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SENATOR VEST'S REASONS.

Recently given his reasons for the Democratic defeat at the late elections Senator Vest said that hard times and the scarcity of money did it. It would have been more accurate to have said that the scarcity of money did it for it was scarcity of money which made the low prices of farm products, the low prices of labor, and much of the lack of employment from which the people are suffering. It might be replied by some that this was not the cause of the low prices of farm products, etc., for if so then cotton would not have risen as it has but would have met with the same fate as other farm products. But the man who thus replies forgets or ignores the fact that it was the short crop of cotton which put up the price, and that the price would in all probability have run much higher if money had been more abundant.

The domestic price of our farm products is generally fixed by the foreign price which is fixed by the buyer in the foreign market and in the money which he uses. That money being gold in the countries which we do most of our trading the price is fixed in gold but paid in silver for the exports or paid for on this side in the money of this country.

The masses of the people rarely go back to inquire into the origin of the His from which they suffer but generally hold the party in power responsible for them and in this case they forget that the financial system which produced this scarcity of money was inherited from the Republican party and was the creation of Republican statesmanship, but they expected with the change of administration better times, better prices for the products of the farm, more employment and better wages, and as these did not come they attributed the failure to lack of ability on the part of the Democratic party to administer the Government well and held it responsible for the failure.

There was no justice in this, for, as we have said, the Democratic party inherited this wretched financial system from the Republican party; but it is the fact, nevertheless.

The trouble with too many of our Democratic leaders was that they didn't have the nerve to declare this Republican financial system wrong any further than denouncing the Sherman "cowardly makeshift" and demanding its repeal. With this exception they undertook to run the Democratic party in the Republican financial rut, and to do this many of the trusted leaders of the party clung up to John Sherman's band wagon and rode with him. There they are to-day and console themselves with the claim that the popular verdict which laid their party out flat in a number of Northern States and in two Southern States was their vindication.

The people never go against the party in power when they are prospering, and they are willing to put up with a good many short comings and even votes of the party if they prosper under it, but they are very apt to go against the party in power if they are not prosperous and have to scuffle to make ends meet, for they almost instinctively couple their adversity and the policies pursued and hold the party in power responsible for both. The men who vote do not always investigate or reason, but their votes count all the same. That's the kind of votes that counted for the Democratic defeats in the last elections.

MINOR MENTION.

We have written much in these columns on the subject of good roads, which we are glad to say are attracting much more attention than formerly and receiving much more careful consideration. Some of the effects are given in the following, which we find in the Atlanta Constitution:

"The Chicago Chronicle in an editorial on the road question has the following: 'General Torrence, who is a Chicago man, is building a country house within twenty-one miles of the city of New York. The house and its surroundings will cost near \$200,000. The cost of maintaining such an establishment cannot be less than \$100,000 a year, and is likely to be more than that. General Torrence's house will be but one of very costly Summer residences that adorn the neighborhood of New York.'

"Let us note a few consequences of the erection of such suburban palaces: '1. Land that, intrinsically, is worth but \$100 an acre as farming ground becomes very valuable as a residence. '2. The adjacent farmers find a near and very profitable market for their produce among the rich residents. '3. The tone of society is elevated and the farming community is benefited thereby.'

"Our contemporary goes on to say that fine building sites within twenty miles of Chicago go begging, while New York is surrounded by palaces. The reason is plain. New York has good roads all around it, while Chicago has bad country roads in its vicinity. No man wants to spend a fortune on country homes if the roads are so bad that he cannot ride or drive with pleasure. 'The road question is becoming more important every day, and State Legislatures and county authorities cannot give it too much attention. With first-class roads the rural districts will attract population; free mail delivery, a telephone service and electric railways will follow, and the roads are so bad that they who do not live in cities will build their homes thirty or forty miles out. Every State should have good highways, if it has to build them on credit. They are a necessity.'

The annual report of the Commissioner of Labor for this State makes a splendid showing as to the progress of cotton manufacturing within our borders. With 156 cotton and woolen mills in operation, we take the lead of all the Southern States in the number of mills and yet new mills are under way and the increase goes on steadily. The increase in the number of spindles from 30,000 in 1870, to 913,458 at this time gives some idea of the great and continued activity in this industry within this period. The consumption of cotton the past year is about equal to the total product of this year. If the same activity had been shown in all the cotton growing States in the manufacture of cotton, the bulk of the cotton crop would now be manufactured in the South, and we could fix our own price on cotton. While our people have shown remarkable energy in the erection of cotton mills and are entitled to much credit for it, candor compels us to say that they have advantages not enjoyed to the same extent by the people of any other State, in having practically unlimited water power extending over a very large area of the State, with good railroad facilities for the transportation of the raw material and of the goods manufactured. Cheap sites for mills centrally located, cheap fuel, cheap living, good climate are all factors in the building up of this industry which will continue to operate in the future as they have in the past.

One of the first results of the improvement in the times in this country was the increase of the immigration from other countries. During 1894 the emigration was somewhat in excess of the immigration, although the immigration for the first nine months ending with September footed up 141,485. For the corresponding period of this year it is 249,333, or 107,847 greater. Of the total this year the United Kingdom—England, Ireland and Scotland—sent 73,551, as compared with 62,868 last year; Germany 28,908 compared with 31,145 last year; Italy 32,725 to 32,265 last year; Russia 21,744 to 21,394 last year. This shows a falling off of a few thousands for Germany, a small falling off for Italy, with a considerable gain from the United Kingdom and from Russia. We may expect for years to come a large immigration from the older countries while they are overcrowded as they are and the opportunities for making a living are so much better in this country. Ordinarily this would be a cause for a congratulation, but in the condition of this country now, with its overstocked labor market, and its thousands of idle people, and great army of tramps, it is not a cause for congratulation. Without any prejudice against the foreigner, who naturally desires to better his condition, it would be well for this country if the tide ceased to flow until we recovered our equilibrium.

Mr. John Jacob Astor only looked at Mr. Keely's motor. He admired the ingenuity of the machine but not enough to take any stock in it.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

Of the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Columbia Railroad Companies—Reports Received—Officers Elected—Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of the Late W. T. Walters Adopted.

The stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company held their sixtieth annual meeting yesterday at the office of the Atlantic Coast Line in this city. Mr. M. Jenkins was called to the chair and Mr. J. F. Post, Jr., was secretary.

Mr. Hugh McRae and Mr. Post were appointed a committee to examine credentials and report the stock represented at the meeting. They reported as represented in person and by proxy 30,273 shares out of a total of 100,000. Report received and adopted and the chairman thereupon announced the meeting as opened in business.

The secretary read the minutes of the fifty-ninth annual meeting, held last November, and they were approved.

On motion of Mr. B. F. Newcomer, the reports of Mr. Warren G. Elliott, the president of the road, of Mr. H. B. Piant, M. Jenkins, Enoch Pratt, Thos. Wilson, C. S. Gadsden, H. B. Short, J. T. Barron, W. G. Elliott.

General Manager's Kenly's report of the operations of the road and branches for the year ending June 30th, 1896, shows gross receipts \$1,638,978.43; net receipts \$658,538.59. Taxes amounted to \$45,359.81. For passenger and freight revenue \$37,000 was expended. A handsome brick passenger station was erected at Fayetteville at a cost of \$5,980.35. The iron bridge over Neuse river near Goldsboro, was erected at a cost of \$1,068,800. Frame buildings were erected at Lumberton, Tillery, Williams, Warsaw, Weldon, Hogwood, at a total cost of \$5,469.10. A frame warehouse at Rocky Mount was built to accommodate large and increasing tobacco shipments and cost \$1,908.59.

The reports of the vice president and general manager of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. were also read and ratified.

The reading of the reports of the general auditor and treasurer was dispensed with, as they were presented in printed form to the members.

After the routine business was transacted, resolutions were adopted concerning change in the corporate seal of the Company and approving truckage contracts made between the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Company and Norfolk and Columbia R. R. Company and Southern Railway Company, covering the terminal of the Southern Railway Company at Norfolk.

Mr. Warren G. Elliott was unanimously re-elected president for the ensuing year and Messrs. B. F. Newcomer, H. Walters, Michael Jenkins, J. P. McCay, H. B. Piant, A. J. DeRosset, W. H. Willard, Geo. Howard, E. B. Burden and J. W. Norwood were chosen a board of directors.

It was ordered that the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the company be held in this city on the Wednesday after the third Monday in November, 1896.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mr. W. T. Walters were presented by Hon. George Davis and adopted by a rising vote, on motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset as follows:

Since our last annual meeting William T. Walters has lived for many years his history, and indeed it may be said, his daily life, has been so intimately blended with those of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad company that we can draw them into one history. He is eminently fit, therefore, that in this meeting, which is both a corporate and social function, we should testify our sense of the eminent value of his life and the deplorable nature of his loss. The fortunate soldier who makes a widower and calls his peace will ever be the world's favorite hero, and the man who has lived for many years of those who are to live when the soldier has passed by, surely he who devotes his whole life with a broad charity and an untiring energy to building up the welfare of his fellow men, has made out not to be without the grateful remembrance of those whom his labors have benefited. Such in a great measure was the life of William T. Walters. And that mind must be incapable of sound discrimination which withholds its commendation because at his death he has left behind a wife and children who are to be supported by the triumph of a brilliant and successful business career; but he was intensely aesthetic, instinct with artistic taste, beauty and knowledge, and he knew how to draw them into his life. He was a member of the country between Charleston and Richmond, when it was first awakened by his touch, and who look back upon his life with admiration and his grateful remembrance.

His whole life was lived under the law of rugged toil and anxious care, and yet he will have been content with the triumph of a brilliant and successful business career; but he was intensely aesthetic, instinct with artistic taste, beauty and knowledge, and he knew how to draw them into his life. He was a member of the country between Charleston and Richmond, when it was first awakened by his touch, and who look back upon his life with admiration and his grateful remembrance.

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Couldn't Afford to Loaf.

Four Bottles Paine's Celery Compound Cured Him Well.

There may be in the distant future some remedy as efficacious as Paine's celery compound.

The sick and ailing who are struggling out their hands for help must take the best that the scientific medical knowledge of the world now affords. The reasoning that has enabled Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College to discover the remarkable formula of Paine's celery compound is the work of the century's work in medicine.

It is by a new and more thoughtful grouping of diseases, from a careful study of their cases, that Prof. Phelps has been enabled to see the true relationship of all diseases of the blood and nerves. Neuralgia, sleeplessness, melancholia, hysteria, headache and dizziness at once referred themselves to a tired, half-fed and therefore deranged nervous system. The cure lay in attending to the nutrition of the whole system. This system of care, simple and clear, like most epoch making ideas, was embodied in the greatest tissue former, nerve-restorer and regulator—Paine's celery compound, the one great remedy that makes people well!

Persons who complained of feeling tired to death or a slight aches and pains, or who had a general health invigorator, as soon as their physicians ordered Paine's celery compound felt that their tired bodies were actually taking a new start. Their strength rapidly returned. They were no more troubled with sleepless nights and their days were no longer made wretched by neuralgia and rheumatism. Constipation felt that stores up in the body substances long since worn out and useless to the body and a menace to the health is looked after. Any one troubled with this obstinate hindrance to health should find a positive and lasting cure in Paine's celery compound.

It takes a very short time to settle any doubts on the matter by giving Paine's celery compound a trial. I wish to give my testimony of the great benefit Paine's celery compound has done me. A year ago I had typhoid fever, and later I had to have an operation on my side for an abscess of the liver. This left me very weak. I grew very nervous and could not sleep. I was tired even when I got up than I was when I went to bed. I have since taken six bottles of Paine's celery compound, and am perfectly well. I have sent six bottles to some friends in Virginia. One, although he has taken only a bottle of it, feels much better and slights up in the body substances long since worn out and useless to the body and a menace to the health is looked after. Any one troubled with this obstinate hindrance to health should find a positive and lasting cure in Paine's celery compound.

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N. C. SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS IN A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT CASES.

Special case as to Dr. Durham's Successor—Edward offered for the Brunel Association of Miss Holden in Richmond—A Severance of Mr. H. M. Mabley—The Cotton Crop—Awards to Exhibitors at the State Fair.

[Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, November 19.—There is some speculation as to who will succeed the late Dr. Durham as Secretary of Baptist Missions. Mr. J. C. Scarborough is mentioned, as is also Mr. N. B. Broughton, Dr. N. B. Cobb and Rev. R. V. Savage of Tarboro. The office pays \$1,800 a year and provides a house and travelling expenses.

A request made on Gov. Carr for a reward for the arrest of Robt. Scales, of Richmond county, is granted. The Governor offering \$100 reward. Scales assisted Miss Belden, a seventeen year old girl last week. Miss Belden's little sister was the only witness. The facts reported to the Governor are most brutal. Scales approached Miss Belden and told her to go with him to the stable. She refused. He grabbed her arm and tried to pull her, but she held back by main strength. Scales pulled out a knife and tried to cut her throat. She was shot to pieces. She may recover. If Scales is captured there may be a lynching here.

Frank Williams, a well known citizen of Raleigh, who has one of the best jewelry establishments in the State, died last night quite suddenly from heart trouble. He has been in feeble health for some time. Mr. Mabley is his brother-in-law. He married Mrs. Kramer in this city and leaves four children.

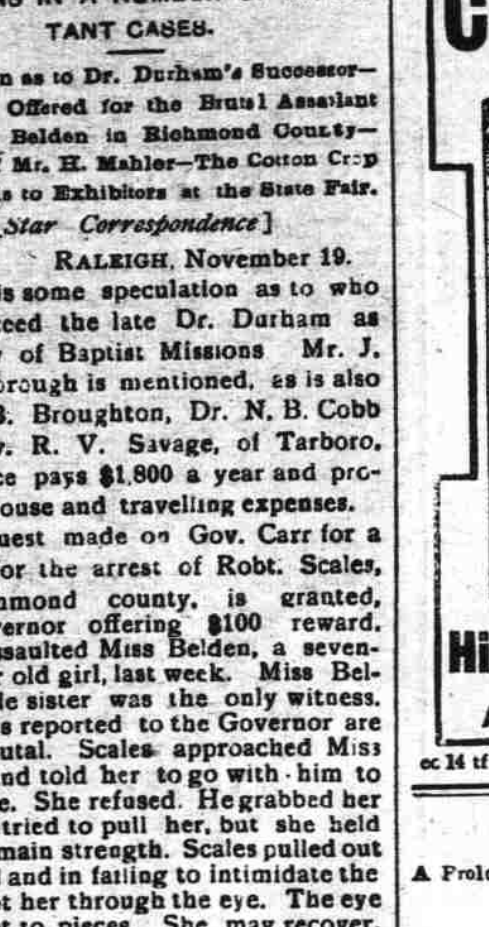
There will be a musicale to-night at the Park. Frank Williams, arbitrator for the Seaboard and Southern on certain questions which may arise has been transferred from Charlotte to Portsmouth. Williams was recently moved from Raleigh.

Cotton is not coming to market so rapidly. Very little cotton remains in the field. Executive clerk of the House, who is prospecting for a new farm, estimates the crop at 60 per cent.

The secretary has made the award of the best exhibits at the Fair. Eight of them are entitled to gold medals. Mr. Wharton J. Green, of Fayetteville, gets the medal for the best exhibit of wine. Miss Belle Cooke, sister to Secretary of State Cooke, died yesterday in Franklin.

[Special Star Telegram.] The Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of Stanford v. Ellington, involving title to the office of State Librarian, in favor of Ellington. Judge Furche delivered the opinion. Plaintiff Stanford offered in evidence a vote cast at the election, but did not receive a majority of votes in both Houses. It was held by the Court that the vote did not constitute a quorum. It was further held that the State seal is a "division," and so the names recorded were less than a quorum; the presumption of the presence of a quorum arising from the fact that the names were on a division on a previous vote at the same sitting is rebutted.

DUKE CIGARETTES.



A Prolonged Debauchery at the Artillery on Election Day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 18, 1896.—The Constitutional Convention after a debate continuing Saturday night and morning and all of to-night's session, after 11 o'clock reached a vote on Saturday night to amend the constitution to the provision making the support of the higher educational institutions mandatory upon the Legislature. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 63 to 49. This was done despite powerful speeches by Senator Hill, Julian Mitchell and J. P. C. Bryan, of Charleston, and other strong men in the Convention. The amendment amends the provision for support of these institutions. To-night the convention received its report from the committee on style and revision and two minor orders were ratified.

A NEGRO FIEND. Shot and Fatally Wounded a Twelve-Year-Old White Girl.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WINSTON, N. C., November 18.—Bob Seales, a young colored man, a farmer named Jos Meadows near Madison, to-day shot and fatally wounded the 12-year-old daughter of Thomas Bostwick. Seales went to the latter's home and tried to get the girl to go with him to a piece of woods. She refused and began screaming. Seales told her he would kill her if she declined to accompany him, and at the same time fired a pistol and shot her through the chest. Seales is only 18 years old. He has the reputation of being a bad character. Officers and a mob of citizens are hunting for him, and it is thought he will eventually be lynched. A report received to-night says they are on the feed trail.

MILLS IN NORTH CAROLINA. State Labor Commission's Latest Report.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. RALEIGH, November 19.—The annual report of State Labor Commissioner Lacy was made public to-day. Regarding mills it gives the following valuable information, which shows North Carolina's progress: There are one hundred and fifty cotton and woolen mills in active operation and eleven in course of construction. There are 918,458 spindles and 34,889 looms. This is a very good showing when the fact is considered that in 1870 there were only 30,000 spindles. There are 15,758 persons employed in mills and the amount of capital employed is \$15,000,000, or about \$952 for each employee. Of this there are 4,885 men, 8178 women and children of whom 1,538 are under 14 years of age. The mills have consumed 138,658,000 pounds of cotton, or about 309,000 bales.

Twenty-six counties have produced 747,423 pounds of yarn, thirteen have produced 67,743,655 yards of domestic six produce produced 11,737,847 yards of plaids. Two counties, Forsyth and Cabarrus, have produced 3,000,000 yards of cloth. Forsyth leading with eighteen hundred thousand.

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

DECISION IN THE STANFORD-ELLINGTON CASE NOT UNEXPECTED.

Populists or Republicans Had Any Idea That Stanford Would Win—Judge Bohenek and the N. C. Railroad Lease—Visited Brierley Payment—Federal Court—Union Service Thanksgiving Day—Important Cases in the Supreme Court.

[Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, November 20.—The decision in the Stanford-Ellington case was expected. Neither Populists nor Republicans had any idea of Stanford winning. He was poorly qualified for the position.

It is pretty well known that Judge Bohenek wrote the article for the *Constitution* in regard to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. Yesterday the steam street roller passed over the vitrified brick pavement, and at one place, the brick gave way. This was occasioned by improper foundation. It was the city's fault, for the authorities were to make a proper foundation.

A rumor was on the street to-day that a three dollar note to Atlanta would go into effect soon. This is hardly true. The Federal Court opens here Monday week. The last term was the heaviest ever docketed, but the present is larger still. With all the continued cases, the 400 or so of trial Marshal Campbell tells me. One Commissioner in Durham has alone handled over one hundred cases. Wilmington and Raleigh courts are unlimited in length of time. This is the last court on the circuit, the session may continue four weeks.

Mr. Will Black, son of Dr. W. S. Black and Miss Katie Marsh, a teacher in the O. G. O. Primary, was married here to-day. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Carter and Dr. Black.

Yesterday there was a conference between the ministers of the city relative to holding a union service here on Thanksgiving day. Worship in which all the churches unite will be observed at Edenton. St. Andrew's. Rev. Mr. Tuttle will preach the sermon.

Decisions in the Bank cases from New Hanover will likely be handed down next Tuesday.

The case of most importance on the Federal docket is the explosion at Jacksonville, Onslow county. The Parmelee Lumber Company are defendants.

BURNED TO DEATH. Two Colored Children Lose Their Lives in a Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. RALEIGH, November 30.—At Wilmington last night two wooden buildings occupied by a colored man as a store and residence were burned. Two children in one of the buildings were burned to death. The man with his wife and one child barely escaped. The other two children upstairs were entirely cut off by the flames and nothing could save them.

Old People. Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Secklen's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE IN THE world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Blisters, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or hemorrhoids, and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.