

12 Months	\$1.00
6 Months	.50
3 Months	.25
1 Month	.08

Subscription Price.
The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: One year, in advance, \$1.00; six months, .50; three months, .25; one month, .08. Single copies, 2 cents.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE:
James E. Shepherd, of Beaufort.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:
Walter Clark, of Wake.
James C. MacRae, of Cumberland.
Armistead Burwell, of Mecklenburg.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
Samuel McD Tate, of Burke.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS:
First District—W A B Branch, of Beaufort.
Second District—F A Woodard, of Cumberland.
Third District—John G Shaw, of Beaufort.
Fourth District—Charles M Cooke, of Beaufort.
Fifth District—A W Graham, of Granville.
Sixth District—J A Lockhart, of Anson.
Seventh District—John S Henderson, of Rowan.
Eighth District—W H Bower, of Caldwell.
Ninth District—W T Crawford, of Haywood.
Tenth District—W T Crawford, of Haywood.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUSTICES:
Third District—Jacob Battle, of Nash.
Fourth District—W E Allen, of Wayne.
Fifth District—B F Long, of Iredell.
Sixth District—N M Mcbane, of Rockingham.
Seventh District—W B Council, Jr., of Rockingham.
Eighth District—H B Carter, of Buncombe.

FOR SOLICITOR:
First District—W M Bond, of Chowan.
Second District—W E Daniel, of Halifax.
Third District—John E Woodard, of Wilson.
Fourth District—E W Poul, of Johnston.
Fifth District—E S Parker, of Alamance.
Sixth District—O H Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—N A McLean, of Raleigh.
Eighth District—Emory E Raper, of Davidson.
Ninth District—W W Barber, of Wilkes.
Tenth District—W C Newland, of Caldwell.
Eleventh District—J L Webb, of Cleveland.
Twelfth District—Geo A Jones, of Macon.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY TICKET.

For House of Representatives:
THOMAS W. STRANGE.
HERBERT McCLAMMY.

For Sheriff:
JOHN J. FOWLER.

For Clerk Superior Court:
JOHN D. TAYLOR.

For Register of Deeds:
JOHN HAAR, Jr.

For Treasurer:
JAMES COWAN.

For Coroner:
W. H. BIDDLE.

For Constable, Wilmington Township:
J. W. MILLIS.

FIFTY CENT WHEAT.

Yesterday we made some remarks about five cent cotton and suggested some of the remedies. But if there be any consolation in it, on the principle that misery loves company, the Southern planter is not in any worse condition with five cent cotton than the Western farmer is with fifty cent wheat, for there is about as little margin for profit in fifty cent wheat as there is in five cent cotton. The cotton planter has advantages, too, over the Western farmer when their principal staple runs down some where in the vicinity of zero, for he can raise a good many other things that the Western wheat grower cannot raise and is not nearly so much dependent upon cotton as the Western wheat grower is upon wheat.

The Populist politicians contend that the low prices of cotton, wheat and other products of the farm are the result of an insufficient volume of currency, in which there is some truth, for the more abundant money is the more freely people spend it, the better they live and the higher the price of things generally; but this does not account for the declining prices for twenty years past. The cause of the decline in the price of both cotton and wheat is overproduction. As the cotton crop has increased year by year until it has doubled the crop of twenty years ago, so has the wheat crop increased until the surplus has reached a couple hundred million bushels.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1894.

VOL. XXV. NO. 48

As we remarked yesterday when speaking of cotton, while the increase was going on in this country other cotton-growing countries were adding to their acreage and product, until they jointly produce more now than the total crop of this country amounted to twenty years ago. So with wheat. If the Southern planter has competitors in other lands so has the wheat-grower, who will eventually, and that before many years, have to face a competition which has already become serious and will prove much more formidable than the competition that does or will confront the planter.

There are three sources from which this competition will come. The first is Argentina, which within a few years has become a great wheat-grower and is adding largely to her acreage every year. Her exportable surplus this year amounts to something over 50,000,000 bushels, (about half as much as we export demand) with an increase of twenty per cent. in the acreage for the next crop, which will, if nothing happens to the crop, give an exportable product of 60,000,000 bushels. The wheat-growers of that country can at present produce it for less than our wheat-growers can because land is cheap, labor is cheap, and the soil still in its virgin fertility, yielding on the average much more than our wheat lands do. With Argentine wheat alone to contend against in the foreign market the prospect for the future would be sufficiently serious for the Western wheat-grower. But that's not all.

The building of railroads in India has opened up a considerable section of that country for the cultivation of wheat, the production of which is increasing largely. The cheapening of freights by the way of the Suez Canal has made it practicable for England to draw much of her wheat supplies from India, thus lessening the demand for American wheat.

Russia is already a large grower of wheat, and can when her crop is a full one export a hundred million bushels, but in addition to this she is building the longest railroad in the world, to run through Southern Siberia and China to her possessions on the North Pacific. There are two objects in this; one to secure the trade of China, the other to develop and populate Southern Siberia, which is a favored country, rich in minerals, soil and timber. The climate is adapted to the raising of everything grown in this country and especially adapted, it is said, to the cultivation of wheat. Already colonies have been located there along the line of the railroad, which will be completed within the next five years, and arrangements are being made to plant more and larger ones, to whom liberal inducements are offered in the way of large grants of land free or at nominal prices. We do not know what the area of this wheat land section is, but it contains many millions of acres.

Here, then, are three competitors against which the American wheat-grower will have to contend in the near future, some of which he has to contend against now, and the question naturally arises, can he do it? He has one advantage which they have not, and which they will be some time in availing themselves of, it is the time he has to his own use. He has labor-saving machinery which enables him to cultivate three acres to their one; but he must change his methods and cease cultivating (but that is a misnomer) three acres to get what he should get from one. When he does that the average wheat-grower can produce wheat for less than fifty cents a bushel. It is possible to reduce the cost to twenty-five cents or less, and none of the foreign growers even with cheap labor can do better than that. With reduced acreage, by increasing the product per acre as it can be increased, and short routes, such as the Nicaragua canal would give, to open up markets for our exportable product, the American wheat-grower may continue for years, even with increasing competition, to grow wheat at a profit.

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Ralph Conklin, 18 years old, son of a farmer near Mt. Sterling, Ill., filled up on dime novel literature until he could stand plain, plodding bucolic life no longer. Then he stole one of the old man's horses, equipped himself with a mask and a big revolver, rode into town, made straight for the bank, and with that big revolver made the cashier hand over the ready assets, amounting to \$411. He then mounted his horse, shot at the constable and would have escaped if he had not been knocked off his horse by a brick which was harder than his head.

MINOR MENTION.

The bolting sugar planters of Louisiana contend that the bounty granted by the McKinley law is a "vested right," and that in justice it cannot be repealed before 1905, when it would expire by limitation. This vested right claim was an afterthought, and was never dreamed of until there was talk of repealing it and putting sugar back on the dutiable list, where it was before the McKinley tariff-makers put it on the so-called free list, and adopted the bounty instead of a duty. The planters were not then in favor of a bounty, but preferred to have the protection that the then existing tariff or a higher rate of duty would give them. They sent a committee to appear for them before the Ways and Means Committee when it was fixing up the McKinley tariff, of which committee ex-Governor Warmouth, a Republican, was spokesman. He argued against the bounty for the reason that the bounty couldn't stand and that there would be a universal demand for its repeal. And for that reason he argued that putting sugar on the free list, with a bounty instead of the protective duty, would destroy the sugar making industry in Louisiana, because it would "disclose the fact that a tariff is a bounty, and the moment it is understood that we are singled out and a bounty paid into our hands there would be a universal cry for the destruction of that bounty," and it would be destroyed, for the Congress which gave it could not give any guarantee that a succeeding Congress would not abolish it. This shows how they viewed it then and that the idea never occurred to them that if Congress passed it, in opposition to their wishes, it would become a "vested right."

The Raleigh Press, speaking of Greek Andrews, for several years local editor of the News and Observer, now connected with the Baltimore Herald, for which he is doing some work that is attracting attention, says "the readers of Raleigh papers have learned to appreciate this man since he severed his connection with journalism in this city." The trouble with most of them was that they didn't know Greek. But Greek is lucky in meeting even this belated appreciation, for there is many a bright writer for the press who is never appreciated until he is dead, when he wouldn't give a continental for the appreciation.

The New York World tells of a baby that died in that city and remained unburied for twenty-three days because there was some irregularity in the doctor's certificate as to the cause of death. We have known men who have remained unburied for twenty-three years because they couldn't be persuaded they were dead. Just because they could croak and make everything around them blue they fancied they were alive.

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THE TROTTER RECORD.

The Pneumatic Bulky Had Much to Do with Lowering the Record.

The New York Sun says a letter published in that paper recently from Mr. Peter C. Kellogg, a very familiar friend of trotting horses, will make fellow-observers look upon the trotting record question from a new side. According to Mr. Kellogg, so far as horses are concerned, Alix's 2:08 1/2 is no better, on its actual merits, than Maud S's 2:08 1/2, and Sunol's 2:08 1/2, on a little track. The difference lies in the pneumatic sulky, in itself six seconds faster than the old wooden wheel machine, owing to its rigidity, received such shocks from the imperfections of the track that the driver felt a vibration something like that of a torpedo boat. Comparing the different conditions, the present record of 2:08 1/2 is actually inferior to Sunol's, and Alix must yet trot in 2:09 1/2 before she proves herself Sunol's equal.

On other words, putting Maud S. and Sunol about on a par, there has been no progress in horse speed since Maud S.'s day. The two-minute mile is still a long way off.

"Larger, Better and More Active Than Ever."

The Wilmington Star has reached the mature age of twenty-seven years, and Sunday it began its fifty-fifth semi-annual volume. This makes it the oldest daily paper in the State, and it is larger, better and more active now than at any other time in all its lengthy existence. Careful management and able editorial work is responsible for this longevity and prosperity of a North Carolina newspaper. Hereafter the STAR will every day be the size it has been on Sunday. We congratulate the management upon this evidence of prosperity, and wish for the STAR a steady and prompt upon even that excellence by which its popularity has so long been maintained.

WILMINGTON WELCOME WEEK.

From November Twenty-sixth to December First—Arrangements Proposed by the Executive Committee.

Welcome Week is now a certainty if funds sufficient can be raised. The Executive Committee of the Wilmington Week met last night and a very large number of committeemen were present, which showed that the interest was increasing.

After a full report from the committee appointed to confer with the railroad (the substance of which was published in Thursday's STAR) and statements from Messrs. T. C. James, of the C. F. & W. R. R., Thos. D. Meares, of the C. C. R. R., and J. W. Martens, of the W. N. & N. R. R., that they thought it would be impossible to get less than one five-eighths cent per mile, which was only one-eighth of a cent more than was requested, upon motion of Mr. Wm. E. Springer it was unanimously decided to have the W. W. W. celebration this year, and accept the one and five-eighths cents rate from the railroads.

Various other matters were discussed, and upon motion the dates selected for the occasion were the 26th of November until the first of December, inclusive; ten days earlier than last year. Mr. W. F. Heiskell, of the Wilmington Street Railway, was added to the committee.

After discussion by Messrs. P. Pearall and J. C. Morrison as to the advisability of sending letters of invitation to country merchants and farmers to come on a day to be selected later as "Merchant's Day," it was unanimously carried, Mr. Joe M. Cronly, lessee of the Opera House, was added to the committee, with the hope that he can induce some show to fill a week's engagement here during the week.

Mr. J. W. Jackson was requested to correspond with some one in authority to secure the appearance of The Cyclorama of Gettysburg for the week.

Different propositions were made for the entertainment of visitors, and the committee feels sure that after three years' experience and knowing what to leave from the programme, that the finest and grandest display for recreation and amusement and interest can be arranged if the cash is forthcoming.

Mr. Springer, the treasurer, was instructed to appoint his Finance Committee and ascertain if the proper amount could be raised.

Mr. Springer stated that he would put the matter in the hands of the Finance Committee, and that he would report to the meeting next Friday night. He said that with low rates on all roads, no celebration in Charleston, no fair at Weldon this year, and the committee selecting a week when nothing is docketed in this State, and with prospects for a good trade this Fall, that every merchant and farmer should subscribe to the meeting, but subscribe more liberally than ever, and don't forget they will wait on you next week.

AT OCEAN VIEW.

Considerable Damage Caused by the Storm—The Beach Abandoned Yesterday.

The storm Wednesday night caused no little alarm among the people at Ocean View and the Hammocks. Everybody deserted the beach early yesterday morning, the ladies crossing the trestle to the Hammocks, hand-car and the men following on foot.

At Ocean View the tide washed over the beach, and was knee-deep in several places.

The piazza of Judge D. L. Russell's cottage was blown away.

A great deal of damage was done to the Shelter of the Silver Cross.

The colored people's pavilion and the bath houses were blown down.

The trestle over the banks channel was damaged, but was repaired so that trains could pass last evening.

SEVERELY HURT.

Dr. Andrew H. Harris was severely hurt last Wednesday at Wrightsville, by the horse he was riding falling on the turnpike at the railroad crossing. The horse fell upon Harris' right leg, and he was badly bruised, and his head was cut by striking one of the iron rails. He was unconscious when picked up. Dr. Burbank went down to Wrightsville yesterday to attend him.

THE MULLET CATCH AT SOUTHPORT.

The Southport Leader says: "The mullet catch around here this year has been far greater than the demand, there being absolutely no room for fish. During the past week quantities of these fish have been salted down by many families in Southport. There is no sale for them in Wilmington."

THE WESTERN SENATORSHIP.

In connection with the United States Senatorship, the Asheville Citizen says this of Major Charles M. Stedman: "The Citizen has reason, moreover, to believe that Major Stedman is growing in strength as a candidate for election from this part of the State. He is an interesting figure in North Carolina politics just now, and the chances are that he will increase rather than diminish."

FULLER ACQUITTED.

The Jury Took Only Twenty Minutes to Reach a Verdict.

[Special Star Telegram.]

ROCKINGHAM, September 27.—Solicitor McNeill made the closing speech in the Fuller trial this morning, and it was an eloquent and well-considered one. The court house was filled to overflowing. Upon the closing of the speech the Judge delivered an impartial charge to the jury, but owing to some oversight of a technical point, a second charge was delivered, and the jury retired, remaining out about fifteen or twenty minutes, after which a verdict of not guilty was returned.

OCTOBER WEATHER.

Data Compiled at the Weather Bureau Observations Taken at the Wilmington Station.

The Chief of the Weather Bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of October, taken at this station for a period of 28 years: Mean or normal temperature, 63°; the warmest October was that of 1881, with an average of 70°; the coldest October was that of 1876, with an average of 59°; the highest temperature during any October was 89° on 5th, 1891; the lowest temperature during any October was 38° on 16th, 1876; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred (in autumn) November 8th.

Average precipitation for the month, 3.90 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 8; the greatest monthly precipitation was 8.73 inches in 1885; the least monthly precipitation was 0.48 inches in 1890; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 4.61 inches, on 11th and 12th, 1889.

Average number of cloudy days, 15; average number of partly cloudy days, 9; average number of cloudy days, 7.

The prevailing winds have been from the northeast. The highest velocity of wind during any October was 60 miles, on the 11th, 1888.

THE STORM AND THE RICE.

Pears That the Crop Has Been Damaged by the Storm.

The News and Courier says: "News from the rice and sea island cotton sections is, of course, very meagre. It was thought yesterday up to dark that there would be little danger of extraordinary tides with a northeast wind, but when the inundation set in in the city and the tide seemed to rise almost a foot a minute it was at once apparent that the rice crops were in danger."

"About all the early rice has been cut and stacked in the fields and threshing is under way, while the June or late rice will not be ripe until some time next month. Damage to the stacked rice would be hard to prevent. Last year the planters moved a good deal of it into their barns, but did little good, as most of the barns were washed away and the rice scattered far and wide. About the only thing to do was to anchor it down, and some of the planters on Tuesday endeavored to make the stacks of rice as secure as possible. The damage to the late crop could be caused by its being covered with water or salt water being backed up on it by the wind. This is the way in which much of the crop was damaged last year."

This, it is said, is the most inopportune time for a storm so far as the rice plantations are concerned. What the water could not destroy by beating it down and driving the grain in could dispose of by washing away. The rice planters in this section have not made a fair crop now in about three years. For the last three years they have suffered losses from rain and wind, and although the aggregate this year was very much reduced, they had promise of a fair crop until this morning appeared.

Yesterday the rice crop of South Carolina was conservatively estimated at 750,000 bushels. To-day no man can say what it will be.

WILMINGTON AND SOUTHPORT TELEGRAPH LINE.

The Government telegraph line between Wilmington and Southport has been purchased by Capt. J. T. Harper. The line will now be known as the Wilmington and Southport Telegraph Line, and will be kept in good order and first class service given the public. The charges will be 25 cents for ten words, 3 cents for each additional word, delivery free in city limits and to vessels in the harbor at actual cost for such service. The Southport office will be in Capt. Harper's new store, and the Wilmington office will be in the Post Office building.

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ABOUT CLEAN COTTON.

It Will Pay to Separate the Clean from the Dirty Cotton.

The agricultural editor of the Petersburg Index Appraisals a good and well timed advice to cotton farmers in Virginia, which may be followed with profit by their brethren in other Southern States as well.

The present year's crop, as he says, promises to be exceptionally large, the price of ordinary and inferior grades will rule very low and buyers will be particular on the score of the quality of what they buy. It is of especial importance to the farmer, therefore, that he take pains to have his cotton picked clean of trash and dirt and bits of leaves so as to have it reach the market in good condition. The pickers should be impressed with the necessity of exercising unusual care in their work, and should be required to free the lint from all trash, as well as they can, while picking it.

It would be well, the same authority suggests, if the pickers were required to "put all dirty, yellow and trashy cotton into a separate bag as they pick, and only the whitest and cleanest cotton into the regular bag. A little extra care, he adds, might readily secure this end, and every means toward it should be employed, as only the best quality of cotton will command a living price this season. "Better have the poor stuff to itself and sell it for what it will bring than to ruin the sale of the whole crop" by mixing good and bad, clean and unclean, together. The advice is based on the rule that when good and bad cotton are packed in one bale the good sells at the price of the bad, and no other argument is needed to prove the wisdom of mixing them. It will "keep them separate in the picker's bag, the gun and the bale, and the prudent farmer will govern his conduct accordingly."

SOUTH CAROLINA RICE.

The Escape of the Rice Fields—High Water but Little Damage to the Crop.

Naturally a great deal of anxiety was felt yesterday, says the News and Courier, to hear from the rice fields around the city, where it was feared serious damage had been done to the rice crop. The first authentic news that was received in the city came from the Port-Pon river, and was kindly furnished the News and Courier by Mr. Theo Melchers, of Melchers & Co. The information was as follows:

Mr. Herman Meltschoff writes under date of Thursday, 27th, 9 a. m., as follows: "Have just returned from rice fields where we were obliged to stay all night on account of the storm. As far as could be ascertained everything is all right; the tide was not high enough to top the banks and so far no breaks. It blew and rained very hard and the ditching was full of water."

From this it appears that the rice interest has suffered but little by this cyclone. Of course, said Mr. Melchers, there is a loss in the quantity of rice in the fields is soaked with rain, and will require to be turned, which involves an expense and certain percentage of loss by salting off, but that is comparatively a small matter, and the rice planters can congratulate themselves in having escaped so lightly.

Mr. Wm. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., learned that the crops on the Ashepoo had not suffered from tide water, but that the rain falling upon it cut in the fields would probably injure it somewhat.

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"Chokefull of Live News."

[Charlotte News and Courier.]

The Wilmington MORNING STAR was twenty-seven years old on Sunday last, and celebrated the event by appearing in a greatly enlarged form and by the very interesting miscellany and live news. THE MORNING STAR is the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, and during its busy and useful life it has been a faithful and reliable guide to the people of this State. It is now under the same proprietor and under the same editorial management. In concluding its birthday announcement it says: "THE MORNING STAR looks gratefully at the past, and hopefully to the future. This is a comfortable frame of mind, truly, for our contemporary to it, it has nothing to reproach itself for, and, therefore, it looks to the future with hope. We congratulate it and wish it well. Our contemporary has succeeded because it has used its columns to squelch the honorable ambition of good men, and holds its columns open to the promotion of individual interests when those interests promise to benefit the public."

AN INCOMPLETE SKETCH.

The Augusta Chronicle tells of a quaint character named Charles Brandt, of Sycamore, S. C. It says: "He is 83 years old and has worked his farm without ever buying a pound of corn, bacon or fertilizer. He has never borrowed money and never taken any medicine."

The STAR would have never been so far as it goes; but public curiosity is on tiptoe now to know whether or not the old gentleman has ever had a drink of neat, used tobacco, or taken a dose of "sperrits."

TOBACCO FOR BREMEN.

Sale Made by Leaf Dealers in Rocky Mount.

[Star Correspondence.]

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Sept. 29.—Messrs. Thorpe & Ricks, one of the oldest and heaviest tobacco buyers and dealers on this market, have been busy for several days in hauling their tobacco to the railroad for shipment. Only a few days ago they made an unusual sale of tobacco—having sold thirty-nine hogsheads to a manufacturing establishment in Bremen, Germany. This is only a stepping-stone to future transactions, not only to this but other foreign markets.

THE CAPS FOR FRESH.

Private advices from Fayetteville yesterday by telegraph were that there had been a forty-foot rise in the river at that place. The summer Cape Fear which arrived yesterday morning, brought information that all the lowlands were flooded and people were out in small boats trying to save live stock endangered by the flood.

DOCKERY NOT IN IT.

The Rockingham Index says: "We have it direct from Col. O. H. Dockery that he has no intention now, nor did he ever have any intention, of running for Congress, and will in a letter through the Index to the committee, explain his position. He informs us, however, that he will take an active part in the campaign."

THE REP. POP. CONFUSIONISTS.

In a bad way now; but it will be "confusion worse confounded" in November.

ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

Capt. Howgate, Formerly Chief of the Weather Bureau—He Embarked Three Hundred and Sixty-four Thousand Dollars.

New York, September 17.—Captain Henry W. Howgate, formerly Chief of the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C., and who has been a fugitive from justice since the Winter of 1890-91, to-day was arrested on Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, by Detective A. L. Drummond, of this city, acting for J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. Howgate was not only chief, but disbursing officer of the Weather Bureau. His embezzlement, forgeries and larcinies it is alleged aggregated \$70,000 at least. He was an officer of the regular army, and being a genial, whole-souled man, had hosts of friends. There are seven indictments hanging over Howgate, each containing a number of counts.

CORBETT MUST FIGHT.

The Prevalent Opinion of Sporting Men Is That the Champion Must Fight Fitzsimmons—What Sullivan Says.

The sporting editor of the New York Herald says:

James J. Corbett, in the opinion of nearly all, if not all, fair-minded sporting men, must now accept "Bob" Fitzsimmons' challenge to fight or resign all claim to the present title—heavy-weight pugilist champion of the world. That Corbett could successfully defend the championship against "Fitz" in the ring is very probable, but that is neither here nor there. If the champion refuses to accept the opportunity to demonstrate that fact he is generally agreed, can no longer pose before the footlights as a world beater in a fisty war, and in that capacity collect dollars of the American public. If Corbett relies on his histrionic ability alone as a drawing power, well and good; but he cannot rightfully claim any fighting championship and all the time overlook "Fitz." The challenge of the prize ring demand that he fight Lanky Bob or retire.

Any attempt of Corbett to push forward Steve O'Donnell, and demand that "Fitz" retire, would be regarded as a flimsy excuse on the part of "Gentleman Jim" to avoid a meeting with the Australian. In an interview at Lewiston, Me., yesterday, Corbett is said as saying that he never said Fitzsimmons must dispose of Creedon and Chonyski before engaging his (Corbett) attention.

"Fitzsimmons may keep on fighting middle-weights until doomsday, but I will not meet him until he gets into my class," says Corbett. "He has been challenged to fight and again by O'Donnell, and he has got to fight him before I will fight him."

Be that as it may, it has little to do with the matter in question. "Fitz" is willing to comply with the requirements for a fight with Corbett. He has issued a challenge and will post \$10,000 forfeit, by salting off, but that is comparatively a small matter, and the rice planters can congratulate themselves in having escaped so lightly.

Mr. Wm. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., learned that the crops on the Ashepoo had not suffered from tide water, but that the rain falling upon it cut in the fields would probably injure it somewhat.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM JOHN L. SULLIVAN APPEARS IN THE WORLD OF THE 28TH:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

If Fitzsimmons and Corbett were brought together you would see the hottest fight in years. But I do not believe that Corbett would fight. He is making money fast, and he doesn't want to take any chances. When I was fighting no one had to hunt me round to be accommodated. I do not see how Corbett can refuse to meet Fitzsimmons. He does not want to fight. He does not want to fight.

I do not care to express any opinion as to the result of the two men were matched. But it would be a fight and no mistake. Fitzsimmons is no quicker than Corbett, but he knows all the fine points of the game. The difference in weight would not make such a great difference, as many people imagine. I would like to see Corbett and Fitzsimmons meet. Corbett would have work to do that night. I do not see how he can get away from Fitzsimmons's challenge unless he wants to admit that he does not care to fight.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Democratic Convention—A Strong Ticket Nominated—Speech of Hon. B. B. Glenn.

[Special Star Telegram.]

GOLDSBORO, Sept. 29.—The Democrats of Wayne county held a rousing convention here to-day. Every township had large representations. A strong ticket was nominated, as follows