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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

## ABSURD DEMANDS.

The STAR does not endorse the Senate tariff bill. It did not endorse the House bill, which was a better bill than the Senate bill, but if it comes to a question of the Senate bill or none at all, it believes it is the part of wisdom and common sense to take the Senate bill, as far as it may be from our desires or expectations. It does not believe in the hot brained demand for the House bill, or none at all. The Senate bill does not come up to the expectation of the tariff reformers, the men who have been battling for years for tariff reform, but if they could be satisfied with the Wisson bill (which thousands of them were not), they can go a little further on the compromise line and try to be satisfied with the Senate bill if they can get no better.

We have hopes that this may be put in more acceptable shape before it comes out of the hands of the Conference committees, but if this cannot be done it would be the sheerest folly to reject it and go before the people after all this long and anxious laboring without any bill. It would be a confession that the Democratic party is not equal to the task of formulating and passing a tariff bill. If we fail to pass one now with what assurance can we go before the people in the coming Congressional elections and say that we will pass one? If we said so what assurance would the people have that we could do it? or what confidence, after one

failure, would they have in our prom-They who declare that no bill would be preferable to the Senate bill talk as if the Democratic party had a sure thing on the Government for an indefinite period, and that if the present bill be rejected because the Senate would not yield to the House and give us the Wilsor bill or something very near it the people will repudiate the Senators who stand in the way and elect successors to them who will be more in accord with Democratic ideas on the tariff question. This is an assumption in the first place, a mere gratuitous assumption, which has nothing stronger than mere opinion based on the wish to stand upon. There is no evidence that the so-called 'conservative" Senators are at variance with they would not be returned if they

were candidates for re-election. But allowing, for the sake of argument, that this may be so, what assurance have we that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic? It may be Republican. It is to be hoped that it will not be, but possibly it may be. To go before the people, as sorely disappointed as they will be after this long contest, without a tariff will be a very good way to defeat Democrats and send Re publicans in their places. If the next House of Representatives should be Republican that will be the end of tariff legislation for some time to come whatever the political complexion of the Senate may be, and then the people may continue to sweat under the McKinley bill, as they have been doing since 1890. The assumption that if we have no tariff bill at all we will when the next Congress meets and the people have had a whack at the Senators who have not toed the mark, have a better one and such a one as the Democratic party has a right to expect is an assumption based more ointed, and may then wish they had shown more discretion, and made the best of the conditions that confronted them.

The Senate bill is not such a bill as the tariff reformers of the country wanted or had a right to expect, but it makes an average reduction of about thirty-two per cent. on the McKinley bill. Isn't that worth taking and holding until we can do better? It gives the Sugar Trust too much, it is true, but not near as much as the McKinley bill gave it. It leaves a duty on-coal and iron, but a little over half the duty under the McKinley bill. With a material reduction all along the street. line, which, according to the estimates of some, will reduce the

THE WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1894. VOL. XXV.

tected manufacturers under the Mc-Kinley bill \$750,000,000 a year. Isn't that worth taking and holding, while we move on and continue the reductions in future where the duties are too high, and do it lessurely and piecemeal without disturbing business generally by wholesale tariff agitation? This, it seems to us, is the sensible and business-like course to pursue, and far better than the absurd demand to kill all tariff legislation if we can't get just what we

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 bis 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

Neill Archie McLean. The nomination of Neill Archie

McLean for Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District, which was effected on the 427th ballot, at Fayetteville, yesterday, will give general satisfaction. There were several other excellent names before the convention, and the persistence with which their friends stood by them as long as there was hope, is worthy of all praise. But none of them was the superior of McLean in all or any of the qualifications necessary for a proper discharge of the duties of the position to which they aspired.

McLean comes from sturdy Irish stock; he is a straight Democrat; a fine lawyer; an excellent speaker; and, withal, man of strong common sense.

Rest assured, the voice of the eloquent Scotchman will be heard during the present campaign. He will call the clans together, and he will expound the tenets of true Democracy. Old Robeson, "his native heath" and his home, will roll up a majority for McLean and the whole ticket that will astonish Republicans and Populists alike.

JUDGE CONNOR DECLINES.

Editor News & Observer:

WILSON, N. C., Aug. 2, 1894. I ask here to say to the public, through your columns, that the action of the convention of the Populist, on yesterday, in presenting my my name for Justice of the Supreme Court, was without my consent. Those who know me well would not need this assurance. Being, and always having been, a Democrat I cannot give my consent to the use of my name in opposition to a nominee of

my own party. While, of course, I appreciate the confidence and good will implied in the action of those who have thus honored me, I am not a candidate for office, even at the hands of my party, having, for personal reasons, but recently laid down an office, which was in many respects congenial to my tastes.

H. G. CONNOR.

Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

Mr. C. H. Heide, a farmer, residing near Wilmington, is supposed to have been drowned last Friday. Report was brought into the city yesterday that he had left home Friday morning, in a boat to search for some strayed cattle, and that evening the boat was found with his gun and all his clothes in it, with the exception of his shoes. It is supposed that he had disrobed for the purpose of taking a bath and slipped and fell into the river as he was preparing to remove his shoes. His wife was notified and his brother, Mr. A. S. Heide, yesterday morning sent men to dive for the body and to drag the water, but up to a late hour last evening the body had

not been found. Mr. Heide was 51 years of age. He was a native of Denmark, and came to Wilmington after the war to rejoin an older and a younger brother, who had preceded him, Messrs. R. E. and A. S. Heide, both of whom were gallant Confederate soldiers. He located on the Little Bridge road, three miles north of the city, and after years of hard work and intelligent methods he found himself in possession of one of the prettiest farms in this section. He was married some years ago to Miss Horne, of the people of their States or that | Federal Point, who survives him, but he leaves no issue.

STEAM TUG MARIE

Burned to the Water's Edge Near Orten Plantation Yesterday-Partially In-

The steam tug Marie, owned by the Diamond Steamboat and Wrecking Company, of Wilmington, was burned to the water's edge yesterday about 10 a. m. The tug left the city about six o'clock in the morning, Capt. R. T. Skipper in charge, and went to Orton plantation to procure fenders for use during the winter. The engineer and mate went ashore and the captain and fireman remained on board until 10 o'clock, when they went on the wharf. Suddenly fire broke out in the boiler room and spread with rapidity. Efforts were made by the officers and hands on the boat to suppress the flames, but were unavailing. After an hour's hard work it was decided to cut the lines by which the boat was moored to the wharf and send it adritt. This was done and the Marie, on hope than on any tangible indica- enveloped in flames, drifted about two tion or evidence. The gentlemen who miles and a half to the east side of the entertain it may find themselves very river, where she was burned up. There utive Committee of the Fourth ward at was a high wind-almost a gale-at the time. Nothing was saved from the boat, not even the personal effects of the crew. She was partially insured, in companies represented by Messrs. Atkinson & Son, M. S. Willard and W.W. Hodges.

> - The Norwegian barque Louise 462 barrels rosin, valued at \$5,768.32, shipped by Messrs. S. P. Shotter & Co.

- Mr. W. B. Cooper, formerly with Mr. D. L. Gore, and a young man full of energy and mercantile ability, has opened a wholesale grocery and comfew minor exceptions there is a mission house at 226 North Water

- Mr. N. G. Wade, of Bingham, tribute consumers pay to the por- S. C., was in the city yesterday.

your right to represent that ward com-THE MEETING YESTERDAY. nittee anywhere, unless authorized by the committee or a majority of its members to do so.

Members of Democratic Ward and Town ship Committees in Council-A County Executive Committee Elected - Full

Report of the Proceedings. Pursuant to a call made in accordance with the plan of organization of the Democratic party, a meeting of the various Ward and Township Executive Committees of New Hanover county was held at the County Court House at Wilmington, on Saturday. August 4th, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m. The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. E. Borden and, upon motion, Mr. E. W. Manning was elected emporary chairman of the meeting and Mr. W. N. Harriss was elected tempo-

rary Secretary. The Chairman requested the Secretary to call the roll of the Ex cutive Comnitteemen in the several townships, and the following wards and townships were represented as follows:

First Ward-Not represented. Second Ward-Represented by C. E. Borden, D. Quinlivan, George H. Cardwell, I. C. Springer and Gabriel Holmes. Third Ward-Represented by S. G. Hall, W. N. Harriss, E. G. Jones, G. H. Howell and J. L. Burnett.

Fourth Ward-Represented by W. S Warrock. Fifth Ward-Represented by J. Reynolds. Harnett Township-Represented by

E. W. Manning, E. T. Conway and Geo. R. Parker. Masonboro Township-Represented by D. J. Fergus, J. W. Costin, W. S. Melton, G. H. Johnson and B. S. Mont-

Cape Fear Township-Represented by R. W. Bordeaux.

The following telegraphic correspondence with Chairman Simmons, of the State Executive Committee, was read: To Hon. T. M. Simmons, Chairman, etc . Does plan require county executive committee to be elected from members constituting various township commit-

In reply, Mr. Simmons telegraphed: No; plan does not, in my opinion, require county committee to be selected rom members of body of township com-

The Secretary reported that committeemen from seven out of the eight townships were present, and that a majority of the townships in the county were represented in the meeting.

The Chair thereupon declared that there was a quorum present for the transaction of the business of the meeting. Upon motion, Mr. E. W. Manning, of Harnett township, was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. W. N. Harriss, of the Third ward, was elected permanent secretary.

Mr. W, S. Warrock, of the Fourth ward, stated to the meeting that he was elected on the Reform Executive Committee ticket of the Fourth ward, without his knowledge or consent, and read the following letter from Messrs. J. W. Duls, Geo. D. Parsley, H. McL. Green and T. F. Bagley, protesting against his representing the Fourth ward in the

MR. CHAIRMAN-I rise to a personal explanation. A good deal has been said in regard to my position as a member of the Executive Committee from the Fourth ward. My name was placed on the ticket of the so-called Reformers without my knowledge or consent, and I knew nothing of it until the morning of the day the primaries were to be held. I have never been connected with the reform movement in any manner whatever, have never attended any of their meetings or caucuses, and always refused to sign the obligation they had printed, although solicited to do so on several occasions; and further, my views n regard to the renomination of the old county officers were well known, as on all occasions I had unreservedly expressed my opinion on the subject. Therefore I was very much surprised to see my name on their ticket for a member of the Executive Committee and could think of no reason for such action on their part, unless it was to create the impression that all the names on the ticket were in favor of the renomination of the old ticket. Furthermore, the reformers knew that my name was on the Regular ticket as a candidate for delegate to the County Convention. I am in favor of reform in office when I see the office is abused or used for unworthy purposes-but I am not in favor of such reform as has been exhibited to us by the Reform party since our county convention. They have abused all the trusts reposed in them by trading, bargaining and selling nominations for offices-no matter how unfit a man might be for the office-if he could be induced to desert he received his reward. I have been lead to make this statement by the receipt to-day while at dinner of the following rich, rare and racy

Mr. W. S. Warrock, City:

DEAR SIR-We trust that after carefully considering the matter you have concluded that the meeting called to-day ostensibly for the purpose of electing a county executive committee has not been properly called, and that you will, therefore, not attend it. We beg to submit that there can be no doubt, eyen under Mr. Simmon's interpretation of the plan of organization, that a meeting of the wards and townships cannot be called except by a majority of the committees, not by a majority of the individual members of the various committees, and as this meeting was called by no committee at all, but by a mere majority of the individual Executive Committeemen of the county, the call is certainly irregular and therefore void. But if you differ with us in this, and have determined to attend said meeting; then please remember that you do not represent the Execsaid meeting. I am sure you will not co tend that you or any other individual committeeman can represent onr committee, unless you are authorized by at least a majority of that committee to represent them. And you know that you not only do not represent them, but that you are pursuing a course directly against the wishes and the interests, as they believe, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with 4,- of four-fifths of the Executive Committee of the Fourth ward. Therefore, we beg you, in all kindness, but with serious earnestness, to remember that you do not represent the Executive Committee of the Fourth ward at any meeting you may attend to-day; and that you will do that committee and the people who elected you, the justice so to state, in said meeting, should you conclude to attend it. As an individual we would not presume to question your right to do as you please, but as a mem-

Invoking in behalf of this communication your earnest consideration, we and Chairman Simmons.

Respectfully,
J. W. Duls,
GEO. D. PARSLEY,
H. McL GREEN, H. MCL. GREEN for THOMAS T. some days explains itself:

BAGLEY, by proxy. Four of the Executive Committee of the Fourth Ward. August 4th, 1894.

sincere in their desire for Reform, and if left to themselves they would have accomplished great good, but unfortunatey their party organization was captured by officeseekers and professional ward politicians, who soon diverted it from its proper objects and turned it into a machine, and a machine of the worst type. If they had accepted their defeat in this city with good grace, without resorting to disreputable means to accomplish their ends, they would to-day be several hundred votes stronger in this county than they are. The means they have used have driven off all true reformers-meh who do not believe in the maxim, "The end justifies the means." Their whole aim seems to be to coerce and drive men into supporting men and

I believe that the great body of the

Reform party in this city are honest and

The following letters, addressed to Mr. . T. Reynolds of the Fifth ward, were

measures which are repulsive and dis-

tasteful to them-and they do not seem

to mind the means used so their end is

also read: To J. T. Reynolds :

SIR-We desire to say to you whether you deem yourself to be a member of he Fifth Ward Executive Committee or not, you have no right nor authority to represent the Fifth Ward Executive Committee at the meeting to-day nor elsewhere. We are pleased to inform you that no man has a right to represent any committee unless he is authorized by that committee to do so, and you know very well that you have not been authorzed to represent the Fifth Ward Executive Committee anywhere. If then you attend the meeting of the so-called Regulars to-day, you must not pretend to represent the Fifth Ward Executive Committee-you must tell the meeting that you only represent yourself.

W. F. NEWTON, ANDREW BLAIR, J. T. BROWN. J. W. BRANCH. Ex. Com. Fifth Ward. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4.

Mr. J. T. Reynolds: DEAR SIR-I saw your card in Mesthe Executive Committee of Fifth Ward. Now, let me me say a few words to you. Possibly you did not read the card before you signed it. I saw two written statements to-day from gentlemen from your own ward, stating that you had told them most positively that you had resigned, and those gentlemen are willing. I understand, to swear to the above statement and are going to do so to-day, as I saw the affidavits myself. Now, this is calculated to put you in a bad light before your friends in Fifth Ward, as well as your friends in the city. My advice as a man uninterested in the matter is to advise you to remain at home this evening, and not put yourself in a position to be made to feel bad, for your right as a committeeman is going to be questioned and those papers will be there against you as well as witnesses. Think over this matter carefully.

Your friend, J. M. BRANCH. Remember your obligation when you signed our club paper. It was movedby C. E. Borden, of

the Second ward, that the County Executive Committee should consist of fourteen members. Adopted. The following were then put in nomination to constitute the Democratic

County Executive Committee of New Hanover county: First ward-Reuben Grant, Dave Matthews.

Second ward-C. E. Borden. Dan. Quinlivan.

Third ward-W. N. Harriss, Geo. H Howell Fourth ward-H. C. McQueen, G. H.

Fifth ward-J. T. Reynolds, C. E.

Cape Fear-R. W. Bordeaux. Masonboro-D. J. Furgus. Harnett-E. W. Manning. Federal Point-W, D. Rodes. When the Fourth ward was called

Mr. Warrock arose and said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN-Before a vote is aken on the election of these delegates would like to make a short explanation. The day after the County Convention I was approached by a prominent member of the Reformers and asked if I would not assist them in the formation of the County Executive Committee. I asked him the plan of forming the committee. He replied that the plan was for each Ward Executive Committee to meet and elect two of their committee to serve on the County Executive Committee. I inquired which of the Fourth Ward Committee his party had rather have to serve on the committee. His reply was, Messrs. Green and Parsley. I stated to him that had no objection to those names and would vote for them, which I did at a meeting of the Ward Executive Committee, and I intended to have nominated and voted for them at this meeting, but since the receipt of the letter to-day-in which they state that I do not represent their wishes and not even represent myself in this meeting, I shall refrain from placing their names in nomination-and vote for the names nomi-

The nominations were seconded by Mr. Daniel Quinlivan and Mr.W. S. Warrock and were unanimously adopted. Mr. D. J. Fergus, of Masonboro township, placed in nomination Mr. C. E. Borden, of the Second Ward, for the position of Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and he was unani-

Mr. W. N. Harriss was unanimously elected Secretary.
Upon motion, the meeting adjourned. ED. WILSON MANNING,

Chairman. W. N. HARRISS, Secretary.

ber of the Fourth Ward Executive and all will join in the old refrain,

A Brighter Outlook, The splendid crop prospect throughout the entire section tributary to Wilmington is gladdening the hearts of our business men. From all quarters the tidings come that the labors of the farmers will be rewarded with bountiful narvests. In a few weeks the influence will be felt in commercial circles; the mills and factories will be at work; the railroads and steamers will be taxed to their utmost capacity; the compresses will be running day and night; and the people of Wilmington will realize that at last the turn in the tide has come.

Committee, we do question and deny "Hard Times Come Again No More." and the party method is insisted on. In harmonious and pleasant.

THE COMMITTEE QUESTION.

The Question as to the Legality of the Organization of the County Committee -Correspondence Between Mr. Weill

The following correspondence on a subject which has been agitating the minds of New Hanover Democrats for

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27, 1894. Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Raleigh

MY DEAR SIR:-A question has been raised in this county as to the proper and lawful method of selecting the Executive Committee of this county under the plan of organization of our party, and was referred to me for my opinion as a member of the State Executive Committee.

Section 1 of the plan of organization provides for the election of five persons in each township for an Executive Committee of the township.

Section 2 provides for a meeting of all the Executive Committeemen elected in the several townships on the day of the County Convention, or at such time and place as a majority of all the Executive Committeemen in the various townships shall select; and section 2 further provides that at such meeting of all the Executive Committeemen of the various townships, those present, such being a quorum, shall select an Executive Committee for the county, to consist of not less than five members.

Section 9 provides what shall constitute a quorum when all the township Executive Committees have a meeting for the purpose of electing a County Ex-

ecutive Committee. The township Executive Committees did not meet on the day of our County Convention for the purpose of electing a County Executive Committee. There are forty Executive Committeemen elected in this county—five each from eight wards and townships. I therefore decided that it would require twentyone of the forty to sign a call for a meeting of all members of the various town ship Executive Committees, and after giving due notice to all not signing the call, for the members to meet and according to Section 2, of plan, to first determine how many should constitute the County Executive Committee, not less than five. I further decided that a majority of the townships would have to be represented in the meeting before any

business could be legally transacted. The law is too plain to my mind to admit of any other construction, but I do not wish to give any one the opporpartisan one, and therefore ask that upon receipt of this you will wire me if your views and construction of the above sections, namely: 1, 2 and 9 agree with mine, and I will be also obliged in you will write me any further views you have upon the question at length. Every one here feels that as the head of our party you will construe the party laws without regard to sides and divisions in the party.

Yours very truly, SOL. C. WEILL.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1894.

Mr. Sol. C. Weill, Wilmington, N. C .: MY DEAR SIR-I understand from the statement of yourself and that of Mr. Green, with reference to the controversy over the election of the County Executive Committee of New Hanover: First, that there was no meeting of the several township executive committees for the purpose of electing a county executive committee held on the day of your late county convention, and that no meeting of said committees called by a majority of said committees has since been held. If this is a correct inference of fact from these statements, and I think it is, there has been no legal meeting of the township eqecutive committees for the pur-

pose of electing a county executive com-Second, I further understand from these statements that the several township executive committees met separately at some other time than the day of the meeting of your county convention, and at different places, and selected from the body of their respective committees in some cases one and others two persons, and it is contended that these persons, so selected, became, by virtue of this selection, either members of the County Executive Committee or entitled to represent their respective townships in any meeting of the township committees convened to elect a County Executive Committee. That these persons as selected as aforesaid did not become members of the County Executive Committee seems to me clear, and for the reason, that the plan of organization does not authorize the township committees to act in this manner separately, but expressly requires them to meet to gether and after determining the number of its members, elect this important committee, in joint session, and after mutual consultation. On the other hand, conceding that these committees did meet and that their meeting was according to the plan and legal, and that these persons, so selected, have the right to represent their respective townships, and being the only representatives from their townships had the right to cast the whole vote of the committee electing them, still it does not appear that this meeting elected or attempted to elect a. County Exective Committee, but I infer from your statements, that these gentlemen so assembled proceeded upon the assumption that they constituted a County Executive Committee by virtue of their

selection by their respective township committees, acting separately, in pursuance of a practice that had grown into a custom in their county. It therefore seems to me that there was no legal meeting of these committees and if there was a legal meeting, there was no election by the meeting of the County Executive Committee by it. Speaking with reference to the proper method of calling a meeting of these committees to elect a County Committee, I beg to suggest: Section 1, plan of organization, requires the township committees to convention, or at a time and place that a majority of them may elect. The word "them" in this section refers to the committees and not to the members thereof, and the call for such a meeting must be by a majority of the committees. When

under Section 9, and those present whether one or more, would cast the vote of their township, just as in our County Conventions. The plan of organization is the law of the party in every county in the State, and no county has a right to abrogate it and set up a law or plan of its own. If the party in any county sets up a plan in conflict with the party's plan, it rests npon the general acquiescence of the

the committees have assembled in meet-

ing, thus legally called, if a majority are

represented, though by but one member

from each, there would be a quorum

conclusion, I sincerely hope, in the interest of party harmony and success, you may be able to compromise and adjust

your differences. If you cannot do so, however, by an amicable agreement, I am convinced that the least friction will result from a strict adherence to the plan and ways prescribed by the party.

I am, yours truly, F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman. Sections 2 and 9 referred to in the above correspondence are as follows: "Section 2. The several township Executive Committees shall convene at the meetings of the several County Conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may select, and shall elect a County Executive Committee, to consist of not less than five members,

committee meetings. "Section 9. In cases where all the township Executive Committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing County Executive Committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meeting.'

one of whom shall be designated as

chairman, who shall preside at all of the

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Convention at Fayetteville Mr. N. A. McLean Nominated for Solicitor on the 427th Ballor. [Special Star Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVILLE, August 2 Fayetteville has just been the theatre of a struggle of almost unprecedented length and animation in a nominating convention, 427 ballots having been cast for Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District before any result was accomplished, and after a session (with intervals of recess) of twenty-four hours.

At 12 m., on Wednesday, the 1st inst., the convention was called to order by Mr. R. E. Little, of Anson, and the roll of counties being called, temporary organization was effected by inviting the members of the press to the platform as secretaries. This organization was afterwards made permanent.

Nominations being declared in order, the names of Lewis, of Columbus; Lyon, of Bladen; Cook, of Cumberland; McLean, of Robeson; Shaw of Richmond, and Douglas, of Moore, were presented to the convention in appropriate speeches, and straightway the contest waxed hot and continued with unabated vigor to the close.

Notwithstanding the great size of the hall of meeting—the F. I. L. I, armory and the intense heat, the building was pretty well crowded at all times, The remarkably fine personnel of the convention was universally commented on. A men it woul difficult to assemble anywhere. At the 426th ballot, Mr. H. McD.

Robinson, in a patriotic speech in behalf of Mr. Cook, withdrew the latter's name from the Convention. This decided the fortunes of the day, and on the following ballot Mr., McLean received 191 votes-135 being required to nominateand, amid great applause, the nomination was made unanimous.

A committee waited upon Mr. Mc-Lean at the Hotel Lafayette, escorted him to the hall, and the chairman introduced him to the Convention which he addressed in a graceful and very effective speech. Subsequently, Messrs. Cook, Shaw, Douglas, Lyon and Lewis appeared on the rostrum, and pledged their hearty support to their successful competitor.

After a brief, but eloquent speech from Mr. Burkhead, of Columbus, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretaries, the Convention adjourned amidst the best of feeling. The nomination gives great satisfaction.

CORRESPONDENCE:

"August 2, 1892. Mr. Charles H. Alexander, DEAR SIR:-I have the honor to tender you the unanimous nomination of the New Hanover County Democratic Executive Committee, made this the 2d day of August, 1894, to the position of member of the lower house of the General Assembly of North Carolina. And in doing so I beg to assure you that this place is offered you in consideration of the fact that you are a representative farmer of our county and

that you are in accord with those whom I represent. Beyond this the Democratic Executive Committee exacts no pledge of you, and leaves you at perfect liberty to attend and participate in any manner your judgment shall dictate in the meeting of Township Executive Committeemen called to assemble in Wilmington, on Saturday, August 4th. With high consideration, very truly H. McL. GREEN, Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee.

H. McL. Green, Chairman of The Demo cratic County Executive Committee. Upon the condition mentioned in your communication of this date, have the honor to accept the nomina tion which you have offered me. Very respectfully,

Aug. 2nd. C. H. ALEXANDER.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Democratic Convention-Nominations for County Officers and the State Legislature. [Star Correspondence.]

WELDON, N. C., Aug. 2. Our County Convention was held yesterday. It elected delegates to the various Conventions and also nominated a Legislative ticket and County officers. For the House of Representatives-Capt. James M. Guizzard and Joseph A. House; for the Senate, by acclamation, Doctor Isaac E. Green. Clerk Superior Court, S. M. Gary; Register Deeds, J. F. Brinkley; Treasurer, W. F. Parker; Sheriff, Sam. J. Clark, (son of the late Col. D. C. Clark); Coroner, B. F. Gary. Most of the county officers succeed themselves.

The delegation was instructed to vote for W. E. Daniel for Solicitor. 1. O. O. F

Grand Encampment at Fayetteville

Officers Elected and Installed.

Fayetteville, yesterday, says the following officers of the grand encampment for the ensuing year, were elected and installed yesterday. Grand Patriarch-P. H. Pelliene

lewbern.

Grand High Priest-H. E. Heart, Dur-Grand Senior Warden-Wesley Williams, Elizabeth City.

Grand Junior Warden-J. P. Sawyer, Asheville. Grand Scribe-G, L. Tonnoffski, Ral-Grand Treasurer-T. W. Blake, Ral-

Grand Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge—T. E. Reynolds.
The GrandEncampment was expected party in that county and cannot en-dure when that sanction is withdrawn to adjourn last night. Its sessions were NO. 40

THE COTTON CROP.

Hubbard Price & Co.'s Weekly Letter,

New York, August 2 .- For the first time in a year we have to report an improvement in business in the United States, which is becoming daily more marked, although the progress of improvement will be slow, and not as rapid as was expected a year ago. A final settlement of the tariff measure before Congress will do much toward aiding the recovery in business, which has so far been brought about by the absolute necessities of the people. In the iron trade it is currently reported that supplies have been reduced to such a level that manufacturers borrow from each other when receiving an order, the size of which is impossible for them to fill from their own exhausted stocks. Apparently this condition is also true of the American spinners, as we find hem buying cotton in the New York market for immediate shipment, at prices materially above those current for the contract deliveries, which are adversely affected by the presence here of a quantity of high-grade cotton which is not at the moment needed by the spinners, Our advices from the spinning centers are to the effect that the stock of cotton in the hands of mills is lower than it has been for several years past.

tual cotton, the market has steadily declined to the lowest prices of the year, under the weight of the influence of the pressure caused by the good crop accounts which have come from every section of the South; and the bearish feeling has been intensified by the crop estimate of Mr. Neill, of New Orleans, which was issued during the week. According to that authority, the cotton crop promises to be between 8,900,000 and 9,-300,000 bales, with an added surplus to the visible supply at the end of the cotton year 1894-'95 of 1,000,000 bales. As Mr. Neill's visible supply figures for last year were 1,500,000 bales out of the way, and for this year will be at least 700,000 bales out of the way, it is not unlikely that his estimate of the visible supply on the 1st of September, 1895, will be correct. But the fact that his estimate is in favor of lower prices, and as that is the general sentiment in the market at the present time, the effect of the estimate has been to cause an increase in the bearish feeling in the trade.

In face of this active demand for ac-

Crop advices from private and public sources are of a very flattering nature, although occasionally complaints from Texas of damage by drought are found in the Texas newspapers. The concensus of opinion upon the ultimate yield of the crop is in favor of a larger crop this year than the spindles of the world require. Naturally the effect of these crop reports and the offerings from the South of future shipments, is to cause the manufacturer to believe that he need be in no haste to secure his supplies, as he is thoroughly cognizant of the fact that without speculation, and with any such supply as Mr Neill predicts, the price of cotton will decline to the basis of wheat. This opinion is not only entertained by the manufacturer, but it is held by the majority of the cotton trade, and also, we believe, by the cotton grower. Certainly it will require some new development to induce speculation to buy cotton and so far as we are able to read the situation, the only factor which will attract speculation to the market, is that of some injury to the crop. For the past three seasons we have had a decline in the condition from the first of August forward, which has caused a sharp advance in the market. Whether such weather conditions will occur this year s, of course, the question of the hour. The market is without speculation, as we have before stated, excepting that the uncovered short interest for shipment to Europe of cotton, for delivery during the Autumn months, is larger than for several years past.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Heavy Transaction Reported at Savannah-The Factors and Producers Fight ing to Keep Up Their Spirits. The naval stores situation, says the Savannah News of Wednesday, took a new turn yesterday, and the market gave evidence of the fact that the factors have found a solution of the questions that confronted them, The change in the situation looks on its face like a compromise, but the factors have stood their

The figures on the Board of Trade blackboard yesterday showed a sale of 1,000 barrels at 28 cents. The factors have stated that they were holding the spirits for 291/2, but this was a nominal figure; what they wanted being a price that would at least equal the cost of production. On the other hand the buyers have not bid higher than 261/2 cents. It is said that the factors had propositions made to them by a very large and strong house in the naval stores business to let them into the movement

bly the case that they have carried their

at a price below the asking price, promising to use their efforts to maintain and advance prices thereafter.

A BIG SALE OF SPIRITS. It is also said that a very heavy transaction in spirits has been made, the sale of 1,000 barrels reported at the Board of Trade being only a small fraction of the actual amount sold. Some say the amount sold is as large as 25,000 barrels. When the factors look at the prices which ruled at this time last year, and see that they have obtained more than \$2 a barrel more for the producer than would have been the case under last year's prices, they consider that they have won a decided victory, and with the sympathy of the purchasers enlisted on their side, there will be no difficulty in maintaining the market at the present uotation, or advancing it should they lecide it is to their interest to do so.

WANT TO KNOW WHO IT IS. The buyers and exporters here are very curious to know the name of the buyer of this large amount of spirits and the quantity sold, and will watch the deliveries made at the wharves within the next few days with decided in-

ever to maintain prices and stand together as a unit on behalf of the pro-ducer. They are very reticent with regard to what steps have been taken, and very little information could be obtained yesterday about the situation. It is beleved by some of the buyers that the Antwerp Naval Stores Company figures in the transaction, and that the steamship Iris will carry away a good part of this large stock, but of that there is no certainty, and it remains to be seen where it will go.

Fishermans' Union.

The Fishermans' Union met vesterday in this city and received eightyseven new members. A committee was appointed to regulate prices of fish on sale in the Wilmington market. The Union adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in September at 3 p. m.

Little Change. There appeared to be no change yeserday in the situation with regard to the re-opening of the dispensaries, says the Columbia State. The local dispensaries were kept open, as a matter of course, and no attempt was made on the part of any one to interfere with them. Again, no attempt whatever was made to enforce the liquor law there, and as far as and one could see things were just simply running along in the same

THE PALMETTO DISPENSARY. The Outlook of the Liquor Question-But

Down at the big State dispensary everything was getting along smoothly. The shipping force was put back on duty yesterday morning, and during the day about 125 cases of liquors were shipped out to the Laurens dispensary, the old stock having recently been burned out.

It now seems that the dispensary reopening means nothing more or less than an attempt on the part of the Governor to sell out all of the whiskey that he has on hand, between now and the time when the courts can render any decision favorably or adversely. It is said that the Governor expects to be able to sell out between now and November enough of the liquor purchased in excess of the appropriation, to get him out of the hole he is in with the distillers. The State is not responsible for more than the amount of money it appropriated. This is the light in which the whole matter is now looked at, and no one seems to think that the Governor is going to wage any warfare as he did be-

Cotton Mill Profits.

The small cotton mills in North Carolina appear to be profitable concerns. One, which started six years ago on a capital of \$80,000, has paid six per cent. annual dividends, and added a surplus of \$80,000, thus doubling its capital besides paying 86 per cent, an average profit of 221/2 per cent. a year. Another mill in five years had doubled its origiinal capital of \$42,000 besides paying 15 per cent. in dividends and buying new machinery out of its profits. Such facts put where they will be appreciated, says the Charleston News and Courier, are better than immigration conventions. South Carolina and North Carolina should send a man with circulars and mill reports to England and the Conti-

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