The Weekly Star.

PUBLISHED AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

AT

$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1 Square, (10 lines)	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	8.00	10.00	16.00	25.00
2 Squares	2.00	3.50	5.00	6.50	13.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	18.00	20.00	35.00	50.00
4 Squares	4.00	6.50	9.00	11.00	22.00	25.00	45.00	70.00
5 Squares	5.00	8.00	11.00	13.00	26.00	30.00	55.00	85.00
6 Squares	6.00	9.50	13.00	15.00	30.00	35.00	65.00	100.00
7 Squares	7.00	11.00	15.00	17.00	34.00	40.00	75.00	115.00
8 Squares	8.00	12.50	17.00	19.00	38.00	45.00	85.00	130.00
9 Squares	9.00	14.00	19.00	21.00	42.00	50.00	95.00	145.00
10 Squares	10.00	15.50	21.00	23.00	46.00	55.00	105.00	160.00
11 Squares	11.00	17.00	23.00	25.00	50.00	60.00	115.00	175.00
12 Squares	12.00	18.50	25.00	27.00	54.00	65.00	125.00	190.00
13 Squares	13.00	20.00	27.00	29.00	58.00	70.00	135.00	205.00
14 Squares	14.00	21.50	29.00	31.00	62.00	75.00	145.00	220.00
15 Squares	15.00	23.00	31.00	33.00	66.00	80.00	155.00	235.00
16 Squares	16.00	24.50	33.00	35.00	70.00	85.00	165.00	250.00
17 Squares	17.00	26.00	35.00	37.00	74.00	90.00	175.00	265.00
18 Squares	18.00	27.50	37.00	39.00	78.00	95.00	185.00	280.00
19 Squares	19.00	29.00	39.00	41.00	82.00	100.00	195.00	295.00
20 Squares	20.00	30.50	41.00	43.00	86.00	105.00	205.00	310.00
21 Squares	21.00	32.00	43.00	45.00	90.00	110.00	215.00	325.00
22 Squares	22.00	33.50	45.00	47.00	94.00	115.00	225.00	340.00
23 Squares	23.00	35.00	47.00	49.00	98.00	120.00	235.00	355.00
24 Squares	24.00	36.50	49.00	51.00	102.00	125.00	245.00	370.00
25 Squares	25.00	38.00	51.00	53.00	106.00	130.00	255.00	385.00

[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,		$1.50
" " 6 months, "	"	1.00
" " 3 months "	"	.50

PULLING AT THE NEIGHBOR'S MOTE.

The Northern Radical papers are forever busying themselves about the South. One day, it is Southern illiteracy; another day, it is Southern outrages; then again it is that negroes are not allowed to vote in the South; this is presently varied by a discussion of negro persecutions on the farms and starvation prices. Because there is an exodus of a few thousands of negroes from South Carolina and Mississippi to other *Southern* States, it is argued that the negroes are not paid enough wages to live upon, and that they naturally seek homes elsewhere because of the hope of bettering their condition.

The amount of ignorance ventilated from time to time by such organs is enough to stagger one, but you can get accustomed to almost anything and of course to these recurring displays of gabble over matters of which the editors have no proper knowledge.

Designing men, lying emissaries, hostile newspapers that are always preaching doctrines well calculated to make the negroes dissatisfied, are the chief factors in the exodus troubles. If the negroes are left undisturbed they toil on after their own fashion and are at once the happiest and most contented race on earth.

The negroes of the South are today in a better condition than are the poorest classes of the whites in the North. There is no grand army of colored tramps strolling through the country begging, stealing, marauding. But the rich and boastful North is each month sending out its thousands of white tramps to infest the South and eat up much that otherwise the negroes would get.

The negroes may not receive as high wages in many instances as they deserve or as their necessities demand. This is an evil and it is wrong. But the same evil and wrong exist all over the North. There are tens of thousands of whites, and some of them educated, who are working at starving prices all through the North. In Chicago and New York, and Boston, and in every Northern city you will find poverty in extremity and unremunerated toil.

It is a false idea that the country will pay higher wages to farm hands as Protection extends and manufactures multiply. There are more goods manufactured now in the United States than can be exported or consumed at home. There is more food produced than can find a compensating market. The Protective Tariff has not cured pauperism in the great North. The Protective Tariff has not prevented strikes, but it has increased beggary and tramping in the North. The Protective Tariff has increased the difficulties of farming, limited the fields of consumption and thereby diminished the ability of farmers to pay wages.

This talk about the negroes being starved in the South on the farms is all clap-trap and meant for political purposes. The total exodus from one Southern State to another foots up but a few thousands. If negroes are really leaving the South because of insufficient wages and oppressions why do they not go to Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other States where manufactures flourish, and where the Radical sheets will have you to believe prosperity is universal, the laborer is paid the highest of wages and social life is sweet and free and without race prejudices and class distinctions?

The Southern farmer is not flourishing. He is probably paying as high wages for labor as low prices and indifferent crops will permit. He is not rolling in wealth like the Northern plutocrat and manufacturing monopolist, but is struggling hard to keep his head above water and to avoid losing his land that is mortgaged as well as his crops that are to be yet grown. It is easy enough for a rich editor to sit in a Northern office and indite charges against the South, bring false accusations and dash off ugly pictures of oppression and folly and so on on the part of the industrious whites. If he would turn his eyes about him he would find at home enough of squalor and misery and crime to occupy his time and pen without making excursions into the South to discover examples of "man's inhumanity to man." We have written in this vein because of a one-sided editorial in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* on "The Exodus Trouble."

MR. PAGE'S ADDRESS AND THEME

In the address before Washington and Lee University, Va., of Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the gifted young author, his theme was "The Old South." He is not of that class of young men of parts who know but little of the South and that little limited to the last decade or so. He has shown himself amply equipped to discuss the manners and customs of Virginia with that fidelity and realistic touch that mark the true Southern author, "native here and to the *manner* born." Mr. Page is not of that unfortunate class of young men who bow down before an idol of gold and offer incense to the god of materialism. He knows that it is great and noble men "who constitute a State;" and he feels proud of the civilization of his people before the war. He knows that American institutions and American progress and American prowess are more indebted to the South than to the North. Without the grand conservatism of the Southern leaders; without the wisdom and patriotism and grandeur of Washington and Jefferson, of Madison and Henry, of Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, this country would have long ago fallen under the exclusive control of men seethed in and saturated with the Hamiltonian theory of a Senate for life and a nobility, and would have become a Government of aristocrats and plutocrats, by aristocrats and plutocrats and for aristocrats and plutocrats. The iron wheel of centralization would have been grinding away all through the last eighty years like a mighty car of Juggernaut, crushing, mangling, destroying.

But our purpose was to call attention to the fact that the young man of the South who shows the richest genius and who is a genuine production of our soil and people and institutions, has no taint whatever of the canker that has struck some others, and that he stands up in his native State on a literary festivity to celebrate in admirable English the glories of the "Old South." He says:

"Its chief attribute was conservatism; its qualities were courage, fidelity, purity, hospitality, magnanimity, honesty and truth.

"Whilst it proudly boasted itself Democratic, it was distinctly and avowedly anti-radical, holding fast to those things which were proved, and standing with its conservatism a steadfast bulwark against all novelties and aggressions.

"No dangerous isms flourished in that placid atmosphere, and against that civilization innovations beat vainly as the waves lash themselves into spray against the steadfast shore.

"Slavery itself, which proved the spring of woes unnumbered, and which clogged the wheels of progress and withdrew the South from sympathy with the outer world, christianised a race, and was the automatic balance-wheel between labor and capital, which prevented the excessive accumulation of wealth on the one hand—with its attendant perils—and on the other hand prevented the antithesis of the immense pauper class which work for less than the wage of the slave without any of his incidental compensations."

AN ADDRESS BY SENATOR VANCE.

Senator Vance does not appear to be worrying himself over the criticisms of unfriendly newspapers or the guarded thrusts of editors who are never so happy as when magnifying the capacity of President Cleveland. The able and many-sided Senator in May last left his pleasant country home in Buncombe (with its unmusical name) and paid a visit to Johnson City, Tennessee, where he delivered an address before the graduating class of Washington College. We have not read it but hope to do so. We have no doubt of two things: he spoke like a man of rare common-sense, and his address was well written. Vance is wise, witty and winning. He is always on the side of sound government, morality and right doing. The address appears in *The Comet*, of Johnson City, and it characterizes it as "an eloquent address by North Carolina's great statesman." But he really knows nothing of statesmanship and political science according to his detractors. Cleveland is *their* man.

We publish the most important parts of Gen. Jubal A. Early's letter in which he excoriates Gen. Tom Rosser, taking off the rine in the most skilful way. It is severely personal, but it is conclusive. Gen. Early is an able man. He was a very good soldier. He is a true Southron, and despises in his very soul turncoats and traitors. He is a very imprudent man who assaults this fearless and ready fighter. Rosser might shoot at Sheridan at long taw, but when he came nearer home and wanted to hang the venerable Gen. Early, he kicked over a half dozen big hornet's nests, and fell flat on a buzz-saw. His remains will be gathered and buried by sympathetic friends.

We regret to see that in sections of North Carolina and Virginia crops are being much ravaged by devouring insects.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XVIII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1887. NO. 35

THE REVISED VERSION.

Mr. John Fulton has furnished the best paper on the Revised Version of the Holy Scriptures for *The Forum* for June that we have seen. It is admirably written and the views are judicious as they appear to us. The trend of his article is to show "Why the Revised Version has failed?" We think he has hit the nail squarely on the head—has given the right solution. The article cannot receive justice in an abstract. You must read the lucid, scholarly, penetrating discussion in the choice language of the critic to appreciate its merits. The Revisers erred on the side of excess. They undertook too much and failed. The merits of the Victorian Revision are unquestionably very considerable. The following taken from near the close of the article will let our readers see what is the sum of the matter. Mr. Fulton says:

"What shall we think, then, of the fact that in this, one of the most charming pieces of our English Bible, the revisers have felt themselves obliged by the nature of their task to make twenty-one other changes, every one of which is absolutely useless, several of which are merely (and offensively) pedantic, and most of which stiffen the rhythm without bettering the sense? The translators under King James retained the genius of our mother tongue in its sublime simplicity, and yet had learned that perfect art of composition which turns words to music in their flow; the nineteenth century English of the Westminster revisers has an almost finicial refinement which is wholly foreign to the genius of the sacred writings. If the Westminster revisers had confined themselves to the simplest interpretation of their task, that is to say, if they had been content to remove spurious passages, to adopt improved readings which were not known to their predecessors, to correct manifest mistranslations of the sense of the original, to insert modern forms for forms which have grown obsolete, and to substitute words which are universally understood for words which, through the lapse of time, are now liable to be misunderstood, they would not have offered us a substitute for the version of King James, but they would have given us a new edition of that version worthy of the present age. As they have interpreted their work, and as its projectors probably meant them to interpret it, they have made a new version of undoubted value, but valuable only as a verbal commentary on the old, and which will never take the place held by the old."

The STAR referred a few days ago to the Israelitish people. In the last *North American Review*, there is a paper by one of that ancient race, in which he discusses "Why Am I a Jew?" It is an able paper, and worth reading by both Jew and Gentile. We make room for a paragraph or so. He says:

"In less than one year my people will enter the thirty-third century of its separate existence as a nation, and now you ask why I am a Jew! Certes, the reason must be strong, since the same reason has animated my ancestors all these centuries.

Why am I Jew? Because in the spring month of the year 2448 A. M., my fathers went forth from Egypt as a nation destined to march in the van of human progress, called into existence only for the mere purpose of leading, as the first born of God, his other children of earth to Him, the father of all.

I am a Jew because I believe that the Jew is a necessity to the world. I am a Jew because I recognize the *role* of my nation to be that of the servant of God in ministering to mankind's greatest wants."

A PLEASING STORY.

Mr. Lew Vanderpool gives the history of his acquaintance with Bayard Taylor in *The Writer* and gives the particulars of the very extraordinary kindness he received from this author of versatile gifts. It is the most remarkable record in literature. Mr. Vanderpool when a lad was in ill health. He tried to write stories and sent them in all of their crudeness to Mr. Taylor, one of the busiest of editors and men of letters. He begged him to read the stories. Mr. T replied that he would not only read them but try to sell them. Mr. Vanderpool says:

"Mr. Taylor had found my poor little pieces so crudely done that he had to re-write every word of them; and it is safe to say that no other man in the universe would have given so much valuable time to a stranger, and an unknown boy at that."

He sold seventy manuscripts, all of which he touched up and edited, and many of which he entirely re-wrote. But this was not enough. He got them published in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and London and got the favor of such eminent editors as Horace Greeley, George Ripley and James Redpath. The lad was taken into the *Tribune* office and trained for journalism. We have never read any story that shows so much disinterested friendship as this story of the kindness and generosity of Bayard Taylor for a poor sick boy without extraordinary promise. It shows the goodness of a heart that was responsive to the appeals of humanity. He did these continued favors "at great personal inconvenience," as we are told, and bore with acts of the boy that were not pleasant, but without reproach or complaint. We have given the outlines of this extraordinary case because it is so highly creditable to a distinguished Northern author, and gives such a notable example of true sympathy and benevolence. There is a lesson for all in this episode in Bayard Taylor's life of adventure, toil and success.

Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, delivered the literary address before South Carolina University at Columbia. His theme was—"The Glory of the New South is in its Love and Homage to the Old South." We shall have more to say of this wise and able address by a venerable and eminent jurist and statesman, who is as pure and incorruptible as he is patriotic and able.

Distressing Accident at Goldsboro.

A terrible accident occurred in Goldsboro yesterday afternoon about half-past seven o'clock, which it is feared caused fatal injuries to an estimable and accomplished young lady of that place, Miss Mattie Rosenthal, a sister-in-law of Mr. H. Weill, one of Goldsboro's prominent merchants. The young lady was riding in a buggy with Mr. Adolph Oettinger. They drove across the railroad track in the northern part of the town, just in front of the fast mail train coming in from Weldon. The noise made by the train frightened the horse which baulked, and backing drove the buggy against the swiftly moving care. In her alarm Miss Rosenthal jumped out of the buggy and was caught by the cars and terribly mutilated, one of her limbs being crushed and other injuries inflicted. It is feared that she cannot recover.

Mr. Oettinger was thrown out of the buggy but escaped injury.

And Still They Come.

The cotton bloom season must soon be at its height, judging from the way the blossoms are pouring in upon us, but if the plants only knew how prices of the staple are declining probably they wouldn't bloom so freely. Since last report the STAR has received several blooms and squares. Among others a bloom from the field of Mr. Joel Gibson, of Gibson's Station, one of the best farmers in that section; and also, one from Mr. D. W. Thompson, one of the most enterprising citizens of Abbottsburg, N. C.

Tote Fair.

The papers of Charleston, Charlotte and other places, in giving the temperature of Wilmington take the "cotton belt" reports for the District of Wilmington. For instance, these papers give the local temperature here as 102 degrees on Sunday last, when it was 96. "Wilmington cotton belt" extends from Weldon to Florence and Cheraw, and from Newbern to Charlotte, embracing Salisbury, Raleigh and other places. As a general thing the temperature in this city during the summer is lower than at other points in this "cotton belt."

The New Paper.

It is announced that the first number of the *Messenger* will be issued next Wednesday. The editorial staff is as follows:

J. A. Bonitz, Editor and Manager.
John T. Pleasants, Associate Editor.
Dossey Battle, City Editor.
W. J. Woodward, Reporter.
C. W. Harriss, Staff Correspondent at Washington City.

Death of the Young Lady Injured at Goldsboro.

Miss Mattie Rosenthal, the unfortunate young lady who was seriously injured last Thursday evening in Goldsboro, by jumping from a buggy and falling under the cars of the fast mail train, (as published in yesterday's STAR) died in a few hours after the accident happened. The distressing occurrence caused great sorrow in the community.

A press dispatch gives the following account of the accident:

"Miss Rosenthal was run over by the fast mail on the Atlantic Coast Line and killed. She was riding in a buggy with a young man. The horse became unmanageable and backed upon the track before the advancing train. The young man jumped out, to better manage the horse, and the young lady jumped out on the other side, fell on the track and was caught by the train. Both of her legs were cut off above the knee and she died in an hour.

Rise in the River.

There have been heavy rains in the upcountry during the past few days and as a consequence a rapid rise in the Cape Fear river has resulted. Advices from Fayetteville report an increase of four feet and the water still rising. The river boats have all been delayed and forced to abandon schedules by the low stage of water that has prevailed for some time past. The steamer *Cape Fear*, due here Thursday, did not arrive until yesterday, and the *Hurt* is also a day behind her schedule.

The Blooming Blossoms.

New Hanover comes to the front, with not only a handful of cotton blossoms but a blooming, flourishing plant, sent to the STAR office from Mr. T. P. Sikes' place, "Fairfield," about four miles from Wilmington. The STAR makes note of the rapid advancement and flourishing condition of the cotton crop in this section with the greatest pleasure, and hopes that its farming friends may meet the happiest fulfillment of the bounteous prospect.

Accident at Wrightsville.

There came very near being a drowning accident at Wrightsville yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Barksdale, the Wilmington agent of the Standard Oil Co., went out from the Banks house in company with several others for a swim in the surf. The sea was very rough, and Mr. Barksdale having ventured out too far, was overwhelmed by the waves. His companions went immediately to his assistance and finally succeeded in bringing him to the shore, in an unconscious condition. He was restored to consciousness, however, but was too much exhausted to be removed to the city, and a messenger was sent for a physician. Last night Mr. Barksdale was reported as much better and not likely to suffer any serious results from the accident.

Foreign Exports Yesterday.

The Carolina Oil and Creosote Company cleared the brig *E. T. Campbell* yesterday, for La Guayra, Venezuela, with 6,500 crossosoted cross-ties, valued at $3,740.

Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. cleared the German barque *Richard*, for London, Eng., with 1,000 spirits turpentine and 3,004 barrels of rosin, valued at $19,930.

Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop cleared the brig *Morancy*, for Aux Cayes, Hayti, with 84,738 feet of lumber, 180,000 shingles, and five barrels of coal tar, valued at $2,747.08.

Mr. Edward Kidder's Son cleared the schooner *Orlando* for Fort de France, Martinique, with 175,000 feet of lumber, valued at $3,253.

Crops in Bladen.

Mr. D. M. Sutton, of Little Sugar Loaf, Bladen county, sends the STAR a cotton bloom, the first he has seen this season—and writes that the cotton and corn crops are in good condition. The weather has been very dry, but farmers are now having good seasons.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE U. S. LIGHT HOUSE INSPECTOR, SIXTH DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 24, 1887.

Black buoy No. 3, marking the entrance to the Cape Fear river, N. C., having broken adrift, cannot be depended upon in entering the harbor. Another buoy will be placed in position at an early date.

By direction of the Light House Board.
B. P. LAMBERTON,
Commander U. S. N. and Lt. H. Insp'tr.

NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire in Lewis Street—Narrow Escape of Firemen from Instant Death.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The large cigar-box factory of Simon Strauss, situated at 179, 181 and 183 Lewis street was almost entirely destroyed by fire this this morning. The fire extended to two small factory buildings, 820 and 822 Fifth street, which were badly gutted. The fire originated from an unknown cause It was discovered by a police officer on the post. The fire spread rapidly among the inflammable goods. Second and third alarms were sent in. The building is six stories high, with a frontage of 75 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. The owner, Simon Strauss, occupied the entire structure except the third floor, in the portion at No. 179. The other occupant was Wm. H Coffin shoe manufacturer. Strauss was manufacturer of cigar boxes, wooden figures, etc

Firemen Carroll and McCarthy had a narrow escape from instant death. At 2 30 o'clock in the morning, without warning, the wall on Lewis street toppled over into the street. The firemen were on a water tower in charge of a stream at the time. At the moment of collapse clouds of smoke and debris filled the air, and nothing could be seen of the endangered men and it was thought they were surely killed. They were found, however, to be all right. They had seen the shaking wall and jumped for their lives. The water tower on which the two men had stood was wrecked by the debris, and the truck completely ruined

The total loss will aggregate about $160,000. The Strauss factory building was valued at $75,000. The loss on the building itself will be about $65,000. Strauss estimates his loss on stock and machinery at a like amount. The loss on Wm H. Coffin's stock of shoes was $20,000. The buildings at 820 and 822 Fifth street, occupied by W. H. Rowland, shipjoiner, were damaged about $5,000 and on stock $2,000. Jas. R. Young, dealer in baby carriages, 813 Fifth street, loses $1,500 on his stock. Julius Gothick, 807 Fifth street, loses $100. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

The fire throws one hundred and fifty persons out of employment.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., June 23.—Matthew Guine, who was bitten by a dog with which he was playing over month ago, and who was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia on Monday last, died this morning after a night of great agony—he was sixty years old, unmarried and wealthy.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 23.—Commencement at Wells College closed with the President's reception yesterday. It was a brilliant social affair, guests attending in full evening toilets. Nearly all were presented to Mrs. Cleveland and received a cordial greeting. The President and faculty are well pleased with the admission of women to the board of trustees. Mrs. Cleveland and Miss Smith attended their first meeting in time to vote for adjournment. It is believed that they will depart for home early in the morning. Mrs. Cleveland will be met at Cayuga by Col. Lamont, who will accompany her to Washington.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Jacob Sharp appeared in court this morning with his grand-children at his side Mr. Foote, an officer of the First National Bank, testified that in January, 1885, he sold to Alderman Farley, one of the combine, ten thousand dollars in registered U. S. four per cents., for which Farley paid in large bills to the amount of over $12,000, including premium. Farley drew the money from his vest pocket. A number of witnesses were put on the stand to prove that the alderman came into possession of a thousand dollar bills soon after the passage of the Broadway bill. The prosecution then tried to have the testimony of Sharp before the Senate investigating committee read, but the defence objected, and a long discussion ensued.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville Tobacco Warehouses Destroyed by Fire—Estimated Loss $350,000.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The Louisville tobacco warehouses of Thomas H. Glover & Co., Sawyer, Wallace & Co., T. B. Parish & Co., and the boarding house of Mrs. Annie Bender, occupying the square between Main and Market and Ninth and Tenth streets, were totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with 3,500 hogsheads of tobacco. The total loss is estimated at $350,000; partially insured.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The most destructive fire that has occurred here in years broke out in the tobacco quarter at 1.35 o'clock this morning. The entire square, between Main and Market and Ninth and Tenth streets, was the scene of the fire, and two acres of buildings with their contents were lost. The loss is estimated at fully half a million and the insurance cannot be obtained for weeks yet. The papers of the various firms are in safes in the debris. These will have to be recovered, and 5,000 hogsheads of tobacco destroyed, checked up before the accurate figures are known. The box from which the alarm was given was defective, and as a result the flames were almost beyond control when the engines arrived. The fire was incendiary, it is thought. It broke out in the middle of the block at the rear end of Market street in the Boone warehouse. There was no fire or lights of any kind from which the flames could have started. The flames spread with fearful rapidity. The Banner tobacco warehouse and Sawyer, Wallace & Co.'s Warehouse, fronting on Main street, were quickly enveloped in flames. These warehouses mentioned occupy nearly the whole square and all were closely packed with hogsheads of tobacco. Sawyer, Wallace & Co.'s house is a branch of the big New York firm. The firemen could do very little. The heat was intense and the inflammable material was entirely too far beyond control. All that could be done was to save adjacent residences and business blocks. There were no lives lost, though several very narrow escapes were made.

Sawyer, Wallace & Co.'s warehouse, No. 69, Main street, was owned by Henry Glover. It was a solidly built brick building, with metal roof, an immense structure, and was valued at $30,000. It is partially insured. In it were 2,400 hogsheads of tobacco, worth from $120,000 to $125,000. All of the tobacco was destroyed. The stock was well insured. The Boone warehouse was owned by Thomas H. Glover, and was valued at about $15,000. It contained 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco, all of which was consumed. It was worth from $120,000 to $125,000. There was partial insurance on both building and tobacco The Banner warehouse was owned by B. M. Parrish & Co., and valued at about $7,000. It belonged to an individual estate. It contained about 500 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at from $40,000 to $45,000.

It is thought that the litigation that will be brought about by the fire will be something astonishing. Lorillard & Co. and Ligett & Meyer, large tobacco firms of New York and St. Louis, as well as others, bought a large lot of tobacco in this market yesterday, and it is said that they will claim that the sale was not consummated, basing their claim upon some technicality.

FLORIDA.

Large Brick Block in Jacksonville Destroyed by Fire—Three Men Probably Killed by Falling Walls.

JACKSONVILLE, June 25.—A fire broke out last night at 11 o'clock, which totally destroyed the large brick block between Hay and Clay streets, occupied by Clark & Lafeter, furniture; Watson & Co., drugs, and Sable Brothers, leather. Loss on the building and stock $50,000; insurance about $50,000. It is supposed that three men, who were in the building trying to save goods when the walls crashed in were killed. Their names are unknown. Six others were hurt from the same cause, none fatally.

— Asheville *Advance*: Geo. B. John, a colored carpenter, was quite seriously hurt a day or two ago by falling timbers, while taking down the old Johnston building.

WASHINGTON.

Many Prominent Democrats in the City—Rumors of a Conference on Party Policy.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The *Star* of to-night says: The presence of many prominent Democrats in Washington just now seems to lend color to the rumor that there is to be a conference with regard to party policy, revenue reduction, &c Among the leading Democrats now here are Senators Harris, Ransom, Cockrell, Gorman, Brown, Call, Pugh and Jones of Arkansas; Representatives McCreary, Holman, Wilson of West Virginia, Crisp, and Knott of Kentucky. There are many others here and it is said that Speaker Carlisle will arrive soon.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Fairchild said this afternoon at 1 30 o'clock that he had arranged with Assistant Treasurer Canda, at New York, to keep him informed of the condition of affairs in Wall street, especially if anything serious should occur, but that so far he had heard nothing to cause any particular uneasiness. He said that the situation at this hour did not seem to require any assistance from the Treasury. He intimated very plainly that should a panic seem imminent, he would authorize prepayment of the interest due July 1, which would release about $9,000,000 He also said that if it should become necessary he would offer to redeem at once without rebate $19,000,000 three per cent bonds maturing July 1st

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Fairchild this morning telegraphed to all assistant treasurers, directing payment of all July interest checks and coupons upon presentation Many of the interest checks for registered bonds were mailed in advance, in anticipation of this action, so as to facilitate their payment The effect will be the release from sub treasuries of about $9,000,000 The remainder of the interest checks will be mailed to-day. Similar action has heretofore been taken by the Department whenever occasion demanded, but it sometimes happened that authority for their payment before maturity was withheld.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Col. Lamont and Mrs Cleveland arrived in Washington at 9 30 o'clock this morning Mrs. Cleveland is in the best of health and is enthusiastic over the pleasant time spent among her school friends in New York.

Instructions have been given to Passed Assistant Surgeon Guiteras, Marine Hospital Service, who is now in Key West, to make a scientific investigation of the nature of the disease prevailing in that city, especially with reference to the spectreoptic condition of the blood. It is expected that the refuge station to be established at Egmont bay will be ready for use next week. A large number of tents will be transfered from New Orleans to the station.

WASHINGTON, June 25,—The *Star* tonight says: Nothing authoritative can be learned about the recent examinations for promotion in the Quartermaster General's office under the new Civil Service rules, but there is a well founded report afloat which receives credence in department circles, that out of thirty-eight clerks examined but ten passed examinations successfully It is said that correct answers to many of the questions asked would in no way show the efficiency of clerks, and that these very questions, which would be easy enough for a young man or woman fresh from school, were the greatest stumbling blocks to the oldest clerks who had been promoted for efficiency, because they had given their attention for many years to official duties and not to school studies. It is said that a man employed in the disbursing clerk's office made no attempt to answer mathematical questions asked, and yet he was always regarded as a competent clerk and conducted his accounts correctly It is claimed that a majority of the competitors were so flurried by the realization of the danger of failure that they could not do justice to themselves; ladies in particular, were at a disadvantage. Those who had families dependent upon their earnings for support were so overcome with fear and nervousness at the danger of being thrown out of employment, that they were made sick, and in one or two instances fainted and had to be carried home. The clerks begin to feel that there is no doubt that promotive examinations will afford ample opportunity for the discharge of all employes whose service will be dispensed with at the end of the fiscal year, in accordance with law. Indeed, it is said, that the Civil Service will soon be called upon to designate scholarly but inexperienced persons to fill the places of tried and efficient clerks who are somewhat rusty in arithmetic and geography.

A NEW ROAD.

Organization of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Virginia Railroad Co.

NEW YORK, June 23.—An organization has been made under a charter granted by the Kentucky Legislature, three years ago, incorporating the Louisville, Cincinnati & Virginia Railroad Company. The line of the proposed road starts from Winchester, Ky., where it connects with the Kentucky Central & Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Roads, proceeds to the three forks of the Kentucky river, and thence passes through the coal fields of Southwestern Kentucky to a point on the Virginia line, where it connects with the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Among the directors are Messrs. Douglass Green, J. L Robertson and F. K. Stain of New York; ex-Senator J. S. Williams, A. W. Hamilton and T. G. Stuart of Kentucky; and W. D. Ailt and E. T. Hunt of Birmingham, Ala. Several counties through which the line runs will be asked to vote aid. Engineers will begin the location of the line within a few day.

NEVADA.

Mine Fires—Five Men Asphyxiated—The Fate of Ten Others Unknown.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

VIRGINIA, June 25.—In addition to the six men imprisoned by the fire in the Best & Belcher mines, five men are shut off from escape in the 800-foot level, and four men in the 400-foot level of the Gould & Curry mine, making in all fifteen miners imprisoned. Little hope is entertained of saving the men on the 400-foot level. Engines are busily engaged in pumping air to the levels where the men are imprisoned. Thousands of persons surround the mines and the most intense excitement prevails. No effort is being made to put out the fire, as it is impossible to ascertain where it is.

LATER.—The rescuing party has finally managed to reach the 400-foot-level, but found the five miners dead. They had evidently been asphyxiated while endeavoring to escape. The miners have not yet been able to do anything towards the rescue of the men imprisoned in the Best & Belcher mines.

The names of the dead miners are: John Traunce, J. Morgan, R. C. Bruce, W. C. Carpenter and Andrew Bean. Morgan was married only a few weeks ago, and it is feared his widow will lose her reason in consequence of his death.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Liberal Trading—The Market Free from Excitement.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Notwithstanding the fact that all settlements for loaned stock and money go over until Monday, transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day took up a fairly respectable total. Trading was almost entirely free from excitement and prices generally for a short time in the first hour, displayed no special movement. A rumor was circulated that the Secretary of the Treasury would prepay July interest, and there was considerable buying upon this. After the early demand was supplied the market became dull, but after the bank statement was published and was found to be less unfavorable than had been expected, better buying was noticeable. There was considerable money loaned which had been borrowed in anticipation of a squeeze and the maximum rate to-day was only 9 per cent. There were attempts to work the market lower in the first hour, and a few stocks scored material declines, but in most cases these were fully recovered before the close.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Arrangements for Hearing Cases—Adjournment Until July 20th.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Inter State Commerce Commission to-day assigned future dates after July 20th for hearing the remainder of the cases on its docket and adjourned until that date. July 20th was set for hearing the case of Wm. H. Council, of Huntsville, Ala., against the Atlantic road—discrimination on account of a passenger's color.

The Commission has addressed a letter to all the railroad companies which have failed to file a statement of their rates of charges, calling attention to the requirements of the law and asking speedy compliance therewith.

Commissioner Bragg will remain in Washington in charge of the commission rooms during the absence of his fellow commissioners. Commissioner Walker will go to Vermont, Judge Schoonmaker to New York, and Col. Morrison to Illinois. Judge Cooley has already left the city for Michigan.

THE LAKE DISASTER.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer Champlain—Heroic Act of a Young Woman, who Swims Ashore With a Child—The Fortitude Displayed by the Commander.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The schooner Racine, the crew of which rescued the survivors of the Champlain disaster, arrived last evening. At the time the Champlain caught on fire the Racine was lying alongside the pier, six miles from Charlevoix. Capt. Hanson woke up, saw the burning steamer, and sent a part of his crew in a yawl to rescue the perishing passengers With the remainder of his crew he ran down the beach to an old fish boat, launched it and started for the wreck. The boat had not been used for a long time and leaked. When about half way out to the Champlain Capt. Hanson came across a young woman who was swimming toward the shore with a child. This was Miss Mary Wakefield, of Charlevoix. She had jumped overboard from the steamer with the six year old child of Capt. Kehoe clasped in her arms. Grasping a broken fender, she clung to it, and seizing the clothing of the child in her teeth she bravely struck out for the shore. Capt. Hanson says she is the pluckiest woman he ever saw in his life. When he started to take her and the child into his boat, she told him to hurry away to the others, as she could take care of herself. She reached the shore in safety, and when another of the shipwrecked passengers was taken from the boat in almost a frozen condition she took off her flannel underskirt and wrapped it around him.

When Capt. Hanson reached the wreck the yawl of the Racine had picked up fifteen persons. He saved six more, and seventeen others floated ashore by the aid of planks and life preservers.

Among the bodies picked up by Capt. Hanson was that of Mrs. Ella Cooper Smith, of Charlevoix. It was found floating on the surface of the lake and the position of the life preserver showed that Mrs. Smith had worked it down so as to keep as much of her body as possible out of the ice water. Becoming benumbed and fatigued, her head had fallen over until it was submerged, and she was drowned.

In speaking of Capt. Casey, Capt. Hanson said he never knew what courage in man meant until he witnessed the heroic fortitude displayed by the brave commander of the Champlain.

FOREIGN.

Hastily Summoned English Cabinet Meeting—Review of Troops by the Royalty at Aldershot—The Queen Happy Over the Jubilee—Ireland and the Jubilee Celebration.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 23.—A hastily summoned Cabinet meeting was held to-day to consider the hitch in regard to the Anglo-Turkish convention in reference to Egypt. The Secretary of War abandoned his intention to be present at the review of the troops at Aldershot, in order to attend the council. The Government are irritated at the opposition to the convention on the part of France and Russia.

BELGRADE, June 23.—A report has been received here from Bulgaria, that M. Stambuloff, one of the Regents, and M. Zivakoff, President of the Sobranje, have been seized by conspirators. The report is not believed.

LONDON, June 23.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Kings of Greece, Denmark, Belgium and Saxony, the Crown Prince of Germany, and several other Princes and Lord Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge, reviewed twelve thousand troops at Aldershot to-day.

WINDSOR, June 23.—The Queen is very happy over the brillaant success of the Jubilee celebration.

LONDON, June 23.—*United Ireland*, Wm. O'Brien's paper, says: "Ireland is the only civilized country in the world which did not share in the jubilee celebration. She stood sternly and sorrowfully aloof. Ireland's place ought to have been beside England at the throne. Irish blood and brain helped to build the empire. Poverty, misery and slavery are her reward. She shared England's labors, but she may not share her triumphs. England's joy is for fifty years of liberty, prosperity and progress; Irish grief and wrath are for fifty years of misery, famine and oppression. England is cumbered by the struggles of a sullen captive when she might purchase by justice the aid and comfort of a friend."

LONDON, June 25.—The