SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

A PLEA FOR STATE BANKS.

There is no Northern paper of which we know anything which takes as much interest in and devotes as much space to State banks as the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, which, by the way, is not a political paper but, as its name implies, a commercial paper. It gives the State bank question an earnest and thorough discussion and supports its views with arguments, facts and figures, the pertinence and force of which will be recognized by every one who approaches this question honestly and unbiassed by sectional considerations or personal selfishness. We have had occasion heretofore to quote from this paper in defence of State banks and in advocacy of permitting them to issue notes. In commenting upon the various

plans of "currency reform" suggested we a short while ago remarked that not one of them made and the borrowers from them would any reference to State banks. In the have to pay interest high enough to Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of Wednesday there is a two-column editorial, and a very strong one, under the heading "Should State Banks Issue Notes," which begins thus:

"It is an almost startling fact that, of all the numerous plans for reconstructing our paper money system, not one has proposed to confer upon the State banks the right to issue notes. Every scheme treats this large class of incorporated institutions as though they were of no account as a possible source of currency issues and had no rights which Federal legislation ought to respect. And yet these banks have a rank of high importance among our financial institutions. After having been almost obliterated through the attractive privileges conferred upon the National banks, they have rebuilt their capital to the amount of \$240, 000,000 and have attracted deposits to nearly half the amount of those of the National banks, whilst the official records show that, as a rule, their operations are conducted with as much conservatism as those of any other banking institutions."

Whether it is a startling fact or not it is what might seem to most people who view this question from a sensible standpoint an astounding fact that with all their inquiry, investigation, and labor to devise a currency plan which would remedy at least some of the evils of which the people complain it never occurred to any of these financiers to give a thought or any place in their plans to State banks, especially after their attention had been so forcibly called to them by the resolutions adopted by the Southern bankers' convention which met in Atlanta last December, and by the favorable mention that Japan and China when Jathese resolutions met with in so many of the leading papers North and South, and also by the able full and free discussion of this question in such papers as the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, whose editor was present at the convention and made a forcible plea for State Banks, a portion of which we reproduced in the STAR of these powers is to freeze her out, at the time.

The only inference from this dense silence about State banks is that the framers of these currency reform schemes are under influences hostile to the State banks or to any other banks that might possibly come in competition with the monopolistic system which holds its monopoly and does business under the fostering favor of Federal legis-

After speaking at some length of the growth of the State banks and the immense expansion of their business as the result of conservative and good business management, inshould be permitted to issue notes, the article from which we quote,

"There is the more necessity for granting the right of issue to the State banks because their operations prepon-derate mostly in the States where the National banks are most sparse. If Congress chooses to give a monopoly of issues to one set of banks, it should see to it that those banks sufficiently and equally serve the interests of all sections and that no large and needy tracts of population are deprived of their due share of bank circulation. This it has not done and never can do and failing to accomplish an equitable distribution of this source of money supply it needs a far better justification than has yet been attempted for preventing the State banks from filling this hiatus in the monetary distri-

"The question of prudence in with-holding the issue franchise from the

VOL. XXIX.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898.

State banks appeals very fundamentally to authors of reform plans. Most of the schemes propose the retirement of the \$460,000,000 of legal tender notes; and yet, after carefully and statistically examining them, we do not find one which affords any probability of the new conditions of issue proposed for the National banks bringing out an amount of bank circulation at all proportionate to the Government notes to be withdrawn. dovernment notes to be withdrawn. This is especially the case with the Indianapolis plan, which properly seems to stand the best chance for The gold organs should get toadoption; and any existing plan which does not extend the right of issue to the State institutions will be exposed to the danger of breakdown at this very important but inadequately guarded point." ether and agree on their explanations as to various things in re-

ation to the currency question. Most of them contend that we have money enough in this country, in There are two points in this well fact too much money, and therefore aken; one that the national banks this howling about more currency under any scheme proposed cannot is simply nonsense. In proof of meet the requirements of sparsely this assertion they cite the fact settled sections which need better that some banks have gone out of facilities for securing needed money; borrowers because they couldn't find the other that no scheme provides a business for the money they had to sure plan for supplying the currency loan. It seems that some of the which would be withdrawn from cir-New York banks are sending money culation by retiring the \$460,000,000 to London, about \$50,000,000, it is of Government notes, as contemplareported, where they find more borted, although the retiring might be owers than they do in this country done gradually. There is nothing and can get a higher rate of interest. mandatory on the national banks as The reason assigned for this is that to the amount of notes they should the bankers who send their money issue or keep in circulation, and abroad have more confidence in Ennothing mandatory as to the estabglish statesmen than they have in lishment of banks. There might be American statesmen, and are not few or many, but the probabilities afraid that the English Parliament are that with any of these schemes will change the value of the pound adopted there would not be any masterling. Here then we have banks terial increase in the number and closing up because they have so very little if any increase in the secmuch money that they can't find tions where banks are now most borrowers for it, and banks refusing needed. Even then the establishto lend their money at home but ment of such banks in sections sending it abroad because they have more confidence in the stability of where money is scarce, and therefore needed, would take more money foreign monetary systems than they out of them than it would bring in. have in ours. We insist that they In order to meet the requirements should get together so that their upon them the banks themselves explanations will explain and one not would have to be borrowers from destroy the other. other banks, would have to pay interest on the money they borrowed, justify them in doing that. These banks may do very well in money

must be somewhat lengthy, and

where the circumstances of the

people require low interest rates.

State banks, and these only, can

MINOR MENTION.

There may or may not be founda-

tion for the report which comes

through the St. James Gazette that

Japan may soon inaugurate war in

the East, but the probabilities are

that there is foundation for it, for

from the beginning of the land-

grabbing business in China, and

Russia's manipulations in Corea.

Japan has shown her determination

to take care of herself, and to fight

if it come to that. The fact is the

war sentiment in Japan developed

very early in the proceedings and it

was with the greatest difficulty that

it could be kept within bounds. If

that sentiment had been followed by

the Government Japanese warships

would have been in Chinese ports

ago. The Japanese feel that they

Governments which used their

friendly offices and influence

to bring about peace between

pan had China at her mercy and

could have become mistress of that

empire, and then when she had

acceded and withdrew her army and

her ships, these same powers went

in to seize what by the prowess of

her arms might have been hers.

This is the way she feels about it,

and believes now that the programme

and that the partition of China is

indirectly war upon Japan. Her

statesmen are keen enough to see

this, were wise enough to prepare

for it, and also sagacious enough to

know that the sooner Japan strikes

the more effective will be her blows.

The bold front she shows, however,

may cause the grabbers to go slow,

and her willingness to fight may

A South Carolina correspondent

of the Charleston News and Courier,

speaking about the reduction of cot-

ton acreage in that State, says the

corn, in which he is right. We do

not know what this danger may be

in South Carolina, but the corres-

pondent makes a good point, for

there is but little money to be made

on corn, even when the yield is large,

when marketed as corn. Its bulki

ness and the cost of transportation

are against it, and consequently in

the great corn-growing States it is

marketed principally in the form of

pork, which is about the only profit-

able way it can be done. Illinois,

Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas,

and other great corn-growing States

raise corn to feed hogs, and raise

hogs to eat corn. They put only so

much corn upon the market as they

prove to be the peace preserver.

meet these requirements.

Some Indians are very sensitive. A Sioux brave hanged himself at Deadwood, S. D., a few days ago because he was accused of stealing a horse. To be accused of stealing a horse when horses are so cheap centers or in cities where their funds was too much for him. But maybe remain close by and are returned they had the deadwood on him, and in short time to their counters, he thought he might as well save but they are not adapted to the the boys the trouble of hanging needs of the rural districts where loans from the nature of things

> As a movement in the direction of the betterment of the roads, a bill has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature to compel the use of wide tires on vehicles, and imposing penalties for the use of the narrow tires. It makes the law go into effect two years after its

The importers of mineral waters from Canada now save the 24 cents a gallon duty by freezing it nicely on the Canada side and importing it tax free as ice. They say hundreds of tons of it have already been frozen. This is playing a game of freeze out on the Dingley fellows.

Last year \$13,000,000 worth of American beef cattle were shipped to England, where American beef is cheaper than in New York. When there are Trusts and combines the foreign customer always fares better than the home buyer.

and a Japanese army in China long When a man goes piruting in the ground in Texas, he doesn't know have been buncoed by the European what he is going to turn up, Dallas man boring for water struck oil a few days ago, and says he is going to bore on until he finds the oil tank if he has to go half way to

> According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States life insurance cannot be recovered by the heirs of a person who commits suicide, who was of sound mind. Now the question arises, is a person who commits suicide of sound mind?

A Kentucky paper announces that there are more political factions and fends in that State than ever before. The Kentuckians can always be depended upon for devising the ways and means to prevent things from becoming monotonous.

There isn't much danger of Frederick Meyerhauser, of St. Paul, running short on wood. He and his partners own 15,000,000,000 feet of standing pine timber. He stands

A South Carolina Solon who drift has been to corn and warns doesn't believe in eating mixed flour spiring public confidence in them, the planters against going from an without knowing it, has introduced coming to the question why they extreme of cotton to an extreme of a bill in the Legislature requiring flour offered for sale in that State to be branded just what it is.

> When a candidate for office puts himself "in the hands of his friends" he is very apt to discover that he is in the hands of his enemies, also, who do not fail to let him know it.

It is estimated that dogs destroy annually about 20,000,000 sheep in this State, which is pretty good proof that the dogs appreciate mutton more than a good many of farmers do.

Zola is going to write a novel on cannot convert into pork, and this vance.

early vesterday resulted in the killing of two firemen, and the more or les serious injuring of several others. The accident occurred near Ashley

Junction, about eight miles west of Charleston, and the colliding trains were passenger trains Nos. 52 and 37. The killed and injured were as fol-

The killed: Robert James, fireman of No. 37: Wesley Bishop, fireman of

No. 52, both colored. Injured: Engineer J. L. Neely, of 37, mashed and scalded; John Sellers, colored porter, scalded; E. R. Liles, baggage master, leg crushed; Engineer E. F. Hall, No. 52, arm broken; mail clerk J. H. Bingham, leg and arm broken: M. McDuffie, baggage master, bruised about head; J. W Powell, express messenger, leg broken; A. J. Gouerdine, Charleston, and J. W. Hood, Knoxville, both bruised about head. Several other passengees were slightly scratched and bruised.

The engines of both trains were padly wrecked, and so also were the baggage cars, but the other cars were in condition to move after the track was cleared, which was done by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the delayed passengers were sent through to their destination. A relief train was sent from Charleston and the injured taken to that city.

BOTANICAL RESEARCH.

Scientists from the University of Penn sylvania Gathering Specimens of the Flora of Wilmington.

Two professors connected with th botanical department of the Univer sity of Pennsylvania arrived in the city last night, and will during the next several days gather specimens of bia; R. Finkey, Long Creek; J. A. for the purpose of transplanting them in the botanical garden at their University. They are Profs. J. M. MacFarlane and R. L. Bontillier.

In conversation with a STAR representative last night these gentlemen said that they wanted to seek out the plants in their dormant condition for transplanting, so that they would be in the most suitable condition possible for examination and analysis by the students during the coming spring.

The plants they especially want are Venus Fly Trap, Trumpet Flowers and Yucca or Spanish Bayonet. Butterworths and various varieties of native hollies will also be gathered. They will also be on the lookout for specimens of yellow water lillies and any other botanical curios they can

It is very probable that later in the Spring these gentlemen will return to this city with a class of botany and natural history students on a similar mission. They will be in this section for at least the next week.

The Weather Continues Warm.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: "I have noticed for years that if the weather continues warm till the 15th of January it will be warm all winter." The weather bureau here will not youch for the correctness of this statement, and the wood and coal dealers may take comfort, for there is doubtless plenty of cold weather ahead.

The weather men say that February s the coldest month here, anyway. Two or three years ago a phenomenally mild January was followed by a February that brought more snow and sleet than had been experienced the whole Winter previous. Still, there has been an unusually long spell of warm weather for mid-winter.

NORTHEASTERN R. R. ACCIDENT.

Mr. E. Peschau of Wilmington Among the Slightly Injured.

The Charleston News and Courier of yesterday, in giving an account of the accident on the Northeastern Railroad mentions among the injured severa persons not included in the information received at this office. They were T E. Dix, Pullman porter, slightly hurt F. R. Clark, electrician of 37, hand cut and slightly scalded; J. R. Moorer passenger, Ridley, S. C., cut about the head and otherwise hurt; M. Curtis, passenger, slightly bruised; J. D. Bul lock, conductor on No. 37, cut about the face; C. H. Pine, passenger on No. 37, slightly bruised; Mrs. T. A. C. Stokes, passenger, slightly bruised; E. Peschau, flagman, slightly hurt.

Mr. Peschau's injuries were very slight as a telegram received here by his family announced. It turns out that Mr. Harry Latham was not on either of the colliding trains, his run being from here to Norfolk.

Good and Faithful Servants.

Within the past few days two ministers have gone to their reward who have been well known in Wilmington. S. D. Peeler, of the Western N. C. Conference, who at one period of his life, was pastor of Fifth street Methodist Church, of this city, and Rev. J. C. McCall, who a few years ago was pastor of Bladen street M. E. Church, of this place. Both were good men. One was an aged veteran of the cross, while the other was just in the prime

- The revenue cutter Lot M. Morrill, which had a boiler tube blown out at sea, was towed up to the city yesterday by the steamer Wilmington and the Dreyfus case. He is getting last night was lying at the Custom some novel advertising for it in ad- House wharf awaiting orders from Washington.

IN PENDER COUNTY. CUBAN DEBATE

Mass Meeting for the Purpose of Promoting the Cause of Education.

ORGANIZATION PERFECTED. Interesting Addresses---Officers Elected and Representatives of the Association Appointed in the Different Townships to Carry

Out the Work.

A large audience of citizens from various sections in Pender county met in the court house at Burgaw yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock for the purpose of promoting the cause of education by making a permanent organization of The Pender County Educational Association.

Through the efforts of the Rev John Stanly Thomas, paster of the Burgaw group of five Presbyterian churches, a number of prominent speakers were engaged, with subjects of the most vital importance to the cause of education.

Mr. Jas. H. Moore was chairman of the meeting and announced the speakers and their subjects as follows: Dr. E. Porter, "Does It Pay to Edu-

cate the Child?" Mr. R. G. Grady, "Address to the School Committeemen of the County.' Mr. Geo. E. Butler, "The Duty and Responsibility of Citizenship to Edu-

Rev. A. D. McClure, "Education of the Heart and the Head." After the addresses a constitution

and by-laws were adopted. The following officers were then elected to serve six months: President, Rev. John Stanly Thomas; Secretary, Mr. Thos. H. McIntire; Treas urer, Miss Mattie Bloodworth. Representatives of the Association in the different townships were also chosen: J. H. Moore, Burgaw; J. R. Bannerman, Holly; L. T. Johnson, Colum-Mrs. David Rountree, Rocky Point; Mrs. F. Murphy, Union; Miss Annie Paddison, Caswell; Miss Cora Borden, Kentuck.

The next meeting will be held on the fourth Saturday in February.

VACCINATION IMPORTANT.

is Necessary to Re-Vaccinate to Thor oughly Protect the Individual and the Community.

There are plenty of sore arms now s the result of the vaccinations that have been made, and the usual accom panying light fevers and chills have made life moderately miserable for a good proportion of our population. But it is precisely what is needed. those who know are prepared to say. In fact, vaccination is quite advisable even when smallpox is not abroad and an eminent physician says "it is necessary to thoroughly protect the individual and community;" but it is discouraging to learn further from the same authority that "to insure perfect immunity from the ravages of smallpox it is necessary to re-vaccinate from

The following table shows the perentage of deaths of vaccinated and unvaccinated persons from smallpox:

but showing no cicatrix, ... 23 57 Vaccinated—a, one cicatrix .. 773. Vaccinated—b, two cicatrices 470 Vaccinated—c, three cicatrices 195 Vaccinated—d, four or more Vaccinated—a well marked cicatrices Vaccinated—b, badly marked pox

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN YALLEY.

ludge Simonton Refuses Permission to Sell Rolling Stock.

Judge Charles H. Simonton,

Charleston, has filed with Mr. W. H. Shaw. Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, an order denying a petition nade by Jno. W. Fries, of Winston, receiver of the North State Improvement Company, asking to be allowed to sell the rolling stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to John Gill, receiver. The main ground upon which the petition was refused was that the North State Improve-

[Maxton Blade.]

"The Wilmington STAR, the old re-

liable, has donned a new dress from

head rule to foot slug. Its headlines

give it the appearance of a metropoli-

tan daily. The STAR is a good news-

paper. It serves the news of the day

in a compact, readable form so that

he who runs may read the world's

doings. The Daily STAR has a larger

circulation in Maxton than all the

- Wilson Times: "The Wilming-

ton STAR made its New Year's bow to

its readers in a new dress, presenting

a handsome appearance. The STAR is

well printed, newsy, and a straight

for it many more prosperous years."

other State dailies combined."

by the Spanish minister here. The ment Company was under contract to ninister himself is confident of the acallow the road to use the rolling stock curacy of his advices. for a certain length of time, and that time had not yet expired. "THE OLD RELIABLE." Circulation in Maxton Larger Than That of All the Other State Dailies

> clared that the omcial report of the Spanish consels.

> > THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

closes with a quiet market in nearly all classes of cotton goods. Woollens show no change of moment. The number of buyers in the market through the week has been a fair one. They were fairly liberal buyers too. Print cloths are firm. The bids for extras at 1 1-8c plus 1 per cent. are refused by manufacturers. Odd grades are selling on a basis of 2 3-16c for extras, and the demand is of fair Democratic newspaper, and we wish proportions.

EVENTS MOVING IN THE FAR EAST.

The Question of Recognition of velop a Situation Fraught with Momentous Dangers.

> Departure of Their Fleet For Chines Waters May Prove The Striking

By Telegraph to The Morning Star.

IN THE HOUSE.

Belligerency Still Uppermost

in Minds of Members.

THE BAILEY-REED EPISODE.

Question of Veracity Again Discussed

and in Which Mr. Bailey Seems to

Have Had the Best of the

Argument.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22.-The sensational episode at the close of the Cuban debate on Thursday. when Speaker Reed and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, in parliamen-tary language questioned each other's veracity, the one charging and the other resenting the imputation of bad faith, had its sequel in the House

to-day. On a question of personal privilege Mr. Bailey secured the floor. He said he would not revive the controversy for the purpose of sustaining himself or showing that his adversary was wrong, as explanations in such cases did but little good, usually leaving the partisans of each only the more firmly convinced of the correctness of the position of his side. But, said he, an examination of the Record showed that there was an agreement that there should be a yea and nay vote on the motion to recommit, so explicit, and distinct, that he felt it his duty to call it to the attention of the country He quoted Mr. Hitt's last remark 'And it is understood, Mr. Chairman, that at four o'clock to-morrow there

that on a motion to recommit The Democrats broke forth in ap-"That was precisely my statement," continued Mr. Bailey. "I do not de sire to impute motives other than honorable ones to any one, for I am slow to charge falsehood or unfair dealing, but I do affirm that there has been

shall be but one yea and nay vote,

either a misunderstanding or a mis-Mr. Bailey was met by Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Com-mittee, General Henderson, of Iowa, jority, and also by the Speaker, with the argument that no agreement, such as alleged, even if made, which they denied, could have waived the rules of the House, and that any agreement for a vote on a motion necessarily assumed that the motion would be in order under the rules.

This closed the incident. While the language used to-day was strong there was no display of temper and no excitement was occasioned, although the statements and counter-statement were enthusiastically applauded by the

respective sides. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, submitted a privileged report from his committee, recommending the passage of a resolution of inquiry, requesting the State Department, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House all information in its possession relative to the military execution of Colonel Ruiz, a Spanish envoy to the insurgent camp of Aranguez. The resolution was adopted without divi-

Some bills of minor importance were passed before the tilt between the giants, and the remainder of the day was devoted to general debate on the

Indian Appropriation bill, That the Cuban question is still upper most in the minds of the members was evinced during this debate, much of which was devoted to it. Mr. Cummings, of New York, made a particularly eloquent speech on the spirit of seventy-six, which evoked tumultuous applause from both sides of the House. The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IMMINENT IN HAVANA.

If It Occurs It Will Probably be Directed Against Americans Other Cuban News.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. KEY WEST, FLA., January 22.-I is learned from passengers by the steamer Clivette which arrived from Havana to-night, that General Calixto Garcia recently entered the town of Guines and now occupies that place. It is learned from the same source that another outbreak in Havana i imminent, which (if it occurs) will probably be directed against Ameri-

cans. General Blanco, it is said, has

concentrated his forces in Havana to be ready to immediately put down any such demonstration. Washington, January 22.—Last evening Consul General Lee cabled the State Department that tranquility prevailed in Havana, but he made no reported to have taken place in the Cubitas mountains, resulting in the capture of the insurgent capital. The only reports of an official character on that point that have come to the notice of the Department are those received

NEW YORK. January 22.-Tomas Estrada Palma, head of the Cuban Junta in this city, to-day denied that the insurgent capital at Esperanza had been captured by the Spaniards. He said: "It is true that a fight took place in the mountains near Espe ranza, but the Cubans, instead of being defeated, utterly routed the Spaniards."

The other Cubans at the Junta de-Spanish victory was simply a scheme to bolster up the European price of

Cottons Quiet-No Change in Woollens --- Print Cloths Pirm. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

New York, January 22.—The week

NO. 14

Complications May Any Day De-

THE JAPANESE A FIREBRAND.

of the Match Leading to a

Dreadful Conflagration. Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.

London, January 22.-While events are moving with somewhat dramatic rapidity in the Far East and complications may any day develop a situation fraught with momentous dangers, when the known facts and the position of affairs are analyzed there is really not much reason at the present moment to suppose that a solution of the crisis will be found in a resort to war. There is reason to believe that diplomatic circles do not fear that it will be necessary to appeal to arms, unless (and this is the dangerous feature of the situation) Japan breaks from her men-tors. So far as the European Powers are concerned, the diplomats throughout are satisfied that the Chinese ques tion will not break the peace of the world, but they have always feared that Japan will prove a firebrand. Unless she can be restrained from impetuous action, the departure of her fleet from Yokohama to day for Chinese waters may prove to be the strik-

ireadful conflagration. Leaving out the possibility of war, ing. The Marquis of Salisbury is slow in playing his trumps, but unless Russia and France have some up their sleeves, it would appear that he has a decided advantage, for the British premier has forced Russia to show her hand. She no longer conceals the fact that she regards the whole of Manchuria and Liao-Tung peninsula as be ing her own exclusive prey; but by insisting that Ta-Lien-Wan (northeast of Port Arthur) be made a treaty port, the Marquis of Salisbury has countered the Muscovite designs on strategic value without Ta-Lien-Wan.

ing of the match which may lead to a

France, of course, resents the proposal'to open up Nan-Ning, which would clash with her exclusive interests in Tonquin, while both Russia and France are deeply concerned in Great Britain's claim to extend the Surmese railroad into the Chinese province of Yun-Nan. France has se-cured privileges in Yun-Nan which would be seriously discommoded by the British railroad diverting to the north the commerce of such a rich province, while a railroad from Ranoon to Shanghai (which would be he natural outcome of Great Britain' lemands) would be a disastrous cometitor of the trans-Atlantic line (from amarcand to Port Arthur), which Russia is so laboriously constructing As the Associated Press has ind cated throughout, there seems to-be

an understanding between Germany

and Great Britain; but Germany at th

cards, alternately caressin Petersburg and London, th relations between both capitals are better than for a long time past. The firm confident tone of British ministerial utterances, emhasizes that Great Britain does not ntend to recede from the main points of the position she has taken, and the cabinet ministers are merely voicing the determination of the country, which recognizes that if Great Britain give way now she will only have to fight the battle in the future, when the completion of the Siberian railroad will renler it more difficult to count upon a bloodless triumph. While, there fore the present situation is admittedly pregnant with possibilities, it need not be assumed that peace is endangered and war will follow if Great Britain maintains the ground she has taken ip. Verbal bluster and naval displays are only the usual accompani-ments of great diplomatic struggles, and are intended to test the enemy's nerve. In the meanwhile it may observed that while Great Britain is unlikely to budge from the broad principle which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael-Hicks-Beach, enunciated, there are glimpses of the fact that the negotiations at Pekin

should not be accepted as necessarily As a sample of the credibility attachable to the various rumors in circulation, the British admiralty explicitly denies the accuracy of the reports cir-culated here on Thursday last as to the strengthening of the navy by 5,000 men (2,000 additional stokers to be engaged during the present quarter) and the immediate commissioning of the reserve battleship Hannibal, now at

As usual, there is every explanation of the sudden rush of British troops to Egypt—except the right one. What really seems to have happened is that Col. Parsons while en route to take over Kassala, from the Italians, found King Menelik, of Abyssinia, in the greatest state of wrath at the surrender of the town (which his Majesty regarded as part of his domain), to the Egyptians, and he was mobilizing an army with the intention of asserting his authority. If King Menelik should be acting, as suspected, in concert with the Mahdi, the danger of the situation s greatly enhanced, especially if there is truth in the stories, (which are leak-ing out just now), of the existence of dissatisfaction among General Sir Herbert Kitchener's Soudanese (who are real fighters) and the reported lack of backbone shown by the Egyptians

during the last operations.

It is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will shortly announce the betrothal of the Arch Duchess Elaizbeth, daughter of the crown Prince Rudolf, to the King of

LONDON, January 22.—Regarding the semi-official communication may public in St. Petersburg to-day, the following semi-official note will be published in London this evening:

"The British vessels which recently visited Port Arthur -merely touched there in the course of their ordinary cruises, and would naturally leave after a short stay. The question of calling and departure is one at the dis-cretion of the British admiral on the

station." . "In spite of the statement of the for-eign office, there is good reason to believe that the withdrawal of the British warships from Port Arthur is due to the great irritation in Russia at their being there, and the strong representations of the Russian government on the sub-



Royal makes the food pur-

TO REDEEM BONDS IN SILVER COIN.

Continuation of the Debate in the Senate on the Teller Resolution Concerning Redemption.

SENATOR STEWART'S SPEECH

Declared the Existing Law Mandatory Upon the Secretary of the Treasury to Redeem Bonds in Silver-"Bond Steal" Denounced.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, January 22.-Two amendments were offered in the Senate to-day to the Teller resolution, one by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, declaring it to be the duty of the Government under existing laws to maintain the parity in value of its gold and silver money, and the other by Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, substituting for the Teller resolution a declaration that it is the financial policy of the United States to maintain the existing gold standard until an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver shall be reached. There was no debate upon either amendment, both being proposed after Senator Stewart, of Nevada, had addressed the Senate for an hour and a half on the resolu-

Senator Stewart began his argument by stating that the disregard of the resolution which is already a law of the United States had brought many calamities upon the land, and that the results of such disregard had been dis-astrous and lamentable. He attributed the panic of 1893 directly to the disregard of the law. He maintained that the law was mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem bonds in silver, and declared that apologists of the administration advanced as their only argument in favor of the Government's position, that it was the established policy of the United States to maintain gold and silver at a parity with each other, as the law provides. "Such an argument, said Senator Stewart, "is an insult to the common sense of the American

people."
"The plain fact is," declared the
Nevada Senator, "that the executive
department of this government has not in twenty years been guilty of a more evident violation of the law than is its refusal to pay the government's obligations in silver.

Referring further along to the sale of the \$262,000,000 of bonds by the dministration of Mr. Cleveland, Senator Stewart declared that in the sale of those bonds there had a "steal" of \$30,000,000 with the connivance of the Executive. The Senator denounced it as a shame that no adequate investigation of the "steal" had ever been made by Congress.

Senator Stewart said he had great respect for Senator Gage, the Secre-tary of the Treasury, as he had the distinction at least of being honest in the expression of his opinions. He said that if Mr. Gage were put out of the cabinet it would be for telling the truth, as he had evidently committed no other offence.

The Senate devoted an hour to th consideration of bills on the calendar and shortly after 3 o'clock went in executive session. At 5 P. M. Senate adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Another Ballot Taken for U. S. Senator -McComas Men Claim Their Candidate Will Be Elected

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Annapolis, MD., January 22.—The Maryland Legislature in joint session to-day took another ballo for United States Senator which resulted as follows: McComas, 46; Findley, 3; Shyrock, 2; Gorman, 46. Total, 113.

Necessary to a choice, 57.

The result of this ballot was to inspire a most hopeful feeling in the minds of the followers of Judge McComas. Judge McComas gained two votes over yestedlay. Ex-Congress-man Findley gained one, all three came from the ranks of Major Shaw. This fact, coupled with the prevail-ing belief that the influence of the eaders of the National Republican party is being brought to bear to force speedy settlement of the contest, eads to the belief that the end is not

far off. The McComas men claim that their candidate will be elected Tuesday of next week. They claim to have seven more votes well in hand, which will be cast on Tuesday, if not on Monday. When these votes come over, it is be-lieved by the McComas men that the moral effect will be sufficient to stampede enough of the "eleven" from Senator Norman B. Scott, who is authorized to call a caucus whenever he sees fit, announced to-day that he would probably call it for Monday

President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic, in an interview stated that the proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States was regarded with ap-proval on the island.

Away. By its timely use thousands of by hopeless cases have been perman. So proof-positive am I of its pow will send FRER to anyone afflict BOTTLES of my Newly Discover upon receipt of Express and Post Always sincerely yours T.JA. SLOCUM, M.C., 163 Pear? When rights to Doctor, Bease.