The Weekly Star.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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PROGRESS IN TRADE.

Nothing better illustrates the genius, method and energy of the American people than the remarkable progress made within the past decade in entering the world markets in competition with the world, and nothing better illustrates this progress than the figures, which are eloquent in the story they tell. The following, clipped from the Washington *Post*, summarized from Treasury reports, shows how our tradesmen have been cutting down the importations from other countries, while increasing the exports to them, as follows:

"A remarkable change has come over the commerce of the United States in the decade ended with the calendar year 1900. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that imports, which in 1890 were $823,397,726, were in 1900, $829,052,116, an increase of less than 1 per cent in the decade; while the exports, which in 1890 were $857,502,548, were in 1900 $1,478,050,854, an increase of 72 4 per cent. In 1890 the excess of exports over imports was $5 654,390; in 1900, it was $648,999,737.

"In our trade relations with the various parts of the world the change is equally striking. From Europe we have reduced our imports in the decade from $174 000,000 to $439 000,000, while in the same time we have increased our exports from $682 000,000 to $1,111,000,000 From North America imports fell from $151,000,000 in 1890 to $131 000 000 in 1900, while our exports to North America increased during that time from $95,000 000 to $202,000,000. From South America the imports increased from $101,000,000 in 1890 to $102,000,000 in 1900, while to South America our exports increased from $35,000,000 to $41,000,000. From Asia the imports into the United States increased from $69,000 000 in 1890 to $123,000,000 in 1900, while to Asia our exports in the same time increased from $23,000,000 to $61,000,000. From Oceanica the importations in 1890 were $23,000,000 and in 1900 were $23,000,000, while to Oceanica our exports in 1890 were $17,000,000 and in 1900 $40,000,000. From Africa importations increased from $3 000,000 in 1890 to $9 000,000 in 1900, and exportations to Africa increased from $4 500,000 in 1890 to $22,000,000 in 1900

"The changes in the movements to and from the continents are due to two great causes: First, the increase in home manufactures, which were formerly drawn chiefly from abroad: and second, the diversification of products by which markets are made for many articles which formerly were produced or exported in but small quantities. From Europe, to which we were accustomed to look for manufactures, our imports have fallen over $35,000,000, while Europe has largely increased her consumption of our cotton seed oil, oleomargarine, paraffine, manufactures of iron and steel, copper and agricultural machinery, as well as food stuffs and cotton, our exports to that grand division having increased $428,000,000 since 1890. From North America the imports have fallen $20 000,000, due chiefly to the falling off of sugar production in the West Indies, the imports from Cuba alone having decreased from fifty-four millions in 1890, to twenty seven millions in 1900. To North America the exports have increased meantime over $100,000,000, the growth being largely manufactures and foodstuffs, a considerable portion of the latter being presumably reexported thence to Europe. From South America the imports have increased in quantity, especially in coffee and rubber, but decreased proportionately in price, so that the total increase in value in the decade is but a million dollars, while in exports the increase is six and a half millions, chiefly in manufactures. From Asia the importations have increased more than $50,000,000, the increase being chiefly in sugar and raw materials required by our manufactures, such as silk, hemp, jute, and tin; while to Asia the increase in our exports has been nearly $40,000 000, principally in manufactures and raw cotton. From Oceanica the imports show little increase, though this is due in part to the absence of statistics of importation from Hawaii in the last half of the year 1900; while to Oceanica there is an increase in our exports of more than twenty millions, chiefly in manufactured articles. From Africa the increase in imports is six millions, principally in manufacturers' materials, of which raw cotton forms the most important item, while our exports to Africa increased meatime $17,000,000, chiefly in manufactures.

There is no country on the earth which could match these figures, because there is no country on the earth which has the men or the resources to do it, and it requires both the men and the resources. The men without the resources couldn't do it, and the resources without the men would be useless. It takes men of genius to devise the instrumentalities to utilize the resources to the best advantage, and these two combined win victories. As an illustration, the American is eminently practical. The patent system of the country is based on the practical and the useful idea. The grounds on which a patent is granted are that the invention or discovery patented is "novel and useful." It must be one or both. The idea behind the patent law was to encourage the useful, and it has been a success, for this is a nation of inventors, where more people are thinking up novel devices, labor-saving devices, than in any other country in the world, and probably in all the other countries combined. It is the talent for and success in inventing labor-saving machinery that has enabled our people to so fully utilize our vast natural resources, and reduce the cost of production below that of any other nation, however cheap its labor may be.

The nation which has machinery that will turn out more work in a day than a hundred or more men working by hand could, machinery that will lift immense masses of metal, &c., which could not be moved by hand, which will turn out in perfection the marvellously diminutive parts of a tiny watch or the ponderous cylinders of a great engine need not fear the competition of nations which plod along with slow methods and comparatively crude machinery that the average American would not make room for in his establishment.

This is really the secret of the unparalleled progress of this country—the inventive and constructive genius of her men, combined with her varied resources, but it is more in the man than in the resources.

With all this there is a dash and a daring in enterprise possessed by no other people under the sun, a dash and a daring which attacks and accomplishes while the more conservative man of the old world would be counting the practicability or the possibility of accomplishing. As Lord Rosebery expressed it in the speech from which we quoted a few days ago, while Americans love to make money they have a contempt for money save as a means of attaining more power. This is a national characteristic and a striking difference between the average American and the average European, who in his conservative and thrifty training has learned to put a full estimate on money for money's worth.

With such a showing of progress in the past decade, on our entry, so to speak, in competition with the world, who would venture to predict what the end of this decade upon which we have just entered may show? Foreign fear or foreign jealousy may throw impediments in our way and keep us out of the markets of the country with whose tradesmen we compete, but they can be only partially successful in this, and then the wide world's markets, which they cannot close, will be as open to us as to them. If they fight us successfully it must be by greater genius and better methods and not by restrictive, narrow legislation, for the world is becoming to broad-minded and progressive for that.

And we ought to lead in broad-minded progressiveness just as we do in genius, method, enterprise and dash, throw wide open the gates and invite the competition at home that we defy abroad. Having demonstrated the ability of our manufacturers to compete with the world, repeal or modify the laws that enable and encourage them to rob their own people.

PASSED FROM THE STAGE.

There is no sovereign in Europe whose death would have evoked such a universal expression of regret as that of Queen Victoria, who after a long reign of sixty-three years passed from the stage Tuesday. As wife, widow, mother and Queen, she bore herself so as to command the respect of all, the love of her people and the admiration of the world. As a women she was a model of domestic virtues, and an examplar for others; as a Queen she was conscientious and industrious, and exercised a beneficent influence not only over her own people but over the other countries with which she became indirectly associated by the marriage of her offspring. She may not have shaped the policies of her government, for royalty is more of a figurehead now in Great Britain than anything else, but whatever of influence she did wield was wielded for good, and when forced to yield she did so to mourn over the calamities which she could nor prevent.

She shrunk from bloodshed and although she reigned in an eventful period of her country's and the world's history, when the sword was often unsheathed and the war-gun boomed, there would have been fewer of these wars if she could have prevented them. It is said that brooding over the war in South Africa, which brought death and sorrow to so many British homes, even to her own, had much to do with hastening her death. She will, therefore, be remembered more as a good woman and a gentlehearted ruler, than as a great sovereign, although she often showed wisdom in matters of State and always conservatism.

Now that she has gone Albert Edward enters upon the stage, where he will probably play a brief part, and the problem that most interests the world is what effect the passing of his mother will have upon the future of Europe. Can he exercise the same beneficient influence that she did? Will he be as wise, conservative and gentle as she was? Much depends, of course, on the counsellors he chooses, but it is too much to expect from his record as far as known, that his personality will be as winning and as influential as hers.

Her death may be the sundering of ties that held nations together and at least restrained them from grasping each other by the throat for trivial causes.

Chicago is expanding territorially and otherwise. In 1892 she owed $12,976,000 and now she owes $28,332,157.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHAT COTTON MILLS DO.

Yesterday we published an article containing an interview with a cotton mill operator of Georgia, giving reasons why planters should become interested in the building of mills and help to build more. The following, which we clip from the Statesville *Landmark* illustrates the value of cotton mills not only to the cotton-growers but to the community at large:

"Subscriptions are coming in for the new $50,000 cotton mill which the Statesville cotton mill has decided to build. Already about $20,000 has been subscribed, although no subscriptions have been solicited, and several thousand more is in sight The idea is to give preference to the stockholders of the present mill in selling stock in the new mill and the prospect is that the amount desired will be raised with little trouble.

"The new mill, as has been stated, will be equipped with 6,000 spindles and this will about double the demand for cotton at the mills. It may be of interest to know, by the way, that the Statesville mill paid out last year $111,000 for cotton, $34,000 for labor and $7,500 for wood. This amount of money was put in circulation in the community by the mill and it gives some idea of the great advantage of manufacturing plants to a community."

This is what one mill did. It paid out for cotton, labor and fuel $152,500, every dollar of which went into the pockets of farmers, operatives and storekeepers. But it did more than that, for by manufacturing the cotton it brought into the community probably three times as much money as would have been received for it if shipped as lint, and thus made the community that much the richer. It put $7,500 more money in circulation among the farmers for wood than they would have seen if there had been no mill, not to speak of the money they received from the working people employed for fuel and other supplies, for which there would have been less demand if there had been no mill. Another mill of the same capacity would double these figures, another would treble them, another quadruple them, and so on, each new mill creating an extra demand for cotton, labor and fuel, and also for supplies for operatives, so we can form some idea from this of what the mills do for the farmers and for the communities in which they are located.

RUNNING THE COULTER TOO DEEP.

It is nearly always the case that when reforms are suggested in State matters some extremist, who wishes to pose as a reformer, bobs up and proposes some wild, impracticable measure that retards instead of hastens the reform contemplated. As in this State, they are discussing the mill labor question in South Carolina, where one member of the Legislature has introduced a sweeping bill, to which the Charleston *News and Courier* refers editorially as follows:

"One of the bills before the Legislature for the regulation of cotton mills and other industrial concerns in this State, provides that 'every company, corpartnership or individual' operating any factory, mine, workshop or other manufacturing establishment,' when such establishment shall be located outside the limits of any incorporated town or city, and employing 100 persons or more, 'shall be required to maintain, support and equip for nine months in each year,' under penalty of a fine of $10 to $50 a day for failure so to do, 'a school sufficient for the accommodation and education of all children between the ages of 6 and 10 years of such persons as shall be employed' in such establishment."

The *News and Courier* does not think the Legislature will seriously consider such a sweeping scheme as this, but suggests that if it do it also make provision requiring the mills and other corporations to furnish free medical attention, medicine, nurses, etc., for sick children of their employes who might not find it easy to foot these bills, and concludes oy suggesting that if the Legislature proposes to compel mills, shops, factories, etc', to provide schools for nine months of the year, it set the example by making provision for keeping the State's schools open for nine or at least six months instead of two months, as at present. This, it naturally concludes, might show that the Legislature was in earnest and might have a good effect on the mills. etc., by setting a commendable example.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— When James J. Hill, president of the Great Northwestern, himself a buyer of ocean ships and a transporter, publicly declares that he can buy ships cheaper in this country than abroad, that alone ought to settle the subsidy question. No amendments that the champions of subsidy are now disposed to accept could make their bill acceptable to the American people.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The New York *Evening Post* comes to the conclusion that the recent lynchings in Indiana and the burnings in Colorado and Kansas show "how little competent it is for the North longer to take the pharisaical attitude toward the South in this matter." Well said. Now if you will only keep all this in mind, instead of forgetting it when you comment on the next Southern lynchings, all will be forgiven.—*Macon Telegraph Dem.*

—— In his insugural address, Governor Bliss, of Michigan, recommends the prohibition of the sale of cigarettes in that state, on the ground that it is the duty of Legislators to protect youth from all noxious and degrading influences, and he regards the cigarette as a potent engine of physical, moral and social destruction. He is not a crank, as he uses tobacco himself, in other forms, in moderation.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

Every cotton planter should write for our valuable illustrated pamphlet, "Cotton Culture." It is sent free.

Send name and address to
GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., N. Y.

MRS. SARAH McBRIDE DEAD.

Demise Occurred at Maxton—Remains Will Arrive To-day for Interment.

News was received in the city yesterday of the death of Mrs. Sarah Norment McBride, wife of Dr. D. McBride, at her home in Maxton, on Tuesday night.

Deceased was 66 years of age and was a resident of Wilmington for many years. She was well and popularly known here and the sad news of her death will be received with deepest regret by her many friends.

She was Miss Sarah Blanks and was born in Mississippi. She was married twice—her first husband was Mr. Rory McNair, of Lumberton. She is survived by her second husband, Dr. McBride, and a sister and brother, Mrs. John McLaurin and Mr. William Blanks, of this city.

The remains will arrive to day on the Carolina Central train. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence of Mr. John McLaurin, corner of Second and Orange streets with interment at Oakdale.

BALD HEAD LIGHTHOUSE.

Construction of the New Beacon Will Be Pushed Rapidly as Possible.

The STAR learns that the government authorities are employing the utmost possible dispatch in arranging matters for the new lighthouse which will be established on Bald Head, at the mouth of the river, the site for which was recently condemned and purchased from Dr. Ullory, of Chicago.

The new lighthouse will be of the first class, such as are now used off Cape Charles, Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras and at other important stations along the coast, and will take the place of the present lighthouse, which is of the third or lowest class. The new station will be about two miles Southeast of the present location of the light and a railroad line for the transportation of the material will be built across the island, a distance of about two and a half or three miles. It is expected that work will begin about the middle of April.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. Guaranteed.

IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN.

Evidences of Respect Displayed at British Vice Consulate and Aboard Vessels.

As a mark of respect to the departed Queen Victoria, of England, the coat of arms at the British vice consulate was yesterday draped and the flag was at half mast by order of Mr. James Sprunt, the consul. All the vessels in the harbor and notably the British steamship *Buckminister*, had their flags also at half mast and they will remain so until after the funeral. Capt. Brown, of the *Buckminster*, aside from half masting his flags had their staffs appropriately draped and on board there were other evidences of respect and esteem to Her Majesty. The coat of arms in front of the vice-consulate was tastefully arranged with black cloth and black roseties and impressed all who passed that way yesterday, with a feeling of sadness and esteem.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21.—The constitutional amendment was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Carson, of Alexander county. The bill proposes to amend sections 4, 5 and 6, of Article I., which makes provision for the method of districting the State for the election of Representatives and Senators. The bill attracts special attention for the reason that it provides for the exclusion of negroes in the enumeration of the population of districts. The amendment expressly says the basis of population for districts is to be ascertained by "excluding negroes, aliens and Indians not taxed."

Other notable bills introduced in the House were:

By Ebbs, to prevent kidnapping by making the punishment twenty years in the penitentiary.

By Robeson, to prevent pools and trusts, by requiring officers of corporations to make affidavits that they are not connected with trusts.

By Carson, to restore the writ of mandamus to assert dignity.

By McKethan, defining the liability of insurance companies, by providing that in case of loss by fire the amount of insurance on real property be considered the true value of the same.

By Duls, to protect primray elections and conventions.

By Curtis, to tax dealers in pistols $100; the proceeds for public school funds.

Among bills that passed final reading were the following: To prevent erection of artificial islands on Myrtle Grove Sound; to give notary publics the right to administer oaths; to appoint justices of the peace of Rockingham county.

Mr. Baldwin introduced a petition from the University Alumni asking an increased appropriation.

A joint resolution was adopted by the House and Senate that the ballot for United States Senator be cast jointly at noon to-morrow. The solid Democratic vote will be for Simmons and the Republican vote for Richmond Pearson.

In the Senate to day the following notable bills passed: To amend the charter of Concord, to amend section 1405 of the Code.

The Senate in executive session received a message from Governor Aycock nominating Jas. R. Young insurance commissioner. The nomination was confirmed.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were:

By Woodard, to change the dividing line of Wilson and Pitt counties.

By Broughton, to erect an auditorium building at the A. and M. College and provide for support of the college. The bill carries appropriations of about $75,000.

By Morton (by request), to protect diamond backed terrapins in New Hanover county.

Balloting for Senator.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 22.—At noon to-day simultaneous ballots were taken in the Senate and the House for United States Senator. Hon. F. M. Simmons was placed in nomination in the Senate by Broughton, seconded by Foushee, Warren and others. In the House by White, of Jones, seconded by Gattis of Orange, and Simms of Wake. All made strong, well received speeches, worthy tributes to the great Democratic leader. The nomination of Richmond Pearson, Republican, in the Senate was by Pinnix of Yadkin, seconded by Dula; in the House by Benbow, with Blythe seconding. The ballots resulted as follows: Senate—Simmons 36, Pearson 8; House—Simmons 88, Pearson 18. Populists were excused from voting in both branches of the Assembly. The final joint ballot for United States Senator will be held at noon to-morrow, to carry out the formality of election. Simms won special laurels seconding Simmons' nomination in the House. He said he spoke in behalf of two hundred thousand Democrats, with the hope that he may be a Senator as long hereafter as he wishes, for he has no other riches than the harvest of hearts gathered in North Carolina.

A joint resolution inviting J. L. M. Curry to address the Assembly on education has passed the House and Senate. The vote was not announced. There was sharp debate on the subject in the House. Gudger and others opposed Curry, on the ground that Curry lobbied against Crawford in favor of Pearson in the Congressional contest. It looked at one time as though the resolution would be lost. The discussion was one of the liveliest of the session. Only thirteen voted to table the resolution.

Among the bills passed in the House to day were the following: To allow New Hanover Commissioners to pay the chairman a salary; to repeal the law in regard to fishing in New Hanover.

Bills were introduced:

By Willard, to provide home rule for North Carolina cities.

Nicholson, to incorporate the Chamber of Commerce of Washington.

McKethan, to furnish Supreme Court reports to Cumberland county.

In the Senate, Foy, of Pender, introduced a bill to amend the oyster law of Pender so that oysters may be taken from Topsail sound at any season of the year for agricultural purposes. The present law prohibits from February 25th to October 25th for any purpose.

By Brown, to establish Chadbourn township, Columbus county.

By Morton, a resolution to endorse the report of the committee to examine the State Treasurer's books and instruct the Attorney General.

By Broughton, for the relief and government of the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind.

The following bills have passed the Senate: To incorporate the James Walker Memorial Hospital (now ready for ratification); to incorporate the United Sons and Daughters of Salem, without the $50 corporation tax; to repeal Chapter 54, Public Laws of 1891, affecting Pamlico county; to authorize Concord to issue $125,000 in bonds.

Thompson, of Onslow, introduced in the House to-day a bill to tax gross earnings of railroads; the same as the bill that failed to pass the last Legislature. It provides for a graduated tax of one and three fourths per cent. where earnings amount to $5,500 per mile.

The bill of Willard, of New Hanover, providing home rule for North Carolina cities, is important. It provides that cities of five thousand inhabitants, having legislative authority, may cause an election of seven free holders of three years' residence; this board to organize and prepare a charter in duplicate for the mayor and register of deeds; to be published in a newspaper for twenty days; to hold election within thirty days for submitting the proposed charter to the qualified voters of the town. When thus adopted it goes to the Legislature for approval or rejection, without power to alter or amend. Amendments can be made only every two years, by vote of city voters.

The Committee on Elections heard the contest from Wilkes, McNeill (Republican) vs. Green (Democrat), to-day. Green is the sitting member. The committee sustained the demurrer of the contestee (Green) that no evidence is introduced by the contestant and will report in favor of Green retaining the seat.

United States Senator Simmons.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 23.—At noon to-day the joint session of the Senate and House in general assembly declared Hon. F. M. Simmons duly elected United States Senator to succeed Marion Butler.

Lieut. Governor Turner appointed State Senator Glenn of Guilford, and Representatives Winston of Bertie, a committee to notify Senator Simmons of the election and escort him to Representative Hall where the joint session was in progress. The new Senator was greeted by a storm of applause. He made a brief but powerful speech, in which he said:

"I do not conceive a term of six years in the Senate a term of ease and luxury. I shall try to make the six years steady work and watchfulness that I may better promote the interests of my State and my country. I cannot remember the time when my earliest and highest ambition was not to serve well my people and my country, and so knowing, I enter upon the duties with a feeling of profound diffidence, but hopefulness and trust, that by arduous efforts I may in the end rise to full heighth in its requirements. To-day the mantle which has fallen from the broad shoulders of Vance, Ransom and Jarvis is cast upon me. It being my fortune before to bear grave public responsibilities, and while to day this is one of the sweetest moments of my life, it is also one of the most solemn. I accept the honor with joy; I accept the responsibilities with a resolution to face them bravely. I here pledge that, while like all men I have my personal ambitions, I shall always try to serve alone the interests of my State, and here I invoke the aid of the Almighty to enable me to keep this solemn pledge."

The joint session for the election of a Senator was the only specially notable feature of the General Assembly. A large number of local bills was introduced. In the Senate, a bill was presented by McNeill to incorporate the Fayetteville Savings and Trust Company.

Anti-Cigarette Bill.

The Anti-Cigarette bill by Brown, which was to have been the special order on the call of the calendar at noon, was re-referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Brown gave notice that he does not propose to let it sleep. Many believe that it will not be heard from again. If it is, there is no show for its enactment into law.

A joint resolution of the House and Senate was adopted, expressing sympathy of the people of North Carolina for England in the death of the Queen and extending to his Majesty, Edward VII., wishes that ties of friendship be tween the United States and the mother country be multiplied and strengthened.

In the House the following bills were introduced:

By McLean, to allow Scotland county to issue bondsr; also, for relief of Scotland county.

By Davis, to allow Henderson to establish a graded school.

Bills passed final reading: To incorporate the Hilton Railroad and Logging Company of Wilmington; to incorporate the Robeson county Loan and Trust Company; to establish a graded school at Rocky Mount; to incorporate the Bank of Mt. Olive.

A Senate resolution to place the capitol flag at half mast for three days in memory of Queen Victoria was adopted.

From 9 to 12 o'clock to-night a magnificent reception was in progress at the Capitol Club; given by the club in compliment to Governor Aycock and other State officers and the members of the General Assembly. There was very large attendance; society folks here from all parts of the State.

New Railroad Scheme.

Mr. Willard, of New Hanover, introduced in the House a bill chartering the Southport and Western Railway Company. While it is understood the company proposes to build a road from Southport to Wilmington, the charter shows greater things are contemplated. The stockholders are Wm. E. Worth, Walker Taylor, W. W. Thompson, W. T. Shaw and A. J. Hines. The railroad company is authorized to operate, lease, mortgage or sell any estate, real, personal or mixed, and "shall have all the rights and privileges possessed and enjoyed by other railroad companies." The company is authorized to construct a railroad of any gauge, with one or more tracks, from Southport or Wilmington, N. C., to any point on the South Carolina line dividing North Carolina from the State of South Carolina, or to any point on the Tennessee line dividing Tennessee from North Carolina, or any point on the Virginia line, and shall have the right to build one or more branch lines from either Wilmington or Southport to any point on the Atlantic ocean in the State. The charter provides that the company may construct part of the road without completing the main line, and may build its road by such route as it deems most advantageous and expedient The capital stock is not to be less than $100,000, and may be increased to $25,000,000.

N. C. University.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University this afternoon, President Venable submitted a lengthy and creditable report, the principal feature of which is a statement showing the imperative need of $15,000 extra appropriations. The board elected Dr. Charles Baskerville to the chair of chemistry, effective September first. The old executive committee was re elected.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C, January 23.—The joint Committee on Education and members of the Legislature generally met to-day in the Senate chamber and heard able addresses by Mr. D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, President George T. Winston, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Mr. W. S. Primrose, of this city, a member of the Board of Directors. They presented the claims of international education with a special view to impressing upon the legislators the importance of establishing on a firm and extensive footing a textile department at the A. and M. College. Incidentally they discussed very ably the importance, and in fact, absolute necessity of industrial education in meeting the imperative demands of the times for preparing future generations for useful citizenship.

It will be remembered that the board of directors of the A. and M. College have asked the General Assembly for $80,000 appropriations; $60,000 being for new buildings and $20,000 for improvements. The needs of the institution as the directors state them and as strongly urged by the speakers are $25 000 for textile building, $20,000 for equipment, $15,000 for chapel and auditorium, $10,000 for dormitories, $5,000 for physics and electrical engineering, $5,000 for steam plant, heating and lighting. Indications are that the college will get at least a very large proportion of this amount. The bill for the entire amount will very probably be reported favorably by the joint committee, but Senate and House may chop off some of the appropriations asked, on the plea of economy.

The House Judiciary Committee made a favorable report this morning on the bill by Judge Allen, of Wayne, for the prevention of kidnapping, by making the minimum penalty 20 years in the State's prison. There was to have been a meeting of the joint committee on printing at 9 o'clock this morning but owing to the small attendance an adjournment was taken until to morrow night. They are charged with the duty of preparing a bill for the government of the State printing. Two systems are engaging their attention. The first is for the re enactment of the present law under which the State printing is done principally by Uzzell and Edwards & Broughton of this city and the second the award of the work by the job to the lowest bidder, open to bids from all the printing concerns of the State.

The latter course is advocated by Commissioner of Labor and Printing Varner and Assistant Commissioner Faison, and a bill making provision for the awarding of the printing by the job to the lowest bidders has been presented to the committee by Assistant Commissioner Faison and it is thought highly probable that the committee will decide to report it favorably to the General Assembly.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances has decided to report unfavorably on future bills presented providing for supplying copies of the Supreme Court Reports to counties of the State. Several such bills have already passed the General Assembly.

General MacArthur has ordered a dozen more natives to be taken on board the Solace, preparatory to their deportation. They are charged with being insurgents, abettors and agitators who swore allegiance to the United States for the purpose of facilitating revolutionary operations.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

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MASS MEETING OF NEGROES.

Addressed by Colored Evangelist Who Advised Against Immigration.

The union mass meeting at St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion church on Tuesday night for the purpose of considering the immigration of negroes from the South to the Northern cities was largely attended and was addressed by Rev. S. P. W. Drew, the colored evangelist from New York and secretary of the Lincoln Employment Bureau. Rev. Drew strongly advised against a wholesale exodus of colored people from this or any other Southern section; in fact, he urged against any exodus whatever unless the immigrants are well provided with funds to support them until profitable employment can be obtained. Dr. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor of the First Baptist church (white), was also present and addressed the meeting. Rev. J. C. Waters, pastor of Mount Olive A. M. E. Z. church, also spoke regarding the question.

The meeting was presided over by Rev. H. Bell, pastor of the church at which the meeting was held. Among the prominent colored citizens in attendance were Rev. J. A. Bonner, Chesnut Street Presbyterian church; Rev. Bennett, rector St. Mark's P. E. church; Dr. Wood, principal of Gregory Institute; Collector Jno. C. Dancy and Rev. Jno. F. Hill.

Rev. Drew will preach his farewell sermons here at Ebenezer Baptist church next Sunday afternoon and at night.

MARRIED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Miss Maggie McDonnell and Mr. W. N. Smithson Were Happily Joined.

Miss Maggie McDonnell and Mr. Will N. Smithson, of Rocky Mount, were happily married at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Wm. Sheehan, Jr., No. 1104 Market street. It was a quiet home wedding and only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the bridal couple were present.

The only attendants were little Miss Annie and Master James Sheehan, niece and nephew respectively of the bride, who preceded the bride and groom to the improvised altar.

The ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. Father C. Dennen, assisted by Rev. Father George, of Newbern.

The bride wore a becoming dress of pearl gray venetian cloth with trimmings of white satin and applique.

The parlor was prettily decorated and many handsome presents were displayed.

The bride and groom left at 7 o'clock last night on the A. C. L. train for Rocky Mount where they will make their future home. They carry with them the best wishes of many friends.

A Noted Methodist Divine.

Bishop W. W. Duncan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will preach at Grace Methodist Church on Sunday, February 10th. The Young People's Organ Fund Society will make the day the occasion for a big rally at which they hope to complete the fund for the new pipe organ. Bishop Duncan is one of the most able ministers of his Church and is a pulpit orator of high repute. He will no doubt be heard by a very large congregation and the day will in every way come up to the expectations of the Society.

Dr. Wells Has Accepted.

At the morning service at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday, a letter was read from the Rev. Jno. M. Wells, Ph.D., of Staunton, Va., to Mr. B. F. Hall, secretary of the session, stating that he would accept the call to the pastorate of the congregation recently extended him. The announcement was received with pleasure by those present. Dr. Wells intimated in his letter that he would probably preach his first sermon here as pastor on February 17th.

Marriage Indefinitely Postponed.

The wedding of Mr. R. L. Sellers and Miss Arcalia Hall, which was to have taken place at Burgaw yesterday morning, did not occur, as the young lady's father, Mr. W. H. Hall, drove to Burgaw by private conveyance and arrived in time to prevent the match. Mr. Sellers returned to the city on the morning train yesterday and the young lady came back with her father through the country.

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