Estered at the Post Office at Wilmtgton, N. C., Second Class Matter.] SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

the subscription price of the Weekly Star is as

Have you received a bill for subscription to the WEEKLY STAR recently? If so, is it correct? If correct, why not pay it? Is there a man on earth who can print a newspaper for nothing and pay the postage besides? Can a farmer give away his corn, and cotton, and wheat, and chakens, and eggs, and keep out of the poor-house? If so, let us have the recipe. It will be valuable to us just mow.

PRINCIPLE VS. EXPEDIENCY.

In the leading issues before the American people to-day the division is more on sectional than on party lines, with this exception that there is better discipline in the Republican than in the Democratic party, the leaders are better united and hold their following in hand better. This is easier for the Republican leaders to do because that party is practically confined to the North, while the Democratic party has an active existence North and South. In a party con- \$1,800,000,000 a year, only \$207,fined to one section there is less di- | 000,000 of which went to the Govversity of interests within its lines ernment in customs collected. It and consequently harmony may be figures out that under the proposed more easily maintained, and discipline be more easily enforced.

While the Democratic party has a national existence it is strongest in the South and in the West, and the to the Government. Even - that interests of the South and of the West are in some things the very opposite of the interests of the East. and hence we find the Democrats of the former sections differing and sometimes very radically from those of the latter. Devoted less to expediency and more to principle than the Republicans the Democrats utter their sentiments freely and contend for them even within their own party lines, while the Republicans let their the manufactories in the country, leaders do their thinking for them and have few contentions within their lines about anything. If they should differ about any matter of expediency, or about candidates,' or about policies, they never get so far apart that they can't close the lines when

the battle draws nigh. This is strikingly illustrated in the course the leaders are, marking out on the silver question, which is almost diametrically the opposite of the the course pursued ever since silver has been a subject of contention. The Republican party struck the first blow against silver first by declaring that the principal and interest of Government bonds should be paid in coin and then demonetizing silver, which made them payable in gold. To hold the silver States of the West in line the Republican party passed the Sherman act and then when it saw that there was no political power to be won by that it helped to repeal the Sherman law. Now when the financial question has become pretty badly mixed and it sees the necessity of securing some of the Western States that it has lost, it is taking a tack on the silver question and steering in the direction of the free coinage of silver. A score of its leaders have spoken, several State conventions have spoken and yet there has been no dissent expressed or protest from any respectable source. This shows the discipline, the lack of principle, and the pliant bending to expediency which characterizes the whole crowd from the big leader to the little one, the lieutenants and squads that do as they are told and march as they are commanded.

There is no such head-center dictation as this in the Democratic party, no such pliart following at the beck or command of the leader or leaders, for Democrats are contending for issues, not simply for place, power or spoils, and hence expediency, if it be recognized at all, is always subordinated to principle. some of the leaders like Gorman. Brice and others of the so-called 'conservative" Senators, for instance, may be swerved from the straight path by expediency but the masses never are.

Here is the secret of the trouble in the Democratic party to-day. To placate interests of the Eastern section mainly, certain Democratic leaders and statesmen have been juggling with principle on the finanquestions, and juggling with it to such an extent as to leave but little difference between them and the men who have the piloting of the Republican party, and this very much to the disappointment and disgust of the plain rank and file of the party, who have been fighting for years against, at times, apparently hopeless odds. They may submit to compromises now, but will never give up the fight until the principles they have been fighting for triumph.

As showing the effect on a city of failing to deal with mobs promptly, a proposed issue of \$3,000,000 of 4per cent, bonds which was put on the market by Chicago the other day had only one bidder at par, less commissions of \$180,000.

VOL. XXV. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

Have you received a bill for subintrigue has had a hand in precipitating these hostilities, and that she scription to the WEEKLY STAR rehas been pressing China to take the cently? If so, is it correct? If coraggressive, and it is not impossible, ect, why not pay it? Is there a man on earth who can print a newspaper if the fight thickens, that Russia and for nothing and pay the postage be-Great Britain may yet lock horns as sides? Can a farmer give away his the outcome of this Corean imcorn, and cotton, and wheat, and chickens, and eggs, and keep out of Have you recevied a bill for subthe poor-house? If so, let us have

MINOR MENTION

countries and this, there would be

little complaint for in that case the

duties would be so low that they

would be scarcely felt in the price of

goods home made or imported. But

this is not the case, for the revenue

collected by the Government from

customs is nominal in comparison

with the tribute the people pay the

protected manufacturers who take

advantage of the high tariff to put

up the price of their goods. The

New York Herald, a non-partisan

paper, has been making some inves-

tigations on this line and finds from

statistics that from 1863 to 1882 the

prices of articles consumed by the

American people were increased \$1,-

160,000,000 a year, of which only

\$160,000,000 a year went to the Gov-

ernment as customs collected, the

\$1,000,000,000 going to the protected

manufacturers. For these nineteen

years we would have an aggregate

of \$19,000,000,000 which the Ameri-

can consumers have paid the manu-

factures in consequence of the in-

creased price resulting from the high

tariff. Investigations since the passage

of the McKinley bill show that the

people have paid in increased prices

Senate bill the tribute to the manufac-

turers would be \$1,250,000,000 com-

pared with \$163,000,000 of revenue

would be a saving of \$343,000.000 a

year to the American people in the

tribute paid to the protected manu-

facturers. The protected manufac-

turing plants of this country are es-

timated to be worth \$7,000,000,000

so that the American people have

paid in increased cost of goods more

than four times the total value of all

We hear much of the great pros-

perity this country has enjoyed under

Republican rule, as a result of Re-

publican policies, but mainly the fi-

nancial and tariff policies. Pros-

perity in the true sense does or

should mean that the bulk of the

people are prosperous, that labor is

fairly compensated and that the rea-

sonably thrifty man can lay away

something for a rainy day or old age.

When the money of the country

passes speedily from the hands of

the earners-the masses-into the

hands of the few there can be no real

prosperity, no matter how much

wealth these few may have accumu-

lated. There are about 65,000,000

cording to the estimates of statistic-

ians of recognized reputation, there

are but 85,000 out of these 65,000,

000, a little over one in a thousand,

who have an income of over \$4,-

000 a year, or who would be

subject to the proposed income tax.

Deduct from this the estimated 30,-

000 who own the colossal fortunes,

whose incomes run up into the many

thousands and we have about 55,000

of \$4,000 a year. What a showing

this for a country which has been

boasting of its phenomenal prosper-

ity. It simply shows that, while there

are men in it of vast fortunes, the

bulk of the people, who toil and who

make whatever of prosperity there is,

are working not to better their own

condition but to still further enrich

the already rich, while they them-

selve live from hand to mouth and

The Japanese have not stood much

on ceremony in tackling the Chinese

who are backing Corea against

Japan. If China had kept her fingers

out of the pie there would have been

little, if any, trouble, as the Corean

have come to terms and provided

for the retorm that Japan demand-

ed, which, if we understand the con-

tention, was that the Japanese resi-

dent and 'doing business in Corea,

should be guaranteed protection in

person and property. This the Chi-

nese didn't desire for they wanted to

drive Japanese traders out of

Corea, and with this view they

fomented trouble, and under pre-

tence of protecting Chinese residents

sent troops into Corea, more to

thwart Japan than to protect

Chinese. Japan caught on to this,

and hence the lack of ceremony in

firing into and sinking those Chinese

have to scuffle to do that.

of people in this country and yet, ac-

to foster American industries.

the recipe. - It will be valuable to us scription to the WEEKLY STAR recently? If so, is it correct? If correct, why not pay it? Is there a man on earth who can print a newspaper If the protective tariff were simply for nothing, and pay the postage besides? Can a farmer give away his or the purpose of protection, and corn, and cofton, and wheat, and the duties were so scaled as to simply chickens, and eggs, and keep out of cover the actual difference in the the poor-house? If so, let us have cost of production in competing

the recipe. It will be valuable to us

The Republican, published in Lyons, France, convinced the public beyond doubt that it had a hustling lot of reporters when it gave on one side of the paper, the morning after President Carnot's assassination, a graphic account of his reception in the theatre and on the other an account of his assassination on the way to the theatre. The reporter was a little too previous and caught the managing editor napping. This shows, however, that the French reporter gets there if he has to do it ahead of time sometimes.

The Territory of Arizona is rich in ancient ruins. The latest finds are by a mining prospector who in his rambles in an unexplored section discovered a street, smoothly paved for about three miles, with the ruins of houses for the entire length on both sides. The street ends at a yawning chasm, which leads to the impression that the place was destroyed by an earthquake. He also found the remains of human beings in a fair state of preservation.

There is trouble brewing for gone to discussing woman suffrage and are getting warm about it.

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The C. F. & Y. V. Receivership. which is paying a pretty high price

As the position of one or more of the parties to the case recently decided by Judge Simonton, at Greensboro, seems to be misunderstood in some quarters, it should be stated that the North State Improvement Company, through its receiver, J. W. Fries, filed a petition in the suit, in which Gen. Gill was appointed receiver of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Yalley Railway Company, asking to be made a party defendant and to intervene in the suit for the purpose of setting up any claims that the Improvement Company might have. This petition of the North State Improvement Company was allowed. The Lynchburg, Va., National Bank was also made a party defendant, for the purpose of protecting itself as a creditor until some person should be appointed trustee of the consolidated mortgage bondholders instead of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, that had re-

AN ENCOURAGING VIEW.

Considerable Improvement During the Past Week,

The New York Journal of Commerce takes this view of the dry goods trade: It is encouraging to observe real improvement in the dry goods trade. For more than a week there has been a decided increase in the demand for staple cotton goods. It is true this demand was stimulated by price reductions and the prospect of higher freight rates on Southern lines; but even such inducewho are actually earning an income ments would have had no effect a few weeks ago. The cessation of strikes, good crop prospects, and a better feeling generally at the interior contributed materially towards improvement. Salesmen on the road frequently report conditions better than this time last year, and reports from Eastern cotton mills are also brighter, some important contemplated shut-downs having been indefinitely postponed. It is so long since the dry goods trade has been able to furnish any evidences of encouragement that the occasion is worth noting.

At the Head of the Class.

You know that story, don't you, of the small boy who brought joy to the heart of a fond parent by telling him that he was next to the head of the class in school? And after the fond parent had parted with the silver reward of merit in the shape of a quarter, he bethought himself to ask how many boys there were in that class. The youthful finanr Government would in all probability | cier promptly replied, "Me an' anothe-

But boys learn to spell more easily nowadays than they did in the days of the log schoolhouse and "deestrict" school teacher, who "boarded around." They used to go to school on the Western Reserve, often in fear of an attack by Indians before nightfall, and they had a varied and picturesque assortment of school books, many of them differing as widely from each other as the form and quality of the information

which they imparted.

But in the general reduction in the cost to the public by the labor-saving devices in making books, none has been so startling as the offer made by the publishers of the American Encyclopædic

Dictionary. This is a complete and valuable dictionary, and also an encyclopædia of great merit, and the two combined are offered to the readers of THE STAR at a transports. There is pretty good Read announcement in another column. ground for the belief that Russian | Twenty parts now ready.

Pacts and Figures by Profident McIver. In a recent lecture before the Summer School for teachers at Chapel Hill, Dr. Charles McIver presented the following facts and figures relating to pub-

STATE EDUCATION.

lic education in North Carolina: There are 370,000 children of school age in the State, of whom only 85,000 are in private schools, leaving 335,000 to be educated in public schools. Nine children out of every ten in North Carolina have no chance for education, except in schools supported by the State.

The public school fund for lower schools comes from poll taxes, fines, forfeitures and penalties, liquor license, and a school tax of 16 cents on \$100 of listed property. All the poll tax is required by the Constitution to go to public schools, except what goes to support the poor, which cannot exceed the fourth. A man who pays only poll tax is taxed only for common schools and the poor. He pays othing to higher education.

Public higher education in North Carolina is aided from the general fund. The annual appropriations are: University, \$20,000; Normal and Industrial, \$12,000: Agricultural and Mechanical. \$10,000; Cullowhee Normal, \$1,500. Total, \$48,500. This sum comes from the general fund, and is not taken from the school fund. It could not be added to the school fund unless by an act of Legslature. Its addition to the common school fund would not add four days to the length of the common school terms.

The tax rate for higher education is practically 1% cents on \$100 of listed property. Any citizen of the State may know what he contributes to higher education by remembering that: (1) those who only pay poll tax contribute nothing; (2) those listed at \$100 contribute 1% cents; (8) those listed at \$1,000 contribute 16% cents; (4) those listed at \$10,000 contribute \$1.66%.

About one man out of ten in North

Carolina is listed at more than \$1,000, About ninetenths of the people of North Carolina pay annually less than 16% cents to support the University, the Normal and Industrial, the Agricultural and Mechanical and the Cullowhee Schools. In Sampson county there are 5,529 tax payers. Of these only 546 pay as much as 16% cents to higher education, and only 17 pay as much as 81% cents. These facts and figures speak for themselves, and show very plainly whether the many are taxed for the few or the few for the many.

The objection that all do not go to the higher schools applies equally to the lower schools, for one-third of the Mexico. The editors over there have | children of school age do not go to the

PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN OTHER STATES.

١.	Annual State appropriations for the
٠ ا	support of higher education are made as
.	follows, (not including appropriations
	for repairs and special purposes):
1	North Carolina \$ 44,000
r	South Carolina 107,500
.	Virginia 129,500
	Georgia 61,000
5	West Virginia 200,000
1	New York 506,484
f	Connecticut 80,000
e	Vermont 32,000
s'	Rhode Island 30,000
9	Pennsylvania 130,000
٠	South Dakota 80,175
	Ohio 123,000
	Michigan 351,000
e	Minnesota 202,000
v	Illinois
s	Colorado 250,000
	Nebraska 196,000
t	These figures are given by the Super-

tendents of Public Instruction for their States in recent letters to Dr. McIver. They show how little North Carolina does for higher public education compared with her sister States.

ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS: Atlantic Council No. 29 Instituted at

Morehead City. MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., July 26. Wilmington Star:-Atlantic Council No. 29, Order Chosen Friends, was instituted here to-night by H Witcover, P G C, with following officers, and consolidated with Morehead City, Council No. 26: Robert W. Wallace, P. C.: Mark T. Royal, C.: John A. Guthrie, V. C.; Will R. Davis, Sec.; David B. Wade, Treas.: Thomas C. Willis. Prelate: Martin V. Willis, Marshal; I. S. Bell, Warden; W. C. Piner, Guard; Samuel Bennett, Sentry; William Kral, W. H. Jackson, W. J. Wallace, Trustees; George N. Ennett, Med. Ex.

Yours truly, HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

VELVET CAKE. One pound of flour, one pound of su-

gar, half a pound of butter, five eggs beaten separately, then poured together, and beaten again; half a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar: flavor with vanilla, wineglass of wine or PREPARING CUCUMBERS.

Cucumbers should be gathered while the dew is yet on them, and put immediately on the ice. An hour before dinner pare and slice them very thin, and let them lie in salted ice water till dinner is ready, then drain them, and put them into a glass dish, and sprinkle bits of ice over them. Serve them with a French dressing in a separate dish. FRIED TOMATOES.

Select firm but thoroughly ripe toma-toes for this purpose. Peel them and lay them on the ice so that they will be firm when needed. Cut them in slices not less than one-half inch in thickness. Have a deep kettle of frying fat ready. Heat it until it smokes in the centre. Dip the slices in an egg which has been beaten up with two teaspoonfuls of water and a few drops of onion juice. Sprinkle a little salt and pepper over the sliced tomatoes and dip them in fine sifted bread crumbs. Egg them again, and put bread crumbs over them a second time. Put them on a wire spoon and immerse them in the hot lat lor eight minutes. When they rise to the top of the fat turn them over, and in a moment or two more they will be done. They will be an even golden brown on both sides, delicious to the taste, and a very ornamental dish when served, as they should be, on a napkin, one slice overlapping another in a circle and a garnish of green celery in the centre.

Exports Foreign.

The Belgian steamer Iris cleared yesterday for the Continent, via Savannah Ga., with 2,500 casks spirits turpentine and 2,500 barrels rosin, value \$33,007. Vessel by E. Peschau & Co., and cargo

by Antwerp Naval Stores Co. Brig M. C. Haskell cleared for St. John's, P. R., with 270,669 feet lumber, 81,650 shingles and 10 casks spirits turpentine, value \$4,950. Vessel by James T. Riley & Co., cargo by E. Kidders' Son. | day night.

OZAR TILLMAN'S LATEST.

The Despot's Heel Is on Thy Shore"-What Is Said About Tillman's Procismation in Charleston.

Governor Tillman's proclamation rearding the opening of the dispensaries again on the 1st of August was, of course, the all-absorbing topic of conversation yesterday. Notwithstanding the assertions made in his campaign speeches and the announcement that he would issue such a proclamation on Monday, many people were still sur-prised when they read the document yesterday morning. Up to the time that they saw the proclamation with their own eyes some of them doubted that the Governor really intended to rehabilitate the obnoxious law. The proclamation itself was read, reread and dis cussed from one end of the city to the

A reporter called upon Chairman W Gibbes Whaley, of the county board of control, and asked for information regarding the opening of the dispensaries here. Mr. Whaley said that he had received as yet no official instruction from Columbia, and that he was prepared to give no information which was not contained in the proclamation.

A large number of the leading saloon men of the city were seen. They all regarded the situation as being a very grave one, but were not prepared to say lefinitely what course they would pursue. They said that they could not tell how the law was to be enforced, and consequently they did not know what course they would have to adopt.

Thay seemed to hope that so long as there is a shadow resting'upon the constitutionality of the law Governor Tillman will not attempt to enforce it with rigor. They say that he should at least wait until the law of 1893 has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court before he begins aggressive operations against the saloon men. From their standpoint the burden of the proof is now in their favors, that is to say, the assumption is that the new as well as the old law is unconstitutional, and that they are consequently justified in continuing business until the Court renders another and contrary decision. They realize, however, that Governor Tillman is a law unto himself, and that it is more than probable that he will be guided more by his inclination than by the equities of

A lawyer who was seen regarding the natter said that it was more than desirable that the new law should be passed upon by the Supreme Court as soon as possible. The regular term of the Suoreme Court did not begin until some ime late in the Fall, and in the meanime all manner of trouble out of the condition of affairs which would- exist after the 1st of August. He thought that the most sensible thing to do would be for some one to apply for an injunction to have the State restrained from opening the dis-pensaries as was proposed. Such proceedings were always in order, whether the Court was sitting or not, and the result would be to get the new law tested at as early a date as possible. Some of the saloon men are very out-

spoken in the bitterness which they feel towards the Governor for the course he has pursued. In the first blush of their anger all manner of statements are made, but the general impression prevails that matters will very readily fall back into the routine which they pursued under the old dispensary regime, that is to say, that the saloon keepers will return to the sale of soft drinks after August the 1st. The "blind tiger" will be brought out again, with the very probable exception that he will be run more numerous than he ever was before. Some of the saloon keepers seen said that they had already begun to dispose of their stock of liquors. Some of them are making preparations to store the stuff quietly away in Charleston, while others are sending it out of the State. Everything yet awhile is in such a disorganized state that most of the saloon men openly avow that they don't yet know what course they will adopt,

Democratic Executive Committee

The newly elected County Executive Committee is expected to meet this morning at 10 o'clock. The members of the committee are-First Ward-C. H. Ganzer and F. 7

Second Ward-C. E. Borden and D. Quinlivan. Third Ward-W. N. Harriss and Geo.

H. Howell. Fourth Ward-H. McL. Green and Geo. D. Parsley. Fifth Ward-J. W. Branch and C. E.

Masonboro township-1. D. Fergus. Harnett township-E. W. Manning. Cape Fear and Federal Point townships, each entitled to one member, had

not reported up to yesterday. A Dead Infant Found.

The dead body of a mulatto female infant was found on the street near the corner of Eighth and Brunswick, yesterday morning about 11 o'clock by an old colored woman. It was wrapped in a piece of coarse bagging, and apparently had not been dead many hours. Information concerning the matter was sent to police headquarters and Chief of Police Clowe and Coroner Walton went to the place and took charge of the body. Subsequently, Dr. Shepard, county physician, made an examination of the remains, but could find nothing to indicate the cause of death. No inquest was held, and no clue could be found that would lead to the identification of the mother of the child. The remains were buried in Oak Grove cemetery at the expense of the county.

A. L. Changes. The Charlotte News notes the follow-

The following promotions and apcointments have been made in the move power department of the Seaboard Air Line: Capt. James Maglenn, late says: general master mechanic, has been made general superintendent of motive power. with headquarters in this city: Mr. B. S Shaw, of the G. C. & N., has been pro-moted to the office lately filled by Capt. | lamy is one of the candidates for the nomination for Congress in this district. Maglenn in Raleigh. The appointment of Mr. W. T. Harding, late of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, as chief draughtsman, opens up another very essential department in the system of the S. A. L. Mr. Harding's office will also be in Raleigh.

- Newbern Journal: Mr. Alfred L. Heath, of Riverdale, died very suddenly yesterday morning from what is supposed to have been neuralgia of the. eart. — Alonzo Moore and Nathan Fisher, two negro men, were arrested in Onslow county and brought to the city yesterday, charged with breaking into and robbing Mr. Guy Lane's store at Bellair. The theft was committed Sun-

ANOTHER DISAGREEMENT.

The Regulars and Reformers Split on Question of Party Law-Six Regulars Withdraw from the Meeting Yesterday, and the Seven Reformers Organize a County Committee

In response to a notice that a meeting of the County Democratic Executive Committee of New Hanover county would be held at the Court House at 10 o'clock a. m., yesterday, there appeared, a short time after the appointed hour, Messrs. H. McL. Green, George D. Parsley, F. T. Skipper, C. H. Ganzer, J. Branch, Andrew Blair and James Cowan, of the Reform Democrats; and Charles E. Borden, D. Quinlivan, W. N. Harriss, George H. Howell, E. W. Manning and D. J. Fergus, of the Regular Democrats.

The Regulars, through Mr. Borden, stated that they were present not as members of the County Committee, but as members of the Ward and Township Committees, and made the point that there was no quorum of the latter present, and that, consequently, no County Committee could be elected or organized. Further, that for the reason that no such Committee had been legally elected, they would decline to take any part in the transaction of business. They called attention to the following

sections of the Plan of Organization: "Section 2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may select, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at ail of the

committee meetings. "Section 9. In cases where all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meet-

Section 9 was referred to in order to establish the contention of the Regulars that it was necessary for all the township committees, or a quorum, to meet in one body for the election of a County Executive Committee.

Mr. H. McL: Green, of the Reformers, disagreed with Mr. Borden, and claimed that by party custom in this county the committee had been properly elected and had the right to organize.

The six Regulars then withdrew without having voted on any proposition. A suggestion was then made that Col A. M. Waddell (who was in his office across the passage) be requested to give his opinion as to the situation,

Col. Waddell said that from time immemorial the executive committee of each ward and township had met independently and separately and elected its representatives on the County Executive Committee, and the representatives then met and organized the committee. He advised the committee-men present to go ahead and organize if they had a

eral Point township) the County Executive Committee consisted of thirteen members, and that the seven members present constituted a quorum. On motion. Mr. H. McL. Green was

It was decided that (leaving out Fed-

elected permanent chairman, by acclamation, and Mr. Geo. D. Parsley sec-The Chair stated that Mr. Geo. T.

Shepard desired to appear before the executive committee, and Mr. Blair was requested to notify Mr. Shepard that the committee was ready to hear him. Mr. Shepard appeared, and said that

"as there was such a stir-up" about his nomination, and talk of the wreck trouble, he thought he would tender his resignation, hoping that some one else would be selected who would give satisfaction. He then read a written state-

The withdrawal of Mr. Shepard was then read as follows:

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26, 1894. To the Executive Committee of New Han

GENTLEMEN: For the good of the Democratic party I feel it my duty to decline the nomination given me by the convention held in the Opera House Saturday, July 21st, 1894, for the House of Representatives for New Hanover

This the 26th day of July, 1894. GEO. T. SHEPARD.

Witness: H. MGL. GREEN. I hereby certify that the Regulars (as they call themselves) offered me the same place that was given me by the Reformers, provided I would vote solid for their ticket. GEO. T. SHEPARD.

Witness: H. McL. GREEN. On motion of Mr. Cowan, Mr. Shepard's declination of the nomination for member of the State Legislature was accepted. Also, declination of O. H. Kennedy, of the nomination for Constable of Wilmington township, as follows:

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1894. To the Executive Committee of New Hanover County.

GENTLEMEN :- For the good of the Democratic party I feel it my duty to decline the nomination given me by the convention held in the Opera House Saturday, July 21, for the office of constable. I resign hoping you gentlemen will elect some good man in my place.

O. H. KENNEDY.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. Bellamy Visits Charlotte.

The Charlotte Observer of yesterday

Mr. John D. Bellamy, Jr., of Wilmington, arrived here yesterday to spend a day or two. As is well known, Mr. Bel-He considers his prospects fair and is en-deavoring to find what friends he has in Mecklenburg, He found a good many yesterday. Considerable attention was shown him and he seemed to enjoy the day.

Bellamy in Columbus.

The Whiteville News says, in its report of the proceedings of the county Democratic convention: "A canvass among the delegates from the different townships elected to the Congressional convention revealed the fact that Bellamy will carry most of Columbus. McNeill will get a small share, and Lockhart may get a few scattering votes." J. H. Norton's agency.

NO. 39

S. R. AND S. S. ASSOCIATION. Result of the Recent Meeting in New York NEW YORK, July 24 .- The members of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association say the recent meetings have resulted in securing a most satisfactory agreement for the maintenance of rates. An essential feature is a provision that when any line has evidence that a company is giving a rebate or cutting rates, it can, on presentation of the evidence to the commissioner, demand a general reduction in the rates all round to meet the case. It is believed this is the next

thing to a pool. The report of the executive committee on the rate schedule was accepted. Then the question of what rate should be charged on all first-class freight carried between New York and Atlanta, Ga., came up for debate. At the meeting held in the Waldorf Hotel, New York city, six weeks ago, the rate was reduced on account of competition from \$1.14 per 100 pounds to 60 cents. After a long discussion this afternoon the majority of the delegates voted to raise the rate from 60 cents back to the old figure. When this question was settled the Association made arrangements for a supplementary meeting, which will be held at the Oriental Hotel on August 22.

The new board of officers and arbitration for the coming year will be elected

The Carolina Central.

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday says The bondholders' committee of the Carolina Central railroad met yesterday at the office of the Maryland Trust Company, to receive a proposition from Mr. B. Curzon Hoffman, president of the Seaboard Air Line, in reference to the bonds of the Carolina Central. The committee declined to take action on the proposition until after it had been submitted to the bondholders. The first mortgage bonds, which the committee represents, amount to \$2,000,000. The road is operated by the Seaboard Air Line, which has been paying the interest on the bonds.

Pointer.

The Clinton Democrat says: Messrs. Warren Johnson, Abram

lobbs and C. E. Daniel compose the special committee recently appointed by order of the Board of Magistrates to examine the convict road system of Wayne county with a view of working Sampson's convicts on the public roads of the county. The committee was highly pleased with what was seen from thorough investigation and will report favor-

NAVAL STORES AGAIN.

Reported That Savannah Exporters Are Covering nearly 4,000 pages, and was Becoming Nervous-Charleston Factors Aiding Those of Savannah.

The naval stores factors are receiving letters from prominent producers all over the southern part of the State urging them to hold out in the movement to hold up the market against the efforts of the buyers to break it.

Several letters received yesterday urged the factors to hold turpentine for 291/4 cents, and others suggested that there should be a general meeting of the operators from all sections of the State to endorse the movement of the factors and to urge a cessation of production until the demand for turpentine should raise the price to a point where it will equal the cost of production, and if possible pay the producers something for

making it. The price the factors are holding turpentine for now is 291/2 cents, and for days and weeks no sales have been recorded. Last year the prices went low on account of the stringency of the money market. The factors could not get money to carry the stock, but this year conditions have been different, and the factors have been equal to the situation. It is not their purpose to corner the market, but simply to keep prices up to the point where the producers can

make the cost of production. The buyers are trying to break the market by quoting prices on the basis of the Wilmington market, which is 263 to 27 cents a gallon. But the stock at Wilmington in the hands of the buyers is a small one, and very little of it would

One of the greatest fortifications the factors have is the fact that the buyers have many of them sold short, and it is believed they have extended their contracts to August 1 in hope that they will be able to get the product at a price at that time which will afford them a profit. It is not the desire of the factors, one of them said, to cause the exporters any loss, but they have taken a stand which they believe to be the proper one

and they intend to hold out. In case the buyers cannot extend their contracts beyond August 1, it would seem that they will have to come over and take the turpentine at the price for which the factors are holding it. The buyers, he said, are weakening and are thought to be getting rather nervous. The factors are strongly backed up in the position they have taken, and the fact that the producers are urging definite action among themselves with redicates that the strength is being added to every day.

The Charleston factors are upholding

the Savannah factors in the position they have taken and have expressed themselves through the columns of the Charleston newspapers. The situation is becoming interesting and it is believed that it will be a matter of only a few days before there will be a change one way or the other, probably in favor of the factors.

CAPT, ROSS' LOSS.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Tug Stevens,

Concerning the burning of the tug Stevens, owned by Capt. R. G. Ross, formerly of Wilmington, mentioned in the STAR of Friday, the Jacksonville Citizen of the 27th says: About 1 o'clock yesterday morning

water's edge while lying at her wharf at Mayport. The fire started in the engine room, but exactly how it started is not known. It is thought that some wood stored near the fire room first caught. The mate was the only person aboard at the time of the fire. He was awakened by the smoke and flames, and having no means to extinguish the flames, he rushed to Mayport to notify Captain Potter, the tug's commander. The captain seeing there was no hope of saving the tug, and as the blazing vessel was a menace to the wharf and two lighters, cut her loose and allowed her to drift until she struck a sand bank. All of the vessel above the water line was destroyed. The Stevens was owned by Captain Ross, and has been used by

him in the jetty work since he took the

contract five years ago. She had also

been used at Key West, and has proved a very stanch vessel. She was valued at

\$14,000, and was insured for \$5,000 in

There was quite a gathering of prominent men in the city yesterday, says the News and Courier. General Manager J. R. Kenly, Traffic Manager T. M. Emerson, Assistant Traffic Manager H. M. Emerson and Soliciting Agent R. A. Brand, of the Atlantic Coast Line system, General Manager T. K. Scott and General Freight Agent A. G. Jackson, of the Georgia Road, and Col. Robert Hunt, of the Southern Railway Com-

RAILROAD CONFERENCE. The New Coast Line Extension to Den-

pany, were in the city during the day.

Messrs. Kenly, Scott, T. M. Emerson,
Jackson and H. M. Emerson spent the day at the general offices of the South Carolina and Georgia road in consultation with General Manager Emerson and Capt. E. P. Waring. The subject up for consideration was the completion of the Atlantic Coast Line's Denmark extension and the effect that it will have upon Georgia business through Augusta. The Coast Line system, having completed its new road, is now ready to put it into operation and before doing so many traffic arrangements have to be perfected with the South Carolina and Georgia Company and with the Georgia road.

These were the subjects of consideration yesterday. The Coast Line will, of course, wish to make arrangements for hauling its cars over the South Carolina and Georgia road's track from Augusta to Denmark, and steps were taken towards establishing a basis for these operations. The Georgia road being the principal Augusta connection of both the other lines, many important traffic matters had to be arranged between the three. The meeting lasted pretty much all day, and the business before the gentlemen present seems to have been transacted in a manner satisfactory to all parties. The visiting railroad officials returned to their respective nomes last night.

Seriously Injured, Carney Barber, a youth about sixteen

years of age, formerly a messenger boy at the Western Union office in this city, was seriously hurt yesterday by the explosion of a shot-gun which he was firing, at his home in Brunswick county, some ten miles from Wilmington. His face was badly burned and it is thought his skull was fractured. At last accounts his condition was considered very serious.

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