State Library

The Weekly Star.

PUBLISHED AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

AT

$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

SPACE.	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1 Square (ten lines)	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
2	1 50	2 50	3 50	5 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
3	2 00	3 00	4 50	6 50	10 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4	2 50	4 00	5 50	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
5	3 00	4 50	6 50	9 50	14 00	17 00	25 00	35 00
6	3 50	5 00	7 50	11 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
7	4 00	5 50	8 50	12 50	18 00	22 00	35 00	45 00
8	4 50	6 00	9 50	14 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	50 00
9	5 00	6 50	10 50	15 50	22 00	27 00	45 00	60 00
10	5 50	7 00	11 50	17 00	24 00	30 00	50 00	70 00
11	6 00	7 50	12 50	18 50	26 00	32 00	55 00	75 00
12	6 50	8 00	13 50	20 00	28 00	35 00	60 00	80 00
13	7 00	8 50	14 50	21 50	30 00	37 00	65 00	85 00
14	7 50	9 00	15 50	23 00	32 00	40 00	70 00	90 00
15	8 00	9 50	16 50	24 50	34 00	42 00	75 00	95 00
16	8 50	10 00	17 50	26 00	36 00	45 00	80 00	100 00
17	9 00	10 50	18 50	27 50	38 00	47 00	85 00	105 00
18	9 50	11 00	19 50	29 00	40 00	50 00	90 00	110 00
19	10 00	11 50	20 50	30 50	42 00	52 00	95 00	115 00
20	10 50	12 00	21 50	32 00	44 00	55 00	100 00	120 00
21	11 00	12 50	22 50	33 50	46 00	57 00	105 00	125 00
22	11 50	13 00	23 50	35 00	48 00	60 00	110 00	130 00
23	12 00	13 50	24 50	36 50	50 00	62 00	115 00	135 00
24	12 50	14 00	25 50	38 00	52 00	65 00	120 00	140 00
25	13 00	14 50	26 50	39 50	54 00	67 00	125 00	145 00

[Entered at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.]

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the **Weekly Star** is as follows:

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid		$1 00
" " 6 months	" "	60
" " 3 months	" "	30

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HOW ABOUT NEW ROADS?

Yesterday we wrote on the Government ownership of railroads and called attention to some of the obstacles in the way of carrying out that programme; but there is another question involved in it in which the people of the South would be very much interested if Government ownership were practicable and all the objections urged on that line removed.

We will suppose, for the purpose of this article, that the Government has purchased all the railroads in the country and that they are the in successful operation under Government management. So far, so good. But have we all the railroads we need? Some sections of the country may have. The New England and the Middle and the Central Western States may have; but have the South and the West? Some of the Western States haven't the tenth part of the railroad mileage they will need in the near future when they become more densely populated and the millions of acres that are now running wild will be put under cultivation. How would they get the additional railroads that they would need? The South hasn't one-half the railroads she will have use for in the near future. She lacks a great deal of having as many as she has use for now. Under the new dispensation how would these at present sparsely settled Western States and the South get the railroads they would need? Who will build them? If the Government, how? If a new railroad is to be built in Colorado, for instance, will the Representative from the Cripple Creek district present a bill and go to lobbying and log-rolling to get it through and secure an appropriation of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000, more or less to do the work? If a road is needed in Idaho will the Representative from the Pinchgut district do likewise? If we need some new roads in North Carolina will our Representatives do likewise? And if they did what would be their chances of getting them? They have to scratch gravel and perspire now to get bills passed to give them little public buildings, and generally speaking when these get through, if they ever do, the man who first introduced the bill has been retired to private life or has died and been forgotten.

When it comes to matters of this kind, involving appropriations, it is the States and sections which have the big delegations in Congress which settle the business and decide where and for what the appropriations shall go. If there were any more railroads to be built those densely populated States would get ten miles built to the one that would be built in the thinly populated States, and these might think themselves lucky in securing the tenth part.

Haven't we an illustration of this in the appropriations for rivers and harbors? For a hundred years nine-tenths of the money appropriated for that purpose was expended on rivers and harbors East of the Mississippi, and even then Western and Southwestern men had to make a hard fight to get a few millions of dollars worth of work done on the Mississippi river which is the great highway to bear the products of the greatest grain-producing valley in the world. For six or eight years commercial and other bodies have been holding congresses in the West and in the Southwest to urge upon Congress the importance of making suitable appropriations for deepening the channel of the Mississippi so as to make it navigable for deep draught vessels to carry seaward the grain, &c., from St. Louis and other commercial centers on that river, and they have never been able to command votes enough in Congress to get that project fairly started.

If, with the general support that the improvement of the Mississippi river has had in the West and South, it has received so little recognition from Congress, what show would a railroad proposition stand which would have behind it only a local and limited support? This would be practically the end of railroad building in the States which had small delegations in Congress, for under the Government ownership system, no company could or would undertake to build railroads, however much they might be needed, or whatever the prospect might be of their paying well.

We remarked above that the South was particularly interested in this presentation of the case because the South is to be for some years to come the section of railroad building activity, and more money will be invested in railroad work in this than in any other section of the country. But with Government ownership all this would be brought to a standstill and we would have to knock at the door and petition Congress for every mile of new road built, with a very slim chance of getting it.

That's the layout the Government ownership advocaters have in in store for the South, but that's the kind of a layout the South doesn't want.

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ORGANIZE THE CLUBS.

A few days ago we called attention to the Convention of Democratic Clubs, called by President Julian S. Carr, to meet at Raleigh on the 20th of this month. Supplementing this call he has issued a stirring address to the clubs and young Democracy of the State, upon whom the brunt of the political battle must fall.

"The war," it says, "is not closed; individuals, corporations, trusts and combinations must "submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives;" they must not "dictate the laws which the people must obey." The unholy alliance, consummated on Thursday last in this city, between the old-time enemy of the Democracy and the Gideonitish-Populistic leaders, must be defeated; its efforts to undo the work of the Democratic party must be confounded. Great expectations are based on your efforts in this campaign, and we are sure that the party can realize on those expectations—for with untiring devotion to party principles and unflinching loyalty to its leaders, the young Democracy in this campaign, wherein its very faith is at stake, eagerly awaits the signal of battle."

It then urges the importance of organizing clubs in every town, village and township where none now exist and sending delegates to the convention at Raleigh. It emphasizes the fact that there is no more effective way of promoting and disseminating the cardinal principles of Democracy than through these home organizations where neighbor is banded with neighbor, shoulder to shoulder, in zealous support of those liberties which are the birthright of the American people, but held only at the price of *eternal vigilance*. Through each organization the machinations of the self-seeking schemers who have nothing to lose, but everything to gain by the overthrow of the Democracy may be foiled, and their treachery exposed and made odious to their honest but deluded followers. It concludes thus:

"We can not rest until a full measure of release is secured to the burdened taxpayers of this country. We must not relax our efforts until the gigantic monopolies and trusts that are still oppressing the poor have not only had their wings clipped, but have ceased to exist. There is work to be done. And whereever there is work to be done in behalf of those great cardinal principles of the party; wherever patriotism is encouraged as a virtue, and treachery is damned as a vice, and the traitor is not forgotten or forgiven, we pledge the young Democracy. We pledge it for the "war," until the question may no longer be made, "Is this a government of the people for the good of the people, or a government of trusts for the benefit of trusts?"

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Some of the beet sugar men of Nebraska say the new tariff has knocked the pins from under their industry, but they are willing to compromise and pay the farmers $4 instead of $5 a ton for their beets, which means that they are making the new tariff a pretext for beating the farmers out of a dollar a ton on beets. Notwithstanding their wail we predict that they will be found doing business at the old stand as usual.

Woman is coming to the front in Mexico. Senorita Maria Gonzales Hermosillo has been appointed postmistress at Teocaltchie. We present our congratulations to Senorita Maria and trust that she will not find managing the males too much for her.

Last year fires swept over 13,000,000 acres of grass lands and 13,000,000 acres of woodland, in the Northwest, but there was not the destruction of houses and towns and the loss of life there has been in the recent fires, which are still burning.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXV. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894. NO. 45

MINOR MENTION.

Since Marion Butler has gone into co-partnership with the Republican bosses, he is not only pulling with them, but imitating their methods. He has learned the art of tapping the faithful for contributions. Several years ago, Chairman Eaves, of the Republican State Committee, who was at the late Republican Convention sat upon and bounced, achieved some notoriety by issuing his secret circular to his strikers to pick out a dozen or so "not afraid-of-the-devil" sort of fellows to bulldoze the registrars and hang around the polls on election day to help challenged Republican voters to get in their votes and intimidate as many Democratic voters as they could. Eaves' game didn't work worth a continental for his side, but it made Democrats indignant and red hot, and the result was a gain of several thousand votes to the Democratic ticket. Marion has lately been following the example of Eaves by urging his strikers to send picked delegations before the Boards of County Commissioners with lists of "reliables" and insist that some of them be appointed judges of election to represent the Populists. They appeared as directed in many counties last Monday but, while they were treated courteously, as far as we know they were generally informed that the Commissioners understood the law and could perform their duties without any assistance from Marion and his tools. Marion doesn't play the bluff game with half the cow-bow dash that Eaves did. He isn't built that way and he shouldn't attempt it.

* * *

The Populist Senators and Representatives in the past session of Congress made a record for dashing financiering which has doubtless never been equalled in any legislative body past or present on the face of the earth. There were ten bills introduced by them calling for the expenditure of sums ranging from $1,000,000, the smallest, to $12,000,000,000, the largest, aggregating $35,507,300,000. Of course they didn't expect these bills or any of them to go through. They were not introduced for that purpose, but to make capital with the deluded constituencies which these mountebanks represented. But if they had a majority in Congress and a President to back them then they would have got down to business instead of buncombe and we would have had a lot of legislation just as crude, wild and insane as these bills, and the appropriations for all sorts of rattle-brain purposes would have been passed not by millions only but by hundreds of millions. They wouldn't have minded the expense for they would have set the wheels of the Government printing presses in motion and printed stacks of paper and put them afloat as long as anybody could be found to take one of them and give anything in exchange for it. They would put the mints to work to coin all the gold and silver offered and with a hatful of paper to a dollar of coin they would say "here's your flexible volume of currency." The Pop party has some great statesmen in Congress and has some others equally as great in soak.

* * *

When the tariff bill was under consideration it was contended by the protection advocates that putting wool on the free list would place American wool at the mercy of foreign wool and ruin the wool-growing industry in this country. This was said in the face of the fact that under the protective McKinley tariff the price of domestic wool was steadily declining until it had got as low as ten cents a pound. In the meantime the importations of foreign wool continued. Now, contrary to all these prophecies of disaster, there is more activity in American wool than there has been for some time and the price instead of going down is going up. Since the new tariff with its free wool has gone into effect the prices of domestic wools have advanced about ten per cent. while the prices of foreign wools have declined forty per cent. Prophecies do not always pan out, especially when they are made from a political standpoint, for political purposes, and without any regard to trade statistics or the business conditions.

* * *

Facts and figures are one thing and theories are another. We have some men in this country who imagine themselves statesmen and insist that the Government ownership of the railroads would be a panacea for many of the ills the country is suffering from. Possibly the Government might operate a few of the railroads successfully, when all the conditions favored, but when it came to operating about 177,000 miles of road then it would find an elephant on its hands than it would soon be very anxious to trade off, and would probably have to give away to get rid of. The following which we find in the Baltimore *Sun*, shows about what the size of this elephant would be:

"The capital invested in railroads in the United States, according to the recent report of the Inter State Commerce Commission, gets but a small return, reckoned in percentages. The aggregate of share capital on June 30 1893, was $4,669,000,000, but of this $3,859,000,000, or 61.24 per cent.—more than half—paid no dividends. In the previous year the percentage of non-paying stock was 60.60 per cent, and in 1890-91 it was 59.64 per cent. But in addition to the large amount of *stock* making no return, there were $748,000,000 of *bonds*, or 14.39 per cent. of the whole, that paid no interest. No less than $3,602,000,000 of stocks and bonds failed of income in the year ended June 30, 1893. In the year just ended, since the arrival of the panic and depression, the case has doubtless been much worse. Not only have rates fallen lower, but gross and net earnings have gone down together. The figures at hand for the first six months of the calendar year 1894 show gross earnings of but $357,201,483 against $427,934,491 in the like period of 1893, the miles of road reported being 112,570 against 111,165 in 1893. A loss of $100,000,000 in six months shows the intensity of the depressing influences that have recently weighed upon business.

Senator Butler of South Carolina has written a manly letter to the Charleston *News and Courier* in which he says that his Senatorial aspirations must not be considered a factor in the fight against ring rule in that State, and that he must not be in the way of any action that anti ring Democrats see fit to take in their fight against Tillmanism. He is with them, Senate or no Senate, and will fight if need be in the ranks.

Civil Service Examinations.

The civil service examination appointed for Wilmington, of applicants for positions in the departmental, Indian, and railway mail service of the Government, began at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and was concluded by 7 p. m. The examination was conducted by Mr. A. H. Hillyer, special examiner, Washington, D. C., assisted by the local board of examiners, of which Mr. W. C. Craft is secretary.

There were twenty applicants—four females and sixteen males—for positions; as follows: For clerk-copyists, four males and three females. For railway mail service, nine males. For draughtsmen—topographical, one; mechanical, one. For assistant observer, Weather Bureau, one. For matron, Indian service, one.

Only two of the applicants were from Wilmington; the others were from various places in the State. Their names were not divulged. After the examination was concluded the papers were immediately forwarded to the department at Washington.

Examiner Hillyer goes hence to Charleston, S. C., to conduct examinations there.

Onslow Land and Improvement Company.

The stockholders of the Onslow Land and Improvement Company held their annual meeting yesterday at the office of Mr. Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., in this city. The company is in excellent condition. The Auditing Committee's report shows that it is out of debt and has a balance to its credit in bank.

Dr. Porter, president of the company, submitted his annual report, in which it is stated that since the last annual meeting several thousand bushels of oysters had been planted; that the oysters were growing nicely and promised an exceedingly large increase.

All the officers of the company were re-elected.

The County Interested.

Two travelling salesmen of this city who returned yesterday gave substantially the same statement about Welcome Week. They said it was the subject of general comment in the sections they travel, that they saw the STAR almost everywhere they went, and that it was the STAR that had created such a lively sentiment in favor of Welcome Week in the country. They further stated that many of the farmers were already saving money for the gala occasion, and would be here in full force.

Fall Terms Superior Court.

Fall Terms of the Superior Court will be held in the following counties on the dates named:

Martin, Sept. 3; Pender, Sept. 10; Pitt, Sept. 17; Richmond, Sept. 17; Robeson, Oct. 1; Sampson, Oct. 8; Edgecombe, Oct. 15; Carteret, Oct. 23; Duplin, Oct. 29; Wilson, Oct. 29, Columbus, Nov. 5; Halifax, Nov. 12; Lenoir, Oct. 12; Nash, Nov. 19; Anson, Nov. 26.

No Rabbit Foot Needed.

"It is a fact patent to our senses," says the Waynesville *Courier*, "that Major Stedman is now prominently before our people for consideration in the Senatorial race; and, being now a Western man with intense popularity all over the State, the charm of his candidacy will not down; and his individuality alone assures him such success as needs no rabbit's foot with its weird incantation to ingratiate him with the powers that make Senators. Enter, Stedman."

New Business Enterprise.

Mrs. E. Warren & Son will open a bakery at No. 5 North Front street about the 15th inst., and they promise that they will supply the public with first-class goods in their line. The bakery will be separate from their fruit and confectionery business, and will be in charge of Mr. Richard F. Warren.

— Unusual efforts are on foot to make the next Maxton Fair a great success. It is not yet determined whether or not the "high kickers" will be there; but Harker and Murphy McNair have been appointed a committee on inspection and will report promptly.

— The New Hanover Republicans are not doing much talking; but the STAR has a "straight tip" that they are formulating their plans for a full county ticket, However, the STAR has given, substantially, the same information, though not so fresh, twice before.

MAXTON GUN CLUB.

A Pigeon Shoot in Which There Was More Fun Than Skill.

A practice shoot of the Maxton gun club too place at the Fair Grounds, near the town, Tuesday afternoon. There being ten entries, two teams were formed with M. F. Peace Captain of No. 1, and Murphy McNair Captain of No. 2. The club has been very recently organized, and in the match of Tuesday several of the contestants had never shot at a clay pigeon before.

The conditions were twenty "blue rocks" to each competitor, eighteen yards rise. The score was as follows:

Team No. 1: M. F. Peace, 11; A. C. McKinnon, 8; W. H. Bernard, 7; L. S. McNair, 5; Fitzhugh, 5. Total, 36.

Term No. 2: Murphy McNair, 13; A. A. Chapman, 12; W. H. Harker, 5; A. J. McKinnon, 3; J. M. Burke, 2. Total, 35.

It will be seen that the team shooting was very close; but the power of a graveyard rabbit foot gave the victory to No. 1 by one bird.

At the Maxton Fair, which opens October 31, there will be a pigeon tournament open to clubs from the two Carolinas, at which prizes will be offered both for individual and team scores.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON.

Reports That the Bolls Are Rotting in Many Places.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 4.—Cotton bolls are maturing and opening rapidly, and picking has by this time become general. As nearly all fields have been gone over, the actual condition of the fields can be judged, for instance, the fruitage and the damage by shedding and rust, and the rotting of bolls. Shedding and rust are not as general as heretofore, although the reports of damage from those sources continue, particularly from localities having a sandy soil, where, also, there is no top crop making, growth having stopped. On stiffer or heavier soil the plant has attained a very rank growth of weed, but the fruitage is deficient, owing, it is thought, to the very rapid growth of the plant after the July rains began. This luxuriant growth of weed has given the crop a deceptive appearance heretofore, and its aggregate condition must be placed at considerably less than an average crop. There is considerable and quite general complaint of rotting of bolls near the ground.

[The STAR has advices from several counties in North Carolina which agree, substantially, with the above. There is too much weed and too little fruit. Many of the planters insist that the yield will be 25 per cent. less than that promised a few weeks since.—EDITOR STAR.]

Work For All.

The Southport *Leader* says: It has been decided upon by those having charge of the river and harbor improvements of the lower Cape Fear to make some changes in the system hitherto followed, and instead of letting out most of the work by contract and thus sending the money away from home, the greater portion of our river and harbor appropriation will now be used under the direct supervision of the Wilmington office, and local labor will be given the first call. The work which will soon be started in this vicinity, is the building of a casement at Fort Caswell. At Snow's Marsh a jetty six thousand feet long is to be built. The steam dredge boat is expected to be ready by January 1st, 1895, and in choice of men for this boat the preference will be given to the old crew of the *Woodbury*.

A Farewell Party.

Capt. and Mrs. John W, Harper, at their home on Moore street, Southport, the *Leader* says, gave a very pleasant "At Home" in honor of Miss Lillie Harper and Mr. Fred Harper.

Songs and music by a number of the young ladies present, and an amusing impromptu instrumental duet *a la* Alvin Joslin, by Capt. Tom Harper and Dr. Watson, added very much to the enjoyment of all.

Fruit, ice cream, ices and cakes followed the social features of the occasion.

Among those present were the Misses Linda and Eva Dosher, Hattie Legge, of Wilmington; Dr. E. A. Gasque, of Florence, S. C.; Mr. N. F. Parker, Wilmington; Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Harper, Mrs. H. W. Hood, Mrs. Bessant, Miss May Webb, Misses Mary and Annie Harper, and Dr. D. I. Watson, Messrs. E. H. Cranmer, J. B. Cranmer and Robt. Newton.

Good Times Ahead.

If smiling countenances are prophetic of good times, says the *Observer*, Charlotte merchants must be satisfied with the Fall prospects. They all seem to think business will revive with a rush this Fall. "Our trade," said Mr. W. R. Jones of Baruch's wholesale establishment yesterday, "was never better. We are busy getting in and sending out." Hardware men also pronounce trade excellent.

Exports Foreign.

The British barquentine *Edith Sheraton*, cleared yesterday for Macoris, San Domingo, with 260,434 feet lumber and sundry packages of merchandise. Cargo, valued at $3,275.69, shipped by Messrs. Fore & Foster.

The Norwegian barquantine *Flora* cleared for Bristol, Eng., with 1,000 casks spirits turpentine and 3,575 barrels rosin. Cargo, valued at $17,270.89, shipped by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co.

Cotton Receipts.

The receipts of cotton yesterday were 334 bales; same date last year, 5. Receipts for the week ended Sept. 7th, 536 bales; same week last year, 107 bales. Exports since Sept. 1st, 1894, 32 bales (domestic). The stock at this port, Sept. 7th, is 1,879 bales; at the same date last year it was 1,567 bales.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Fifth Annual Fair of the Border Exposition of the Carolinas at Maxton, October 31st and November 1st and 2d.

State Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, at Raleigh, October 23d to 26th inclusive.

— Have you read "The Scarlet Letter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne? You can get it through the STAR for one coupon and five cents. Or either one of sixty-odd other standard novels on the same terms.

THE COTTON DIFFERENTIAL.

An Early Settlement of the Question Expected—Wilmington is Interested.

Though her business men have not taken any part in the fight for the restoration of the old differential of 11 cents, Wilmington, as well as the other South Atlantic ports, is interested in the results. The Savannah *News* says:

It is expected that within a few days the board of arbitrators of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, consisting of Messrs. Thomas H. Carter, E. K. Sibley and Col. John Screven, which has before it the arguments in favor of the restoration of the differential of 11 cents per 100 pounds in favor of the South Atlantic ports will render its decision. The decision cannot be well anticipated, but it is believed from the strong arguments that have been made, that it will be favorable to those ports which have gone so earnestly into the work.

Capt. Purse, President of the Board of Trade, has just received copies of the arguments presented to the Board of Arbitration in behalf of the ports of the South Atlantic by the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company and the Plant system officials. Mr. L. A. Emerson, writing for the South Carolina railroad, refers to the claim made by Norfolk and the other Virginia ports that the differential was established on account of the superior coastwise service of the Virginia ports, and that so large a differential is not needed now on account of the vast improvement in the coastwise service from the South Atlantic ports. He shows by comparison that the Virginia ports have still, by far, the most frequent and best coastwise service, especially in point of capacity to handle freights. He shows, too, that if anything the differential in favor of the South Atlantic ports should be increased, as Norfolk's cheaper ocean rate and cheaper insurance rate gives that port an advantage, if anything, of a little more than 11 cents per hundred pounds.

The argument is a brief one, but it covers the matter thoroughly, and is a strong appeal for the restoration of the differential of 11 cents.

The arguments submitted by Traffic Manager C. D. Owens and Division Freight Agent F. B. Papy of the Plant system combines many important facts in a very brief and succinct statement, which says, in summing up, no good reason can be given why the differential of 11 cents should be reduced, and if a reduction is ordered it will only be to add to the advantage which the Virginia ports are already admitted to have without it.

Saturday Night Market.

It is the open season for oysters, but the warm weather prevents shipments from New River, and so far only small supplies from the Sounds are in market. These sell readily at 12½@15c per quart, and clams at the same price. Shrimp are in full supply at 5 to 10c per quart; channel crabs, 10c per dozen; soft shell crabs, 40c per dozen. Mullets are plentiful at 10c per string, croakers at 10c, blackfish 15c, fresh water perch 25c, and trout 25 to 50c; sturgeon 5c per pound.

Fruits are scarce and high in price, with the exception of scuppernong grapes. Prices were apples 10c per quart, pears 15c, grapes, 2 quarts for 5 cents.

Poultry was in fair supply, grown fowls selling at 25 to 30c apiece, and chickens 12½ to 20c. Eggs 18 to 20c per dozen.

The truckers sold from carts cabbage at 5 to 10c per head; corn, 10c per dozen ears; beans, 10c per quart; field peas, 10c; tomatoes, 10c; potatoes, 5c; okra, two quarts for 5c; turnips, 5c per bunch; egg plant, two for 5c.

In the meat market there were full supplies of fresh beef, veal and mutton at the usual reasonable rates.

Doomed Dockery.

The Wadesboro *Messenger* says of the kalamitous kandidacy of Kolonel Dockery:

Col. Oliver H. Dockery, who was recently nominated for Congress by the Republicans of this district, was in town last Friday. Quite a number of Democrats put the direct question to him as to whether or not he would accept the nomination and make the race. He refused to give a definite answer to these questions, but to white Republican from the country who happened to be in town on that day, he unbosomed himself. He told the aforementioned Republican that he was in the race against Lockhart, and for him to go home and tell the news to all his people. He also said that Martin was not in it, and that the fight would be between him and Lockhart.

Cotton Press Trouble Settled.

The contention between the railroads and the cotton compress owners as to the charge for compressing cotton, says an Atlanta telegram, was settled to-day by a compromise. Heretofore the roads have paid the compresses 10 cents a hundred pounds for compressing. Recently the roads announced that they would pay 7 cents a hundred this season. The compresses petitioned the Georgia Railway Commission to reduce the freight charges on compressed cotton. To-day the matter was compromised, the roads agreeing to pay 8½ cents a hundred. This increase means $600,000 to the presses on Georgia's crop alone.

Brunswick County Populists.

The Populists of Brunswick met in Convention at Lockwood's Folly last Thursday, and nominated the following ticket.

For Sheriff, D. R. Walker; Register of Deeds, J. W. Brooks; Clerk of Court, Lorenzo Sellers; Treasurer, Marion Robbins; Coroner, G. W. Sellers; Surveyor, Silas, J. King; for Representative, W. W. Drew. The meeting is said to have had a large attendance, and was harmonious throughout.

The Partridge Crop.

The prospect for partridge shooting next season is excellent. The STAR has made inquiries in several counties and the information received is uniformly favorable to fine sport. Sportsmen should not forget, however, to observe the law, which makes it a misdemeanor to shoot or trap partridges before November 1st. A determined effort will be made by the Wilmington gun club to have the law rigidly enforced in this section.

— The Wadesboro *Messenger* prints an excellent portrait of Mr. Jas. A. Lockhart. *P. S.*—Charlotte *Observer* please copy.

LETTER FROM SENATOR RANSOM

Concerning the Wilmington and Southport Telegraph Line—The Senator States His Position.

The following letter from Senator Ransom to Mr. Sol. C. Weill will be read with interest:

WELDON, N. C., Sept. 6th.

My Dear Mr. Weill:

I received yours yesterday and wrote you a very hasty note. I purchased the telegraph line without any expectation, desire, or purpose, of ever receiving any pay for it. I was fearful that it might be regarded as presumptive in me to tender the line to your city and therefore, I coupled two other propositions with that offer; my wish then, and is now, that the city of Wilmington shall take the line without any consideration whatever to me. I prefer this to any thing else. The city did not, in the slightest way, suggest to me the purchase of the line, that was my act and the city is under no obligations whatever to relieve me of the line.

If the city, for any reason, does not wish to take it, I beg to commit the line entirely to your discretion and management, with the simple instruction from me that you dispose of it in no way which is not approved by the city of Wilmington. My sole object has been to protect the people of Wilmington and Southport from any wrong or inconvenience to which they might be subjected by the falling of the line into the hands of parties who would not consult their interests. Your suggestion that no person should buy the line at a larger price than that paid by me is, in every sense, proper and meets my cordial approbation; for nothing must be done with the line which could possibly injure the business and the people of Wilmington and Southport. I should be deeply pained to think, for one moment, that the people of Wilmington felt constrainek to take the line off my hands at a shadow of inconvenience or loss to themselves. You must not permit anything of this character to happen.

With sentiments of very high regard and attachment to your people, and of sincere friendship to yourself, I am,

Yours very truly,

M. W. RANSOM.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Many Ways of Cooking the Toothsome Corn.

GREEN CORN GEMS.

Two cupfuls of grated sweet corn, half a teaspoonful of salt, two beaten eggs, a heaping spoonful of baking-powder, one cupful of new milk, and flour enough to make a thin batter. Beat all thoroughly together and pour into gem-irons to bake.

CORN FRITTERS.

Another nice dish for desert is corn fritters made thus: Grate sufficient corn to make two cupfuls; with it mix two tablespoonfuls of cream, three well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of butter and a little salt. Thicken with two generous tablespoonfuls of flour. Fry brown in boiling lard, roll in sugar and send to the table hot.

CORN PUDDING.

Take half a dozen ears of tender corn, which must be fully ripe, slightly cut off the edge of the kernels with a sharp knife and scrape the remainder off. Beat up three eggs, add to them a pint of sweet milk, half a cupful of sugar, a small piece of butter, and a little salt. Bake it one hour in a well heated oven.

CREAMED CORN.

To one pint of corn cut from the cob, add three quarters of a quart of milk. Put in a saucepan and cook until the corn is soft. It will require almost constant stirring. Add several bits of butter dredged with flower and cook five minutes longer. Lastly stir in the beaten yelks of two eggs and a small spoonful of butter. Send to the table as soon as it boils up once.

CORN OMELET.

Grate the corn from the cob and mix in the following proportions. To one dozen ears of corn, a cupful of cream and five eggs. Beat the whites and yelks separately until very light; add the cream to the yelks and stir in the corn, a spoonful at a time; stir this through the stiff whites, and pour into a frying pan, very hot, with a little butter over the bottom, fry brown and turn. Send immediately to the table on a hot platter.

CORN SOUP.

Select ten ears of fresh sweet corn, grate off the grains, taking care not to grate any particles from the cob. Put both the grated corn and the cobs into one quart of salted water, and boil for ten minutes. This secures the milk that otherwise would remain in the cob. At the end of the ten minutes remove the cob and pour in a quart of new milk; add a small lump of butter, and season with salt and pepper. Let it cook slowly for ten minutes more. Serve with browned butter crackers.

USEFUL FIGURES.

Vote for Governor in 1892—Also, for Congressmen.

The vote given below will be found useful for reference during the campaign:

Cleveland 132,951; Harrison 100,342; Weaver 44,736.

The vote by congressional districts was:

First—W A Branch, 14,236; Riddick Gattling, 11,576.

Second—F B Woodard, 13,925; H P Cheatham, 11,814; E A Thorne (Pop), 5,457.

Third—B F Grady (Dem), 12,457; A M Clark (Rep), 5,271; T D Koonce (Pop). 9,869.

Fourth—B H Bunn (Dem), 14,640; J H Williamson (Rep), 2,106; H J McDowell (Pop), 872; W F Stroud (Pop), 12,916.

Fifth—A H A Williams (Dem), 13,746; Thomas Settle (Rep), 14,075; W R Lindsay (Pop), 4,358.

Sixth—S B Alexander (Dem), 16,623; A A Maynard (Pop), 12,127.

Seventh—J S Henderson (Dem), 14,303; E A Bolton (Rep), 9,136; A C Shuford (Pop), 5,599.

Eighth—W H Bower (Dem), 16,896; J O Willcocks (Rep), 13,215; R L Patton (Pop), 3,564.

Ninth—W T Crawford, 16,010; J C Prichard (Rep), 14,960; J C Brown (Pop), 872.

A FUSION TICKET

Agreed Upon by the Republicans and Populists of Wayne County.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

GOLDSBORO, Sept. 8.—The Republican County Executive Committee met a committee of Populists here to-day and after considerable discussion, decided on fusion, the Republicans claiming the officers of sheriff, register of deeds and one legislator.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Government Will Probably Send an Army Officer to Serve with the Japanese Army in the War with China.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—It is probable that the United States will respond favorably to the Japanese invitation to send an army officer to that country for service with the Japanese army during the Oriental war. General Schofield is in favor of it, and is waiting to hear the views of Secretary Lamont on the subject.

The acting Secretary of War has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Royal T. Frank, Second Artillery; Major George B. Davis, Judge Advocrate, and Captain John W. Pullman, Assistant Quartermaster, a board to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., September 17th, to prepare a draft of the rules for the sewerage system at Fort Monroe, provided for in the appropriation bill.

IT WAS NOT CHOLERA.

Thorough Investigation Made by the Marine Hospital Service of the Case Reported at Cumberland, Md.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A most satisfactory result has been reached by the thorough investigation instituted by the Marine Hospital Service in regard to the Bavarian immigrant, Walther, who died at Cumberland, Md, with symptoms which local physicians took to be those of Asiatic cholera. Surgeon General Wyman sent Passed Assistant Surgeon Gedding to Cumberland to investigate the matter. The body was exhumed, and the result of a bacteriological examination showed that it was not a case of cholera. It was found that the man had carried with him a large quantity of improperly cook food, which contained a ptomaine (or putrefactive) poison, which caused his death.

THE TENNESSEE LYNCHING

Strongly Condemned by Memphis Merchants—A Fund to be Raised for Families of the Victims.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 8.—The merchants and business men of Memyhis held an indignation meeting last night for the purpose of denouncing the lynching of the negroes near Millington last Friday night. The meeting was largely attended and strong speeches condemning the butchery of the defenseless prisoners were made by some of the most prominent men in the city. Resolutions were adopted thanking Gov. Turney and Judge Cooper for the steps they have taken to bring the murderers to justice. A fund of $1,000 was raised for the widows and orphans of the murdered men and a committee appointed to solicit further subscriptions from the citizens.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, spoke last evening to an immense audience at Bangor, Me., on the tariff question. His speech was a severe denunciation of the President and the Democratic Congress.

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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 m