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reasonable thing to do to herald it to the world that a majority of the United States Senate is laboring to destroy the credit and the honor of the Government, when those who are so laboring have behind them 6,500,000 votes, with a fair prospect of adding considerably to that number before the next elections come around? When such a statement is made by a respectable paper, the probabilities are that people who have confidence in such paper, and little knowledge of the American people, might fight shy of American securities, and be anxious to get rid of any they might have, and thus this hysterical organ is contributing in as far as its influence extends, to do the very thing which it professes to deprecate.

But the base part of this whole business is that the Tribune doesn't mean it, doesn't believe it, and is raving out of sheer cussedness because the man it raves against happens to belong to a party that it doesn't belong to.

If the result of the adoption of this resolution should be that foreign holders of American securities would send them back to us, and decline to invest in any more it might be doing good in an unexpected way, a sort of blessing in disguise, as it were; for the fewer of our securities held abroad and the more of them at home the better for this country. In noticing an interview of Mr. Inman the other day we quoted him as saying that it was fortunate that we had gotten possession of so many of our securities which had been sent back, for now we were much less in debt to European security holders than we were five years ago. This he construed as one of the signs of future prosperity, because we are getting in better shape and are less dependent upon European money lenders and security buyers. It will be a good day for this country when the selling of our securities abroad ceases, and they find a market here. If this be one of the effects of the adoption of the Teller resolution, as the excited Tribune intimates, then it will be a good thing and every one who would be glad to see this country self-reliant and independent of foreign security speculators should rejoice at it.

MINOR MENTION.

The Philadelphia Ledger a few days ago printed a synopsis of a report made by a Massachusetts cotton mill which has a branch in Georgia, from which it appears that the Georgia branch has four advantages over the Massachusetts mill, namely, cheaper wages, longer hours, lower taxation and lower cost of power, and therefore the Georgia branch can manufacture the same class of goods at the same price and make a fair profit, while the Northern mills would have to sell below cost. The Ledger concludes that if this be the case generally, it will be only a matter of a few years when the New England cotton manufacturing industry must be transferred to the South. But it entertains the opinion that this is not the case generally, and that even these advantages, if general, may not be permanent. It thinks that in time, when the manufacturing industry attains larger proportions in the South, there will be labor organizations and as a result wages will go up and the hours of labor be reduced; that as the communities grow in wealth taxation will increase, and that the cost of power will be a local matter, governed by local conditions. Others who discuss this question take the same view, and think this will save the industry in New England. But this is grasping at straws. There is a very material difference in the conditions North and South. The mills being distributed as they are in the South, with few of what might be called manufacturing centers, the work of organizing labor cannot progress in the South as it has in the North, even if operatives were inclined that way, which they are not. They do not bank much on unions, and it will be good while they do. Taxation may increase but not to compare with taxation in the North, and even then our mills will be in a condition to stand it, and as for the power, that is unlimited with the numerous streams available, while in some sections the proximity of the mills to the coal mines assures a permanent supply of cheap fuel. There is one mill in Alabama with cotton fields on one side and so close to the coal mine that coal is delivered at the mill for 48 cents a ton. Of course this is an exception, but many mills get all they want at from \$1 to \$2 a ton, and there is no reason to believe they will have to pay much more for years to come.

According to Secretary Wilson, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, the people of the United States import annually about \$400,000,000 worth of agricultural products, the larger part of which could be grown in this country. In an agricultural way we export very little save of the foodstuff order, wheat, corn, meats, &c. These are large in the aggregate but not so much larger than our imports. But if we are to have commerce with other countries we must continue to import many things which we could raise at home, although we may have been doing this to excess, for the simple reason that we have never tried to raise them. We have an illustration in the success of tobacco culture in Florida, Havana tobacco, as they call it, grown from Cuban seed. Up to the time of the breaking out of the war we were dependent upon Cuba altogether for that particular kind of tobacco which experiment shows can be grown quite as well in Florida as in Cuba. And so with a good many other things. The culture of sugar beets and the manufacture of beet sugar have progressed so well that it is only a question of time when we may become an exporter instead of an importer of sugar. And so with wool, of which we should raise every pound we need, save the coarse, cheap wools required for special purposes, which cannot be profitably grown in this country. We ought to raise all the silk we need, and probably will some time, but it takes people a long time to catch on to new methods after they have got into the rut habit of doing things. As a thrifty, self-reliant nation we should endeavor to be in every respect self-sustaining, and thus keep at home the many millions of dollars which we annually send abroad for imported farm products.

The fact that young Mr. Leiter sent 4,000,000 bushels of his wheat to some other port for shipment some of the New York papers consider evidence of railroad discrimination against that port. But the probabilities are that it was simply a matter of business, and the roads running to other ports handled it, for less money. There is no apparent reason why railroads running to New York should discriminate against it in favor of other ports.

A New York man claims to have discovered a process of welding copper to steel, from which great results are anticipated by him and the money men who are furnishing the cash to put up a plant. A short while ago the announcement was made that an experimenter had discovered the lost art of tempering copper so it would take an edge like steel. But these are days of discovery and invention.

It seems to be the policy of the authorities at Washington to deny everything. But it is useless for them to make any denial of the fact that they are now busy with preparations for intervention in Cuban affairs. The McKinley administration at last realizes that the sentiment in this country in favor of Cuba is too strong to be longer resisted.

The wrecking of the Maine loosened Mr. DeLome's tongue, who took occasion to say in New York that he loved this country and the American people next to his own country and his own people, and that he rather regretted the writing of that letter. This will have a tendency to lessen his popularity when he returns to Spain.

Rear Admiral Belknap says it is remarkable that the Maine should have blown up in that particular harbor at that particular time. As she was there it would have been still more remarkable if she had blown up somewhere else at some other time.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Agricultural Department, has discovered that within the past few years 40,000 Cubans have come into Florida to engage in tobacco culture, which accounts for the great growth of the industry in that State.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.
Exceptions to the Bell Telephone Company to a Reduction of Rates Over-ruled.

LOWER FERTILIZER RATES.
The Standard Adopted Nearly Twenty Per Cent. Reduction on Old Rates Order Reducing Corn Rates Revoked.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL
Passed the House As Reported By Committee With Both Voluntary and Involuntary Features.

THE MAINS.
There is no abatement of the talk of the expediency of raising the Maine. Chief Engineer Melville has been brought home and placed in a new Maine. It is to be remembered that great advances have been made in shipbuilding since the Maine was designed, and a finer ship could be built to-day, but it would take time, and if any considerable portion of the ship is good, with a modernized battery and improvements in rebuilding the destroyed portions, a magnificent vessel can be quickly secured.

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RUSSELL AND THE SOUTHERN.
The Governor Trying to Lease the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

ASKS SOUTHERN TO TAKE IT.
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THE WRECKED BATTLESHIP.
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

In other respects the plan of operations of all bidders is to assume the entire work of furnishing appliances, divers, etc., and delivering such material as is saved at Norfolk. A government official is to make general inspection of the work as it proceeds. The Luckenbach Company claims that the use of barges will cost one-fourth less and will give better results. The tug drawing the barge makes eight knots an hour; the Orion makes ten knots. This difference is said to be immaterial, making a difference of only two days in the time of delivery at the Norfolk navy yard.

THE TEMPER IN THE HOUSE.
While the disaster to the Maine has created a temper in the House in favor of liberal appropriations for the Navy and while it is undoubtedly true that the House in present frame of mind would not hesitate to vote for two new battleships, one to replace the Maine, this temper is predicted upon the theory that the Maine was destroyed by external agencies. If the result of the official inquiry should develop the fact, beyond peradventure, that the ship's magazine exploded in the morning of the disaster, it is believed a sentiment in Congress will be created against the expenditure of millions in the construction of warships that may blow up at any time. It seems likely that a congressional investigation will follow a report from the board of inquiry attributing the loss of the Maine to an explosion of her magazine.

KEY WEST, February 19.—The condition of the injured at the marine hospital and the barracks is slightly improved. The injured men who arrived here on the steamer Fern at the barracks, are suffering mostly from severe burns, but they are doing nicely. The patients who were injured who are still in the hospital at Havana will probably be brought here in a few days by the steamer Fern.

NEW YORK, February 19.—At 10 o'clock this afternoon she had on board the commanders of the Massachusetts and Indiana, who will be members of the committee to inquire into the disaster to the Maine.

CHALLENGED TO MORTAL COMBAT BY GEO. F. OAKS OF INDIANAPOLIS.
By Telegram to the Morning Star.
LEBANON, IND., February 19.—Geo. F. Oaks, of Indianapolis, has written a challenge to Gen. Lew Wallace to a mortal combat on the field of honor. At the banquet here on Lincoln's birthday, General Wallace, in a speech told of a personal interview with Lincoln when General McClellan had been forced back by Lee to Harrison's landing on the James river. Lincoln was sad, and Wallace inquired what was the matter. Lincoln said: "I must go to Harrison's Landing to tell McClellan not to surrender that army."
General Wallace said: "Thirteen hours later, Lincoln was in a boat under fire from Michigan infantry under McClellan, and champions the cause of his dead commander."

CONSUMPTION
To the Editor: I have an absolute cure for CONSUMPTION and all Breach of Throat and Lung Trouble, and all conditions of Wasting Away. By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been permanently cured. So positive am I of its power to cure, I send FREE to every afflicted sufferer a BOTTLE of my New Discovery Remedy, with full directions for its use. Always sincerely yours, Wm. S. LITTLE, N. C., at Pearl St., New York.