#### VERY IMPORTANT

During the past two months bill 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

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.

#### WHERE NOW?

With the Cherokee Strip opened to settlement and occupied, there is an end practically to the public domain, as far as homesteads go, and the question might be asked, whither wil the land-seeker turn now? There are still in the far Western States and Territories large bodies of unoccupied lands which are within the reach of settlers, land belonging to railroads and syndicates, and also large bodies of what are called "desert lands," which may be made productive by irrigation, but this will require large capital and the desert is not a very inviting site for the homeseeker, at least until the irrigating system is established.

But the day is not far distant when all these lands worth taking will be taken, as the public domain has been, and then the home-seeker will have to turn in some other direction. In what direction will he turn? There is but one. He must come Southward.

There is an immigration Southward now and has been for some time, but it is mainly an immigration of speculators who come with a sharp eye to pick up large tracts of land. for speculative purposes, or to operate them for the timber that is on them or the mineral that is in them. This is an immigration that the South derives very little benefit from, nothing in comparison with what she will lose in the long run. These speculators are the owners now of millions of acres of the most valuable lands in the South, which they have purchased at almost nominal prices, some of which could today be sold for many times as much as they paid for them.

We are not prejudiced in this mat ter, but it goes much against our grain to see these valuable properties go to adventurers for a mere song, while our own people stand by and see the transfers made, without realizing the value of the possessions that are passing into the hands of strangers, some of whom never saw and never will see the South We do not think it is a cause for congratulation nor any evidence of industrial progress when a man or a company with a few thousand dollars come in and select the most valuable of our timber lands, for which they pay a ridiculously low price, erect their saw mills, and proceed to stripping the lands of trees, cutting them up into lumber, marketing it and sending the proceeds of the sales to still further enrich mer whose homes are and will continue to be in other other States. If the proceeds were spent in the South and went towards the development of her resources or the building up of her industries we would look upon it with somewhat of a different feeling although even then we would enter a protest against the havoc of the forests to which the South is largely indebted for her matchless climate, her exemption from extreme heat in summer and extreme cold in

The transfer of mineral lands is not such a serious matter although monopolizing these will retard progress. While working these does more in the way of develoment than the timber industry does, because they require more expensive plants and more skilled and unskilled labor, still a very considerable portion of the profits arising from them go to owners, some of whom, as in the timper ownership, have never been and probably never may be, identified with the South. But being the owners of large bodies of land, they may find it to their interest to encourage immigration, to occupy the lands from which the trees have been stripped or from which the ores were mined, and make them productive, If they do this they will in part, at least, like this? There are some other inmake amends for the harm they do in destroying the forests or monopo-

lizing the mineral-bearing lands. But whatever they may do the time is not far distant when the home seeker will turn his eyes to the unoccupied lands of this section, where ran up against the color line, and there are still millions of acres of was a negro in the North and South okee Strip," towards which thousands | pect to be?

of people have been rushing for weeks to get in among the first and stake off a claim, and then perhaps fight over it after it is staked off They will come Southward, not in wild rush, but slowly and steadily, and when they do come they will be the kind of people whom we want and whom we may welcome, people of more or less means and intelli gence, who will readily assimilate with our people, co-operate in the work of progress and development

and become good and useful citizens. WHERE THE INJUSTICE IS. Whether it be the intention of the opponents of the free coinage of sil ver or not to demonetize silver, that will be the ultimate effect if coinage be stopped. Under the Sherman law the Government buys about all that is produced by the American mines over and above what there may be consumed in the arts or shipped to foreign countries. Under this law silver enough may be coined to pay for what is purchased, provided the Secretary of the Treasury exercises the discretionary power with which he is vested and redeems in silver and not in gold, the notes issued for the bullion purchased This gives silver the monetary value t still has in spite of the combinations made against it on both sides of the Atlantic, by men who would drive it out of existence as a money metal and make gold the sole standard of value.

It is said that it is not the intention to demonetize silver, but when silver is degraded and no longer recognized as of sufficient value to class as a money metal it is practically as much demonetized as if it were made an outcast by law. While n some of the European countries they make no scruples about demonetizing it, as it may be done by act of the Government without consultng the popular will, there are some in this country who are candid enough to admit that they would relegate all the silver but the tractional parts of the dollar, which they would consent to continue in use to make change, because it couldn't be very well dispensed with.

Out of the \$70,000,000 subsidiary silver coined there are probably \$50, leave \$361,000,000 of silver which would be retired eventually, if not just now, if the advocates of the gold standard succeed in their programme. This means a contraction of the currency and a proportionate enhancement in the value of what remains. But it wouldn't stop there, for gold being the only real money in the full acceptation, the holders of the gold could at any time they saw fit call in and contract the volume of greenbacks (the only other legal tender) and could thus create a demand for money which would give their gold an additional value above the value that was given to it by the contraction in the volume above referred to. The gold holders would then be absolute masters of the situation and could not only dictate to the people but to the Government if it should be compelled to borrow gold to meet any of its obligations payable in gold. Every year they would become more and more masters of the situation, for as the population increases at the rate of a mil lion a year, there will be need for more money, which cannot be sup plied except to a limited extent by the coinage of gold. The volume of currency for 70,000,000 of people

would remain practically the same as

for the present population of 62,000,-

Aside from the bad policy of conracting the currency and putting the money volume of the country practically in the hands of a comparabely small number of men, it does gross injustice to the creditor class whose debts will be increased in proportion to the amount of contraction The colossal proportions of this injustice can be comprehended only when we contemplate the debt the creditors of this country owe, the debt which is secured by mortgages, leaving out of account altogether the debts they owe, unsecured by mortgage. From the census returns of the mortgage indebtedness on real estate by States as far as compiled, it is estimated that the aggregate indebtedness of the people of the United States amounts to \$5,626,-660,000, or over one-twelfth of the total estimated wealth of the United States. The contraction in the volume of the currency which would result from the practical demonetization of silver and the corresponding appreciation in value and purchasing power of gold, would add at least fifty per cent. to this aggregate indebtedness, making the debt \$8,439,990,000, instead of \$5,626,660,000, that is, creditors would have to pay in labor or products of some sort \$2,813,330,000

mortgages. Is it strange, then, that the creditor class protest against this effort to bury them still deeper in the mire? Haven't they as well as the money kings a right to be heard, when it is proposed to saddle them with a load terests in this country which have a right to be heard on this financial question besides the money manipulators and money lende g

more than they originally owed to

cancel the debt and take up the

An African Bishop recently remarked that wherever he went he better lands than those in the "Cher- alike. Well, what else did he ex-

#### MINOR MENTION.

There are few abuses which have been carried to a greater excess in the Congress of the United States (in both branches) than absenteeism. It very frequently happens that no business can be transacted for want of a quorum, and it sometimes happens that telegrams have to be sent all over the country summoning the absentees who are needed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms is sometimes sent to scrimmage around Washington with instructions to arrest and bring in the truants. Some farcical excuse lets them off when arraigned for contempt in refusing to obey the summons of the House. This abuse is quite as prevalent among the Democrats as among Republicans. In the House Democratic caucus held Tuesday a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was the sense of the caucus that it was the duty of every Democratic member (as it is of every member, no matter to what party he belongs) to attend the sessions of the House which was amended by the addition of the words "and vote." This was not only the sense of that caucus but it is the sense of the people of the United States, who elect representatives to go to Washington to attend to the public business, for which they are paid, and not to loaf, nor to spend the time which belongs to the public in attending to their own af fairs or seeking their own ease and pleasure. That resolution should not only be an expression of the sense of the caucus, but should be a rule of the House from which there should be no divergence without good and sufficient cause.

price of cotton is the "White Cap" plan adopted in Mississippi of notifying ginners not to begin, or to suspend, operations until the price of cotton reaches ten cents a pound. The fact that similar notices were served on some ginners in Louisiana shows that there is method in the business, and that it is the result of organization. It wouldn't be just to charge the Populist party with such a programme as that, but we will enture the prediction that if the originator or originators of that plan be discovered it will be found that they are closely related to the Gideonite tribe. The penalty for refusal to obey instructions is the burning of the gin, which will no doubt effectually stop the ginning by the gin owner. It the authorities do not squelch these incendiaries, probably the next thing in order as a sure way of putting the price of cotton up will be to allow each planter to market only so many bales, and to make sure that the order would be obeyed set fire to all over and above the number of bales allowed. This would be somewhat sweeping, but it would be a more effective way of putting up the price.

One of the most unique and

original methods for booming the

The failure of Senator Voorhees after several attempts to elicit from the opponents of the repeal bill an expression as to when a vote may be had, shows that they have determined that no vote shall be taken on the bill in its present form, unless the Senate takes some new departure, which is not likely, for the power which can prevent the bill from being brought to a vote can, if it so decides, prevent any action that looks to the closing of bate. The free coinage in the Senate are fighting for compromise, for some direct and authoritative recognition of silver, and they feel that the course they are pursuing is the only way to get it. They know that if a vote were taken there are votes enough to carry that measure through, and then they would be powerless. Mr. Voorhees doubtless understood this when he made his appeal Tuesday, and in making it he was talking more to the country than to the Senators.

People who have not been able to visit the World's Fair at Chicago need not give up in despair. There will be another pretty big show at San Francisco this winter and France is getting ready to have a tip-top one at Paris in 1900.

# THE RICE CROP.

Summary of Talmage's Sons Late In bulletin No. 5, rice crop 1893, New York, September 15, Messrs. Dan Talage's Sons state :

North Carolina-Harvesting progress ng under favorable conditions. South Carolina-Badly damaged velone and consequent rains, which prevented repairs to plantations and recovery of crop from "salt." Freshets ow prevailing on Pee-Dee and Waccanaw threatening further reduction rield. Outcome 950,000 bushels gainst 1,600,000 last year. Georgia—Same general features per-tain as in South Carolina. Outcome

Louisiana-Reports differ widely; ma jority are gloomy, yet not a few cheerful. The turnout in older and river parishes is larger than anticipated, and also with many in the southwest, which may in part make up or counterbalance further reported shrinkage because of drought and cold northwest winds. Weather conditions have in the main been excellent. There will be a larger per cent. of high grade than last year, due to good seed and care in culture. The outcome is a subject of controversy, but with advanced and promise of still higher values it is hoped that the monetary result will

exceed that of the present crop. First Dose Cured. Mr. E. Petri, Glasgow, Ky., writes: "My daughter contracted chills in 1877. prescription ever gave more than porary relief, no tonic kept them off Two bottles of Hughes' Tonic cured her completely. She had no chill after taking first dose."

Sold by Druggists, NEWBERN AND WILMINGTON.

The First Through Passenger Train on the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Bailroad-The Boad Well Equipped and in Excellent Condition

Following the example of the STAR of Tuesday, the Newbern Journal of yesterday brought out its rooster and crowed lustily over the departure of the first through passenger train over the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railroad. The Journal has the following interesting account:

Among the passengers on the first schedule train of the W., N. & N. R. R. who left here yesterday morning, were Messrs, E. E. Harper and C. T. Hancock of the Journal, Hon. F. M. Simmons. Mr. T. A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Foy, Messrs. James A. Bryan, George Henderson, Capt. D. Lassiter and Mr. Nelson Whitford, of the city. Mr. John F. Zebley, of New York, president of the Newbern Water Works Company was also among them. A portion went simply for the sake of taking a trip on the road and came back on the freight. The two trains passed each other Whiteoak, the first station beyond Mays-

The run from McCarthy's store at the dge of the city to Pollocksville was made in seventeen minutes. Whiteoak was reached in just an hour from the ime the train pulled away from the

Upon the return trip almost as goo time was made. The space from Po ocksville to Newbern was covered ighteen minutes-this means to the ntrance of the city, where the train has to slacken speed. The trip was much enjoyed. The

view near the city shows well, and the fine forests, but little disturbed hereto tore, lies a little beyond. We noticed particularly beautiful bodies of pine and rum that lie at and near Maysville. The elegance of the cars adds to the elight of the trip over the road. The cond class cars are handsome, having oomy windows, seats covered wit lovely red plush and being finely finished

The first-class cars are vehicles of sur eassing beauty and comfort. The aisle s covered with Brussels carpet. The sides of mahogony and the overhead lining of oak, all finished in beautiful styly and highly polished. The seats are as comfortable as could be made: the indows are supplied at will with either spark deflectors or spark arresters, and every furnishing is of the latest im

proved and most approved kinds. For the present we will simply say that in whatever our people have done to secure this road they have builded better than they knew. The road is excellently conducted and well equipped, so that travelling over it is delight and the schedules arranged are of remarkable conveience for the two cities it connects and for all those along the line. Its good effects will be immediately felt, but will increase more and more.

The distance between the two cities senger train in 31/2 hours and by the The former's speed is 25 miles a hour including twenty-one stops, which is not bad for a new road. It will put Wilmington mail in Newbern by 11.35 a.m. and Newbern mail in

Wilmington by 12.30 p. m. It will enable anyone from any point of the road to leave home in the morning and spend full two hours in Wil ington or full two hours and a half in Newbern and enable business men from either city by a little manœuvering to visit as many as two places along the road and get back that same afternoon The convenience will be apparent to any one, the completion of the road is a grand event for the whole section. Let all rejoice.

## Jurors for United States Court.

The following jurors have been drawn by the Jury Commissioner and Clerk of the Court to attend on Tuesday, October 31st, 1893, to serve as jurors for the Fall term of the U.S. District Court, viz:

New Hanover county-Jas. H. Lane, H. Durham, E. J. Powers, James P. Walton, D. L. Gore, H. P. West, Levi Nixon, Wm. Struthers, F. W. Foster. Duplin-John E. Lamb, Matt. Southerland, Geo. P. Giddens, S. D. Terrell,

Bladen-John Herring, A. S. Mc-Koy, Daniel Patterson, Luther Leonard. Brunswick-David Ward, E. W. Tayor, H. K. Ruark, Geo. H. Bellamy, Pink

Onslow-J. B. Grant, G. J. Scott, Albert Murrill, R. E. Batts, Jr. Robeson-J. T. Edmonds, W. B. Harker, T. M. Watson, George B. Mc-

Cumberland-Jas. Perry, C. B. McMilan, S. H. Cotton, D. B. Gillis. Pender-Jno. C. Carroll, Richard Sagles, James W. Colvin. J. E. Herring.

ames H. Alderman. Sampson-Jonathan Goodwin, Isaiah McPhail, J. C. Hobbs, Louis H. Daughry, Arthur Lee. Columbus-L. G. Stephens, John C

Powell, Joseph Chadbourn, J. E. Mc Cracken.

Schooner and Cargo Sold by Austion. The wreck of the schooner Enchant ress and her cargo of cross-ties, were sold by auction yesterday by order of the agent for the underwriters, Col. J. W. Atkinson. The vessel sold for \$185 and was bought by Mr. Samuel Bear, Sr. The cargo of cross-ties was bought by Capt. Jno. T. Harper at 71/2 cents apiece for those in the hold of the vessel and 11 cents each for the ties already taken out. The vessel's main-sail sold for \$50. Messrs

Cronly & Morriss were the auctioneers The Enchantress is a vessel of 358 tons. She was on a voyage from Beaufort, S. C., with a cargo of 5,000 crossties. During the recent severe storm she went ashore near the mouth of the Cape Fear river and was abandoned.

The Farmer and the Newspaper Man Many men think that newspaper men are persistent dunners. By way of comparison let us suppose that a farmer raises 1,000 bushels of wheat a year and sells this to 1,000 persons in all parts of the country, a great portion of them saving you a dollar in a short time." The him a small box, which upon opening, farmer does not want to be small he found to contain a magnificent gold and says all right. Soon the 1,- medal, a gift from Mr. Osborne, for 000 bushels are gone, but he Mr. Webb's bravery in saving his little has nothing to show for it, and son from being drowned at the pool in he then realizes he has tooled July. away his whole crop and its value to The medal is solid gold, having a dehim is due in a thousand little driblets, consequently he is seriously embarrassed in his business, because his debtors, each owing him a dollar, treat it as a small matter and think it would not help much. Continue this kind of business year in and year out, as the publisher does, how long would he stand it? A moment's thought will convince any one that a publisher has cause for persistent

dunning .- Glen Falls Times.

and Jury Drawn and Empanelled-Th Judge's Charge-Saxton, the Negro Murderer, Sentenced to Thirty, Years in the Penicentiary.

The Criminal Court convened yesteray morning at 10 o'clock, Judge O. P. Meares presiding.

The following grand jury was drawn and empanelled, viz: Chas. H. Schulken, foreman; Jno. G. Norwood, J. M. Farrow. Geo. A. Bishop, W. E. Springer, G. G. Lewis, A. M. Biggs, W. A. Walker, C. C. Williams, J. S. Barnes, I. T. Howard, S. Behrends, W. M. Hankins, E. N. Edens, H. H. Wobse.

The Judge's charge was very rigid and exhaustive, charging fully on gambling the liquor question, and the wrecking

After the charge Solicitor Moore sent the bill for murder and the bills against the parties charged with removing articles from the barque Najadsen to the Grand Jury for their consideration, and the Court took a recess until 8 o'clock, At the evening session three case were disposed of, viz:

F. D. Capps, charged with wilful tres ass. Not guilty. Jos. C. Whitted-assault and battery

Chas. Saxton, charged with the mur der of Sue Cooper, (both colored) was arraigned, and plead not guilty of murder in the first degree, but guilty of murder in the second degree. The Solicitor introduced testimony

Alice Sampson testified that she say Saxton walk up to Susan Cooper, throw the pistol up and fire. Sue Cooper fell and Saxton ran. Belle Washington, colored testified, to about the same, and W H. Brown, colored, testified that he first knew Saxton about three months ago, when Saxton first came to Wilmington About three months ago one day Saxton came out of Simon Jones' woodyard and asked him if he had seen Su Cooper go up the wharf. Brown re ported that he had not. Saxton then said, "D-n her, she has two dollars of

mine, and if I catch her I will kill her.' Deputy Sheriff W. W. King testified that some time in last month (about the middle) he had Saxton working about the jail. He (King) had two pistols one of which was not in order. Saxtor heard him say the pistol was "no ac count and wouldn't fire." He put both of the pistols together under his bed On the 19th of last month, about 11 o'clock in the morning, he was a the jail, when he received a note from his wife stating that Saxton was at the house and told her he had Mr. King went immediately to get his pistol and found the old one was miss ing. He went to his house and found Saxton there. Saxton told him in the presence of constable Millis "that he did not intend to shoot Sue Cooper." "He had heard him (Mr. King) say that the pistol would not shoot," and "that he didn't know that it was loaded." He only threw it up and snapped it out of fun" when to his surprise it fired and killed the woman. He then ran, threw the pistol

intended killing the woman he would have gone to the woods." Mr. King further testified that the pistol had been found, and that all the cartridges had been snapped by Mr. McRae on the Sound when the Sheriff's posse was looking for a prisoner just before the shooting, but none would fire. He further said that three months ago Sax-

ton was in the hospital. Judge Meares pronounced the sentence of thirty years in the penitentiary

It was only by the act of 1893 that Saxton escaped hanging, as it was a clear case of murder under the old law. Marsden Bellamy, Esq. was counsel for the defendant.

Saxton was a stranger in Wilmington and was said to have come from Norfolk, Va., about four months ago.

## Death of Mr. Henry W. Bryant.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. W. Bryant, which occurred last evening at 9.20 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Jno. W. Monroe, No. 816 North Second street. He had been sick for some time with dropsy, but bore his sufferings with patience. He was in the fifty-first year of his age, and was married to Miss Mary A. Monroe, the oldest daughter of Mr. John W. Monroe, in January, 1890. He leaves her, two brothers and one sister. He served in the late Confederate war, and was brave and faithful. Shortly after the war he came to our city and clerked for Mr. E. Peschau, the late P. Newman, and others, for some time, and then established a business of his own, which was destroyed in the big fire of February, 1886. After the fire he moved to his home in Pender county, where he has lived until he was brought here some months since for medical treatment. He was highly esteemed, and had the espect of all who knew him. The funeral notice will be announced here-

TOM WEBB AGAIN REWARDED.

ttorney-General Osborne Presents Him With a Gold Medal for Saving the Life The numerous friends of Mr. Thomas M. Webb, formerly of Wilmington, will read with pleasure this from the Char-

"Virtue is its own reward. At least o Mr. Thos. M. Webb has had evidence

Yesterday while standing in his store ndulging in a good cigar and the accompanying "Bachelor's Reverle," Attorney-General Osborne, walked in, ac-

sign of a bath house and water in the centre. On the pin bar is engraved "Thomas M. Webb," and on the reverse ide of the medal "Thomas D. Osborne, July 11th, 1898." Mr. Webb has received several gold medals for similar acts, but none which

he prizes so highly as this, so handsome an expression of the gratitude of Attor-ney-General Osborne for the rescue of his little son."

ce it may be best to ren aptly, but one should remem A. Golden, Druggist, Birmingham,
Ala., writes: "Please publish some of
the testimonials I have sent you for
Japanese Pile Cure." Sold by I. H.
Hardin.

der it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and
most simple and gentle remedy is the
Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the Calfornia Fig Syrup Co. It will astonish you how quick John-son's Magnetic Oil will kill all pains. Sold by J. H. Hardin.

Newbern & Wilmington.



THROUGH IN 3 1-2 HOURS.

The New Railroad Schedule Goes into Effect To-day-The Run Will Be Made in Three Hours and a Half-Come Over and See Us.

As announced in the STAR last Saturday, the new schedule on the W., N. & N. Railroad goes into effect to-day. The following are the details as furnished at headquarters here:

"Commencing to-day, the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad will run through trains each way between Wilmington and Newbern. The passenger and freight train will leave Wilmington at 7. a.m., arriving in Newbern at 11.85 a. m. The strictly passenger train, with new coaches, will leave Wilmington at 2.80 p. m., arriving in Newbern at 6 p. m., making direct connection with A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort. Passenger train will leave Newbern at 9 a. m., arriving in Wilmington at 12.30 p. m. Passenger and freight train will leave Newbern at 2,10 p. m., arriving at Wilmington at 6.50 p. m."

This will give double daily service beween the two cities, and will enable the Wilmington morning papers to arrive in Newbern at 11.35 a. m. on day of publi-

The opening of this new and quick oute between Wilmington and Newbern is an event of importance in the history of the two cities. Under the schedule of the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk the run on the strictly pas-

senger train is made in 31/2 hours and on the passenger and freight in 41/2 hours. The two historic cities will now be brought'closer together, both socially and commercially, which will prove highly advantageous to both. The STAR cordially invites its neighbors to come over and see us. They will find much here to interest them, including the most autiful girls in North Carolina, the U. S. warship Nantucket, the cotton compresses, the immense railroad shops, the electric street cars, a splendid fire department, some of the handsomest public buildings and private residences in the State, and many other things which they would rather see than read about.

If our Newbern friends can't be away from home long, let them come over at a. m., take dinner and remain here two hours, and return at 2.30 p. m., reaching Newbern at 6 p. m.

#### Secures a Scholarship.

away and sent for him. That if he had Mr. Alonzo T, King, son of Mr. Louis . King, of this city, who was examined in last July by Capt. E. W. Manning, of the school committee, for the scholarship for this section of the State to the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tenn. received a letter yesterday from Superintendent of Public Instruction, Jno. C. Scarborough, that he had received the appointment. He is only sixteen years old and stood a remarkably fine examination, receiving in history 99, geography, 97, English grammar, 90, and in arithmetic, 721/2. He will leave here on October 1st so as to get there by the 3rd, when the College opens. This is an honor to a Wilmington boys.

## CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury's Bills-The Slander Cas The Criminal Court resumed business

esterday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge D. P. Meares presiding. The Grand Jury returned the followng bills, viz: against Jas. A. Hewlett, J. Walton, Lewis Whitledge, Davis Foiles. Wm. Sheppard, Joe Pickett, Jno. Sidbury, O. F. Corbett, Charles Mason, George Sheppard, John Pettitt and Timothy Peterson-true bills; against Tom Boin, for killing a cow-not a true bill; Ben Perry, slander-true bill; J. E. Salisbury, misdemeanor-true bill; William Holly, larceny-true bill; Mag Wilson

killing a cow-true bill. The case of State vs. Jas A. Hewlett was, on motion of Marsden Bellamy Esq., counsel for defendant removed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina. State vs. Wm. Holly; larceny. Guilty,

Slate vs. J. E. Salisbury. Continued

State vs.] Ben. Perry, charged with

on account of absence of counsel.

slandering Miss Maggie Coffee, was called, and the jury took the box. Messrs. M. Bellamy and A. J. Marshall appeared in behalf of the prosecuting witness. Solicitor Moore, represented the State and Herbert McClammy, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendant. Defendant's counsel moved for a continuance on account of the absence of a witness. Counsel stated to the Court that he wished to prove by the witness that the defendant had been told the words charged to be slanderous by another person. The State's counsel said they would admit the testimony as true. The Court said it would charge the jury that if they be-

lieved that the defendant spoke the words he would be guilty, as a wanton and malicious vending of slanderous reports would make a person equally as guilty as the originator. The defendant then entered a submission and at the same time filed a statement that he had only repeated the slanderous words as they had been told to him, but he had since ascertained that they were false, and that he believed the prosecuting witness to be a good and innocent woman.

Mr. Marsden Bellamy stated that all the prosecuting witness wanted was a vindication of her character and was now

The Court stated that it was always so far is meagre. inclined to impose the severest penalties for slander, but after the statement of counsel, he would suspend judgment on the payment of the costs, which amounted to over fifty dollars.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

and Nominations-Demo The President Unable Visit the World's Fair on Chicago Day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- The Senate as confirmed the nominations of Henry M. Smythe, of Graham, Va., to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Hayti; and the following Postmasters in South Carolina-Rob. W. Harris, at Union; Josiah Doar. at Georgetowe; Thomas B. Crews, at

The caucus of the Democratic mem bers of the House this afternoon was brief and to the point, Mr. Holman presided and Mr. Alderson acted as secretary. There was a full attendance of the Democrats who had been present during the proceedings in the House and the action taken, it was reported had the hearty and unanimous Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that it is the duty of every Democratic member to attend the sessions the House in order that the public busi ness may be considered and disposed o Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, moved to amend by adding "and vote" after "ses-

sions of the House," which was accepted Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, moved to add the following to the Speaker's resolu-

tion, and the caucus agreed : "And that when the House meets or o-morrow it is the sense of this caucus that it remain in session continously until a quorum is obtained voting in favor of reporting the bill for the re-peal of the Federal Election laws."

The following resolution, offered by Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the House should proceed at the earliest praticable day during this session to the consideration of the bil or bills, repealing the laws authorizing deputy marshals and supervisors elections at the polls.

After adopting the resolutions as whole, the caucus adjourned, having been in session but a little over an hour Subsequently, in pursuance to the last resolution, Speaker Crisp issued a call for a meeting of the Committee on Rules to-morrow at 11 o'clock, to consider the fixing of a date for taking up the repea bills and determining the length of time that shall be allowed for debate.

President Cleveland has notified the Wold's Fair Board of Managers that in view of the pressure of official business t will be practically impossible for him o visit the Wold's Fair on Chicago Day, October 19th.

National Banks that increased their circulation during the recent financial stringency are now beginning to retire the circulation taken out during that period in excess of their normal circula-

The President to-day nominated Wm B. Hornblower, of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Blatchford, deceased, and James J. Van Alen, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy. Judge Horblower is a prominent and

widely known New York lawyer who has for many years had a very large practice before the Supreme Court, of which he will soon become a member. Senator McPherson, who knows him personally, says he is a man of strong mind and of great judicial attainments, with a natural aptitude for constitutional subjects. He comes from a family of jurists, his father having been the late Chief Justice of New Jersey, while his grandfather was a leading practicioner at the bars of his Mr. Hornblower was for a number of years the law partner of ex-Governor

Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and is a relative by marriage of the late Justice Bradley, who married a Miss Horn-Senator Hill this afternoon declined

to discuss the nominee, but simply said that the Democrats of New York would be disappointed. "The Democrats of New York," said the Senator, "preferred the nomination of Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of the present Court of Appeals." No one will say, however, that so far as the qualifications of Mr. Hornblower are concerned that it is not

tions of the New York Astors, being a son-in-law of Wm. B. Astor, and the possessor of great wealth by inheritance, which will enable him to maintain the costly office of Ambassodor to Italy with becoming state.

## ABOUT COTTON.

Futures 4 to 5 Points Higher in New York-Market Firm at Manchester. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 .- The Sun's cot ton letter says: It was a nervous and erratic market, opening lower owing to a decline in Liverpool and larger estimates of the receipts at New Orleans to general drift of the market was upward and the estimated removals at New Orleans were reduced to 1,500 bales and most of the crop advices were unfavorable. The crop movement is moderate, though it is increasing at the interior towns. New York and Southern operators were selling and of the market hinges to a great extent to the receipts at the ports. If they should increase materially it is believed that prices here and abroad will decline and perhaps sharply. Prices closed steady and nine points up in September and four to five points higher, with sales of 156,700 bales. Liverpool decline done to two points and closed quiet, with spot

sales of 14,000 bales. MANCHESTER, ENG., September 20.-The Guardian in its commercial article Indian inquiry continues, but manufactures have advanced quotations and prevented the turn-over yesterday reaching the recent average. The fact that cotton has lost some of its recent strength has somewhat modified buyers readiness to give the extended time usually required. There is a fair Chinese inquiry, but the business is small. Brazilian and river Plate business is suspended. Very firm prices are quoted for American yarns.

## A REGULAR BATTLE

Between Whites and Negroes in Dallas County, Alabama-Two [Negroes Killed and Saveral Wounded By Telegraph to the Morning Star,

NEW ORLEANS, September 20 .- The Times-Democrat's Birmingham special says: The negroes, friends of Ned Gully, who was lynched a few days ago near Pincapple, in Dallas county, Ala., for criminally assaulting a white woman living there, made an attack to-day upon the whites. From the best information received there was a regular battle. Two negroes were killed and several badly wounded. As far as can be learned, none of the whites were seriously hurt. It is feared that there will be a general out break and race war. The negroes are procuring all the arms they can and It never disappoints and can always be everything is on the outlook. There are but a few whites in that section, three-fourths of the population being colored. There is no telegraph commu Meation with Pineapple and information

Several New York banks made shipments of currency to the South yesterday and the movement of money south-ward to move the cotton crop is assum-ing proportions. The flow of money to New York from the West and East is quite heavy, and represents the liquida-tion of loans accounts. quite heavy, and represents the liquida-tion of loans accounts.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Durham Recorder: A farmer old us Monday that he had a fine field of corn and had to prop a good deal of t up so as to prevent the ears from breaking off, the ears being so large.

John L. Dixon's little child died last Sunday morning. The child had been sick with scarlet fever and was improving very fast, but unfortunately it got hold of a green apple and died soon ifterwards.

- Lenoir Topic : From all parts of the county comes the report that the corn crop is damaged a great deal by the recent freshet. The prospect for a large crop was good until the last rains. -Mr. A. N. Corpening tells us that a few weeks ago he was splitting a piece of lumber and in the middle of it he found a minnie ball. The lumber had been sawed several years and he was just splitting it up for kindling wood when he found the ball. The wood was perlectly sound and no signs of how the ball got in there could be seen. It must have been shot in the tree when it was very small.

- Newton Enterprise: If anybody wants to see peach seeds by the hundred bushels just step into Smpre. Rhyne & Co.'s ond J. R. Gaither's warehouses. Mr. Gaither has one pile of 600 bushels and another of 400 and has shipped 200 or 500 bushels. The two firms together have bought from the farmers of this section this season not less than 2,500 bushels of peach seed. The price paid was 35 cents a bushel, making \$875. 1 the trade at other places in the county has been in proportion to that in Newton, the peach seeds, which used to go to waste, have brought the farmers the year \$2,000 or \$2,500.

- Charlotte News: tramps Southward is now rising rapidly and each train dumps off larger numbers. Yesterday evening there were fifteen tramps lounging around the rail. road tracks of the R. & D. in this city. Most all of them were going to Texas, they said. One of the tourists told ; passerby that their game had taken in the World's Fair, New York city and Baltimore, beating their entire fare from place to place, and that they now proposee going to Florida, thence to Texas where they would work awhile if they telt like it and could get something to do that suited them exactly.

- Carthage Blade : Died at his home, about 5 miles west of Carthage, on Tuesday night, 12th inst., Mr. D. D. Morris, aged 42 years. Mr. Morris was engaged in saw-milling, and was a successful business man. He had an attack of typhoid fever, from which he was rapdly recovering, when he was taken with a congestive chill and died in a few nours. - The county has another heir, which was born to Miss "Siss" Maness one day last week in the jail. This makes two babies born in jail since July ist. -Mr. Martine Fry, one of the county's oldest citizens, died suddenly last Friday. He was hauling a load of fodder and fell off the wagon dead. He was upwards of 70 years of age.

Raleigh News and Observer: A the State Treasury yesterday \$5,000 of old bonds were exchanged for new four per cents. notified that Richard Hines, who is wanted in Montgomery county for larceny, has been captured in South Carolina and is now in custody. - Gov. Carr yesterday honored Governor of Kentucky for Dr. Walker Hill, who is wanted in Kentucky on the charge of poisoning Andrew in jail at Asheville, and an agent arrived there and started for Kentucky with him yesterday. - A little 6-year-old-son of Mr. Rufus Brown was drowned in Dr. Lewis' pond, three miles from the city. Saturday evening. His father had taken him to the pond to fish, and left him for a few minute to go and cut a fishing pole, when he fell in with the sad result as

- Charlotte Observer Mr. Walter Potts died at his home on East Sixth street, last night at 9.30 o'clock, of consumption. Deceased was a son of Mrs. M. R. Potts, and was about 26 years of age. - Mr. F. Eastwood, of Fall River, Mass., is in Charlotte looking into the feasibility of establishing a factory here for the manufacture of sizing material for use in cotton mills. This gentleman is of the firm of Eastwood & Co. of Fall River. This firm now supplies a very large proportion of the sizing in Southern cotton mills, besides having a Hill seems destined to be a veritable El Dorado. Everything one touches there turns out to be gold. Friday a barrel of sour kraut was packed at Mr. W. L. Kerr's, a rock being laid on it as a weight. Mr. Keer noticed something glittering on it, which, on investigation,

proved to be gold. He had it worked.

and it produced 12 pennyweights. - Durham Sun: Mr. Sidney S. Strowd, of Baldwin township, Chatham county, who met with such a horrible accident a few days ago, which was chronicled in yesterday afternoon's Sun, died Thursday evening. It will be remembered he fell from his tobacco barn, sticking the end of a tobacco stick in his left eye to the depth of three nches. His son pulled it out and he walked to the house, a short distance after reaching there and never regained onsciousness. - We learn that the Duke branch of the American Tobacco Co. is now filling an order for 6,000,000 cigarettes and it has another order for 6,000,000 more to be filled in the next ew days. Twelve million cigarettes for apan from a Durham factory seems to be keeping up our foreign relations

- Raleigh News and Observer Mr. John Robinson, Commissioner of on crop in the State, says that it is his pinion that the recent storms in this state, together with the damp weather since, have depreciated the prospects rom 20 to 25 per cent. body of a negro man named Needham Lee was found vesterday morning on the and inaugurated an inquest at the court rom Goldsboro the night before at 8.20 o'clock. The body was badly mutilated, the skull being crushed and the breast mashed in. His right arm was torn off near the shoulder and the left arm at the elbow. It is supposed that he fell from the train and that almost the entire train passed over him.

2,228,672.

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, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and \$1.00. At R. R. Bellamy's Drugstore.

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