WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - June 7, 1895.

In writing to change your address aiways give former direction as well as full particulars as where you wish your puper to be sent hereafter. Unless you to both changes can not be made. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Postmas-era will register letters when desired.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

The gold standard advocates seem to go upon the principle that to make good their side of the case they must claim the earth, and therefore they answer the arguments of the silver men by asserting that prices and wages have been higher since the gold standard has prevailed than they were in 1860 when the double standard prevailed. They jump the decade from 1860 to 1870, when prices and wages were high, because they say that was the era of depreciated money and therefore not a fair criterion. But notwithstanding all this they contend that if prices have fallen and wages have fallen since 1873, when silver was demonetized, the fall has been general, and while the purchasing power of money has increased the farmer and wageearner have not been injured because if they got less for what they had to sell or their labor they got more for the money they had to spend and were therefore as well, if not better off than before. In other words, jumping the high price period from 1860 to 1870 the country was absolutely benefitted by the demonetization of silver, because even under the gold standard policy prices and labor were higher than they were in 1860 when bimetallism prevailed.

We have frequently heard the same line of assertion followed by the advocates of a high protective policy, who claimed that it was the high tariff which boomed the prices ot farm products by furnishing a home market for the farmer, boomed wages by creating a demand for labor, thus bringing prosperity to the country. But when they were claiming all this for the protective tariff the silver question was not figuring with the energy it is now, as we had subsidiary comage from 1873 to 1878, and fuller coinage from 1878 till 1890, and then the Sherman act, which kept the silver agitation

It is somewhat surprising to find Democrats borrowing the arguments of the Republican protectionists to defend the position which they are taking now, and they advertise their insincerity when they assert that the farmer and wage earner are more prosperous now than in 1860, before the Republican protective tariff era set in, when for years they had been holding up that system as a colossal system of legalized plunder which robbed and impoverished the many for the benefit of the few whom it enriched.

If the people are more prosperous now than they were before that system was invented why did they go around the country denouncing it as an oppressive and plundering system and demand its immediate and radical reformation? If it was what they declared it was then the people could not have prospered under it, and if the people have prospered under it and are better off than they were before its adoption then it could not have been the plundering system which they said it was, but must have been a beneficial one, as claimed by the Republicans who invented it and de- who is an aspirant for public office is fended it. Of the two the Republican protectionist is the more consistent and can lay the better claim to sincerity and honesty.

But neither is right. Higher prices and higher wages, as compared with 1860, were the result of neither the protective tariff nor of depreciated simple answer to the question, Are you money. In the first place they were due to the fact that during the war millions of men were taken from the walks of industry and called into the army, which decreased labor and also production, making the demand for both greater. At the same time the volume of money increased as labor and production decreased, and therefore prices went up, and went up all the higher because there was an abundance of money to pay for both, and although after the war the men who were disbanded from the armies became producers, thus adding to the number of workers and the volume of production prices did not begin to fall until the money manipulators began | publicans of that and other States are to exercise their power in Congress demanding that Addicks be thrown rency. If wages have not been reduced more than they have been it is not the result of the protective tariff nor of the financial system that they are claiming so much for, but the result of the labor organizations which have been formed and have had to fight battle after battle for twenty years to keep wages where they have been and are now, The cut in wages began with the contraction of the currency and the cutting would have continued until it got to the bedrock it it had not

together and compare notes to pre vent one from invading the territory of the other and appropriating his

MINOR MENTION.

Good streets and good roads help

not only the looks of the town or section in which they are located, but they have an economic value that is not fully appreciated. It has been demonstrated that a horse can draw three times as much on a hard. paved road as he can on soft ground, and consequently when the streets or country roads are not paved there are two thirds more horse power employed than would be necessary to do the same work if the streets and roads were paved. Considered from an economic standpoint, without any consideration for the draft animals, this means the keeping and feeding of three horses or mules when one would do, an investment of two thirds more money than is absolutely necessary in that kind of stock, and two thirds more in the cost of feeding. Considering the large number of draft animals employed in doing the hauling in town and country, we may get a faint conception of what this would amount to in the aggregate. Cities of course give attention to this matter and generally their streets are pretty well paved, but they all do not, especially in the South, where there is too little attention given to it, some of them contenting themselves with paving a few of the principal traffic streets, where it is absolutely necessary. In the rural districts it doesn't receive one-tenth the attention it should receive from those who are most interested, and who tax themselves for bad roads three times as much as it would cost to construct and keep in repair the best king of roads. There is certainly little sense in keeping and feeding three horses to do the work

The Philadelphia Ledger, an independent paper, demands that the party platform builders be frank and say exactly what they mean, so that the people may know just where the parties stand and what they represent. Illustrating its point it reviews the platform adopted by the Ohio Republican convention, and after calling attention to the special features of the financial plank com-

"Bi-metallism is used as a catchword,

Senator Sherman defined it in his speech

as meaning the use of gold as the standard and the coinage of fractional silver legil tender for small sums. The most advanced advocate of the gold standard does not object to such 'bi-metallism. but the word is not generally understood to have that meaning. An advocate of the free coinage of silver at 16 to seeing that the Republicans Onio were in favor of bimetallism, would naturally suppose that they wanted gold and silver coined on equal terms, and that is precisely what the folatform is intended to mislead them into believing. The politicians, from Senator Sherman down, are simply juggling with the question. Senthe gold standard must be maintained, that the free comage of silver would demonetize gold and would be disastrous to the country and especially to the working men; yet along with these honest expressions, he uses silver mea to hope that they might get free coinage through the aid of the Republican party. The Ohio platform is designed with the same purpose, and the statesmen who hope to be nominated for President are keeping very quiet, that they also may avoid antagonisms and get votes from both factions. But the silver men have been fooled before, and declare that they must have a definite declaration from any man whom they are asked to support. We hope that they will insist upon it and that the opponents of free silver coinage will demand equal frankness. to the financial views of any man who aspires to the Presidency; nor should these views be expressed in glittering phrases about sound money and parity of values. The silver men are trying to get unsound money, but they do not recognize it as such, and can subscribe

heartily to any generality about sound we want to know of every man whether he advocates the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. John Sherman, in spite of his talk about bi-metallism, is opposed to it, and that is all we need to know about his views. Other public men have only to pronounce for or against free coinage in order to let voters know how they stand with respect to sound money.' A great deal of mystifying rhetoric can be dispensed with by a or are you not in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1?

The Ledger, which is a gold standard paper, doesn't believe in straddling, but it will do a good deal of vigorous protesting before it gets the Republican politicians off the feace or gets them to come out and declare unequivocally before the election where they do stand. They have been straddling on this question so long and so successfully that they have an idea that they can play that

game indefinitely. Wilmington, Delaware, has gone Democratic for the first time in several years, and now some of the Reover as the Jonah that did it. We expect Addicks wishes he had those \$80,000 back that he spent to carry the State for the Republicans at the last election.

Senator George, of Mississippi, who has been in the Senate since 1881 and ranks as one of the ablest men in that body, is critically ill at his home in Carrollton. He is a soldier of two wars, the Mexican war and the war between the States.

Weather man Dunn, of New York, figured out some time ago that we on the stomach and bowels, adding been for the organizations among were behind 600 degrees in heat for the workmen.

Were behind 600 degrees in heat for the representation of the organs, and the stomach and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an analysis of the functions. The Democratic champions of the up to make the average. Late regold standard and the Republican ports indicate that old Sol is coming champions of protection should get I down to business and getting there. R Bellamy's Drug Store.

There are lots of what they call "sacred places" in India, old ruins within which, according to popular superstition, it is sacrilegious to kill an animal which is found within or takes refuge within them. This, it is said, accounts for the great number of poisonous reptiles and life destroying animals in that country. These are the breeding places where they are out of the reach of danger and increase very rapidly. Last year they killed 2,800 people and 90,000 head

Major Higley, an Iowa man, who has lived for some years in Honolulu, and is a friend of President Dole, is visiting his home and is quoted as saying that if the United States do not annex Hawali she will seek annexation to Japan. If the former does not occur, and the so-called Republic survives, the Japanese will swallow it up, for there are forty thousand of them there now, and as many as may be necessary for that purpose can be conveniently spared

A contemporary remarks that the office of President of the United States is one of such dignity that no man who runs after it should be permitted to have it. Theoretically that is very nice, but if this rule were adopted and adhered to the office would be vacant most of the time.

The sizzard is what they call the thing which has been yanking the perspiration out of mortals and the stiffening out of spermaceti candles for the past several days. But it would be just as hot by any other

Judge Harlan, of the U.S. Supreme Court, is six feet two inches tall, and hefty. Since his dissenting opinion on the income tax decision there are lots of people in this country who regard him as the biggest man on the bench.

A contemporary remarks that "the outcome of the income tax didn't amount to much." It amounted to \$200,000 to lawyer Choate and a corresponding disgust to a good many other people.

A GROCERS' BOYCOTT

The Retail Grocers Will Refuse to Route Goods by the Louisville and Nashville

The Charleston delegation to the Retail Grocers' Convention, held in Atlanta last week, says the News and Courier, has returned to the city. The gentlemen composing the delegation are much pleased with the work done by the Convention, and feel confident that it will result in much good. Probably the most important action taken was resolution adopted in regard to the method of making purchases. While the grocers did not say so in so many words, it is evident that it was and is still to boycott the Louisville and Nash-

It seems that the grocers applied to the railroads for certain uniform rates on all goods in carload lots and less than carload lots, and the Louisville and Nashyille was the only one of the lines applied to that refused their request The grocers naturally got rather hot under the collar over the matter and cast about in their minds for some way of "catching even." Now there are two ways of purchasing, one "delivered" and the other what is known as "f. o. b." in the latter case the grocer has the privilege of routing his own purchase. So the Convention determined that in the future all members of the Association should buy goods "f. o. b." and while it may not have been said in so many words, it was understood that grocers buying in this way will have their purchases routed any other way except via the Louisville and Nashville system. This will be a pretty heavy blow at that railroad. Pretty much all of the largest grocerymen in the South are members of the Association, and if the boycott is enforced it will mean the last of many a carload of stuff to the Louisville and Nashville.

THE COTTON PROSPECT. Planters Deeply Interested in Prices-The

ment Will Be Maintained

During last week the price of spot cotton reached 7 cents per pound for middling. This figure represents an advance since the close of February of 2 cents per pound or \$10 per bale. As most of the crop was sold prior to the advance, the improvement has left but small profit among the actual producers, and were the higher level of prices established not to endure until next crop, the farmers, instead of being benefitted would be actually injured because of the encouragement to expect better things which they have experienced.

The cotton producers are, therefore deeply interested in the problem as to whether or not the advance established will endure. It should be said at once that the most capable authorities in the cotton trade are believers in the maintenance of the improvement, and some even predict better prices than any which have been so far experienced. It should be remembered that notwithstanding the immense crop of the past season, the country was never so bare of cotton as it is at the present moment. Considering the great increase in the production, the visible supply is not very much larger

than last year. It is now generally conceded that the last crop was sold at prices entirely too low, and the eagerness with which foreign consumers absorbed it attests this fact. There is little probability that even under favorable circumstances the next crop will approach that of last season, while, taking into consideration the smaller acreage planted, the reduced use fertilizers and the unusually bad there is every reason to expect that the than last year. .

Should the crop prove to be anything like 7,500,000 bales, the small excess to be carried over on September 1st next, if there should actually be an excess, will prove no barrier to a further improvement in prices over and above the level now prevailing. As crop prospects are now anything but brilliant, the outlook for the maintenance of prices would seem to be exceedingly good.

Old People. Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly excellent appetizer and aids digestion.
Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R

RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

DEATH OF DR. BAILEY, EDITOR BIB-LICAL RECORDER.

Meeting of Directors of Baptist Female University-The Will of the Late W. J. Hawkins-Delegates to be Sent to Memphis Convention-Commencement A, and M. College June 10th.

[Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, N. C., June 5. Rev. Dr. Christopher T. Bailey, editor and proprietor of the Biblical Recorder, died here this morning, in the 60th year of his age. Rev. Dr. Bailey was paralvzed several years ago in the pulpit of the Fayetteville Street Baptist Church. while pronouncing the benediction, after having delivered a sermon. Since that time he has been in failing health and has been able to do but very little editorial work. Dr. Bailey was the most active and influential, and perhaps the est known Baptist in the State up to the time of his paralysis. He was active and vigorous in his work, and his efforts were crowned with success. When he took charge of the Biblical Recorder it was a poor piece of property, but now it

convincing, always using a vein of subdued humor with telling effect. The funeral will probably occur to-morrow. The Directors of the Baptist Female University met in this city yesterday. They discussed the plans before them for building the University. Mr. Springfield, the financial secretary, tells me he is meeting with much success in securing subscriptions. He is canvassing the State. Work on the buildings goes on

is one of the best paying newspapers in

the State. Dr. Bailey was a most lib-

eral and generous man, and he always

had a good word for every one. His

editorial work, perhaps more than any

other thing, showed him the man that

he was. In writing he was forcible and

Since the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for the county went out of existence last Saturday, the duties of the office, except the examination of teachers, devolves upon the Register of Deeds, who is secretary ex-officio to the Board of County Commissioners. He gets five per cent for all the work done, Clerk of the Court Young has decided to make the attorneys for the executors of the will of the late W. J. Hawkins-defendents in the case before him-file a more specific answer than the one recently filed by them in answer to Mrs. Hawkins' dissent.

Wm. Barbee, a prominent farmer of Cedar Fork township, this county, died yesterday from a stroke of paralysis. Secretary Nichols received a telegram from President Carr to-day congratulating him and the citizens on securing the guarantee of \$2,500 to hold the fair. The Messrs. Stewart claim that the overcharge of \$20 on a \$94 job for the Railroad Commission, was on account

of an error in calculation. Next Friday there will be a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Bimetallic Conference in Memphis. Prominent business men are behind the meeting.

It is quite interesting to note that the Populist Executive Committee has taken up the cry of the Democratic Executive committee in declaring themselves for the silver question. It cost the State \$50 to get a prisoner

here from Cherokee who is to serve a one year's term. The Commencement exercises at the A. & M. College begin on the 10th. The closing exercises of the Raleigh Male Academy are on the 9th.

Gen. F. H. Cameron's small daughter had the misfortune to fall out of a swing to-day while high up in the air. Her face was badly mashed and jawbone broken.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKETS Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, June 5.-Strawberries are about steady, with more moderate offerings. Huckleberries in good supply and weak. Blackberries scarce. No Charleston receipts of vegetables and the offerngs were moderate, with the demand a little better. Muskmelons-Florida, per barrel, \$2.00 to 3.00. Cherries-North Carolina, per pound, 3 to 10c. Blackberries-North Carolina, per quart, 5 to loc. Watermelons-Florida, 60c to \$1.00. (Gooseberries, prime, quart, 7 to 8c. Huckleberries -North Carolina, per quart, 5 to 10c. Peaches-Georgia, carrier, \$2.00 to 5.00. Strawberries-Maryland and Delaware, 3c to 10c per quart; Eastern Shore 4c to Sc; Norfolk 2c to 5c. Asparagus, 50c to \$1,25 per dozen bunches. Beets, barrel crate, 50c to \$1.00. Cukes-Florida, crate, 50c to \$1.00; Charleston \$1.00 to 1.50: Savannah, crate, 75c to \$1.25. Cabbages—Charleston, barrel crate, 35c to 11.00; North Carolina do, 75c to \$1.25; Norfolk do, 75c to \$1.25. Peas-Eastern Shore, basket, 60c to \$1.00; Maryand, 75c to \$1.00; Baltimore, small basket, 60 to 75c; Norfolk, per basket, 75c to \$1.00. Onions-New Oreans, per bag, \$1.25 to 1.50. Potatoes-Southern, \$2,25 to 3,25; Chili red, \$2,25 to 3.00; white, \$2.25 to 3.00; poor to fair, \$1.00 to 2 00; Southern seconds, \$1.00 to 1.50. String beans-Charleston, wax, per basket, 75c to \$1.25; green, 75; to \$1.25; common, 35 to 60c; Georgia, per crate, 50 to 75c; per basket, 50c to \$1.00; North Carolina, wax, per basket, \$1.00 to 1.50. Squash-Florida, marrow, per crate, \$1.50. Tomatoes-Florida, choice, per carrier, \$1.50; do common, \$1.00 to 1.25. Maxton Building Association.

The sixth annual meeting of the Maxton Building and Loan Association was held in Maxton Tuesday afternoon, when the following Directors were elected: Dr. J. D. Croom and Messrs. J. S. McRae, Ed. McRae and G. B. Patterson, of Maxton; Col. E. F. McRae, of Raemont; J. H. Morrison, of Lumberton, and Wm. H. Bernard, of Wilmington.

The Constitution was so changed as to conform to the law passed by the Legislature regulating interest. The stockholders declined to make any recommendation to the Directors concerning a reduction of interest on the eight-percent, contracts made before the passage of the law. A discussion of the question developed the fact that those who were paying eight per cent. were the strongest opposers of a reduction to six per cent., series of stock in which they had borrowed would mature earlier on an eightper-cent. basis.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. . Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testi-F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Centennial Celebration - Three Thousan People Present-Orations-Centennial Son

RALEIGH, May 5 .- The great day of the centennial celebration of the State University opened this morning at Chapel Hill and the exercises were in every way impressive from every standpoint-especially from the Southern standpoint, that this is the only University south of Mason's and Dixon's line that is one hundred years old. There were 8,000 people present in the great Memorial Hall at 11 o'clock this morning and the audience was a picturesque contrast of young women, many of them grandchildren of alumni present fifty years ago. All joined with solemn measure in "Old Hundred," which was followed by orations by ex-Congressman A. M. Waddell for the old University and A. H.

The Centennial sonnet was read by the author, Henry Jerome Stockard, a young North Carolina poet now getting to be well-known through the Century and other magazines. It is as follows: 'As what to our dim-sighted human

Seem dams of evening gathering chill round a century's slowly sinking day, Relentlessly expunging fields and skiesn truth, are only morning mists that

But to be sundered by a level ray, And backward driven from the heavens Vhere lift new heights engrained with

unknown dieso be thy life through centuries unborn: Around thy West no sunsets saddening

But dawning ever of some wider morn Whose reaches unconjectured suns il-Dayward till years shall come and go no

for shades of night thy landscape falling

DAVIS MILITARY COLLEGE. Commencement-Society Celebra

tions-Military Exercises. [Special Star Telegram.]

WINSTON, June 4 .- The annual Commencement exercises at Davis Military College are in progress this week. Lieut. W. E. Shipp, of the U. S. army, repreents Uncle Sam's Government here. The past session has been highly successful, twenty States being represented

The annual celebration of the Washngton and lefferson Literary Societies came off last night and to-night respecively. The oration last evening was devered in a very able manner by Cadet H. W. Fife, of Charlotte, on "The Duty of the Southern Scholar."

The military exercises occurred at clock this afternoon, and consisted of review, dress parade, drill and sham The review was by Gen E. W. Moise, of Sumter, S. C., who will deliver the annual address at 11 a. m. to-

DAVIS MILITARY COLLEGE. Diplomas Presented to the Graduating Class Literary Address by Gen. E. W. Moise. [Special Star Telegram.]

WINSTON, N. C. June 5 .- This was Commencement day proper of the Davis Military College, and the exercises were of a high order, and inspiring to friends and patrons of the institution. The address by Gen. E. W. Moise, of Sumter, S. C. was an able effort. He made comparison between the characters of Napoleon Bonaparte and Robert E. Lee

Diplomas were presented to the graduating class by Rev. J. F. George, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Capt. D. W. Thrower, of North Carolina, received the degree of C. E: Cadet E Lyerly and Lieut. J. H. Pritchard, of North Carolina, and Sergeant Wm. Simpkins, of Florida, the degree of A. B; Cadet W. Mack Reiche and Sergt. C. M. Wesson, of Maryland, the degree of B. S. It was announced that Capt. Thrower Sergt. Wesson, and Cadet Simpkins were the most distinguished in military science. Their names will be reported to the Governors of their respective States and published in the U. S. Arms fournal, Diplomas were also awarded to four graduates in the commercial department and one for architectural draw

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Condition of Crops in the Eastern and Central Districts of North Carolins June 1st, 1895.

EASTERN DISTRICT.-Tobacco plants about all set out and plants start off very well. An improvement in all crops is noted. Cotton recently planted is coming up well. Cotton-chopping has been the order of the day with many farmers. Corn and peanuts are looking better. Rice nearly all planted. Beans and potatoes are being shipped from trucking districts. Cut-worms and potato-bugs are still doing much damage, but the warm weather will no doubt check the ravages of cut-worms. Gardens greatly mproved. Farmers are pushing ahead to clear crops of grass.

CENTRAL DISTRICT,-All reports inlicate that the past week was very favorable for farm work, and that everything s growing nicely; rain is beginning to be needed. Cotton has improved, though still small and backward with poo stand. Considerable was replanted Chopping cotton not yet finished Corn is growing rapidly and is being worked for the first time. Some corn is yet to be planted. Rapid pro gress has been made in transplanting tobacco, which is growing off nicely. The ravages of cut-worms and potato-bugs have been slightly diminished by the heat. Clover and hav being harvested. Fruit has fallen off considerably. Grapes are out of bloom and a big crop has set. Strawberries plentiful. Farmers are in much better spirits.

It was slightly cooler yesterday in the cotton belt. The maximum temperatrict were recorded as follows: Charlotte and Greensboro 90; Wilmington

91: Raleigh and Weldon 94: Goldsboro and Lumberton 98: Cheraw, Florence, and Newbern 98. There was no rain in The STAR is informed that the cut rates which have been in effect on the Seaboad Air Line will be withdrawn

lar passenger tariff established again. - Harker, of Maxton, claims the championship for that town as a Summer resort. He says 92 was the highest range of the thermometer there during the recent scorch.

on the 11th of this month and the regu-

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoga. It will relieve the poor little suffdrer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mes. Windows Southern S. ask for Mrs. Winslow & Soothing Syrup," and take no other kin i.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Regular Meeting-The Tax Levy-Treat urer's Report-The Chairman Authorfeed to Borrow \$8,000.

The Board of Commissioners of New anover county met yesterday in regusession. Present: Messrs. H. A Bagg (chairman), E. L. Pearce, B. G. Vorth, J. C. Stevenson.

County Treasurer S. Van Amringe sub nitted report for the month of May, howing balance on band, \$6,403.24. Register of Deeds Jno. Haar reported 4 marriage licenses issued during the month of May, and the fees therefor, amounting to \$39.90, paid to the County Freasurer.

On motion the chairman of the Board was authorized to borrow \$8000 from the National Bank of Wilmington, and the chairman was authorized to execute note for that amount over the seal of

The Board proceeded under the ne aw to fix the tax levy for 1895, as follows: On real and personal property on \$100 aluation..... On the poll.....

On real estate-For general expenses per \$100... For hospital..... Interest on bond and sinking fund.

On the poll-For general expenses....... fund..... serves

With this levy the whole tax (for State and county) will be as follows: On property for county on \$100 valuation..... Ditto for State and schools....

On poll for county..... On poll for school and poor.....

The tax levy last year was: On property-for county 46%; for State 41; 88 cents on the \$100 valuation. poll-for county \$1.40; for school and poor \$1.24-\$2.64. The Board appointed J. W. McCartney superintendent of Oak Grove cemetery.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

The Old Board Adjourns After Adopting Resolutions Complimentary to Capt. E. W. Manning-The New Board Appoints School Committeemen for the County. The old Board of Education for New Hanover county held its last meeting vesterday at 11 a. m. Present : H. A. Bagg, chairman, B. G. Worth and E. L.

After the transaction of routine work, the following resolution was unanimously

Resolved, In severing our connection with our Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. E. W. Manning, who has so faithfully looked after the public schools of this county, inspiring teachers and pupils with renewed interest in the cause of education, we desre to put on record our regret at the severance of a connection that has been so pleasant for the term of his service. The Board then adjourned sine die.

In the afternoon, after the adjourn ment of the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, the latter organized as the Board of Education, under the new law. Mr. H. A. Bagg, chairman, called the meeting to order. Commissioners Worth, Stevenson and Pearce were On motion, the Board appointed the

following school committeemen, viz: District No. 1-James F. Post, Jr., W. H. Sprunt, Jos. E. Sampson District No. 2-Sam'l Northrop, J, H. Chadbourn, Sr., J., G. Norwood. District No. 3-H. L. Horne, D. W. rask, Geo. Rogers. District No. 4-B. S. Montford, Lewis Todd, W. H. Biddle. District No. 5-E. W. Manning, W. L. Rogers, E. T. Carraway. District No. 6-Jas. T. Kerr, D. G.

District No. 7-W. H. Mills, W. A. atten, Sol. J. Jones. District No. 8-Stephen Keys, W. D. Rhodes, Jos. H. Davis. District No. 9-E. D. Craig, J. W. oreman, A. L. Freeman District No. 10-James Cowan, R. W. Bordeaux, Julius Bizzell. District No. 11-W. B. Canaday, Hen-

y Southerland, Gerrett Walker. On motion, the Board adjourned

Westbrook, F. J. Dempsey

CHARLESTON TRUCKERS. Notwithstanding Many Drawbacks They Say They Will Make Money This Year,

The News and Courier says: " Notwithstanding all that the truckmen have to contend with this season they are going to come out big winners on the year's time to paralyze the trucking industry throughout the entire South Atlantic coast country just as it did the orange crop in Florida' but the vegetables in many sections escaped the disaster and the farmers of these places are very well satisfied with the way things are turning out. Charleston and vicinity is one of these fortunate places. The Savannah people, on the other hand, are not so well satisfied. Florida naturally got in the early stuff and made a corner on most of the fancy prices, and Savannah, following very closely in the steps of the Floridians. suffered in consequence. However it may be across the Savannah, the Charleston vegetable growers say that they are very well content with the way things

have gone with them. A well known farmer was spoken to on the subject yesterday. He said: The truckmen of this section will make money this season. The prices have held up well so far, and the yield has been excellent. Under these circumstances there is always big money in

It is this way: A good crop of cucumbers should yield say 1,000 baskets to the acre. As matters stand now we get \$3,50 per basket for cucumbers. Of will get in a good part of the crop at that figure, and then the market will slide down until it does not pay to ship. Anyway, I should say that the farmer should make about \$300 an acre on his cucumbers this year. It is the same thing over again with potatoes. Our lands average us about seventy-five barrels of potatoes per acre. We have been getting \$5.00 per barrel for them, and the market still stands up to \$4.00, and if this holds for a very few days longer there must be good money in every acre of potatoes in and around Charles-

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 189 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the won-derful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

FIVE CENT COTTON.

A PLANTER EXPRESSES HIS OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

He Says the People Have Learned An Invaluable Lesson From the Hard Times -This Year, for the First Time, Many Planters are Out of Debt.

Walter Wellman writes as follows from demphis to the Chicago Times-Herald: "What a relief it sometimes is to get away from the politician, the statesman, the man of theories, and to talk to a genuine business man. There is Judge Robinson, of Robinsonville, Miss., who was a delegate to the sound money convention. He lives in Louisville, Ky., and runs a big cotton plantation about fifty miles south of here in the rich delta country. Judge Robinson gave me some most interesting facts about farming and business in the South. "The hard times of the last two years have been worth everything to the people of the South" said the Judge. "The people have learned an invaluable lesson which could have never been taught us in any other school than that of adversity. When cotton was 10 cents a pound and everything booming, the planter down in my section would go to town, borrow \$10,000 from his factor or banker, and spend that in raising his crop and getting it to market. Two years ago, when the price of cotton began dropping and the hard times came on, the planter walked into his banker's in the Spring for his \$10,000, and was surprised to hear the man o money say: 'We are curtailing our business and can't let you have \$10,000. If you can get along with \$5,000, we can

accommodate vou. "But the planter was very sure h could not get along with \$5,000. He had always had \$10,000, and \$10,000 it must be or nothing. He would find another

"Well, he looked around for another banker," continued Judge Robinson; perhaps he found some one willing to lend him \$6,000 or \$7,000, but out of this 1.29 must come the balance of \$1,000 or \$3,-000 owing to the old bankers. Then the planter would get on his high horse and say he wouldn't put in any crop at all. The country was going to ruin when a man couldn't get \$10,000 advance on his cotton crop, and he would just as soon go down in idleness as in toil. He would go off home, but in a day or two, perhaps, would reappear and tell his factor to make out the papers. 'I'll take \$5,000, letting the balance stand, and see what can do.

"This came pretty hard to thousands and thousands of men in the South," said Judge Robinson; "I know, because was one of them. We were rebellious and mad at the world, but it was the best thing that ever happened to us. We went home to make the best of a bad bargain. We reduced expenses in every way possible. We were amazed to discover how much unnecessary money we had paid out for one thing or another simply because it came easy. Instead of buying bacon, we began to raise pigs. Instead of buying corn for the mules and meal for the hands, we planted corn. Inand fruit and things, we began looking after our gardens, orchards, vines and

"What was the result? The first year the majority of us got through with about half the capital we had previously used, and the balances against us in town did not increase. The second year many of us wiped out the balances. We did this not with standing the low price of cotton. This year, for the first time in their lives, many Southern planters are out of debt. Some are even able to put in their crops and go through the Summer on their own capital. They are becoming independent of the factor. This year, with cotton up to 7 or 8 ents, as it looks now it might be, will be the best year many Southern planters have ever known. It will be a godsend to the South if the price does not go up too rapidly. It will be better for us if it goes up a little this year, and a little more next, for if it were to jump up to 10 cents again the men who have been forced to learn this lesson of thrift will say the boom has come again, and will all into their old extravagance."

CLOTHING FOR THE HEATHEN.

The Fate of a Lot of Clothing Sent to Africs-Some Queer Antics of the Na tives-How a Chief Mounted a Shirt, The Sunday School Magazine gives

About a year ago the ladies of a cerain Dorcas Society made up a large quantity of shirts, trousers and socks, and boxed them up and sent them to a missionary station on the west coast of Africa. A man named Ridley went out with the boxes, and stayed in Africa for several months. When he returned, the Dorcas Society of course was anxious to hear how its donation was received, and Ridley, one evening, met the members and told them about it in a little speech.

"Well, you know we got the clothes out there all right, and after a while we distributed them among some of the natives in the neighborhood. We thought maybe it would attract them to the mission, but it didn't, and after some time had elapsed, and not a native came to church with those clothes oa, I went out on an exploring expedition to find out about it. It seems that on the first day after the goods were distributed one of the chiefs attempted to mount a shirt. He didn't exactly understand it, and he pushed his legs through the arms and athered the tail up around his waist. He couldn't make it stay up, however, and they say he went around inquiring in his native tongue what kind of an idiot it was that constructed a garment that wouldn't hang on, and swearing some of the most awful heathen oaths. At last he let it drag, and that night he got his legs tangled in it somehow, and fell over a precipice and was killed.

"Another chief who got one on prop erly went paddling around in the dark. and the people imagining he was a ghost,

"And then you know those trousers you sent out? Well, they fitted one pair on an idol, and then they stuffed most of the rest with leaves and set them up as a kind of new-fashioned idols, and began to worship them. They say that the services were very impressive. Some of the women split a few pairs in half, and after sewing up the legs used them to carry yams in, and I saw one chief with a corduroy leg on his head as a kind of "I think though the socks were

popular. All the fighting men went for them the first thing. They filled them with sand and used them as boomerangs and war-clubs. I learned that they were so much pleased with the efficiency of those socks that they made a raid on a neighboring tribe on purpose to try them, and they say they knocked about eighty women and children on the head before they came home. They asked me if I wouldn't speak to you and get you to send out a few barrels more, and to make them a little stronger, so they'd last

longer, and I said I would.
"This society's doing a power of good to those heathen, and I've no doubt if you keep right along with the work you will inaugurate a general war all over the continent of Africa, and give everybody an idol of his own. All they want is Commends itself to the well informed, we enough socks and trousers. I'll take do pleasantly and effectually what was them when I go out again."

Then the Dorcas passed a resolution declaring that it would, perhaps be better to let the heathen go naked and give the clothes to the poor of home. Maybe that is the better way.



DUKE

dec 14 tf fr su we W 2p \$25,000 DAMAGES.

warded in a Damage Suit Against the New York World. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, June 4 .- One of the argest verdicts ever rendered against a newspaper in a libel suit was that found to-day in the Supreme Court by a jury before Judge Ingraham against the Press Publishing Company (World) for \$25,000 damages. The action was brought by Wm. L. Paine to recover \$50,000 damages. Mr. Paine is a lawyer and for about twenty years prior to the time that came to this city he had resided in Wilkesbarre, Penna., where he practiced his profession. The World oublished from its correspondent at Wilkesbarre a story to the effect that Mr. Paine had eloped from that city with the wife of a friend-Mrs. Maggie Lee-and had come to this city and married her, and after squandering her money had deserted her. It seemed but little effort had been made to get at the truth of the facts, although Mr. Paine was living with the woman in this city at the time of the publication of the story in 1892. The fact was that Mr. Paine was married to Mrs. Lee. There was no elopement whatever. She obtained a divorce from her husband about four months prior to the time of her marriage to Mr. Paine. They came to this city and took up their residence here and have been living here peaceably ever since. They have four children, two by this marriage, and two being Mrs Paine's children by her former marriage Mr. Paine and wife, both testified to these facts. It took the jury but a few minutes to give lawyer Paine the verdict.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Contompt of Simerton's Order. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5 .- This moreing another interesting legal move was made in the matter of the dispensary law. State Commissioner Mixson and was referred to in the Debs case. They were arrested upon a warrant sworn out by two leading citizens, Messrs. Muller and Beck, before U. S. Commissione Reid, of Newberry. They are charged with conspiracy to violate the special Inter-State commerce act of 1090 in seizing some beer belonging to the complainants. The Commis sioner also issued a warrant for the search and seizure of the confiscated liquor. The prisoners were taken up for a preliminary hearing. Dr. Pope at peared for the complainants and asked that they be bound over for conspiracy. The assistant Attorney-General told the deputy marshal to consider the seized property in his possession for the pu oses of this case. The State maintain that the delendants cannot be held crim inally liable under this act of Congress The hearing will be continued at 380 o'clock. This is an entirely new po ceeding.

The hearing was concluded at the iternoon session, Dr. Pope and Judge Townsend both making length speeches, the former arguing that the commissioner had jurisdiction and the latter denying it. Dr. Pope's speech was a spicy one. The Commissioner de cided that the defendants were contempt of Judge Simonton's or der of injunction, which he said was now the law, and bound Mixson over to appear for trial at the November term of the United States Supreme Court here in the sum of \$1,000, making the constable's bond only half that

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF

By Telegraph to the Morning Star NORROLK, VA., June 4 .- In the Court of Law and Chancery to-day the idamages in the suit of Mrs. Rev. A. Reamy, of Eastern Shore, Va., agains the Pilot Publishing Co. and Sam Sma for damages to her character and reputa ion. The suit grew out of the printing in the Pilot some months ago of a communication from its correspondent on tee Eastern Shore, containing reflections upon the character of Mrs. Reamy, which reflections were afterwards proved untrue and unfounded.

HON M. W. RANSOM

Passed Through Charlotte Last Night on His By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, June 4.-Hon. Mait W. Ransom, minister to Mexico, absent of sick leave, passed through this city to night on his way to the western part of the State to recuperate. He is weak but looks fairly well, and got out of the car while the train stopped and stood chatting in the railroap yard with friends during the wait.

NEWS OF THE NAVY. Movements of Vessels of the North Atlan

tie Squadron. WASHINGTON June 5 .- The cruses Atlanta arrived at Ft. Monroe to-day after coaling at Point Lambert, She will sail for New London in a few days to await the rendezvous of the North Atlantic squadron early in July when the New York and Columbia return from Keil. The Raleigh followed the Atlanta to Point Lambert for coal and as soon as her bunkers are full will proceed 10 New York to participate in the Harlen ship canal celebration on the 17th. Th Raleigh will be joined by the Cincinnati at that time, both vessels being anchored

at the western entrance of the canal The Modern Way Commends itself to the well informed, to formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after elfects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy. Syrup of Figs.