

The Weekly Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1899.

In writing to change your address always give former address as well as full particulars as where you wish your paper to be sent hereafter.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc. are charged for in advance, but only half rate when paid for in advance. Advertisements for the sale of a house, or the purchase of a house, are charged for in advance. All other advertisements are charged for in advance. Advertisements for the sale of a house, or the purchase of a house, are charged for in advance.

Remittances must be made by Check, Drafts, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Postmasters will require letters when desired.

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

Specimen copies forwarded 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 as soon as possible.

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 to those who have not paid.

BETTER METHODS NEEDED.

There is much talk in the country now about the stringency in the money market, and all the lills that the business interests of the country are suffering from are attributed to that.

That there is great financial stringency there is no doubt, and that this has proved disastrous to some industries, and seriously depressed others is also true, but our troubles ante-date this present disturbance of the money market.

There has been blundering by the Government in its methods, and blundering by the people in their methods.

The Government has been run as a partisan attachment, under narrow, contracted policies, inspired by a handful of selfish men who looked after their own interests, which in the eyes of the time-serving statesmen they kept in power were paramount to the interests of the great mass of the people.

One of these policies was the high tariff wall they built up around this country which practically cut it off from the world of trade and confined it to trading with itself.

That was the great humbug "home market" idea that the high-tariffites played on so much to fool the people they were legislating to rob.

There has been an increase in national wealth, as there always will be in a country with room for new enterprises and for expansion, because in a young and growing country real estate will naturally increase in value with the development of the country and the growth of cities.

But there are causes operating which will eventually make the industry of the farm the most profitable in proportion to the labor and capital employed in this country.

The young man who follows farming now, and will stick to it, and resolve to give not only his hands but his brains to it and study it will discover that he has chosen one of the best of callings.

The great staple crops of this country, which the world must have, are wheat, corn, oats, cotton and wool. Of course there are others which figure more or less extensively, but these are, either in their primary or secondary form, the material of commerce and constitute the food and clothing of the human family.

The area in which each of these can be produced is fixed by nature and limited by irrevocable laws. Each must have a soil adapted to its growth and each requires a certain temperature to perfect it.

Wheat cannot be grown in regions where the heat of the sun is continuous and extreme because it shrivels the grain before it matures. So of oats. Corn will not mature where the sunshine is not sufficient and warm enough to harden the grain and dry out the moisture in it. Cotton requires a warm sun, and a climate practically free from frosts between the planting and harvesting season. It must have warmth and sunshine. The sheep can thrive only where the climatic conditions favor the growth of grass, which feeds the flocks and also the cattle that fatten on the hillside and in the valleys.

America is now the granary of the world, and the South supplies the bulk of the fleecy staple that makes the cotton garments worn and the material used in the household.

The nations must continue to draw upon America for the foodstuffs and the cotton which they need and cannot raise. The population of the world increases annually, so that there must be, save in exceptional years, an increased demand for the products of the American farm, a demand which will grow greater as more liberal and wiser trade policies prevail. But in addition to this increase of population abroad, which will make more mouths to feed and control it and expand or contract as their interests may suggest, there would be a different state of affairs, and the farmer might count on some compensation for his labor.

If this depression was a new thing it might be attributed to the present

stringency, but it is not. Agriculture has been more or less depressed for twenty years, and at the end of these twenty years the mass of farmers have very little to show for their toil. While the public policies to which we have alluded had much to do in causing this depression, the defective methods pursued upon the farm have done their part in contributing to it.

There has been too much running in the old ruts with farmers all over the country, North and South, too much of the one-crop system, with defective methods in that. Farmers North and South cultivate (although this is hardly the right word) too much land and do double the work in getting from two acres what they could get from one with better methods.

What is the staple upon which the Western farmer relies for money, as the Southern planter does on cotton. The average yield of wheat per acre is less than twelve bushels. It should be at least twenty-five, and it will require twenty-five to pay the farmer who raises it. It takes more labor and it costs more to raise the twelve bushels than it would with better methods to raise twenty-five.

So with cotton, the average yield of which is less than a half, about a third, of a bale to the acre. There should be a bale to the acre, it takes more labor and costs more to raise one bale under present methods than it would raise three with better methods. Twenty-five bushels of wheat and a bale of cotton to the acre are both within reach if the farmer and planter would resolve to have them and cultivate with that view.

When the farmer adopts the motto of less land and better culture he will be entering on the path that means less work and worry and more profit to him, even if the twenty-five bushels should get tangled up.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

For the past twenty years American agriculture has been depressed, from several causes. Partly, and mainly, from policies pursued by the Government and partly from methods pursued upon the farm.

This has had a tendency to discourage farmers, make them dissatisfied with their calling, and has driven thousands from the country to the towns to live where they think they can live better and easier and have more enjoyment in life.

But the time is coming when this depression will cease, and the calling of the farmer be one of the best in this country. Even now with all the disadvantages it has had to contend against in the blundering public policies which have prevailed, there are farmers who have not only held their own but prospered, because they were shrewd, thinking men who got out of the old ruts and managed their business well. These are the exceptions, because the good manager is the exception. There is no department of human industry in which good management shows better or produces better results than that of the farm.

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through the Isthmus and a gateway opened between the two great oceans, and there will be markets with 800,000,000 of people for the products of the American farm in primary or secondary form.

Some of these countries are now so densely populated that with all their productive skill, quickened by necessity, hunger is the lot of many, and the murder of children is resorted to to prevent too great increase of the mouths to be fed.

In addition to this the population of our own country, the best fed, best lived and most liberal buyers in the world, is increasing at the rate of a million a year, while the productive area of food stuffs and clothing material does not keep pace with the increase of population. We do not mean by this that the productive capacity of the farming lands has been reached, for it has not, but the limit as to area has been almost reached. The result of this naturally and logically will be that every year millions more people must be fed from virtually the same area, and the result of this must be ready sale and good prices. And then, too, will come smaller farms, better farming, less labor, more profit, and great prosperity for the American farmer.

MINOR MENTION.

When the question of the annexation of Hawaii was sprung, it had the earmarks of a conspiracy upon it. The suddenness and the ease with which the Queen was deposed and packed off to her farm in the country, shows the organization of the conspirators, who had no regard whatever for the wishes of the mass of the people in what they did.

They counted on the co-operation of Minister Stevens and they got it. They counted on his aid to deceive the American people as to the sentiment for annexation and they got that. Had Mr. Harrison been re-elected and a Republican Congress to back him, Hawaii would have been annexed without going through the formality of ascertaining the wishes of the people of the Islands. That game was blocked by the defeat of Harrison and the annexation scheme was hung up and came to grief.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, who was sent to Hawaii by the New York Herald, learned enough to get at the bottom of what he unhesitatingly pronounces a conspiracy started by men interested in growing sugar, whose object was to get the bounty on sugar grown under the McKinley law. Charles Spreckels, the largest sugar grower on the Islands, refused to go into it because he believed that the McKinley law would be repealed and the bounty go with it. But the others proceeded in their programme for if they could hold the Government whether annexation succeeded or not, with the large exports from the Islands there was a fine chance to make money, while they made laws and ran the machine. The have never, while claiming that the natives were in favor of annexation, proposed submitting it to a vote, and have never shown any disposition to accept the standing invitation of the natives to put it to a vote.

One of the cheekiest and most graceless utterances ever made in a deliberative assembly was that made by Wm. Broderick, Tuesday, in the British House of Commons, during the debate on the Home Rule bill, when he characterized the Irish members as "impecunious and garrulous." Taunting the Irish people with their poverty comes with gross inappropriateness from the representative of a government which seven centuries ago inaugurated a system of wholesale plunder of Ireland, until she was robbed of everything worth stealing, and has followed up on the same line ever since. Under British rule, oppression and plundering one of the most prosperous and enlightened of European countries was reduced to penury, and the native became an alien and an outcast in the land of his fathers. Others who are ignorant of the long and cruel ordeal through which the Irish people have passed may taunt them with poverty, but it comes with exceedingly bad grace from a man standing on the floor of the Commons, and speaking as a representative of an English constituency.

When President Cleveland appoints a successor to the Supreme Court Bench to the late Justice Blatchford, the Court will stand politically five Republicans to four Democrats. Justice Field, who has been on the bench for thirty years, is the oldest of the Justices. There have been reports from time to time that he contemplated retiring. But if he does, another Democrat will succeed him, so that the Court will still remain five Republicans to four Democrats. There is not much probability of these figures being changed for some time unless death should invade the circle, and remove some of the Republican Judges, an event not anticipated and, of course, not desired.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer, did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free. Large, 50c. Small, 25c. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store, at 9c. and 10c.

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

Money is tight, but it can be borrowed here, as elsewhere, on good security. That "money is tight and collections slow" is true of Wilmington as it is of every city in the country. But it is an exaggeration to say that money cannot be borrowed in this city. There are two banks and one firm of bankers, viz: The Atlantic National Bank, the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, and Williams & Marchionni, bankers; and the STAR feels sure that loans for reasonable amounts, and for reasonable periods, can be negotiated with either, provided the security offered is satisfactory. A gentleman, speaking of this matter a day or two ago, said to a STAR representative: "Oh! certainly, you can borrow money here on United States bonds as collateral to the extent of half their value." But this, too, was an exaggerated view. Money can be borrowed in Wilmington on other security than the bonds of any kind. What the banks and bankers want, first of all, is ample security. That being arranged, money can be obtained, and to a much greater extent, too, than those who have not tried to negotiate loans seem to imagine.

No, it is a mistake to suppose that money (and a good deal of it) cannot be borrowed here at eight per cent. interest on good security. And right here, though somewhat in the nature of a digression, the STAR will venture the prediction that six months from to-day there will be an easier money market in Wilmington than has existed here for a long time past. The grounds for this prediction cannot be stated in this article, but may be referred to more fully hereafter.

HE CAME NEAR DROWNING.

Master Tom Osborne's Escape—He Waded into Deep Water in the Pool, and Would Have Drowned But for Mr. Thos. Webb.

[Charlotte Observer.]

The Observer came near having a distressing accident to chronicle this morning. Yesterday afternoon, the swimming pool was open as usual at the park, and among a number of boys who went in was Master Tom Osborne, son of Attorney General Osborne. For some time he remained with the other boys in shallow water, but being of a venturesome turn, he went in deeper than the word says, and he waded into water over his head and before his companions missed him or knew of his danger, he had become quite unconscious.

The noted swimmer, who has on four previous occasions saved persons from drowning and for which he wears a gold medal from the United States Life Saving Station, was on the bank and saw the boy as he came to the surface the second time, and realizing the alarming situation, pulled off his coat and plunged into the water, and in a few moments caught him as he was going down the third time. Tom grabbed him around the neck and pulled him down, but Mr. Webb had to loosen the boy's hold and get him on his back, and so swam out with him.

Those who witnessed the affair were greatly alarmed, but knowing Mr. Webb's bravery and skill, they felt that he would reach the boy if it was too late. Tom was taken home in a very much exhausted condition. Mr. Webb was much commended for his prompt action, which was the means of saving the boy's life.

[Mr. Webb is a native of Wilmington. He was awarded a medal for "heroic daring" in saving a lady from drowning at Ocean View, two or three years ago.]

THE STAR'S BOOK OFFER.

Two Great Official Standard Books at One-Third Their Value.

The following are among the authors of books in the lists given in the advertisements to be found elsewhere in the STAR:

Ik. Marvel (Donald C. Mitchell), Lord Macaulay, J. M. Barrie, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Shelley, C. M. Yonge, Charles Lamb, W. M. Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, George Eliot, Bulwer Lytton, Rosa Nouchette Gray, Alexander Dumas, Miss Mulock, Jules Verne, Charlotte Braeme, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Walter Scott, Miss Braddon, Rider Haggard, Mrs. Henry Wood, "The Duchess," Captain Marryat.

There are two series of books, described in separate advertisements. Of the first series, one coupon and ten cents will pay for one book, and of the second series, one coupon and ten cents will pay for two books. Read the advertisements for full explanations.

More Special Attention is called to the new book offer (second series) made by the STAR. These books are by the best authors, and are from large claim, type, bound in cloth paper covers, and are supplied at little more than the retail price. Send one coupon and ten cents for each book ordered in this series, and give full title of book in every case. See advertisement for fuller particulars.

A Large Alligator.

A colored man had the skin, feet and jaw bones of an alligator at Market street dock yesterday afternoon. The man said that the saurian was shot and killed by a gentleman from the city, on the North river, about four miles from Wilmington, and that it was a monster in size, measuring eleven feet in length.

The New National Bank.

The committee canvassing for subscription to the new national bank which it is proposed to establish in Wilmington, had no report to make yesterday beyond the fact that they had received subscriptions from a number of persons, and believed that they would succeed in the undertaking.

Savannah ship brokers are at work early for cotton freights, having placed two charters for early September clearances. The STAR would gladly announce a similar movement in Wilmington of the "early bird."

The summer population of Carolina Beach now numbers three hundred, at night. Many of these attend to business during the day in town, but they are glad when they hear the steamer Wilmington at 5 p. m.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, 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 a" other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE A. O. L. TAKES A HAND.

The Atlantic Coast Line joins in the Fight in South Carolina.

The Atlantic Coast Line people have fallen into line and in connection with the other inter-State roads will fight the Evans liquor law of South Carolina so far as it relates to the transportation of liquors from points beyond to points within the State.

A circular has been issued and forwarded to agents of the Coast Line in South Carolina in which they are enjoined not to aid or abet, knowingly, any person in the sale of any intoxicating liquor, or in procuring the same for sale, in violation of the law. But in the same circular agents are instructed that shipments coming from points outside the State of South Carolina will be transported and delivered as heretofore. And just here is where "Bangs Starter Tillman" will declare that the Evans law is violated.

The Columbia State thus tersely comments on the action of the Atlantic Coast Line:

The Atlantic Coast Line has joined the Richmond and Danville in declaring that it will not regard that nature of the law prohibiting shipments of liquor from other States to consumers in South Carolina. The Atlantic Coast Line is an important factor in inter-State transportation. Its management is conservative and peculiarly disposed to controversy with the State authorities. The fact that it will not regard the nature of the law of the Richmond and Danville, indicates its confidence that the law, in the respect it is disregarded, will not stand the test of the courts. It proves another thing—namely, that the law is not the ground of a United States receivership, for the Coast Line is a solvent system.

Col. B. R. Moore, Solicitor of the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, is seriously sick at his plantation on Topsail Sound, near Scott's Hill. He was taken sick Saturday night with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. Mrs. Moore, who was in the city, was telegraphed for on Saturday night and was told to bring a physician with her. At 9 o'clock she left in company with Dr. J. C. Shepard and arrived there after daylight.

A telegram received in Wilmington yesterday stated that Col. Moore's condition had slightly improved and the chances for his recovery were more favorable.

The first bale of cotton of the crop of 1898-99 was received at Houston, Texas, June 30, from San Diego, Dakota. Last year the first bale reached Houston on July 11, and in 1891 the earliest arrival was on July 6, both coming from Duval county. The Liverpool Post of June 24 says: "The improved state of business in Manchester is on a sound basis, and it cannot be doubted that the spindles and looms of Lancashire will be kept fully at work for some months to come. As the stocks of the raw material at the mills are known to be very moderate in extent, the weekly takings by spinners from this port will be fully equal to a maximum amount of consumption. It is expected also that the demand for export will be on a more liberal scale than usual."

Upset in the River.

A skiff sailing up the river from Southampton yesterday morning was capsized in a squall of wind about seven miles below the city. The persons in the boat, Mr. M. T. Craig, Mr. L. J. Peepers, and a lad named Frank Williams, got on the bottom of the overturned boat and were soon afterwards rescued by the steamer Wilmington.

A SAIL MILL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Bell, Sawyer at Chabourn's Mill, Seriously Hurt—His Left Leg Broken.

Mr. M. C. Bell, Sawyer at Messrs. Jas. H. Chabourn & Co.'s saw mill, was severely injured yesterday morning while at work in the mill, by a large stick of timber accidentally falling from the "carrier." The heavy log struck Mr. Bell, breaking one of his legs and inflicting painful bruises on his body. The accident was an atrocious one, and his home on Hargett street, where it was found that both bones of his left leg near the ankle were broken. Dr. Schenwald set the broken limb, and at last accounts the sufferer was doing as well as could be expected.

The accident caused also some damage to the machinery of the mill.

A Vouidoo Doctor Sent to Jail.

John Howard, an old colored man, who has been dosing darkies with roots and herbs for various ailments, fixing up "conjure" bags for the bedeviling of country coons and their city cousins, was arrested yesterday charged with practicing as a physician, without license. The case was removed upon affidavit from Justice Bunting's Court to Justice Jno. J. Fowler for investigation. Howard was required to give bond in the sum of fifty dollars for his appearance at the approaching term of the Criminal Court, and in default was committed to jail.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER.

Argument Concluded—Judge Whitaker Withholds His Decision.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, July 12.—Argument in the case of State Treasurer Tate versus the Bank of New Hanover at Wilmington was concluded to-day. Judge Whitaker holds the matter under consideration and his decision will be announced, probably, in a day or so.

The points involve the question of the exclusive right of State Treasurer Tate to bring action to have receivers appointed for the banks and also the question as to whether or not the Bank of New Hanover and the Bank of Wadesboro are separate institutions.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER.

Proceedings at Raleigh Before Judge Whitaker on the Claims of the State Treasurer vs. the Superior Court for Wake County Only Has Jurisdiction in the Matter.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 11.—Proceedings in the case of the State Treasurer vs. The Bank of New Hanover before Judge Whitaker of the Superior Court for Wake county, began at 9 o'clock this evening with argument for plaintiff by F. H. Busbee, Esq. Mr. Busbee was followed by George Routree, Esq., counsel for Mr. J. H. Davis, receiver of the bank of New Hanover at Wilmington. At 7:30 o'clock a recess was taken by the Court until 8:30 p. m. when argument was resumed by Mr. Eugene S. Martin addressing the Court for the defendants. He was followed by Mr. J. A. Lockhart, counsel for Mr. Leak, receiver of the bank of Wadesboro, and by Mr. Eugene S. Martin, assignee of the bank of Wadesboro, was speaking when the Court took a recess until 9 o'clock, a. m. to-morrow.

The True Laxative Principle.

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

THE NEW DISPENSARY.

Of Liquors in South Carolina—Trouble Brewing All Around for the New Dispensary and Its Licensants.

The Charleston News and Courier gives the following interesting news concerning the dispensary muddle in South Carolina:

The plot of the dispensary drama has thickened with remarkable rapidity within the last few days, and the future is prolific with promises of other developments which will keep the public interest at fever heat.

The first, as was the most important, event since the law went into effect, was the decision of Judge Hudson in the Darlington case. While many lawyers and laymen took the views of the matter which Judge Hudson has recorded himself as holding, it was not generally thought that the decision reached in the Darlington case would be so far-reaching in its significance.

The main question at issue for the moment was thought to have been the number of signatures which were attached to the petition, and as the Bench of the Supreme Court has given indications which lead to the belief that it was not over-anxious to grapple with the constitutional question of the law, some people thought that Judge Hudson might properly have decided the case before his withdrawal entering at length into the more far-reaching issues involved directly and incidentally. He is, however, a man who has a habit of seeing the matter from the present instance will lend additional emphasis to the statement. He has made the issue which the liquor men have wanted to see before the Court, and they consequently are not only highly elated over it, but are also enthusiastic in their comments upon his course. The several days which have elapsed since it was decided to have not served to dampen the ardor of the discussion aroused by the decision.

Speculation is rife as to what will be the next step taken. No one entertains a doubt but that the matter will itself into the State Supreme Court in a very short time on an appeal; and what will be the verdict of the learned members of the Bench when they are asked to review Judge Hudson's action is the question around which centers their unrelenting interest just at present. The host of lawyers who have been seen to hold that the Supreme Court has placed itself on record as of the opinion that the law is constitutional of course are in their predictions for the Lower Court. They believe that the Supreme Bench who think that the Supreme Bench has not placed themselves on record touching the issues as they were decided by Judge Hudson at Darlington are equally confident that the appeal will serve only to confirm the Darlington decision.

A reporter for the News and Courier consulted more than one eminent lawyer yesterday with a view to obtaining the best forecast for the future of the case. It was the general opinion that a new set of bills had been raised, none of which were involved in the decision rendered by Judge Simonon or that of the State Supreme Court. The case will come up and be placed purely on its merits. It will be decided in one way or another, and it cannot be doubted that the spindles and looms of Lancashire will be kept fully at work for some months to come. As the stocks of the raw material at the mills are known to be very moderate in extent, the weekly takings by spinners from this port will be fully equal to a maximum amount of consumption. It is expected also that the demand for export will be on a more liberal scale than usual."

A Serious Charge.

The Winston correspondent of the Richmond Times gives the following: Fire broke out in a furniture store here last night, but was extinguished before much damage was done. Upon investigation, it was learned that Proprietor T. A. Prince was insured for four thousand dollars by the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Acting Mayor Webb shortly after the fire on suspicion of being guilty of arson. Danice made several conflicting statements and was sent to jail. At the preliminary trial this afternoon strong circumstantial evidence was brought out. The prisoner was sent to jail in default of five hundred dollars bond, to await the next term of Court. Danice came to Winston several months ago from Danville, Va., where he is at one time a member of the city council.

A Yellow Fever Ship.

At Delaware Breakwater from Pernambuco, Brazil—A Fearful Epidemic Reported at Bahia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The British schooner Mystery, Capt. Elliott, manned only by a crew of four men, exhausted and worn out from overwork, put into Delaware Breakwater yesterday, with several crew members who were ill with yellow fever, and with the colors at half-mast. The other four members of her crew had succumbed to yellow fever, which broke out on board Monday last. Each report of a vessel from land or medical attention. The vessel is being fumigated. She is from Pernambuco, Brazil.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The State Department officials here yesterday reported brought by the captain of the brig Odovilla from Santos, Brazil, of the fearful epidemic of yellow fever there for months past. Such reports as have been received from consular officers this year make no mention of the epidemic.

One of these reports was made by Consul Berry on March 30 last, and contained news of the death of Henry C. Wadsworth, whom the Consul described as secretary of the Consulate, but who was really a clerk employed by the Consulate. It was stated that nothing had been heard from Consul Berry, either by the Department or by his family, who have been making vain inquiries for him.

The Odovilla was obliged to sail without Consular certificates, as taken on an indication that the Consul has died or has fled the place. A successor of his has since been named June 28th last, in the person of Henry C. Smith, a colored citizen of Alabama, but he has not yet gone to his post.

CLEVELAND.

His Health Improving—To Remain Quiet for Some Time.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

BUZZARD'S BAY, June 12.—The President decided not to accompany Joe Jefferson on a fishing trip to Peter's Point, in Sandwich, this morning. At 9 o'clock, accompanied by Secretary Lamont and his son, he left on a steamer for Buzzard's Bay. The party met Mr. Jefferson and his son, at the junction of the Sandwich river. After a few moments' conversation, Secretary Lamont and Dr. Kelly jumped in Mr. Jefferson's carriage and were soon on their way to the fishing grounds. The President's leisurely back to Gray Gables, where he will remain until he is ready for his next drive.

This has really been a home-like day for the President. Gray Gables, Mr. Lamont and Dr. Bryant were on a fishing trip and the President spent the entire day with his immediate family and sister, Mrs. Hoyt. Mr. Cleveland did not even ride over for his mail.

The Best and the Cheapest.

Mr. E. H. Mitcham, Rosetta, Ky., writes: "Have been selling Hughes' Tonic for years. It is the best and cheapest remedy for chills and fever, curing several cases with one bottle. Hughes' Tonic Syrup is a splendid remedy. They are honest and valuable remedies." Sold by Druggists.

MANY LIVES LOST.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Latest Cold-storage Warehouse Burned—Fourteen Firemen Among the Killed—Loss Over Half a Million Dollars.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Fire was discovered in the tower of a big cold-storage warehouse near the Sixty-fourth street entrance of the World's Fair at 1.50 p. m. While a large number of firemen were on the dome of the building, the flames burst out below them and they were forced to jump to the roof below, a distance of about one hundred feet. A few minutes later the tower fell upon the burning building, and a large number of firemen, dead and alive. Among those who were killed were four men who had come upon the roof to help their companions who had fallen or jumped from the dome.

This happened on a night of twenty or thirty thousand visitors to the fair. The excitement among them was indescribable. No accurate estimate of the loss of life or money is as yet possible. Wildly exaggerated reports to the extent of the loss have gone abroad. Fire Marshal Murray reports fourteen firemen killed, that two or three painters at work in the tower could not possibly have escaped and that several Columbian Guards who joined in the effort to extinguish the fire at its first appearance, were killed. The money loss will probably exceed half a million dollars. The cold storage archway was destroyed. Its dimensions were