In writing to change lyour address, and former direction as well as full particularies you wish your paper to be sent herea ess you do both changes can not be made Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Postal Money order letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk Specimen copies forwarded when desired

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF VIRGINIA We have read with interest the calm, clear, conclusive editorial state ment in the Richmond State of the reasons why Virginia does not pay her public debt. It is plain enough after you have read the State's pre sentation of the matter why it is that in 1887 the people of that honored and most distinguished Common wealth are opposed to settling their indebtedness upon the basis proposed by their English creditors. The article in the State is so long we cannot republish it, and it is impossible to condense the statement without robbing it of its force. If the papers and people who have misunderstood and misrepresented the whites of Virginia would read this article they would change their opinion.

It is very clear as to two points first that Mahone and his mongre crew are solely responsible for the failure to settle the debt upon an equitable and honorable basis; second that the white people of Virginia have been favorable to such a settle-

Twice the Democratic party mad a square issue on the settlement of the debt upon a basis of \$33,000,000 to be paid in forty years, at 3 per cent. annually for ten years; 4 per cent. for twenty years; 5 per cent. for ten years. Mahone and his crew opposed this as too high. Riddle berger, a Republican, proposed a settlement upon a basis of \$22,000,000, with an annual interest of \$660,000. This was vetoed by Gov. Holliday, a Democrat. This was the Readjuster plan, as it is called. Twice was bat tle delivered on this plan and the Democrats were defeated. A few thousand whites and the 128,000 negroe votes gained a victory twice. The Democrats carried the State, mark you, every year upon national issues, but when the State policy came up they were twice very disastrously defeated. The State says:

"They had done all they could for the creditor, they had sacrificed the three branches of the Government in his behalf, and a knowledge of common gratitude lead them to believe that those for whom they had hopelessly surrendered so much would not turn upon them, whilst the sense of right and justice gave them the reasonable assurance that the civilised world would commend their cessation of a useless warfare that could not help their creditors and would result in ruin for many years to the Commonwealth. They had before their minds, moreover, Mahone's schemes, which had already taken the form of legislative bills, placing all the railroads in the State under the control of a commission of his own choosing; establishing a petty monopolist in every city and county in the sioner of Sales, an official whose annual fees, in Richmond alone it was estimated would amount to at least thirty thousand dollars a year; and changing the charters of the cities so as to put them in the power of his legislative caucus, and rob them of the right of local sel government. Through the patriotism of five patriotic Senatorsthree Democrats and two Republicansthese measures had been defeated. Had the Democratic party for a third time invited defeat, every one of these measures, and perhaps worse, would have been enacted by a Mahone Legislature. Were the Dem ccrats to be blamed for refusing longer to submit to defeats that were to be followed by such disastrous consequences?" The Republicans in the U. S. Sen-

ate made Mahone's cause their cause. The Republican Administration gave this recreant son of a great State entire control of all Federal patronage within its borders. He became the pet and pivot of Republican legislation. His native State was made to pass through great trials because of his vicious and demoralizing course Virginia has had quite enough of Mahone and his crew. The honest whites of the State are not willing to make another fight over a \$33,-000,000 payment because that issue invites defeat. The same negro element, unshorn of its strength, exists ready to follow the bad lead of Mahone. Hence they refuse to accept the terms insisted upon by the English bondholders. For this they are unjustly, unfairly censured. Let the blame and ignominy rest where it belongs-upon the Republican party in

Virginia. The State says: "In the face of these facts the represen-tatives of the bondholders refuse a proposition to pay them \$708,552 interest every year on a capital of \$24,277,700, and de mand that they shall be paid \$984,583.50 every year on a capital of \$82,384,455. It is impossible for the State to agree to th demand without increasing taxes or crip pling the public schools and cutting off th pensions from disabled soldiers. In the mpoverished condition of the large agricultural population an increase in taxation would be cruelty. In the public schools, on the other hand, there are enrolled now nt, of the children in th State, and in many counties the school term is limited, by the lack of money for their support, to three or four months a

The sum of the matter is that the Democrats cannot make the settlement proposed if they would. They are not disposed now to risk the safety of the State after its redemption from Radical rule, by another campaign that may prove a Bull Run. The whites are disposed, as they have shown, to do what they can, but vicious, the false, the mendacious, they are not free to act as they would be glad to act. They would

Judge Bond's decision in the United States Circuit Court at Raleigh on the Special Tax Bonds will give our people trouble. A suit was brought by A. H. Temple, of Raeigh, in the interest of certain Northern bond holders. The Judge decides in favor of the plaintiff, which if it holds will force the people to pay the illegal, infamous bondsbonds that were literally stolen from the people and that were bought up by foreign speculators knowing their character. Mr. Temple lends himself to the Northern men who wished to sue the State. The bonds had been declared fraudulent by the highest State judicatory and no men living beyond the State could bring suit. The Northern creditors have secured the services, if we understand it, of a resident of the State to bring an action in their behalf. A Raleigh special to the New York Times says: "The object of the suit was to compel the State officials to levy the tax to pay the overdue coupons, which amount to nearly 100 per cent. of the total issue of the specia

tax bonds. The difficulty in all previous suits on S ate obligations has been that the State itself has been held to be a necessary party, and the courts have held that the State could not be sued by citizens of other The plaintiff in this case, however, s a resident and citizen of North Carolina Now, for the first time, the Federal courts have held that the States are amenable t be sued by their own citizens where a Federal question is presented by the passage of laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The decision holds that the acts passed by North Carolina to stop the collection of taxes to pay this interest are null and void, and that the agents of the State must proceed to collect the taxes to pay the interest. North Carolina has funded all her debt except this single issue of bonds, and it is expected that a special session of the Legislature will be called to consider the situa-

tion produced by the decision. A NOTEWORTHY OCCASION. An interesting celebration of Memorial Day occurred at Staunton,

Va., on the 9th inst. The orator was a Federal cavalry General, Averill, from one of the Northwestern States. He had fought the Confederates all around Stannton and elsewhere, but he did not carry on war like a barba. rian, as did Sheridan and other fellows of the baser sort. Gen. Averill was warmly received and made a really very interesting and impressive address. It was quite up to the best average of such addresses; not eloquent and impassioned like one Virginia's Daniel would make or North Carolina's John S. Long would be sure to deliver, but still touching, patriotic, kind, and even eloquent. We copy elsewhere some of his noble and striking utterances.

never been bitter or unfriendly to any class of Northern writers, speakers or voters except those that made war upon the South like cruel Indians or like the Ostragoths and Visigoths of old, burning, plundering, ravaging, ravishing as if the in. fernal regions had been emptied of its victims; or that class that under take to write history and fill their books full of misrepresentation and falsehood; or that class that is forever slandering the motives, opinions and purposes of the Southern people for vile political ends; or that class of editors who never write the truth about the South when the truth is right be fore them and would secure a better result than a cornucopia of lies; or that class which believe that the most infamous, oppressive, unconsti tutional, dragonading measures were the right measures for the South and who clapped their bands and cried havoc when Grant let loose the dogs of destruction and sent his coldier straps into the South to place bayonets around ballots; to throttle Legislatures and arrest legis lators; to afflict and terrorize it over the white men. These are the fellows the STAR has denounced again and again; these are the miscreants and myrmidons of usurpation and

made of twisted wire. But for the people of the North who respect the rights of others; who believe in a constitutional Government; who oppose oppression and who treat the South fairly, justly, humanely the STAR has only kind and approving words. It has never said a word against a man in the North through all the years who was not a mean, corrupt scoundrel; a brute in war; a low demagogue in peace; a hater of the South and its people; a political propagandist of the baser kind; a slanderer and abuser of our people; a misrepresenter of the plain facts of history, or a manufacturer of lies and outrages in order that the Republican party might triumph at the expense of the white

has tried so often to lash with a whip

people of the Southern States. The STAR greatly desires to see good feeling prevailing between the sections. It greatly desires to see the North understanding the South and the two great sections being attracted to each other in genuine sympathy and being united in bonds of assured amity. The STAR will be delighted always to do what it can in this direction. Is has only words of genuine kindness for all honorable, merciful, just, considerate people, whether in the North or in the South. It has words of severity only for the the bitter. It despises such vermin.

Gen. Averill set an excellent exdo for their creditors the best they ample to the mouthing, prating, are able to do, but they are not will- heedless demagogues of John Shering to remand Virginia to the dan- man and little Foraker sort in his gerous control of the Mahone gang. | patriotic and truly American speech

They have had enough of that at Staunton. He said to the gallant men around him who fought on the

> Where once out-posts and pickets were set to guard my commands against a brave and persistent enemy. I now stand sions a welcomed guest. I thank God and you for the changed conditions. I have experienced every violasitude of war, including iled, for I have been half killed wice, but of all the triumphs I have ever njoyed this victory of peace to day is the randest and most satisfactory. Among he causes of this notable event I recognize, first a growing custor which will satisfy the universal longing of all men to oblivion when their turn shall cor to stand the test of remembrance. Secon I reco nize in my own welcome th ghest compliment that you could pay to ny command by remembering that when i was here in your country fighting for a re-storation of the Union and the preservation of our autionality, it did not attack the de-fenceless—that it fought your soldiers with courage and energy, but held your homes as far as possible sacred from the touch of war."

> Ah, if the Sheridans, Shermans, Hunters and other burners and bum mers had conducted war after that fashion there would be no heartburnings now and the STAR would never have occasion to denounce Attilas and Alaries in the nineteenth century.

The London Academy, a journal of high reputation, has been reviewing Gen. Long's Life of Gen. Lee. and is very warm in its praise of the greatest American soldier-quite as much as the book received is warm. The world is learning the truth rapidly about the heroes of the war. also reviews Gen. McClellan's book his "Own Story"- and thinks that his letters reveal a man with a great desire for popularity, of restless egotism and petulance, but withal, sagacious, generous and patriotic.

On the 13th of August, 1747, the Rev. John Wesley was in Ireland. In an autograph letter recently sold, written from Dublin, that wise ob-

"For natural sweetness of temper, for courtesy and hospitality, I have never seen any people like the Irish. Indeed all I con verse with are only English transplanted into another soil. And they are mended by the removal, having left all their roughness and surliness behind them. They receive the Word of God with all gladness and readiness of mind."

Col. Snead's historical work, entitled "The Fight for Missouri," is aid to be the fairest, most truthful book of the war thus far.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

The Wilmington, Columbia & Augus-Bridge Company.

The Board of Appraisers and Assessors for the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad met at the Court House yesterday. New Hanover county was represented by H. A. Bagg. Esq , Brunswick by M. C. Guthrie, Esq , and Columbus by D. P. We take leave here to say, by way High, E q., chairmen of the Boards of of parenthesis, that the STAR has County Commissioners of their respective

> The Board organized with H. A. Bagg, Esq , in the chair, and Mr. D. P. High as

> Mr. W. A Risch, auditor of the Cosst lne system, was present and submitted the statement as required by law, for the railroad company, showing 65 miles of road in this State on the main line, and 71 miles of side track, distributed as follows: New Hanover, 14 miles main I ne and 2 80-100 miles side track; Brunswick, 114 miles main line and 89 100 mile side track; Columbus, 514 miles main line and 3 56-100 miles side

It was ordered by the Board that the val nation of the railroad track, including side racks, be \$390,000 for that part of the railroad which lies in the State of North Carolina, and that the rolling stock, depots, etc., be valued at the sum of \$12),000 for such part of that property as is in the State.

The property, including main line, side racks, depot buildings, warehouses, rolling tock, etc., was valued at \$6,000 per mile It was further ordered that the secretary furnish a copy of the valuation to the chairmen of the Boards of Commissioners of New Hanover, Brunswick and Columbus counties, and also the mayor of the city of Wilmington and the towns of Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Chadbourn and Cerro Gordo; and it was further ordered that a copy of all reports and proceedings, together with papers, be forwarded to the Auditor of the

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Board of Appraisers and Assessors for the Wilnington Railway Bridge Company met. Chairman H. A. Bagg and Mr. M. C. Guthrie, of Brunswick county, constituted the violence and wrong that the STAR Board Mr. W. W Shaw was elected secretary. The Board proceeded to assess the property of the Bridge Company, which consists of two bridges over the Cape Fear river and two and five tenths miles of track between the two bridges-67 yards lying in Brunswick and 4,600 yards in New Hanover county. The Board assessed the value of the property at \$60,000, of which New Hanover's proportion is \$59,139 and Bruns-

Frost in Robeson-The Crops. A correspondent of the STAR, writing from Red Banks, Robeson county, June

The thermometer at this place registered this morning at sunrise 46 degrees Earl risers report considerable frost, which cu dow young peas that were just coming up. The crops in this vicinity are looking splendid. They are clean, with an unusu ally good stand.

BRUNSWICK.

Too Much Rain-The Crops, &c. Winnabow June 14 -Farmers are having too much rain; grass is giving a great deal of trouble. Crops are improving, and he outlook is better than for several years. The surveying instruments and camp equipage of the South Atlantic and North-western Railroad Co., were sold under execution by the Sheriff of Brunswick county on Saturday, at Shallotte, to satisfy claims for supplies furnished to the engineers and surveyors by parties in Brunswick county, while surveying. We suppose this ends the railroad enterprise for the present. Many in our county regret it; while not a few rejoice at the failure.

Farmers are working in dead earnest, not many are running under mortgage; they are economising and living close.

Malaria. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is held wide esteem as a specific and preventive. In it we have the means of rendering the

air and water wholesome. "Darbys Fluid is a good defecator and destroyer of missmatic matter.-J. C.

BOOTH, Chemist, U. S. Mint, Phila." "It should be used everywhere where mpure gases are generated from decom- of the "Southern Prize" variety, symetriposing matter."—Holmes Street, M. D., cal in shape, and weighs seven pounds and Savannah, Ga.

CAROLINA CENTRAL.

and Assessors to Determine the

The Board of Appraisers and Asset for the Carolina Central Railroad met yesterday at 12 o'clock noon in the county Court House, for the purpose of appraising and assessing the property of the railroad company, under recent enactment of the State Legislature The road extends from Wilmington to Rutherfordton, a distance of 264 miles, and the following named gentlemen, representing the counties through which the road runs, constitute the board: H. A. Bagg, New Hanover county, M. C. Guthrie, Brunswick; W. J. Parker, Bladen; D. B. High, Columbus; J. L. McLean, Robeson; Peter McRae, Richmond; H. W. Ledbetter, Anson; W. A. Austin, Union; T. L. Vail, Mecklenburg; Caleb Motz, Lincoln; Jacob Kiser, Gaston; J. T. Bostick, Cleveland; A. L. Rucker, Rutherford

The railroad was represented by Maj, J C. Winder, General Manager of the Seaboard system, and Col. L C. Jones, Superintendent of the Carolina Central Railroad, and by Hop. C. M. Stedman and Mr. John D. Shaw of Richmond, county as attorneys. The legal interests of Robeson county were watched by Mr. T. A. McNeill, of Lumberton, and Mr. J. A. Lockhart, of Wadesboro, attended to the interests of the Board of Auson, while Hon. D. L Russell appeared as counsel for New Hanover

Mr H. A. Bagg, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover, presided over the deliberations of the meeting and Mr. T. L. Vail, Chairman of Mecklenburg's Board of Commissioners, was elected

Msj. Winder submitted a sworn state ment of the Superintendent of the Carolina Central Railway. The statement was made out on a blank form furnished by the State Auditor, and did not enumerate the miles of side track and the warehouses.

Mr. Shaw, in explanation, said that all the property outside of the right of way was required by law to be listed as other property was listed by tax-payers, and had been given in. The chairman sald the charter of the railroad company granted one hundred feet each way from the centre of the roadway. When a building or sidetrack extended beyond that right of way the property beyond the limit was subject to tax, to be given in separately.

Mr. Shaw gave his construction of the act of the Legislature; that the company should give in to the Board the number of miles of roadway, etc. He had made a list of property, as attorney, all along the line of the road, and had given in to the tax assessors in each county all the property cutside of the right of way. The only thing that is not specified is the number of miles of side track within the two hundred

It was argued by members of the Board that the number of miles of side-track within the right of way should be given, to make the statement complete, and also the number of warehouses and offices. It was argued on behalf of the railroad company that the blank statement had been filled out as furniched, and if any mistake had been made it was not the fault of the officers of the road.

On motion, a recess of one hour was taken, so that an amended statement could At the afternoon session the chairman

asked for information as to the side track on Nutt street, connecting with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad The superintendent, in reply, said that this track did not belong to the Carolina Central; it was laid by the Wilmington &

Weldon Company, and was entirely in their The amended statement of the superinendent was submitted, showing 264 miles of main track, 15 miles and 2,740 feet of

side-track, thirty-four warehouses and four offices inside the right of way. After further consideration of the matter

the Board adopted the following : "O:dered, by the Board of Appraisers and Assersors for the Carolina Central Railroad that the value of said railroad track, as defined in section 46 of the Act to provide for the assessment of property and collection of taxes, be assessed at \$1,000,000, and that the value of rolling stock as defined in sections 46, 47 and 48 of said Act, be assessed at \$200,000 The Board find that the aggregate value of capital stock is nothing. and that there is nothing to be deducted from the above valuation. The Board further find that the entire length of the railroad is 264 miles and 2,905 feet; of which there are in New Hanover one mile and 528 feet; in Brunswick 11 miles, 506 feet;

Columbus, 9 miles, 428 feet; Bladen, 33

miles, 4,173 feet; Robeson, 80 miles,

3,494 feet: Richmond, 33 miles, 3,592

feet; Anson, 27 miles, 2,545 feet;

Union 25 miles, 2,770 feet; Meck-

lenburg, 23 miles, 484 feet; Gaston,

17 miles, 3,520 feet; Lincoln, 15 miles, 3,106

feet; Cleveland, 21 miles; 1,460 feet; Rutherford, 16 miles, 124 feet; and that the proportion of the aforesaid assessments per mile ia \$4,586 'It is further ordered that the Secretary of the Board forward a copy of this order to the chairmen of the County Commissioners of the above named counties, and to the mayor of each city or incorporated town through which said railroad runs, and a like certificate, together with all the reports of the railroad officers and other papers

The Board then sdjourned sine die.

and evidence which form the basis of the

State Normal School at Wilson. The session of the State Normal School at Wilson, N. C., begins June 21st and ends July 12th. P. P. Claxton is superintendent. The faculty consists of the following: E P. Moses, superintendent Graded Schools, Raleigh, N. C ; Henry E. Shepherd, president City College, Charleston, S C.; E A. Alderman, superintendent Graded School, Goldsboro, N. C.; E C. Branson, superintendent schools, Athens, Ga.: Alexander Graham, superi tendent Graded School, Fayetteville, N. C : Robert Houston, special instructor in elocution, New York City College, N. Y.; Mrs. E. W. Adams, Wilson Graded School, Wilson, N. C.; Miss Mary H. Robinson, Goldsboro Graded School, Goldsboro, N. .; Miss Lily Gay, music teacher, Wilson,

During the term there will be a number of public evening lectures by members of the faculty and prominent speakers of the State. Hon. Z. B. Vance, Hon. S. M. Finger, Rev. J. M. McManaway, Rev. Dr J. Henry Smith, Prof. Geo. T. Winston and others have been invited.

A Mammoth Turnip. Capt. H. M. Driver, of Point Caswellan old steamboat man but now a farmercame to town yesterday with the biggest of big turnips ever seen in these parts. It is three-quarters.

WASHINGTON.

ppointment - A Delegation from North Carolina Waits on the Presi-

ASHIMOTON, June 18.—The Pre-ay appointed John C. Luning pos-it Leesburg, Fla. The office rec-me a Presidential one. on from North Carolina, epresentative Henderson, waited on the resident to-day and asked a modification the executive order consolidating inter-si revenue districts, so that the districts in

hat State will not be changed. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The President o day issued an order modifying his recent order consolidating internal revenue dis-ricts so far as it affects collectors of districts in North Carolina. The resigns of Andrew J. Boyd as collector of the consolidated Fifth District of North Daroins is revoked, and Kerr Craige, of Salis-bury, is appointed to be collector of that district from July 1st next. No changes whatever have been made in the boundaries of the districts as fixed by the original or-der, and it is understood the President has ded that there shall be none. In reference to the above subject, the

tar this evening has the following: The internal revenue trouble in North Carolina has been settled by the action of the President in appointing Kerr Craige, of Salisbury, N. C., collector for the new Fifth District. The three collection disricts in North Carolins, known as the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, were recently consolidated, and two new districts created, named Fourth and Fifth. The new Fifth District included the whole ter-titory of the old Bixth, with the addition of nties taken from the old Fifth. The effect of the consolidation was to leave Dowd, collector of the old Sixth District, the only resident collector in the new Fifth, and to make collectors Yarborough nd Boyd residents of the new Fourth Disand Boyd residents of the new Fourth Dis-trict. The recent order of consolidation designated Collector Boyd, resident of the Fourth District, to be collector of the new Fifth District, in which Maj. Dowd re-sided. Senators Vance and Ransom and Representative Henderson recently called upon the President and laid the whole case before him. The President considered the matter very carefully and finally concluded matter very carefully, and finally concluded that the only way out of the difficulty was o select a new man. It was conceded that Collectors Boyd and Dowd had been faithful officers, but it was feared a decis favor of either would necessarily would the feelings of the other. Craige was therefore elected, upon the recommendation of Senators Vance and Ransom, who both heartily ndorsed him. He stands vere high in North Carolina and is a lawyer of ability. He enters upon the duties of his office July 1st. He is a son of the late Burton Craige, erms. Kerr Craige has served in the State Legislature and was nominated for Congress, but declined. The same convention ominated John S. Henderson, who now holds the seat.

FOREIGN.

The Cotton Spinners and Operatives Cooperate to Break the Ring-Emperor William's Health Improving-Amendments to the Irish Coercion gy Cable to the Morning Star.

London, June 13 -A majority of cotton spinners of Lancashire and Yorkshire approve the short time project to mills are closing. Apart from the movenent of the Spinners' Association, the Operatives' Associations have passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the em-ployers, and announcing their readiness to cooperate for the purpose of breaking the

BERLIN, June 13 -This morning's official bulletin states that Emperor William continues to make very good progress towards recovery. He slept well last night. Crown Prince Frederick William left Ber lin for London to-day, to take part in the Queen's Jubilee celebration. Before departing he called at the Emperor's palace and took leave of his Majesty.

LONDON, June 13 .- The House of Commonë this evening resumed debate on the Coercion bill, taking up the fifth clause which deals with the proclaiming of districts. Henry Fowler, liberal, proposed as an amendment that proclamations be made by order of the Privy Council, instead of by the Viceroy. He urged that a change of such importance as proclaiming of dis-tricts should be made by the Imperial instead of by the Irish Executive. Balfour Chief Secretary for Ireland, declined to accept the amendment. He reminded the House that the Government collectively was responsible for every act of the Irish Executive. Healy, McNeill, Claucy and Dillon, Nationalists, successively supported the amendment. Mr. Gladstone suggested that members should not spend any of the short time at their command in futile discussion. It would be better, he said, to employ the remaining time in discussing weightier points. Smith said he was anxious to allow sufficient time for discussion of substantial questions, and hoped the opposition would assist the Government in

Fowler offered to withdraw his amendment. Dillon protested. He declined t take advice from the government as to what miserable period left to contest the measure Morley said he was sure Gladstone had not meant to suggest that the opposition assist in limiting debate in accordance with the government's ideas. The opinions of the Parnellites upon the relative importance of the amendments deserved more attention amendment was to put division and was re

jected-285 to 167. Mr. Doherty moved an amendment that clamations be issued only on report of the Judge of the High Court, after local inquiry. Holmes, Irish Attorney General. opposed the amendment on the ground that it was not advisable to remove any responsibility from the executive. A local inquiry, he said, would be valueless because the Judge would have no power to take evidence on oath. McClaucy said that the government would have been more candid if they had given as a reason for their opposition to the amendment their desire to retain for political purposes the power of proclaiming a district. The amendment LONDON, June 14.-The Times' corre-

was rejected by a vote of 202 to 126. spondent at Reme says that the Pope has no sympathy with Parnell's Irish campaign, but that no official opinion to show how the Church regards the movement has yet brought to bear by the majority of the Irish Bishops holds nominally the conservative teadencies of the Vatican in check. The correspondent adds that nothing more is definitely known regarding the question of reconciliation between Italy and the Vati can, or of the establishment by England and the Vatican of diplomatic relations. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14 -Sir Harry Drummond Wolff, British Ambassador in connection with Egyptian affairs, has notified the Porte that Queen Victoria has appended her signature to the Anglo Turk-

ish convention concerning Egypt, and that her Majesty awaits the issue of the Sultan's Irade, announcing the convention in force.

London, June 14.—The Jubilee yacht race around Great Britain and Ireland was begun to-day. The yachts were started by the Prince of Wales at South End, at the mouth of the Thames. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Genesta was leading the other yachts The starters were the Aline. Sleuthhound, Down, Dauntless, Genesta, Anemone, Mabel, Valauvert, Atlantie, Gwendolin, Bridesmaid and Helene.

THE SOCIALISTS

Making Preparations to Enter Poltties on National Issues. iBy Telegraph to the Morning Star.1 CHICAGO, June 13 .- It is stated that the

ocialistic Labor party is making preparations to enter politics on National assues.

A call has been issued by the National Executive Board for a convention to be held some time in September, at which all individual "sections" are to be represented. The call is at present being submitted to a vote of the several sections. The German section of this city had a meeting last Thursday, and voted in favor of holding a convention. The English speaking section held a private meeting yesterday and the matter was discussed at length. The final vote was favorable to the holding of a con-

New Bern Journal: We are requested to announce that a paper will be started in Goldsboro on or about the 1st of July. It is to represent the colored people of North Carolina. CHICAGO MARKET.

Whirlwind of Excite ard of Trade-The Bottom Out of Wheat-Corn and Provisions

CHICAGO, June 14.—The calm of yester ay on the Chicago Board of Trade we illowed by a whirlwind of excitement the

followed by a whirlwind of excitement in morning. Traders had just nicely caughtheir breath and steadied their nerves after the break of Saturday, when a second colone came. It was the wheat-pit scare a Saturday enlarged and intensified. Lib ral takings of July wheat yesterday by tolique made that future steady at about 84 cents per bushel. Outside trades talked themselves into the belief that th combination permitted a sharp dec Saturday for the purpose, and that they were about to buy up July as they have already done May and June. Many became tailers." The scalpers became active, and it looked as if the wors: and that the lowest point for July had eached when the three cent drop of Satur day occurred; but outside forces were work for the bears Thousands of car standing on side tracks, elevators all fill to bursting, tremendous receipts repor and everything pointing to more when were the conditions when traders went on hange this morning. For the first offering of July wheat there was no takers. It was offered under the supposed market; still no takers. Fears that took hold upon the bulls at the close of fast week again made them quake. The uproar grew intense in wild efforts to sell wheat; July dropped from 884 cents to 82 cents, while men we thinking what to do Everyone wanted wheat. In less time than it takes to tell the story July was offered at 804, or 8 cents less than the closing price yesterday. It was a short storm, but terrible in its effects on the crowd. Traders crawled out of the pit dripping with perspiration and weak from excitement. There was talk of ailures, but none were announced to add to the teverish condition of things. Then. or an hour, there was a slight rally, and July sold up to 811 cents. This was but a lull in the storm. At 11 a. m. the indica tor for July showed that it was again selling town, and in fifteen minutes it was offered at 79 cents-42 cents below the opening, an hour before. Then came a third tumble, at the noon hour, and July sold down to 761 cents or 71 cents below the opening price. The entire board was little less than pandemonium, and the bear declared it a just retribution on the bullish wheat manipulators. Rumors reached here that there was a run on a bank in Cincinnati, where the headquarters of the "longs are supposed to be situated. Margins were freely called and heavy deposits demand The Chicago banks, it was said, refused dvance any more money on wheat, and late n the session it was stated that the checks of some of the parties interested in the long side had been refused. At 12.80 came the startling announcement that all persons having trade with Rosenfeld & Co., one of the clique houses, should close them at once. The uproar had not subsided when July wheat took the fourth and worst turn of th day, and dropped for the moment to 74 cents, and closed the morning session at 74 cents. Trouble was expected on margins at Kershaw's and the crowd was ready for anything short of an earthquake. Throngs of people pushed in from the street, and the gallery was thronged with excited men and women. It was a morning session to be remembered as long as wheat grows.

the afternoon session was called the excitement had somewhat abated. that E. W. Bailey & Co and Hamill & Brice requested all parties having trades with them to close them out at once. instant this announcement was made July wheat dropped to 724 cents, but soon recovered and went back to 74 cents. Five minutes later Secretary Stone rapped

chance to catch their breath, and when

The intermission at 1 o'clock gave men

the tumultuous crowd to order and read the following from the leading clique house "We have assurance that margins and ample funds will be forthcoming by tonorrow morning, and we request that no

trades be closed out.'

The appouncement was received with cheers and in a few minutes July wheat was selling at 75k cents. The lowest figure ouch by July wheat during the day was 101 cents under yesterday's close. Although the chief excitement of the day was in July, yet June wheat sold with wildest fluctuations from 92 down to 90, up to 91 and then by jumps down to 70, when a slight reaction occurred. The lowest figure touched by June was about twenty cents under yesterday's closing price. June closed at 74tc. Deferred futures declined less sharply, but during the morn-

ing dropped about 21c for August and Sep tember Corn was sctive and weak, and fluctuations showed a wider range than for some days. Several lines of long corn on the market, which with the heavy decline in wheat had a depressing effect on values ruled weak. The market opened at about the closing figures of yesterday, declined with slight fluctuations of one cent, and closed ac lower than yesterday. July opened at 38c and closed at 374c.

Oats, owing to the excitement in received but little attention. Considerable business was transacted the provision market and the feeling was greatly unsettled. The falling off in receip's of bogs and the advance in prices caused a stronger feeling early, and sales The treak in prices of grain, however, caused considerable nervousness, and offerings were vere liberal and caused a marked reduction in prices.

July lard opened at \$6 671 and sold down to \$3 60; July ribs opened at \$7.72; and old up to \$7.75 and closed at \$7:55. CHICAGO, June 15 -An extra edition of an evening paper says: "The indications now are that Kershaw & Co will pull through, and that dozens of big failures that were imminent will be averted. Joe Wiltshire, of Cincinnati, head and front of the whole clique, with a number of friends,

is in town with a pot of money to back up Kershaw. It is said the Cincinnati crowd will insist, before putting up. that Ker-sham's trades be reinstated. This, Eggleston, Kershaw's partner, is able to do himself if he choose. Kershaw said just before the opening of the Board this morning, "I will pay any differences to day on margins to market." Wiltshire said, "Kershaw has money and will go through today all right "

CHICAGO, June 15 .- There were many auxious commission men in the vicinity of the Board of Trade last night. Their o fices were lighted, and they and their clerks worked at their books until long after midnight. The sight presented in the neighorbood was an unusual one, as every ofice building there was lighted from top to have suspected something wrong. There was no trouble in fluding the con men who had been caught in the great break of a few hours before, and less trouble in prevailing upon them to talk. The universal opinion was that everything hinged upon Kershaw's ability to meet the emand for margins, and unless he did so his failure would carry down from thirty to fifty houses. There were some few who thought that if Armour & Hutchinson, and two or three of the other "big ones" come forward this morning and help to sustain the market that the inevitable panis could be averted, but even they claimed that a great deal depended on Mr. Kershaw. What fortunes were lost and won during the day no one can accurately estimate. is estimated that not less than one hundred million bushels were traded in during the day, representing an average loss or gain of seven or eight cents per bushel—\$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000. There was a loss of over \$1,600,000 in cash wheat alone, besides the shrinkage on futures. One bear, who sold largely in the day and bought at the close, is credited with clearing \$250,000 on the day's operations. A crowd of big bear scalpers made not less than \$1,000,000 alto-

gether during the day.

President Wright, of the Board of Trade, said to a reporter: "The effect of the break will be to clear the atmosphere, so that commerce can go on in its accustomed grooves. The tendency is to equalize this with the other markets of the world, and put stocks in their legitimate channels. The actual result of the course is a rather serious one, but I hope, in fact have no reason to apprehend, anything further."

A prominent broker said: "The market is new back in its normal condition and is new back in its normal influence. I don't think was will be a said.

think we will have any more cliques for a while; yet, as the one just collapsed has 'bitten off more than it could chaw,' and the lesson won't be forgotten soon, the matter, of course, is a serious one; but it will soon be all right again. The

than ever before. I do not appr as the market is now down to a level with

P. D. Armour, when asked what effect the panic would have on financial affairs said: "None whatever. In a week from will be all clear in less than a week from now; all losses were made some time ago. Wheat was margined up to nearly or quite ta value, and the banks were all amply seured. I don't look upon this break as any eat calamity at all. Whatever wheat ere is is wanted for export and it will ring as good if not better prices than be-ore the break. Wheat at 75 cents a bushel is better than gold dollars at 60. You see the people abroad want the stuff and they the people abroad want the stuff and they are going to have it. It is a good thing that this break occurred when it did. Most everybody had expected it, and as soon as the flurry is over I believe that it will make

CHICAGO, June 15.-There was an enor mous crowd on the floor and in the gal-leries of the Board of Trade long before the sounded at 9.30 a roar went up and the day's session began. The first sales o wheat were at 75c for June, and 76c fo July, which was an advance of to and to tively. Soon after the opening Pres three small firms, viz: J. H. Youst & Co., B. J. McCleary, and S. C. Orr. The suspension of these firms did not cause any excitement, as they were in no way identi fied with the clique. At 10 o'clock the price was 77 c for June and 75 c for July. The suspension of Pickering & Co., another small firm, was announced shortly after 10

There was a sensational and dramatic ouncil at the American Exchange National Bank this morning. It began at 7 o'clock and settled the fat of to-day's market. There were present Joo of Cincinnati, a middle-sized, man, and Eggleston, Kershaw's special partner, whose fortune is at stake now, because it is claimed he has been active in mainess Kershaw's face showed the lines made by the terrible forty-eight hours train. President D. W. Irwin, of the bank and of the firm of Irwin, Green & of the lot. Cashier DeWar, of the bank and several of the directors were present. This consultation began just as soon as Wiltshire got off the Cincinnati train, at the foot of Lake street, and hurried to the bank. He was accompanied by a good ooking, smooth faced young fellow, whose ack-cost bulged as clerks' coat sometimes do when they are hurrying to a bank to make a deposit. The pair at once entered the bank and the directors' room, where the others were to meet them. The scene presented will not soon be forgotten: Kershaw was busy writing, his face was haggard; but the man looked brave. Eggles ton's face was a study, too. As he sat in this interview the perspiration dropped from his brow, and his great red beard was all awry. Wiltshire, at 8 o'clock, left the bank and walked to the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, where he me the young fellow who had accompanied im on the train, and who had before this left the bank for the Richelieu Hotel. young fellow's pockets bulged again. The two entered the bank, and in thirty minutes more the council was over. Kershaw had noney to pay his differences and to margin

Immediately after the opening of the Board of Trade the secretary rapped for silence. It was a difficult thing to obtain; but when he finally prevailed he read the "Gentlemen-We are prepared to pay all

our clearing-house differences and to margin below the market. C. J. KRRSHAW & Co. Signed A vell of delight broke out at this, and the galleries which were crowded to suffoca ion by ladies, responded by the waving of handkerchiefs. A few announcements of

The Board of Trade directors held special session before the opening of Change to-day, for the purpose of deciding whether or not to take any action. It was thought when the meeting was called that t would te best to adjourn the Board for the day in order to allow the excitement to cool off, but it was finally decided that no

action was necessary. Сисадо, June 15.—Up to half-past eleven o'clock eight failures had been announced. The excitement in the pit increased fast, and the bears were savagely raiding the market. At .11.30 a. m. July was sent down to 724; from there it drop ped to 721: then 4; then 1; then 72; then 711; then in one jump to 71. Another drop to 701 was recorded at two minutes past noon. From this point it declined to 70, then recovered in jumps of 1 to 701 and 71; then back to 702, and at 12.11 p. m. was 714 for July and 714 for June.

A few minutes after noon Kershaw & Co. were officially posted as having failed to go through the clearing house. This meant their collapse. The immediate cause of the failure was Rosenfield & Co., who garnisheed Kershaw's account in the American Exchange National Bank. 1.P. M.—The closing half

'Change witnessed an almost complete subsidence of the intense excitement which prevailed when wheat broke to 70c. Shorty after noon announcement that Kershaw and failed to meet his clearing house diflittle or no effect on prices. Kershaw says he could have met all claims against his firm, if Rovenfeld had not garnisheed money which he checked against, thereby tiein up one million dollars which rumor says he had to his credit The following firms also failed to go through the Clearing House S. D. Eldridge, R. M. B. Crafts & Co., K. H. Matthews, Youst & Briesly, B. J. Mc-Cleary, H. J. Youst & Co., Hibbard & Co., and Pickering & Co. Just before the close of the session, T. E. Belding & Co. announced that they were even on market and requested that their trades should not be clos

The morning session closed with a firme feeling. During the last hour July wheat fluctuated between 711@721c, the latter figure being the highest of the hour.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE. The Commissioner's Decision on the Fourth Clause-Railroads Must Fix

Their Tariffs Upon Their Own Judgment and Risk. Washington, June 15 -The Inter-State Commerce Commission rendered to-night its long expected decision upon the fourth ection of the Inter-State Commerce Act, which prohibits greater charges for transportation of passengers and property over the shorter than over the longer distance in the same direction under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. The decision is made upon petition of the Louis ville & Nashville and other railroad com panies which were among the first to apply for relief from operations of the fourth ser tion of the law. The decision is very long comprising more than 15,000 words, but its most important feature is the announcement that the Commission after mature consideration is satisfied that the statute does not require it to prescribe in every in stance for an exceptional case and grant its order for relief before the carrier is at liberty in its tariffs to depart from the general rule. \* \* \* The carrier must judg for itself what are substantially similar cir cumstances and conditions which preclude the special rate, rebate, or drawback, which is made unlawful by the second section since no tribunal is empowered to judge fo it until after the carrier has acted, and then only for the purpose of determining whether its action constitutes a violation of the law. The carrier judges on peril of consequences; but the special rate, rebate or drawback which it grants, is not illegal when it turns out that the circumstances and conditions were not such as to forbid it, and as Congress clear-ly intended this, it must also when using the same words in the fourth section have intended that the carrier whose privilege was in the same way limited by them, should in the same way act upon its judgment of limiting circumstances and condi-tions. The Commission, therefore, will not undertake to decide in advance what constitutes or what does not constitute dis-crimination "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions;" but will leave the railroad companies in fixing their tariff to act upon their own judgment and at their own risk, subject to accountability before the Commission and the courts in cases where complaint is made by interest-ed parties of violation of the law.

— They have already grass thirty feet high in Texas. The only way they can out it down is to fire scythes at it out of a cannon.—Wash. Post.

Spirits Turpentine. Raleigh News Observer: There is a movement on foot which was originated

in this State for holding a tobacco convention on or about the 15th of September ASHEVILLE, June 13.-Mr. John ( Washington, died this afternoon at Black Mountain Station. He will be buried ber to-morrow in Riverside cemetery. - Maxton Union: We are liably informed that there is a white wo. man, living not three miles distant from

Maxton, who is but 31 years of age and he

grand children. — Col. J. A. Pember

ton, of Fayetteville, captured two blocked

distilleries in Bladen last week. He destroyed about 1,000 gallons of beer. The Colonel is a terror to moonshiners and struction on the fluid. - Charlotte Chronicle: Two portant new enterprises are soon to be es ablished here—a tile, brick and sewer pipe manufactory, and a large corn and feed nills. — The friends of Rev. Samuel Williamson, D. D., the second president of Davidson College, have placed a table to his memory in the commencement hall If was evident from the very start that the Charlottes were in the hands of the Philistines, the Charlestons playing them pretty much after the style of a cat playing with a mouse. - On last Thursday afternoon Mrs. S. H. McCall, of Malland Creek township, presented her husband with the third pair of twins since their marriage. This has been a remarkably prolific family, thirteen children having

been born to them within the past fourteen

years. They now have eleven children

Raleigh Chronicle: Mr. Julian Carr has presented to the University Museum the specimens of sand taken from the artesian well sunk a few years ago on the grounds of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company. The valuable well was sunk through sandstone rock a depth of over 1,500 feet, and the specimens collected represent the charracter of the rock at intervals of ten feet from the surface to near the bottom. - It is with pleasure that we note the fact that Mr. Henry Louis Smith, son of Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. b. of Greensboro, one of the most promising young men of North Carolina, won the \$50 medal at the University of Virginia for ora tory. - Work is progressing on the new Methodist Church at Chapel Hill, which when completed, will be "a thing of beau-Rev. J. R. Griffith is working cher. getically to secure the necessary money to complete it by December. One gentleman Mr. Julian S. Carr, has given him \$1,250 -- Goldsboro Argus: The Argus

an assignment of all his property to Mestra I. F. Dortch and W. R. Allen, for the benefit of his creditors. — The slaying of Linke by young Potts at Aurora on the th of June has created quite a sensation. A friend in this city has received a letter from a relative in Washington which stated that young Potts shot Linke while his back was to him and while he had his little daughter in his arms. The pistol was placed so near the victim that it singed his hair. The homicide was carried to Wash. ington in irons. Judge Rodman and Mr. Geo. H. Brown have been retained to defend him; his defence will be insanity - Our friend, H. A. Latham, of the Washington Gazette, writes: "Send me the Daily Argus at Panacea Springs. I go there to recuperate after four month typhoid." — Midshipman Thos. Washngton who has just completed his course at U. S. Naval Academy is in the city on a visit to his home prior to his entering upon active service; he is now awaiting orders which will designate his service

- Charlotte Chronicle: There is

still complaint of letters being lost, which

are mailed at this office and never reach

regrets to chronicle the fact that under the

Grantham has found it necessary to make

essure of the times ex-Sheriff D. A.

heir destination. — Mrs. J. R Edding, the book seller and stationer, vesterday made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, to Mr. Edward P. Cansler, as assignee. Mr. Eddins's liabilities are about \$6,000, but the amount of assets are as yet unknown. - Deputy Collector George W. Means, made a big haul of illicit "sperits" and blockade tobacco in Concordlast Saturday evening. He captured a wagon which contained sixteen boxes of tobacco and twelve gallons of unstamped whiskey. The cargo was worth about \$500 and was entered to the credit of Uncle - Sergeant Jetton killed eight collarless dogs yesterday morning and Scotty McKenzie killed two or three. The dog that goes without a tax paid collar had better steer clear of the police. — Last Saturday we mentined the fact that Davidson College was to have a cotton factory, but we have since learned that there are to be two new factories instead of one. at that place. - On the 1st of July the Charlotte baseball club will leave for a three weeks tour through North and South Carolina and Georgia. The club during this tour will play in Wilmington, Columbia Augusta, Sumter, Atlanta and other points. The Wilmington baseball club will arrive here to-morrow morning and will cross bats with the Charlottes on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The Sessides are said to have an excellent battery and a good team and will doubtless give the Charlottes a good rub. - Charlotte was yesterday

presented with another goose egg by the

luggers from Charleston, though the latter

had to do some hard work to accomplish

this result. . The game was witnessed by a

thousand people. (Charleston shut out Charlotte on both days.—STAR.)

- Raleigh News-Observer: Rep-

esentative Long, of Cabarras county, his

the thanks of the Dental Association for

valuable services rendered in having passed

the law of January last relative to the prac-

tice of dentistry in North Carolina Dra. Hunter and Hilliard invited the members of the State Association to meet with the Eastern Carolina Dental Society at its next session at Enfield, on August 2d, next. Dr. Woodley invited each and every mem-ber of the Association to attend the Virginia Association on the occasion of its joint meeting with the Southern Deutal Association at Fortress Monroe on August 30th. The following gentlemen were then elected delegates: Drs. Snell, Shields, Hun ter of Enfield, Mattews, Hunter of Salem, Hilliard, Herring and Durham. - The exuberance and high spirit of those who had for the past two days been enjoying the benefits (?) of the licensed beer saloon were yesterday considerably damped by the town suddenly becoming dry agasn. The saloon was suddenly and summarily closed, to the discomfiture and disappointment of those who went early to resume the unloading of schooners. closing of the saloon brought about fresh excitement and inquiries as to the cause of closing were earnest and numerous. Invesligation revealed the fact that during the morning Richard Giersch, the manager of the licensed saloon, had again been arrested on a warrant taken out by Chief of Police Heartt, for violating the local option law n selling wine and beer. Giersch appeared pefore Mayor Thompson and asked that the hearing be postponed util next Tuesday. declining, however, to enter into a bond for appearance at that time. The postponenent was granted and Gierach was placed in the custody of the chief of police. Immediately upon the detention of Giersch. his counsel went before Chief Justice Smith, at chambers, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus which is made returnable be fore the full bench of the Supreme Court on Monday evening at 3 o'clock.

Reaching home about dark, Mr. Lincke learned that during his absence one of his mules had been hitched with a long rope, got entangled and broke its neck. He and W. A. Potts, Jr., had some words about and he and Lincke went out to the tol and left the house to go after him, 839 ing he would kill him, but Mrs, Lincke and Paul Lincke, Jr., stopped him, Lincke came in and retired for the night in the parlor. Potts told Moore, a white employe on the place, that there would be a coroner's inquest there next day. On Tuesday night he lay asleep in his bed at Guils ford plantation, Aurora. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock the assassin entered the room, placed a pistol close to the head of the sleeper and fired. The ball entered just above the left ear burning his hair. Lincke lived about four hours, but was wholly unconscious. Potts is a young attorney—of one of the old families in Beaufort county. Failing as an attorney through dissipation in the western part of the State, he returned east about a year ago

and undertook to reform his evil habits, and established himself at Aurora. Lincke found him and made his acquaintance there. Out of sympathy for his discomfort and a desire to aid his good resolution he took him to his home on Guilford plantation, one and a half miles from Aurors, about a year ago where he has been ever

about a year ago, where he has been ever