VOL. XXV.

Fatered at the Post Office at Wilmtgton, N. C., as Second Class Matter.]

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as

Have you received a bill for subpaper for nothing, and pay the postkeep out of the poor-house? If so,

#### THE INCUBATOR OF STRIKES.

The House of Representatives will have a committee to investigate the cause or causes of the recent strike or strikes. When the strikes cease and law and order are fully restored, the President will appoint a commissult of both these investigations will compelled to work for starvation show, what the public already pretty | wages. well understands, that all this trouble grew out of a disagreement between the employers and employed tional light they may throw on the was concocted. contention may be through the information gleaned as to the merits of the controversy, from which the public may form an opinion as to the responsibility of the respective parties for the strikes.

Dispute about wages was doubtless the immediate cause of the present strikes, as it has been of nearly all if not all the strikes, great and small, that have preceded, but there is a cause going back to the new departure in our Governmental policy which to a large extent identified the Government with the productive enterprises of the country and made them largely dependent upon it. The honest seeker for knowledge will not have far to go to find the cause of the strike in the socalled protective tariff which, by the way, is a misnomer for a system which is an unhappy combination of tailure and fraud.

It is an established principle in

economics that prices are governed by the law of supply and demand. No matter how large or how small the supply may be, if it exceed the bales of cotton or three bushels of wheat or corn or oats when there is demand for only two they will get | vous shock. no more for the three than they would for two, which means that not only one third of their labor is thrown away but also a loss of the money expended in the production and harvesting of that one third, and tariff has done. It has restricted the farmer to the home market by throwing obstacles in the way of his free intercourse with foreign markets, and the result has been a great surplus. of products for which sale could not be found in the limited home market, and which could not be profitably marketed abroad on acount of the handicapping tariff legislation. The overstocked home market made prices low, in the absence of foreign competition, and the consequence of this was depressed agriculture, which is the corner-stone of this country's prosperity. When the farmer can't buy the merchant can't sell; when the merchant can't sell the manufacturer can't manufacture, and there is depression in two great industries, with trouble, and eventual bankruptcy to the middleman-the merchant-who stands between them, and depends for success on selling to one what he buys from the other. How true this is is shown by the following extracts from an editorial

high tariffs. Thus: "If the constant stimulation of higher tariff rates could, as their advocates claimed, have given business larger profits and labor larger pay, the last twenty years must have witnessed a steady decline in the number alike of business failures and labor strikes. Instead of that, both have gone on increasing together. From 1873 to 1882, inclusive, ten years, 74,978 failures are recorded in this country. That was unprecedented. But in the eight years from 1883 to 1892 the more appalling total of 82,000 failures was registered.

\* \* Their number rose to very nearly 11,000 in 1790, the year of Mc-Kinley's climax tariff. The next year, protection having touched the high

in 1893, after two full years of the highest tariff ever enacted, by a grand total of 15,560 failures, representing lia-bilities of \$462,000,000."

As the law of supply and demand governs the prices of commodities, so it governs the price of labor, for labor is the workman's stock in trade, the only thing he has to sell. If he can sell it in a market where it is scarce and there is a great demand for it, he can command his own price if his labor must be had, but if he be compelled to sell it in a market which is over-stocked and there is the building was filled with the delelittle demand for it, the employer fixes the price and the workman must take it or go idle, and hungry, He cannot go idle and hungry, and therefore he is compelled to work for the wages offered. This fact is shown by the different rates of wages paid in different States in this country where labor is abundant or scarce, some paying wages from fifteen to

cent. more than others.

And here the high tariff has played a ruinous part. It was heralded abroad that it ensured high wages and scription to the WEEKLY STAR re- thus stimulated immigration, bringcently? If so, is it correct? If cor- ing annually to our shores hundreds rect, why not pay it? Is there a of thousands of foreigners who either man on earth who can print a news. became farmers to add to the already increasing surplus of farm products, or laborers to compete with the naage besides? Can a farmer give tive laborer, thus overstocking the away his corn, and cotton, and labor market, reducing the price of wheat, and chickens, and eggs, and labor and creating an army of tramps in a country where a tramp should let us have the recipe. It will be tion take the city of Chicago, the scene of the recent labor troubles, be an impossibility. As an illustrawhere 500,000 of the population are fereigners, drawn thither as the great central point, to find labor Without the impetus given to immigration by this delusive tariff the tide of immigration would have been comparatively small, too small to gorge the labor market, make paupers out of American workmen, and strikers out of hundreds of sion for the same purpose. The re-

Abolish this high protective tarif system, relieve the country of the surplus of workmen it has brought to our shores and strikes would be as about wages, as nine out of ten few, small and far between as they 98 delegates. strikes do. About the only addi- were before this monstrous system

> Have you received a bill for subscription to the WEEKLY STAR re- that the report is irregular and contrary cently? If so, is it correct? If cor- to all precedent. Also, that a return rect, why not pay it? Is there a man | from Federal Point was adopted by a on earth who can print a newspaper | vote of 5 to 4; the minority of the comfor 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 | tion of nineteen delegates, and afterthe recipe. It will be valuable to us

N. Y. is said to be the most powerful light in the world, 250,000,000 candle power, and can be seen a hundred miles at sea. It is a revolving electric light and so easily managed that a child could operate it. The motive power that impells it is a simple piece of clock-work incased in a box two feet square.

A few days ago a boy fell into a mining shaft eighty feet deep near Norristown, Pa. He was taken out apparently unhurt with the exception of a few scratches. His friends concemand prices will be low. If the cluded that he had a charmed life, farmers of this country raise three but the next day he died, the doctors say, either from being frightened in the shaft or from the ner-

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 this is precisely what the protective 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

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

GRAHAM CAKES. Two cupfuls brown flour, one cupful white flour, three cupfuls sour or buttermilk, one full teaspoonful soda, dissolved in hot water, one teaspoonful salt, one heaping tablespoonful of lard. three eggs, beaten very light. If you use sweet milk, add two teaspoonfuls cream tartar. Bake as soon as they are mixed.

CORIANDER COOKIES. One cup of butter, three cups of sugar, one cup of "loppered" milk or cream, four eggs, seven cups of flour, or just enough to stiffen into a rollable paste; two tablespoonfuls of coriander seed (ground or beaten), one tablespoon ful of soda, dissolved in boiling water If you use sweet milk, add two teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar. You may substitute caraway for the coriander seed.

One-half pound of sugar, one-quarter pound of butter, creamed with sugar; four eggs, beaten very light; enough in a recent issue of the Baltimore flour for soft dough, one ounce caraway Sun, discussing the delusions of seeds, mixed with dry flour. Mix well; round cakes, brush each over with the Oldham, and was carried unanimouslywhite of an egg, sift powdered sugar upon ft, and bake in a brisk oven about ten minutes, or until crisp. Do not take them from the baking tins until nearly

cold, as they are apt to break while hot. SOUR MILK CAKES. One quart sour, or "loppered" milk, about four cupfuls sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls soda, dissolved in boiling water; three tablespoonfuls molasses: salt to taste. Mix the molasses with the milk. Put the flour into a deepbowl, mix the salt through it; make a hole in the middle and pour in the milk, gradually stirring the flour down into it water mark of all our history, the list of insolvents touched high water mark insolvents touched high water mark, too, milk is in, beat until the mixture is free and 12,273 failures were the melancholy from lumps and very smooth. Add the product of the last and greatest effort to tax the country into prosperity. And this tale of disaster was overtopped again or "clabber," is better than buttermilk

#### COUNTY CONVENTION

OF THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW HAN-

Made for County Officers and Representatives in the State Legis

The Democratic Convention of New Hanover county was held yesterday in the Wilmington Opera House. At the hour appointed-twelve o'clock noongates and spectators.

Capt. W. R. Kenan, chairman of the County Executive Committee, called the convention to order, appointed Mr. Herbert McClammy temporary chairman, and requested Messrs. Clawson of the Messenger, Stanland of the Review and Smith of the STAR to act as secretaries. Mr. McClammy took the chair and twenty, and in some cases fifty per announced that first in order was the appointment of a committee on organ-

> Mr. M. Bellamy suggested that it would first be in order to call the roll of delegates,

The chair requested Secretary Clawson to read the list of delegates and also the certificates of election.

After the reading was completed, Col. Waddell said the next business in order was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, and upon his motion each ward and township represented was directed to appoint its representatives on the Committee on Credentials.

The Committee on Credentials was then constituted as follows: First ward, F. T. Skipper, Second ward, J. R. Williams; Third ward, P. T. Duffy; Fourth ward, W. P. Oldham; Fifth ward, R. H. McKoy; Cape Fear township, Jas. Cowan; Masonboro, D. J. Fergus; Harnett. Gerritt Walker; Federal Point, D. H. Rhodes. The committee retired at 12.30, and at 1.40 p. m. appeared and reported.

The committee reported 18 delegates from the First ward, 17 from the Second ward, 18 from the Third, 15 from the Fourth, 21 from the Fifth, 2 from Cape Fear, 2 from Masonboro, 4 from Harnett and 1 from Federal Point. In all

A minority report was made by Mr. Oldham. "That the return of the Flith ward was adopted as a whole by a vote of 5 to 4; the minority protesting mittee protesting that there is no return from Federal Point, and appealing to the convention." Mr. Oldham explained that the Fifth ward returns were made out and signed showing the elecwards 2 delegates were added, making the total 21 instead of 19.

There was a long debate upon the The light to be used at Fire Island, | point whether the delegates in dispute -two from the Second ward and one from Federal Point-should be allowed to vote upon the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Credentials, participated in by Col. Waddell, who argued that they had no right to vote, and by Mr. Manning, Mr. M. Bellamy and Maj Duffy, who held that they were regularly constituted delegates and had the right to vote upon all questions from the beginning to the end of the conven-

The Chair ruled that the delegates reported by the majority of the Committee on Credentials had the right to vote upon the acceptance of the report, and firected the secretary to call the roll.

After the confusion had subsided the ecretary called the roll on the adoption of the majority report, with the following result :

The First ward, 18 votes, voted no Second ward, 17 votes, yes; Third ward, 18 votes, yes; Fourth ward, 15 votes, no. When the Fifth ward was called, delegate E A. Northrop reported 8 voting yes; and R. H. McKoy 14 voting no. Col. Waddell said Mr. Northrop could not speak for but 7 votes; he was not authorized to cast 8 votes.

The Chair ordered the delegates from the Fifth ward to be polled, with the

Yea-J. D. McClammy, J. W. Hewett, D. D. Cameron, I. P. Stevens, M. A. Yarborough, Wm. Ulrich, E. A. North-

Nay-O. H. Kennedy, J. M. Branch, C. C. Parker, C. P. Riggs, James Brinkley, R. H. McKoy, Wm. E. Ellis; C. H. Capps, C. R. Branch, A. J. Blair, John Bell, J. O. Brown, W. H. Kayne, W. H.

Walker-14. The total vote cast was: Yeas, 48; nays, Amid great cheering and applause by

the Reform element, the chair announced that the majority report of the Committee on Credentials had been re-Col. Waddell moved adoption of re-

port of the minority of the committee and Col. F. W. Kerchner suggested it be made by acclamation. The Chair directed the secretary to

call the roll, but upon Mr. M. Bellamy's suggestion that there was no reason to make further contest on the matter, put the question of adoption of the minority report and it was carried.

Col. Waddell then nominated Mr Jno. J. Fowler for permanent chairman; roll into a very thin paste. Cut into The motion was seconded by Mr. W. P. there being no other nomination. Mr. McClammy appointed Col. Wad-

dell and Maj. Thos. H. McKoy to escort Mr. Fowler to the chair. Upon taking the chair Mr. Fowler briefly thanked the Convention for the honor conferred and declared that the regular business was in order.

The temporary secretaries were, upon motion, made permanent. Col. Waddell nominated Col. Jno. D. Taylor for Clerk of Court, and Mr. Jno. Haar, Jr., for Register of Deeds, There were no other nominations, and the vote

for them was unanimous. Mr. P. B. Manning, in a very complimentary speech, put in nomination for sheriff, Mr. F. H. Stedman.

que sed Mr. Fowler to vacate the mair, and Mr. Oldham to take it temporrily. He then, disclaiming any unkind feel-

ings towards Mr. Stedman, nominated for sheriff, Mr. Jno. J. Fowler. Mr. M. Bellamy seconded the nomina tion of Mr. Stedman, who, he said, had, as the standard bearer of the Demociatic party redeemed the county from Re-

ocratic party. Mr. R. H. McKoy seconded Mr. Fowler's nomination, calling attention to his faithful and efficient service as mayor of the city.

publican rule, had made an excellent

officer and was always true to the Dem-

Maj. Duffy then seconded the nomination of Mr. Stedman. Col. Kerchner seconded the nomina-

ion of Mr. Fowler. A vote was then taken, which resulted as follows: For Fowler-First ward, 18; Fourth ward, 15; Fifth ward, 15 9-19; Cape Fear, 1; Harnett 1 .- 50 9-19. For Stedmin-Second ward, 17; Third ward, 18; Fifth ward, 5 10-19; Cape Fear, 1; Harnett, 8; Masonboro, 2.-46 10-19.

Mr. Fowler was declared elected, and a motion by Mr. M. Bellamy to make it unanimous was adopted.

Col. Waddell nominated Jas. Cowan of Cape Fear township, for County Treasurer, and Mr. H. McClammy nominated Mr. J. A. Montgomery. The vote was 51 9-19 for Cowan and 45 10-19 for Montgomery, and Mr. Cowan was declared elected. Col. Waddell then placed in nomina-

tion for representative in the State Legislature Mr. Geo. T. Shepard. Mr. B.S. Montflord nominated Mr. Sol. J. Jores. Mr. Shepard was chosen. Vote-Shepard, 55 10-19; Jones, 41 9-19.

Col. Thos. W. Strange was nominated for the other seat in the State Legislature as representative from New Hanover county, by Col. Waddell, and Mr. Oldham seconded the nomination, after calling upon Col. Kerchner to take the

Mr. M. Bellamy nominated Mr A J Marshall, and the nomination was seconded by Mr P B Manning. The vote resulted: 52 9-19 for Strange and 44 10-19 for Marshall, and Colonel

Strange was declared the nominee. Col Waddell nominated Henry Biddle for Coroner, and Mr D | Fergus nomi- be filtered and that a hot dinner be furchosen, the vote being Biddle, 52 9-19; Walton, 44 10-19.

For constable for Wilmington township, Col. Waddell, nominated O. H. Kennedy, and Mr. H. McClammy nominated Mr. J. C. Millis. Mr. Kennedy was chosen, the vote being Kennedy, 48 9-19: Millis, 40 10-19. Col. Waddell said the Convention had

to select delegates to three Conventions -the Congressional, Judicial and State -and he desired to recommend to the Convention Mr. Iredell Meares as a suitable candidate for Congress. He offered a resolution (which was subsequently withdrawn) that committees be appointed for the different wards and townships to appoint delegates to these Con-Mr. McClammy offered as a sub-

stitute, which was adopted, that the delegates from the wards and townships select, or recommend the delegates to On Col. Waddell's motion it was

ordered that the delegates have a week to make these selections, and then report to the chairman of the county con-In regard to the State Senatorship,

Col Waddell said that while he did not think New Hanover county was entitled to make the nomination, yet if Brunswick county was disposed to concede it to New Hanover, he would move and recommend Captain W P Oldham for the position. A division was called for and a vote

ordered, which resulted in 54 yotes for the motion and 17 against. And the motion was adopted On motion the convention then ad-

# CONVENTION.

The Cape Fear and Northeast District Baptist Sunday School Convention met yesterday morning at 9 o'clockand conducted their busy and interesting session. The convention will carry out the following programme to-day At 10 o'clock a m praise meeting, 11 a m, sermon by Rev D J Moore; at 3 p m, general discussion on the topic, "What final practical results may we expect from the Sunday School," led by Rev I M Powers, followed by a lady,

At 4 p. m. Sunday School concert; at p. m., "The Condition of the Country and the Negro's Relation Thereto," wil be discussed: discussion led by Rev. L. T. Chrismas, followed by Rev. Wm. Devane; at 8 p. m. prayer meeting led by Rev. Showman Mussy; at 8:30 p. m. preaching by Rev. P. F. Maloy.

The exercises to-day will be interspersed with essays. This will be the most interesting day of the Convention. The public is cor-

WALKER, President. W. C. SMITH, Secretary.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS. Extract From the Constitution of the

form Democratic Clubs, As the Reform Democrats have been victorious in the recent contest, and as many Democrats do not fully understand the object of the movement, the following extract from the constitution of the clubs is printed for the benefit of

"Its object is to promote purity in combinations; to protest against bossism, and to resist it in every honorable way. "It shall in no way deal in personalities or attack individuals, (unless in the general promotion of its principles). "Its aim is to secure the greatest good for the greatest number, promote good government and uphold true Democratic

principles. "It therefore invites all citizens who desire good government to become members, especially those who do not consider themselves politicians, but by their lukewarmness, aid in upholding

bossism. "It appeals earnestly to all good citizens to aid in securing officials truly representing the interests and principles of the people; officials whom the people shall seek, and not those who resort to machinations to secure positions for Col. A. M. Waddell thereupon re- themselves and their henchmen.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT. Peculiarity of the Vote in the Mecklenburg

Primaries. Concerning the primaries recently held in Mecklenburg, the Charlotte News says :

Just how this county went in the prinaries for Congressional choice cannot be ascertained and could not be if all the reports were in. It is about as badly mixed up as any trick that is worked by wheel in a wheel can be mixed. Here is the way the game was played. It seemed from the start that Captain

Syd was not running. Yet, when the vote was counted out his showing was fairly good. Now, the men who voted for Capt. Syd did not do it in good faith, or else did, but were influenced by Le-Grand's antagonism. Lockhart was not running fast and it was easily enough to get a vote for Capt. Syd, on county pride, when under any other circumstances Le-Grand would have received it. While the trick will probably not amount to a fizzle in March for Capt. Syd when the convention comes on, it has nevertheless cut LeGrand out of a good many of his votes and has not affected his strongest antag-onist—Lockbart. It cannot be said just what course the Alexander (?) brigade will be led inro when the time ripens.

CRIMINAL COURT. Report of the Grand Jury for the July Term, 1894.

To the Hon. O. P. Meares, Judge Presid We, the Grand Jury for this July term of the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, beg leave to submit the following report of our labors: We have acted on bills of indictment resulting in the finding of twenty-one

true bills and one not true bill. We have made nineteen presentments, finding true bills in every case. We have visited the county jail and find the same in good condition, except one room in the basement, one wall of which is damp, from water underneath, but the room is unoccupied, apparently used as a store-room. While the general conditions may be quite favorable as compared with some prison, we think, this could reasonably be improved without much cost to the county, considering condi-tions are not a penalty prescribed by law. We learn from the jailor that the supply of drinking water is obtained direct from the river, unfiltered. That their food consists of corn bread and salt bacon, supplied every morning in sufficient quantity for a day's use. While it is probable that many persons committed to jail are accustomed to nothing better

nished twice a week, as a change of diet is conducive to health and could be furnished at no great cost. We also think that some measure ought to be provided to prevent the ac cumulation of vermin in prison for the sake of humanity, and in the cause of sanitation. To this end we recommend that sufficient blankets and bedding be provided to enable the jailor to provide every new prisoner with a clean outfit and that he be required, on the release of discharge of ever, prisoner, to remove everything that has been in use and have the same thoroughly washed and cleaned and the cell refurnished with a clean out-

fit. The prisoners made no complaints

of the fare or of the treatment, and we

than is found there, we would respect-

fully recommend that the drinking water

consider the jailor very competent We have also visited the County Home and House of Correction. We consider both wards for white patients n good condition. They appear to be cleanly and well cared for, but we think more cleanliness and better bedding ought to be provided for the colored patients. The court adjacent to or surrounding the white wards is cleanly and well kept, but we cannot say as much of the surroundings of the colored wards. We also think the drainage is insufficient. We find in the larder an ample supply of food, and the inmates, both white and colored, are well fed twice a day. There are two cisterns to provide drinking water which is conducted from the house-tops but we are surprised to note the absence of any filter; water enters the cistern from which is pumped into an elevated tank from which the supply is drawn as wanted. The cisterns are cylindrical in shape and built about one-third above ground, but have no protection from the sun, consequently the water is too warm in the warm weather and we are told by the keepers that it is not much used for drinking purposes and that the drinking

water is obtained from a driven pump in the yard. We find several of the colored inmates sick and quartered in the building for the insane, the hospital building not furnished or in use for the sick. The keeper reported ten prisoners, the most of whom we found at work. One of these prisoners, Joseph West, made complaint of having been unmercifully eaten, shackled, bucked, and afterwards hung up by the thumbs and kept confined on water only for two days and two nights. The keeper informed us that this prisoner was punished for having assaulted the guard. We found one of the prisoners almost destitute of clothing, having no coat, vest or shirt, in which condition he was required to work n all conditions of weather. All the buildings appear to be substantial and n good condition, except the basement n the building for the insane, where the heater is located. Water soaks through the cement floor of this depart-

We respectfully recommend to the atention of the County Commissioners the thorough drainage of these premises, especially in proximity to the basement referred to and in the vicinity of the colored ward.

Recommendation Second-Thorough filtration of the drinking water and a cover to protect the cisterns from the heat or sun. Recommendation Third-Better bed-

ding when needed in the colored ward. Recommendation Fourth-Investigation of the complaint of Jos. West. Recommendation Fifth-That the hospital be furnished with suitable bedding and other necessaries for use of the sick. OSCAR PEARSALL, Foreman.

L. H. BURNETT, Clerk.

A Negro Boy Killed. A correspondent of the STAR writing Weldon says that an unknown negro from politics; to oppose all rings, cliques, and | boy about 18 years of age was seen to | D. Shaw, Jr., of Richmond; W. C. Dougboard a north-bound freight of the A, C. lass, of Moore; C. C. Lyon, of Bladen; N. L. at Rocky Mount Wednesday night. A. McLean, of Robeson, and H. L. Cook, L., at Rocky Mount Wednesday night, and Thursday morning he was found lying by the roadside about four miles south of Halifax in a critical condition, The railroad authorities wired for a physician who arrived just as he died. Coroner B. F. Gary went to Halifax, where the deceased was taken, and made an investigation, but did not deem an inquest necessary as there was no evidence of foul play, or any blame attached to the

company. each, are coming in by every mail. When dollar, everybody can have them.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Peatures of the Meeting Yesterday at Lexington-Diagraceful Scenes. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, July 20 .- The features of to-day's campaign meeting at Lexington were the howling down of Cal. Caughman, candidate for Congress, Butler's endorsement of Vice-President Stevenson for President, and Tillman's abuse of Cleveland.

These two last, by the way, are not novel, being parts of the regular campaign speeches for the Senatorial candidates. A special to the News and Courier thus speaks of the howling

To-day's disgraceful scenes-for such they were, no matter who was howled down and how it was done—ought to teach a variety of moral lessons. It ought to, and perhaps will, show how uncertain and spasmodic political worship is. Two years ago Cal. Caughman and Tom Say were the chief hurrahs for Gov. Tillman at the campaign meeting here, Then Gov. Tillman and Cal. Caughman were not exactly strangers as they passed by, and Gov. Tillman aid of Caughman at Walhalla two years ago, there is no blood smurch on his record. Lexington two years ago had Tillman as its idol and Caughman as second only to Ben Tillman. To-day one of these two political demagogues was systematically howled down. He was not allowed to utter a single sentence. He was de-nied the privilege which two years ago he said Governer Tillman had secured for the plough boys. There was not a shadow of a possibility for him to make any kind of a speech. During Butler's speech the following occurred: "We want Tillman for President," from the

Senator Butler-"Upon reflection, you can make him President and send me back to the Senate." [Applause and

Mr. Say- "Do you think we ought to expect any relief from the Democratic

party; and who is your man for President?" Senator Butler--"I think the best man for us is Adelai Stevenson, of Ben Tillman it you want him. Stevenson is the friend of the South. My judgment is that the Democratic party is our only salvation. If all men, of whatever party, will unite on some good man on silver, not only those in the South and West, but the North and East, I believe we can win. That is the way to fight, Mr. Stevenson is in sympathy with us. He favors an enlargement of the currency.' Tillman abused Cleveland and showed Populist. He ridiculed Cleveland's letter to Congressman Wilson, "When heart was not blacker than this scoundrel Cleveland, in deceiving the Democracy." [Hurrab,]

#### RICE PROSPECTS.

As Presented by Correspondents of Day Talmage's Sons, of New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.-North Carolina -Since middle of June rains excessive, interfering with cultivation. Weather conditions now changed (sunshine) and crops are being laid by in fair condition, with prospects of fine yield. Some of promised acreage has been turned to other crops. Area 7,500 acres.

South Carolina—Reports from all sections note crop in excellent condition having fully recovered from the drought acreage is less than last year, under fur ther favoring conditions promises nearly average quantity. Poor seed used in some localities will certainly lower the standard and may develop weakness in plant and reduce the yield. Area plant-

d. 32,500 acres. Georgia-Growth retarded by dry weather, but under generally favorable conditions of late crops are developing finely. Reports confirm greatly reduced acreage, but as planters have selected the cream of lands, yield promises twothirds average crop. Area planted 10,000

Louisiana-Planting is practically completed, although not a little still going on. The latter crops are belated or experimental. In some sections acreage is considerably less than last year, but in the majority the area is said to be quite that taken off in 1892. Wherever less, it has been that lands might rest or to give better care to that under cultivation, hoping for equal, if not larger results. Rains have been frequent, yet the fall is scanty, only sufficient for immediate demands. This causes apprehension among those making "providence crops," and also wherever the reserve supply is light or exhausted. Bearing exceptional instances, early plantings show vigorous growth, good stand, clean and free of grass. Later plantings are germinating and growing finely. Area planted, 147, 500 acres.

# FAYETTEVILLE LETTER,

Phird Congressional District Convention Revenue Seizures-Seventh Judicial

Convention. [Special Star Correspondence] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 20.-One of the most harmonious nominating Con ventions ever held in the Third Con-

gressional District, was that which nominated the Hon. Ino. G. Shaw at Dunn, . C., yesterday. It was evident from the beginning that Mr. Shaw was the choice of the Convention. The successful canvass made by him in 1892, as Elector, had not been fosgotten, and the fact that Cy. Thompson was the Third Party nominee, strengthened Mr. Shaw's support. These two will meet this year on the hustings, and Shaw will add fresh nonors to his record.

Revenue Collector W. C. Troy, as sisted by Deputy Marshal J. W. Atkinson and other deputies, found a gallon moonshine" still in Harnett county last night, which they seized and destroyed, together with about 800 gallons of beer. Two men in charge, named respectively Stewart and McNeill, both white, were captured, brought to Fayetteville and lodged in jail. The wner of the still made his escape.

The Judicial Convention of the Sev enth Judicial District, to nominate a Solicitor, will meet here on the 1st of August. There are several candidates-J of Cumberland.

# STATE FARMS.

Crops in Good Condition-Very Little Sickness Among Convicts, Star Correspondence.

WELDON, N. C., July 19.-I am informed that crops on the State farms in this county are very good, although they have suffered a little on account of recent dry weather. The farms have been - Orders for the splendid novels | well drained and the health of employes offered by the STAR at four to five cents and convicts is good. Out of 1,500 people not ten are in bed sick. The managers are competent men and look well after 25 standard novels can be had for one the interests of tax-payers and the welfare of their prisoners.

NO. 38

Tillman's Campaign-Meeting at Edgefield -A Political Riot Threatened. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19,-A score

IN THE PALMETTO STATE.

of hands were on as many pistols in a second at Edgefield to-day. Many persons climbed upon the speaker's stand; others were ready for action. The powder was all ready for the spark, but fortunately the intense political feeling did not result in bloodshed. How narrowly the tragedy was averted may not have been realized by those who were esponsible for the strained conditions It looked awfully ugly for a minute or two. When Edgefield men get mad and look as if they are about to act, something is very likely to happen. Imagine a powder magazine with a fire creeping towards it, every one momentaily expecting the explosion. The crash expected, but lo ! the flames go within few feet of the magazine; they stop, the danger is over and every one breathes

condition. No one can ever expect to witness another such meeting. It was the most aggressive and aggravated of the twenty-one already held. Political passion was at a dangerous heat, and al over a few petty offices. Yet there were men in that audience who, at the drop of a hat, would have shot to kill their political opponents. It is a sad commentary on this alleged campaign of education. It shows, or at least ought to, that it is a useess and senseless campaign. It is tearing off the scab from the fast healing wounds. The brave people of Edgefield may have thought there was nothing unusual about their meeting-that i their privilege-but when men say and do what was done here to-day there is a ponderance of circumstantial evidence to or over, while the ore is at least twice as give Edgefield the palm for getting closer to the verge of a political battle and avoiding it than any other place in America. It really looks as if old Edgefield can avoid such a crisis with the facility that she can provide candidates. For each of a dozen offices | The American she has now five active candidate in the

So it was to-day at Edgefield. The

riction, the excitement, went up to the

verge of a blaze and then for some rea-

son things went back to their normal

There were at to-day's meeting two collisions-one a plain everyday fight; the other nearly a tragedy. For neither of them could any of the speakers be held directly responsible. It was just the passion in the crowd. But the lie was passed; but that had been his own readiness to become an ardent done before during the day without occasioning such a scene. Just here both Gov. Tillman and Senator Butler to quiet things. In a word, here is what the trouble was about. Gen. Butler had remarked that about the only horses he had ever ridden besides that of Democracy was the old borse he was on in that very grove when he met Chamberlain and his Republican myrmidons, and how he had helped the people to secure their liberties and political freedom. Then Mr. Henry Townes cried out:

> house for it. There was a tall, lank man standing a w feet from Gen. Butler on the stand. He was Mr. John Atkinson. He had several times put in a word or two during Butler's speech. This time he ried: "He denied all that in Washingon, though," (probably referring to the

Yes, General, and rascals burned your

Hamburg riot.) Gen. Butler did not recognize the peaker, but quick as a flash he turned n the direction of the voice and said : 'It's a lie; I don't care who said it, I say Mr. Atkinson did not reply. He

attooed on the reporters desk with his umbrella. but made no sign for argument. The scene that followed was terible; it was serious; it was desperate. Men rushed up towards the stand with their hands on their pistols, others cursed, and the danger signal was out. Yet there were a hundred women within few feet of the stand, but that made no apparent difference. Fully a dozen of each faction, Tillman and Butler, made for the stand to join those already there. Henry Townes and Charlie Hammond were the first to mount the stand. Townes turned on the accuser, Atkinson, and cried out: "It's a lie and that man

knows it. Gen. Butler tapped him on the shoulder and said: "Henry, I'll take care of myself. Get down from the

"But the lie has been given," replied "That is all right, for God's sake let us have no trouble," said Gen. Butler. Mr. Cogburn and some one got into loud dispute. Then Mr. Harde, a friend of Gov. Tillman, had some words. Said one to the other: "Now, look here Put up that pistol, for you ain't the only one with a pistol. When I draw mine I'm going to use it."

Governor Tillman was asked to have

his friends accede. His pistol was Jack Bladen, a lion in determination. orged to the front and had a tilt with Cogburn. But these are mere indictments. Add a dozen or more of them and there may be something like a pict-

Gen. Butler urged his friends to get off the stand. He pleaded for quiet. Gov. Tillman, perfectly cool, asked all and after a deal of persuasion things quieted down and Gen. Butler continued with his speech. From then everyone was on the qui vive, but fortunately all passed off quietly. As soon as Butler resumed his speech he took occasion to say: "Whoever states at any time, on any occasion, to anybody, that I denied participation in what was done in Hamburg, tells-I won't say a lie, because there are ladies here—but that which is not true." Gen. Butler also took occasion after this serious incident to say in a decidedly vigorous way: When I blistered him, his myrmidons, braying like meaningless donkeys, tried to drown my voice with their wild talk and yelling. Common jackasses can bray, but it takes a man of sense and prudence to convince the judgment and not arouse the passions of the people. That sort of treatment don't intimidate me: I have seen too much of real dangers to be throttled in my free speech by a lot of blatant, wild jackasses. I love free speech too much, and will fight for it." duced and read and were received with derision. Gov. Tillman on this line took occasion to say that he would meet any one who told him personally that he was not at Hamburg, and wanted to make an issue of it.

# WARM WIRELETS.

The Little Rock, Ark., lodges of the A. R. U. declared the strike off in that city yesterday, and adopted a resolution pledging themselves to support the People's Party ticket. Heretofore the railroad men in Little Rock have voted the Democratic ticket.

Commander George F. F. Wilde, United States Navy, has been selected to succeed Capt. Robley D. Evans, as Naval Secretary of the Light House Board. This is one of the most important shore duties in the service.

SPIRITS PURPENTINE

-Statesville Landmark: The cotton mill is now all ready for the machin-ery. Everything is in place. The en-gine was fired up last week and tested and found to be all right. The looms are expected to arrive in about ten days and will be set up at once. It is confidently expected that the mill will be in operation by the middle of August or first of September at latest.

- Louisburg Times: The editor was pained to learn on Sunday of the death of John W. Irwin, which occurred at Centerville, this county, on Saturday night. His death was caused from typhoid fever. — As stated last week bodies of Cal and Tom Coley (the two murderers hanged here on Friday) were taken to Nash county. They were buried on Saturday at Willie Harper's, their half brother, the funeral being preached by Rev. Marion Pinnell. We learn that several hundred people were present at the burial, and that the coffins were opened to allow all who desired it, to see the dead bodies.

- Windsor Ledger: During a quarrel between Dave Ryan and Quintin Ruffin, colored, in the Indian Woods section. Saturday a week ago, Dave struck Quintin on the head with a fence rail, fracturing his skull. Quintin is yet alive. - Last Wednesday George, the 10-year old son of Mr. Miles Mizell, while walking in the swamp on the banks of Sutton Creek, stepped on a log, when he felt something bite him on the bottom of his foot. He looked down and saw a snake, which he brushed off with his hand. He went at once to the house where a chicken was cut open and applied to the wound. When the chicken was taken off it was perfectly green. Brandy was given him to drink. Although his leg was much swollen he is now considered out of

- Rocky Mount Argonaut: The crops are all looking well, and the husbandman has promise of an abundant harvest as the fruits of his labor. Corn prospects have not been excelled for years while cotton is coming out every day and now gives promise of a first class crop. — Recent development work on the famous Portis mine has proven that property to be richer than has been supposed. The great "White Vein" has been struck by a straight shaft at a greater depth than ever before and the showing is wonderful, the bot-tom of the shaft is still in ore so its width is unknown, but it is probably 20 feet rich as any heretofore discovered on that great vein, the first panfull showing four gold rocks, besides a string of at least three inches of gold.

# **ENCYCLOPÆDIC** DICTIONARY

17 Parts Now Ready

Cheaply and easily obtained through "THE STAR."

It Contains 250,000 Words, Covering nearly 4,000 pages, and was

compiled at an expense aggregating \$600,000, extending over nearly 20 years' continuous labor of men well qualified to undertake such an exact-THE CHEAPEST EDITION, English, cloth binding, offered by

publishers in the United States is

FORTY-TWO DOLLARS, Through

THE STAR," an edition in clear,

clean print and of good paper can be secured at an almost nominal cost. Give it a trial and you will be con-

rinced of its merit. Its Distinctive Features Are Its thoroughly enclycopædic character, being not only a comprehensive Dictionary, but also a very complete Encyclopædia. Its wideness of range not only of modern words of an ordinary, technical or scientific nature, but also of all obsolete words and phrases to be met with in the works of English writers from the Thirteenth to the present century. The complete history of each word and its various uses and meanings is traced out. The richness of the illustrative quotations is increased by the fulness and exactness of the references. There are also many other valuable and distinctively exclusive features entirely too numerous to in-

clude in the limited space allotted to this announcement.

THE WAY TO GET IT. Below will be found a "Dictionary Coupon." Clip one (1) of these Coupons, and bring or send same with fifteen cents (15c.) in stamps or coin (and 2 cents extra for postage) to "Coupon Department of "THE STAR," and one Part of the Dictionary, containing 96 pages, will be mailed to you. The several parts of the Dictionary will be issued in successive order, and the whole work will be complete in about forty parts.

Street— Postoffice— County— State—	iCut out One of these or Postage stamps (and Your Name—	Dictionary Coupon.  BICut out One of these Coupons from the Star, and bring or send to us, with Fifteen Cents in money.  Your Name—	Coupo	With Fifteen Cents in money ank:
	Street-	1,7		
County— State—	Postoffice-		1	7 6765 5 5 5
State-	County-			
	State-			

CAUTION; Place your stamps loosely in letter. Do not wet them, as they will adhere to the paper. Be sure to write your name, postoffice address and State plainly, so as to avoid error.

As we have to send orders to the Publishers, severa days—possibly two weeks—may clapse before the Parts ordered are received by subscribers. We are now offering Parts 1 to 17, inclusive. Order these Parts, and satisfy yourself as to the merit of the work. Others will follow in quick succession. Sample' Parts may be seen at the STAR Office,

It is absolutely necessary that you designate on the coupon the Nos. of the Parts wanted. See "Part No.—," at botttom of Coupon, and fill it up. When no number is designated, Part 1 will be sent. THE STAR, COUPON DEPARTMENT.

Wilmington, N. C.