ered at the Post Office at ilustrates, N. C. as

SUBSCRIPTION P CE. The subscription price of the We ly Star 's

THE "IDEAL REMEDY."

The New Englander is a very assertive sort of a fellow and when he wants to do anything if he can't find a good reason for it ready-made he will make one. . For some time the New England cotton mill men have been complaining of depression, attributed to two causes-overproduction and Southern competition. If this means anything it means that Kew England mills have gone on

manufacturing and piling up their stocks of goods regardless of what the mills in the South were doing, and when they found themselves overstocked attributed the depression and the low prices to Southern competition. The fact is that anticipating a brisk demand for goods as a result of the wave of "prosperity" that struck the West when wheat went up, and taking advantage of the low price of cotton they rushed things to reap the benefit of the anticipated demand and filled their warehouses with goods. The anticipated demand didn't come as law to pay more for their fuel? If expected, and they found themselves | the Southern mills can buy cotton with a lot of unsalable goods on hand, which was not the result of Southern competition so much as of their own hustling to be prepared to meet the demands of the West, which, according to the "prosperity" organs, would have "money to burn." It was just one of those cases where they took too much for granted, took the chances and were disap-

But there is no doubt that the New England mills are feeling the effects of Southern competition, but this is not the cause from which they are suffering now. They began to suffer eight or ten years ago be cause they had to divide a market of which they once had a practical monopoly, and were forced to cease making certain lines of goods which they found could be more cheaply manufactured in the South. But in the proper sense there is very little actual competition between the mills of the two sections for the reason that New England mills make little of the kind of goods made in the South and Southern mills but little of the kind of goods made in New England. Each section is running its own business in its own way. But still the New England mill men attribute their present troubles to Southern competition which they regard as the most plausible reason they can give to those who are not familiar with the actual conditions. They wanted some excuse for cutting down the wages of the operatives in the mills, and struck on this. There was another object in this which was to lead the way to a repeal of the labor laws to which they object, and which they allege put them at such a disadvantage in holding their own against the Southern mills, which have no such laws to embarrass them. In the event this fails then they have in view another plan which they regard as the "ideal remedy," which is national law regulating the hours of labor so as to make them uniform in all the States. This is the "ideal remedy" to get the New England mills out of their dilemma, and increase wages in the South indirectly, by reducing the hours of labor. They will be content if they can bring the wage standard in the South up to the wage standard in th East, for then the South would not have the advantage of cheaper labor. There isn't any prospect of their ac complishing that, but this will no deter them from trying it, although to do it they will have to put another patch, in the shape of an amendment, on the Constitution of the United States, which would give Congress the power to establish uniform hours of labor throughout

the United States. Hon. W. C. Lovering, who represents one of the manufacturing districts in Massachusetts, took the first pass at the "ideal remedy," early in this month when he proposed such an amendment, in support of which he is thus quoted by the New York

"The present variation in the hours of weekly labor, from fifty-eight to seventy-two, creates conditions of discrimination, as between the citizens of the several States of the Union, which operate to the disadvantage of both labor and capital in many localities, resulting in unequal earnings for a

scity of the transporting lines of

steamers has been taxed in advance.

In view of this the following, which

we find in the Baltimore Sun. con-

densed from The Year Book of

British Columbia for 1897, will be

duce it. The 10,000 people who wen in 1897 to the Yukon region spen each about \$500, making an outgo o

But the prizes are alluring. Of the claims along Bonanza creek one hundred will yield, it is stated \$30,000,000.

has long been 'staked off' by claim-ants, so that new-comers without cap-ital will find nothing in Klondike.

They will have to resort to other dis-

If it took about 400 square miles

of territory, a harbor, and a pretty

big money indemnity to satisfy Ger-

many for the murder of two mission-

it take to satisfy her for the murder

of those four sailors at Kiao-Chou.

if they have been murdered as re-

ported? Germany has more ground

for action against China in this case

than she had in the case of the mis-

sionaries, and a better case on which

to demand damages, for these mur-

dered men were not simply Ger-

mans but representatives-in the

uniform they wore and the duties

they were discharging-of the Ger-

man Government, which was struck

when they were struck down. They

action by the German Government,

which will not fail to take every ad-

is yet very far from being settled.

grain, and it all came out of earn-

ings from his barber shop in Topeka,

where he has been shaving people

for twenty-six years. But perhaps

he he has been shaving notes, too.

A colored barber in St. Louis did

Some of the Northern papers are

discussing a scheme of an interna-

tional bank for this country and the

countries South of us with which we

trade. An international bank may

be all right, but what this country

needs most is State banks to sup-

ply the people with the currency

Tin Chin is the name of a Chi-

nese interpreter who lives in Chi-

cago. He is no relation, or if any.

very distant, of the distinguished

Col. Jack Chin, of Kentucky. As

a Chinese chinner Tin is a success

and has been catching on to some of

the ways that are crooked of the

A London paper says the desire of

the English people to learn all about

the official and private life of the

royal family will be "partially ap-

peased" by the forthcoming biog-

great deal more about the Prince of

two died and the others were in bet-

ter condition than when they started.

The cost of transportation is much

Georgia's "most formidable candi-

raphy of the Prince of Wales. A

Wales will be left out of that bo

they need at home.

Chicago police.

than will go into it.

less than by rail.

success in the quest for gold after date for Governor" is said to be a

they get there, there will be an im- one-eyed man. The one-eyed man

mense rush to the Yukon gold fields must be watched, for he has an eye

the coming Spring, if there be any single on the thing he is going for,

truth in the reports of how the and goes straight for it.

both and died worth \$300,000.

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given amount of capital, and unequal wages for a given amount of labor, which unequal conditions are contrary to the fundamental theory of the Constitution of the United States, which contemplates equal rights and uniform privileges to all citizens of the United States, irrespective of the particular

States, irrespective of the particular State in which they may happen to dwell."

The Sun, which, although a Re-

publican luminary now, does not re-

present a New England cotton man-

ufacturing district, takes occasion

in commenting upon this talk, to

rap Mr. Lovering over the knuckles

about the constitution and what it

was made for. But Mr. Lovering is

a New England Congressman and he wouldn't do credit to the proverbial

readiness of the statesmen of his

section if he couldn't trump up

something to support the proposi-

tion he made. He has an idea, per-

haps, an idea that has been enter-

tained by a good many New Eng-

land statesmen, that the constitu-

tion of the United States was framed

more for the benefit of the New Eng-

land States than for other sections of

the country, and that there are

certain weak spots in it which New

England would fix up all right when

it became her interest to do the

Why should Mr. Lovering be so

modest as to ask for only the power

to regulate the hours of labor? Why

ment broad enough to cover wages.

the cost of machinery, the kind of

machinery, the cost of fuel, the cost

of the raw material, the cost of

transportation and other things

which enter as factors in the cost of

production? If the Southern mills

can get coal for a couple of dollars

a ton, for which the New England

mills have to pay five or six or more

dollars, why shouldn't that "in-

equality" be corrected and the South-

ern mills be compelled by a national

for less money than the New Eng-

land mills can and get their pick

of it, why shouldn't there be a na-

tional law to compel the Southern

mill man to pay as much for his cot-

ton as the New England mill man

pays for his? If the Southern mil

man puts his goods on the market

for less than the New England mill

man does, why shouldn't this "in-

equality" be corrected by a national

law which would prevent the South-

ern mill operator from selling his

goods at a less price than the New

England mill operator asks? But

perhaps this did not occur to Mr.

Lovering, whose proposition as it

now stands is entirely too narrow.

It hasn't sweep enough about it to

accomplish the purpose for which it

MINOR MENTION.

As anticipated the Teller resolu

tion passed the Senate Friday, and

by a vote even larger than that by

which it was brought before the

Senate for discussion. This is not

a resolution providing for the pay-

ment of Government bonds in sil-

ver, as has sometimes been repre-

sented, but simply a reassertion of

the right of the Government to pay

in silver if it so elect, a right which

it has now and has had ever since

bonds were first issued. Whether

the Government exercises this op-

tion or not, or whether it will trans-

fer the option to the bondholders.

as has been done for some years, re-

mains entirely with the Govern-

ment. But aside from whether the

bonds may be paid in silver or not

it was good judgment to reaffirm

this right as a measure of protec-

tion to the Government against pos-

sible runs on the Tressury for gold

in case there should be any extra-

ordinary demand for gold or any

special temptation to raid the stock

in the Treasury vaults. If it were

understood that the Government

would in the event of runs on the

Treasury exercise this vested option

there would be no runs, at least

none after the first tender of silver

dollars was made, and for this reason

the reassertion of the resolution of

1878 was a wise move. But the

most significant thing in connection

with the passage of this resolution

was the emphatic vote by which the

amendment of Senator Lodge for

the payment of the bonds in gold

was defeated, another possible refus-

al on the part of the Senator to com-

mit the Government to payment in

gold. A number of Republicans

voted against the amendment, some

dodged, but enough voted for it to

show the grip the bondholders have

on the party, while not one Demo-

cratic vote was cast for it. It is

well that the resolution passed, and

that the amendment was killed, and

it is well, too, that the Senators are

making records which will be useful

Notwithstanding the hardships

that await them, the dangers they

must confront, and uncertainty of

hereafter.

is intended.

didn't he make this proposed amend-

patching.

for becoming so addled in his ideas

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1898.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CIRCLES.

CURIOSITIES FROM ALBUTIAN ISLANDS.

Arms and Utensils Procured from Indian by Captain Smith of the Revenue Cutter Lot M. Morrill.

"The Year Book estimates the acual yield of gold from the creeks near Dawson City in 1897 at about \$3,500,000. It is added that every dollar of his gold cost a dollar or more to pro-Capt, H. D. Smith, commanding fficer on the U.S. revenue cutter Lo M. Morrill now in port for repairs held a commission only about a year ago on the Commodore Perry, then in 1897 to the Yukon region special each about \$500, making an outgo of \$5,000,000, against the \$3,500,000 of gold mined. If, as expected, 100,000 persons go this year, the expenditure in 1898 will be \$50,000,000, whereas the gold to be mined in the next ten years in the Klondike country is estimated at about cruising in waters that wash the extreme Western shores of Alaska. While in these waters and while mak ing frequent trips of exploration into group, Capt. Smith with the true curi osity seeker's eagerness for whatever is strange and unique, secured at some expense several of the utensils used by the different tribes of Indians who inhabit the shores of Unalaska.

\$75,000,000 altogether. Such calculatians will not, of course, deter adventurous spirits. Between 100,000 and 500,000 persons from all parts of the globe, it is estimated on the basis of inquiries received, will this spring and summer make a rush for the gold fields. They have set their hearts upon it and no warning will be heeded. Yet the hardships to be encountered in a desolate sub-artic region where gold is to be sought under a crust of moss and frozen sand are frightful enough to the average mortal. If success were certain the danger and discomfort ought to deter the greediest seeker after wealth. Those, moreover, who despise danger and discomfort are informed by the Year Book that 'nine out of ten need not expect suc-Four Indian paddles, an Indian spear, a sacrificial knife and a bow all strangely painted in quaint designs and tastefully arranged in Capt. Smith's commodiously furnished cabin form a beautiful and striking picture Two of the paddles were taken from the island of Atou, the extreme western member of the group. One from Yakatak, another island further east, and one from Sitka, one of the best known out of ten need not expect success.' If they go to the Klondike region they stake their lives on the result, and the result is probable failure. named on the Alaskan map. The Sitkan paddle is made out of the farfamed Alaskan cedar, so is the one from Yakatak island; the material from which the Atou paddle is made is not easily determined, as the island Claim No. 30 will yield \$1,000,000. Ten other claims will yield \$100,000 each. "Pans" average from \$1.50 to \$500, \$10 being the average in rich diggings. All the ground within miles of Dawson City is totally bare of all vegetation and the only wood that is obtainable is such as is swept ashore in the flotsam and jetsam of the Japanese current. All of the paddles are painted in brilliant colors, all bear an imitation eye, and all have blades shaped to represent a tricts and prospect for themselves. In doing so they may 'strike it rich.' or they may not. Getting rich is a diffi-cult on the Yukon as it is elsewhere and the chances against it are larger." shark's mouth. The bow is the ordinary instrument used by Indians. The sacrificial knife is made of flative copper and, says Capt. Smith, was the most difficult of all to obtain, owing to the fact that it was carefully kept and highly prized, being used in the religious rites of the country. An interesting object also is the spear used for

> In speaking about the remoteness of the island of Atou, Capt. Smith says that the boast that the sun never sets upon British domain will apply just as well to the dominion of the United states, for when the sun is disappear ing from the sight of the citizens of Boston, it is flashing its first rays upon the inhabitants of the island of Atou.

capturing fur seals. It is about a yard

long, with a detachable point made of

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.

The Hurt Slightly Damaged On Her Las Trip Up the River.

were killed, of course, or at least The steamer A. P. Hurt, which left presumably so, by a mob and withhere Tuesday afternoon for Fayetteville, took fire in the gentlemen's out the sanction or connivance of cabin on the way up and only prompt the Chinese authorities: but so were and heroic work prevented serious the missionaries, whose deaths damage. The fire is supposed to have evoked such prompt and imperious originated from a lamp, though exactly how is not known, as all the passengers were at supper when the alarm vantage of this incident. The acof fire was given.

tion that Germany may take will The fire was discovered about the have more or less effect on other time the Hurt was twenty miles from Governments, which are keeping a Wilmington. The crew and passen gers turned out promptly and by the sharp eye upon Germany, and posliberal use of water extinguished the sibly it may add to the complicaflames before they had spread further tions of the Eastern question, which than the gentlemen's cabin.

Among the passengers were Mr. R I. Wescott, Miss Annie Taylor and A Kansas barber, in Topeka, who Miss Nimocks, of this city. Mr. Weshas a divorce suit on hand, owns a cott lost by the fire an overcoat, two 200-acre farm near Topeka, 300 pairs of gloves, umbrella, hat and acres in Oklahoma, and several herds of cattle and thousands of bushels of

The damage to the boat was esti-mated as being about \$300, but it was not such as to prevent her from pro ceeding on her trip. She left Fayette ville yesterday morning and is expected to arrive here early this morn

To Have a Private Side Track.

It is very probable that A. F. John son & Son's strawberry crate manu factory (the Carolina Veneering Works) at Clinton will, within a few weeks, have a special side-track laid t the shipping door of the establish ment. This, coupled with improve ments in machinery, etc., placed since the destructive fire last November, will very much facilitate the manufacture and shipment of crates during the coming season. In referring to Mr. Johnson's visit to this city, yester day's STAR inadvertently spoke of him as from Clayton and of the factory as ocated there. Clinton is the fortunate ossessor of this staunch citizen and his important manufactory.

The Charleston News and Courier of vesterday contains two interesting communications relative to the child hood and youth of the great Confed erate statesman, Judah P. Benjamin. One of them is from Mr. James Sprunt. who insists that Benjamin went to school at Fayetteville. The second is from the venerable R. C. Belden, of Spout Springs, written to Mr. Sprunt, and confirming the latter's impression to school. Mr. Belden states positively that the young Hebrew at-

They have tried shipping cattle tended the "Fayetteville Academy" from Galveston to New York, and in 1825. the first trial has panned out all right. Of a shipment of 274 head which arrived a few days ago only

The Fire On the Hurt. The gentlemen's cabin of the steamer A. P. Hurt was quite extensively dam aged by fire on Tuesday afternoon last. The flame caught from a lamp in one corner of the room, and while it did not burn through at any point, the floor, walls and ceiling were scorched and blackened and in some places charred. Several berths were burned also. The needed repairs will be made without stopping the *Hurt* from her regular trips. She arrived in port yesterday morning and left on her return trip in the afternoon.

Visits of Distinguished Educators to the Wilmington Schools—Teachers Congratulated---Prof. Noble.

The past week has been fraught with very much more than usual interest in Wilmington's public school circles. There has been a decided mingling of the pleasant and disagreeable in school

As a pleasant feature, the school has been visited by three of the State's most distinguished educators, President E. A. Alderman of the University, Prof. Faust, Superintendent of the Goldsboro Graded Schools, and Prof. P. P. Claxton, Professor of Pedagogy in the State Normal and Industrial College. . These gentlemen have visited the Wilmington schools from the primary department to the senior class of the High School and speak in highest terms of the schools as they found

Only yesterday afternoon Prof Claxton, in addressing the teachers at Hemenway school, said that in all his travels he had never visited a school where pupils were so far advanced their age considered, as in the Wilmington schools, and he said he had visited the public schools of this country and Germany. He congratulated the teachers on their marked success, which has, he said, given our schools an enviable reputation for thoroughness and efficiency.

Then during the week Superintend ent Noble has been elected to the chair of pedagogy in the State University and his friends very much fear that he will accept. In fact a gentleman who is in close touch with Prof. Noble and hinted that he knew positively, intitimated that Prof. Noble would assuredly go to Chapel Hill, and that he had given him to understand as much. However, when questioned by a STAR representative last night, Prof. Noble said that he was not ready to make any announcement as yet.

During the past week very many of the school children have been vaccinated, and many others have been detained at home by parents to prevent are wearing placards pinned to their left sleeve bearing the crudely written notice: "Hands off! I am vacci

Several teachers are ill from vacci nation, and it is expected that attendance in all departments will continue very irregular until the vaccination of children is completed and they have fully recovered from its effects.

A LINEMAN HURT.

While Stringing Wires Along the Caro lina Central Railroad.

Yesterday morning Jerry Faucette colored while at work on the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Com pany on the Carolina Central road at a point about 23 miles from the city, fell to the ground with a falling pole and sustained some injuries. The pole was in a kind of bottom and though none of the linemen knew it, it was decayed at the foot and was held up by the telegraph wire. Faucette had climbed the pole and was about thirty feet from the ground. He cut the wire and the pole fell, but he turned loose in time to prevent it falling on him. He landed on his back and was pretty badly shaken

Lineman M. A. Proffitt, under whom the colored man was working, took charge of him and brought him to the city on the Seaboard train and placed him under medical treatment. The injured man lives in Goldsboro.

THE FAMILY MARKET BASKET.

Prices of Fresh Meats, Fish, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc. There was a fair supply of vegets

oles, potatoes, oysters, meats, fish and poultry in the city markets yesterday. Shad could be had at \$2 per pair for roe and \$1 per pair for buck. Eggs sold at 124 and 15 cents per dozen. Prices on other articles were as fol-

Vegetables-Mustard, 10c per bunch onions, 5c per bunch; sweet po tatoes, 15 to 20c per peck; Irish potatoes, 35c per peck; turnips, 5c per bunch; lettuce, 21 to 5c per head; kale, 10c per bunch; celery, 25c per bunch; collards, 24 to 5c per head cabbage, 5 to 10c per head; spinach, 20c per peck; radishes, 5c per bunch. Poultry-Live chickens, 15 to 350 per pair; dressed chickens, 50 to 75c per pair; dressed turkeys, 124 to 15c

Fish-Mullets, 5 to 15e per bunch roe shad, \$2.00 per pair; buck shad, \$1.50 per pair; Hickory shad, 25c per pair; drum, 25c per bunch. Oysters-New River, \$1.00 per gal

on; Stump Sound, 75c; Myrtle Grove. Meats-Loin steak, 121c per pound round steak, 10c; chuck and stew beef, 5 to 6c; veal, 12tc; mutton, 12tc;

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

Firmness in all Lines With Prints in Fair Demand.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, January 29 .- Conditions favorable to more extensive trade are shown in the dry goods market at the close of the week's trading. The disposition of buyers is more in the line of free purchase. The returns for the week have been partially satisfactory. In cotton goods lines there has been but slight increase in the sales and this has been due to local causes in some sections. But there has been a note-worthy firmness in all lines of staple

MARINE HOSPITAL.

Good Quarters Provided for American Sailors Who Fall Sick at This Port

RECEIVE BEST ATTENTION.

Spotless Cleanliness and Faultless Order **Everywhere—An Annex Especially** for Treatment of Consumptive Patients.

A STAR representative paid the Ma ine Hospital a visit yesterday after oon and after a tour of inspection un der the guidance of the capable and courteous physician in charge, Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, assisted by Mr. E. B. Scott, the hospital steward, he came away convinced that the American sailor who falls sick at this port will be in good quarters, and will receive the best attention. All the attend ants were mustered for weekly inspec tion about 4 P. M. After the inspec tion a tour of the entire premises wa

The Marine Hospital Proper s already pretty well known to the pub ic, but it would be a revelation t many to see in what spotless clean iness and faultless order everything is kept. The cooking utensils are required to be kept in such a state of leanliness that they will not soil the white gloves of the physician in command when rubbed with force over them. This is a single illustration of the standard observed through the whole building. There are two wards, one for white sailors and the other for colored, with four patients in each The rest of the building is taken up with the quarters of the physician in charge, the steward's department bath, laundry, cooking, laborator and store rooms. The colored attend ants are Henry Meyers, acting nurse Jas. Donaldson, acting utility: Owen Gooden, acting gardener; Isaac Lilly, acting ambulance driver; Joseph Ricks, acting night watchman; Lilly Hefflin, acting cook; Mary Douglass, acting laundress.

The Annex.

The annex, recently completed, whe t receives all the modern appliance that Dr. Wertenbaker has in mind will, in some respects, hardly have an equal on the South Atlantic coast. All the patients will be kept in the annex and the old hospital will be used purely as an executive building. There are in the new building two wards, one to accommodate 12 colored patients, and the other 25 white patients. Opening into the white ward is the nurse's room and adjoining that is the dispensary All these are in the southern wing. Or the northern side are the dining room, kitchen, bathroom and the operating room in which Dr. Wertenbaker takes special pride. On the second floor there are three large rooms for attendants and several store rooms. The basement contains the heating apparatus, coal bins and rooms for patients

Not far from the annex, is a small out elegantly finished building for the treatment of patients suffering with tupercular diseases. A separate building is employed because consumption is an infectious disease. This station is the only one the Government has supplied with a tubercular ward, and patients will be sent here from other narine hospitals. Wilmington being chosen on account of its climatic advantages.

Returning to the surgeon's quarters the reporter enjoyed Dr. Wertenbaker's hospitality and were shown some interesting curiosities that he had gathered in the course of extensive travels.

Dr. Wertenbaker has had a letter box placed at the entrance to the hospital, and will petition the Board of Aldermen to improve the sidewalk on Nun street, from Sixth to Eighth.

THE FAYETTEVILLE FAIR

Great Attraction-Fine Display Pancy Goods-Splendid Band of Music-The Theatrical Club.

[Special Star Correspondence.]

PAYETTEVILLE, N. C., January 29. Your correspondent notes with pleasure the great success of the Fair here this week in the interest o the Light Infantry Company. The Armory building was beautifully decora-ted and brilliantly lighted, which with the tasteful arrangement of the dis-plays made a fine show. The various articles on exhibit were donated by the liberal and public spirited citizens of the town and friends of the company outside, and were all on sale for the benefit of the company. The donations were numerous, consisting of fancy goods, etc.
The Fayetteville Brass Band, known

as the "Big Six," furnished very fine music for the occasion. The Fair was held three evenings—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The Theatrical Club gave a splendid play Thursday evening, which was well rendered,

the city.

The Fair throughout was a pronounced success. The nice arrangement, beautiful display and well are

ment, beautiful display and well arranged programme were due largely to the fair young ladies of the town. who led in the affair.

The Fair closed Friday evening, much to the regret of the hundreds who had spent three evenings there so pleasantly. At least 500 people attended each evening. A great many of the goods were sold before the Fair closed, and then the remainder was sold at auction. The estimaied receipts are about \$800.

- General civils ervice examinainations, except for the Post-office and worthy firmness in all lines of staple goods, with prints in fair steady deheld in Wilmington March 21st and April 21st.

NO. 15 FOR THE HOLY LAND.

Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., One of the Party of Tourists to Sail on the Steamer Aller.

FAREWELL RECEPTION.

Final Leave Taking Between Pastor and Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church Monday Evening in the Church Parlors.

To-day is the last Sabbath Dr. P. H. loge, the able and beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will spend in Wilmington until he shall have returned from his six months our of the Holy Land and other countries of the East and of Europe. He leaves the city Tuesday morning at 9.35 o'clock for New York city, from whence he will sail February 5th, bound for foreign countries.

Dr. Hoge's immediate party of fellow tourists will comprise the follow ing gentlemen and ladies: Rev. Robi E. Caldwell, Winston, N. C.; Rev. J. L. Caldwell, Pine Bluff, Ark ; Rev. Messrs. Patton, one of Marietta and the other of Decatur, Ga.; Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of North Carolina, and Misses Martha Williams of Wilmington and Jennie Williams of Favetteville.

The party will cross the Atlantic o he steamer Aller, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line. All th assengers will be tourists, but Dr loge and party will not travel entire the same route as that mapped out the other party.

The Aller will first touch at Gibral ar, subsequently visiting several points of interest on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. From thence they will sail to Alexandria, spending some time in various cities of Egypt. The entire party will go then to Joppa.

Dr. Hoge and party will spend nuch more time in Palestine than other members of the Aller party, the latter spending only ten days there. Dr. Hoge and party will go from

Athens and later to places of interest in Italy. The details of their tour of Europe have not yet been mapped out and will not be until some time after they have sailed. To-day at the 11 o'clock service at

Dr. Hoge's church the sacrament of the Holy Communion will be administered, and at 8 o'clock to-night the Doctor will deliver his farewell sermon

The final leave taking between pastor and congregation will occur in the church parlors from 8 to 10 o'clock tomorrow night. To this farewell reception all of Dr. Hoge's friends of every denomination are cordially in-

Dr. R. D. Jewett has decided locate in Winston and will go there for the practice of his profession within five or six weeks. The North Carolina Medical Journal, which Dr. Jewett has been editing, will be removed to Winston. Dr. Jewett was born and reared in Wilmington, and regrets exceedingly to leave, but he thinks Winston is a better field, particularly for the publication of the lecided to reside there in the future.

Mechanics for Southport.

Mr. James Taylor, one of the foreme in charge of the fort improvements at Southport, came up to Wilmington vesterday to meet a party of mechanics who are to work under him. He will remain over until Monday to meet a second party of men. Those he met yesterday were from Newbern. They went to Southport vesterday afternoon. The party was as follows: S. E. Ewell, W. B. Huff, S. S. Withs, Lewis Kilpatrick, R. S. Bell, Wiley Liggett, E. R. Fry and Richard

Sales of Fertilizers.

A Raleigh paper states that fertili zer sales in Raleigh this season will not be more than half as great as they were last season, owing to the low price of cotton. Some of the leading concerns here were visited yesterday to find out if they were having a similar experience. It was learned that the prospects are rather promising than otherwise. It fact, it is difficult to keep up with the orders and there i every reason to expect that the usual volume of business will be transacted

Marriage Licenses Issued.

During the week just closed fly marriage licenses were, issued by the New Hanover Register of Deeds. Three were to whites and two for colored persons. Two of these were issued yesterday, one to Mr. D. D. Benton, of this city, to wed Miss Lillian Atkinson, of Monroe. The other was for a colored couple, John Atkinson to Emma Bunting, both of this city.

Presentation to Mr. A. J. Marshall.

A substantial proof of friendship and regard is the best kind, and that is the proof that A. J. Marshall, Esq. had on Friday night last that he had the warm friendship of a number of people. They called on him, 12 or 15 strong, and presented him with a handsome oak combination deak and bookcase. Mr. Marshall made an appropriate speech of thanks, after which on light refreshments were served. The pot evening was very enjoyably spent by 33@ all concerned.

Clean, Newsy and Able."

Sanford Express: "The Wilming ton STAR, the oldest and one of th best papers in the State, appeared New Year's morning in a handsome new dress. The STAR is a clean, newsy and ably edited paper, and the Express is pleased to know that it is prospering and growing in popularity."



CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY.

Decision of Court of Appeals As to Mode of Sale Will Be Filed Next Tuesday.

NO OTHER POINT INVOLVED.

General Impression That Judge Simonton Will Be Sustained in Ordering the Road to Be Sold As a Whole At Public Auction.

An order for the sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway under foreclosure, and distribution of the proceeds of the sale, was entered some time since by Judge Simonton, it will be remembered. The appeal from this order by the New York committee of bondholders to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was heard at Richmond last November. The Court took the case under advisement, and the decision will be handed down next Tuesday. As the question on appeal was not as to the sale itself, but only as to the manner of sale, so much of the order as provides for the foreclosure will certainly be affirmed.

As to the mode of sale, which is the point at issue, the impression is well nigh universal that the Circuit Court of Appeals will sustain the decision of Judge Simonton, and that the road tion, after thirty days' advertisement

SPANISH WARSHIPS.

Cruiser Vizcava Has Started for America -The Rest of the Fleet to Sail for Havana.

By Cable to the Morning Star. CARTHAGENA, Spain, January 29 .-

The first class armored cruiser Vizcava has started for America. The rest of the Spanish squadron is preparing to sail for Havana. The iron-clad Cristobel Colon (for merly Giusephe Garibaldi II) will ac

company the torpedo flotilla later.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—No official advices have been received here as yet to confirm the reported intention of the Spanish Government to send a fleet of warships to Havana. The Spanish legation was informed some time ago that the small gunboats engaged in patrolling the Cuban coast would be strengthened soon by the ad-dition of torpedo boats and it is this flotilla that is expected to sail for Havana as soon as conditions permit. The boats are said to be wanted particularly for service on the Canto river and in Havana harbor. The coming of the fine cruiser Crystobel Colon, one of the best shins in the Spanish navy, with the torpedo boats, is said to be necessary to their safety, as these little craft must have a convoy to come to their relief in case of severe weather and to help out their coal supply. Even with this assistance, it is said the boats will have a

MADRID, January 29.—It is announced that the cruiser Vizcaya, which the government has decided to send to the United States, will not be commanded by Capt. Concas Y. Pulan, but by Capt. Eubate. This change in the command of the Vizcaya is believed to be due to the celing produced by an earest delivered in 1896 before the adrid Geographical Society by Capt. Concas Y. Pulan, who commanded the caraval Santa Maria, sent over by Spain to the Columbian Exposition giving his impression of Exposition giving his impression of the United States in such a manner as to call forth from Hon. Hannis Taylor, then United States Minister to Spain, ment demanding an explanation

risky voyage.

EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED

Score Injured, Several Fatally. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

wo Persons Killed and More Than a

OLD TOWN, ME., January 29 .- The st. John train No. 29, known also as the Provincial Express, was wrecked in the Cut-at-Orono basin mills at 3,45 this afternoon and six cars, including the smoker, were turned topsy-turvey into the ditch. One of the passenger cars, in which were a large number of cars, in which were a large number of people, was almost entirely demo-lished. Two persons were killed and

more than a score injured, se probably fatally. The train was running over the Maine Central tracks and left Bangora a little late. At the time of the derailment, which was due to spreadderailment, which was due to spreading rails, the train was running about 35 miles an hour. It was made up of a combination, baggage and mail car, parlor car, a smoking car, two pasparior car, a smoking car, two pas-senger coaches and the private car of the President, F. A. Wilson, of the Maine Central railroad, which was occupied by President and Mrs. Wilson and two ladies on the way to Ston John.

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