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	3	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	16.00	22.00	35.00	55.00
	4	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	12.00	20.00	28.00	45.00	70.00
	5	5.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	14.00	24.00	34.00	55.00	85.00
	6	6.00	7.00	8.00	11.00	16.00	28.00	40.00	65.00	100.00
	7	7.00	8.00	9.00	13.00	18.00	32.00	46.00	75.00	115.00
	8	8.00	9.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	36.00	52.00	85.00	130.00
	9	9.00	10.00	11.00	17.00	22.00	40.00	58.00	95.00	145.00
	10	10.00	11.00	12.00	19.00	24.00	44.00	64.00	105.00	160.00
	13	13.00	16.00	19.00	23.00	32.00	56.00	82.00	135.00	210.00
	14	14.00	17.00	20.00	25.00	34.00	60.00	88.00	145.00	225.00
	15	15.00	18.00	21.00	27.00	36.00	64.00	94.00	154.00	235.00
	16	16.00	19.00	22.00	29.00	38.00	68.00	100.00	165.00	250.00
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THE WEEKLY STAR.

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A DANGEROUS MOVE.

Some startling things happen. For instance, there are white men in Georgia and Virginia who are not only not able to see any impropriety or danger in mixing the races in schools but they actually favor a scheme to bring this about. But Georgia does not mean to allow this, and the Legislature favors a bill to make it a penal offence for a teacher to teach a white child in a colored school or *vice versa*. This is right. As long as the world stands let the schools be separate. It is best for both races. Only the greatest evils could arise from the intermingling of the races in schools. The white men of the South will never agree to be taxed a cent to sustain mixed schools. They have nobly striven to elevate the negro by taxing themselves, and the educational fund raised mainly by white taxation, is equally distributed between the races. This is a great deal under the circumstances.

If the evil disposed, if the educational cranks do not cease to agitate this question of mixed schools in the South one result will be sure to follow; there will spring up a strong and aggressive party that will fight to the bitter end all appropriations for public schools, and the whole common school system of the South will be wiped out. This will be deplorable. But white men are growing tired of annoyances as to mixed schools by crack-brained theorisers in the South and Northern propagandists who are eternally meddling with other people's affairs instead of exercising charity and doing good and relieving distress at their own doors.

We notice that our Virginia exchanges are discussing some articles that appeared in the New York *Independent*—an old Abolition journal in the past—that were furnished by one Lewis H. Blair, of Richmond, Va., a man of considerable wealth and talents. Who he is and whence came he we are not informed. But his letters have stirred up a hornet's nest, and his mixed school ideas are being warmly denounced. We judge from some quotations that he is another Cable who is willing to befoul his own nest. He brings charges against the Southern people much in the Cable vein. We quote the following from the able *State*, that is Democratic and Virginian. It says:

"Mr. Blair attributes the backwardness of the South to the condition of the negro, for which he holds the whites of the South largely responsible. He concedes the political freedom of the colored people in Virginia and North Carolina, but he draws a severe indictment against other Southern States for the abridgement of the political and civil rights of the colored people. Now, what is to be the solution of this problem? Mr. Blair has offered a solution which is without doubt the most objectionable to whites that could be offered, one that they will reject by an overwhelming majority, by a well-nigh unanimous vote. It is that of mixed schools—a system that would be insufferable to the whites, that is not demanded generally by the colored people, and that would be injurious alike to both races. For the social character of both churches and schools is so deeply rooted in each that once remove the barriers that now divide the races in either and every distinction between the two races would end forever—a terrible calamity not only to the whites, but to the colored people. The political equality of both races ought to be recognized, as it is recognized certainly in some of the Southern States, in Virginia in particular where the colored people vote as freely as the whites. But any proposition to remove barriers that plainly and properly define the boundaries of the two races will not be tolerated."

If this question of mixed schools is to loom up as important the Southern tax-payers will make short work of the common school system. In the North there is no mixing of the races in schools or churches or in social life. It would destroy any popular institution of learning in the North; it would disintegrate any church and destroy it in the end, and it would send any family of social rank to Coventry, there to remain, that would introduce the negro element. In the North the sentimental gush and sympathetic palaver are all meant for the South. The South must do this and that, but the North with an impudence as cool as "Greenland's icy mountains" says as for us we will none of it.

Representative Pat Collins, of Boston, is on a visit to Ireland, his native country. He was grossly insulted at Dublin, being taken for a dynamiter and his baggage was overhauled for explosives.

OUR FORESTS.

The late Peter M. Hale did an excellent work for North Carolina in the two volumes he published concerning the mineral, floral and forest resources of our State. The volumes are compilations but well done and of real value. Those who have read them are well posted as to the extensive and varied resources of North Carolina. In this State, that is better situated than any other as to climate, and that contains more products than any of the thirty-eight of the sisterhood, there are wonderful mineral deposits not yet developed and great timber supplies that one day must be utilized and become a source of great profit to the people.

The timber of the State is of great importance. There has been a vast deal sold at very insufficient prices. Hundreds of Northern men have rushed into the State and made large purchases of trees getting them at one-fourth their value. The STAR has again and again warned the owners of forests against this haste to get rid of a big source of wealth. The variety of trees in the State is great. The finest timber for adorning and building purposes can be secured in large supplies. The long-leaf pine, hickory, maple, walnut, cherry, birch, are to be found in abundance. A publication called the *Forest Bulletin* conveniently gives somes statistics that it is well to reproduce. It is the number of feet of merchantable long leaf pine supposed to be found in fifteen North Carolina counties. The counties and figures are:

"Bladen, 228,000,000; Brunswick, 141,000,000; Chatham, 448,000,000; Columbus, 288,000,000; Cumberland, 806,000,000; Duplin, 21,000,000; Harnett, 486,000,000; Johnston, 563,000,000; Moore, 504,000,000; New Hanover, 96,000,000; Onslow, 34,000,000; Robeson, 864,000,000; Sampson, 602,000,000; Wake, 48,000,000; Wayne, 40,000,000, making a total of 5,229,000,000 feet. In addition to this the amount of cypress in these and adjacent counties is beyond calculation. A careful estimate reveals the fact that there are in the State nineteen species of oak, eight of pine, four of spruce, three of elms, two of walnut, three of birch, five of maple, six of hickory, and seven of magnolia. In the 12,000,000 or a fraction over of original growth, there is almost a bewildering number and variety of trees, such as yellow jersey, prickly, pitch, pond, loblolly, long leaf and white pine, all in abundance. Also black spruce, white and hemlock spruce, balsam fir, juniper, cypress, walnut, holly, zopin, linden, birch, magnolia, palmetto, &c., nearly all of which are in sufficient quality and quantity to be valuable in the arts, and in a large number of instances of easy access to market either by rail or water communication."

The time is coming when all of these timbers will be in such demand as to prove highly profitable to the owners.

A QUESTION CONCERNING GEN. WASHINGTON.

It seems from an article in the last New York *Churchman* that there has been doubt as to whether or not Gen. Washington was a member of a church. Mr. W. Popham, in a letter dated 14th March, 1838, to Miss Jane C. Washington, a sister of Bushrod Washington, gives a positive statement of having seen Washington when President commune several times in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New York. He says he knelt often with him at the altar to receive the sacrament. Miss Washington acknowledges the kind letter of Mr. Popham's in a letter dated 24th May, 1839, in which she gives an interesting account of the removal of Gen. Washington's remains in 1838, a fact not known to us, and no doubt many of our readers are in the same state of ignorance. He says:

"I was not here when the General's remains were removed from their entombment in the family vault to the Sarcophagus presented by Mr. Strathers, of Philadelphia. Since the receipt of your letter, I have seen and conversed with Major Lewis and his son, Mr. Lorenzo Lewis. The facts they state are these: In 1830, in removing the General's remains (in obedience to his will) from the old to the new vault, it was found necessary to have a new case for the leaden coffin which contained his remains. In placing it in the new case, the lid of the lead coffin was found loose. Major Lewis raised it, and found the sheet or envelope in which the body was wrapped was in a state of perfect preservation, and the features and chest, as seen covered (for it was not touched), appeared raised and full, as if the sheet had but lately been placed over them. I was here, and recollect my brother, Mr. Bush'd C. Washington, told me the circumstances. Mr. Lorenzo Lewis informed me that in removing the leaden coffin to the Sarcophagus in 1837, he lifted the loose lid again, and, as a proof of high respect to Mr. Strathers, asked him to look. All was decomposed and fallen. Nothing remained, as far as they could see, except the scull."

There is a stately, formal style in the two letters. Mr. Popham spells it "Patern" and Miss Washington spells principles princi*pals*—an error not uncommon now. Mr. Popham thus describes the General at church:

"Indeed, the President's uniform deportment during Divine service, the solemnity of his manner, the audible but subdued tone of voice in which he read the Psalms and repeated the responses, the christian humility which overspread and adorned the native Dignity of the Saviour of his Country at once exhibited him as a Patern to all who beheld him, the Pride and Glory of all who had access to him. It was my extreme good fortune my dear Madam to have had frequent intercourse with him. It is my pride and exaltation to have seen him in every possible situation in the Glory of Victory, in the hour of defeat—ever himself—always the same in the Field, in the Cabinet, in the Church, and at the Altar."

So the great Washington became as a little child and accepted Jesus Christ as his Redeemer, thus setting a noble example to all. There have been some strange stories told of this most illustrious of Americans, but we have always been willing to believe them to be slanders. He was mortal and fallible and had his faults, but his aims were ever high and his aspirations and hopes no doubt were for a higher life beyond.

Col. R. B. Rhett, of South Carolina, has prepared a paper for the *Century* attacking ex-President Davis. It is intended to try to place the failure of the war upon Mr. Davis's shoulders. Mr. Davis is nearly eighty years old, but he is not too old to reply with great mental vigor and clearness. We have not read the article of Col. Rhett's. It has failed to awaken much attention, for we have seen but one newspaper reference to it. Mr. Davis doubtless erred. If any other man had been in his place, handicapped as he was by a Constitution, he would have been abused and criticised we have no doubt.

The outlook now is that the President will have to spend some months in the South for not only every State but almost every town seems bent on having his presence. The STAR hopes he will find it consistent with his public duties and inclination to accept them all. Especially does the STAR hope that he will visit the North Carolina State Fair and meet the people of one of the most conservative, constitution-loving States who will delight to support him in 1888 against any man who wears a Republican badge and trains with Republican politicians.

Dr. Parker, the eminent London preacher, is about to visit the North. He will deliver the eulogy on Beecher, and it is thought in London among his friends that he may be induced to remain in this country. He is is doubtless one of the most popular and impressive of living preachers.

The Memphis *Appeal* has succeeded in raising $145.15 to erect a monument in memory of the young editor Gambrell who was murdered. Thus far, we are pained to say, that Wilmington has not to our knowledge contributed but $4 to the monument to the memory of the able and admirable Peter M. Hale, and that was contributed by one family. Are there no others who will aid in this most commendable work?

It is thought that the Virginia Democratic State Convention will boom Gov. Fitz Lee for Vice-President. Go slow, friends. A Western man this time is very essential. The best man in the West should go on the ticket with Cleveland. Of course we except Judge Thurman. He is out of the race.

It is certain that there will be no repudiation in Virginia. Enough counties have been heard from to warrant the statement that the Democratic Convention which meets on Thursday next will be for preventing repudiation. A State like Virginia can never afford to repudiate her obligations.

Queen Vic knows a good officer when she has one. So she wisely declined to accept the resignation of Lord Beresford who is regarded as the best commander in the "Queen's Navee." It was all about a silly question of court etiquette.

While Protection organs or speakers are blowing over the magnitude of the manufacturing interests of the country and are demanding "boodle" and bonus, let the voters remember that the farm products exceed $4,014,000,000.

There are 108 cotton mills in the South. Then there are tens of thousands of farms. The latter ought to have some favors. Let farmers watch their own interest.

The Queen's late frolic cost her $240,000. That will do for her whole life. She will go in retirement until she can attend some body else's jubilee upon an invitation.

Knights of Honor.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Konor of this State, met at Washington, N. C., last Wednesday and adjourned Thursday.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., of this city was re-elected Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge, which meets next year in Cleveland, Ohio.

The other officers elected were the following:

Grand Dictator—E. M. Nadal, Wilson, N. C.

Grand Vice Dictator—W. G. Brinson, Newbern.

Grand Assistant Dictator—D. A. Covington, Monroe.

Grand Representative—T. C. Carleton, Statesville.

Grand Treasurer—S, C. Schofield, Davidson College.

Grand Chaplain—Rev. W. N. Call, Washington.

Grand Guide—N. Jacobi, Wilmington.

Grand Guardian—T. B. Douthitt, Salem.

Grand Sentinel—A. P. Crabtree, Washington.

Grand Trustees—C. M. Brown, Washington; T. B. Slocumb, Goldsboro; T. B. Wyatt, Wadesboro.

Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy, of this city, was re-elected State Medical Examiner.

The Lodge adjourned to meet in Waynesville on the fourth Wednesday in July, 1889.

Baptist Union Meeting at Burgaw.

[Special Star Report.]

BURGAW, July 29, 1887.—Delegates from the churches comprising the Southern Division of the Eastern Baptist Association met to-day, July the 29th, in the Baptist church at Burgaw.

The opening sermon was by Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of Wilmington, from Mark 12: 37. "*The common people heard him gladly*," and was entitled "*The People's Preacher*." It was heard with much apparent interest by a crowded house.

The Union was called to order by the Moderator, W. M. Kennedy, of Warsaw, and the proceedings of the last meeting, with the Masonboro church, were read by the Secretary, B. F. Montford.

A constitution was then adopted by the body, giving to each church constituting the Union a delegation of three members.

After the appointment of a committee on Religious Exercises, and another on Queries, the Baptist Orphanage was discussed by Revs. Messrs. G. M. Tolson and Dr. Pritchard. The history of such institutions was briefly given in the early ages of Christianity and in the Dark Ages. Reference was also made to the celebrated orphan asylums in Germany and the two orphan houses of Mr. Spurgeon's church, London,—one for each sex—and each containing about 500 children. George Muller's orphan schools of Bristol, England, where 5,000 poor children are fed, clothed and educated, were dwelt upon at length, and the kindred schools of the United States were mentioned. It was stated that next to the Roman Catholics, the Lutheran Church has been most fruitful of goods works in this direction, their orphanages numbering more than twenty in this country." It was shown that the Masonic Orphanage at Oxford, N. C., owed its origin to Mr. J. H. Mills, who was for nine years its successful Superintendent.

It was affirmed that the Baptist Orphanage did not, however, originate with Mr. Mills, but that its existence was probably due more to Mr. Noah H. Biggs, of Scotland Neck, than to any other man. He impressed the mind of his paster, Dr. J. D. Hufham, with the idea, and he in connection with Rev. C. Durham, of Durham, W. R. Gwaltny, of Greensboro, and Rev. John Mitchell, of Murfreesboro, put the enterprise into shape and induced the denomination to undertake the work.

It was not begun, nor is it continued in opposition to the Oxford Asylum, for there is abundant room for all the churches to have orphanages, there being probably as many as a thousand helpless children in the State who ought to be in institutions of this kind; and it was stated, to their credit, that the Episcopalians had recently opened an orphanage in Charlotte.

About $15,000 have been given to the Thomasville Orphanage. It already has over 300 acres of land, and five or six buildings, and between 50 and 60 children are already cared for there. The idea of Mr. Mills is not to erect large and costly buildings, but a number of long single-story brick houses, each capable of accommodating a family of 25 little ones, with their matrons and teachers, and to have the boys and girls in separate buildings.

An appeal was made by Mr. Tolson for the prayers and contributions of the churches in support of the Orphanage, which is rapidly becoming one of the most highly appreciated objects of Baptist beneficence.

At 5 p. m. the Union adjourned till to-morrow at 9.30 a. m.

Rev. J. B. Barlow was appointed to preach to-night. REPORTER.

BURGAW, July 30.—A good prayer meeting was held at 9:30 a. m. The meeting resumed business at 10 a. m., the day being given to the discussion of Systematic Beneficence. First there was a long sermon by Dr. T. H. Pritchard on the subject, and afterward speeches were made by J. F. Bland, D. P. Bland, J. G. Parker, Wm. L. Woodcock, Dr. Pritchard, and others, and then a committee of six was appointed to visit the churches and try to prevail on each church to adopt some plan by which each member shall be induced to contribute to the cause of missions. This committee consists of J. T. Bland, chairman; W. B. Hocut, John Moore, Isaiah Carroll, D. P. Bland and J. G. Parker.

Moore's Creek was chosen as the place for holding the next session of the body, with Rev. G. M. Tolson as the preacher.

The Committee on Queries reported for the consideration of the next meeting the following subjects:

"Ought a non-professor of religion teach in a Sunday School?" J. W. Taylor to open the discussion; to be followed by Rev. Miles Walton.

"Are not Baptist churches too lax in discipline?" W. B. Hocut to open the discussion; Rev. J. B. Barlow to follow.

The third topic reported was "What is the duty of Baptists as regards education?" J. T. Bland to speak first; to be followed by Dr. T. H. Pritchard.

The congregation to-day was large and the spirit of the meeting excellent.

In closing the session the Moderator, Rev. W. M. Kennedy, made some affecting remarks, indulging in reminiscences of the olden time and congratulating the brethren upon the excellent meeting they had enjoyed.

By a rising vote the good people of Burgaw were thanked for their generous hospitality, and the body adjourned to meet at Moore's Creek in October.

Rev. W. M. Kennedy is appointed to preach to-night; Rev. G. M. Tolson to-morrow at 11 a. m, with a mass meeting of Sunday schools at 3 p. m. REPORTER.

The Newspaper Boom.

Joe Caldwell, of the Statesville *Landmark*, gets off this good one on Wilmington journalism:

"We are expecting to hear of the early establishment of other daily newspapers at Wilmington. There is probably not as good a point anywhere else in the world for the business. There are three there now and two of them each has the largest circulation in the State, while the one which has not the largest circulation in the State has the largest circulation in the city, as has also one of the others, the latter enjoying the largest circulation in the State and city both. The brethren by the wild waves have *The Landmark's* congratulations."

A Foundling.

A white male infant was found on the piazza of Mr. Fred Rhew's residence, on Fifth street, between Castle and Queen, last Friday night. A well filled basket of infant's clothing accompanied the babe, which was neatly dressed. The little stranger was taken in and kindly cared for by members of Mr. Rhew's family.

— The many friends in this city of Mrs. James Bethell, *nee* Mis Anna Scales, daughter of Maj. Jno. M. Scales, of Rockingham, Richmond county, will regret to learn of her death, which occurred on Friday last, in Rockingham county.

Railroad Matters.

This is from the Raleigh correspondence of the Richmond *Dispatch*

All the arrangements for extending the "short-cut" branch of the Wilmington and Weldon road southward from Fayetteville have been perfected, and it is said that work is to at once begin. What is now known as the "short-cut" extends from Wilson to Fayetteville, via Selma. The new line will, it is stated, extend to Florence, and will cut off all the "elbow" of the old line by way of Wilmington. It is not unreasonable to suppose that in a few years Wilmington will be on the branch line, and that the "short-cut" will become the main line. It is quite on the cards.

The branch line will be all right, and Wilmington will not be damaged commercially by the extension of the "Short-cut." The through traffic will go over that line, while more of the local traffic of the W. & W. and the W. C. & A. railroads will come to Wilmington than we have ever received before. The removal of the through traffic from those two roads will cause the managers to foster the local business, as something must be done to replace the lost revenue on through traffic, and the local will pay better than the through business.

Our people need have no fear of the "Short-cut" if they exercise a proper degree of energy. It may possibly injure the hotel business here; but there is no cause for alarm so far as general business is concerned.

If the proposition of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Co. had not been rejected, a large and profitable business would have come to our merchants from the West, and we would have struck the "Short-cut" right in the middle at Fayetteville.

For the State Penitentiary.

Sheriff Manning takes four prisoners up to Raleigh this morning for consignment to the State penitentiary. Three of the four are whites—two of them sailors from a foreign port and the other a stranger who had been in the city but a few days. The sheriff says that this is the first instance in thirteen years when more whites than negroes have been sent up from this county. The list is as follows:

W. H. Farmer alias W. H. Palmer, three years.
Hiram Myers, three years.
Albert Dunbrey, three years.
Henry King (colored), three years.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

The cases against Mr. J. D. Kerr, owner of the steamboat *Delta*, Capt. A. L. Hubbard, the master of the boat, and Stephen Cromartie, colored engineer, were heard yesterday before U. S. Commissioner T. M. Gardner, at his office in this city.

Stephen Cromartie was charged with putting a weight on the escape pipe of the boiler, and also with acting as engineer without license from the government.

Capt. Hubbard was charged with running the steamboat without a licensed engineer; also, with carrying passengers without license.

Mr. Kerr was charged with having had a weight put on the safety valve; also, with running the boat without a licensed engineer, as required by law.

The Commissioner, after hearing the evidence, and arguments of counsel, decided to hold the defendants for trial. A bond in the sum of $200 was given by each for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court, to be held in this city on the 30th of October next.

Week of Prayer and Self-Denial.

August 7 to 14, 1887, (inclusive) is to be observed by the Methodist E. Church, South, as a week of prayer and self-denial, throughout the connection. The movement was suggested by Bishop Galloway, and the Mission Board have had a programme prepared and have printed and are sending out a leaflet, giving in condensed form information respecting the various mission fields, as the money raised during the week will be for mission purposes. Topics for discussion are arranged for each day during the week.

The Approaching Execution.

The warrant for the execution of John Jones, the colored burglar, was issued to Sheriff Manning yesterday by the Clerk of the Criminal Court. Unless the friends of the condemned man succeed in getting the Governor to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life, the execution will take place on Tuesday the 9th inst., in the county jail. The law requires that not more than thirty-six and not less than eighteen citizens shall be admitted to the jail to witness the hanging.

Some of the colored people express themselves as strongly of the opinion that Jones will not be hanged. They think that he bears a charmed life, and point to the fact that this is the third time that the day has been appointed for his taking-off, as an evidence thereof.

The prisoner, with another colored man named Monroe Hawkins, was indicted at the September (1886) term of the Criminal Court. The case wss continued to the next term, when Jones was tried and convicted and Monroe Hawkins was acquitted, by the same jury which tried Jones. The latter was then sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of January, 1887. His counsel carried the case on appeal to the Supreme Court, when the judgment of the lower Court was affirmed. Under the new law Governor Scales issued a warrant for the execution of the prisoner, but it was afterwards withdrawn, and at the last term of the Criminal Court Judge Meares passed the final sentence.

— Rev. T. W. Guthrie, the presiding elder of the Wilmington District Methodist Church, has been advised by physicians to cease from preaching, at least for awhile, in consequence of an ulcer or some kind of sore in his mouth which has been giving him serious trouble for some time past.

TOBACCO.

Prices Advanced by a Strong Speculative Movement and Belief in a Short Crop.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The *Evening Post* says there is such excitement among traffic dealers and manufacturers at the present time as has not been known for years, and prices for leaf tobacco have increased from fifty to a hundred per cent. during July, and the end is not yet. Manufacturers have been sending up their prices in response to the demands made upon them by controllers of the leaf supply. On plug tobacco alone the Lorillards have advanced their wholesale price 9 cents per pound during the past three weeks. Uppermau, manufacturers, have kept pace with them, and Western manufactures who incited the rivalry of low prices a few years back, have not been able to keep out of the present movement. The causes of the increase are complex, but the chief immediate cause is speculative enterprise. Mr. Lyall, of the firm of Buchanan & Lyall, said this afternoon: Tobacco which sold for 9 and 10 cents a pound three months ago is now worth from 20 to 25 cents per pound. The rise is due to the increased demand, and this is traceable to the fact that the crop planted this year is not more than fifty to sixty per cent. of last year's. Then the drought we have had will reduce the yield to a much lower point than the diminished tillage would represent. The crop this year will certainly be small, but what its amount will be will not be known with certainty until some three weeks hence.

FOREIGN.

Drowning Accident Off Yarmouth—Boulanger Would Challenge M. Ferry—Prince Ferdinand—Lord Salisbury's Speech.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 28.—Two pleasure yachts, both well laden with people, were capsized in a squall off Yarmouth to-day. Ten persons were drowned.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Courier Du Soir* reports that Gen. Boulanger has requested official permission to challenge M. Ferry to fight a duel on account of the ex-Premier's recent speech at the Epirnal.

LONDON, July 28.—Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg, the newly elected Prince of Bulgaria, is expected at Sofia early in August, to take the oath of office. The Bulgarian Government has sent to officials of various towns through which the Prince will pass, orders to receive the new ruler with due honors.

LONDON, July 28.—The Queen has refused to accept the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford as Junior Lord of Admiralty.

LONDON, July 28.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at Norwich to-day, warned the Conservative party to prepare for a possible dissolution of Parliament. He said that Parliament had often met with an early termination, when its life seemed endangered, and that the Conservative party must organize to instruct the people against the deception of Separatist apostles, who were only too numerous.

LONDON, July 29.—Healy's suspension will last a fortnight after Smith's appeal.

In the House of Commons last night a conference was held between the Government and its opponents, resulting in the Parnellites consenting to allow clause four of the land bill to be disposed of. Prolonged discussion will only arise when clauses 31 and 33 are taken up.

John Bright has consented to preside at the banquet to be given by the Unionists to Lord Hartington.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Daily News*, commenting on the scene in the House of Commons last night, says nothing can excuse Healy, who by his outrageous behaviour has seriously injured the cause which otherwise owes him so much.

PARIS, July 29.—General Ferron, Minister of War, has forwarded a circular to different commanders of the army, forbidding military bands to play Boulangist airs. Boulanger yesterday sent his seconds with a challenge to M. Ferry, to fight a duel, on account of a speech made by M. Ferry at the Epinal recently, attacking Boulanger.

LONDON, July 29.—The race for the Goodwood stakes was won by Carlton; Beaver was second and Stanislas third. There were five starters.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The leading weekly grain circular says: The market is very quiet, but there is a somewhat steadier feeling. There are some signs of action, though change of weather is required before there can be much improvement. In most of the markets there has been quiet business at late rates. There is somewhat better inquiry for wheat for consumption. At to-day's market the decline in wheat was arrested, and there was a steadier field at firm full rates to ½ heavy advance. Flour was in improved demand at unchanged prices. Corn was in small supply, and prices advanced ½ penny.

PARIS, July 29.—Boulanger's seconds, Count Dillone and Gen. Favnet, have left Clermont-Ferrand with a challenge to Ex-Premier Ferry to fight a duel.

LONDON, July 29.—Prince Louis, of Battenburg, has been appointed to command the British iron-clad Dreadnaught, over the heads of scores of seniors. It is expected that the Radicals will oppose the appointment in Parliament.

Col. King-Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Commons this evening that the Government had proclaimed Dublin only under the section of the Crimes act dealing with forcible possession and assaults on the police.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons this evening on motion that clause 4, as amended stand as part of the land bill, Dillon moved its rejection. He said if the rest of the bill was altered so as to do substantial justice to the tenant, objections to the clause would to some extent be met; but the Parnellites had no assurance that this would be done. Much had been said about the bill taking away the stock in trade of agitators. He would rejoice to see that happen; for a more thankless, cruel, wearing life than that of agitators had not yet been discovered.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt considered it a pity that when a message of peace was sent to Ireland the government chose to infuse into it this drop of bitter. The clause in question was designed to make ejectment easy—it was a blemish on the bill and the government would be wise even now to remove it.

Balfour thought the government had done every thing they could in equity to prevent evictions being harsh or cruel. If the clause assisted in checking the monstrous system of intimidation which now prevailed, in Ireland, it would be a blessing and source of contentment and prosperity to Ireland.

The motion to retain the clause was carried by a vote of 143 to 111.

ROME, July 30.—Owing to the death of Signor Depretis, Prime Minister, the other members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations. Signor Crispi, Minister of the Interior in Depretis' government, will form a new cabinet, which will be composed of members of the present ministry.

PARIS, July 30.—Gen. Boulanger's seconds have held an interview with ex-Premier Ferry and have formally presented the General's challenge to fight a duel. M. Ferry referred the seconds to two gentlemen, friends of his, who he said were willing to act for him. Some friends of M. Ferry are now urging him to fight Boulanger.

FLORIDA.

Railroad Accident Near Plant City—Two Deaths from Yellow Fever at Key West.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, July 30.—The *Times-Union* Plant City special says: The South Florida Railroad mixed train ran into a washout near that place to-day, wrecking the engine and three cars, and killing Fireman Abrahams and seriously injuring Engineer Clarke.

Key West reports five new cases of yellow fever since Friday, and two deaths.

WASHINGTON.

Miss Van Lew Resigns Her Clerkship in the P. O. D.—An Invitation to the President to Visit Memphis—Arrangements for the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Miss Elizabeth L. Van Lew, at one time postmaster at Richmond, Va., and who was recently reduced from a $900 to a $720 clerkship in the Postoffice Department, has resigned.

The President to day received a telegram from Senator Harris, saying that a committee of one hundred citizens of Memphis was coming to Washington to invite the President to visit that city during his western trip. The President telegraphed to Senator Harris in reply to use his influence to prevent any movement of the sort. He said that while he would always be pleased to see the people of Tennessee at the Capitol, he thinks they ought to be spared a long journey to Washington during the heated term on a mission of this sort, when a written invitation sent by mail would be as effective and as much appreciated. Similar answers will be sent to other Western cities, where arrangements are being made to send invitation bearing committees to Washington. It is stated at the White House that the President will give the same consideration to invitations received by mail as to those borne by committees, no matter how large and impressive the latter may be.

A committee from Philadelphia, representing the Constitutional Centennial Commission and consisting of Hon. John A. Kasson, president of the commission; Ames R. Little, chairman of the executive committee, and Hampton L. Carson, secretary of the commission, had a conference with the President at the White House today, and agreed upon a programme for the celebration. The President informed the committee to-day that he was in entire sympathy with the commission and would do what he could to make the celebration a success. The President had previously accepted the invitation to attend the celebration, and it was arranged to-day that he will be the guest of the commission on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September. He will be accompanied to Philadelphia by Mrs. Cleveland and several members of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—For the first time during the present week there was no business at the White House to-day which made it necessary for the President to come into the city. Therefore he spent the entire day at his country home, Oakview, where the temperature is said to be at least ten degrees lower than at the White House, and where he is able to endure the present hot spell with decidedly more comfort than is possible at his official residence. The President will remain at Oakview pretty much all the time, until he leaves the capital for his Southern and Western trip in October. He may come into the city once or twice a week to attend cabinet meetings, but it is not believed that these meetings will be continued with any regularity during the summer. Col. Lamont will continue his daily visits to the White House to attend to all necessary business, and all matters of importance which may arise during the day will be submitted by him to the President in the evening.

Telegrams were received at the White House to-day saying that committees of citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis had been appointed to invite the President to visit those cities on his Western trip. They will be submitted to the President to night, and it is more than probable that he will request that the committees abandon their proposed trip to Washington, and that instead the invitation be mailed to him. It is, however, regarded as settled that these cities will be included in his Western trip.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The revenues this month amount to over thirty-two millions—an average of more than one million a day. Expenditures during the same time, including $11,500,000 paid for pensions, amount to about $25,000,000, leaving an excess of $6,500,000. Expenses so far this month have been less than was anticipated, by reason of the failure of the Navy Department to make certain requisitions. At the same time receipts were greater than were estimated July first. Treasurer Hyatt reports the surplus to-day as $43,100,000 since the same date of last month. The Treasury officials believe, however, that the heavy payments to be made next month will again reduce the surplus about $37,000,000 by the first of September.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day denied the claim of William Hedgepeth, ex-private in the Forty-second Indiana Volunteers. The case is an uncommon one and has been the subject of much discussion by Pension officials. Hedgepeth was captured in 1863 and confined as a prisoner at Andersonville. After remaining in captivity five months, he enlisted in the Confederate army, he says, to escape starvation, and so informed his fellow-prisoners, and that at the first opportunity he would desert and if possible make his way back to his old command. After a short service in the Confederate army he carried out his intention and finally reached his old regiment, in which he served until discharged. Some years ago Hedgepeth applied for a pension on the ground of disability contracted while in the Federal service. This fact was fully sustained. The law provides that no one who aided, directly or indirectly, enemies of the Government in the late war, shall be permitted to draw a pension. His brief connection with the Confederacy made him amenable to the law. His motive, it is said, cannot be taken into consideration. Opinions by the dozen—some favorable and others unfavorable—have been written upon the case by different officials of the Interior Department. At last, after a lapse of years it reached the Secretary of the Interior for final action. The papers in the case, which are very voluminous, include a strong protest against the payment of the pension by Commissioner Black.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Thomasville National Bank, of Thomasville, Ga., has been authorized to begin business, with a capital of $100,000.

It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt during the month of July will amount to $5,000,000.

The President has written the following letter in reply to an invitation to visit St. Paul and Minneapolis:

Hon. A. R. McGill, Governor of Minnesota, R. O. Smith, Mayor of St. Paul, and A. A. Myers, Mayor of Minneapolis:

DEAR SIRS:—I thank you for the cordiality and heartiness manifested in your dispatch and promise to consider your invitation with an earnest desire to accept, but may I suggest that no delegations be sent here during this trying weather to emphasize your wishes. I will determine the matter speedily, and I hope to your satisfaction.

Yours, etc.,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

TENNESSEE.

Failure of Prominent Chattanooga Firms.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 30.—Tabler, Crudup & Company, railroad contractors of this city, D. G. Crudup & Co., contractors, of Inman, Tenn., and the Tabler-Crudup coal and coke company of Daisy, Tenn.—three firms represented by J. H. Tabler and D. G. Crudup, of this city, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors, to W. E. Baskett and T. H. Ewing. Their liabilities are about $100,000 and their assets are said to exceed $250,000. The cause for assignment was the pressing demand of some of the creditors. The assignees express the opinion that the creditors will be paid in full.

CHATTANOOGA, July 30.—The liabilities of the various Tabler & Crudup companies are $75,000; also, a bonded indebtedness of $50,000. About $30,000 is due to banks and merchants in Chattanooga and the balance to merchants in Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and New York. The failure will not affect any other business interests about here.

A special from Greenwood, Miss., says: George Evans, colored, who killed Robert Harris on Monday, was lynched last night by negroes.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Chicago *Standard*: Rev. A. M. Conway, pastor of the First Colored Baptist church, Wilmington, N. C., and vice-president of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, is visiting Chicago and other parts of the Northwest to collect funds to build a house of worship for his church to cost $10,000.

— Wadesboro *Intelligencer*: Mr. N. G. Jones some days ago gave us a "pointer" which may be found of use to the average