

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor. WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, June 24th, 1881.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. Some time ago we received an address of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of North Carolina.

It sets forth the purposes of the organization to be to discuss matters pertinent to their interests and calculated to stimulate the productions of that section.

The gentlemen who have issued the address are fully informed, as their address shows, as to the great importance of having farming conducted upon a truly scientific plan.

The address sets forth the marked and manifold advantages of the Western section, treats of its climate, soil, peculiar adaptation to the cereals, fruits, garden products, sheep husbandry, manufacturing, etc.

The cultivation of tobacco, a new crop with them, comparatively, has been extended very rapidly, and the soil is found to be well adapted to the growth of the finest as well as the coarsest.

By referring to the reports of the cotton market for the last week, as reported in the New York Financial Chronicle, a very noticeable point occurs to which we would call the attention of all interested in cotton growing.

When it was ascertained that the crop of 1881 would not exceed the crop of 1880 by as much as 1 per cent, cotton showed a slight advance; but when more favorable reports came in showing continued favorable weather throughout the entire cotton section, then what? There was an instant reaction and cotton declined.

Mrs. Nash, a married lady, living in Iowa, was nominated recently for the State School Superintendency. In her declination she says: "I am a wife and a mother and have a home to take care of, which occupies my entire time and forbids all thought of neglecting it for any political honor."

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It gratifies us to see that some of the best pens are at work against the old plowing machine system that has been such a curse to the country. Not only are some of the ablest papers doing good service in this cause, but the most widely circulated monthlies are discussing the course of the corrupt system that has controlled the whole land, more or less.

When the people learn more of the vicious tendencies of the age; of the despicable and dangerous appliances and methods of the professional politician who lives out of the public crib and who has a horror of earning an honest penny in the old way; when they are made more familiar with the utter destitution of political or other principle of the professional office-seeker, and of the "ways that are dark" and the abandoned "tricks" to which he is prone to resort, as well as the tremendous power exerted by the rich corporations in controlling nominations, elections and party policy, if they do not despair of our future and of Republican institutions they will become alarmed sufficiently to change their practice.

Everybody knows that the people are left in the rear, whilst a few active politicians and manipulators manage the whole machinery. The people allow themselves to be used as automata or puppets, and are moved about at the will of a few aggressive, self-asserting, pertinacious politicians. For this condition of affairs the people have themselves to blame mainly. They could have it otherwise if they so willed it.

Look at New York, look at Pennsylvania. See how the people are bamboozled and led. Behold the power and danger of machinery. Shall the methods that have prevailed so disastrously in that rich, great Northern section be allowed to dominate the South too? Shall the corrupt party manager lead the people to the shambles? Shall public affairs be managed by ring manipulators and gigantic corporations? Where are your liberties, oh! men, if these things be? Where will be your personal independence and self-respect if "public plunder" becomes your masters and the agent rises into a despot? The able New York Times says of the tendency of discussion at this time:

"The more thoughtful political discussion of the time seems to turn largely on the failure of government by the people in this country. By this is not meant the failure of the theory of government based on the principle of self-government cannot be put into successful practice. It is not meant that the people have proved to be lacking in the intelligence or the character necessary to free government based on universal suffrage. But it is meant that in the evolution of our politics it has come to pass that the people do not, as a matter of fact, govern themselves or exercise the control over their own affairs which is presupposed by the theory of government. The writers who are endeavoring to make a diagnosis of the disease of the political mind, or think they find, that political parties have ceased to be the organization of voters having different opinions as to the policy best for the great interests of the country, or the methods most expedient in administering those methods. They have become machines made up of active politicians, holders of office or seekers after office, whose chief business is conducting the work of carrying elections and securing appointments, or, in other words, of filling offices."

The Rome Courier says that there are 250,000 tons of fertilizer sold in Georgia every year. On this the farmers pay a tax of fifty cents per ton for inspection, amounting to \$75,000. If we allow these fertilizers to average \$40 per ton, it will show that \$3,000,000 are paid out by the farming communities every year for this article, without a corresponding benefit.

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less, especially in the rural districts where mills are remote from each other.

The highly stimulating process pays if cotton fetches good prices. If a man can make a bale to the acre it may pay even at 8 cents, provided his neighbors do not emulate his example. Suppose every cotton raiser in the South was to act upon the high-pressure system, and by the free use of fertilizers make a bale to the acre? Then suppose the area in cotton is not diminished? Then what? We answer, that the total crop would be more than double what it now is.

The old law of political economy applies to cotton as to every other product. If the supply is greater than the demand the price rules lower, and if reversed higher. Make twice as much cotton as the world wants and cotton will tumble in price just as eggs do in Wilmington sometimes when the supply is very large.

The success of highly stimulating farming, at a large outlay, depends, we take it, upon two things: the shortness of the crop and the fact that but few farmers can or do make a bale to the acre. We are satisfied that if cotton should, rule at 8 cents or less for a term of years that high-pressure farming will not enrich. We are satisfied that if all Southern planters were to resort to the highly stimulating system that the cotton crop would be in excess of the demand by millions of bales.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has given an unfavorable opinion as to the success of cotton manufacturing in the South. He is regarded as an authority, but in the South his dictum will not pass current, however it may be received at home. What he says will not cause one spindle less in the South. Accidents by fire will do a great deal more to retard cotton milling than the oracular utterances of Massachusetts theorists or manufacturers, and Mr. Atkinson is both. Two factories—one a very costly one—have been burned in North Carolina within a week or two. This is very dispiriting. It is all nonsense for Mr. Atkinson, or any other interested manufacturer to undertake to say that cotton mills can not be as profitable in the South as in New England. The plain fact is they are as profitable already, and, in some instances, more so. The mills at Augusta and Columbus, Ga., and at other places in the South, are remunerative according to capital as any in New England.

Whitell Mr. Atkinson delivers his judgment *ex cathedra*, and it is quoted and commented upon in the North, money from that rich section is being invested in cotton mills in the South. The South, as we pointed out before, must not rely on the North for capital, but upon themselves. There is capital enough in the South to erect all the mills needed now, if it were brought forward. There is some difficulty in obtaining the necessary operatives in some sections. The laboring classes seem unwilling to engage readily in this form of industry. It is novel, and they are not compelled generally by necessity to work so steadily. It is all a mistake, we think, to attribute the reluctance to anything akin to pride. People can live, owing to our productive soil and favorable climate, without putting girls and boys in factories, which is deemed close, hard labor, and it is difficult to persuade them to undertake such work. There is no pride involved, as such classes do not "regard work disgraceful or at least ungentlemanly" as a Philadelphia paper thinks.

The Southern people are better informed as to the morals and condition of large manufacturing communities than some Northern editors suppose, and the whites are not willing as a general thing to subject their children to the temptations, excesses and toils of a factory life. As manufacturing spreads this indisposition will grow

less, especially in the rural districts where mills are remote from each other.

Education in Robeson—The Exercises and Address at Ashtopo Academy.

A correspondent gives us an account of the closing exercises of Ashtopo Academy, Robeson county, on Thursday last, the 16th inst., which reflects great credit both upon Prof. Ivey, the Principal, and the pupils of the school, who gave evidence of a very commendable degree of proficiency in their various studies. The address on the occasion was delivered by Mr. N. A. Steadman, Jr., on the subject of "Success in Life," and his effort, our correspondent says, is spoken of in the very highest terms by all who were so fortunate as to hear it, and his audience probably comprised more than five hundred persons.

Our correspondent also informs us that Mr. Steadman will deliver an address at Whiteville Male Academy, in Columbus county, on the 30th inst.

At the Custom House yesterday we noticed the drawings for a Life Saving Station which the Government has ordered to be established on Smith Island (commonly known as Bald Head), near the mouth of the Cape Fear river, which is located in what is termed the Sixth Life-Saving District. The ground floor is to be about 80 by 45 feet, and the building will be two stories high, with a lookout, which will be about thirty feet above the ground level. It is stated by competent authority that this station will be the handsomest and most thoroughly and substantially equipped on the coast.

Collector Canada informs us, in this connection, that Mr. Alvis Walker, executor of the estate upon which the station is to be established, is entitled to great credit for the liberality shown by him in furtherance of the efforts made to secure the location of the life saving station at this point.

We have received a copy of the Prospectus of the International Cotton Exposition to be held at Oglethorpe Park, in the city of Atlanta, which will open on the 5th day of October, 1881, and close on the 31st day of December following, together with a neatly executed diagram of the Park and exhibition buildings and grounds. Dr. J. E. Wisnans, who furnished us with the above, has been requested to act as agent here, to give any information desired in regard to the proposed exposition, and he is also provided with blank applications for space, etc.

The officers are: Hon. Jos. E. Brown, President; S. M. Inman, Treasurer; J. W. Ryckman, Secretary; and H. I. Kimball, Chairman Executive Committee and Director-General.

The foreign shipments yesterday embraced the Norwegian brig *Gastellon*, for Pernambuco, by Messrs. E. Kidder & Sons, with 187,916 feet of lumber, and the *Schr. Walter E. Palmer*, for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, by Messrs. E. Kidder & Sons, with 118,495 feet of lumber and 39,400 shingles.

Mr. E. L. McCormac, of Shoe Heel, sends the STAR a cotton bloom, raised by Thos. Watkins (colored), of Richmond county. It came to hand since the one mentioned elsewhere was received.

Mr. Chas. A. Purcell, of Melrose, Robeson county, N. C., sends the STAR a cotton bloom of date the 21st inst., and Mr. John W. Plummer, of Plummersville, sends one picked on the 23d. Our cotton bloom editor thinks he has enough on hand now to last him until next season.

Prof. H. E. Shepherd.

We have received from the publisher, John B. Piet, of Baltimore, "An Elementary Grammar, by Henry E. Shepherd, M. A., Superintendent of Public Instruction for Baltimore." Prof. Shepherd is a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and has a fine reputation for scholarly acquirements and as a teacher. The book strikes us from a superficial glance as being highly meritorious. All irrelevant matter is excluded rigidly. It being elementary it is confined to Etymology and Syntax—the study of the word and the study of the sentence. The publisher says:

"The name of the author of this book will be sufficient of itself to guarantee its excellence. Prof. Shepherd is one of the principal contributors to the *American Journal of Philology*, edited by Prof. Gilchrist, and also one of the contributors to the *Dictionary of the English Language* now in preparation under the auspices of the London Philological Society.

We take peculiar interest in the success of North Carolinians both at home and abroad, and we have been gratified at the success which has attended Prof. Shepherd. We must regret that his native State cannot have the benefit of his experience more directly than it does. He ought to be in one of our colleges. In the South we doubt if there is a scholar better qualified to fill the chair of *Belles Lettres* than he is. Davidson or Trinity would do well to secure him if possible. There is even a broader field than the Professor's Chair for a citizen first, he might be then called on to fill that other place, which the STAR regards as of the very highest importance, and as requiring such a combination of gifts as no other office in the State calls for.

The straight-out Republicans and the "Half Breeds" of Virginia are threatened with a sort of "bust up." A majority of the eighteen who met in Richmond on Tuesday decided to call a State Convention on August 24th, at Staunton, to which none but straight-outs will be admitted. But there are twenty-seven members of the Committee, and the Chairman, John F. Lewis, who is the candidate for Lieut. Governor on the Republican ticket, has called the meeting of his Committee on the 29th inst. A big row is expected. The straight-outs will nominate a Republican State ticket, and of course will repudiate Lewis and his tribe. In fact, the Committee turned him out on Tuesday, and elected Gen. Wickham as chairman in his place. It is believed that the Administration favors a straight-out ticket, and if this be so, a large majority of the Republicans will support it. This will give the Half Breeds and Mahone Republicanists but little, if any, showing.

The Providence, (Rhode Island) Journal says that within ninety-two years 211 U. S. Senators have resigned their seats voluntarily, and most of them were of the original thirteen States. Here is the list:

Maine 9, New Hampshire 8, Vermont 6, Massachusetts 17, Rhode Island 7, Connecticut 6, New York 13, New Jersey 9, Pennsylvania 8, Delaware 11, Maryland 9, Virginia 14, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 13, Georgia 14, Alabama 4, Kentucky 11, Tennessee 11, Ohio 8, Illinois 1, Arkansas 1, Michigan 1, Mississippi 9, Louisiana 6, California 1, Iowa 2, Minnesota 1, Kansas 1. This last resignation was made under compulsion. The following named Senators, most of them distinguished in the annals of fame, each resigned their seats on two different occasions: Daniel Webster, Hannibal Hamlin, Simon Cameron, John M. Clayton, John Forsyth, Jefferson Davis, Geo. W. Campbell, Andrew Jackson and John J. Crittenden.

A special from Raleigh to the STAR states that Parker, on trial for the murder of Gen. Bryan Grimes, was acquitted at 9 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The trial lasted six days.

Col. Cash was put on his second trial at Darlington, S. C., for the killing of Col. Shannon in a duel, and was acquitted. The finding of the jury will probably excite considerable adverse criticism in that State.

Robeson's Turpentine.

Lamberton Robeson: Whiteville tele. Crops are looking fine in this section. On Capt. W. Ellis was appointed County Superintendent of Public Schools. No better selection could have been made. We were glad to learn of Mr. Blake's appointment in Robeson.

Tonnet Home: Robert Petteway, who lives about four miles from this place, was supposed to have been attacked with sun-stroke on last Saturday, and since Monday morning, we learn, has been entirely unconscious. His recovery is very doubtful. He is about 70 years of age, and served in the Mexican war.

A fire in the extensive pine forests about the town of Manly, in Moore county, N. C., swept away nearly 20,000 acres of valuable timber, and burnt up a church, several farm houses and all the fences in its path. The fire began on Friday, and was still raging on Saturday, but with diminished force.—*Floating Item.*

New Bernes Nut Shell: We learn a large whale was captured near Beaufort, on Sunday last, and that the skeleton on the train going to Morehead City will probably get a peep at the sea monster, or at least that portion already cut up.

Winston Leader: About noon on Wednesday last, Mr. John Vloger, of Salem, N. C., was shot in that place, at the advanced age of 97 years. He was born in Bombay township, Forsyth county, on the 20th of November, 1788.

A Norfolk correspondent of the New York World says that forty Atlantic miles southeast from Elizabeth City is a place called Nahe's Head, which has become quite a fashionable seaside resort for citizens of this city and Baltimore, as well as for the North Carolinians. It is on the narrow neck of land which separates the Roanoke sound from the Atlantic ocean, the distance between sound and ocean being less than half a mile. To locate it more exactly, it is five miles north of Body's Island, and about three miles south of Kitty Hawk beach, where the unfortunate U. S. Steamer Huroon was stranded a few years ago. A surfer place for a combination of sail and surf bathing is not to be found on the entire coast.

Charlotte Observer: At the recent commencement of Randolph-Macon and the Medical Colleges of Virginia, North Carolina had two graduates. In the Medical College Henry D. Dodson received the title of M. D., and at Randolph-Macon E. E. Harrell graduated with the Bachelor's degree. Mr. G. O. Shier, also of the State, carried off the first honor of the graduating class at Roanoke College, Virginia, and delivered the valedictory address. It was stated in this city yesterday that two men, Wm. Payne, aged about 28 years, and another, who was probably never better known than they are at this time, and both corn and cotton are looking splendidly, though the lack of rain is beginning to be a little felt in some sections.

McCabe's History gives the following account of a gigantic North Carolina: Miles Darden, a native of North Carolina, who was born in 1798, and who died in Tennessee in 1837. He was 7 feet and 6 inches high, and in 1845 weighed 873 pounds. He required 181 pounds of food every 1,000 pounds. In 1839 his coat was buttoned around three men, each of them weighing over 300 pounds, who walked together in it across the square at Lexington. In 1850 he required 181 pounds of food every 1,000 pounds. His coat was 1 yard wide, to make him a coat. Until 1838 he was active and lively, and able to bear labor, but from that time was compelled to stay at home or be hauled about in a two-horse wagon. His coffin was 8 feet long, 35 inches wide, and 30 inches deep. The breast was 18 inches across the head and 14 inches across the feet. It required 24 yards of black velvet to cover the sides and lids of the coffin.

Charlotte Democrat: Vick Davidson, a colored waiter at Shannonsville boarding house, and another colored man, Wm. H. Moore, were arrested on the 10th of October, Monday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, together with a colored man, the Richmond and Danville depot. On approaching the railroad crossing they passed three young white men, one of whom caught Davidson by the coat, evidently thinking that he was a fugitive. The three were exchanged between Davidson and the other parties, after which the colored men proceeded on their walk. When returning, and about the same place, the parties were again met by the same three white men, and after the negroes had passed a short distance one of the white crowd fired three pistol shots at Davidson and Wheeler, one shot taking effect in Davidson's forehead, just above the eye. Several words were exchanged between the wounded man yesterday, and it is learned that he said it would require perhaps forty-eight hours before the probable effect of the wound would be known.

Lincolnton Progress: Two men had a rencounter at near Brevard's Station, in Gaston county, a few days ago, when one of them got his ear bit off and was otherwise injured. The man who was otherwise injured is Robert P. Dick, Judge of the United States Federal Court, will advocate the cause of prohibition in a public speech at this place about the 10th of July.

Greenboro Patriot: Mr. G. W. Swenson will at once begin the rebuilding of his cotton factory and be ready for operations by the first of next year.

SEE HERE—You are sick; well, there is just one remedy that will cure you beyond possibility of doubt. It is Liver or Kidney trouble, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Debility, Wells Health Renewer is your hope. It is Druggists' Depot, J. C. Munds, Wilmington.

BURNETT'S COCAINE is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing—kills dandruff, plays irritation and promotes a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. No other compound produces these results.

The superiority of BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS consists in their purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the facitious fruit flavors now in the market.