not care to take the responsibility of acquitting Dr. Carter without trial, or thought sufficient evidence adduced to warrant trial on serious charges of immorality in marital relation and violation of church law. It is not probable that there will be discussion of the case in open conference, but Dr. Carter has prepared an elaborate paper in defense of himself which in certain contingencies he may give to the press. It shows thorough knowledge of church law and wonderful ability in argument. Dr. Carter makes interesting reading. Drs. Whitehead and Brown, two of the first men in conference in point of influence, are determined to prosecute Dr. Carter to the bitter end. Whatever may be the result of the trial, the conviction is gaining ground that Dr. Carter will be located, which means his retirement from the active ministry.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT. By a Negro on a Married Lady Near Charlottesville, Virginia. By Telegram to the Morning Star. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Royles, living near Charlottesville, who was murdered by a negro, was identified by the sheriff yesterday, as her assailant. While Sheriff Watts had Lee at the Royles home to-day the husband of the lady was handed a pistol and but for the prompt action and presence of mind of the sheriff, the negro it is thought would have been shot. Lee was taken to Charlottesville jail, but an excited mob gathered about the building and he was secretly removed to Staunton for safe keeping.

DRY GOODS MARKET. Jobbing Trade Quiet—Prices Not Much Affected by Slow Sales. By Telegram to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, November 16.—The week in the dry goods market closed under very quiet conditions and with sellers looking upon six days of general indifference as a disappointing one. Demand in both cotton and woolen goods markets for quick or affected delivery. Prices are not seriously affected by slow sales nor for a matter of fact by the lower cotton market. The demand for Spring cotton fabrics in fancy lines has been fairly good. The jobbing trade has been quiet. Collections are mostly reported upon favorably.

Mr. Jos. Frank of New York, yesterday passed through Richmond with six Hungarian immigrants, who will enter in Lunenburg county. Mr. Frank expects to provide houses for about 100 more by the first of next year.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

THIRTEEN PEOPLE KILLED AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A Street Car's Awful Plunge Into Cuyahoga River—The Motorman In Fatal and Others Seriously Injured—A Horrible Scene—By Telegram to the Morning Star. CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 16.—A frightful accident, by which thirteen people lost their lives, occurred in the heart of the city this evening. Owing to the criminal carelessness of a street car conductor, a car filled with people took an awful plunge of 120 feet from the draw of the Central viaduct into the dark waters of Cuyahoga river. The accident occurred at 7.35 o'clock. The Central viaduct is a long stone and iron structure which crosses the Valley filled with the Cuyahoga river and Conings Avenue on the south side with Central Avenue on the east. The bridge is 120 feet above the river.

The draw was opened by a tug drawing a schooner which was about to pass beneath the bridge. As usual the gates were closed on both sides of the draw and a light was displayed to guard against accidents. An electric car was seen coming along from the east towards the south side, but Capt. Charles Brecken, who had charge of the bridge had no thought of danger, as the usual precautions had been observed. The car was one of the Cedar and Jennings avenue line, and was carrying a loaded line and fifteen passengers, a conductor and motorman aboard. At what is known as the "derailing switch" some of the wheels of the draw, the conductor mechanically alighted as the want of all conductors at this point to see if all was right. The car came to a sudden stop, and the motorman waited for orders. The conductor, for some unaccountable reason failed to see the red signal of danger or the closed gates or perhaps custom made him careless. He pressed the button and the motorman, John Rogers, to come ahead. The motorman turned on the electric current; the conductor stepped aboard the car, and at considerable speed, the vehicle neared the death trap. Why the motorman did not see the danger lights or the closed gates and the danger of the draw is a mystery, but the fact remains that he did not. A few feet from the draw it dawned upon the motorman that it was open. He threw the handle and applied the brakes. The bridge captain, seeing the approaching car, shouted like a madman, but it availed nothing. The car was already on the down to the draw and the brakes would not hold the car on the slippery rails. The motorman, realizing his danger, forsook the precious cargo and leaped off the front platform, ran down the viaduct in the direction of Central Avenue and disappeared in the darkness of the same instant two men jumped from the car, one was a passenger, one was the conductor who had stepped inside, and he was seen to make a dash for the rear door, but he was late. A funeral of the late Dr. C. Darham occurred this afternoon. There was a large concourse of people who followed the remains from the church to Oakwood Cemetery where they were interred. The leading Baptists were here, including Dr. Taylor, Dr. Gwaltney, Dr. Hulham, Revs. Brown and Edwards and many others. Marshal Carroll is able to set up. Loge Harris says fashion is a certainty. He does not think that Republicans could do much of a "digger" without the aid of the Populists. He says even if the Republicans wanted to pull off to themselves they could not do so, because many of the leading Republicans have wedded to the Populists. He says there are a great many negro Populists who were formerly Republicans.

The news of this accident spread rapidly and in a few minutes a fire-brigade, six ambulances, six dead wagons and a squad of policemen were on hand. The injured men and women were taken to a hospital and the work of resuscitating them was taken up. One by one the bodies were found and taken to undertakers' establishments. The scattered parts of the city, as Cleveland has no morgue. The work of identification was extremely slow. Late at night the police, residents heard of the catastrophe and when they began to realize that their loved ones had not returned home, the undertakers' establishments were telephoned and visited several of the bodies being identified before midnight. The police are on the lookout for the driver of the car, and officers in every part of the city are searching for him, but thus far he has not been apprehended.

THE WAR IN CUBA. Reports of Encounters Between Spanish Troops and Insurgents, But No Serious Engagements. By Cable to the Morning Star. MADRID, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Havana to the Correspondencia says that an insurgent band from Remedios, co-operating with the insurgent leader Maximo Gomez in putting a stop to outrages by the negroes and mulattoes against the whites, had been defeated. The dispatch also says that Gen. Valdes has fought an artillery battle between Sancti Spiritus and Santa Clara with a rebel band commanded by a Cuban officer. The result of the fight is not yet known. Gen. Oliver and Garrich have had skirmishes with Maceo, but the position of the two armies is unchanged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16th, 1895.—Advices at the Cuban headquarters, in this city, are to the effect that on the 13th inst. there was a serious engagement on the sugar estate Cantabria, district of Cienfuegos, between a Spanish column and a rebel party under Col. Alired Rago. The fight lasted more than two hours, the insurgents obtaining a great victory over the Spanish column.

S. C. CONVENTION. Educational Matters Discussed by the Constitutional Delegates. By Telegram to the Morning Star. COLUMBIA, November 16.—The Constitutional Convention has discussed all day the matter of putting into the Constitution provisions for the maintenance of the higher educational institutions. A proposition was offered to make provision for the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for the negroes, taking away the State support from Clifton University, now educating the negroes, as it is conducted by a denomination. The debate to-day was on the subject whether it should be left to the Legislature or put into the Constitution. The ordinance to postpone the convening of the coming session of the General Assembly to the second Tuesday in January was adopted and the Governor will issue his proclamation postponing the session to the 22nd inst. The Governor authorized by ordinance to pay the January interest on the State bonds.

STEAMER LAURADA. Seized by the Collector at Charleston. By Telegram to the Morning Star. CHARLESTON, S. C., November 16.—Acting presumably on orders from Washington, Collector Geo. D. Bryan to-day seized the Laurada, which has been suspected of filibustering. A civil suit was entered against the vessel yesterday for damages sustained to a cargo of fruit by the seizure. The vessel was her illegal operations.

Mr. Jos. Frank of New York, yesterday passed through Richmond with six Hungarian immigrants, who will enter in Lunenburg county. Mr. Frank expects to provide houses for about 100 more by the first of next year.