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SUBSCRIPTION P ICE. The subscription price of the We ly Star is DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES. First District-Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort Second District-Hon. Henry R. Bry an, of Craven. Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford. Sixth District-Hon. Oliver H. Allen of Lenoir. Seventh District-Hon, Thomas McNeill, of Robeson. Eleventh District-Hon. W. Alexan der Hoke, of Lincoln

FOR SOLICITOR. Sixth District - Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

SHEEP CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

Diversified industries should be the aim of every country where the resources for them exist, and the industries of the farm-should be diversified as well as the manufacturing industries. This is not only the road to wealth, but it is the road to progress, to the greatest development, and to the employment of the greatest number of people, which means prosperity and contentment many people and add millions to the for the greatest number, and this, income of the South. should be the aim of all who have the destinies of countries in their hands. There are few things that are made or used that cannot be made or produced in this country. There are some things, such as coffee and tea, which we import because we cannot produce them, but we import hundreds of millions of dollars worth of things that we could produce, and probably will some day. We could produce every pound of sugar we use, and every pound of rice, barley, potatoes, tobacco scores of other things that we port more or less of We h simply got into the habit of import ing these things and it takes time to overcome habit.

The lack of diversification is one of the drawbacks in the South, but | not for the devouring dogs, to do it. we are reaching out gradually and in time will make as good a showing in this respect as any other section of the country. We are forging to the front as a cotton manufacturing section, and will 'ere many years be at the front. We are making fine progress in the manufacture of iron and steel, and in time will be at the front in this. There are kindred industries that will naturally come with or follow this. We have made considerable progress in diversifying on the farm, too, for the all cotton idea is being relegated, and If there were spoils enough to go fine fruit orchards and small fruit and vegetable fields are seen where cotton once grew, and they bring good returns to those who cultivate them. There is more wheat and corn grown now than ever before since the war, and the disposition is to increase the acreage in these, which gives proof that our farmers are waking up to the importance of faction, and we have the Populists diversifying their crops. But there is one thing, one for which the South has pre-eminent advantages, which has been strangely overlooked. That is the raising of sheep, which might be made not only a source of large returns in a as thus told by the Shebly Star. money way, but would be of inestimable valuable in other ways.

solar plexus and has been rent asun-There are how about 37,700,000 sheep in the United States and Terfitories, of which about 6,800,000 are in the fifteen Southern States. Texas is the third State in point of will be held here on Tuesday, July number, having 2,649,914, Montana and Oregon leading. This would leave about 4,000,000 for the other | publican State Chairman Holton. Oh, fourteen Southern States. There is pasturage in North Carolina for thatthat the Republican party is going many, and so there is in some of the other Southern States. There is that we have from other counties pasturage enough in the South, without encroaching upon an acre of cul- in different sections of the State tivated land, for more sheep than show that they lack much of the there are in the whole country now. | cohesiveness that characterized it in The 4,000,000 outside of Texas are so scattered as to be scarcely visible. And yet sheep receive but very little attention and are regarded with about the same indifference that some of our farmers in days gone by walked over the coal veins and gold veins that were known to be under | breastworks, protected by barbedthe surface of their farms. Their wire fences and other devices, which indifference to the existence of the coal veins and gold veins isn't as hard to understand as their indiffer- they had the support of the guns of ence to sheep because they had the Spanish fleet in the harbor, but little knowledge then of the way of uti- still they fought better than it was lizing or profiting by these deposits, generally thought they would. In which required money to work, but view of the tenacity and courage they do know something about they have displayed there, and the

sheep and their value, and it does evidences of generalship they have not require much money to engage given, it is not easy to understand in raising them. A few dollars will do to start on, in a small way, and

profitable market as lambs, the

demand for good mutton and for

lambs growing steadily. With the

railroad facilities in the South and

and the speed with which many of

the large cities can be reached, not

to speak of the local demand in the

markets near the farms where the

sheep acre raised, there would be a

constant demand for all that might

be offered and at prices that would

With the raising of sheep supply-

ing plenty of wool woollen mills

would spring up and that would

create a demand for more wool and

for more sheep, and thus the sheep

raisers would start another industry

that might grow to great propor-

tions, give employment to a great

And while they were doing this

they would be enriching their, own

lands, for there is no animal on the

farm which improves the land on

which it pastures like the sheep.

There is an old saying that its

"tracks are golden," and with all

this the sheep if protected from

ravenous dogs will take care of it-

self about as well or better than any

animal on the farm, and will require

less personal attention. The dog is

the obstacle in the South, but by a

little concert of action among

neighbors who desired to raise sheep

they could abate that nuisance with-

out waiting for legislators, who

think more of the vote of the dog

owner than they do of the flocks of

MINOR MENTION.

into the next campaign harmonious

and solid, but there is dissension

and wrangling in both the Repub-

lican and Populist parties. They

are quarrelling over the spoils past

and prospective. The fellows that

are out think it is time for the fel-

lows who are in to get out, and the

fellows who are in like being in so

well that they don't want to get out.

all 'round they might get along

harmoniously, but there are not

and that's what the matter with the

patriots. If this congressional dis-

trict we have Dockery running as

the nominee of the Dockery con-

vention and Norment running as

an independent representative of

the Russell-Norment anti-Dockery

split, part of them supporting

Dockery and part of them opposed

to him. Out in the West the fac-

tions are pulling against each other

too, in pretty much the same way

that they are in Cleveland county

"The Republican party in Clevel-

Two conventions have been

Winslow's forces will meet on

and county has suffered a stroke in its

called and both of the chairmen claim

Hogue's convention is composed of the

McBrayer faction of the party and

Saturday, July 16, and Winslow appears to have the endorsement of Re-

This does not necessarily mean

to pieces, but the similar reports

the last campaign, while the Dem-

ocratic party is compact and solid.

All accounts agree that the Span-

ish soldiers in Santiago have been

doing some valiant fighting. It is

true they fought behind walls and

gave them an immense advantage

over our men, in addition to which

we are going to have a hot time.'

have been regularly elected.

The Democratic party is going

pay the raisers well.

should start.

how they permitted the war to drag on for over two years, when they have that is the way the ordinary farmer brought into the island over two hundred thousand men, and had If sheep culture pays in Oregon nothing to fight but straggling and Montana, where the winters bands of half-naked, half-armed inare long and severe, or in Texas surgents, who overran the island where the sheep are exposed to very and practically confined the Spansudden changes of temperature ish armies to Havana and a few which causes the loss of thousands. other fortified cities on the coast. and also to destructive droughts, Can it be that the Spanish commanthere is no reason why it would not ders were intentionally protracting pay much better in any portion of the war for the purpose of making the South this side of the Mississippi money out of it; or were they river, where the pasturage is about doing it with the knowas cheap as it is in Montana, Oregon ledge and consent of the home govor Texas, while there is nearly ernment for the purpose of "exalways an abundance of good water, terminating the breed of rebels." as and where the sheep may be left Weyler declared when he issued his from under cover most of the winter reconcentrado orders? If not this and where but little hand feeding is then the Spanish commanders and necessary any time in the year. the Spanish Government showed a In what are called the sheep singular lack of energy and managegrowing States of the West and ment, to have been thus held at hav Southwest they are raised princiand driven from post to post by mere handful of half-naked, halfpally and almost exclusively for the wool, but this need not be the case armed men, while the have shown in the South, for they could be such pluck and determination in profitably raised for mutton or find a fighting the well armed, well dis-

LIEUT. WM. E. SHIPP.

ment of armies.

ciplined, and valorous army, and

matchless ships of the United States.

In no war has there ever been such

a striking contrast in the manage-

North Carolinian Among the Killed in the Fighting Near Santiago-Judge Purnell Goes to Asheville.

[Special Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, N. C., July 4. All Raleigh was shocked this morning by the news in the Associated Press dispatches stating that Lieutenant William E. Shipp, brigade quartermaster on the staff of General

Young, was among those killed in the

battle of Santiago. Lieutenant Shipp was a son of Judge He was born in Lincolnton and afterwards the Shipp nome was moved to Charlotte. In this city he has one sister, Miss Mary Shipp. Miss Kate Shipp, formerly of the faculty of St. Mary's School, was also a sister of Lieutenant Shipp. Five years ago he was married to Miss Margie Busbee, daughter of Mr. Fabius H. Busbee. Mr. Busbee left this afternoon for Lincolnton where Mrs. Shipp is visiting the lieutenant's

sisters. He leaves two baby boys, William E., Jr., and Fabius Busbee. This is the second officer claiming Raleigh as home who has fallen in this war. Raleigh is much concerned over the awful news, having experienced the loss of one of its sons at the first of the war, Ensign Bagley. It is not known whether the body can be brought to the United States at all, but it is possible that in the Fall

the remains may be brought here for Judge T. R. Purnell leaves to-mor morning for Asheville to hold Federal Court

sheep that might be raised if it were, The town is excited over reports of the death of Sergeant Frank H. Cameron, Co. F, Twenty-second regi ment, U. S. infantry, at Santiago. It has not been confirmed and hopes of its unreliability are fast gaining strength. Cameron is a son of Gen F. H. Cameron, N. C. State Guard.

MORE SHIPS DESTROYED.

A Spanish Gunboat and Another Warship. Torpedo Boat and Three Gunboats Disabled by Americans.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.] OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2, via Kingston, Ja., 11.55 P. M., July 3 .-On the morning of July 1st the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck destroyed a Spanish gunboat near Cape Cruz. On the afternoon of the same day these members of the mosquito fleet de stroyed another war vessel at Manza-nillo. At the latter place a hot engagement ensued between the three small American craft and nine Spanish vessels, supported by land batteries and troops ashore. One large Spanish torpedo boat was disabled, three Spanish gunboats were seriously injured and a pontoon full of Spanish troops was sunk, the enemy escaping in boats. The Hornet was temporarily disabled, but the only casualties on the

American side were three men slightly scalded by escaping steam.

The Spanish loss in troops and sailors is believed to be large. The Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck returned to Santiago de Cuba and were sent to Guantanamo to-day for repairs.

Rear Admiral Sampson warmly congratulated Lieutenants L. Young, J. M. Helm, and C. W. Jungen, the commanders, respectively, of the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck, for their bravery and the successful tackling of such superior force.

SPANISH GENERAL KILLED.

Shafter's Demand for Surrender Still

Being Considered by the Spanish Commander. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 4.-Gen. Miles has received the following telegram from Gen. Shafter, dated Palaya del Este, July 3: "Headquarters Fifth Army Corps-

Killed a Spanish general in affair at Caney and a large number of officers. A few officers and men are still un-buried. Gen. Linares' arm is broken. My demand for surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authorities. Pando has arrived near the break in the railroad with his ad-vance. I think he will be stopped."

Also the following from Adjutant eneral Wagner, at the same time and

"Pando six miles north, with 5,000 men. Garcia opposes with 3,000. Law-ton can support Garcia and prevent the junction."

It is reported in Shanghai, on good authority, that Germany has arranged a concession for a port in the Philippines, ante-dating the present situaA RESTRAINING ORDER

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

ssued by Judge Robinson Against the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County.

Yesterday another card was played n the game between the Boards conending for supremacy as Commissioners of New Hanover. This time t was the turn of Col. Foster's or the "deposed" Board, and their play was in the shape of a restraining order is sued by Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson, presiding judge of this district, restraining Col. Roger Moore and his associate commissioners from interfering with the affairs of the county as managed by Col. Foster and his Board. The order is returnable before Judge Robinson in this city on July 17th.

The case is entitled F. W. Foster, F. J. Dempsey and Jordan Nixon vs. Roger Moore, W. F. Alexander, J. L. Boatwright, John W. Rarry and Jas. Cowan. The plaintiffs gave a \$200 bond with W. H. Chadbourn and Daniel Howard as security. order was served on Chairman Moore and Commissioners Boatwright and Barry, of this city yesterday early in the afternoon by Sheriff French. Commissioners Alexander and James Cowan reside in the county and have not yet been served with notice.

The complaint upon which the re straining order is based is signed by Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy as attorneys for the plaintiffs and sets forth eight grounds for complaint against Col. Moore and his Board.

The complaints set forth the severa steps taken against Col. Foster and his Board by the Democratic Board, with Col. Roger Moore as chairman, all of which are familiar to readers of the

AT SOUTHPORT QUARANTINE.

Vessel From Para, Brazil—Had One Death on Voyage From Fever. |Special Star Telegram.]

SOUTHPORT, N. C., June 30 .- The Danish barquentine Anna, which arrived at quarantine to-day is twentyfour days out from Para, Brazil. The captain reports the death by fever at sea of one of his men. It may have been yellow fever, and Dr. A. R. Thomas, quarantine physician, has put the Anna in ten days quarantine, and will thoroughly disinfect her.

V. S. STEVENS. [It is highly probable that the death referred to above was from yellow fever: but it should create no alarm in Wilmington. But our people will not be in a mood to welcome the Anna, if destined for this port, even after "ten days' quarantine." STAR. ]

FOR MURDERING HIS WIFE.

Private in Capt. Cobb's Company rested-Romulus Bazemoore from Bertie -Sheriff Notified.

[Special Star Telegram. RALEIGH, N. C., July 2.-This afternoon the police arrested a member of the Second regiment, charged with the murder of his wife. He enlisted two weeks ago in Captain Cobb's company, giving his name as John Moore, home near Aulander, in Bertie county. He was identified by another Bertie man in another company, and his real name is Romulus Bazemoore. His wife was poisoned in May and he disappeared. Her stomach was examined at John Hopkins and was found to contain more strychnine than was necessary to kill. Moore is thirtythree years old. He is now in the station house. He admitted his real name to Mayor Russ, but puts in a general denial, says he bought medicine for his wife. An eight-year-old daughter saw him give the medicine. Bertie's sheriff has been notified. The arrest caused excitement at Camp Russell.

Died in Fayetteville. Telegrams received here yesterday forenoon from Favetteville announced the death of Mrs. M. F. Cook, which occurred at 5,45 o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased was about 75 years of age. Her daughter, Miss Nellie Cook, of the Union public school faculty of this city, and also Mrs. F. A. Johnson, of this city, sister of the deceased, were at her bedside when death came. The remains will be interred to-day. The deceased has many relatives and friends in Wilmington, who regret exceedingly the passing of this noble

ACCIDENT AT FORT MACON.

Artilleryman Badly Injured-A Colored Volunteer Drowned. [Special Star Telegram.]

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 4 .- At Fort Macon, in firing the annual national Fourth of July salute. of forty-six guns, the eighth shot exploded prematurely, and seriously if not fatally wounded artilleryman Chas. Rosier. His eye-sight is destroyed and his face, arms and chest badly burned.

A colored volunteer of the Oxford company was drowned Sunday morn ing in the surf by the undertow.

One of the Nantucket's Crew.

Mr. John G. Marshall has written to his father that it was his fortune or misfortune to shed the first blood on the U.S. monitor Nantucket. While he was distributing clothing to the crew a large box fell upon his head and cut a large gash four inches long to the bone. He was badly stunned but the skull was not broken. The surgeon dressed the wound nicely, and thinks he will be ready for duty in a few

DEATH OF MR. JNO. R. LATTA. **REVENUE TAX STAMPS** 

Well Known and Highly Respected Citizen of Wilmington-For Many Years an Official of the A. C. L.

Mr. John B. Latta, auditor of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and a well known citizen of Wilmington, died at his residence, 308 North Front street, yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock after a very brief illness. He was stricken with paralysis about eight months ago but had about recovered from its effects, when a econd one came yesterday shortly after dinner. He was at his desk in the Coast Line offices during the morning and left for dinner about 1:30. Soon after he was seized with paralysis and never regained consciousness.

Mr. Latta was born in Fayetteville on September 10, 1835, and was a son of Mr. John C. Latta. He came to Wilmington when about ten years of

For several years before the war he was engaged in the mercantile busi ness. On November 29, 1869, he was married to Miss Kate Ralston, of Georgetown, S. C. She, with three sons, Willie L. Latta, Dozier L. Latta and Linwood D. Latta, survive the

Mr. Latta was a trusted official of the Atlantic Coast Line, and had been connected with branches of the system for the past thirty-four years. He had held various positions in the railroad service, among them pay master of the Manchester & Augusta Railroad. Of late years he had been auditor of the W. C. & A. Railroad.

The officers of the road held him i high esteem and speak with unstinted praise of his fidelity in the discharge of his duties. As soon as his sudden sickness and death became known some of the leading officials of the road hastened to his home to tende their sympathy to the family.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church numbered Mr. Latta among its most useful members. He was active in its organization, and was one of the trustees and also a ruling elder. He was a member of Cornelius Harnett Council, Royal Arcanum, and of the United Confederate Veterans, having served as adjutant of the 13th N. C. Regiment, Confederate States Army The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's church this afternoon at

CAPT. A. C. WILLIAMS.

5:30 o'clock.

Well Known and Popular Steamboa Man, Died at Gray's Creek, Cum-

berland County, Wednesday.

The numerous acquaintances Capt. Archie C. Williams, will hear with genuine sorrow of his death, which occurred Wednesday morning at his home at Gray's Creek, Cumberland county. He is very well known here, especially to the business men as he was mate and captain of several of the river boats, including the E. A. Hawes, the Frank Sessoms, the A. P. Hurt and the D. Murchison. He be gan work on the river as mate with Capt. J. C. Smith, whose daughter, Miss Della Smith, he married. He was a son of the late John A. Williams. who was one of the most prominent

citizens of Cumberland county. Capt. Williams had been in health for over a year, and had been confined to his room for about month. He is survived by his wife and two children, a boy and a girl. The funeral took place yesterday at 10 A. M. at Fayetteville from St. John's Episcopal Church and the interment was made at Cross Creek Cemetery in that city.

Mrs. J. C. Smith, of this city, the mother-in-law of the deceased, had been at his bedside for some time.

DEATH OF MRS. PENCE.

Raleigh Times-Visitor, June 29th At 5 o'clock this morning Mrs. Thomas Pence passed away at her home on East Morgan street. She had been ill for the past two weeks, but the end came unexpectedly and the an-nouncement of her death caused profound sorrow throughout her circle of acquaintances and friends. Mrs. Pence was considered better last evening but about 1 o'clock this morning a decided change was apparent. A physician was quickly summoned but her Maker ealed the lips of His child and gathered her to His bosom Mrs. Pence died in her forty-seventh

year. Before marriage she was Miss Anna E. Jones. Her life was spent in Raleigh. Her mother, Mrs, Alethe Jones, and her brother, Mr. W. N Jones, survive her.

In girlhood Mrs. Pence became Christian, and for years she has been a devout and faithful member of the First Baptist church of this city. Her Christianity was practical, demonstrating its beauty in daily acts of self-sacrificing devotion and faithful-ness to her loved ones and patiently performing her every task. Such a ife counts for more than all the sermons, for it is a reproduction of the one perfect life. Mrs. Pence leaves a husband,

Thos. Pence, and a son, Mr. Thomas J. Pence, besides her mother and brother.

Off for the Philippines.

Mr. R. H. Paddison, the clever and efficient telegrapher, who has been with the Wilmington and Newbern railroad for a number of years, joined the government signal corps a few days ago and left Raleigh last night for San Francisco, where he will embark in a few days for the Philippines and serve as an operator for the United States government.

Mr. Erwin Galloway, another townsman, sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines day before yesterday as soldier.

- Miss Irene Simpson, of Currie. is visiting Miss Ida Black.

A Small Supply Received in Wilmington Disappeared Very Rapidly.

LAW IS IN EFFECT TO-DAY.

Description of Stamps-Railroad Compa nies and Other Corporations' Large Purchasers-The Tobacco Tax and Other Features.

Cashier Lee H. Battle, of the Atlan

tic National Bank, placed on sale yesterday the documentary and proprietary stamps that must be used in any number of ways from to-day on, in accordance with the laws of the United States. He had only \$150 worth to start with, and these were practically all gone by 2 o'clock. Mr. Battle promptly telegraphed to Collector E. C. Duncan for more and will be able to meet the demands of the public when the new consignment arrives. Col. Walker Taylor was the first purchaser of internal revenue stamps. The proprietary stamps are of six denominations as follows: } cent.

green in color; # cent, salmon; # cent blue; 1 cent, green; 2 cents, brown; 4 cents, purple, Of these and of the regular one cent postage stamps with the letter I. R. for Internal Revenue stamped on them and which can be used either as proprietary or as documentary stamps, the druggists were the larges purchasers. The one-eithth stamp has to be placed on everymedical proprietary article and article of perfumery, cosmetics, etc., which retails for 5 cents and under. Two one-eighth stamps have to be put on an article retailing for between five and ten cents. A threeeighth stamp is used for articles between ten and fifteen cents; a fiveeighth for articles between fifteen and twenty-five cents, and a fiveeighth stamp for each additional twenty-five cents. Four cents in stamps must be placed on every box of chewing gum that retails at not ore than \$1.00 and each additional \$1.00.

Mr. Junius Davis, receiver of the Bank of New Hanover, was a large purchaser of documentary two cent stamps, as on to-day he will pass out numerous checks in payment of the dividend of seven per cent. that is due the creditors of the bank. All of these checks will, of course, have to bear a two cent internal revenue stamp.

Perhaps the corporation which will use the internal revenue stamp to the greatest extent in Wilmington will be the Atlantic Coast Line, as the revenue law requires that a one cent stamp be placed on every bill of lading issued. This of course does not apply to the duplicate and triplicate bills of lading that shippers frequently take for their convenience. Only the original paper is stamped by the railroad, while the others must be stamped by the shipper. It is quite likely that shippers will dispense with duplicates, to some extent at least, now that they have to be stamped. As there are hundreds of shipments every day it is easy to see that the Coast Line's daily bill for internal revenue stamps will foot up quite considerably, and the other railroads and transportation companies likewise, in proportion to the amount of business done. The Southern Express Company makes the shipper pay for the stamp, as it is claimed the express tariff cannot be raised to make up for the deficiency. Both the Southern Express Company and the other large transportation concerns will buy their stamps from headquarters.

An interesting feature of the law that the buyer of money orders, after paying the fee, is obliged to put stamp on the order

Special Deputy Collector Perkins has been busy for the last day or so taking inventories of the stocks of tobacco, cigarettes, cigars and snuff that the different merchandising establishments have on hand. The tax on tobacco and other special taxes such as those to be paid by bankers, brokers, proprietors of theatres and others are not paid in adhesive stamps, but have to be forwarded to Collector Duncan at Raleigh or paid to his special deputy here. About this, however, there is some uncertainty, and Special Deputy

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

working smoothly.

Collector Perkins says that it will be

several days before the law gets to

Chas. R. Thomas, of Newbern, Nominated by the Democratic Congressional Convention.

[Special Star Telegram.] CLINTON, N. C., June 30 .- At the Democratic Congressional Convention held here to-day Hon. Chas. R. Thomas, of Newbern, was nominated on the fourteenth ballot. The other candidates before the convention were Messrs. W. S. Cook, of Cumbe land: T. E. Gilman, of Onslow: J. D.

The best of harmony prevailed, and the convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the district. W. E. Murchison, of Moore, was chairman of the convention.

Kerr, of Sampson, and D. H. Mc-

Lean, of Harnett.

For \$6 you can go to Washington City and return, or for \$3 to Norfolk and Old Point and return. Don't for-get the date, Tuesday, July 19, when Pipkin's excursion will start from Wilmington at 8:30 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line. There will be plenty of assistants to look after the comfort of the excursionist. Mr. W. L. Jacobs or Mr. Arthur Prempert will give any further particulars wanted. †

GREAT REJOICING IN WASHINGTON.

A Fourth of July Such as Has Not Been Known in the Nation's History.

MANY STARTLING EVENTS. FUNERAL SERVICES.

NO. 39

Interment of the Remains of the Late

Jno. R. Latta-Offices of the A. C. L.

Closed-Floral Tributes.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church

was well filled vesterday afternoon at

5.30 o'clock, the hour set for the

funeral of Mr. John R. Latta, one of

An order issued from President

W. G. Elliott's office yesterday caused

all the offices of the Atlantic Coast

Line to be closed so as to allow the

employes to attend the funeral, and a

great many of them were in the fune-

ral procession, following immediately

the members of Cape Fear Camp No.

254, U. C. V., who were at the head

The coffin was borne tenderly into

the church while the hymn, "Rock of

Ages" was softly chanted by the

choir consisting of Mrs. W. H. Sprunt,

Miss Mary Bissette, Miss Maggie

Wiggs, and Messrs. J. A. McGeachy,

George Boylan, J. C. Stewart, and

Herbert Shick, with Miss Pocahontas

Britt as organist. The hymns ren-

dered besides the opening one were

"Abide With Me" and "When Peace

Like a River." The services were con-

ducted by Rev. P. C. Morton, pastor

The interment was made at Oakdale

Cemetery and many beautiful floral

designs were placed upon the grave.

Several of these were sent by the

clerks and officials of the Atlantic

The pall bearers were: Honorary-

Dr. W. J. Love, and Messrs, P. Heins

berger and N. Jacobi; Active-Messrs.

R. D. Cronly, Jas. F. Post, Jr., W.

K. Walker, W. H. Sprunt, J. T.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

King, and B. J. Jacobs.

of Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

of the cortege.

Coast Line.

St. Andrew's most valued members.

annihilitation of Cervera's Squadron. Demand for Surrender of Santiago. Capture of Ladrone Islands. Arrival of Charleston.

squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish Admiral Cevera with 1,600 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock to-morrow on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands have been captured; that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered; that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken, and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this is in part the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of independence hall rang out the tidings of American free-dom. It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature more startling than what had gone before. The climax came, when, amid the wildest cheering, which fairly shook the great War, State and Navy building, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory and the entire destruction of the Spanish fleat was given to the public Spanish fleet was given to the public.

The White House was naturally the focal point of the enthusiasm and stirring activity which marked official Washington. It was the busiest day the President has had since the war began. Conference followed conference with the heads of the military and naval departments; high officers of the service came and went in a constant and steady stream and as each hour brought its added fustre to the American arms the crowd of officials inmoment's respite. Telegrams came and went without cessation and the historic old mansion presented a scene such as has not been paralleled since the momentous hours of the civil war.

The Story of the Day

Supply Not Equal to Demand-Some Queer Mistakes Made by Out-of-Town Merchants.

Internal revenue stamps were in brisk demand again yesterday, and any of the places where they are on

Persons who had to use the stamps had made themselves pretty familiar with the law, and it went into effect rather more easily than was expected. There was some complaint, however, about the inconvenience which the use of the stamps causes.

Some out-of-town shippers made the mistake yesterday of putting the stamp on the packages instead of on the bills of lading for them. A coop of chickens received by a merchant had a one cent postage stamp on the shipping tag. Several other such mistakes were made.

Both the express company and the telegraph companies make the customer pay for the stamp. The railroads pay for the stamp on the original bill of lading, as stated in yesterday's STAR. Money orders cost more than formerly, but no stamps have to be affixed to them.

Change of Schedule C. F. & Y. V. A change of schedule will go into effect to-morrow (Sunday) on the C. F. & Y. V. railroad. The time of departure of the passenger train from Wilmington has been changed from 7.45 to 8.30 A. M., and the time of arrival from 7.10 to 7.05. These changes are to enable connection to be made with the Seacoast trains to and from Ocean View, and also with the evening boat for Carolina Beach on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Freight train No. 8 will hereafter leave Wilmington at 4.40 instead of 4.15 P. M. and arrive at Fayetteville 10.20 P. M.

Papers By Freight Trains.

The war tax seems to hit everybody. and it hits some of us in several places. We find now that newspapers must get a bill of lading for every package they send by freight trains, and every bill of lading must have a one-cent stamp affixed. Many of these packages contain but one paper. So we must first pay postage and then pay \$3.12 per year war tax on each of these single-copy packages. As we get but \$5.00 per year for the STAR we can hardly afford to stand such a tax as that. We see no way out of this trouble except to send the papers by regular mail. We shall be glad to have suggestions from subscribers who will be affected by this stamp

Will Not Support Dockery. Referring to the convention that

brought forth that political monstrosity Brigadier General Office Hunter Dockery, formerly of the Holden-Kirk militia, the Wadesboro Messenger says:

"A number of eastern delegates to the Populist Congressional convention were greatly outraged at the action of the convention yesterday in nominating a Republican for Congress. Some of them went so far as to declare tha they would not vote for him."

Cotton and Naval Stores.

The monthly statement of cotton and naval stores will be found on the second page this morning. The receipts of naval stores for June this year are slightly heavier than those of June,

1897. Cotton receipts were also heavier, as they have been all during the season. Since September 1, 1897, there have been received at this port 323,069 bales, against 234,360 bales for the corresponding period last year.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Washington, July 4.—The complete annihilitation of the Spanish

is best told in the series of official dispatches, each bearing date of July 4th, from Sampson, from Shafter and from Dewey. Stirring as they all are, that of Sampson was accorded the honor of chief importance, not only for the immediate results secured, but also from the effects of this crushing defeat in weakening the defences of the city of there was not near enough on hand at | Santiago, and in dealing Spain such a staggering blow that she is left practi-

without a navy. Although brief, Admiral Sampson's dispatch tells of fearful destruction. It not only disclosed the tremendous powers of the American fleet, but it again displayed the strange immunity which the American sailors have in the midst of death and carnage. That but one of our sailors have been killed in an engagement of this magnitude, is without parallel in naval an-

nals, save that other paralled record which Dewey made at Manila. With the Spanish destroyed,

The Way Is Partly Cleared for the advance of the American squadron into the harbor of Santiago. If Cervera's armored cruisers could cross the mine field and clear the Merrimac at the entrance of the harbor, the American ships can follow the same course. There are the inner fortifications and island forts still to be reduced, but they have passed through a baptism of fire recently and are little more than ruins. Thus with Shafter's guns thundering on San-tiago on land and Sampson on the harbor, the fall of the city is assured beyond further question. The authorities here, military and naval, say that Santiago has already made its

best fight, and that its occupation is only a question of time, and very brief General Shafter's strong position was shown in his dispatch. The first made public during the day stated that his lines completely surrounded the town from the bay on the north to San Juan river on the south, leaving the city thus enveloped by a stretch of water on one side and a stretch of frowning American guns on the other. In another dispatch General Shafter epitomized the strength of his position

by saying: "I feel that I am Master of the Situation

and can hold the enemy for any length of time." In another dispatch General Shafter states that his demand for the surrender of Santiago is still being considered by the Spanish authoritie which indicates that the refusal of the Spanish commander to capitulate was not final. In any event, 12 o'clock on Tuesday marks the limit of Shafter's concession and if Santiago has not capitulated at that hour, the great siege guns now brought to the front and in position, backed by the batteries of lighter field pieces, will begin their work of destruction.

The pressing need of reinforcing Shafter is no longer felt, now that the Spanish fleet is out of the way. A considerable number of men, ever, are already on the way and others will follow

The Expedition to Spain.

The changed naval situation will bring no abatement in the activity of the authorities here in carrying the war directly home to Spain. There is renewed determination to get Commodore Watson's eastern squadron away at the earliest moment, for the double purpose of striking a blow at the coast towns of Spain and of pursuing Ad-miral Camara's fleet, which has halted at the entrance of the Suez canal. Secretary Long made the official statement to-day that the fleet would sail at the earliest possible moment, and although he did not go into details as to its purpose it is well under-stood that it will devote its attention to the Spanish coast and to Camara. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago relieves Admiral Sampson from surveillance of this squadron, and he can readily spare the ships in-tended for the attack on the Spanish

The Situation at Night.

Washington, July 4.—The War Department to-day gave out the fol-

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, July 3.—To-night my lines completely surround the town from the bay on the north of the city to a point on San Juan river on the south. The enemy holds from the west end of San Juan river at its mouth up the reilroad to the city. mouth up the railroad to the city. General Pando I find to-night is some distance away and will not get into

— Mr. William Graham, of Charlotte spent the Fourth here. He will spend a short vacation at Garland before returning to his business in Charlotte.

A horse procession was organized in Charlotte and paraded the streets last night in celebration of the victory at Santiago. The procession was led by a band drum corps and carryed numberous American flags.