100-001-00012226888 at the Post Office at Wilmtgton, N. C., Second Class Matter.] SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

ubscription price of the Weekly Star is

Have you received a bill for subcription to the WEEKLY STAR reonly? 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 chillens, and eggs, and keep out of

IT IS A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN.

The more the tariff bill which is to take the place of the McKinley bill is examined, the better it shows up, and the more apparent is the substantial gain to the people. The fight was made against it by the more earnest tariff reformers because it increased the duties on some of the manufactures levied in the House bill, and put iron ore and bituminous coal (which were on the free list in the House bill) on the du'i ble list, whilst it took sugar from the free list, and put it on the duriable list, at the same time giving the sugar refiners the benefit of he ! cent a pound on manufactured sugars. The Senate put these articles on the dutiable list for the especial purpose of giving protection to the iron and coal mines and sugar refineries, which are controlled

These were the main points of contention between the advocates of the Wilson bil, as it came from the House, and the advocates of the Wilson bill as amended by the Senate. The protective feature involved gave particular offence to true tariff reformers who believed that the declaration of the Chicago platform for "a tariff for revenue only" meant what it said and should be honestly adhered to.

But with all this, as much as the Senate bill was criticized, and as foundly and deservedly as the few Democratic Senators who stood in the way and took care of the iron and coal miners and sugar refineries, it is a substantial gain to the people and a vast improvement on the Mc-Kinley bill, the duties on which are reduced on nearly everything, the reductions ranging from 10 to 100

There is a very material reduction on all the necessaries of life, with the single exception of sugar, which was taken from the so called free list and put on the dutiable list. We say so-called free list, because it was not a free list in fact. Only raw sugar was on the free list while in return for the duty taken off, as compensation to the sugar growers, a bounty of two cents a pound was given. This bounty amounted to about \$19,000,-000 a year, which came out of the Treasury of the United States and went not into the pockets of the sugar growers, but into the pockets of the large sugar makers who bought the cane from the smaller planters who could not afford to put up and operate sugar mills. In addition to this the McKinley bill to take care of the sugar Trust levied a duty of 1 cent a pound on manufactured sugar, which meant a tax of 21 cents a pound that the people, whether they used sugar or not, paid on all the sugar that was consumed in this country. The Senate bill imposes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on raw sugar, and 1 of a cent which are in common use, in a pound on manufactured sugars, and wipes out the bounty altogether, so that the tax the people pay on sugar is really less in the Senate bill than'it was in the so-called free sugar McKinley bill. Sugar which paid cents a pound bounty and duty lacked a good deal of being free, while every cent paid by the people went into the pockets of the sugar makers in the sugar growing districts and into the pockets of the Trust; but now the 40 per cent. duty paid on raw sugar will go into the Treasury of the United States and thus save the people that much taxation on some

Trust handles over 1,000,000 tons a Of the other two main items of contention the Senate bill makes a reduction of 49 per cent. on iron ore, and 48 per cent. on coal, or nearly one-haif on each, so that even it we judge the Senate bill from the stand-

when we remember the fact that the

VOL. XXV.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

But in addition to this there are a used by the farmers, the wagons number of articles which the House and other vehicles used by them put upon the free list left upod it, and others by the reduction of the and all these are articles which enter | duty on the materials of which they into the every day use of the people. | are constructed: will cheapen rail-Salt, for instance, which every one | roads by the reduction of the duties uses and of which there are more on rails and other material used in the than 300,000,000 tons imported in construction and equipment of the addition to what is manufactured in roads. We can form some idea of this country; binding twine that our what this reduction means when we farmers use for binding grain; cotton remember that there are 176,000 bagging, cotton ties, and cotton gin- miles of railway in this country which ning machinery which our cotton must be kept in good condition, and planters use; wool, which enters so on which more or less repairs are belargely into the clothing of people | ing constantly made. To these 176, who dress comfortably, or try to do | 000 miles several thousands of miles so; and in addition to this a reduc- are annually added, which will get tion of 54 per cent. on dress goods | the full benefit of the reduction. and 67 per cent, on blankets and 67

per cent. on flannels. These are but a few of the items which will make the people think try, this is a matter of much impor-better of the Senate bill and show tance to us, for it will do much to fathe groundlessness of the assertion made by some thoughtless critics that it is no better than the McKin-

Have you receved 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 bethe poor-house? If so, let us have sides? Can a farmer give away his the recipe. It will be valuable to us 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

REDUCTION ON ARTICLES IN COMMON USE.

tariff bill is not only an improveof reduction:

China, painted, etc.

ı		98 to 174 42 77	88 to 22 22 77	10 to 30 46 67
١	Iron ore Iron in pigs, etc.	26 41	15 to 21	40 47
ı	Scrap iron Scrap steel	47 83 48 00	28 47 25 59	40 48
ı	Bar iron	25 to 58 61-77	16 to 32 44 93	25 to 40 27 25
l	Bars of rolled from Beiler or other plate Iron or steel	**** _{54.00}	25 00	53 70
ı	Rails of steel	58 24	33 99	24 47
۱	Sheets of iron or steel, common or black	25 to 70	20 to 55	21 to 30
I	Tin plates Tin, manufactures of	78 44 55 00	42 32 35 00	46 05 36 36
l	Steel ingots, etc. Wire rods	20 to 50 34 00	20 to 40 22 67	20 to 35 33 33
I	Cast-iron vessels, etc.	26 97	17 98	33 88
ı	Malleable iron cast-	81 83	16 37	48 57
۱	Hollowware Chains	25 83 47 28	23 15 30 00	33 34 36 55
I	Frica ms Nails	41 to 80 23 to 45	30 00 25 to 30	47 to 62 4 to 46
I	Railway fish plates Han 1, back and other	72 18	25 00	65 86
١	saws_	40 00	25 00	37 50
1	Screws Wheels	47 to 111 83 72	33 to 67 41 86	28 to 40 50 00
١	Clocks, of wood Rice, cleaned	30 00 35 00	25 00 ° 25 00	16 67 28 57
ı	Rice, cleaned Rice, uncleaned	111 85 64 19	83 89 41 08	25 90 20 00
1	Honey Cotton cloth, not over	44 83	23 42	49 99
ı	10 threads; Not bleached	35 17	25 05	37 89
۱	Ditto, bleached	38 60	26 58	31 27
۱	Ditto, dyed, colored,	40 80	30 54	25 15
ı	Exceeding 100 threads; Not bleached	42 38	32 38	23 59
ı	Bleached Dyed, e.c.	43 27	35 00 38 84	18 88 11 40
ł	Cables, cordage and	16 to 31	10 to 20	40 to 67
ı	Baguing for cotton Woollen yarns	32 52 278 66	free 30 00	100 00 89 23
۱	Shawls, woollen, not above 40 cents per			
۱	pound	150 30	35 00	76 71
۱	Knit fabrics, not above 40 cents per pound	136 00	35 90	-74 27
۱	Blankets Hats of wool	80 to 104 86 to 106	35 00 35 00	66 to 71 72 00
1	Fiannels, not over 50	85 to 104	25 to 35	66 to 71
١	Silk, partially manu- factured	60 50	20 00	66,94
4	· Silk, webbings, gor- ings, etc.	50 00	45 00	10 00
ı	Silk buttons	50 00 50 00	45 (0 45 00	10 00
ı	Silk dress goods Silk ribbons	50 00	45 00	10 00
1	All other silk Writing, drawing and	50 00	45 00	10 00
	Cther paper	25 00 35 00	20 00 25 00	20 00
١	Emery Cosl, bituminous Slack or culm of coal	25 19 22 72	20 15 12 12	20 00 46 68
		28 68	14 84	50 00
	Marches	20 00 83 93	20 00	25 00 41 00
	Haircloth, known as Crinoline cloth	27 99	20 99	25 00
	Haircloth, known as		15 48	38 88
ì	Leather, culfskins,			33 3
	Boots and shoes	30 00 25 00	20 00	20 0
8	Manufactures of In ,	80 00	25 00	14 25
	Umbrellas covered with silk or alpaca	55 00	45 00	18 18
	Burrstone, manufac-	15 00	free	100 0
1	Composition metal, copper	6 49	free	100 0
i i	Plates of copper, not rolled, etc		free	•
Y.	Binding twine Hatters plush	6 47	free free	100 0 100 0
	Here are			
7	which are in			
t U	which are in	COMINO	usc,	*** ***

price of which every one is directly or indirectly interested, showing that the object of the framers and amenders of this bill was not simply to reduce the duties in the McKinley bill, but to reduce them in such a way as to do the greatest good to the greatest number while at the same time giving all the protection that any reasonable manufacturer or producer should ask.

In making the enumeration we skipped scores of articles which are largely used but used only to a limitthing else; while only \(\frac{1}{2} \) of a cent a pound instead of \(\frac{1}{2} \) a cent will go mentioned, because they are not necessaries, as some of into the pocket of the Trust. Isn't among the necessaries, as some of that something gained on sugar, them are used for certain art purposes, but the reduction of which is of material benefit to those using

them. The Senate bill will cheapen the necessaries of life which were taxed by the McKinley bill, will cheapen the various kinds of clothing used by point of the three principal articles the people, poor and well-to-do; will over which the long and vigorous cheapen the construction of the fight was made, it is a manifest im- houses in which they live by the their old homes than in this country. provement on the McKinley bill, an reduction of duties on so many of If this thing was repeated often tural implements and machinery itself.

As the South is becoming the great railroad building section of the country, this is a matter of much imporcilitate railroad building in this section. Take it all in all, the Senate bill is a long stride in tariff reduction in the interests of the whole people. It has been estimated that it will save the people in the aggregate over \$1,000,000,000 a year in the cost of the things they buy, and this is probably rather under than an over estimate.

MINOR MENTION.

It has been predicted by the advo-

cates of tariff reform that the passage of the tariff bill would give great impetus to industries and lead speedily to a business revival, while the Republicans who fought all at-In two articles preceding this we tempts to change the McKinley bill have written to show that the Senate from the beginning predicted ail sorts of disasters as the inevitable rement on the McKinley bill, but an sult of any reduction of the McKinimprovement on the Mills' bill. As ley protective rates. They singled further proof of the material gain out tin-plate on which the McKinley to the people, we herewith present a bill had given an increased protecnumber of the articles which are in | tion of about double what it had becommon use, with the tariff under fore as one of their special objects the McKinley bill, the reduction by of solicitude and predicted the utter the Senate bill and the per centage ruin of that industry if the protective duties were reduced. They were reduced about 50 per cent. among the first echoes we have heard from the passage of the Wilson bill are that a great impetus has been given to the tin-plate industry. That's the answer to the dire Republican predictions that comes from Pittsburg where prepations are being made to start several plants which have been awaiting action upon the tariff. The commercial and trade papers which have interviewed the representatives of various industries report a spirit of revival and confidence among various industries which look very hopefully to the tuture now that the question so long agitated has been settled and they know where they stand and what they have to count on. There is no indication anywhere of apprehended trouble, or a lack of hope in future prospects.

> the Republicans in the next campaign, Republican sugar sellers may raise the price of sugar and claim that this is one of the results of putting sugar on the dutiable list, and also that Republican operators of protected industries will cut the wages of their employes and give as a reason that with the reduced duties they cannot afford to pay as high wages as they could under the McKinley tariff. Possibly there may be some of this done, but not to any considerable extent. The business interests of the country do not desire a continued agitation of the tariff question, and they would rather have the new tariff which will soon become the law, whether they like it or not, than take the chances of a restoration of the McKinley bill after several years agitation, for it would take several years to restore it. They would suffer more in the meantime by the agitation and the resultant disturbance in business than they could possibly gain, even if they were sure of a restoratior of the McKinley rates of duty. Business is conservative. and capital is timid. They suffer by agitation and the unrest and uncertainty that result from agitation, and instead of desiring a re-opening of this question by the Congress which will succeed the present one, they would do anything to prevent it. If the question were submitted to the vote of the manufacturers of this country to-day whether the Wilson bill should be retained as it is for the next twenty-five years, we believe it would be carried in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority. They got more than they expected, and don't want any more "tariff tinkering."

It has been suggested that to help

According to a recent school cen sus of Chicago there are in that city 658,360 persons under twenty-one years of age. The census puts the wednesday last, at Mr. J. A. Powell's total population at 1,567,727. Fortythree thousand pupils attend private schools. Of the total population 618,565 are of foreign birth.

A thousand European workmen recently took passage on one vessel from New York for Europe, because they thought they could do better in

MASONIC NOTES.

Order. Our Masonic Irlends from Raleigh

were much pleased with their excursion to this place and our people were delighted with us, and we say to Brothers Bradley and Lacy, come again.

A good one is told by a member of the fraternity who came from Goldsboro with the Masonic excursion, on a brother of the craft who was along and hailed from Wilson. He said his brother from Wilson had the night previous witnessed the entertainment of Mile. Cyrene, at Hilton, and that after the performance they retired together in the same room, and next morning, early, when he awoke and looked for his Wilson brother, the latter was fast asleep, with one foot behind his head.

ALFRED MARTIN, ESQ. The printed book of the proceedings of the last session—the one hundred and seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of North Carolina held in this city on the second day of January-contains an excellent picture and sketch of our townsman, Alfred Martin, Esq., who was Grand Master of that ancient and honorable body for two terms, from 1857 to 1859, and who has been Grand High Priest and Eminent Commander of Wilmington Commandery No. 1 Knights Templars, a member and officer of the Council and Grand Council of Royal and Select Masons, and a member for over fifty years of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of which he was the W. Master for several terms, and the centennial of which was celebrated during the communication of the Grand Lodge at this

The City Markets. The season for watermelons is waning,

yet the supply is abundant and prices are low, ranging from 5 to twenty cents. Cantaloupes have "played out," yet a few can be found in truckers' carts at 10 to 15 cents each. Figs sell at 10 cents per quart and apples of indifferent quality at the same price.

New sweet potatoes are coming in freely and are sold at 40 cents per peck; Irish potatoes, 35 cents; egg plants, two for 5 cents; onions, 25c per peck; corn 10c cents; field peas, 8c per quart; lima beans, 10c per quart; okra, two quarts for 5 cents; beets, 10c per bunch; cabbage 5@

In the fish market yesterday mullets sold at 5@10c per string; sand perch, 10c; sea trout, 15c; flounders, 15@20c; sturgeon, 5c per pound; clams, 20c per quart; shrimp, 5c per quart; channel crabs, 10c per dozen; soft shell crabs, 50c.

Poultry was in good supply; grown fowls selling at 20@25c apiece, and chickens 131/2 to 18c. Eggs. 18 cents

In the meat markets, fresh beef of fine quality sold at the customary rates, and veal and mutton were in good supply at current prices.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

FRIED SQUASH, Cut a crook-neck squash in slices and soak them in cold salted water one hour. fry brown in a little butter, or dip them in egg. roll in fine bread crumbs and fry

PICKLED CAULIFLOWER. Very small and imperfect heads can be used for this purpose. Take six small ones and cut them up. Take also one pint of small white onions and two small red peppers. Dissolve a cup of salt in one quart of hot water and pour over the cauliflower, draining off the next morning. Boil two quarts of vine-

gar with three tablespoonfuls of mustard

seed; add the vegetables and boil half an SHRIMPS ON TOAST. Put one pint of picked shrimps on paper and dust them well with flour. Fry them in a basket in a bath of boiling fat; they will take two to three minutes. Turn them out on a sieve before the fire, sprinkle with Nepaul pepper, the grated peel of a lemon, a grate of nutmeg, and, lastly, a sprinkling of lemon juice. Lay them rather thickly on nicely cut pieces of fried bread, sprinkle over the top some lobster coral and surround with border of chopped green parsley. Serve

on a dish neatly papered. Prepare the pineapple, chopped fine or grated, and otherwise made ready for a compote. Have a shell of nice pastry spread with a little apple sauce—just enough to glaze the crust. Fill the pie plate with pineapple and orange, strips of pastry across. Bake the pie about 45 minutes in an oven quite hot for the first fifteen minutes and a very little more moderate for the last half hour. When the pie is removed from the over dredge it with powdered sugar and set it back in the oven just long enough to allow the sugar to melt. Serve ice cold.

Death of Capt. J. W. Hinson. A telegraphic dispatch from Savannah Ga., received in Wilmington yesterday afternoon, stated that Capt. J. W. Hinson had dropped dead in that city. No particulars were given. Capt. Hinson was for years a resident of Wilmington, a member of the firm of Sprunt & Hinson, and afterwards removed to New York city, where he engaged in business as a commission merchant. He came to Wilmington from Duplin, of which county he was sheriff for several years.

A correspondent of the STAR writing from Magnolia, Duplin county, N. C., place, four miles from Magnolia, a tree under whose branches three colored women had taken refuge from rain was struck by lightning. One of the women —Nancy Williams—was killed instantly. The other two were severely shocked, but not seriously hurt.

The second annual pic-nic at Natural Wells, near Magnolia, will be given August 80th. There will be music, dancing, and an enjoyable time generally.

BETTER TIMES DAWNING.

usiness will Revive-The New Tariff will Afford the Country Great Relief from the Burden of the McKinley Monstros-

The annexed article from the New York Herald is a fair average sample of the opinions held by men of common sense in regard to the settlement of the war; and the STAR will wager a wool hat (since the duty has been re-duced 79 per cent.) that the views expressed in the article will be endorsed by neteen twentieths of the business men of Wilmington.
"The views of business men and others

in various parts of the country which will be found in our news columns this morning may be taken as voicing the general feeling that the dawn of better times has come. There is every reason to believe that business will now begin to revive, finances improve, markets become more active and industrial activity quicken. That the outlook will be hailed by the people, and especially by the working people, goes without saying This welcome tide of better times is

expected to set in not so much because of the changes in the Tariff, made by the bill which has now passed both Houses of Congress, as because the agitation and suspense which have hung over the country for a year have at last been removed. The inevitable effect of the uncertainty as to what changes would be made in the Tariff system was to handicap financial, commercial and industrial activity and cause dull times. The dispelling of this uncertainty and consequent suspense must as mevitably clear the way to a revival of prosperity. In addition to this, the law itself

which has been enacted will afford the country no little relief from the burdens and blighting effects of McKinley protection. It does not embody the tariff revision which the people had a right to expect and which they commanded in thundering tones at the polls in 1892. It does not embody the revision which the Democratic party was pledged to give and for which its most patriotic leaders struggled so gallantly. But, disappointing and unsatisfactory as it is, the is a marked improvement on the McKinley law, and, moreover, its enactment puts an end to an agitation which was inflicting untold losses upon the country and pushing it to the verge

For failure to carry the moderate, ju dicious revision which the country needed and the people commanded, the Democratic party cannot, in our opinion justly be held responsible. The representatives of that party in the House not only promptly passed such a bill and sent it to the Senate, thereby fulfilling to the people, but they stood out for it nobly as long as there was any hope of saving it, and yielded only when they were forced to choose between the Senate bill and no legislation.

For the obstruction of revision through six long months, with its consequent business stagnation and destitution among the working classes; for the defeat of such a law as the people wanted and the country needed; for the failure of the Democratic party to carry out its pledges to the full, the responsibility must fall upon the petty ring of Democratic Senators headed by Mr. Arthur P. Gorman. Had the Senate contained a larger Democratic majority these men could have been stripped of their power for mischief as recreants to their party and public enemies, and an honest Tariff bill passed months ago in spite of their deviltry. But, unfortunately, the Democratic majority in the Senate was so narrow that the Gorman-Brice cabal had it in their power to "hold up" the entire American people as well as both branches of Congress, and as everybody knows they did not scruple to use that sequences, either to their party or the

FACTORS TURN SHIPPERS. Savannah Factors Loading Two Vesso

with Spirits for Direct Shipment. The committee which has charge of the building of the turpentine tanks, to be put up for the Savannah Tank and Company at the Savannah, Florida and Western railway wharves, says the Savannah News, has received a large number of replies to the advertisement for bids on two tanks to contain about 6,000 barrels each.

The bids have not been opened, and it is not known what such tanks will, cost. The committee, however, will consult over the matter, and will probably open the bids some time within the

next few days. There was little change in the local naval stores situation yesterday, so far as the Savannah market stands. There was a small sale yesterday, however, at 28 cents of 164 barrels of spirits of turpentine. This figure is not bid, however, by any of the buyers. The factors are now loading both of

the barques which they have chartered to carry spirits across to Europe. The talian barque Noe began loading day before yesterday, and the Norwegian barque Emilie yesterday. These two barques will carry from 5,000 to 6,000 barrels, but where they are going is a matter that is unknown to any one except the factors, and they are not telling. They may be sent to Cork for orders, one of the factors said yesterday, "and it will hardly be known where they are going before they get there."

None of the buyers will as yet bid 27

cents for spirits, as they believe they will altimately obtain it below that figure. The factors, however, hold that they are neeting with success in the stand they have taken, and they say that they will n nowise recede from it.

Some thief, who had evidently familarized himself with the surroundings, entered the STAR Job Department through a rear window, Thursday night, broke open a money drawer, and robbed it of its contents, some two or three dollars in change. It served the STAR right. No printing office has any moral right to keep as much as two dollars on hand in the present "tight" condition of the money market. The public, however, will not fail to note this evidence of the prosperity of the STAR. Death of Mr. F. M. Hewlett.

Mr. F. M. Hewlett, who has been rick for the past two weeks, died at his residence No. 511 Bladen street yester-day morning at 7 o'clock, aged 49 years. He leaves a wife and four children. He was a member of Orion Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F. His remains will be taken to Masonboro Sound this morning at 7 o'clock, and be buried from Masonboro Baptist Church.

Prisoners from Brunswick County. Deputy Sheriff T. M. Kıtchin, of Brunswick county, arrived in the city yesterday with three prisoners—Ed. Bradley and Lee Blocker, charged with improvement which no candid person with a thimbleful of brains can fail to see.

The McKinley bill, an reduction of duties on so many of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted; will cheapen the agriculative of the materials of which they are constituted of the materials of the with stealing an axe. All these prisoners are colored; they were put in New Hanover county jail for safe-keeping.

THE TRADE REVIVAL.

Brightening Up Wonderfully in Atlanta-Great Revival of Business Among Manufacturers-Improvement in the New York Dry Goods Trade.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 15 .- (Special) -The settlement of the tariff bill squabble has already begun to show its good effects here. Things are brightening up wonderfully, and from all indications September will inaugurate a new era of prosperity. The merchants of Atlanta are looking for a big Fall and Winter trade, and all departments of industry give promise of a better future. The merchants are preparing to lay in big stocks, and several new business houses will open between now and Fall. While the panic is generally attributed to money contraction, the belief is almost universal that the tariff bill, imperfect as it is, will ease the situation wonder-

PITTSBURG, August 14.-After having an opportunity to learn the details of the passage of the Senate bill and give the matter calm reflection, there is but one opinion expressed among Pittsburg manufacturers; they are almost unanimous in declaring the passage of the bill a good thing, and that a wonderful revival in business will be noticeable within the next few days.

More orders flew over the telegraph wires to-day for supplies of all kinds than would suffice for a month's business under ordinary conditions. Manufacturers say stocks in all branches of business had been reduced to the actual requirements of the day, and the immediate effect of the dispensation of the tariff dence and the extension of trading operations along broader lines. The Spring Steel and Iron Company has announced its intention of adding to its capacity to meet the expected demand.

A new Bessemer mill will be erected and employment given to many more men. The Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, of which Calvin Wells, proprietor of the Philadelphia Press, a protection paper, is the President, started its puddling department last night, Fifteen furnaces were blown in and others may be put into operation this week. The Sligo Rolling-Mill is experiencing a boom. The puddling department went on double turn last night. There is a strike at this mill, but the company has so many orders on hand that new men had to be secured.

A singular fact is that the Republican anufacturers all predict better times as a result of the action of the House. The New York Journal of Commerce says of the dry goods trade:

Whether as the result of the passage of the Tariff bill by Congress, or simply a coincidence, there has been an unmistakably larger volume of business transacted in the market to-day, and less as the result of spot operation than the outcome of orders through the mails. There are instances of agents reporting no improvement in the demand, but these are not nearly so numerous as the reports of larger sales; the latter are in fact so general that they may with justice be taken as an indication of an all round date, so that there are grounds for the claim made that they are the outcome of a more assured feeling in business circles. This, it is true, would be a pretty speedy response to the passage of the bill, but it would be simply a confirmation of the opinion generally entertained that considerable business was being held back until the tariff struggle were ended. Opinions as to the action of the President vary, but chiefly between doubts as to whether he will sign the bill or allow it to become law without his signature. There are exceedingly few expressions of the opinion that he will veto it. Besides increase in or ders there has been a demand for speedy shipment of merchandise bought previously and held by sellers to await buyers shipping instructions, with the result that the dry goods district has worn an air of something like activity. Thus in one way or another the general tone is being sensibly affected for the better, and some sellers, who have not lately been noted for firmness in resisting buyers' demands for concessions, are talking more confidently of future prospects.

SUGAR BAGS ON COTTON BALES

No Objection Made to Them by the New York Exchange or New York Exporters-The Recent Story only a Canard of the Sugar Trust.

AUGUSTA, August 16.-A few days go the Constitution published a special om Augusta about the cotton manuacturers in the East refusing to buy cotton packed in sugar bags or bag cloth. An Augusta merchant has a tel egram from New York to-day which reads as follows; "Bag cloth all right. Cotton Exchange here will take no action against it. Members and exporters interviewed regard it as merchantable and good delivery. The rumors only a cometitor's scheme to intimidate buyers.'

It seems that circulars have been sent out through the South by the Jute Trust to keep the planters from using this bag cloth or sugar bags. A few years ago it was used largely by them, when the Jute Trust advanced the price on jute baging to 10 and 11 cents per yard. The Jute Trust is advancing jute bagging regularly, and bag cloth being so much cheaper is being condemned to get it out of the way. The New York Cotton Exchange will accept cotton baled in bag Augusta, it is learned, will accept cotton so baled. Many exporters prefer the sugar bags to the jute bagging.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD Bought by the Drexel Morgan Company

for the Southern Railway Company. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18 .- The Georgia Pa cific Railway was bought to-day by Mr. C. H. Coster of the Drexel Morgan Company. There was only one bidder and one bid-\$500,000. The Georgia Pacific extends from At-

lanta, through Birmingham to Creen-ville, on the Mississippi river. Its mile-age is about 600 miles. This sale was under a mortgage made May 6, 1892, tee, and other parties being interested. The Georgia Pacific was one of the Richmond Terminal Co's. properties, and was operated by the Richmond and Danville R. R. In common with the other Richmond Terminal lines, the Georgia Pacific was thrown into a receiver's hands two years ago. It was reported early this morning that the Sea-board Air Line would be a bidder for the Georgia Pacific, and the gossip seemed to worry the Southern officials and lawyers. The sale was quickly over and the Georgia Pacific passes into the Sohthern Railway system.

Admiral Razvozoff in command of the naval forces at Cronstadt, Russia, has been shot and killed by a discharged employe, who fired upon him with a revolver while he was driving from his office. The assassin then blew his own

rence, S. C.-Several Building

E. C. DISPENSARY LAW

Declared Unconstitutional by Judge Ald

[Special Star Telegram.]

AIREN, S. C., August 18.-Judge

Aldrich to-day rendered his decision de-

claring the Dispensary law unconstitu

tional. The case was that of the City of

Aiken vs. The State Dispensary, brought

about by the arrest on August 1st, by

Ordinance in selling liquor without a license. The Judge decides that the city has no right to license the sale of liquor; that as the law now stands, it is

prohibition. His decision was based on

the fact that the act of 1893 was not a

new law, but an amendment on the law

passed in 1892, which was declared un-

constitutional by the Supreme Court last

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 18.—Judge Aldrich this afternoon filed his decision

in the case of the State ex rel. George

and Holly vs. the City Council of Aiken

The document contains 3,000 words. He

decides the Dispensary act in its main

features unconstitutional. Regarding

the writ of prohibition asked for by the

Dispensary authorities, enjoining coun-

cil from interfering with the dispensary,

ne declares that under its charter the

city has no authority to grant license to

dealers in any liquors. Mayor Chatee will apply for an injunction, closing the

CHARLESTON, August 18 .- The dis

pensary raids were resumed here to-

right. Two blind tigers were raided and

about twenty gallons of liquor captured.

The raids were conducted decently and

not after the manner of those conducted

by the previous constables. A crowd col-

lected, but the chief constable, Holly

who seems to be of a different stripe

from the desperadoes employed formerly.

Judge Aldrich is a Circuit Judge, and

vas elected by the Tillman faction. He

ceedings came before him there. The

decision will result in having the law

brought again before the Supreme Court.

the complexion of which has been

changed politically by the election of Judge Gary, a reformer, who has already

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Size of the Crop the Important Factor

Bales for the Growing Crop.

-It Looks Like 8,000,000 to 9,000.000

Hubbard, Price & Co. say in their

last cotton letter, dated August 17th:

With the passage of the Tariff bill

the United States, the last of the dis-

tressing factors which have operated

against business has disappeared, and it

is to be expected that from now on we

will see a gradual revival in the trade of

the country. Already it is noticeable that

a better tone is apparent in dry goods

are daily flocking into the market to

secure at least what they need for their

immediate consumption, although as vet

they have not begun to lay in any large

stocks of goods. It is evident there-

fore that the question to determine

the value of cotton for the coming

year is the size of the crop, and not such

extraneous circumstances as tariff or

silver agitation. The estimates which

are now current regarding a large yield

are so generally received and believed.

that it is thought that the consumption

will be less than the production by at

east 1,000,000 bales, and that therefore

the cotton trade will witness the same

gradual recession in price which has

marked the wheat market for the past

twelve months. This belief is based

entirely upon present crop prospects,

and it must be stated that should these

prospects be realized, it is generally

thought that the yield will at least reach

9,000,000 bales. Of course all estimates

of the yield of the cotton crop

in the month of August are absurd, as it

depends entirely upon the weather from

now on whether the plant be well fruited,

or whether it is destroyed by storms, or

worms or many other contingencies,

such as rust which assail the cotton crop

at different times during its period of de-

velopment. However, the trade are con-

vinced that nothing will reduce the yield

below the consumption, and basing their

operations upon that belief it is very dif-

ficult to find anyone who has a good

word to say in favor of cotton, and eve-

rybody is strongly of the telief that we

shall see a decline in cotton below prices

ever recorded in this market since the

Acting upon these reports which come

from the South, the trade here is short

of cotton, and the spinners though tak-

ng daily for immediate shipment from

this market, do not buy any quantity of

cotton from the shippers who are so

eager to offer them fall shipments from

Southern points. The amount of cotton

which has been sold forward for delivery

this year is variously estimated and it is

difficult to give an approximate idea of

what is believed to be the extent of this

business which has for many years been

profitable to those who have engaged in

it, and this season is no exception to the

general rule of large sales for forward de-

The receipts of cotton for the latter

part of August and possibly September

will be light, as the plant appears to

have been retarded in its developement

by the recent severe rains throughout

the cotton country, and it is universally

reported as being very large and not so

well fruited as might be hoped for.

However, the reports from Texas are as-

sumed to be of such a nature as to point

any crop brought to market there, and it

is not at all unlikely that these reports are substantially true. In fact,

everything that comes to hand from the

Texas markets is to the effect that the

crop now points to a yield at least 500,-

000 bales larger than last year in that State. When that is considered as mak-

ing this crop equal to 8,000,000 bales

and the increase in the Mississippi and

Atlantic over last year is taken into ac-

count, it can be readily understood why

the trade believes that the crop is 9,-

000,000 bales. Still, it is well always to

recollect that the crop is not yet made

and the accidents which the plant will

encounter from now on may greatly re-

duce the present prospects, as was not-

ably the case in 1889. This crop nov

coming to market does not seem likely

to exceed 7,450,000 bales, instead of the

larger estimates which were current in

"QUEEN OF THE OCEAN."

Cympania Lowers Time of the Westward

Passage by Three Hours.

Line steamer Campania, which arrived

this evening from Liverpool and Queens-

town, has earned the title of "Queen of

the Ocean," besides being a record breaker. She left Dants Rock at 12,45

three hours and ten minutes.

NEW YORK, August 17 .- The Cunard

the Spring,

to a yield in that State largely exceeding

liveries, especially to Europe.

exchange was opened.

circles and the iron trade, and buyers

is holding court at Aiken, and the pro-

made a conciliatory speech and the

Dispensary Monday.

crowd dispersed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 18.—A special to the News and Courier from Florence, S. C., says: The two-story building on Front street, lately occupied building on Front street, lately occupied by the Florence Messenger, used as a store-room and owned by Louis Cohen, of Charleston, was partially burned at 11 o'clock last night. The fire was incendiary. While that building was burnsng, a store-room on Evans street, owned by S. A. Gregg, Jr., of Bryson City, N. C., was set on fire. Both fires were put out. At 3 a. m. a dwelling house, owned by W. P. Byrd, East Florence, was set on fire, John W. Moore's residence adjoining was also burned. No insurance on ing was also burned. No insurance on any except Moore's. All the fires were incendiary, and thought to be the work

INCENDIARY FIRES

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

- Jonesboro Journal: At the Egypt coal mines one hundred men are now at work. The output of coal is now about one hundred tons daily. It is to Mayor Chatee of the Dispenser and his clerk on the charge of violating the City be increased to four hundred tons daily September 1st, it is sald.

- Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligen. cer: A number of good judges say that the cotton crop in this county has been damaged at least 50 per cent, in the last 10 or 15 days, by the numerous heavy rains. Sandy land, especially, has suffered severely. The trouble is that cotton has not fruited, but has gone to weed too much.

- Smithfield Herald: Charlie Alford, colored, who was arrested here several months ago, charged with an at-tempt to rob Mr. Wm. O'Neal, just outside of town, but escaped before he could be placed in jail, was again arrested here Saturday night and placed in jail. Since he was arrested here the first fences and has been in Lumberton jail once. from which he escaped, and in the guard house at Wilson also.

- Henderson Gold Leaf: A destructive hall storm visited a section of the country about seven miles below Middleburg last Friday, completely destroying the crops of E. W. Watkins, Charles Gregory and John Spain. Mr. Watkins had a remarkably fine crop of tobacco on his place, which was totally ruined. Considerable damage was done the crops of John Wilson, Crawford Fleming, T. A. Riggins, Bill Wilson and others. The hail covered an area nearly a mile wide and extended about the same distance.

The American **ENCYCLOPÆDIC** DICTIONARY.

24 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 convinced of its merit. We offer no bound copies, but the

40 Parts, when completed, can be bound in three to four volumes at a cost of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per volume.

Its Distinctive Features Are Its thoroughly enclycopædic char-

acter, 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 include 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.

Cut out One of thes or Postage stamps (a Your Name—	Cut out One of these Coupons from the Sran, and bring or send to us, with Fifteen Cents in mo or Postage stamps (and two cents extra for Postage). Fill out following blank: Your Name—	Coupon. out following blank:
Street-		
Postoffice -		
County		
State-		
Part No	Part No-Address all orders to "THE STAR" Coupon Department, Wilmington, N. C.	Wilmington. N. C.

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 elapse before the Parts ordered are received by subscribers.

We are now offering Parts 1 to 24. 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 bottom of Coupon, and fill it up. When no number is designated, Part 1 will be sent. THE STAR,

COUPON DEPARTMENT, Wilmington, N. C.