

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price. Rows for 1 year, 6 months, 3 months.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. Single copy 1 cent. Postage paid. Second class matter.

Subscription Price. The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: Single copy 1 cent, postage paid. 3 months \$1.00. 6 months \$1.75. 1 year \$3.00.

ATTACKING SENATOR VANCE. The Progressive Farmer of this week publishes Senator Vance's letter to Mr. Elias Carr, President of the North-Carolina Farmers' Alliance...

The very first paragraph of this attack contains a charge by implication of a breach of faith when it says that "our people had been led to believe that Senator Vance would support the bill even in its present shape."

By Senator Vance, or by some one else? Senator Vance, in his letter which is published on the same page in the Progressive Farmer which contains the attack, in speaking of the introduction of the bill at the request of Col. Polk and Dr. Macune, says: "On receiving it I told both Col. Polk and Dr. Macune, the chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Alliance, that I was not prepared to promise them to support the bill, that it was a great and radical departure from the accustomed policy of our legislation, and that there were questions both of constitutionality and practicability which I wished to reserve."

Does this look as if Senator Vance was leading "our people" or any one else to believe that he was going to "readily support this bill?" Some others then must have done the "leading," and we submit that it is both unfair and untruthful to accuse him of breaking a pledge which he says he distinctly declined to make and which the writer of this attack must have been aware of when he penned his assertion, for he is presumed not only to have read Senator Vance's declaration as to that, but had his letter at hand and under his eye. If Senator Vance did not decline to make this promise, as he says he did, why didn't the writer of this attack, who seems to know all about it, dispute his statement and deny the reservation? Senator Vance either declined, as he says he did, to commit himself to the bill, or he made a misstatement about it. If he declined to commit himself, there was no breach of faith, and the writer of the editorial assailing him misrepresents him. If he made a misstatement, the writer should have called attention to it in proof of his charge of breach of faith. This is an assertion which amounts to a deliberate perversion of facts, totally misrepresenting Senator Vance's position on that bill and charging him with the betrayal of a trust that he had "readily" assumed. The next paragraph is equally unfair by implying that Senator Vance who "admits that there has been such bad legislation," is responsible for it, when his assailant knows full well that by far the greater part of that legislation was enacted before Senator Vance saw the inside of the Senate, knows too, that Senator Vance has never been in sympathy with it, but on the contrary has by his speeches and votes put himself squarely on record against it, and done all that any man in the minority could do to undo the wrongs that a powerful and unscrupulous majority inflicted upon the people.

Senator Vance in his letter showed who was responsible for this legislation, and why it was that it is on the statute books to-day, but it was not convenient for his assailant to refer to this when holding him responsible for it.

The third paragraph misrepresents Senator Vance again, when it by implication asserts that he believes a tariff which discriminates against one class in the interest of another, leaning money by the Government to railroads, Wall street speculators etc., is "constitutional," when the writer should know that Senator Vance has never by word, deed or vote endorsed any legislation of that kind, and when in this very letter, which appears on

THE WEEKLY STAR.

the same page with the denunciatory editorial, Senator Vance denounces this discriminating tariff legislation, the cause of so much oppression to the farmer, as "legalized robbery," as he had done repeatedly before in his speeches in the Senate and upon the stump.

It won't do to charge him, even by implication, in the face of his public record and his repeated declarations, with believing in the constitutionality of these measures and then charge him with inconsistency in declining to support the sub-treasury bill on constitutional grounds.

Paragraph four is unfair and there is a tinge of malice in it, which does not do the writer any credit, when he intimates that possibly some other upon influence has been brought to bear upon Senator Vance and others who cannot see this bill in the same light as the delegates from twenty-three States who met at St. Louis and thought it constitutional. Senator Vance and others who do not endorse it will doubtless freely admit that it is just as constitutional as loaning money to railroads, helping Wall street speculators, and taxing thousands of consumers to enrich hundreds of manufacturers, all of which Senator Vance is quite as much opposed to as his arraigner. It is just as constitutional as these and other pieces of objectionable legislation which the Republican party has imposed, or tried to impose, upon the country, and no more. It is based, as they are, on that loosely construed and much abused "general welfare" clause of the constitution, under which so much outrageous legislation has been enacted. Two wrongs nor a dozen wrongs do not make a right.

The fifth paragraph contains some misstatements and some bad morals. It holds that Senator Vance must not presume to know more than the delegates from the twenty-three States, through whom this bill originated, and that therefore he must not set up his opinion in opposition to theirs; in other words, that being a servant of the people he has no business to have opinions on constitutional or other points, but that it is his business to go right on and do what the "farmers" pay him to do. "The farmers of North Carolina," it says, "pay Senator Vance. It is his business to work for them whether the measures are constitutional or not." Surely the man who wrote this did not reflect upon it when he wrote it, for it contains not only a misstatement of fact, but is grossly immoral. As a matter of fact the farmers of North Carolina do not pay Senator Vance, (who does not, by the way, receive \$8,000 a year as stated by the writer, but \$5,000, the pay of all Congressmen), any more than they pay Senator Edmunds, or Voorhees, or Coke, or any other Senator. The Senators are paid out of the Treasury of the United States, from taxes paid by the people of the whole country, and the farmers of North Carolina pay Senator Vance only in the same way that they pay other Senators, other Representatives, other officers and employees of the Government, by contributing their portion of the taxes which constitute the fund out of which all persons in the various departments of the Government are paid. The merchant, laboring man and others are all taxed for this purpose, so that it is not the farmer alone, as the Senator's assailant so flippantly says, who "pay Senator Vance."

But suppose they did pay him, does it follow, as asserted, that "it is his business to work for them whether the measures are constitutional or not?" When a man is elected a Senator does that imply a contract to become a mere opinionless hireling, to do anything and everything his constituents, or any class of his constituents, might demand, regardless of his own sense of right or wrong, and regardless of the oath he took when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as a Senator? The Representative or Senator who swears to support the constitution and then deliberately violates it knowingly and willingly is simply a perjurer, that's all. The fact that he is paid to be a Senator, neither relieves from the obligation of his oath nor lessens the offence of his violation, and yet this is what the writer of the article on which we are commenting insists that Senator Vance shall do.

If this idea prevailed and Senators and Representatives were governed by it the Congress of the United States instead of being a Representative body, as it was intended to be, would simply be a body of paid hirelings, without principle, without conscience, and ready to do anything they were required to do. This surely is not the idea of the thoughtful men of the Alliance, to whatever party they may belong.

After Senator Vance's record and devotion to the people of North Carolina, he does not need any defence, but the misrepresentations to which we have referred in this article, not only do him but the people whom he represents, and for whom he has honestly labored, gross injustice.

STATE TOPICS.

The Spirit of the South is a Republican paper published at Rockingham, Richmond county. It is as radical as it knows how to be, radical enough to believe in the force bill, even in the bayonet feature of it. Sometimes it gets "proud," as we discover by the following which we clip from this week's issue: "We were never prouder of anything in all our lives than we are to see the Farmers' Alliance taking steps to down the political tricksters that have heretofore been ruling this district. Our neighbor the Rocket seems to think the only salvation for any man, be he black, white or any other color, is in the Democratic party; but we are inclined to think different, and have an idea that the Farmers' Alliance will show him they think the same way."

The Spirit is not a very hefty organ but doubtless in this giving vent to its great and irrepressible joy it expresses the sentiments of the Radical leaders in this State, who are as "proud" of the movement which they hope may create such divisions in the Democratic party as will give them a chance to slip into power. But the Spirit man will not be so "proud" after awhile, nor the other fellows either when they discover how they slipped up and how too previous they were. The Democratic Alliance men of North Carolina are not as easily duped as some "proud" Radicals think they are.

The average denizen of Chicago is happy, and the reason is because of a war between the breweries, which are controlled by the English syndicate and those which are not, bringing the price of beer down from \$6 to \$3.50 a barrel with a prospect of tumbling to \$2. Then all Chicago will tumble to beer for the water of that town is not a delightful beverage. There is too much animated nature in it.

Gen. Grant thought during his administration that \$25,000,000 would be ample to meet all pension demands; Gen. Garfield \$37,000,000 the largest sum that would ever be required. Wonder what they would think of their prognosticating powers if they could see the \$167,824,733, and all the reports not in yet, which have been piled up by the pension boomers since they passed away?

A number of Republican primary elections were held in Columbus, Ohio, last Saturday to choose delegates to the State Convention. The slim attendance discouraged the bosses so much that some of them say that if no more interest is shown in other portions of the State, it means that the Republicans intend to let the contest this year go by default.

If Secretary Rusk is truly the friend of the farmer, regardless of locality, which he is believed to be, when he gets full charge of the weather department and gets the hang of it, he will turn his attention to the Dakotas. A section which sends out all the blizzards in winter and swelters under 102 degrees in the shade in summer needs looking after.

A mathematician announces that if a person playing dominoes ten hours a day, making four moves a minute, he couldn't, in 118,000,000 years exhaust all the combinations of the game. We'd like, just as a matter of curiosity, to see somebody who had plenty of spare time try this and report at the end of that time.

A Chicago woman wants a divorce from her husband because he asked her a lady acquaintance the color of her stockings. This is drawing the color line pretty low, but in view of the size of the Chicago woman's foot the question covered more ground than might at first appear.

Gov. Pattison will take the stump in Pennsylvania, and will also take Dalamer's scalp.

THE GULF STREAM THEORY. It is Not Believed That the Climate Conditions are Changing. Speaking of the mild winter and the influence of the changes of the Gulf Stream upon the climate and the season, Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, Chief of the United States Coast Geodetic Survey, says: "There is no question that the Gulf Stream shifts its position in relation to the eastern coast of the country from time to time. Such changes are due to variation in other ocean currents in its vicinity, and are attributable largely to prevailing winds in that part of the Atlantic. That the Gulf Stream is now very much nearer the coast than usual, I am unable to affirm; but even if that was the case, it would not in my judgment, afford an explanation of the unusual climatic conditions which have prevailed for some time. It must be remembered that these unusual conditions are not peculiar to the Atlantic coast, and it is impossible to conceive that the influence of the Gulf Stream would extend to and throughout the Mississippi valley and give rise to the uniform high temperature which has existed over this large area."

The explanation of this must be sought for elsewhere. Meteorological observations and study do not bear out the popular notion that material changes are taking place in the climate. In the nature of things some seasons will be mild and others severe. It is quite possible that several mild winters may occur in succession, and also several winters of severity, but definite conclusions with regards to climate can only be safely drawn from a study of the observations of many years.

MORE ABOUT COTTON.

Rapid Extension of the Georgia, Carolina and Norfolk Railroad—Another Reminder to Wilmington's Merchants.

The STAR referred yesterday to the Georgia, Carolina and Northern as one of the railroads that was opening a new and unexplored territory to the merchants of Wilmington. It is a link, and a big one, in the Seaboard Air Line system, of which Mr. John M. Robinson is the head, and its objective point is Atlanta, which will be reached probably within a year. The track has been laid to Whitmore, S. C., 74 miles from Monroe. Freight is now received for that point, and also for a new station called Ada, six miles this side of Whitmore.

This road is being rapidly built in the direction of Atlanta, and by September will give Wilmington easy connection with several of the most productive cotton counties of South Carolina, and enable her to increase her cotton receipts 15,000 bales from a section all more entirely new to Wilmington merchants. But in order to secure this increase they must cultivate the new fields opened to them and must pay as high prices as are paid in Norfolk and Charleston.

AN ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN. His Name is Dennis Horne—Preliminary Investigation, etc.

A colored man who gave his name as Dennis Horne was brought before Mayor Fowler yesterday morning for a preliminary investigation, being charged with highway robbery. He was arrested late Thursday afternoon at J. O. Nixon's store, on warrant and affidavit made by Mr. Alonzo Mills, who was robbed by a negro foot-pad two or three weeks ago—as reported at the time in the STAR. Mr. Mills testified before the Mayor yesterday that he was satisfied that Horne was the man who robbed him of fifteen dollars in money and a bottle of whiskey, on the occasion referred to, but he was not willing to swear to it. The investigation of the case was continued until Monday, to secure the attendance of other persons who saw the man who robbed Mr. Mills.

Mr. Capps, who a few days after Mr. Mills was robbed had an encounter on the road with a colored man, failed to identify Horne as his assailant. The prisoner, Horne, is said to be a stranger here. He had very little to say, except to deny that he is the man wanted, and also, that he can show his whereabouts on the day the robbery occurred.

Accident on the Seacoast Railroad. An accident occurred on the Seacoast railroad about half-past ten o'clock last night, at the crossing of the Wilmington and Onslow railroad, three miles from the city, to the train coming from the Hammocks. The engine was thrown off the track and partly wrecked, but none of the cars was derailed, and the only person injured was Engineer Wood, who sustained slight bruises. There were three coaches filled with passengers. The cause of the accident is not definitely known; some persons say that an obstruction was placed on the track, but the general supposition is that the engine jumped the frog at the crossing.

Conductor Phillips, in charge of the train, hastened to the city and sent carriages out to bring the passengers to town. A gentleman who went to the scene of the wreck says that the accident was caused by a piece of iron placed in the track crossing, evidently with the purpose of wrecking the train. It is to be hoped that the miscreants will be caught and severe punishment meted out to them.

To Keep Ice from Melting. A housekeeper gives a few hints that may be valuable to those who find it an object to economize in the use of ice. There are three or four things, she says, that will help to keep the precious nugget of ice from melting away if the housekeeper will only remember them. One is: to keep ice warm is the way to keep it cold. A piece of ice in a pitcher with a pall over the pitcher and a rug over the pall will keep all night. But the greatest trick of all in newspapers. With plenty of newspapers above, below and on every side, the way a piece of ice will keep is a joke. All that is necessary is to wrap it closely in newspapers so as to exclude the air.

Crops on the Carolina Central. Fine rains are reported along the line of the Carolina Central railroad from Maxton to Wilmington Wednesday night. They came in good time, as crops were beginning to suffer. In some localities on this road corn is in need of rain, but the general crop prospect is said to be magnificent.

A Sea Turtle. A big turtle, six feet long and three feet six inches broad, was caught last Thursday night on Wrightsville beach, by some colored men, who brought it to the city for sale. It was bought by Messrs. E. L. & J. H. Hinton of the Purcell House, and will be served to guests of that house in soup and steaks. Its weight is said to be 800 pounds.

Fatal Accident. J. A. Register, Esq., of Bladen county, writes the STAR that W. T. Robeson accidentally shot and killed himself on Friday last, near Register's Postoffice in Bladen, and that on affidavit that deceased had been criminally dealt with, an inquest was held. The writer says: "I proceeded at once with six jurors to investigate the cause of Robeson's death, and after hearing the testimony the jury returned a verdict that the deceased, W. T. Robeson, came to his death by the discharge of a double-barrel shot-gun, which he held in his own hands."

Crops in Robeson. A correspondent of the STAR, writing from Branchville, Robeson county, N. C., says that cotton and corn in that section are in splendid condition and the farmers are hopeful of making good crops.

AN APPRECIATIVE EDITOR.

Editor Roscoe Flashes his Headlight on Wilmington and Carolina Beach.

Editor Roscoe, of the Goldsboro Headlight, recently visited Wilmington, and was so well pleased that when he reached home he unbosomed himself, as follows: "Few of our people, perhaps, are acquainted with the advantages and conveniences offered by Carolina Beach as a summer resort. To our estimation its advantages exceed any resort of renown in this State. Carolina Beach being located in close proximity to the metropolis of our State, has therefore unusually favorable railway and steamboat connections. Those who have travelled over that model of railway, the Wilmington & W. R. will, and hesitatingly agree with us that for speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track and efficient service it has no equal elsewhere in the United States. We left Goldsboro Thursday morning on the 'Shoo Fly' train, and after a little more than two hours of comfortable riding, arrived in bustling and busy Wilmington, and made our beautiful appearance as you come to it, and in many respects a magnificent one. In splendor of buildings and commerce it surpasses all we ever saw in a Southern town of its size—we believe it claims now 23,000 inhabitants.

The commercial traveller is generally considered a good fellow, and we must concede with him that the Purcell is the best two-dollar house in the State. It is well constructed for comfort and convenience. The rooms, of which there are forty, are clean, airy and pleasant, and the table is supplied with the best of the Wilmington market affords, and that is saying a good deal. Of which we had a delightful meal, and receives there a first class meal without the usual 'tip' to the waiter. There are so many poor hotels all around us that we feel disposed to emphasize its good features.

After dinner we boarded the palatial steamer 'Coney Island' for a convenient and comfortable trip to Carolina Beach. The surf-bathing there is just splendid. The citizens of Wilmington deserve great credit for the enterprise they have shown in securing up their home resort and establishing so many conveniences and attractions.

STATE GUARD ENCAMPMENT. The Y. M. C. A. to Have a Tent on the Grounds. Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a handsome tent for members of the Young Men's Christian Association at the encampment grounds of the N. C. State Guard at Wrightsville.

The committee, after conference with Col. Olds, has chosen a most desirable location for the tent, at a convenient distance outside the guard lines. Arrangements have been made to have papers on file from every town from which a company comes, so that the "news from home" will be conveniently at hand.

Writing material will be furnished and hammocks swung in shady nooks about the tent. A large 20x35 tent has been ordered and is expected in a few days. Every possible attraction and convenience is proposed to be added for the pleasure of the soldier boys while off duty.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Representative Anderson, of Kansas, in the House to-day offered for reference a resolution revoking all leaves of absence, except such as were granted on account of sickness, from and after Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Representative Anderson, of Kansas, in the House to-day offered for reference a resolution revoking all leaves of absence, except such as were granted on account of sickness, from and after Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Advices that Trouble is Imminent Between Salvador and Guatemala—Admiral Belknap and the Problem of the Congo—Basis for the Final Adjustment of the Congo—The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Information has been received at the Navy Department that trouble is imminent between Salvador and Guatemala, arising out of the recent change in the government of the former country. It being thought advisable to have some American war vessels near at hand, orders were to-day issued for the steamers Ranger and Thetis, now at San Francisco, to proceed at once to the west coast of Central America. These vessels will not be expected to interfere in the troubles between the two countries, except insofar as may be necessary for the protection of American interests and to afford a place of refuge to American subjects in case it should be required.

No information has been received at the Navy Department regarding the report that Rear Admiral Belknap, commanding U. S. vessels on the Asiatic station, has undertaken to protect the King of Corea. Admiral Belknap's appointment U. S. Minister to Corea, and his flag ship (the Swatara), and to cooperate with him in that country in upholding the rights and interests of American subjects. It is not believed at the Department that he has interfered in the troubles between England and Russia further than to establish his forces in the region of the Congo, and to protect the consulate at Seoul for its protection in case of necessity.

Representative Williams, of Ohio, introduced a concurrent resolution in the House to-day, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, providing that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be authorized to close the session, but not to declare the adjournment, by adjourning their respective Houses on the thirty-first day of July, 1890, at 2 p. m.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Representative Henderson, of North Carolina, received a letter from E. C. Beddingfield, Secretary of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, asking whether it is true that Southern Representatives in Congress had held a private consultation about the Agricultural Sub-treasury bill and had agreed by a majority vote to go against the measure and to secure a reason for their action in the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Henderson will reply that there has been no such consultation, caucus or conference, public or private, and that no such action has been taken by any Senators or Representatives in Congress in relation to the measure, and there is no foundation for such report.

Republican Senators were in caucus for three hours to-night, discussing the order of business for the coming session, and to decide upon a decision to conclude consideration of the pending Shipping bill, and then to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. There was a prolonged debate respecting the order of business, and the Tariff bill and the River and Harbor bill as well as the expediency of considering the National Election bill this session. The decision was reached as it was believed that before the matters above referred to—the Shipping and Sundry Civil bills—are disposed of, Democratic policy will be adopted. It was revealed to guide the Republicans in formulating measures at a subsequent caucus to meet the necessities of the situation.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Carrying out the instructions of the Republican Senatorial caucus, held last night, Chairman Edmunds has appointed Senators Hays, Spooner, Frye and Moody, together with Messrs. Aldrich, Sherman and Ingalls, Republican members of the Rule Committee, to report as caucus committee upon the question of changing the rules of the Senate so as to provide for the closure of debate at the will of the majority, and to ascertain and report how that result can be obtained if deemed necessary to the conduct of business.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Representative Anderson, of Kansas, in the House to-day offered for reference a resolution revoking all leaves of absence, except such as were granted on account of sickness, from and after Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate caucus committee met at half-past 10 o'clock this morning and spent the time up till noon in trying to devise a plan for the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad.

THE COTTON CROP.

Statistical Report for July from the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Statistical Report for July of the Department of Agriculture shows an improvement in the status of cotton, the acreage of condition having advanced from 88.8 to 91.4 since the previous returns. There was generally an excess of moisture until about the 10th of June, with fine weather since, giving an opportunity for the destruction of grass and thorough cultivation. Only on the Atlantic coast the crop is generally well advanced, while it is late in the southwest, where planting was delayed by overflows and by heavy rains. That which was planted early began to bloom from the 10th to the 15th; and in the southwest some bolls are reported as early as the 20th. While the plant is in various stages of advancement from the wide range of seeding, it is now all more invariably in full vigor of growth, of good color and high promise, very free from rust and other diseases, except weak invasions of first broods in the more southern belt.

The present average of the July condition of the cotton crop, for the last four years, is stated as follows: by States: Virginia, 92; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 98; Florida, 91; Alabama, 96; Mississippi, 89; Louisiana, 88; Texas, 89; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 83.

Throughout the cotton area two or three weeks of dry weather is reported, but scarcely any injury from drought. Since the first of July heavy rains have been reported on the Atlantic coast.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Both Houses of the General Assembly Deny the Right of the Governor to Veto the Bill.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 10.—At a late hour last night the House received a message from the Senate returning the lottery bill and the veto thereon, in accordance with the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was likewise transmitted.

Mr. Shields, of New Orleans, offered the following: "The Senate have refused to consider the veto message of the Governor on House bill No. 214, which bill is an amendment to the constitution passed by the requisite two-thirds majority of all members elected to the House of Representatives as the action of the Senate denying the right or authority of the Governor to veto a constitutional amendment is in entire violation of the provisions of this House; that we heartily agree and concur in the action of the Senate, adopt their reasons as ours, and that the clerk of the House be instructed to deliver to the Secretary of State for promulgation enrolled House bill No. 214, with a certified copy of the proceedings of the House on said bill, and to take receipt of the Secretary of State or his assistant after fulfillment by the act until 12.30 a. m. of the 31st of July."

This dispatch of the lottery question, as far as the Legislature is concerned, is the Procyone this morning editorially says: "The right of the Governor to veto a proposed amendment to the constitution has been formally denied by the General Assembly of Louisiana. We believe that the measure is solidly based upon the constitution."

BRUNSWICK DEMOCRATS. Proceedings of the County Convention—List of Delegates—Harmony Between Democrats and the Alliance. The Democrats of Brunswick County met in convention at George M. McKeithan's on Saturday, July 13th, A. D. 1890 for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions. On motion George H. Bellamy, Esq., was made permanent chairman and John H. Mints secretary. The chairman appointed a committee on Credentials consisting of J. D. McRae, J. D. Robbins, B. E. Hewett, C. A. Drew and Lorenzo Sellers. After examination it was found that the credentials of all the delegates were correct. On motion of D. B. McNeill, B. F. Williams was added to the list of delegates from Smithville Township. On motion of J. D. Robbins the chairman was empowered to appoint delegates to each convention. On motion of Major Reilly the convention adjourned till 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the convention was called to order. The list of delegates was read as follows: To the State Convention—James Holmes, M. C. Guthrie, F. M. Moore, D. I. Watson, A. M. Williams, Isaac C. B. Pickett, R. W. McKeithan, T. J. Heckman, A. T. Hewett, R. L. Chinnis, Peyton White, Rufus Galloway, John H. Mints, Matthew Long, G. H. Bellamy, J. C. Grimes, John N. Bennett, Messrs. J. H. Galloway, J. H. Nixon, Ottaway, W. W. Drew, D. B. Staneland, Sam. Bell, R. W. McKeithan, Jesse Lancaster, Jr., D. B. McNeill, W. G. Curtis. To the Congressional Convention—S. K. Mints, A. T. Hewett, Rufus Galloway, Washington Holden, W. A. Rourke, D. B. McNeill, Wm. Frank, Isaac Bennett, Jr., Joel Long, Thomas Lewis, Henry Addix, C. G. Smith, C. B. Drew, Jabez Frink, A. C. Meares, John H. Mints, G. W. Kirby, Geo. H. Bellamy, Jesse Lancaster, Wesley Skipper, Jas. Reilly, Wm. Devane, W. A. Alderman, J. D. McRae, J. B. Evans, J. D. Robbins, Thomas M. Williams, John Nelson, Wm. Gainey, L. M. McKoy, Lorenzo Sellers, B. F. Jones, B. F. G. Jones, R. W. McKeithan, S. W. Manukey, A. A. Willson, Jas. Gainey, J. R. Gainey, Joe Sellers, Wm. Skipper, A. M. Williams, Reuben Mints, J. Pickett, R. W. McKeithan, Tom Harrell, David Ward, Joseph Gay, L. D. Gainey, S. R. Chinnis.

Congressional—W. A. Bland, J. J. Hewett, Henry Swinney, E. P. Wingo, Lorenzo Sellers, L. W. Harrelson, J. D. McRae, J. D. Robbins, O. N. Durant, Ben. E. Hewett, J. J. Harris, W. S. Milliken, Elisha Sellers, M. C. Stanley, C. B. Pickett, R. W. McKeithan, Tom Harrell, John A. McNeill, R. L. Chinnis, L. M. Todd, Isaac Jeneret, Jr., John C. Mints, A. C. Willard, Wm. Weeks, Jno. Westcott, G. M. S. Drew, M. P. Pridgen, John H. Mints, Geo. H. Bellamy.

On motion of O. A. Durant the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. On motion of Dr. D. I. Watson the Convention adjourned. "The utmost harmony prevailed between the Democracy of old Brunswick and the Farmers' Alliance."

GEORGE H. BELLAMY, Chairman. JOHN H. MINTS, Secretary.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Red Springs Farmer & Scottish Chief: As the season advances, the crop prospects throughout this entire section continue to grow better. Farmers from all parts of the country give the most favorable reports relative to every variety of crops.

—Charlotte Chronicle: A Holstein calf belonging to C. Gresham fell into a well at the Air Line depot last yesterday. The well was over thirty feet deep and the water ten feet high. The calf was rescued unharmed. A meeting of the Carolina Bee-keepers' Association will be held at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce on the 17th and 18th of July to discuss questions peculiar to the modern apiculture. All who are in any way interested are invited to attend.

—Raleigh News and Observer: The State funding act expired by limitation on the 1st inst. The recognized debt of the State which has not yet been provided for amounted to \$13,027,000. Treasurer Baint informs us that all the bonds have been retired except about \$1,600,000, which are still in the hands of the holder. The four per cent bonds issued in lieu of the old debt are now worth about par. This speaks well for the credit of the State and the management of the debt.

—Elizabeth City Economist: New houses grow apace and our population is growing with them. It is an unmistakable sign of increase, say what the enumerators may. It is expected that the Rads will run Judge Pool for solicitor in this Judicial District. If they do, he'll find it hotter'n Brazil. There is some complaint of overpopulation at the census enumeration. Elizabeth City does not reach the population that was anticipated. We also hear that the enumeration of Camden county falls off from the enumeration of 1880. Can this be possible?

—Greensboro Workman: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Greensboro Female College, held at 9 o'clock last night, the resignation of Dr. E. Dixon, Supt. of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, was unanimously elected President of the College. Dr. Dixon is, we are told, about 46 years of age, and for the last seven or eight years has been in charge of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford. Large numbers of hands are engaged making streets across the State and Iron Company property, on the north side of this city, and some beautiful pictures will thus be opened up.

—Salisbury Watchman: Steel township asserts a title to a woman who at the age of thirty years has had five births, sixteen children to one husband, all of whom are living, sixty specimens of ebony humanity, while the old pair are left in an unenviable and hopeless condition. The cotton factory company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, and is about to issue \$1,000 of new stock, at \$105 per share, which has been subscribed by old stockholders. The mill will be filled with machinery this fall. The entire plant will then consist of 300 looms and 8,500 spindles.

—Nashville Argonaut: The crops in the Red Oak section are simply magnificent. Nothing like it was ever seen in that locality before. They have some fine good crops of cotton in that section. Mack Moore has a field of tobacco which will average six feet, and some of it is seven feet high. The leaf broad, the texture fine, and it is looking up beautifully. In Whitaker, in the same neighborhood, has a lot of tobacco seven feet high, broad growth and fine. They say you have to get a stump to see one of these. Boddie