

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

Notices of Marriages or Deaths, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, etc., are charged for in advance. At this rate 50 cents when paid for a single announcement, 75 cents for a double.

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

Only such notices 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 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.

HERE ARE ALL THE REQUISITES.

There never was a country the farmers of which became rich, as a class, out of its agricultural products, and yet it is the products of the fields which make most of the commerce of the world and most of the wealth of nations. There are reasons for this, reasons which have always operated and will always continue to operate. The farmer has to take his chances on the seasons, on the weather, on the rainfall, on the crops, on insects, &c., while the store is growing, and then he has to take his chances on the market when the crop is harvested and put upon the market.

There is not now, never has been, nor ever will be more food produced out of the earth than the world needs, but unfortunately the majority of the human family is too poor to buy as much food, the right kind of food, as they ought to have, and that makes the surplus in some of the food producing countries when there is a surplus. Out of the 1,400,000,000 of people on this earth there are 1,000,000,000 who live on what Americans would starve to death on.

But as the world must be fed, there always must be a demand for food, and therefore the food grower can always depend upon finding a market for a part, at least, of what he raises, and if he is in a condition to fix his own prices could become rich, in time, instead of letting others become rich off of the product of his labor. This can never be, because it would require organization and concert of action by and between millions of people, whose condition will not permit such organization or concert of action, if they were practicable, among so many.

While the South is the best farming section in this country and while the future of farming is brighter for the South than for any other section of the country she is fortunately not dependent altogether on her farms as some sections are nor upon her manufactures and shops as some others are nor upon her commerce as others are. She has within her borders the possibilities not only of a great agricultural but also of a great manufacturing and a great commercial section. She has the requisites of success in all these.

She can raise as much, and by proper effort more grain per acre than the sections which depend almost exclusively upon grain.

She can raise more fruit per acre, and of more numerous varieties, than any of the fruit-growing sections.

She has a practical monopoly of tobacco growing, and an absolute monopoly of cotton-growing, neither of which can be taken away from her. When the day comes that diversified farming becomes general instead of the exception, and the plantation raises all the foodstuffs that those who live on or depend upon it need, then the cotton crop will become a "money crop" and the planter will prosper as he never prospered before.

For her manufactures she has boundless forests, embracing nearly all the useful or ornamental woods; coal and iron areas extending from one boundary to the other, of inexhaustible abundance and within such close proximity to each other as to be utilized at a very low cost and furnish material and fuel for manufactures that could supply the needs of the world.

She has the water power or the cheap fuel to run the factories to spin and weave her cotton crop, out of the spinning and weaving of which some other sections have grown rich.

She has minerals needed in the arts found nowhere else in such abundance, and with these marvelous quantities of useful and ornamental stones, which will be used in rearing magnificent structures in her own cities and also become a source of large income.

For her commerce she has some of the finest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard, harbors nearer to the great grain distributing centers of the West than any of the North Atlantic

harbors are. With these harbors open for Western products there would be several hundred miles of transportation by land and sea saved to the Western shippers, and consequently a reduction in the cost of transportation that would amount in the aggregate to millions of dollars annually.

With all these advantages of climate, soil, variety and value of products, with the abundance of crude material for manufacturers of many kinds, with the cheap fuel and numerous waterpowers to operate them; with sea front of vast stretch, and numerous superb harbors, in some of which the merchant marine of the world could find anchorage, is there any reason to doubt that there is a grand destiny before this favored section? The progress she has thus far made, and it is marvelous, is but a step in the direction of the achievements she will record within the next generation.

PAUPER LABOR.

The protected American manufacturer ought to be ashamed to acknowledge that he cannot compete with the "pauper-labor" of Europe. But it is not the pauper labor of Europe that he is afraid of. That is not what he wants protection for; it is to keep out foreign goods, to prevent foreign competition and thus enable him to put his own price upon his goods and compel the American consumer to pay it or buy foreign goods with the duty added to the foreign cost.

When the McKinley bill was under consideration by the committee on Ways and Means some of the manufacturers who had a hearing before the Committee asserted that they did not want the increased protection proposed for themselves but for their workmen, and that they could not pay the wages that American workmen ought to have without such protection. That was another cheat, for in the first place the difference between the wages of the American and the European workman is so small that it is out of all proportion to the protection given, and in the next place the wages of the American workman, considering the amount, and character of the work he does, are really lower than the wages of the average European laborer, in the average industries of Europe with which our industries would have to compete.

Under low tariffs and high tariffs the wages of workmen have always been higher in this country than in Europe. This is true not only of the protected, but of the unprotected industries and runs clear through the list down to the most common or menial employments. The common laborer, the farm-hand and the house-servant received twice or three times the wages paid in Europe for the same kind of service. This was one of the great incentives, as it still is, of the large immigration of wage-earners from Europe, which has been going on, in greater or less volume, for half a century.

These facts explode the pretence that the higher wages of workmen employed in the protected industries of this country are the result of a high tariff. These wages were just as high and possibly higher in the past, before there was any protection at all.

There are reasons, and very good reasons, why the American manufacturers ought to be able to compete with the manufacturers of any country in the world in most of the industries.

When countries have specialties and produce the raw material for the manufacturer of these, as China and France do silk, it is not to be expected that American manufacturers could compete with them; but these are the exceptions, for in the great majority of industries the foreign manufacturers would have no such advantage.

We have an abundance of the crude material necessary in all the industries and at a lower cost than they can be produced in any other country.

We have more inventive genius among our people than any country in the world and as a result more labor-saving machinery not only for the manufacture of the finished articles but for the production of the crude material out of which they are made.

We have the most intelligent and efficient workmen in the world to manage this machinery, the best educated workmen, (with the exception, perhaps, of Germany and Japan), educated both in brain and hand.

We have the most progressive, energetic and resourceful business men in the world, men who shrink from no undertaking however great, or who are disposed to look at it in a brighter light, and think the damage will not be more than 25 per cent, which loss will be more than made up by the difference in price.

The tax books for the county recently compiled and computed by Col. J. G. Burr, the tax list, show some remarkably close and accurate work in the calculations.

The total real and personal property listed amounts to \$68,829,719. The total amount of taxes is \$78,134,17. Included in this amount is the poll tax, \$8,640.19.

Under the return of the Railroad Commission \$908,886 of railroad and steamboat property is listed for taxation. Income listed aggregate \$99,783.

The books have been turned over to the Sheriff for collection of taxes.

John H. Hardin, Druggist, recommends Johnson's Oriental Soap for all skin and scalp diseases. Try it.

the most of it, genius to invent, with skill to construct and adapt, enterprise, energy and skill, and all this backed by large capital and unlimited credit, still need Governmental nursing, then they have had a hundred years protection and fostering in vain and it is time to try less protection and more business common sense.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, the latest poll of the Senate gives 47 Senators for the Voorhees bill, 30 against, 3 doubtful, with a disposition to vote for it, and 5 doubtful, with a disposition to vote against it. According to this statement repeal has two votes more than necessary, if all the 30 and the doubtful voted the other way.

One of the methods adopted in England of getting rid of vagrants is to send them to a "Home" in Canada, which home is a distributing agency whence they are forwarded to different parts of the United States.

THE KEARSARGE AND NANTUCKET.

A Press dispatch to the STAR, received last night, says: "The United States steamer Kearsarge and the old monitor Nantucket, the vessels that had so thrilling an experience off Cape Hatteras during last week's hurricane, left the Norfolk Navy Yard Tuesday for Wilmington, N. C., where the Kearsarge will be utilized for four days by the North Carolina Naval Reserves, and the Nantucket turned over to the authorities of that State for permanent use of the Reserves. The damage to the Nantucket has been repaired and the little vessel is now in good condition for sea service."

Lieut. Geo. L. Morton of the Naval Reserves, received a telegram from Adjutant Gen. Cameron, N. C. S. G., Raleigh, last night, as follows: "The Secretary of the Navy writes you this morning:—"

RIVER AND MARINE.

An Unknown Derelict Towed into Southport.

The tug *Blanche* towed into Southport a day or two ago, a large vessel found floating, bottom up, off the bar at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. The derelict was put on the beach near the coal dock at Southport, by the *Blanche*. An effort will be made to put the vessel on her keel in a few days. She is apparently about 350 or 400 tons burthen.

Capt. S. W. Skinner has contracted to float the barque *Bonita*, blown ashore near Deep Water point during the storm last week.

The *Wilmington* towed up to the city from Southport last evening, the schooner *D. J. Hazard*, from Georgetown, S. C., to New York, damaged in the big blow on the coast.

THE RICE CROP.

Loss by the Storm Estimated at Two-thirds in Georgia and South Carolina. The damage to the rice crop in Georgia and South Carolina is estimated by the Savannah News at \$400,000. One of its correspondents confirms this estimate and says:

The young rice on nearly every one of the plantations is a total loss. All of it having been killed by salt water. Neither did the rice that had been cut escape. It was nearly all carried away by the water which filled the fields, and the water which it is pretty accurate, that nearly a third of the crop had been cut. The rice, having been put in the ground early in June. That leaves only one-third of the crop in the fields, and that is practically all that was not entirely ruined by the storm. If anything, the loss is a little more than two-thirds, and that will reach, in figures, nearly \$400,000 as stated if not quite.

Superior Court.

The Superior Court for New Hanover county will convene in this city Monday, the 23rd inst., Judge Bryan presiding. Jurors for the term were drawn yesterday as follows:

First week—A. R. Etheridge, E. F. Woodrow, D. McEachern, J. E. Smith, A. P. Yopp, M. F. Beasley, Sam'l Farlow, H. R. Kuhl, J. F. Rufis, Jr., Hans A. Kure, W. B. Cooper, J. B. Rhodes, O. P. Casan, W. V. Savage, Clayton Giles, L. Simon, J. A. Temple, T. E. Sprunt.

Second week—Jno. H. McDougall, Wm. Watters, W. H. Hardwick, Thos. N. Southerland, Elijah Hardison, W. T. Rodgers, Sam'l Blake, E. VanLaer, C. G. Southerland, E. G. King, Irving Blackman, D. L. Gore, M. J. Merritt, George Ganzer, W. C. Monroe, W. W. Roberts, Geo. H. Brown, J. B. Sandlin.

The Storm at Georgetown, S. C.

A correspondent of the Charleston, S. C., News writes that paper: "The storm was the most severe since 1854. The loss in the city to property, estimated at about \$10,000, consisted of a small portion of which is covered by cyclone insurance. Only six lives lost in the county so far as we can learn; all negroes. The destruction to the turpentine interests of this and adjacent counties is very great. A week ago we had a magnificent rice crop, and every acre preparing to harvest. To-day it is hard to tell what the harvest will be. Some estimate 50 per cent. of crops injured, a few think worse than this, while others are disposed to look at it in a brighter light, and think the damage will not be more than 25 per cent, which loss will be more than made up by the difference in price."

Tax Matters in New Hanover County.

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THE NAVAL STORES TRADE.

Prices Advancing—Ten Per Cent. of the Turpentine Trees in Georgia and South Carolina Destroyed—The Situation in Savannah.

Spirits turpentine advanced yesterday in this market one cent per gallon and closed firm at 25 1/2 cents. The advance in price is due probably to the destruction of the pine forests of Georgia and South Carolina by the recent terrible storm. The Savannah News says that the naval stores business in that State was practically suspended last week.

Reports from the section just west of Savannah traversed by the Sam and Capt. W. H. Sprunt, the operators of the boxes by the blowing down of their trees. This means a loss of ten per cent. of the crop, and the loss of the trees that would have been made from now on if the storm had not occurred. Mr. John R. Young has received reports from several operators in that section, and they all state the damage to the boxes at about the same figure, ten per cent.

Roberts and along the Savannah, Florida and Western railway from Savannah as far as Jessup, indicate that the damage to the crop has been about the same from the destruction of the trees, and that the other side of Jessup the damage has been comparatively slight, and further on, there has been none at all, as was that out of the path of the storm.

In South Carolina the naval stores business is not quite so extensive as it is in Georgia, but the storm increased in intensity as it left this section, and reports from over the river show that practically nothing at all is left of the turpentine trees in that State, or, rather, in the section that is the source of the late and to develop the work of caring for and elevating the poor of the city.

We have now different societies and agencies doing this work, and the Board of Commissioners, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, the King's Daughters, and the societies of the different churches. Their charity extends to the poor of the city, and sometimes the work of one of the societies interferes with that of the other.

We think this work can be better done by concentrating upon one strong central organization, as broad as citizenship itself, embracing every church in its ranks, resting for its success upon the good action of the members of the community. So we have called this organization the Associated Charities of Wilmington. We have entrusted its administration to a Board of Directors, consisting of one minister each from the different Christian churches, the Jewish Rabbi, three physicians and five business men.

Our Board of Directors are Dr. Hoge, Dr. Bernheim, Dr. Mendelsohn, Father Dennis, Rev. Messrs. Oliver, Norman, F. H. Thomas, J. C. Bullock, Messrs. Roger Moore, J. C. Stevenson, W. H. Sprunt, DuBrutz Cutler, P. B. Manning.

The Board of Directors are assisted in their management and are guided largely in their distribution of charity by a Board of Lady Superintendents, consisting of one from each of the ten districts in which the city is divided. Our superintendents are Mrs. Roger Moore, Mrs. H. C. Daniel, Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. J. C. Bullock, Joseph Watters, Mrs. Josh T. James, Mrs. R. N. Sweet, Mrs. Carrie Morton, Mrs. A. Shirer, Miss L. P. Way.

Modern philanthropy calls indiscriminate charity a waste of resources and a perversion and the independence of the worthy poor. Nowhere more than in the administration of charity do we need a wise discretion and a thorough investigation. To meet these needs we have divided the city into ten districts, each with a lady superintendent, assisted by from ten to twenty visitors, and one of the Board of Directors is assigned to each district, to give his counsel and assistance, whenever called for. Each visitor is to have in charge from one to five families, and becomes the friend of the charges, visiting, advising, giving them sympathy and advice, learning all about their needs and their hopes. She gives a physical examination, except in cases where necessary, except needing continuous help, lasting through months or years, must have their cases reported to the Board of Directors, the executive committee of the Board of Directors.

To make the work of investigation more complete and to expedite the general administration of the association, we shall open an office at a convenient place, where a paid secretary shall be in charge, to receive applications, and give every case helped, and a brief history of the case as far as can be learned. She will give the names of her case, as before the executive committee, and shall keep the minutes of their proceedings. All applications for help can be sent to the office, and will be referred to the proper district for investigation.

SAMPLE CASE.

Mrs. X professing to be in great distress goes to Mr. B's office and asks for assistance. Mr. B replies: "I can give you nothing but sympathy, and I am sorry the Associated Charities, to the secretary's office, state in my own case, and I know you will be helped if you desire to get your endorsement, to the secretary. The secretary asks her place of residence and then examines the district card to find out the superintendent of the district in which she resides, and she is sent to the superintendent, who, with the help of the visitor in Mrs. X's block, makes careful investigation of her case, and if the case is one that needs urgent, an order signed by the superintendent is honored by the secretary, and the necessity is relieved. If the case is one that needs attention before the executive committee at their next weekly meeting, and they decide upon the amount, kind and length of assistance to be given."

After we have been at work for a year, we hope to have the city so thoroughly canvassed and the people so well-known, that no worthy person will be left out of our dwelling to make her wants known and get the relief needed. If all our citizens will co-operate and refer to the secretary for their endorsement, to their homes or offices, street begging in Wilmington will be a thing of the past.

For the means with which to carry on this great work, we rely upon membership fees, contributions from those interested in our object and method, collections in the different churches on the last Sunday in October, which we hope to make forever the "Charity Sunday" for Wilmington, and lastly upon appropriations from the Board of Commissioners, the custodians of law of the county.

We come before you honorable body to-day, first, to lay our plan before you, and to get your endorsement, to you to question and examine it, and tell us whether or no in your judgment it will work.

Secondly, to beg the privilege and offer to shoulder the responsibility of being your almoners in caring for the poor of the city, and to ask you to give us your endorsement, to you to do the work better than you can; because we have provided for the proper investigation, which you buy men have no time to do. For this purpose we ask for an appropriation of money. We ask for only three-quarters of a cent per person for the year, and we can save you that much by careful investigation. We ask you to honor the order of this committee each month of the year.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we beg leave to state that we are not starting a thing entirely new to this county, and that we do not feel that we are any sense leading a forlorn hope. Other cities have been working for years along the same line, and have had success. They have wrought out a fair measure of success, and have accomplished much good. What they have done we think can be done here.

The experiences of other cities in this country and Europe justifies us in think-

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Routine Proceedings—Address in Behalf of the Associated Charities of Wilmington by the Rev. Robert Strange.

The Board of Commissioners of New Hanover county met yesterday in regular session, Chairman H. A. Bagg presiding.

County Treasurer Montgomery submitted his report, showing a balance due treasurer out of the general fund, \$1,108.87; balance on hand to the credit of the educational fund, \$15,897.66; special fund, \$1,887.98.

Register of Deeds Hart reported ten marriage licenses issued during the month of August.

Rev. Mr. Strange appeared before the Board in behalf of the out-door poor, and presented an address to the Board as follows: "To the Board of County Commissioners: GENTLEMEN:—The executive committee of the Board of Directors of the Associated Charities of Wilmington appeal to you in behalf of the out-door poor, and their new way of doing the old work that has been ever dear to the heart of man."

Those who have had experience in the work of caring for the poor in this city have felt dissatisfied at the work done, and with the methods of organization, and they have endeavored to reorganize and to develop the work of caring for and elevating the poor of the city.

We have now different societies and agencies doing this work, and the Board of Commissioners, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, the King's Daughters, and the societies of the different churches. Their charity extends to the poor of the city, and sometimes the work of one of the societies interferes with that of the other.

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BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Superintendent of Health for New Hanover County Elected. The biennial meeting of the Board of Health of New Hanover county was held yesterday at the Court House, for the purpose of electing a superintendent of health. There were present Chairman Bagg, of the County Commissioners, acting Mayor Harris, on behalf of the city, and Surveyor McRee; these, with the practicing physicians in the county, constituting by law the Board of Health. Every physician in the county, nineteen in number, was present. These were Drs. Anderson, Love, Bellamy, Thomas, Burbank, Shepard, Bullock, Hall, Stokes, Pigford, Storm, Hodges, Jewett, McDonald, Schenwald, Russell and Harris. Mask and Reynolds, the two last named being colored.

Mr. Bagg was called to the chair and Dr. Shepard was made secretary. An election was gone into for Superintendent of Health. Dr. Bellamy nominated Dr. Shepard and Dr. Anderson nominated Dr. Jewett. The first ballot resulted as follows: Shepard 10, Jewett 11, Stokes 1. As a majority of all the votes cast was necessary to an election, a second ballot was had, which resulted as follows: Shepard 10, Jewett 13. Dr. Jewett was thereupon declared elected.

A discussion on inland quarantine then took place, and finally, on motion of Dr. Hodges, the present quarantine regulations were ordered continued.

The meeting then adjourned.

All Free. Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Buckler & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. K. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

The Best Balm in the World for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay is required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. K. BELLAMY, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

ing that the number of out-door poor can be much reduced.

The opinion of such experts as Ely, Kellogg and Shaw gives a basis to the hope that pauperism itself will yield largely to firmness, patience, earnestness and sympathy.

Very respectfully,  
ROBERT STRANGE,  
P. H. HOGE,  
ROGER MOORE,  
C. STEVENSON,  
W. H. SPRUNT,  
Executive Committee.

Commissioner Stevenson offered the following, which was adopted without discussion, viz:

WHEREAS, an organization known as the Associated Charities of Wilmington has been organized for the purpose of all white churches in the city, and its officers are trustworthy and charitable citizens, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all of the present and future white beneficiaries of the out-door poor fund be referred to this organization for investigation, and that orders of the secretary of this society, countersigned by the president, be honored by the treasurer to the amount of \$150.00 per month; the said orders to be issued by the clerk of the board and signed by the chairman, in the same manner as heretofore.

Resolved, That this resolution shall be in force until ordered otherwise by Col. Jas. G. Burr, tax list, exhibited and turned over to the Board the tax books for 1898.

Sheriff F. H. Stedman having exhibited receipts from the treasurer of the State and the county treasurer, it was ordered that the tax books for 1898 be turned over to him for the collection of taxes.

The chairman reported that the stockpile at the county home had been blown down by the recent storm.

On motion, the chairman and Commissioner E. L. Pearce were authorized to have the necessary repairs made or a new stockpile erected.

On motion, J. T. Riley was awarded the contract for furnishing brick for a sidewalk around the new court house, at \$21.00 per 1,000, delivered in Wilmington.

County Treasurer Montgomery asked if the Board would accept as security on his bond to be renewed the first week in December next, the New York Fidelity and Casualty Company.

After brief discussion a motion was made by Commissioner Stevenson and adopted, that the Board will accept a bond from Treasurer Montgomery for \$50,000, in some reliable indemnity company.

The Board commenced the revision of the jury list for the ensuing year, and at 5:30 p. m. took a recess until Wednesday, at 2:30 p. m.

WRECK REPORTS.

BRIGANTINE R. T. GREEN RETURNED TO SOUTHPORT IN DISTRESS—The Barque *Najardan* Condemned. Weather Observer Dorman, at Southport, telegraphed last night at 8:30 o'clock that the American brigantine *Richard T. Green*, Capt. Moore, from Wilmington August 23d, for Port-au-Prince, with a cargo of lumber, returned to Southport last night in a disabled condition. Her main-boom and mainsail were lost. The dispatch added that "particulars as to the disaster to the *Green* will be sent as soon as received in the morning."

A survey was held Saturday on the stranded Norwegian barque *Najardan* (as mentioned in the STAR). The surveyors found that the vessel's keel was broken and she was otherwise so badly injured that it was necessary to condemn her; and this report was made to the Norwegian Consul, Mr. Heide.

The sheriff's officers went down to Wrightsville yesterday to serve warrants on other parties (besides those mentioned in the STAR of Sunday) charged with plundering the barque *Najardan*. In the afternoon they came up to the city with a cart-load of sails and other plunder taken from the vessel and delivered by the officers, which was stored in the court house.

The dismantled schooner *Three Sisters* was reported yesterday as on the way up to the city.

CHARLESTON STILL ALIVE.

The Grand Old "City by the Sea" Ready for Business—The Streets Cleaned—Headed Supplies to Builders by the Storm.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—Charleston wishes to announce to the world that she is ready for business again. A sufficient number of wharves have been repaired to accommodate all ships in port, and all railroads are running trains on regular schedules. Telegraph communication has been restored to all parts of the country, electric lighting and telephone service are working without a break, and the streets are being cleaned of all work of the storm. The city health officers say that the community is remarkably free from sickness and the streets are being cleaned of all work of the storm. There are no unemployed here except those who will not work. Merchants speak cheerfully of the situation and the prompt recovery from the paralysis of the storm has been as quick and thorough as the destruction.

Labor Day was spent here in hard work. A committee was appointed for relieving the sufferers on the Western Islands, and are pushing work with splendid results. Dispatches from Beaufort to-day announce the arrival of the first train load of provisions and say how gratified the people are for Charleston's generosity. The committee have another train load of provisions ready for shipment to-morrow and to-day a car load of clothing and bedding was contributed by the people of Charleston. There will be other carloads in a day or two for shipment. Everybody in Charleston is in the mood to help. Subscriptions to-night in money, provisions and clothing aggregate about \$5,000, and the canvassing is still going on. To-day Mayor G. W. Tamm, accompanied by a carload of clothing from the mayor of Kansas City. Other offers of aid from distant places and from points in this State have been received and have all been gratefully accepted. The amount of what is on the way is only a drop in the bucket. There are from 6,000 to 10,000 people without anything to eat or to wear. The destruction is a matter of stories from the sea-islands are most pitiful.

As Asheville Citizen: J. C. Curtis, esq., of Upper Humber, tells the *Citizen* that in one portion of that township there are several hundred yards of grasshoppers. On the farm of J. Hugh Miller the work of the hoppers is most noticeable. About a half acre of corn was in the track of the grasshoppers, which was stripped from the stalks, and in many instances the stalks were eaten off the corn. When not at work the grasshoppers were seen in great numbers, and present in such numbers as to beat the weeds to the ground.

Salisbury Herald: Adam Wright and Pink Rinehart, two negroes employed on a train on the Western Railroad, became involved in a quarrel at the freight depot this morning, and Rinehart was severely cut with a pocket knife on the right side of the head, and a half inch long, and the knife severed the fifth rib and penetrated through to the hollow. After the difficulty was settled, Rinehart was taken to the hospital, but was caught about a mile below town by officer Geo. F. Eagle, and is in the lock-up awaiting trial.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

One of Gov. Tillman's Constables Sent to Jail by Judge Simonson, of the U. S. Court. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—On August 1 C. S. Swann, constable, seized a barrel of whiskey in custody of the South Carolina Railway, this city. When the seizure was made Swann was acting as a constable from either the constable or consignor of the goods nor did he produce any warrant by virtue of which the seizure and seizure were made. Questions as to his authority were asked him produced his commission as constable of the State. Swann was taken before Judge Simonson in the U. S. Circuit Court on petition to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. He admitted at the hearing that he was in the act of making a seizure of the goods without formality of a warrant. In his decision just filed Judge Simonson holds that Swann was guilty of an outrage, a violation of the law, and declares that no search and seizure of property can be made without due process of law. He adjudges Swann guilty of contempt, and he is imprisoned by the sheriff in the county jail until he returns these goods to the custody of the receiver of the railroads, and when he