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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.00; 6 months, 60c; 3 months, 35c; Single Copy 5c.

SOME HAWAIIANS.

Yesterday we made some extracts from that remarkable and unique speech delivered by Orator Hanna in Chicago last Tuesday. In that speech, among other astonishing utterances, he declared that he didn't believe there was a Trust in the United States. The sentence complete reads thus:

"I don't believe there is a trust in the United States. The States laws make trusts impossible, and I want to tell you that every anti-trust law on the statute books of State or nation was enacted by the Republican party."

Taking this as a subject some of the comic artists have drawn a picture of Hanna, declaring that he doesn't believe there is a Trust in the United States, surrounded and overshadowed by about two score or more of Trusts—the Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Salt Trust, the Steel Trust, the Tin Plate Trust, the Glass Trust, and numerous other Trusts, which the Honorable Mark Hanna doesn't seem to know anything about. But he pulls most of them for contributions, all the same, and doesn't trust them either, for he insists on cash.

He added another piece of surprising information to the statement that he didn't believe there is a Trust in the United States when he exclaimed, "And I want to tell you that every anti-trust law on the statute books of State or nation was enacted by the Republican party." Whether this is to be attributed to colossal cheek or amazing ignorance, we don't know, but it is worthy of Mark Hanna, and we don't believe there is another man in the United States who has any regard for his reputation who would have made it. There is but one anti-trust law on the national statutes, and that is the so-called Sherman anti-trust law, which has been a dead-letter because it has never been enforced. As for the State anti-trust laws, there are some in the North and some in the South. Some States have none. Wherever they are in existence in the States reaching from Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland southward, they have been passed by Democratic legislatures, but with a broad sweep, and a brazen contempt for the truth, Mark Hanna, presuming on the ignorance of his audience, declares that "every anti-trust law on the statute books of State or nation was enacted by the Republican party." What confidence can be put in the veracity of a man who makes such bald-faced assertions as this, when he must know better?

When he had finished this surprising bit of information, some one in the crowd shouted:

"But they are not enforced."

To which Mr. Hanna shouted back, "Yes, they are enforced."

Mark Hanna knew better than that. When was the Sherman anti-trust law ever enforced? When the present U. S. Attorney General was asked why he did not enforce it he replied that he did not have the power, that the trusts were all operating under State charters and that the Sherman law was inoperative as to them, and could not reach them, that they must be reached through State laws.

Who has ever heard of a Trust being prosecuted under any of the laws in Republican States? The last Attorney General of Ohio proceeded against the Standard Oil Trust but found himself so hampered by courts supposed to be under the influence of the Oil Trust that he was balked in every movement, and his term of office expired without his making any substantial progress, and the party managers who stood with the Trust took good care that he wasn't nominated again. That's the way the laws against Trusts have been enforced in Republican States—only a solitary attempt and that a failure, because of obstacles thrown in the way of the Attorney General who tried to enforce the law.

They have been enforced in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and as a result it is asserted that a good deal of capital has been kept out of those States.

But if there are no Trusts, as

Hanna asserts, how could the laws be enforced against them? They could not enforce a law against something that did not exist. If they ever did exist, when did they cease to exist? Has the enforcing of the law driven them out or have they simply played out and fallen into "innocuous disuse?" We have not, as we have just remarked, any evidence that they have been driven out by the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, so that they must either have died natural deaths, or be still alive. Here and there one may have gone to wreck because it was trying to carry too much water, or was absorbed by some stronger Trust, but there is one thing pretty well established, unless all the records lie, and that is that we have more Trusts and bigger Trusts in the country now than we ever had and bigger than any country ever before saw, and they are being added to every day, the last three mentioned within the past few days being a bank trust in New York city to absorb five other banks; a seafood Trust to control the fish and oyster trade, and a telegraph and telephone Trust to control all the telegraphs and telephones in the United States.

And yet Mark Hanna had the amazing audacity to declare before an American audience, who were presumably readers of newspapers, and moderately well informed on current events, that he did not believe that there was a Trust in the United States. Such colossal cheek would be marvellous in any man but Mark Hanna.

BRYAN'S ACTION VINDICATED.

Moorfield Storey, an eminent Boston lawyer and writer, who was offered but declined the nomination for the Presidency by convention of Independents which met at Indianapolis a few weeks ago, has declared for Bryan, and issued a statement giving his reasons, from which we clip the following:

"I am not disturbed by Mr. Bryan's course in the ratification of the treaty with Spain. His position was explained at the time and is entirely defensible. The treaty gave us absolute control over the Philippines, and the Republican Senators who urged ratification were arguing that it ended the war without in any way committing us to any course in the islands. Mr. Bryan's attitude is completely in accordance with a declaration of our purpose to give the islands their independence. His policy was that often adopted by the anti-slavery men, who would buy a slave and then free him instead of trying to persuade his master to free him."

"Had Mr. Bryan's advice been taken there would have been no Philippine Revolution, and the average citizen of the United States would not have existed. Hence there seems no ground for charging him with acting with intention to bring about a revolution."

"The Republican leaders are trying to stifle the conscience of their followers by appealing to their fear of pecuniary loss. We did not abandon the Revolutionary War because our continental currency became proverbially worthless, nor did the fear of business reverses prevent our prosecuting the Civil War. The American people are less virtuous than their fathers if they persevere in a policy of wrong for fear that they may lose money by doing right. It is a bad sign that such arguments are weighed against the claims of justice."

"The cry that the only issue is 'the full dinner pail' is an insult to the American intellect and conscience. 'A no other false argument against Mr. Bryan is that he will pack the Supreme Court. I yield to no one in jealous solicitude for that great tribunal, but the President alone cannot pack it. He can at most nominate judges when vacancies occur; but no man can take a seat on the bench until the Senate has confirmed his nomination. A Republican Senate which rejected such excellent nominees as Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Peckham when made by Mr. Cleveland is not likely to confirm unit men nominated by Mr. Bryan."

"There is far more danger that President McKinley, with a Senate of his own party, will pack the Supreme Court with men who will sustain the novel views of constitutional law upon which his imperial policy is defended than that Mr. Bryan will injure the court. Certainly such an appointment would not sustain the Federal bench in New York against the protest of the bar, to say nothing of other appointments, does not encourage us to expect any improvement of the bench at his hands."

"This is not only a withering rebuke to the Republican leaders for the campaign methods they have adopted, and the immoral pleadings they resort to to secure popular endorsement of their wicked policy of grab and 'criminal aggression,' but it is a forcible vindication of Wm. J. Bryan for the part he took in advising the ratification of the Paris treaty, for which he is now denounced, misrepresented and abused by the very men who then commended that advice as wise and patriotic, Mark Hanna, Mr. McKinley's Mentor, among the number."

They implored the opponents of ratification to yield and permit the treaty to go through, and thus put an end to the war which was only temporarily stopped by the protocol, and prevent complications that might involve us with other nations which were not friendly to us, and at the same time they virtually pledged themselves to pursue practically the same course in the Philippines that they were pursuing in Cuba.

For these reasons and influenced by these pledges, Wm. J. Bryan advised the ratification of the treaty, and seventeen Democrats in the Sen-

ate ceased their opposition and let it go through. And now the very men who applauded their action then are denouncing Bryan and are attributing his action to sinister motives, inspired by politics only. This is the pretence that whipped-in old man Hoar makes for criticizing Bryan and supporting McKinley, whose 'criminal aggression' policy he denounced with the most vigorous language he could command."

Bryan wanted to avert a conflict in the Philippines, and let our soldiers come home, and if the supporters of McKinley had kept their faith and their pledges to those who on the strength of those pledges voted for the ratification of the treaty there would have been no war and that shameful, horrible story of vandalism, butchery and loot would never have blackened the pages of our history.

COTTON SEED.

Until the establishment of the cotton seed oil mills in the South, the seed was regarded as a worthless article, and was looked upon as a nuisance. About the only use that was made of it was to turn it under the soil as a fertilizer. Since the establishment of the oil mills, it has become a source of considerable income to the planters while the oil extracted from it is worth annually \$50,000,000 or more. But investigation shows that it is not yet fully appreciated, and that it has in its properties that make it a food crop that will add immensely to its value. As bearing upon this we clip from the Philadelphia Record the following, which will be interesting to the people of the South generally but especially so to cotton growers:

"Within a few years cotton seed has jumped from a place among the waste products of the farm to a position among the staples. It is now valued as much as more than wheat at the point of production. Mr. Edwin L. Johnson, in a very interesting article in The Forum for September, has urged the ratification of the McKinley tariff for the wheat crop of the country. The analytical value of the food components in 100 pounds each of wheat and cotton seed, as deduced from tests made in accordance with the methods in use by the agricultural experiment stations, are given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Component, Wheat, Cotton Seed. Rows include Protein, Carbohydrates, Fat, Value, Water, etc.

"But the food value of cotton seed as compared with wheat is not the only surprising fact set forth by Mr. Johnson. He declares that there are raised in the Southern States five tenths as many bushels of cotton seed as there are raised bushels of wheat in the whole United States. He also shows that the cotton seed is a more nutritious food than almost any known oil or fat, and is suitable as a perfectly pure and wholesome constituent of human food. Large quantities of cotton seed oil are used as a cheap adulterant of olive oil; but there is a certain resinous quality in raw cotton seed oil that is disagreeable when used for cooking."

"Mr. Johnson denounces as an injustice the tax on artificial butter of which cotton seed oil is a constituent part, but omits in his argument to deal with the fraudulent practice of coloring the artificial butter to imitate the dairy product. This is the single flaw in his argument."

"There is no doubt that the intrinsic worth of cotton seed in time comes up for it a due position in the markets in accordance with its merits. The facts set forth by Mr. Johnson put cotton alongside of corn among the most valuable of farm products. To many of the readers of The Record the magnitude of the bulk and value of the cotton seed product will no doubt be most interesting."

Speaking of the fattening properties of the seed there are thousands of beef cattle annually fattened in the South on cotton seed hulls, which were for some years treated as waste or used as fuel in the mills. A little corn meal is sometimes mixed with these hulls, (which we believe are ground,) but nothing else. These beets are in demand in the Northern and Western markets, where they rank among the best."

If the ground hulls are good food for beef cattle, why should not the seed properly prepared be good food for the human family? Possibly there might be a prejudice against it for a time as there is against many new articles of food, and there was and still is, to some extent, in Europe against Indian corn, which some people regard as fit food only for horses."

Twenty-five or thirty years ago Edward Atkinson, of Boston, speaking of the lack of appreciation of the value of the cotton plant, and incidentally of the thrift of the New England people, remarked that if the Yankee farmers had the plant they would make money out of it without the lint at all, and it is not improbable that the day may come when cotton may be profitably cultivated for the seed alone."

Hanna would like to have somebody tell him what a trust is. Mark is rapidly winning a reputation as a great joker.

CROKER BACKS BRYAN

Tammany's Leader Accepts With Alacrity Every Offer at Pre-vailling Odds.

SIGNIFICANT ELECTION BETS.

Judge Dewey, of Idaho, Puts Up \$10,000 in Pittsburg to Back His Faith in Bryan's Success—Republicans See Handwriting on Wall.

[New York Journal, 18th.] BETS BY CROKER ON BRYAN: \$20,000 to \$50,000. \$20,000 to \$50,000.

First bet with Louis W. Wornser through Bell & Co.

Second bet with an unknown McKinley backer through Bell & Co. Besides these Croker is reported, and does not deny, that he has made a third bet of \$20,000 to \$50,000 and other bets aggregating nearly \$100,000 in all, through Bell & Co., with several McKinley backers. He stands ready to cover Louis W. Wornser's latest offer to back McKinley for \$10,000 more at the prevailing odds of 2 to 1.

Richard Croker's offer to bet Louis W. Wornser \$10,000 against \$25,000 that Bryan will defeat McKinley was not covered yesterday. Wornser insists that, having agreed that the winner should donate the proceeds to some charitable institution, no more than even money should be exacted. Mr. Croker, on the other hand, contended:

"The prevailing odds on McKinley have been two and a half to one for some time. If Wornser or any other man, by betting on McKinley at the election, all he has to do is to put up his money with Bell & Company or any other reputable brokers, and it will be covered. This talk about even money within six weeks of the close of the campaign shows how scared the Republicans are."

Just think of it! Republicans were offering first ten then nine, then eight, then seven, then six, five, four and three to one, on McKinley. Suddenly they drop from two and a half to one to even money. I guess they see the handwriting on the wall."

"That Mr. Croker has from the moment Mr. Bryan was nominated at Kansas City had great faith in his election, has been manifested by the alacrity with which he has accepted nearly every offer of a wager at the prevailing odds. On August 30 Louis W. Wornser announced that he had \$50,000 which he would bet against \$30,000 that McKinley would defeat Bryan. The instant that Mr. Croker learned of this he authorized Bell & Co. to cover the money. Within a few days thereafter Bell & Co. repeated a customer who desired to repeat the wager, and he was accommodated by Mr. Croker."

"Within the past week the Tammany chief has made in accordance with the methods of some of the cotton raisers in the south, the yield of cotton seed—taking no account of the fibre—is greater, per acre, than the average yield of the wheat crop. This statement is verified by the following table compiled from the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Table with 2 columns: Crop, Yield per acre. Rows include Wheat, Cotton Seed, etc.

"The cotton seed is a cheap adulterant of olive oil; but there is a certain resinous quality in raw cotton seed oil that is disagreeable when used for cooking."

EARLY MORNING FIRE.

Dye Room of Wilmington Cotton Mills Damaged by Slight Blaze—Origin of the Fire Unknown.

Fire in the second story of the dye house of the Wilmington Cotton Mills did considerable damage this morning about 2:30 o'clock, but the approximate amount of the damage could not be ascertained. The dye house is situated some distance from the mill building and is constructed partly of wood and partly of brick. Watchman Thomas O. Ramsey discovered the blaze and gave the alarm by blowing the whistle of the engine. Later, an alarm was sent in from box 42, to which the fire department responded and soon had the flames under control.

The origin of the fire is unknown, as that part of the mill had not been in operation during the night. The operators in the mill proper had gone home at 11 o'clock. The damage, it is said, is principally to the building, as there was very little machinery in the burned portion.

ADVANCE IN PEANUTS.

Further reports from the peanut growing section of Eastern North Carolina confirm the idea of the shortness of the present crop, which is variously estimated at from 50 to 75 per cent. Along with the news of the curtailment of the production comes the news from dealers that within the past ten days there has been a phenomenal advance in price. One dealer—probably the largest in the city—said last night that during the past ten days there had been an advance in all grades from ten to twelve cents, as will appear on the STAR's local market reports on the inside pages. The advance is due solely, he says, to the expectancy of a short crop.

JARVIS A CANDIDATE.

Has Announced His Intention of Making the Race for the Senate.

[Greenville Reflector, 20th.] The Daily Reflector to-morrow will contain a letter from Governor Jarvis announcing his candidacy for the United States Senate. The letter is now in the hands of the printer and will appear in to-morrow's issue of this paper. It will be worthy of a careful reading.

THE SENATORIAL PRIMARY.

Facts About the Plan as Formulated by Democratic State Executive Committee—The Poll Holders.

So many inquiries have been made recently as to the plan of holding the Senatorial primary simultaneously with the presidential election, November 6th, that the STAR condenses from its account of the action of the State Democratic Executive Committee, at its meeting September 5th, the following facts:

The primary shall be held at or near the place for holding the national election. Democratic county committees are required to meet on the first day of October at county seats and appoint two Democrats, who shall be men of different views on the Senatorial question, who shall be men of good moral character, able to read and write, and qualified to vote in the primary. They shall have power to decide all questions and exercise a general control over the primary. Returns shall be certified and made to the County Executive Committee on or before the day appointed for the canvassing of the national vote. In the event one or both of those appointed to hold the primary shall fail to appear it is then incumbent upon the registrar and Democratic poll holder to fill the vacancy by appointing persons qualified as above.

It will be observed that Monday week is the day for the appointment of the primary poll holders.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HERE.

Col. F. P. Hobgood Arrived Yesterday to Inspect Wilmington's Military Companies—The State Guard.

Col. F. P. Hobgood, Jr., Inspector General of the North Carolina State Guard, arrived yesterday and will remain in the city until Tuesday. On Monday evening he will inspect the Wilmington Light Infantry, Company C, N. C. S. G., and Wilmington Division of the North Carolina Naval Brigade. From Wilmington Col. Hobgood goes to inspect the Maxton and Lumber Bridge companies.

He has already visited about three-fifths of the companies in the State and speaks most encouragingly of the prospects of the State Guard. With but a single exception Col. Hobgood found all the companies he visited decidedly improved from every view point over last year and everywhere interest in being manifested in things military. By concerted action of the Adjutant Generals of all the States in the union, they succeeded last year in securing from Congress an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for State Guard increased of \$250,000, as before. Of the increased amount North Carolina's share is about \$25,000, making with the appropriation from the State a total of \$40,000, as compared with \$9,000 received from the government hitherto with the usual State appropriation. This all goes for equipment, ordnance and encampment. This year there was no encampment, but Col. Hobgood thinks in the future, encampments will be held each year. Eventually he says the North Carolina military will be equipped in first class style, and North Carolinians will indeed be proud of their State Guard.

INTO NEW QUARTERS.

Mr. W. B. Cooper Has Moved His Wholesale Grocery Establishment to Nutt Street—Splendid Location.

Mr. W. B. Cooper yesterday moved his wholesale grocery establishment from No. 226 North Water street into the very commodious building on Nutt street situated next south of the Boney & Harper Milling Company's establishment.

The new store is admirably adapted to the wholesale grocery business and gives Mr. Cooper much more stock and office room, in response to the growing demand for such conveniences incident to a steadily increasing trade.

The old building was formerly known as the "Danenhart property," and has given away to what is practically a new building. The remodeling for the overhauling and remodeling of the old building were drawn by Mr. H. E. Bruns, and he gave the work his personal supervision, working wonders and giving Mr. Cooper one of the most elegantly located wholesale grocery stores in the city.

LOYAL TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Graceful Act of a Wilmington Gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Commercial Tribune, of Cincinnati, of Sunday, contains the following: "Walter Pegrum, the sixteen-year-old Charlotte (N. C.) boy, who attempted suicide in the Grand Central Station Friday night, because he was out of money and could not get home, was reported very much improved last night at the city hospital. Pegrum was found a friend. Yesterday morning a Mr. McKoy, of Wilmington, N. C., who is visiting in this city, read the account of the boy taking laudanum in the Commercial Tribune, and called at the hospital and informed the attending physician that he was the young man, the fact that he was from North Carolina was sufficient to secure him assistance until he could find work. Mr. McKoy will at the hospital this morning and take charge of the young man."

ONE NEGRO STABS ANOTHER.

Officers Gave Chase to Offender and Were Outlasted in Lively Sprint.

Two negroes, one of them hailing from Southport, became involved in a fight last night about eleven o'clock in an alley next south of Canady's Millinery. Found such a quarrel was being settled for Bryan that I have wagered \$10,000 on him and may wager some more if the opportunity offers."

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Further reports from the peanut growing section of Eastern North Carolina confirm the idea of the shortness of the present crop, which is variously estimated at from 50 to 75 per cent. Along with the news of the curtailment of the production comes the news from dealers that within the past ten days there has been a phenomenal advance in price. One dealer—probably the largest in the city—said last night that during the past ten days there had been an advance in all grades from ten to twelve cents, as will appear on the STAR's local market reports on the inside pages. The advance is due solely, he says, to the expectancy of a short crop.

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THE BIRD LAW.

The Wilmington Gun Club has received information that certain parties are already killing partridges in this county in defiance of the law which prohibits bird hunting before October 15th. The STAR is authorized to say that the Gun Club will vigorously prosecute every infraction of the law to the fullest extent. The penalty for killing birds before the date mentioned is \$10 fine for each and every instance.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Reunion of Survivors of First North Carolina Battalion and Thirtieth State Troops.

[Special Star Correspondence.] WALLACE, N. C., September 21.—The reunion held here yesterday of survivors members of Company B, First North Carolina Battalion, C. S. A. (heavy artillery), and Company B, Thirtieth North Carolina State Troops, was crowned with abundant success.

Company B was present with twenty-four men and Company E with fourteen members. It was noted that out of nine commissioned officers in the company B were killed in battle and eight of its still living members were commissioned officers in Company B, the venerable Lieut. Wells Taylor, the Rev. R. Murphy Williams, by invitation, made a speech of welcome to the veterans, which was very feelingly delivered and tenderly received by the gallant old soldiers assembled. Calls were then made for Capt. McMillan and Dr. J. D. Croon, who responded in appropriate remarks, after which the crowd repaired to the grove near the city hall, where the ladies in charge of a table well filled with the delicately prepared viands as only their deft hands can provide, and it was a pleasant surprise to find the old veterans around the table and proceed to the task of relieving it of its burden. But alas! this was not the first failure they ever made. After their appetites were all satisfied there still remained many baskets full.

After dinner a joint meeting was held and it was agreed to have an annual reunion of the company B, two companies and to respectfully invite all Confederate soldiers to meet with them. The third Thursday in September, 1901, at Teachers, N. C., was appointed as the time and place for the next meeting.

A very enthusiastic vote of thanks was tendered to the people of Wallace and surrounding country for their cordialties shown, which made the day one of unbroken pleasure and will ever be sweetly cherished in the declining years of the old soldiers who fought so gallantly in a cause they believed was just and glorious enough to die for.

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HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

James Marine, an 18-Year-Old White Youth, Locked Up on Serious Charge.

LURED OFF DRUNKEN MAN.

Preliminary Hearing Yesterday Afternoon Before Justice Harris—Seized an Amount of Money from White Drymen—More Warrants.

Jim Marine, aged about eighteen years and a son of Archie Marine, the well known driver of the city, was bound over to the Criminal Court by Justice W. W. Harris yesterday afternoon on a charge of highway robbery. Bond was fixed at \$100, justified, and failing to give the same, young Marine was sent to jail.

The hearing took place in the City Court room at 5 o'clock and both sides were represented by counsel, Ireddell Meares, Esq., appearing for the prosecution and William J. Bellamy, Esq., for Marine.

Young Marine is said to be a boy of rather unsavory character and the charge upon which he is held is that he robbed on Thursday night of between \$60 and \$75 in money from a white dryman named Josiah Vincent, whose purse was snatched by the boy while Vincent had it in his hand about to change a small coin for Marine, who, it is claimed, took this opportunity to ascertain the amount of money Vincent had upon his person.

Vincent, it was shown from the testimony, was somewhat intoxicated in the rear of the saloon on corner of Sixth and Castle streets and young Marine "told" him off with the presumable intention of robbery. Marine evaded arrest until Friday night when Policeman J. S. Bryan arrested him at corner of Seventh and Wooster street. His case was called in the municipal court and was transferred to the Justice's Court.

Another warrant is also out for Marine on the charge of the larceny of a package of laundry, which had been left by a gentleman in a store.

PROMINENT WILSON LAWYER DEAD.

J. W. Lancaster, Esq., Died in His 80th Year—Heavy Tobacco Sales.

A correspondent of the STAR, writing from Wilson, N. C., under date of September 21st, says: "Mr. J. W. Lancaster, one of our oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, died here early this morning. Mr. Lancaster was in his 80th year. He graduated from the State University about sixty years ago and for more than fifty years has been in the practice of law. He was indeed a most highly cultured, kind hearted, Christian gentleman, and departed the shores of time after a goodly life, with the assurance of that better life beyond."

Great quantities of tobacco are being sold in the city of Wilson. The large warehouses here, and the ruling prices being paid are highly satisfactory to our farmer friends.

BOLD MASKED ROBBER.

Held Up Passenger Train and Secured a Large Amount of Money.

SPOKANE, WASH., September 22.—Single-handed a masked robber held up the westbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific at 1 o'clock this morning and succeeded in getting away with about \$800 in cash, several watches and a quantity of jewelry. The robbery occurred after the train left Athol, Idaho, and the lone robber left the train at 10 o'clock. The robbery was evidently carefully planned and was executed with a cool deliberation which showed the robber thoroughly understood his business. Until the train few of the passengers realized that only one man was in the plot. Conductor Dunning was the only person on the train who offered serious resistance, and few shots from the robber's gun effectually silenced the trainman.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

Annual Session Closed—Appointments by the Grand Sir.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 22.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows closed its annual session this afternoon. The session of public interest developed was that of appointments by the Grand Sir, as follows: On revision of the digest, Hon. Chas. M. Busbee, of North Carolina, and on review of such revision, Paul Grand Sir Pinkerton, of Massachusetts; Wright, of Pennsylvania, and Waldo, of Colorado. Grand Chaplain—The Rev. John W. Venable, of Kentucky. Grand Marshal—Hon. J. B. Cochrane, of Indiana. Grand Herald—Charles H. Lyman, of Ohio. Grand Messenger—John Welch,