The Weekly Star.
PUBLISHED AT
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
AT
$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

	1 Square, (10 lines)	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	4 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
	1	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
	2	2.00	3.00	5.00	6.50	8.00	13.00	16.00	25.00	40.00
	3	3.00	4.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	18.00	22.00	35.00	55.00
	4	4.00	6.00	9.00	11.50	14.00	23.00	28.00	45.00	70.00
	5	5.00	6.75	11.00	13.50	17.00	28.00	34.00	55.00	90.00
	6	6.00	7.50	13.00	15.00	20.00	33.00	40.00	65.00	100.00
	7	7.00	10.00	14.00	17.00	23.00	38.00	46.00	75.00	110.00
	8	8.00	11.50	15.50	18.50	26.00	43.00	52.00	85.00	125.00
	9	9.00	13.00	17.00	20.50	29.00	47.00	58.00	95.00	140.00
	10	10.00	15.00	18.50	22.00	32.00	52.00	64.00	105.00	150.00
	11	11.00	16.00	20.00	23.50	35.00	56.00	70.00	115.00	160.00
	12	12.00	17.00	21.00	25.00	38.00	60.00	76.00	125.00	175.00
	13	13.00	18.00	22.00	26.00	41.00	64.00	82.00	135.00	190.00
	14	14.00	19.00	23.00	28.00	44.00	68.00	88.00	145.00	200.00
	15	15.00	20.00	24.00	29.00	47.00	72.00	94.00	155.00	210.00
	20	20.00	25.00	29.00	35.00	60.00	90.00	120.00	200.00	250.00

(Entered at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.)

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows:

Single Copy 1 year, postage paid,		$1.00
" 6 months, " "		.60
" 3 months " "		.30

THE WEEKLY STAR:

VOL. XVIII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1887. NO. 41

CASTE, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND FANATICISM.

It would not be worth while to pay attention to the clamor for mixed schools and social equality for the South on the part of fanatics, fools and demagogues in the North if they were not really so absurd and yet so well calculated to disturb. In the North the line of demarcation is much more severely marked between the blacks and whites than it is in the South. Only the other day Secretary Lamar, one of the ablest and most scholarly of living American statesmen, was seen walking down Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, with a colored Methodist preacher. This, however, is a matter of taste. A man has a right to choose his own company.

But we refer to this question of color and social equality for a reason that will appear farther on. There are able men in the North who have good common sense and who regard with contempt the silly effort on the part of negrophilists and prating philanthropists who are always trying to get out the mote in their neighbor's eye while wholly indifferent to the protruding beam in their own eye, to stir up strife in the South and to demand for the negroes privileges and alleged rights that do not obtain in the other great section.

Prominent among these men of candor and sense is Rev. J. B. Hamilton, pastor of the Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City. He has published several documents bearing upon the color problem, and they are full of common sense and honesty. He tells us that he went to a New England Conference to discuss the caste question. He meant "to denounce sulphureously the diabolism of caste, and to announce with all the enthusiasm of a new discovery, that 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth.'" He tried three times in vain to get the floor. Let Mr. Hamilton be heard:

"Dr. Hartzel, Assistant Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, asked a question. It was something like this: "What would be the result in this church, or any other in this Conference, if enough negro families were to bid for and hire pews to make it really a mixed church and congregation?" No one answered the question. It suggested a new train of thought to me. As I waited for my opportunity to speak, I made an application of the new principle to my own work. When the opportunity to speak presented itself, I decided to postpone to a future occasion the remarks I had prepared with such unusual care."

A small experiment had been made in his own Sunday School. One lone darkey gave infinite trouble and dissolved one class of whites. This was enough. He found his own people then not ready "for the abolition of the color line." He found, upon reflection, that he was himself "pastor of a church" in which caste ruled. It had a large membership but they did not want to fellowship with the negro. Mr. Hamilton extended his vision no doubt when he saw the same condition existing as to color in churches throughout the North. He asks in a very interesting pamphlet before us:

"Where in all the North is the color-line abolished? Where can a black man be found who is pastor of a white church? or where is there a white man pastor of a black church? or where is either a black or white man to be found pastor of a mixed church? Can a single really mixed congregation be found in any Northern city, town or hamlet? We can permit and eulogize sporadic cases; but when the sporad ceases to be an individual and becomes a procreator we have a universal remedy—extermination. What is the unvarying custom of the Christianity of the North? It is separation by the color-line. In every community of any size the black people are permitted, or forced, to worship alone; they have shabby, dingy chapels for the most part, and live at a poor dying rate. They could be accommodated in our large, beautiful and prosperous churches with ease to us and great profit to them. Why do we draw the color-line? Is it not because the knowledge is universal that the abolition of the color-line and the introduction of the negroes among us, so as to make our schools and churches really mixed, would destroy any church attempting it?"

He asks if Boston will not start the reform, so called, by taking in its fine, elegant churches the "colored man and brother." Boston would rather keep up the old game of denouncing the South and playing hypocrite.

This separation of the races is not only reasonable, but it is Scriptural and in accord with both civil and social rights. This proposition is too full to be elaborated here. We confine ourselves to one point now—that all people have a right to separate from others and that it is not unchristian, unrepublican or impolitic to do so upon a basis of race distinction. The wealthy people in the whole North choose their own companions and associates. The scholarly men of Boston even go so far as to have an aristocracy of culture and gifts and will not allow the merely rich to come into their sacred enclosure.

All historic people have had distinctions in society. Even the African tribes observe this and among them caste even prevails. In business, in pleasure, in religion, in social life, in politics, every one must select for himself and preference must dictate association or separation. But let Mr. Hamilton be heard. He is Northern, and he writes with vigor and clearness. He says:

"No law, whether human or divine, may compel me to yield my prefence where I possess a right. Either may suggest, neither may constrain. Society is based upon individual preference. I prefer company to solitude. Others are in sympathy with that feeling, and a community is established. I have a choice as to the kind of company which I deem preferable to solitude. Who shall say "Nay," if I infringe upon no one's rights? No one may demand the privilege of my companionship against my will. In society, as I find it, I select my associates as an individual right. Restraint is tyranny. * * * In public conveyances, schools, and all institutions established for the community at large, I waive individual preference. I do it voluntarily. I may not be compelled to do so. Law only says: 'If you will not ride with those who are distasteful to you, furnish your own conveyance.' 'If you will not go to school with those who are distasteful to you, obtain your education some other way.' To enact a statute to compel association, even in public relations, would be regarded as atrocious tyranny.

"When I seek the intimate relations of domestic, social or religious life, I instantly resume the exercise of my personal right, which I have temporarily waived in my public relations. * *

"In the wider circle of church life the same principle obtains. In my worship I exercise, unchallenged, the right of preference. I seek association with those in sympathy with me. Uniformity of conviction and custom are the basis of church life. Doctrine is but a formulated preference as to the statement of truth. Polity is but an enacted preference as to form and law and method. Church creeds and rules are but the expressed preferences of those who constitute the church. * * No person has a right to demand admission to any church, whatever his qualifications, without the consent of the church."

All nationalities select their associates. The different nations take to those of their own blood and people. Germans worship with Germans and so on. Races naturally stick to each other. Blood is thicker than water. Mr. Hamilton, with directness, drives home the truth when he says:

"The caste demon is but a ghostly hobgoblin which needs but to be faced to be robbed of its terrors. He is no friend of the Negro who denounces 'separation by preference' as a sin, and by shouting 'caste!' suggests or induces the black man to force association which is offensive, because it is not preferred. The furore will only intensify the existing antagonism and increase race prejudice."

He illustrates by examples by other races and most cunningly, but we have no space to follow him. He thinks that the only way to educate and elevate *races* is by having race churches, race schools, race ecclesiastical organizations. He says preferences beget no rights and are not the standard for managing churches and schools. A man has no right to enter either simply because such is his preference. But preference is the cause of men forming churches, schools, &c. The doctrine is—"separation by preference." He thinks that when the flurry is over the "sober second judgment of the Anglo-Saxons" will agree fully to the doctrine of "separation by preference."

The colored editors of the country have recently met in convention at Louisville, Ky. We looked over their discussions. The following shows how nonsense and sense found exponents:

"Alexander Clark, of Chicago, representing the Baltimore *Commercial*, advised the negroes to stick to the Republican Party. The negro who deserts the Republican Party is a traitor, he said, to the living and dead. D. A. Rudd, of the *Catholic Tribune*, said the negro owed no undying allegiance to any party. For every service that the Republicans had done for them they have done two in return. Negroes should be part and parcel of no political party that was not part and parcel of them. Prof. P. H. Murray, of the St. Louis *Advance*, stated that as long as negroes were regarded as the political enemy of any party, just that long would they have that party to fight and oppose their interests. The negro is not in a position to dictate to any political party."

A criminal named Fred. Hopt was shot to death with rifles at the penitentiary. Such was the sentence. He was as cool as a cucumber in a spring branch and faced the five riflemen without a tremor, coolly smoking a cigar. He had a rosette pinned over his heart. What a daring soldier was lost in a villain. This happened out West.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington's receipts of spirits turpentine so far this season are largely in excess of receipts to the same date last year, the figures being 34,632 casks received since April 1st, the beginning of the crop year, against receipts of 28,864 casks to the same date last year; an increase of 5,768 casks.

This does not look like decreased production, nor that the naval stores industry is "playing out" in North Carolina, as some persons contend.

The receipts of crude turpentine have also increased, from 10,170 barrels for the first four months and a half of the crop year in 1886, to 12,398 barrels for the same time this year.

THE LUXURY OF TRAVEL.

Description of the Vestibule Trains to be Placed on the Atlantic Coast Line.

The vestibule trains to be placed on the Atlantic Coast Line this fall will make travel a luxury. They are a new feature in railroad service, being the first of the kind in the world. As they are described, each train consists of six cars in one. Instead of the usual platform at each end of the car, the sides and top of the cars are extended, so to speak, and connect closely, a patent arrangement of rubber cushions, fitting on steel faces, producing a dust-proof joint and at the same time arranging for the swing of the car while rounding curves. The outside appearance of the train is simply that of one long car, with the usual steps at intervals. The interior finish is superb, and nothing is neglected. The entire train is carpeted throughout its full length, and a person walking through would have no idea of its being composed of separate cars. But any one looking for the entrance to a car of this character would look in vain if he was seeking for an open platform. Instead of that on ascending the three steps the passenger finds a door before him. Pressing an electric button at his side the door flies open and a polite and attentive porter stands before him, ready to cater to all his wants.

Two of these trains are now building, at a cost of $160,000. They will combine all the modern improvements and inventions, and will be the finest cars in every respect ever constructed. Each train will comprise six cars, a baggage car, smoker, dining-room car and three sleepers. The smoker will be handsomely finished and well fitted up for the comfort of users of the weed. A well-filled library is one of the new features added, and many other things that go to promote the comfort of travelers are provided. The dining-room will be the feature of the train and the cuisine will be of the best. The menu will be ample and it is the boast of the railroad people that they intend to furnish meals equal to the best hotels of New York and other cities. The buffet, of course, will contain ample refreshments, solid and liquid, for all so inclined.

The sleepers, of course, will be superb in every respect. In the day time an arrangement is provided whereby each seat can be made a compartment by itself, allowing the strictest privacy and quiet to parties. In the make-up of the train the railroad people again show their desire to make these the most popular trains in America. The baggage car will come next after the tender, then the three passenger cars, followed by the dining room car and the smoker. Thus all odors from these cars will be avoided. The entire train will be heated by steam, and lighted by the electric light. In sum and substance they combine the maximum of ease, comfort and pleasure, and the minimum of dust, dirt and danger. The contemplated schedule is a fast one, too. Leaving New York at about 9.30 in the morning, the train will reach Jacksonville, Fla., at 4 o'clock the next afternoon, making the entire distance in about thirty-one hours, a remarkable record even in this age of fast trains and quick time. These trains will be placed on the route January 1st next, and will make a new era in Southern railroad enterprise. They will be run tri-weekly, leaving each place Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, thus giving ample facilities.

CITY ELECTION.

The Vote For and Against Subscription to the Wil., Onslow & East Carolina Railroad.

The city election yesterday was rather a tame affair, until towards evening, when the friends of "Subscription" found that there was danger of the measure being defeated through the apathy of voters, who were not rallying to the polls as rapidly as was expected. Runners were at once sent out to hurry up the laggards, and carriages were brought into requisition to take such of them to the polls as were too indolent or unable to walk. They worked with such diligence that by 4 p. m., a total of 775 votes had been polled in favor of subscription, and the friends of the road were satisfied that they were "out of the woods."

At sundown the polls were closed, and the ballots were counted, showing that "subscription" was carried by 1,049 votes, out of the total registered vote of 1,676.

The following is the vote in detail as reported by the inspectors of election:

	Reg'n.	Sub.	No Sub.
1st Ward, 1st div'n..	385	255	30
" " 2d " ..	230	167	63
Second Ward.....	199	106	45
Third Ward.....	259	150	60
Fourth Ward.....	208	119	47
Fifth Ward.....	391	252	56
	1676	1049	301

Majority for "Subscription," 748 of votes polled, or 627 of votes registered.

A Sad Bereavement.

Mr. W. J. Yopp, agent of the W. & W. and W., C. & A. Railroads, has the sympathy of our entire community in his sad affliction—the death of his daughter, Miss Janie, whom he brought home from Battleboro, N. C., (where she had been for her health), on Wednesday evening. She died early Thursday morning. Miss Yopp was a member of Grace Methodist church, and a pure, lovely, modest maiden—loved by all who knew her. Her funeral takes place from the residence of her father this afternoon.

— Receipts of cotton the past week, 5 bales; the same week last year 19 bales. Receipts for the crop year to Aug. 13, 133,907 bales; to same date last year, 101,486 bales—an increase of 32,421 bales.

GRAPES FOR NORTHERN MARKETS.

Capt. S. W. Nobles' Address before the Farmers at Mount Holly.

I have accepted your invitation to deliver an address upon a subject much to my taste, and with which I am very familiar.

In the outset, I must forwarn you, that I will stick to the text which you have selected for me. I will omit, except as a comparison, any mention of the wine grape, and limit my subject to the edible varieties.

The scientists have compared North Carolina with nearly every good place on the face of the earth; they have said much of its climate, its soil, and its adaptability in many ways as a grape growing State, but it is at last admitted that it is unlike any other grape growing country. We must study the peculiar laws which govern its culture here by the experience of our farmers, and not from foreign teachers.

North Carolina was declared unfit for grape culture after many experiments made with foreign grapes, (Vitis Vinnifera). A hundred and twenty varieties carefully selected were planted by one farmer in the hope of finding one suitable for his place. Most of them were the identical varieties that produced the famous Tokays, Joham, Clarets, Sherries and Madeiras, and were brought from the renowned Luxembourg gardens, together with the Lachryma Christas, the wine grape of Vesuvius. They would not grow here, and the bright hopes of quaffing these choice wines were dissipated. Others planted the native vines and gave them plenty of room; they grew with a profusion of vine, over trees and trellises, yielding an abundance of poor fruit that would not ripen. Hence the verdict, that North Carolina was not the land fot grapes.

About this time Mr. Longworth and others were raising grapes to perfection in the damp and murky valley of the Ohio. But where did he get his vines? From the banks of the Catawba and Cape Fear rivers of North Carolina.

Nearly all of the table grapes that have any excellence at all, and the grape now used and most popular throughout our country, are seedlings of the Catawba and Laspeyre, (Vitis Labrusca) natives of our State, and improved here and transported to different parts of the country by their admirers. Now you see that North Carolina has proved to be the School of America.

The celebrated Scuppernong (Vitis Vulpina) and family are decided by those who know them to be the best for table or wine of any grape in the known world. Some may differ with us, but what you wish to know is the best grape for the Northern market and how to cultivate it. The object sought is to realize the best profits with the least outly of capital and labor and in the shortest time.

First select your soil. It is the general opinion that you must have good clay subsoil, but not necessarily so; grapes rot most on such soil on account of its retentiveness of excessive moisture. Rich sandy lands produce the largest and sweetest grapes. You find, for instance, the Scuppernong revelling in the sandy soil of our coast. I would prefer what is called worn out land that has been planted from time to time in corn, cotton, tobacco, or other crops, provided it is well drained. Old washed red sandy hills make fine grapes. Ask the farmer what rich land is, and he will tell you where tall trees, corn, cotton and tobacco will grow. Ask the chemist and he will give you a bag of guano; but ask nature, by planting whatever the soil is adapted to, and the answer is an abundant yield. So after you have worn out your old fields with continual planting of other crops you will find it yet rich in material to make grapes with.

Have your land ploughed well, lay off in rows from 5½ to 7½ feet each way according to the notion of the cultivator. Take well rooted cuttings or layers of the vines, prune short, set them out in the checks, leaving but two eyes above the ground; plant other crops between the rows if desired, cultivate and keep clean with hoe and plugh. The second year at any time when the leaves are off, prune back to two eyes and close back to the ground; cultivate as before, letting the vine run on the ground; rub off all weak shoots, leaving only two or three of the strongest; pull the dirt around the stalk to indulge lateral roots from the new canes; encourage the growth of the vine by manuring and cultivating.

The third year if you have done your duty your vines are strong enough to bear from five to six pounds each Prune them back from two to three feet according to the strength of the vine; leave no spurs; put up good posts at the end of each row and brace them well, put posts along the rows from thirty to forty feet apart; have a roll of number 14 or 16 galvanized wire on a reel in a light cart; bore a hole 2½ feet from the ground in the first post, pass the wire through the hole, draw the end of the wire after you to the post at the other end of the row, carry the end around the post and twist it around the wire, then with a pair of pincers give it six or eight turns and you will have it nicely fastened to the post, then let some one tighten the wire by turning the reel, return along the row, tacking to each post 2½ feet from the ground by driving a nail that will bend half way into the post, place the wire on the nail and bend the nail over, drive a pin into the hole to fasten the wire a foot from the post and carry the end around the post wrapping it around the wire. Place between the posts in the row a stake sufficient to raise the wire a little, this is sufficient staking for the present. Tie the vines to the wire with rope, bark or bear grass.

Cultivate well, and when the bunches are well formed go over and rub off all superflous shoots; prune back to within two leaves of the upper bunch; soon latterals will put out; prune them back in like manner; they in turn will put out latterals, and if necessary, prune them back. This summer pruning is not to make less foliage, but more of it near the grapes; this is the secret of ripening grapes, having the foliage near the bunches. The pruning may be done with a pruning hook or common sickle Rub off all small bunches and superflous shoots; try to raise nothing but fine bunches.

The fourth year you can put in another post between each two in the rows, and a second wire about fourteen or sixteen inches above the first. In pruning the fourth year, no definite rule can be given, but as grapes always grow on new wood of the previous years growth, first consider the number of bunches you would produce on the vine; count three bunches to each eye, and leave the eyes on the strongest canes in the most desirable situation on the vines, always except the first bud, as it is not apt to be strong.

In order to facilitate the gathering of grapes, keep the vines well tied up. We should attempt to cultivate the taste of our customers and teach them to like our grapes. No one accustomed to eating the Scuppernong grape will deny its value either for table or wine. The hopkins (Vitis Vulpina) is the largest and showiest grape known anywhere in the world; of a beautiful purple color and with delicious flavor and lacks that peculiarity which epicures call foxy, and thought to belong to all the grapes of this family.

To get the best prices for our grapes they must be attractive. To do this you must keep the canes young, healthy, and vigorous, which is done in the following ways: First, the vines are started according to the above rule, that is having two or three canes with independent roots, for the vine bears fine grapes the first two or three years or while young, and our purpose is to continue it so; the nearer the ground you can grow grapes without being soiled by the sand, the sweeter the grape and better the bloom.

In selecting a variety to cultivate for the northern interest, we must have a good bloom, as it is now more attractive than the quality of the grapes, and the bloom of the Champion has much to do with its popularity.

The first mode is after the second or third year's bearing. Cut off one of the canes down to the ground, now do not confound this with the alternate system, for this is to make an entirely new vine of roots and stems which receiving a new impulse, results in new roots, new wood, and bears the next season.

Another mode is by laying one of the canes or some convenient branch of the cane by digging a hole a foot deep, staking the vine down in the hole, bringing the top up straight, filling the hole, throwing the top soil in first; cut off this vine to within two buds of the ground, and keep off the sprouts that grow between the old vine and the ground that might prevent rooting, it will make good roots the first season and will bear the next; by this mode of layering, young vines and roots are kept, and fruit is produced near the ground.

The third mode is by ringing or girdling and is supposed to be over one hundred years old, but it has been denounced by the very ones who have practiced it most With a pair of pinchers, provided with a pair of semi-circular jaws, make two incisions clear through the bark to the wood, and with the thumb nail remove be bark between the incisions, the same may be done with a knife by cutting incisions about three quarters of an inch to an inch apart; it makes the vines and leaves larger, the grapes double the size, earlier and better in bloom and quality. You can easily see when you understand the anatomy of the vine why it is so According to Gray, the sap as it called passes up through the cells of the sappy part of the wood to the leaves, and after its assimilation by the leaves is carried down in the bark or the cambrim layer and distributed through the plant, conveyed to parts where the growth is taking place or is accumulated in roots, stems, or wherever a deposit is stored up for future use This girdle prevents its returning to the roots, hence you see it is done at the expense of the root, and prevents either nourishment there or the storing up of plant food for future use in the roots. Then the question arises can we afford to kill a vine for one crop of grapes, to which I reply, we can, in order to keep young vines we must remove the old ones, and this is my reason for having more than one cane, and each to have independent roots, so you may girdle one of them each year, provided you leave one or two branches below the girdle to provide food for the roots

Though the vine grows and bears fruit in nearly every climate where man ought to live, there is no place where it will grow and ripen its fruit to perfection without cultivation

One who understands the nature of the grape vine can readily see why this is so. A vine under favorable circumstances will make a hundred eyes the first season, and if the roots are sufficient, the second year every one of these eyes will make a hundred more, and you would have ten thousand eyes on a two-year-old vine, and with this progression in a few years one vine could encanopy the whole world.

A majority of these eyes, notwithing the meagre supply of food will start and make a feeble growth and in turn the weak eyes formed on them attempt to spring and even at the proper age to bear fruit, which of course from the principle is a failure; but if the vine is kept pruned in due bounds the vitality that is spent in the hundred stunted eyes is confined to a few; they grow vigorously and instead of forming a hundred small bunches, will produce ten or fifteen large ones, weighing more than the hundred small ones There should be as much root as vine, for if you have more tops than roots, it must be at the expense of the fruit; one proof of this assertion is the Scuppernong vine which never stops growing as long as its roots can find soil to run into producing air roots from the stem upon the trellise which struggle to penetrate the earth in every available spot beneath the vine.

Grape culture in North Carolina is a settled question, no longer an experiment. Our people have been waiting for others to teach them and assumed that we could not raise grapes, while the Northern States have taken our vines and made a success of them.

The grape is one of the most luscious, wholesome and useful of fruits, it is oftener referred to in the primeval history of man than any other fruit, sacred by our Lord as a symbol of our faith in the religious use of wine, and is destined in a short time to be an important product of North Carolina.

PITTSBURG'S BLAZE.

The Buildings Destroyed by Friday Night's Fire—Loss Estimated at One Million Dollars—Many Valued Masonic Mementoes Destroyed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—The buildings destroyed by the big fire last night were the Masonic Temple, the Hamilton block, Campbell & Dyck carpet warehouse, and a number of tenement houses. The upper floors of Schmidt & Friday's magnificent nine-story structure were gutted, and the balance of the building was water soaked. The *Dispatch* and *Penny Press* buildings were badly damaged by water. Nothing definite about the loss is yet known, but it is believed that last night's estimate, $1,000,000, is not exaggerated. The fire originated in the carpet store of H. Haltzman, located in the cellar of the Masonic building, and underneath the dry goods store of Campbell & Dyck.

It is said that a party of gentlemen were sitting in the upholstering department of Haltzman's establishment, when one of their number lighted a cigar, and thoughtlessly threw the match into a waste paper basket; The contents of the basket were of an inflammable character, and in a few seconds the entire room was ablaze. Efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but the light material burned so rapidly that the fire soon got beyond control.

The Masonic Hall was the oldest building on Fifth avenue. It was built fifty years ago by the Alleghany Engine Co., a volunteer fire company. They occupied the first floor and rented the balance of the building. The hall was occupied by Fox's theatre, and subsequently as a museum. The fourth floor was used by the Masonic fraternity over forty years. The floor was divided into five departments—the Blue room, the Chapter room, and three anterooms. The former was furnished at an expense of $15,000 The furniture in the Chapter room cost $10,000. In one of the ante-rooms was stored paraphernalia valued at $15,000. Thirty one lodges met in the hall and all of the equipments were destroyed. Among the articles prized highly by the Masons of this city was a picture of Judge McCandless, one of the greatest representatives of Masonry in this section. The walls of the Blue room were also adorned by portraits, all Past Grand Masters of Pittsburg, which were destroyed. Many of these cannot be replaced. A number of Masons were in the rooms guarding against intruders, until forced away by the flames.

Deputy Grand Master Peter C. Shidle gazed on the destruction of the building with tears streaming down his cheeks.

John Keefe, of Alleghany, on the building assisting the firemen, fell and was fatally injured.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Later careful estimates puts the loss at less than $500,000. The walls of Hamilton and Schmidt & Friday's buildings are found to be in good condition, and their losses will therefore be much smaller than the first estimates. The insurance on Hamilton's is $130,000, and the loss will be about $75,000. Schmidt & Friday's losses are about $50,000. The insurance on their building and stock is $250,000. Holtzman places his loss at $30,000; Campbell & Dick at $175,000, with $139,250 insurance. The damage to the *Penny Press* will be about $10,000; fully insured, and to the *Dispatch* probably $2,000. The Masonic hall is totally destroyed, and the loss will not be far from $75,000; insurance $27,000. The one hundred and fifty tenants of Hamilton and Schmidt & Friday building lose in the aggregate $100,000. The total insurance was $560,000.

— Washington *Progress*: We regret to learn of the total destruction by fire, on Thursday last of the extensive lumber mills, dry kilns, &c., of D. C. Way & Co. These mills were located in this county on Pungo River near the Hyde county line. About 100,000 feet of lumber was destroyed, loss estimated at $30,000 with partly insurance. We are glad to learn that the mill will immediately be built.

WASHINGTON.

Programme for the President's Proposed Visit to the West and South.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, August 11.—It is about definitely determined that the President will leave Washington the last week in September and go directly to St. Louis, probably by way of Indiananolis. He will spend two days at St. Louis, and go from there to Chicago Milwaukee, Madison, St. Paul, Minneopolis, Kansas City, Memphis, Nashville and Atlanta, reaching the latter place in time to meet his engagements for October 18th He will go by the ordinary line of travel between the places named, and as his fixed appointments will preclude any divergence from the route to visit other cities, all invitations outside of it will have to be declined.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Senator Colquitt and Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, Ga., had an interview with the President at Oakview this afternoon in regard to his proposed visit to the city of Atlanta in October next. Mr. Grady bore to the President a formal invitation of the Piedmont Exposition Company. It is a unique and striking piece of work, made of four leaves of Georgia gold, about the size of a 12-mo. book, bound with clasps of Georgia silver, and each clasp set with a Georgia diamond. The invitation is enclosed in a box inlaid with samples of Georgia wood, polished and joined with exceeding skill. The box is embedded in a block of Georgia marble of every shade from black to white. On the lower leaf of the invitation are engraved portraits of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, a monogram of the Piedmont Exposition, and a picture of the club house of the Piedmont Driving Club. On the second leaf is the invitation cut into the gold. On the third page is the invitation of the Driving Club. On the fourth or last cover-page is engraved a picture of the main building of the Piedmont Exposition.

In presenting the invitation Mr. Grady made no forqual address, but stated that it was designed to make it in some sense significant of the resources of Georgia, in whose capital city the first exposition of the famous Piedmont country will be held.

As the President had accepted Atlanta's invitation before any others were made, he had deferred making dates with other cities until the exact date of his visit to Atlanta and other details were settled. It is understood that the Atlanta dates were fixed to-day and that dates for the entire trip will be speedily announced

The Piedmont Exposition opens October 10th, and closes October 22.

Senators Colquitt and Grady also presented to the President an invitation of the Georgia State Agricultural Society to attend the State Fair to be held at Macon subsequently to the Piedmont Exposition.

The New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Company complains to the Inter-State Commerce Commission that companies composing the Atlantic Coast Line refuse to make through rates to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with them, and to afford facilities for interchange of traffic, while they do make such through traffic rates with and afford facilities to other companies competiting with complainant. This complainant holds to be a violation of Section 3 of the Inter-State Commerce act. A correction of the matter is asked.

VIRGINIA.

Senator Riddleberger Sentenced to Jail for Contempt of Court—He is Released by a Mob—The Langston Murder Trial.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WINCHESTER, VA., August 13.—A message from Woodstock, Va., says U. S. Senator Riddleberger, who was yesterday sentenced by Judge Newman, of the County Court, to pay a fine of $25 and be imprisoned for five days, for contempt of Court, was released from jail last night by a mob. The jailor made but slight resistance.

The circumstances leading up to the arrest of Riddleberger are related as follows by an eye witness:

On Thursday W. W. Jones was tried for larceny and the jury found that he was insane. Jones was a client of Riddleberger's, and the verdict made the Senator angry. He was accused of writing a placard and giving a boy two dollars to haul Jones up and down the town, the latter displaying a placard meanwhile, which he had written on it, "Verdict: Bill Jones not guilty, but insane. Jury insane; lawyers insane; Court insane—in the main."

The noise occasioned by this display disturbed the proceedings of the court, and the commonwealth's attorney, J. C. Baker, had the Judge to issue an order for the arrest of Riddleberger to appear before Judge Newman and show cause why he (Riddleberger) should not be fined and imprisoned for ridiculing the Judge and the jury, and disturbing the court. At 5 o'clock Riddleberger appeared before the court and defended himself. He said that Judge Newman had no jurisdiction in the case, which the judge denied, and asked Senator Riddleberger to sit down until evidence could be taken to prove that he (the Senator) was the one who instigated the ridicule, and then he said the Court would hear the argument. Mr. Riddleberger would not sit down and the Court fined him $25. He then defied the Court, and said "this Court shall not send me to jail." Judge Newman then told the sheriff to take the Senator to jail for five days. Senator Riddleberger said he would like to see the man who would take him to jail, and sheriff Whitman at once arrested the Senator and locked him up.

This action caused much excitement, and this morning at 2 o'clock a mob of one hundred men, supposed to be from Edinburg in this county, scaled the walls of the jail yard and took the Senator out on ladders. Riddleberger is on the street at this writing.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—The papers in the Langston murder case with the Court's instructions were given to the jury at half past 11 o'clock, after an able and searching speech by the prosecuting attorney. At 1 o'clock the jury reported their inability to agree on a verdict, but were sent back to their rooms for further consideration. At 2 o'clock they were again brought into the Court room, and again declared that they could not agree. The Court asked the jury if their disagreement were on the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. They said it was not, but as to the grade of punishment. The Court then gave further instructions, saying there was no reason for not returning a verdict, and sent the jury out. Light punishment is anticipated should the jury agree.

PETERSBURG, August 13.—The jury in the Langston case to-night rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree, and fixed the term of imprisonment at eight years in the penitentiary.

It is understood that the jury at first stood five for hanging, one for eighteen years in the penitentiary, and the colored member for a very light imprisonment. The trial lasted exactly two weeks, and the Court and jury were exhausted by the worry and heat. Five times the jury declared their inability to agree, and finally rendered a verdict under positive instructions of the Court. Langston's counsel gave notice of a new trial.

NON-RESIDENT DRUMMERS.

Judge Bond Releases a Man Arrested in North Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—A. W. Henderson, of Baltimore, who was arrested in North Carolina on the charge of being a non-resident and selling goods without State license, was to-day before Judge Bond of the U. S. Circuit Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge released him on his own recognizance to appear before the Court in North Carolina, the last Monday in November, with the understanding that the authorities of that State shall make no more arrests for violation of their law, which requires license of non-resident salesmen.

MOUNT HOLLY.

Over Nine Thousand Persons on the Grounds—The Speakers, etc.

MOUNT HOLLY, August 11.—Over nine thousand people were on the grounds today. An address was delivered by Mr. Van Lindley; Mr. Otto Wilson did not speak. All the speakers named for to morrow except Vance, will be on hand. Capt. S. W. Nobles will speak in the forenoon. Permanent organization will be announced to-morrow.

Closing Events of the Grange Encampment—The Meeting a Great Success, with the Promise of a Better One the Coming Year.

(Special Star Telegram.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 12.—The Grange encampment at Mt. Holly closed to-night after a week of great and unexpected success. Many addresses were made, the chief of which were those of Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn and Hon. O. H. Dockery. Both were masterpieces and elicited hearty and oft repeated applause.

Captain Nobles declined to speak on account of the lateness of the hour, but the audience would not consent to his request to be released, until they learned that his elaborate paper on grape culture would be published.

President Wells, to whose energy and good judgment is largely due the success of this enterprise, announced that arrangements would be made for a better meeting next year, and after a few words of farewell he pronounced the benediction.

All day Thursday and Friday the instructive exhibition of the Acme Fibre Co. was surrounded with eager observers.

GEORGIA.

First Bale of New Cotton—Railroad Blockade Removed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 11.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day by Z. Daniel & Co., from Screven county, and was classed middling.

The blockade on the Georgia Railroad has been removed. Two hundred and twenty cars have arrived from Atlanta with western freight detained by high water and housed on the road. Six hundred more are to come in the next two days.

A committee of citizens has been appointed under the resolution of the city council to invite President Cleveland to visit Augusta.

FOREIGN.

The Movements of Prince Ferdinand—Bulgaria—The Cholera—Liverpool Grain Market.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

VIENNA, Aug. 12—Major L. Laba, who is accompanying Prince Ferdinand to Bulgaria, has been compelled to resign his commission in the Austrian army under pain of arrest.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Prince Ferdinand embarked at Turnsaverin for Widdin. The foreign consuls at Rustchuk decided to absent themselves from the Prince's reception The Bulgarian war office is buying horse. for the army.

PARIS, Aug, 12.—French agents in Bulgaria have been instructed to avoid all intercourse with Ferdinand and his government.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—At Malta during the past twenty-four hours, there have been five new cases of cholera and five deaths

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—The leading weekly grain circular says: There is no improvement in trade. Fine weather is allowing harvesting to progress rapidly. There is new wheat already in some of the earliest markets. The quality, in many cases, is not so good as anticipated—values are generally weaker for both foreign and English. The attendance at to-day's market was an average one. Wheat was in good demand. There were large supplies and prices declined ½d. A retail business was done in flour at unchanged prices. Corn was not so buoyant, but there were fair sales at one-half penny to one penny advance over Tuesday's rates.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga's Boom—New Railroads—Knoxville Subscribes Half a Million Dollars.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 13.—Contracts for the construction of the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus R. R. were awarded to-day, and work will commence Monday morning within the corporate limits of Chattanooga. This road is a new line extending south from Chattanooga through Rome, Cedartown and Carrolton, Ga., to Columbus, Ga., a distance of 230 miles, and is to be completed within eleven months. It gives Chattanooga nine trunk lines and makes it the greatest railroad centre south of the Ohio and the Potomac rivers. The city of Chattanooga, as a corporation, gave $100,000 to the road, and the citizens by private subscription purchased and donated the right of way into the city, and land for terminal facilities, saving the road nearly one hundred thousand dollars. It is currently believed that the Central Railroad of Georgia is behind the building of the road, as