The Weekly Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - - June 29, 1894.

☞ In writing to change your address *always* give *former* direction as well as full particulars as where you wish your paper to be sent hereafter. Unless you do both changes can *not* be made.

☞ 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. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

☞ Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Postmasters will register letters when desired.

☞ Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

☞ Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

Have you received a bill for subscription to the WEEKLY STAR recently? If so, is it correct? If correct, why not pay it? Is there a man on earth who can print a newspaper for nothing and pay the postage besides? Can a farmer give away his corn, and cotton, and wheat, and chickens, and eggs, and keep out of the poor-house? If so, let us have the recipe. It will be valuable to us just now.

THE CHANCES AGAINST THEM.

The Republican party managers have long been noted for their trickery and for the readiness with which they adopt any policy which gives promise of making votes, regardless of the fact whether they had previously opposed it or not. We have a striking illustration of this now in the awakened interest the Republican leaders are showing in the silver question and the change of front that some are advocating on the tariff question.

Several months ago General Clarkson, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, felt the public pulse by expressing the opinion that the Republican leaders should get together and come to some agreement by which they could advocate the enlarged and continued use of silver as money, and give it a permanent place in our monetary system. Shortly after that Col. Carter, of Montana ex-Chairman of the National Republican Committee, echoed this sentiment and went so far as to assure the Republicans of the silver States that the Republican party could be depended upon to come to the rescue of and do full justice to the abused and almost outlawed white metal. Following up this cue Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts (a State which takes very little stock in silver), offered an amendment to the tariff bill to levy double duties on imports from Great Britain if she refused to enter into an international agreement for the coinage of silver. In keeping with this, Mr. Harris in his speech before the Republican State Convention professed to be a great friend of silver, and hoped that international conferences would result in an agreement which would open the way for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The platform adopted contained a plank embodying this thought. To prevent Mr. Harrison from stealing a march on him with his silver chat Hon. T. B. Reed, who has for some time been nursing Presidential hopes, announced through the medium of an interview that it was his opinion that the policy for this country to pursue in the future is to couple the tariff and the silver question and make the tariff carry silver through, by showing favors to those countries which showed a friendly disposition to silver, and by imposing greater tariff restrictions on those countries which did not. This was an adoption of the Lodge idea with a more general application.

Every Republican convention which has met this year has put itself on record as either favoring some plan by which free coinage might be accomplished or announced unequivocally for free coinage regardless of whether any new plan might be adopted or not.

Of course every one who gives any thought to political manipulation, and understands the methods of the Republican leaders, fully understands this new interest in the silver question, but these leaders who act on the assumption, (an assumption which has been too frequently warranted) that the people are easily humbugged and seem to enjoy being humbugged, are doing their level best to humbug them with this silver talk, which is talk and nothing more.

The next trick they are playing seems to be the invention of Col. Conger, of Ohio, who is endeavoring to get the party to repudiate McKinleyism and come out for a reduction of tariff duties.

Assuming that these new silver evangelists and low tariff missionaries have struck a popular chord, they are somewhat belated in striking it, and besides this, even if there were anything shrewd in this kind of scheming, the chances are against its panning out as they calculate. The outcome of events within the next two years may forestall all their plans and spoil all their scheming.

The probabilities are that business will revive after the new Tariff bill goes into effect, and that the thousands of unemployed will be in a short time again at work. This will put an end to much of the unrest throughout the country, and it was this, more than anything else, that gave the Republicans the victories they have won during the past year, and this. With business revived, the unemployed employed, the money now locked up in the banks will be turned loose in the channels of trade and there will be less complaint about the scarcity of money. Before another year rolls around a bill providing for a new banking system will have passed Congress whereby the volume of currency may be increased as much as the necessities of business may require, and that will put an end to the locking up of the money of the country in a few Eastern banks.

With business revived, the unemployed employed, and with the currency question so adjusted that an ample volume will be assured, how much capital will Mr. Conger have in his low tariff dodge? or the other fellows in their silver dodge? The people will already be reaping the benefits of the reduction in tariff which the Democratic party has given them with a fair prospect of still further reduction and they will not be apt to turn to Mr. Conger's party for more. With plenty of money in circulation what interest will the people outside of the silver-mining States take in the free coinage of silver, when the object that eight out of ten of them had in view in advocating that was to increase the volume of currency and make money more plentiful? With this accomplished by the adoption of a new banking system free coinage becomes a minor question which will excite very little enthusiasm. Thus the outcome of events may foil all this Republican scheming.

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WREAKING VENGEANCE.

The assassination of President Carnot on the streets of Lyons, France, Sunday night, in the presence of thousands of people who were giving him an ovation as he rode along in his carriage, dreaming of no danger, was one of the boldest assassinations are record, and must remove the impression, if any such existed, that the Anarchist organization was either broken up or intimidated.

A few days ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Premier Crispi, of Italy, by shooting at him, but the assailant of President Carnot used a more trusty weapon, the dagger, and accomplished his desperate purpose before a hand could be raised to arrest the gleaming blade.

The man who did this bold murder could have had no personal nor political grievance to avenge for he was an Italian, and not a resident of France, and if he were a Frenchman he had no personal grievance against President Carnot, who was, outside of the Anarchist order, universally beloved. In France there was no man more so, for he was regarded as a patriot who loved France and the Republic and held the high office to which he was called by the votes of his fellow-citizens, not because he was fond of official station, but because he was called and felt it his duty to obey the call.

The only reasonable theory, then, for the assassination, is that it was done to avenge the death of the Anarchists executed or their expulsion from France, and that this young man who did the deed was chosen to do it, and obeyed although in doing so he knew his life was forfeited, a life for which he evidently didn't care much when he made himself such a mark for popular vengeance.

Whatever the effect of the death of President Carnot may be on France (and it may be very serious, for he was since he entered on the office of President in 1887 a balance-wheel in many an emergency), it demonstrates that there must be a war of extermination on the Anarchists, if public men are to be safe in that or any other country.

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Commenting upon the small number of people who are attending the Butler and Tillman meetings the Charleston *News and Courier* says "they do not command the interest of the people generally" and that "the thoughtful and law-abiding voters do not approve the way in which they are conducted and feel little interest in a canvass in which no great issue or principle is being discussed." Butler and Tillman evidently think they are "great issues," but the *N. & C.* has probably sized it up about right.

Capt. Kolb, Pop. candidate for Governor of Alabama, is in New York telling what a big majority he is going to get. He says he got 40,000 majority last time but was counted out. This time he expects to get 60,000. These Pops always get whaling big majorities before the election and never stand on ciphers when prognosticating the outcome.

It is advocated by some of the constitution builders in the New York constitutional convention, that citizens who do not vote should be required to vote, under penalty of disfranchisement for such neglect of duty. The man who can vote and doesn't ought to be hauled over the coals some way.

It is said that ex-President Harrison has never liked Mr. M. M. Estee, the Republican candidate for Governor of California, since Mr. Estee when, as chairman of the delegation to notify Mr. Harrison of his nomination he started thus: "There were many distinguished men before the convention and yet you were chosen." That hit Mr. Harrison's self esteem dead in the center, if it was a stray shot.

The President commends the action of the New York banks in coming to the assistance of the Treasury with gold as patriotic. The general impression is, however, that business had quite as much or more to do with this action than patriotism. If the Treasury had become embarrassed it would have been bad for the banks. In helping the Treasury they were helping themselves.

According to the Chicago *Herald* there are 236,000 voters in that city who do not vote. Chicago claims a population of about $1,500,000. On the usual ratio of votes to population this leaves about 1,280,000 who have no representation in the ballot box, which would pan out about 44,000 votes. There must be some groggy figuring done by the *Herald*.

A London chemist has discovered that a hair-restorer which is having a run in that town at 50 cents for a two-ounce bottle, is composed of common water, with a little salt and some sage extract. This innocent fraud on the bald-headed man has at least the merit of being harmless.

It Doesn's Look Right.

How many thousand times you hear people say, in spelling an unfamiliar word, "That doesn't look right," but they let it go because there is no dictionary at hand by which to refresh the memory. Then dictionaries have always been expensive luxuries and encyclopædias quite beyond the reach of the masses of people. But that day has gone by and with it the necessity for any one to offer an excuse for not having so indispensable a work in every home, especially where there are children. When the little ones ask questions, refer them to the American Encyclopædic Dictionary, and be sure you have it in the house, for you can obtain it from the STAR for a nominal sum on the terms specified in the advertisement to be found in this paper. Twelve Parts are now ready.

FROM HALIFAX:

Train Runs Into a Box-Car at Weldon—Engine and Mail Car Damaged.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

WELDON, N. C., June 27.

Passenger train No. 35, from the North, due here at 9.26 p. m., ran into a box-car just before reaching the depot shed last night. The tender and the mail car were damaged and one side of the engine-cab was torn off. No one was hurt. It seems that some one had left the box-car on one of the side-tracks too near the main line. One of the switchmen had been ordered to put the passenger train on a different track on account of this car, but the switchman misunderstood the order. The men on the train remained at their posts of duty like heroes. Engineer O'Brien stopped his engine as soon as possible, and as atsted, no one was hurt. Our railroad men here are competent and careful; but such accidents will sometimes occur.

Make This a Success.

The STAR has discussed the germ of another "small industry." It is proposed to establish here a factory for the manufacture of buckets, tubs, baskets and other products of wood. The correct thing now is to keep the plan moving. There's money in it, and the capital required is comparatively small. Who will take some stock in this enterprise? Only a few thousand dollars more needed. Further information may be had at the STAR office.

Crops in Pender.

The STAR received yesterday through Capt. Ward of the steamer *Daggett*, a cotton bloom from the plantation of Mr. D. J. Corbett, of Caintuck township, Pender county. Mr. Corbett writes that the corn and cotton crops in that section are excellent; the finest in years.

Sixth Judicial District.

The Democratic convention of the Sixth Judicial District (which includes New Hanover) has been called to meet at Morehead City, July 25th. Only a candidate for Solicitor is to be nominated. Mr. O. H. Allen is the present incumbent, and if he desires a renomination is very likely to get it.

— Fifteen Parts of the "Famous Paintings of the World" are now ready. There will be but Five more Parts to complete the series. Save coupons now if you wish to order the entire twenty Parts at once.

RIVER AND MARINE.

Oak Island Range Lights to be Discontinued.

A press dispatch to the STAR last night says: "The Light House Board gives notice that on or about July 31, 1894, Oak Island range lights, on the south side of the easterly end of Oak Island, northwest side of the mouth of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, will be discontinued as they have ceased to be useful as aids for crossing the bar.

"This notice affects the list of lights and fog signals, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1894, page 94, Nos. 544 and 545, and the list of beacons and buoys, Sixth Light House district, 1893, page 8.

NOTICE.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Sixth Judicial District, the Convention for nominating a Solicitor for said district will meet at Morehead City on Wednesday, July the 25th, 1894.

P. M. PEARSALL, Chairman.
L. A. BETHUNE, Secretary.

— Orders for the splendid novels offered by the STAR at four to five cents each, are coming in by every mail. When 25 standard novels can be had for one dollar, everybody can have them.

The Demand Rapidly Increasing.

Mr. E. J. Madden, Damascus, Miss., writes: It is astonishing to note the rapidly increasing demand for Hughes' Tonic; to sell one bottle of it insures a much larger sale. We pronounce it by far the best medicine we handle for chills and fevers.

Sold by Druggists. †

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.

What the Bondholders Think of the Default in Interest—The Meeting Expected to Devise Some Means Looking to a Reorganization.

Additional to what has heretofore appeared in the STAR, the following from the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday will be found interesting:

The action of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad in declining to pay the July interest on the bonds of the Carolina Central Road was much discussed among bankers and brokers yesterday.

The meeting of bondholders called for Saturday at the Maryland Trust Company is expected to devise some means looking to a reorganization of the property. The bonds of this road are largely held in Baltimore. The bondholders complain of the action of the Seaboard and Roanoke management in refusing to meet the interest payment. They say that if the road has not earned its expenses there is a moral, if not a legal obligation on the parent company to protect the coupons, as the stock of the company is controlled one third by the Seaboard and Roanoke and two-thirds by the Raleigh and Gaston companies.

On the other hand, the friends of the Seaboard system say that the management did right in taking this action. The line has been a continual load on the company which, they say, it is unreasonable to expect it to carry longer. There is no obligation to pay the coupons, they say, and it is only fair that the bondholders should be willing to bear some of the burden of an unprofitable property.

Moreover, it is said the Seaboard system only uses about fifty-four miles of the Carolina Central, between Hamlet and Monroe, and, they contend, it would be more judicious economy for the system to build this fifty-four-mile link than to continue to carry longer a heavy burden.

At the meeting of bondholders on Saturday it is expected that Mr. R. C. Hoffman, president of the Seaboard system, will make a statement, in which he will demonstrate that the Carolina Central has been credited with larger earnings per mile than it has ever made, and still its debt is constantly accumulating. To June 30, 1893, the deficit of the company was in excess of $238,000.

A Spelling Bee.

If you are old enough to remember the war, and if you ever lived in the country, you will remember that you not only had bees in hives, but bees were the pleasures of our lives. There was the "raising bee," when a neighbor built a barn; there was the "husking bee," which brings memories of huge piles of corn and pumpkins, lantern lights and home-made supper dainties, of biscuits and honey, and fruit and pies, and best of all those dear red ears, whose fortunate discovery entitled one to kiss the girl that he thought prettiest and sweetest. Well, that's all over now, and our children must learn to spell in another way, and the best way and the cheapest way is to procure the American Encyclopædic Dictionary, which is offered to every one of our readers on the liberal terms set forth in another column of the STAR. Twelve Parts may now be ordered. One coupon and 17 cents (which includes postage) for each Part.

Black River Items.

The steamer *Lisbon* got in last evening with spirits turpentine and tar from Mill Creek, Long View and Point Caswell. Steamboat traffic is still confined to lower Black river on account of the low stage of water.

Business in that section is good. Crude turpentine is quoted there at $2.40 for virgin and $1.90 for yellow dip.

The farmers in the Caintuck section are wearing bright smiles at the prospect of a bountiful harvest. Mr. Henry Pridgen, one of the best farmers around Centreville, says he never had a finer prospect in his life.

Messrs. Brown, C. V. Hines, John and K. Council, of Council Bluff, are sporting with the finny tribe on Black river, and are the guests of Mr. E. A. Hawes and Mr. Frank Sessoms.

Mr. Sol. Haas Out.

The Richmond *Times* of yesterday says:

A rumor has been in the air for several days that Mr. John M. Culp would succeed Mr. Sol. Haas as traffic manager of the Richmond and Danville under the reorganization of the Southern Railway Company.

The rumor, it is stated, has been confirmed by a telegram from Mr. Haas to an officer of the road in this city.

Mr. Culp was assistant traffic manager under Mr. Haas, and was for a long time connected with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia line.

Mr. Haas, it is said, declined reappointment, and contemplates leaving the railroad business.

New York Truck Trade.

Palmer, Rivenburg & Co. telegraph prices yesterday to the STAR: Potatoes, Rose, $1.50 to 1.75; Chilis, $1.50 to 1.62. Blackberries, 4 to 7 cents. Plums, 40 to 50 cents.

Bladen County News.

A correspondent writes to the STAR from Dawson's Landing, Bladen county, that the dry weather that has prevailed in that section since March last, was broken Tuesday, the 19th inst., and there have been since frequent showers. Crops are now doing well.

Mr. M. N. Tatum, of White Oak, lost his barn and stables a day or two ago, by fire. About two hundred bushels of corn were consumed with the buildings. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock in the morning and is supposed to have been accidental.

Youth and Old Age.

The STAR announced recently a visit from Master Walter Pridgen, 11 years of age, and the youngest subscriber on its books. Yesterday the other extreme was reached when Mr. John King, of Bladen, called to see us. He is now in his 91st year, and is probably the oldest subscriber now on our lists. The STAR is glad to note that Mr. King is still sound and vigorous, mentally and physically.

The Fourth at Southport.

Southport will celebrate the "Glorious Fourth" in grand style. There will be bicycle races, boat races, base ball, music, dancing, and lots of other attractions. The steamer *Wilmington* will make two trips, leaving here at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Last return boat will reach Wilmington about 8.30 p. m.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.

The July Interest—Meeting of Bondholders Next Saturday—Earnings Show a Considerable Deficit.

In reference to the July interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Carolina Central, briefly mentioned in the STAR of yesterday, the Baltimore *Sun* has the following:

Alexander Brown & Sons have called a meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Carolina Central Railroad in Baltimore for next Saturday. The call is issued because the management of the road has decided to pass the July interest on $2,250,000 first mortgage bonds. It is said the passing of the interest payment is made necessary by large and unexpected cash expenditures which have become necessary to put the Carolina Central property in a condition to be safely and economically operated. The meeting will take whatever action the bondholders deem desirable under the circumstances.

It has been rumored in banking circles for some days past that the management of this property would pass the July interest payments on the bonds. It has also been said that the management would offer to bondholders a suggestion that interest on the bonds be funded for two years at least in order to raise sufficient money to put the road bed in better condition. It is thought that this proposition will be laid before the bondholders at the meeting Saturday. The management of the road was aware that the meeting would be called and was in consultation with Alexander Brown & Sons before the formal notice was issued.

The Carolina Central has always been regarded as part of the Seaboard and Roanoke system, because it has been operated in the interest of and under the same management as the properties in that system. Mr. R. Curzon Hoffman, president of the Seaboard and Roanoke, said yesterday that it should be distinctly understood that any failure to pay the bonds of the Carolina Central would have no effect on the properties and obligations of the Seaboard and Roanoke.

The line of the Carolina Central extends from Wilmington to Rutherfordton, N. C., 267 miles. The property was foreclosed May 31, 1880, and was reorganized. It then passed under control of the Seaboard and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies. The earnings of the company for the year ended June, 1892, which was the year before the general business depression commenced, showed, as reported in Poor's Manual, a considerable deficit. The net earnings are given at $93,198.20 and other receipts at $10,436.88, making a total available revenue of $103,635.08. The payments included: Interest on bonds $128,115; on debt, $10,453.22; other payments, $13,070.05; total, 151,647.27. Deficit, $48,012 09. Deficit from 1891, $90,070.06. Deficit as shown by balance-sheet to June 30, 1892, $138,082 15. The deficit has since been considerably increased. The bonds of the company bear interest at 6 per cent. a year.

LITTLE ACORN, TALL OAKS.

Infinite Riches in a Little Room—Something for You to Consider.

Take an acorn. Plant it—an oak! Fell the oak, split it, boards—a ship, a house, a desk! The ship wins a battle, in the house a child is born, on the desk pearls of thought and words of might are penned! A child's mind—educate it—a general, a poet, a statesman! Let it alone, a ninny; half educate it—a common place mortal. "The woods are full of them."

A dictionary—even a poor one has its value. But the best!—"infinite riches in a little room," and this is the American Encyclopædia Dictionary.

This is the way to get it: Send to the STAR one coupon and 17 cents (which includes postage) for each part. Twelve Parts are now ready. Read announcement in this paper for particulars.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Heavy Rain—Crops Injured by Drought.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

TAR HEEL, N. C., June 22.

Editor Star:

A severe storm passed over this place last Tuesday, doing much damage to trees, fences and crops. The top of the warehouse which stands at the river was taken from the building and carried about seventy-five feet and deposited on the top of a log house. Large sycamore trees were twisted off at the top and carried across the river.

There was a very heavy rainfall, which was very much needed, as all crops have sustained serious damage on account of the drought. R.

HOMICIDE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

George Brewington Shot and Killed by Tom Williams at a Negro Festival.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 26.—At a festival given in "Farmers' Hall" last night by the colored people of Fayetteville, complimentary to the visiting excursionists of Wilmington, an altercation occurred between Thomas Williams and George Brewington, which resulted in the shooting of the latter by the former; three bullets from a 38-calibre pistol taking effect in his body—one in shoulder, one in right side, and one in breast near the breast-bone. Brewington died this morning, and Williams is in jail. This homicide occurred after the departure of the excursion train for Wilmington. H. EYE.

COLPORTER'S REPORT

Of Work Done in Pender County for the American Bible Society.

MR. EDITOR:—With your kind permission I will give in your columns a summary of my work in Pender county as a colporter of the American Bible Society. The Society sent me to this county to supply the people with the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or donation. I have canvassed the county, visiting from house to house. The following details represent in part the work done:

Number of families visited, 1,216; number of families found without a Bible, 304; number of destitute families supplied, 199; number of individuals supplied, 74; number of volumes sold, 520; number of volumes donated, 244; amount of money collected for the Bible cause, $37.30. I have paid $12.20 for freight on books.

Permit me to tender my heartfelt thanks to the people of the county for their kindness to me. They received me into their homes, and made me a sharer in their hospitality and gave me sympathy and encouragement in my work. This intercourse with the people has been very pleasant to me, and I trust a good degree of interest has been excited in behalf of the grand work of the American Bible Society.

THAD. L. TROY, A. B. S.

June, 1894.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.

A Gallant Confederate Soldier Who Served Through the War from the Beginning to the Close.

Col. Jno. J. Hedrick died at his residence in this city last Sunday evening at 9 o'clock, after a long and lingering illness, in the 71st year of his age. Nearly two years ago he had a stroke of paralysis, and since then had been an invalid, helpless, almost speechless, and a constant care to his devoted wife and children.

Col. Hedrick was a gallant Confederate soldier and served through the war, from the beginning to the close, with distinction. Before the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South he organized a company known as the Cape Fear Artillery, and when the first gun was fired at Charleston, S. C., with a portion of his command, on the 8th or 9th of January, 1861, took possession of Forts Caswell and Johnson at the mouth of the Cape Fear river; but a few days afterward, on the 12th of January, by order of Gov. Ellis, through Col. Jno. J. Cantwell, commanding the 30th regiment N. C. State militia, the forts were evacuated by Capt. Hedrick and restored to the United States authorities. On the 16th day of April, following, by order of the Governor of the State the forts were seized by the volunteer companies of Wilmington—the Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. W. L. DeRosset; the German Volunteers, Capt. C. Cornehlson; the Wilmington Rifle Guards, Capt. O. P. Meares, and the Cape Fear Light Artillery, Capt. Jno. J. Hedrick—all under command of Col. Jno. L. Cantwell. The Cape Fear Artillery was one of the companies selected to take charge of Fort Johnson. Two weeks afterwards Captain Hedrick and his company were ordered to Fort Caswell and thence to Zeke's Island. Soon after, Captain Hedrick was appointed Major of Engineers, and sent to Smith's Island, where he built and commanded Fort Holmes. He was then made Colonel of the Fortieth regiment (Third artillery) and was in command at Fort Fisher for a time. In January, 1865, he was transferred with a portion of his command to Fort Anderson. When the Federal troops and fleet attacked the place in February, 1865, with five companies of his regiment he withstood the attack until he found the fort untenable, and spiking his guns and blowing up the magazine, he fell back on Wilmington. With his regiment he was in the engagement at Kinston, at Averasboro, and at Bentonville—the last battle of the war—where he was wounded.

Col. Hedrick was born in Wilmington in 1825. He married a daughter of the late Capt. Ben. Beery, and his wife and sons survive him. He was for many years engaged in the dry goods business here, and as senior member of the firm of Hedrick & Ryan, transacted a large and profitable business.

The funeral of deceased took place yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Skinner, the rector, conducting the services. The pall-bearers were: Active—Messrs. W. M. Howey, Geo. P. Howey, W. P. Toomer, E. O. Toomer, John H. Beery, R. H. Beery, James A. Fore and Benj. Bell. Honorary—Col. T. C. McIlhenny, Col. E. D. Hall, Mr. W. A. French, Capt. R. M. McIntire, Dr. W. W. Harriss, Mr. W. I. Gore, and Col. Jno. L. Cantwell.

JULY WEATHER.

The Weather Bureau's Observations at the Wilmington Station For the Past Twenty-Three Years.

Mean or normal temperature, was 80 degrees; the warmest July was that of 1872, with an average of 84 degrees; the coldest July that of 1888, with an average of 76 degrees; the highest temperature during any July was 103 degrees on the 12th, 1879; the lowest temperature during any July was 58 degrees on the 11th, 1890.

Precipitation—Average for the month 5.71 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 16. The greatest monthly precipitation was 21 12 inches, in 1886; the least monthly precipitation was 1.95 inches, in 1875. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 7.33 inches, on July 15th, 1886.

Clouds and Weather.—Average number of cloudless days, 7. Average number of partly cloudy days, 17. Average number of cloudy days, 7.

Wind.—The prevailing winds have been from the southwest. The highest velocity of the wind during any July was 36 miles on the 22d, 1881, and on the 25th, 1889.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

A Colored Man Run Over by the Local Freight Between Weldon and Kinston.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

WELDON, June 25.—The local freight train between Weldon and Kinston ran over and killed a negro near the town of Greenville last week. It seems that there were some cows on the track which obstructed Engineer P. R. King's view until he was within a few yards of the unfortunate man. When he saw him he reversed his engine, applied the brakes and did everything he could to avoid killing him, but could not; he was too near when first observed. The train was composed of twelve cars, six with brakes and six without, and all were on tight. The coroner's jury thought Conductor W. L. Jones was guilty of negilence and he was required to give bond for $1,000 for his appearance at court. He and Mr. King are most excellent gentlemen, perfectly sober and very reliable, and we know that the accident was unavoidable.

DWELLING BURNED.

Capt. T. W. Battle's Home Near Rocky Mount.

ROCKY MOUNT, June 25.

Editor Wilmington Star:—Capt. Turner W. Battle had the misfortune to have his dwelling at Coal Spring burned Sunday morning about 2 o'clock—fire originated from the cook room—a good deal of furniture saved—extent of damages not known. It was an old family landmark and the Captain has many sympathisers—if any insurance, not known how much.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer, did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

DEATH OF COL. HEDRICK.

A Gallant Confederate Soldier Who Served Through the War from the Beginning to the Close.

Col. Jno. J. Hedrick died at his residence in this city last Sunday evening at 9 o'clock, after a long and lingering illness, in the 71st year of his age. Nearly two years ago he had a stroke of paralysis, and since then had been an invalid, helpless, almost speechless, and a constant care to his devoted wife and children.

Col. Hedrick was a gallant Confederate soldier and served through the war, from the beginning to the close, with distinction. Before the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South he organized a company known as the Cape Fear Artillery, and when the first gun was fired at Charleston, S. C., with a portion of his command, on the 8th or 9th of January, 1861, took possession of Forts Caswell and Johnson at the mouth of the Cape Fear river; but a few days afterward, on the 12th of January, by order of Gov. Ellis, through Col. Jno. J. Cantwell, commanding the 30th regiment N. C. State militia, the forts were evacuated by Capt. Hedrick and restored to the United States authorities. On the 16th day of April, following, by order of the Governor of the State the forts were seized by the volunteer companies of Wilmington—the Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. W. L. DeRosset; the German Volunteers, Capt. C. Cornehlson; the Wilmington Rifle Guards, Capt. O. P. Meares, and the Cape Fear Light Artillery, Capt. Jno. J. Hedrick—all under command of Col. Jno. L. Cantwell. The Cape Fear Artillery was one of the companies selected to take charge of Fort Johnson. Two weeks afterwards Captain Hedrick and his company were ordered to Fort Caswell and thence to Zeke's Island. Soon after, Captain Hedrick was appointed Major of Engineers, and sent to Smith's Island, where he built and commanded Fort Holmes. He was then made Colonel of the Fortieth regiment (Third artillery) and was in command at Fort Fisher for a time. In January, 1865, he was transferred with a portion of his command to Fort Anderson. When the Federal troops and fleet attacked the place in February, 1865, with five companies of his regiment he withstood the attack until he found the fort untenable, and spiking his guns and blowing up the magazine, he fell back on Wilmington. With his regiment he was in the engagement at Kinston, at Averasboro, and at Bentonville—the last battle of the war—where he was wounded.

Col. Hedrick was born in Wilmington in 1825. He married a daughter of the late Capt. Ben. Beery, and his wife and sons survive him. He was for many years engaged in the dry goods business here, and as senior member of the firm of Hedrick & Ryan, transacted a large and profitable business.

The funeral of deceased took place yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Skinner, the rector, conducting the services. The pall-bearers were: Active—Messrs. W. M. Howey, Geo. P. Howey, W. P. Toomer, E. O. Toomer, John H. Beery, R. H. Beery, James A. Fore and Benj. Bell. Honorary—Col. T. C. McIlhenny, Col. E. D. Hall, Mr. W. A. French, Capt. R. M. McIntire, Dr. W. W. Harriss, Mr. W. I. Gore, and Col. Jno. L. Cantwell.

JULY WEATHER.

The Weather Bureau's Observations at the Wilmington Station For the Past Twenty-Three Years.

Mean or normal temperature, was 80 degrees; the warmest July was that of 1872, with an average of 84 degrees; the coldest July that of 1888, with an average of 76 degrees; the highest temperature during any July was 103 degrees on the 12th, 1879; the lowest temperature during any July was 58 degrees on the 11th, 1890.

Precipitation—Average for the month 5.71 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 16. The greatest monthly precipitation was 21 12 inches, in 1886; the least monthly precipitation was 1.95 inches, in 1875. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 7.33 inches, on July 15th, 1886.

Clouds and Weather.—Average number of cloudless days, 7. Average number of partly cloudy days, 17. Average number of cloudy days, 7.

Wind.—The prevailing winds have been from the southwest. The highest velocity of the wind during any July was 36 miles on the 22d, 1881, and on the 25th, 1889.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Weak and Lower—Corn Quiet—Oats Dull and Unchanged—Pork Products Easy and a Trifle Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, June 27.—It is taken for granted that the majority of July contracts in wheat have been either closed up entirely or transferred over into September, and that the trade is awaiting authentic tidings of the harvesting before acting in the market to any extent. This view of the situation is warranted by the business to-day. There was a brief spell of activity at the opening, and one or two little spurts during the session, but further than that a settled calm lay over the pit. A full half cent was lost overnight, and during the first few minutes additional declines were made, but subsequently there was a slight rally, owing, no doubt, from general talk of too much rain, especially in the Southwest. Everything that was received favored the early weakness. September wheat opened at 61⅜@61½c, sold betweee 61⅜c and 60¾@60⅞c, closing at 61⅛@61⅛c, a net loss of ⅛@⅝c for the day. Cash wheat was about ⅛c lower.

Corn—With a range of but ¼c, it can easily be seen that it is hardly possible that there could be much if any feature to this market. There was the lightest kind of a trade and the opening and closing prices were the same, showing a slight depression from yesterday. The stock opened at 41⅛@41¼c., sold between 41¼ and 41c., closing where it started.

Oats were dull and weak. There was a little changing over into September from July, but there was very little interest taken in the market. July and September each closed ⅜c. under yesterday.

Provisions were dull and easy. There was very little effort or disposition to trade, the pit being deserted most of the session. Lower prices and the Pullman strike gave tone of easiness to the market. At the close September pork and lard had each lost 2½c. from yesterday. September ribs closed unchanged. Very little inquiry was heard for produce.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

The New York Sun's Review of the Situation in Cotton

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton declined one to two points, recovered this and advanced one to three points, closing steady. Sales, 130,800 bales. Liverpool declined two to three points and closed quiet; spot sales, 12,000 bales at unchanged prices, though barely supported. In Manchester yarns and cloths were quiet. New Orleans declined two to five points but rallied later. No July notices were sent out at New Orleans. Spot cotton here was quiet and steady. Sales, 520 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were dull. Most of them showed no change. New Orleans however, declined 1-16c and Mobile was easy. New Orleans sold 1,350 bales; St. Louis 500 and Memphis 425. Port receipts 923 bales, against 1,175 this day last week and 1,399 last year. Thus far this week 8,426 bales, against 6,259 this far this week last year.

To-day's features: A decline in Liverpool caused a slight decline here early in the day. But later on a small net advance was made, owing to support from strong houses, some of which stopped the July notices, while those who sold July took later months. More rain is needed in Texas, and drought is complained of in parts of Tennessee. The price of cotton is low, and there is a steady demand for spot cotton. There was more or less demand to cover. The under tone was firm and bears were cautious.

AN ILLINOIS LYNCHING.

Wm. Pinkerton Beaten to Death by a Mob.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SPRING VALLEY, ILL., June 27.—There was a sensation in Justice White's Court yesterday afternoon, followed by a mad rush on the part of about three hundred enraged foreigners upon the prisoner, Wm. Pinkerton, who was on trial for an assault on Anna Baroski, committed last Friday. Pinkerton made a leap out of an open window, but was soon overtaken and beaten to death by the mob. The rush occurred during the testimony of the girl, her description of the outrage committed by Pinkerton inciting her friends and neighbors to avenge the wrong. The justice and lawyers made their escape soon after the trouble began, and Pinkerton was left to his fate.

John Y. MacRae, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C., writes: "Some of the cures made by the Japanese Pile Cure are wonderful, and from my dealings with you for the past three years I know your guarantee is perfectly good." J. H. HARDIN J. HICKS BUNTING. †

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

He Had Assaulted Two White Women and Paid the Penalty.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, June 25.—Fayette Franklin, a negro seventeen years of age, was arrested in Mitchell county yesterday morning, charged with felonious assault on two white women in Decatur and Mitchell counties. When Sheriff Hurst went to dinner at the home of one of the negro's victims he chained the prisoner to the buggy in which he was taking him to jail. While the sheriff was eating two hundred men took the negro into the woods and he has not been seen since. He was undoubtedly lynched. The accused was identified by one of his victims.

Brain workers will find Johnson's Aromatic Compound Liver Oil, with Iron, Quinine and Strichnia, a nerve and brain tonic of unusual