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THE WEEKLY STAR.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1897. NO. 27

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logically accepted McKinleyism, which it then knew was inevitable. When it protests now after the protectionists have greased their machinery and started it to running, it is simply whistling against the wind.

After making its diagnosis, and finding that the country's afflictions all come from the twin destroyers—the protectionists and the silver barons—and coming to the conclusion that it would have been better for the country if the people had been subjected to a direct tax for the benefit of these twin oppressors, more than the revenues imposed to protect than amounted to, and to buy the silver of the silver barons even if it were dumped into the sea, it concludes with the following warning:

"If the tariff bill now pending is adopted with all its oppressive features it will perpetuate the existing hardships and discontents among the masses and must produce a formidable reaction against the party that passes it.

"If that reaction the Bryanites would try to convince the malcontents that the remedy for all their ills would lie in the coinage of silver, and the whole battle would have to be fought over again in the next Presidential campaign, the next more prospective Bryanism would have a disastrous effect upon trade and intensify the conditions favorable to the propagation of this pernicious heresy. Republican Senators should recognize the danger and by modifying the obnoxious features of the Dingley bill strive to avert it. Let them heed such appeals as that unanimously made by the New York Chamber of Commerce regarding the political ties of its members, the dominant party in both houses proved blithed to the signs of the times and deaf to the teachings of experience, then the patriotic spirit which has inspired Democrats and Republicans alike to unite against Bryanism must be trusted to find a way to crush both of the old parties as being pliantly hostile to the people of the Republic and a menace to its institutions.

If the Republican platform had been silent on the protective tariff, if the candidates of that party and its speakers and organs had not proclaimed it, there might be some ground for this belated protest that borders on superlative idocy, but as they not only made no secret of their purposes but openly proclaimed them, there is no ground for it.

We agree with the *Herald* in everything it says about the baneful results of protection, and agree with it that it would have been incomparably cheaper for the people to have had imposed upon them a direct tax to pay a bonus to the protected and thus escape the indirect tax which they have been subjected to and the numerous other evils resulting from this system, but opposition does not come with good grace or with any consistency now from those who helped to saddle McKinley and McKinleyism on us. They helped to mix the dose and they ought to swallow it without complaining or making grimaces. Perhaps they will conclude after a while that "Bryanism" wasn't so bad after all.

MINOR MENTION.

There are a good many people in this country, who from force of habit, or from ignorance of what the South is doing, are constantly lecturing her on her want of progress, and on how to behave herself so as to meet the approval of gentlemen outside who happen to have money to lend, and get assistance from them. But it is not so very surprising that some, at least, of these should be in ignorance of the material progress that the South is making, for very few of our own people realize it until their attention is called to it by statements of facts and figures. Some idea of this progress may be gathered from the following brief extract from a speech delivered by Gen. Longstreet some time ago at Augusta, Ga.:

"Between 1880 and 1890 the true valuation (not the assessed valuation) of real estate and personal property in the South increased from \$7,841,000,000 to \$11,584,000,000—a gain of \$3,743,000,000 or 47.7 per cent. In 1890 the value of the cotton crop was \$1,000,000,000—a gain of 27 per cent. The value of farm property in the South in 1890 was \$3,394,000,000—\$5,169,000,000—a gain of 51 per cent. The increase in farm values in all other sections was about 30 per cent. In 1880 the South had \$387,344,000 invested in manufacturing. In 1890 it had \$937,388,000—a gain of 150 per cent. While the gain of the entire country was about 131 per cent. The value of the manufactured products of the South in 1890 was \$477,000,000. In 1890 it was \$917,889,000—a gain of 100 per cent. In 1890 the factory hands in the South received \$75,917,000 in wages. In 1890 they received \$92,318,000. In 1890 the South had invested in cotton manufacturing \$31,976,000. In 1890 it had \$1,000,000,000. In 1890 it had \$1,000,000,000 invested in the cotton seed oil industry. It has now more than \$30,000,000 invested. The railroad mileage of the South has increased since 1880 by 10,000 miles, at a cost in building new roads and in the improvement of old ones of over \$1,000,000,000. In 1890 the South had 795,988 tons of pig iron. In 1895 it made 1,795,988 tons. In 1890 the South's output of coal was 6,000,000 tons. At present it is at the rate of 60,000,000 tons per year."

We do not attach any importance to the percentage statements as showing the rate of progress, for where there was little development a small increase would show a larger percentage than where development had made much progress, although the increase might be very large, but the actual increase in the South, regardless of comparisons with other sections, is a splendid showing for

Southern vim and enterprise and should put a quietus on those people who seem to be under the impression that the South goes to bed early, gets up late and spends most of the time between in resting.

The Republican managers of the new tariff are in a perplexed state of mind, for outside of the Democrats, whose position they fully understand, they have other factors to deal with whose ultimate action is quite uncertain. Some of them will demand concessions which if granted would handicap the bill, cause a very protracted discussion (which they wish to avoid) and possibly defeat the bill in the end. It is said that Senator Jones, of Nevada, on whose vote they have been counting, will insist on a duty on hides and on other concessions to the section of the country which he represents. A duty on hides will be vigorously fought by Senators from some of the shoe and leather manufacturing States, who claim that it would ruin those industries, and that no amount of compensatory duties would offset the damage to them. This may look selfish in Senator Jones and it is, but he has as much right and reason to demand special favors for his section as other Senators have to demand them for theirs, and this so-called protection is a special favor business all through. But on top of this and other perplexing matters come the reports that the more pronounced free silver Senators are seriously contemplating putting a free silver rider on the tariff bill. There may or may not be foundation for this report, but whether or not, the gentleman who have charge in the Senate of this tariff bill have an unenviable job, and one that will give them very little rest until it is finally disposed of.

Some rural papers in the South-west, and some in this State, too, in view of the prospective reduction in the next cotton crop as a result of the wide-spread floods along the Mississippi river, are urging the cotton planters to increase their acreage. As we see it, this is not good advice, for it is a mere matter of speculation as to how much of a reduction there will be in consequence of the floods, and if it should amount to the 1,500,000 bales estimated, the crop could stand that reduction and the planters who grow cotton would be the gainers by it. If the increase of acreage were confined to a few or to a limited area, these few might be the gainers by an increase of acreage, but as the probabilities are that the same motives for an increase that actuated them would also inspire others the increase might become general, and a very large crop, with correspondingly low prices, be the result. Keeping down the acreage and the crop is the only way prices can be put up or kept up, and there is no other advice urging an increase of acreage is, in our opinion, not good advice.

The centennial still continues to turn up. The latest is an old fellow in England who has just died at the age of 101, who, notwithstanding the many warnings he daily saw, persisted in smoking till the day of his death.

Another triumph of surgery is reported from Berlin, where a man was stabbed in the heart and taken to a hospital, where a surgeon laid bare that organ and sewed up the orifice, and the man survived both the stab and the operation.

Senator Butler and the Pop. Congressman from this State have sent out a letter warning the Pops against Harry Skinner, and not to be caught with the bait of Government offices. We imagine the effect this will have on the Pop, who sees a chance of getting a hunk of pie.

Statesman Bynum, of Indiana, who made a speech at that Waldorf \$12 a plate dinner, declared that "we must stand resolutely by our consciences." This doesn't indicate that they have much to hold on to.

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia North American* favors us with the information that both Mr. McKinley and Harold Sewall are in favor of hitching onto Hawaii.

The New York grabbers showed a cute combination of "patriotism" and thrift when they made the unobscured pay from a dollar to two dollars a seat to witness the Grant memorial ceremonies.

The Turkish Minister took precedence of the Presidential party in New York last Tuesday and got into the lunch room first, but as he refrained from eating all the lunch there wasn't any how raised about it.

The thumps of the Turks were heard not only on the Greeks, but also on the fellows who bought wheat when it was on the rise.

The Greeks made a pretty good show at first, but they didn't hold their passes half as successfully as our members of Legislatures do.

QUARANTINE STATION
 FORMALLY OPENED YESTERDAY FOR THE SEASON OF 1897.

Provided With Every Modern Convenience and Appliances for Disinfection of Vessels and a Fully Equipped Hospital—In Charge of Dr. J. M. Rogers.

The quarantine station opened yesterday, May 1st, and vessels bound for the port of Wilmington for the next six months, the regular season of quarantine, unless they are absolutely free from every touch, taint and suspicion of contagious disease, will not be allowed to pass up. Seaport towns may always entertain some degree of fear of contagious disease from incoming vessels, as the painful experience of this city in 1893 shows beyond question. But under the present very strict regulations, the danger is reduced to a minimum.

The following facts about the inspection and quarantining of vessels will be of general interest:

Inspection service is maintained all the year round.

The following vessels are inspected before passing up: (a) Any vessel with sickness of any kind aboard; (b) all vessels from foreign ports (except, in certain cases, from British America); (c) vessels from domestic ports where cholera and yellow fever prevail, or where smallpox or typhus fever prevails in epidemic form; (d) vessels from foreign ports carrying passengers, having entered a port of the United States without complete discharge of passengers and cargo. Inspections are made by daylight except in cases of vessels in distress.

Vessels arriving under the following conditions are placed in quarantine:

A. With a quarantaineable disease (i. e. cholera, cholerae, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus fever, cholera or plague) aboard.

B. Having had such on board during the voyage or within thirty days next preceding arrival; or, if arriving in the quarantine season, having had yellow fever on board after March of the current year, unless satisfactorily disinfected thereafter.

C. From ports infected with cholera, or where typhus fever prevails in epidemic form, coming directly or via another foreign port, or via United States ports, unless they have complied with the United States quarantine regulations for foreign ports; also vessels from non-infected ports, but bringing persons or cargo from places infected with cholera, yellow fever, or where typhus fever prevails in epidemic form, if arriving during the quarantine season.

D. From ports where yellow fever prevails, unless disinfected at the port of departure in accordance with the regulations, and not less than five days have elapsed since such disinfection.

All vessels arriving from the following ports during the quarantine season are placed in quarantine: The ports in the West Indies; on the east coast of Mexico, Central and South America, as far South as the Rio Platte and including ports there; ports in Peru, Ecuador and Columbia; and on the west coast of Central America and Mexico.

Since the close of last quarantine season the work of construction at the station has been almost completed, and the station is now prepared for the disinfection of vessels. The artisan well furnishes an abundance of fresh water. The plant is provided with a sulphur furnace of the most approved model, and with rubber pipes through which sulphur fumes can be carried to all parts of vessels. By the use of this furnace a per volume strength of ten per cent. of sulphur gas can be obtained, whereas by the obsolete method of burning roll sulphur in pots only one half this strength can be obtained before the burning sulphur is extinguished by its own fumes, excluding the oxygen of the air. Less strength than ten per cent. per volume has, by careful experiment, been found ineffectual for the destruction of certain infectious germs and their spores or seeds.

The station is also provided with a 2,600-gallon tank with apparatus for the mixing of liquid disinfecting solutions and with steam pumps and special hose whereby these solutions can be applied under pressure and by spraying to unclean surfaces. There is also a steam chamber into which cars loaded with infected or suspicious clothing can be run and there submitted to the action of partial vacuum and superheated or live steam under increased pressure.

The ballast-crib is in readiness for the reception of ballast from infected or suspicious vessels, and a railroad and a car have been provided for handling the ballast. Steam-hoisting apparatus will probably be put in during the season.

There are twenty-two feet of water at the wharf-head and all necessary appliances for keeping vessels in front of the disinfecting house during treatment.

The hospital for contagious cases is complete and fully equipped. The beds, stands, bedside stands, etc., are entirely of iron and glass, so that they can be at any time perfectly cleaned without damage. The ward is neatly finished in bright wood-work and the floor is covered with ligum to which disinfecting solutions can be applied without injury. There is a complete outfit for nursing, and there is among the employes a nurse who is immune to yellow fever.

The station is provided with complete blacksmith's, tin-smith's and carpenter's shops, with extra kitchen and dining-room outfits, and with boats suitable for all sorts of weather, so that boarding can be effected at all times and life may not be endangered by the sea during storms, and the sick may be transferred from vessels to the station with the minimum of discomfort.

All employes wear the regulation uniform, and muster, inspection and drill are held at regular intervals.

The station is supplied with an outfit of signal flags, so that communication can be had by signalling during storms and periods of isolation.

There are facilities for bathing suspected persons.

There will be added, at a later period, quarters for the medical officer, barracks for employes (who are at present quartered on the United States quarantine steamer *Woodworth*, which lies at the wharf), storehouses, etc.

The entire station and plant are owned by the United States government. The physician in charge is Dr. J. M. Rogers.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In regard to the Additional County Commissioners Appointed Under the Act of the Legislature of 1895.

Some of the Republicans of an investigating turn of mind think they have made a discovery that may vacate the offices now held by many of the Democratic County Commissioners who were appointed under the act of 1895. We do not think it will be difficult to show that there is no basis for the contention.

Briefly stated the situation is this: The Legislature of 1895 passed an act providing for the appointment by Superior Judges of two County Commissioners in addition to the three elected by the people. Under this act Col. Roger Moore and Mr. W. F. Alexander were appointed Commissioners for New Hanover county, December 15, 1895, and many others were similarly appointed in other counties.

On the 6th day of March, 1897, the Legislature passed an act repealing section 5 of the act of 1895, which authorized the appointment of additional County Commissioners, and on the 8th day of March, 1897, passed another act prescribing another method for the appointment of these Commissioners. It is now claimed that this act creates a grave doubt as to the legality of the appointment of Messrs. Alexander and Moore and, by parity of reasoning, of many other Commissioners who were appointed under the act of 1895.

But how can the act of March 8th, 1897, possibly affect the tenure of office of those Commissioners who were appointed before that act was passed? The act of 1895 declares unmistakably that the two appointed Commissioners, in each case, shall hold office for the full term for which the other three Commissioners were elected.

The office of County Commissioner is one of both "profit and trust," and the Supreme Court has recently decided, in the *Asylum* cases, that every such office has a property right in its office that cannot be taken away unless the office is abolished.

There can, of course, be no doubt that the new act covers all appointments made subsequent to its passage, if there were any such; but it seems plain that it was passed to prevent any further appointments of Democratic Commissioners, as its requirements are much more stringent than were those of the old law.

MATTERS IN MAXTON.

Grand Jury to be held Monday—Grand Jury for the session of 1897, organized at Maxton, N. C., April 28.

The municipal election to be held next Monday is just beginning to engage the serious attention of Maxtonians. The last Legislature provided for higher taxes and this, together with the sanitary problem which in common with all other Maxton must solve, makes the selection of our next municipal officers a most important one.

A choir, composed of forty of our singers, preparing, under the leadership of Prof. Stearns of Philadelphia, Pa., to render that grand cantata, "Jephthah's Daughter." The entertainment will come off in about two weeks.

B. F. McLean, Esq., visited Washington recently in the interest of aspiring Republicans of this county. He informs me that Representative W. J. Currie will get the piece of pie labeled "Maxton Postoffice." R. B. Russell, collector of the *Blade*, is an applicant, but darkies are constructed for voting machines and the Republican planter brigade (and Major Hall is an average) does not regard that law or the administration's oath to execute it, as binding.

Mrs. B. W. Livermore will probably get the Red Springs office. Mr. John G. Brown, a Populist, is an applicant, but postoffices are not the kind of chestnuts that the Populist nut, under the direction of the Republican monkey, pulls out of the fire.

The applicants for the Lumberton postoffice are Squire E. K. Proctor, the old original Republican of Robeson, and D. P. Allen, a colored teacher of reputation. Allen seems to have lost faith in his high calling, and evidently thinks he can do more for the colored race by cancelling stamps at 100, 60 and 40 per cent. of their face value than by spoiling field hands. But will he?

Rev. Mr. Bradshaw has been compelled to cancel an engagement to speak at the home of the late Mrs. W. H. McLean's school at Abitibi, this week, on account of serious sickness in his California congregation. He will deplore the address at the commencement of Kings' Seminary at Kingston, N. C., June 3rd. He is a popular orator.

Large fresh water trout and the celebrated trout from the Macon river are on sale at the Macon market these days. Where is the piscatorial preparator of the STAR staff?

CHARLESTON TRUCKERS.

A Decided Improvement in the Prospect of the Truck Farmers.

(News and Courier.)

The truck and vegetable men are looking up a little now. For a while it seemed as if the strawberry crop would run out almost before it was well started, and the prospect of peas, beans, etc., with close competition from North Carolina, did not promise much. But a frost came and played havoc with the North Carolina crops, and when it is not Christian to crow over a neighbor's misfortunes, it is only natural for the Charleston truck men to be glad that the frost stopped short of this section. For not only their crops were saved, but a better market was thus assured.

The movement North of peas and strawberries is quite good at present and in a short time beans will be going out, to be followed by cucumbers and squashes. Considerable lettuce also being shipped, and spring cabbage will be a factor in the movement shortly. The truck farms about Charleston are looking splendidly and the weather has been all that could be desired.

The "havooc" of the North Carolina truck," referred to above, has been greatly exaggerated, as is shown by the large shipments being made by the truck men of this section every day—

EDITOR STAR.

RAIN IN CUMBERLAND.

Of Great Benefit to Crops in that Section.

[Special Star Telegram.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 30.—A gentle rain fell during the night and continued through the afternoon, and fair to continue throughout the night. This rain is welcome indeed to the farmers throughout this section, as crops of all kinds have been greatly retarded by drought.

Death of Gen. Harlow.

Gen. W. Harlow, well known in Wilmington, died at Florence, S. C., Tuesday night, the 8th inst. He was one of the leading citizens of South Carolina. Mr. Marsden Bellamy of this city, married his niece. The Columbia City says it is "a grand old man." A fine, brave, sturdy figure in the history of our State. Former foe can join with friend in holding that South Carolina is the richer for the legacy of his memory."

The Maxton Case.

It is now settled that the *quo warranto* case appealed from the last term of the Superior Court will not be heard in the Supreme Court until the next term, which convenes the first Monday in September. It is probable that the case will not be taken up until this district is called, which will be about the sixth week of the session, October 11th.

Tickets to the State Convention of the International Order of Kings Daughters and Sons to be held at Tarboro, N. C., May 27 and 28, will be on sale at the usual reduction on May 31, 24 and 25, with privilege to return May 31st. Agents of the different railroads in the State have been notified and will sell tickets as usual.

Memorial for Memorial Day.

Mr. Geo. W. Higgins, appointed chief marshal by the Daughters of the Confederacy for Memorial Day, the 10th of May, has appointed the following gentlemen assistant marshals for that day: Dr. J. C. Shepard, Capt. W. R. Kenna, Capt. J. A. Metts and Messrs. Jesse Wilder, K. F. Hamme, O. M. Phipps, H. D. Brown, Clayton Giles, P. H. Smith and P. Heinsberger.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Adjournment for the Term—Ed. Sharpless Sentenced to Seven Years' Imprisonment—Grand Jury Reorganized.

At 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Criminal Court adjourned for the term. During the session sixty-five cases were tried by jury, besides over a score of cases otherwise disposed of.

The following cases were disposed of during the day:

Robert Fennell, colored, carrying concealed weapon. Defendant called and failed. Judgment nisi and capias issued.

Isaac Carver, colored, abandonment. Verdict not guilty.

Wm. Schenck, colored, carrying concealed deadly weapon. Verdict not guilty.

Alex. Fuller, colored, willful injury to property. The jury after being out several hours and failing to agree, a mistrial was ordered. Fuller is charged with willfully cutting the tires of a bicycle belonging to Mr. Frank P. Turrentine, on the 26th of last month. Fuller was recognized with his father in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

During the afternoon session Ed. Sharpless, colored, the slayer of Sam Register, colored, who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary for manslaughter, was brought into court, and his counsel, Marsden Bellamy, Esq., asked that his sentence be shortened, owing to his age, 64 years, and the good character he had been able to prove. Judge Sutton stated that since the judgment on Sharpless had been pronounced a number of the best people in the city had been to him and spoken in his (Sharpless') behalf, and in consideration of his age and his good character he would lessen the sentence three years, thereby making it seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary instead of ten.

About 13:30 o'clock the grand jury came into court and were discharged after presenting the following report:

To His Honor Thos. H. Sutton, Judge of the First Criminal Court:

The grand jury of the April term, 1897, would respectfully report: We have passed upon 63 bills of indictment and have found 53 true bills and 10 not true bills. We have also made four presentments. The County Jail and the surroundings have been carefully examined. The condition of the inmates of the County Jail is such that we believe their treatment investigated. The premises around the Home are clean and the garden beds evidence of good work and in consideration of the Home it is self is quite neatly kept and otherwise is in reasonably good condition, though white-washing of the rooms would contribute to the appearance and add greatly to the comfort of the inmates. The kitchen, especially, needs the treatment just referred to.

For purposes of order and convenience, though not now essentially necessary, we think there should be three drive pumps located on the stockade premises, one being colored ward and in the asylum yard.

In general the patients express themselves contented with their food, and treatment, and are grateful to the keeper. Complaints of insufficiency of clothing we regard as measurably just, and we suggest that this should be remedied. While neither the room nor the insufficiency, at the time it is served, is just cause for complaint, we think that from noon of one day to 8 o'clock of the next day is much too long a period of absence from solid food, and we recommend that such food, however light, shall in sufficient quantity be furnished between the hours named, say at or near sunset.

As indicated above we have been led by our investigation and inquiry to recommend that measures be taken to secure more cleanliness of the halls and balconies and that more toilets be furnished in order, in part, to effect this.

J. O. McLAURIN, Foreman.

CONVOCAION OF WILMINGTON.

Meeting at Clinton—The Clergyman Present—Interesting Exercises—Next Convocation Will be Held at Snow Hill.

[Special Star Report.]

The Convocation of Wilmington held its Easter meeting in St. Paul's church, Clinton, beginning Thursday, April 29, 1897, at 11 a. m. There were present during the session the following clergymen: Rev. Edward Wooten, Evangelist of Convocation; Rev. Stewart McQueen, of Gaidabro; Rev. J. M. N. Queen, of Newbern; Rev. Robert Strang, D. D., and Rev. Geo. M. Tolson, of Wilmington, and Rev. F. N. Skinner, secretary and treasurer.

The morning service Thursday was held by Rev. F. N. Skinner, and the Holy Communion celebrated by Rev. Mr. George W. Tolson. The Rev. Mr. Tolson was the preacher, his sermon being based on the text, Acts 1:8.

Owing to a change in the schedule of the train running into Clinton, the Wilmington clergy did not reach the Convocation until Thursday afternoon, too late to attend the morning meeting, which was appointed for 4 o'clock. On this account the meeting was postponed until Friday afternoon.

The evening service Thursday was held by Rev. Mr. McQueen and Rev. Mr. George, and the Rev. Dr. Strang preached a strong, eloquent and practical sermon on the Ninth Commandment (Exodus 20:16).

The Litany was said Friday at 10 a. m. by Rev. Mr. Skinner, and following this an essay on "The Need of Definite Christian Work in the Church of the Newly Converted" was read by the Rev. Mr. George. The essayist, after showing the great need for such work, suggested some methods of supplying the need. The discussion of the subject was participated in by all the clergy present, who told their experience in dealing with the need, and the success or failure of many expedients.

At the business meeting held in the afternoon, reports were read by the treasurer and Evangelist of the Convocation, and various matters of business transacted. The Rev. F. N. Skinner was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, and Snow Hill was selected as the place for the next meeting to be held in September, beginning Wednesday evening the 3rd.

After the evening service, which was held by Rev. Mr. Tolson, Rev. Dr. Strang, addresses were made on "The Nature and Force of the Apostolic Commission" by the Revs. Messrs. McQueen, Tolson and General Gary, recomending that civil service laws should be modified although they recommended no changes.

F. W. Palmer, the public printer said: "As applied to this office, which is simply a great manufacturing plant, involving various matters of the Naval Militia, it is now being completed, but the subject which the time allowed of all who heard it, as the most able, clear and masterly presentation of the subject which the time allowed.

At this service, the Convocation adjourned.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

Senate Investigation—Modifications Recommended by Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate committee, which has undertaken the investigation of the workings of the civil service laws held its second meeting today. Senators Pritchard, Lodge and Chilton conducted the investigation. The civil service commission, organized by President Proctor and Mr. George R. Walden. Letters were presented from Secretary of the Navy Long and Postmaster General Gary, recommending that civil service laws should be modified although they recommended no changes.

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THE SUPREME COURT.

IT WILL NOT CONVEY AGAIN UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

Other Raleigh News—A Heavy Rain—Bal Ayer—The Municipal Campaign—Talk of Rejoining Gov. Russell—Revisals—New Schedule on the Southern.

[Special Star Correspondence.]

Raleigh, N. C., May 1.

This is the earliest adjournment of the court in its history. It will not convene again until September.

The new Supreme Court reports have been received by the Secretary of State and are ready for distribution.

A heavy rain fell here last night and the morning, which was of great value to farmers. The earth was very dry here and the streets were very dry.

Hal Ayer has waded into the municipal campaign and advised Douglas to withdraw against the Democratic ticket, which he denounces as the creature of a great big rig. The honorable auditor talks like an innocent lamb, who knows nothing of Mr. Marion Butler's great big club.

The statement that Mr. F. M. Simmons has been elected to the office of this district is incorrect. Mr. Simmons has until next July to serve.

Mrs. George A. Greene, wife of the Baptist Missionary in Canton, China, is visiting in the city.

There was some talk of enjoining Governor Russell from appointing directors to fill the vacancies on the Insular Army Board, but it is not believed that it can be done.

Raleigh is in the midst of two revivals. Dr. Burton, of Charlotte, is conducting the one at the Baptist Tabernacle.

The new schedule on the Southern goes into effect to-morrow. It will not affect Wilmington's connection with Raleigh.

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At the business meeting held in the afternoon, reports were read by the treasurer and Evangelist of the Convocation, and various matters of business transacted. The Rev. F. N. Skinner was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, and Snow Hill was selected as the place for the next meeting to be held in September, beginning Wednesday evening the 3rd.

After the evening service, which was held by Rev. Mr. Tolson, Rev. Dr. Strang, addresses were made on "The Nature and Force of the Apostolic Commission" by the Revs. Messrs. McQueen, Tolson and General Gary, recomending that civil service laws should be modified although they recommended no changes.

F. W. Palmer, the public printer said: "As applied to this office, which is simply a great manufacturing plant, involving various matters of the Naval Militia, it is now being completed, but the subject which the time allowed of all who heard it, as the most able, clear and masterly presentation of the subject which the time allowed.

At this service, the Convocation adjourned.

CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR: I have an absolute Cure for CONSUMPTION and Bronchitis, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all conditions of Wasting Away, by a natural and powerful remedy, which I hope to see in the hands of the people. It is a simple and powerful remedy, and I have cured many cases. I have a list of names of those who have been cured, and I will send you a copy of it if you will send me a card. It is a simple and powerful remedy, and I have cured many cases. I have a list of names of those who have been cured, and I will send you a copy of it if you will send me a card.

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