

Writing in change your address always give former direction as well as full particulars as where you wish your paper to be sent hereafter. Unless you do both changes can not be made.

NOTICES OF MARRIAGE OR DEATH, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for as ordinary advertisements. In all such notices the date for which the notice is to appear must be given.

Resolutions must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Postmaster will register letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Specimen copies furnished when desired.

VERY IMPORTANT.

During the past two months bills have been mailed to about sixteen hundred subscribers to the WEEKLY STAR. The aggregate amount due on these bills was very large, but the aggregate amount thus far paid is comparatively small.

It is hoped every subscriber in arrears will read this notice, and that he will forward the amount due us at once.

It is unjust to the proprietor to read his newspaper without paying for it—fully as much so as for the proprietor of the paper to eat the farmer's chickens and eggs and then fail or refuse to remunerate him.

We thank those of our subscribers who have paid us, and trust this appeal will not be lost on those who have not paid.

WOOL-GROWING IN THE SOUTH.

The South is the cotton-producing section of this country, simply for the reason that it is the only section whose climate favors cotton-growing, and for the same reason the South ought to be the great wool-growing section. While wool-growing is not governed to the same extent by climate as cotton-growing is, the profits depend so much upon climate that in some sections the industry has been practically abandoned, and transferred to the more favoring climate, or to the wide ranges of other sections where the cheap spring and summer pasturage was more than an offset to the cost of winter keeping.

As a profitable industry wool-growing is utterly impossible in a section where the winters are long and the value of lands high, for the amount of lands must be proportionate to the number of sheep kept upon them. In the central States, where there are no open ranges, where the lands run from twenty-five to a hundred dollars an acre, no one would think of engaging extensively in sheep-culture, for if he did and didn't raise enough to eat he would starve to death.

In the early days of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other States North of the Potomac and Ohio rivers there were a good many sheep but that was when there was a good deal of open range and every man was not bound to pasture his flocks upon his own land, but as the ranges were taken up by settlers and put under cultivation the flocks decreased in number until now very little attention is given to sheep raising except by a few men who raise fancy stock and sell for fancy prices.

They are not wool-growers, for wool does not enter as a factor in their operations. The land pays better in grain, pork and other things for which there are near markets and ample transportation.

So in times when the sheep belt in the ranges West of the Mississippi move further South for the same reason that it crossed the Mississippi and sought cheap pasturage. With the extension of railroads and the building of new ones, these ranges will be taken up and go under cultivation, and there will be practically a free range no longer. The lands will increase in value as the lands further East have done, and it will be found that there is no longer profit in a few fleeces to the acre on thirty or fifty dollar land, especially where there is not a ready and a paying market for lambs and mutton, which farmers in the Western States who raise sheep find more profitable than wool.

Industries, whether of the farm or the shop, or the factory, like water, seek their level, and permanently last and prosper only where the conditions are favorable. They may be forced or pampered, but when the forcing and pampering cease, there will be very little left of them.

As the South is the cotton-growing section of this country it will eventually be the great wool-producing section, for broad ranges and cheap pasturage will be found in the South when they can be found no where else. In the cotton-growing States, the attention of our farmers has been so absorbed with cotton growing, and in the tobacco-growing States with tobacco growing that they have given very little attention to wool growing or to anything else, even to the raising of enough to eat and to feed the stock that made their crops of cotton and tobacco, preferring to raise cotton and tobacco and to buy the food stuffs they needed, whether they made any money raising cotton and tobacco or not. This condition practically ruled the whole South, for where the cotton belt ended the tobacco belt began. Cotton and tobacco were the two hobbies, and (without meaning any disrespect) the two lunacies of the Southern farmer. They are getting out of that, however, as time and experience have shown them their folly.

If our people have been slow to

discover the advantages of our section as a wool-growing section, others have not been so slow and in some States the industry is making considerable progress, for the reasons which we have cited in the beginning of this article. Referring to this industry in the South the Manchester (England) Textile Mercury quotes the British Consul at Mobile, Alabama, as follows:

"The sheep industry is making greater strides than that of any other stock-raising in the South, and not only the climate, but the excellent ranges for such give advantages possessed by no other section of this country. Breeders of sheep not only from the North and Western States, but also from Europe, are taking a lively interest in sheep farming, and are investing largely. These ranges can be purchased now at about \$4.00 per acre, and of these dry highlands hundreds of thousands of acres may be secured. Disease is unknown as the flocks forming the country have always a dry, clean ground on which to lie, and, therefore, foot rot, scab and other diseases of sheep do not decimate the Southern flocks. When the native sheep, hardy and of good-sized bone, are crossed with either Snowdown, Leicester or Merinoes, the offspring is a valuable sheep, with a wool cut averaging as high as six pounds each, although half-bred wethers clip over ten pounds to the fleece. There are no burrs or anything else to injure the fleece. It requires no washing and no shearing, as in the American woolen factories, but in those of Britain. There is a field open here for a profitable development of the sheep industry."

There are millions of acres of land in every Southern State which would make excellent sheep ranges, much of which on account of its rugged nature cannot be profitably devoted to anything else. There are also millions of acres of forest lands which will not be needed for farming purposes for many years to come on which sheep would thrive splendidly. All of these lands can be bought cheaply, and some at merely nominal prices. Turned into sheep ranges they would become immensely valuable. At present, as in the past, the only real drawback to profitable sheep culture has been destruction done by dogs, but where the industry was largely followed this could be obviated for in that case the sheep raiser could employ men to attend and watch over his flocks, as they do in the West and other countries.

Readers of the WEEKLY STAR will please observe that they are required to send only two coupons and ten cents for three of the STAR novels. In the advertisement, it is stated that four coupons are necessary, but this applies only to the DAILY STAR.

Some men become famous in spite of themselves and sometimes just at a time when they don't want to be famous, which was the case with the Texas man who in 1865 wrote a poem in honor of Booth, the slayer of Abraham Lincoln. He had forgotten all about it and so had everybody else except one small-souled individual who lugged it out and had it published because the writer had been appointed to a Government position. The man who could resort to such means to injure one he did not like would murder his mother-in-law for a punched nickel.

Read the STAR's great offer of books in this paper. Readers of the WEEKLY STAR can secure these standard novels by sending two of the coupons and ten cents in silver stamps. Read the advertisement for full particulars.

BIRD CROP PROSPECTS. The outlook for the rice crop, as reported by Dan Talma's Sons, is as follows: "Acreage and promised output in North Carolina and Georgia considerably below that of last year. South Carolina up to average and in good condition. In Louisiana, along the Mississippi river and in other old parishes, some diminishment of acreage, but the Southwest the culture is being prosecuted on a larger scale than ever before.

There has been considerable immigration from the Northwest and the newcomers have gone into rice, as it offers larger returns than wheat or any other cereal. The number of planters is increased by 15 to 20 per cent. Early crop looking handsome and first arrivals expected in August. The crop should prove quite equal to the best average of the Carolinas. Reports from other States are unfavorable, except Texas, which promises an outcome equal to North Carolina. Total acreage in the United States, 281,000 acres; estimated yield, 10,000,000 bushels."

MOREHEAD CITY. The Teacher's Assembly—Home-State Guard Encampment. [Star Correspondence.] MOREHEAD CITY, June 28, 1939.—The Teacher's Assembly is now in session with quite a large attendance, but not as large by a good deal as last year. A Mr. Plant, of Chicago, had the management of the Atlantic Hotel at that time and his treatment of the large number of guests was of such a nature—very poor accommodations for the value given—as had a tendency to keep a great many away; fearing the same treatment this season. But your correspondent is happy to inform those who are kept away by this belief, that the hotel is under different management and is admirably kept. Mr. Perry, the manager, is an old hotelier and knows how to cater to the comforts of his guests. The crowd is not large, but large enough to make it very pleasant and delightful.

The Newbern [House is also admirably well kept and being a cosy, quiet place, makes it desirable for those who wish to enjoy a large town, and immediately in front of the house, which makes it very convenient for getting off and on the cars.

The camp for the State Guard is being rapidly cleaned up, preparatory to receiving the soldier boys when they come. The camp is situated about two and a half miles from town, and immediately on the railroad and near Rogue Sound. The place is quite shady, and doubtless will be a good camp ground.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children's ailments, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

credit at the end of the year, after paying for the necessities of life, with but few of the comforts, and scarcely any of the luxuries. He has toiled for dear money, which took sweat to get.

Has the cotton grower of the South or the grain grower of the West, in all this talk of "cheap" money found any cheap money? The cotton grower has worked early and late to make cotton for which he got six or seven cents a pound when he should have received twice as much to pay him for the wear and tear of muscle in raising it. The money he got for his cotton was no "cheap" money to him. If it had been cheaper he would have gotten more for his cotton.

The wheat grower who plowed in the Fall or Spring and harvested in Summer's scorching heat, and sold his wheat for sixty-five or seventy cents a bushel when he should have gotten twice as much, found no "cheap" money to him. If it had been cheaper he would have received more for the wheat he raised.

The sense in which the term is most applied in these days by those who seem to dread it, is the equivalent of worthless. In another sense, and the true one, there is "cheap" in contradistinction to "dear" money when it is plentiful, easily gotten and interest low, when the lender is anxious to lend, and the capitalist anxious to invest, when it is not locked up but turned loose to fill the true mission of money. Then it becomes "cheap," and that kind of cheap money, which every one recognizes, utilizes, and does not lock up, is the money that carries prosperity with it and blesses as it goes. Then the laborer is paid better for the work of his hands, the farmer for the fruit of his fields, the manufacturer for the products of his shops or factories; then commerce flourishes, great enterprises entered upon and executed, there is progress everywhere and the busy world trips along light-hearted, joyous and happy.

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BANK OF NEW HANOVER. A Meeting of Creditors Held at the City Hall Last Night—A Stormy Debate—Resolutions Adopted.

A meeting which was largely attended, was held at the City Court room last night in the interest of creditors of the Bank of New Hanover.

Mr. Iredell Meares called it to order and after stating its purpose nominated Mr. Wm. Calder for chairman. Mr. Calder was unanimously elected. Mr. Nathaniel Jacobi was made secretary. Mr. Iredell Meares, after a long speech offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting of the creditors of the Bank of New Hanover that the appointment of two or more receivers for the winding up of the bank's affairs, and not to the interests of the creditors.

Resolved, That, having full confidence in the ability and integrity of Mr. Joseph Davis, the present receiver, that it is the sense of this meeting that he should be continued in that office.

Resolved, That a committee of five representative business men be appointed by the chairman of this meeting at his leisure, to confer from time to time with the receiver in charge of the bank's affairs, and counsel, assist and advise with him as to the management of its affairs.

Mr. S. Behrens offered the following substitute: "That the chair appoint a committee of five to investigate the would receiver, the bank and report at a subsequent meeting."

Mr. B. Solomon offered an amendment to the original resolution, to appoint seven men to act in harmony with the receiver, instead of five. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. John D. Bellamy, Jr., spoke against the resolution and in favor of the substitute.

Mr. Meares followed in favor of the resolution, which after the discussion, which was very hot at times, personalities and insinuations being freely indulged in, was continued, Messrs. Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., S. Behrens and N. Jacobi speaking in opposition to the resolution and Messrs. Iredell Meares, Geo. Rountree, Jas. C. Stevenson, Thos. W. Strange, H. McClammy, J. R. Williams, Hugh McRae, Chas. M. Whitlock, Gabriel Holmes in favor of it.

The chairman had to call the meeting to order several times on account of gentlemen entering into personalities during the discussion.

The substitute was voted on first and defeated. Mr. Meares accepted Mr. Solomon's amendment.

Mr. Louis Belden asked who fixed the receiver's salary, as there had been much talk about it. He was answered that the court fixed it. A viva voce vote was then taken on the resolution and it was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER.

Proceedings instituted by the State Treasurer in the Superior Court for Wake County—A Motion to Dismiss Heard by Judge Boykin—The Assn. of Receivers.

State Treasurer S. McD. Tate has instituted proceedings in the Superior Court of Wake county, for the purpose of winding up and settling the affairs of the Bank of New Hanover, and for the appointment of a receiver thereof, as required by act of the State Legislature, passed at the session of 1891. Papers in the case were received here Monday evening by Sheriff Stedman, and were served upon the Bank authorities that night.

Yesterday forenoon, notification was served upon the bank officers and the receiver, Mr. Junius Davis, to appear before Judge T. Boykin, of the Superior Court, in chambers at Clinton, on Friday, July 7th, at 12 o'clock noon, to show cause why the order appointing Mr. Junius Davis receiver should not be vacated. The motion is made by certain creditors of the bank represented by Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr. and Ricard & Well, attorneys.

Petitions are in circulation and have received numerous signatures, asking the continuance of Mr. Davis as receiver of the bank.

The following is a copy of the call issued for a meeting of creditors of the bank to be held this evening in the City Hall, referred to in the STAR of yesterday, viz: "At the request of many depositors of the Bank of New Hanover there will be a meeting at the City Court room, on Wednesday, June 28th, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking some joint action to protect the interests of the depositors of above bank. All parties interested are invited to appear promptly."

THE WADESBORO BANK.

In First-Class Condition—Night Pay Both Depositors and Stockholders If Not Involved with the Bank Here.

Hon. Clem. Dowd, State Bank examiner, went from here to Wadesboro, where he made a thorough examination of the affairs of the branch of the Bank of New Hanover at that place. He furnished Mr. Junius Davis, Receiver of the Bank at Wilmington, with the annexed statement:

ASSETS. Loans and discounts..... \$182,764 03 Overdrafts..... 7,380 97 Due from banks..... 31,038 95 Expenses and interest paid..... 1,698 40 Cash and cash items..... 8,424 28 Total assets..... \$196,181 79

LIABILITIES. Capital stock..... \$ 25,000 00 Surplus and undivided profits..... 89,037 89 Due banks and bankers..... 3,870 79 Due depositors..... 185,916 05 Total liabilities..... \$196,181 79

By comparing the above with the last published statement of the Wadesboro branch (reproduced in the STAR last Saturday, and given again to-day) the difference will be seen:

Statement of Bank of New Hanover at Wadesboro, January, 31, 1898: RESOURCES. Loans and discounts..... \$ 96,681 65 Due by banks and bankers..... 95,413 12 Currency and specie..... 44,146 28 Total..... \$236,241 00

LIABILITIES. Capital stock..... \$ 25,000 00 Surplus & undivided profits..... 31,914 16 Due banks and bankers..... 3,870 79 Due depositors..... 185,916 05 Total..... \$236,241 00

The comparison shows that the bank is in very much better condition now than it was when the statement of January 31st was made, and that if it were not involved with the parent bank it could probably pay all creditors dollar for dollar and the par value of its capital stock besides.

It is understood that the question of liability of the bank at Wadesboro as a branch of the Bank of New Hanover at Wilmington will be settled by the courts; and while the general impression here is that the law is against them, there are few who will blame the Wadesboro people for fighting for their cash.

FIFTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

Dr. Nash as a Financier—Cancellation of the Mortgage on Fifth Street Methodist Church—Substitution of Ten-Year Bonds.

The Atlantic Methodist gives the following account of a financial transaction made by Rev. Dr. Nash last week, which will cause general rejoicing among the Methodists and their friends:

We had the good fortune to see bonds owned last week to pay the debt due the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company. This was by far the largest sum owned by Fifth Street Church to date. We had a deposit of \$1,675 in the Bank of New Hanover, and by the arrangement we saved every cent of it. We owed the Trust Company \$14,000, more than one year's accrued interest at 8 per cent. This total amount paid them was \$13,375. The sum we have bonded in our four per cent. bonds, payable in ten years. This arrangement practically solves the question of saving Fifth Street Church. We have about \$8,000 of debt unsettled, and we have about \$4,000 in sight of this sum. We need \$4,000 more to enable us to put the whole of this debt in manageable shape. If all who have subscribed for our bonds will take them, and all who have subscribed as a donation to our debt fund will pay up promptly, we shall be able to settle with all our creditors in an early day.

We are thankful for success last week, as it is the most successful week we have had, and it came at a time it was most needed.

The debt settled last week has given us more trouble than any other, and by this management we will save \$560 a year in the interest, and get ten years' interest on the mortgage cancelled. There is no longer any fear that the mortgage will be foreclosed, and the debt will be lost. Confidence in our plans is absolutely established here, and the church will no doubt rally to the aid of our work in the full assurance of hope.

We have had a long, hard fight, but thank the Lord daylight is breaking.

Oh for Bay View. A group of gentlemen, mostly stockholders in the Eastern Carolina Pictorial Association, from up the W. & W. R. R., arrived in the city yesterday on the 11.30 a. m. train, and left at 4 p. m. for Bay View.

The would-be Mr. McSherry continued the conversation. He was thoroughly conversant with many topics that he could not touch upon. He was highly and finally presented a check which he desired to have cash advanced on, as he said he was temporarily embarrassed and needed some money. This, however, was refused him as crookedness was suspected. He then made his exit and was seen no more.

McSHERRY'S OLD STYLE. The man's manner of procedure is precisely that adopted by the notorious Moxley, and from the description, Moxley's old style was undoubtedly the same. Moxley during all his known rascally career, has been confined; his operations to the institutions of learning, priests and ministers of the gospel, and the same old style was followed in Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia, nearly everywhere meeting with success until caught by the Sisters of St. Joseph at the convent in St. Augustine.

FAYETTEVILLE NEWS.

On Trial for Murder in Atlanta—Affairs in Socon—Verdict of Not Guilty. By Telegram to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, June 27.—[The] Julia Force murder case was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock before Judge Richard Clark. The statement of Miss Force was introduced by Solicitor Hill for the prosecution. This statement was written by Miss Julia. She claimed that it embodied the true statement of her entire life up to the time of the killing of her two sisters. It was remarkable in that it extended back to six months before she was born. Messrs. George and Allen Force were put upon the stand by the defence and denied the truth of her statements.

It is an unusual thing to see the family of the murdered persons seated by the murderer or murderers, but such was the case this morning when the opening argument was begun by Solicitor Hill, and counsel for defence announced that they had closed. The Solicitor made a few remarks outlining the State's case. He was followed by Mr. Burton Smith for the defence. Mr. Smith made a strong appeal to the jury, and the effect of it was plainly visible upon the faces of several. Col. Harden, of Macon, followed also for the defence. He is a kindred of Miss Force, and he made an exceptionally able argument. When Harden referred to the fact that Miss Julia Force had wished her mother damned, Miss Force was affected and sobbed softly.

After the dinner recess, Judge Clark charged the jury. During the delivery of his remarks Miss Force sat immobile before the jury, with her face buried in her hands. Judge Clark referred to the enormity of the crime, and said the jury should consider the crime was probably a cold-blooded murder, unless it be in the Boston murder case. If that crime was committed by Lizzie Borden, the Force murder was even more horrible. The jury was charged by the judge to deliberate and reach a verdict as early as possible.

The jury returned only a few minutes after the judge had read the verdict of not guilty. It will be remembered that Miss Force was tried shortly after the murder occurred on a writ of lunacy and was promptly discharged. Solicitor George Moxley had the proceedings irregular, as the case should have gone first before the Criminal Courts, where the prisoner had the privilege of being tried by a jury, and establishing it to the satisfaction of the jury. This has been done, and about Miss Force's insanity there seems to be little doubt. She will be returned to the State lunatic asylum at Milledgeville.

GOLDSBORO BURGLARS. A Raid Made on Several Stores Sunday Night—Unsuccessful Attempts to Open Safe—A Money Drawer Robbed. [Special Star Telegram.] GOLDSBORO, June 26.—Unprofessional burglars made a raid on this city last night while the rain was coming down in torrents, and entered the wholesale grocery establishments of B. M. Privett and Bizzell Bros. & Co., ransacking everything and attempting to open the safes by means of a chisel. Not succeeding they took the money drawer at the latter place of its misgotten place. Their next attempt was to enter the wholesale grocery of I. B. Fontville, and the hardware house of W. H. Higgins, by boring holes through the back doors and shutters, but they eventually gave it up as a lost cause. Evidently they were after nothing but money.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Irish Home Rule Bill—The French Preparing to Bail the Capital of Siam. By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 28.—Mr. Gladstone made an announcement in the House of Commons to-day which caused much joy among the Irish members and those of the Radical party who believe that the time has come for throwing out many of the amendments to the Home Rule Bill offered by the opposition for the purpose of delaying the passage of the measure. Gladstone stated that tomorrow he would move the adoption of a resolution calling upon the House to expedite the passage of the bill. This announcement was greeted with cheers by the supporters of the Government. Gladstone added that the terms of the resolution were nearly prepared, and he would introduce it to the House before to-day's session closed.

In reply to a question asked by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, Gladstone said that the resolution would be made by the House on the same principle as the resolution offered in 1887, though it would contain some important modifications. Gladstone was again cheered upon making this announcement.

A dispatch to the Times from Bangkok, the capital of Siam, says that the French government has proposed to the river opposite the centre of Bangkok and has made preparations to fire upon the city. The topmasts of the gunboat have been lowered and the guns have been mounted on the fighting top. The French admiral in his flagship is expected to arrive in Siamese waters on Saturday.

DONAY, June 28.—Newspapers here generally approve of the action taken on the French question, but express the hope that the Government will compensate the banks, the holdings of which are largely in silver, that the French banks intend to raise a legal question as to whether a telegraphic intimation of a change in the law is sufficient to change the law and thus destroy the value of the silver that was tendered to them Monday last.

DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. Jos. B. Chesbire, Jr., Elected Coadjutor Bishop. By Telegram to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 28.—Rev. Joseph B. Chesbire, Jr., Rector at Charlotte, N. C., on the thirty-ninth ballot, was elected Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of North Carolina. Rev. Jos. Chesbire was born in Tarboro, N. C., in 1850, and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1870. He studied law and practiced several years. He has been Rector at Charlotte since 1888.

At a meeting of holders of six per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railway, held at Augusta, Ga., yesterday, the agent in New York of the new company deavours to secure better terms in the terminal reorganization plan.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, 91 to March, '99. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy. Two bottles sold in one year, and each bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 60c and \$1.00. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drugstore.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. It has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently but thoroughly cleanses and restores their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the very best remedy.

Large bottles only 60c, at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drugstore.

GEORGIA CENTRAL.

Deed of Sale Announced by Justice of the Peace. By Telegram to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 27.—Argument on the liability of the Southwestern on the tripartite mortgage was continued this morning and at the conclusion Justice Jackson announced his decree of the sale of the Central R. R. properties. The three companies, he held, were jointly liable on the tripartite mortgage, which was most peculiar and undrawn instrument. The Court decided that seven per cent. should be paid on the tripartite bonds before any other would be made by the Southwestern was liable for one-third of this mortgage, and interest, and that if that was not paid it should be sold. The Court also decided that the control from Macon to Atlanta was liable for two-thirds of the tripartite mortgage and interest. The court ranked the Central R. R. bonds as a first lien, and the \$5,000,000 outstanding bonds of the \$10,000,000 five per cent. mortgage seconds as a lien only. A share of the Central R. R. bonds, and coupons, will rank as a first mortgage. The receiver was ordered to give up all leased lines not earning more than operating expenses.

Johnson's Oriental Soap imparts a delicate odor and leaves the skin soft and velvety. Sold by J. H. HARRDIN.

SILVER MINES.

Stop Work—Others to Shut Down Next Week. By Telegram to the Morning Star.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, June 28.—The fall in silver prices dismay to mine owners in this region. Yesterday the Old-West mine, at Park City, was ordered closed down. The Diamond mine, at Park City, was a first lien. Jordan and Galena, at Bingham, Utah, were also ordered closed. Owners of mines as follows say they will be closed: Galena, at Park City; Bingham, at Bingham; Bullion, Beck and Champney, at Littleton, Colorado; Yosemite, at Bingham; Crescent, at Park City, and Andes, at Park City. All have been struck by strong prices.

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