THEY DON'T ANSWER.

The Industrial Commission appointed by the last Congress to ascertain whether the U. S. Steel Company and other combines and manufacturers sell their products for less in foreign markets than they do in the home market has not made much progress, because the steel combine and other combines which do a large export business have paid no attention to the inquiries made and consequently it does not know what they are doing. The fact that they decline to answer questions may be taken as presumptive admission of the truth of the assertion that they do sell their goods cheaper abroad than they do at home, for if they did not they would avail themselves of the opportunity offered to prove the falcity of these assertions.

In view of the bill introduced by Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, to repeal the protective duties on articles made by trusts which sold their products for less abroad than they do at home, the commission was instructed to make special inquiry as to these organizations as a guide to members of Congress, so that they might not have to rely upon reports when they come to consider that matter. Their failure to respond to the inquiries made after assurance that their answers would be held as confidential and would be protected; leaves Representative Babcock's assertion unrefuted and is a tacit admission of its truth.

A number of manufacturers. however, who do an export busi ness, did answer, after being as sured that their answers would not be used to their detriment and that their identity would be concealed Some of these reported that there was no material difference between the home and the foreign prices, and that sometimes on certain lines of goods the foreign prices were higher than the home prices. What these particular lines af good are is not stated, but the presumption is that the commission knows what they are.

The majority answering admit that the prices abroad are lower than home prices, and then proceed to give the reasons why this is so There are several reasons, one of them is that the export business is done on a cash basis, while the business at home is done on a credit basis, sometimes long credit, too, of one or two years.

Another is that certain lines goods made for export, when imported materials are used, which are bought at the foreign prices and on which they get a rebate for the import duties paid can and must b sold for less money abroad than at home, bacause they are made especially for those markets and must come into competition with the foreign made article. Of course these exporters will have numerous reasons to give for anything they may do, but the fact remains that they are doing a large export business, which is increasing annually and the only way they could do that is by successfully competing with foreign manufacturers and under-

selling them.

The essential point is right there, for if they can compete with and afford to sell goods as low or lower than their foreign competitors, there is no need of protective tariff duties on the goods they export and no reason why they should not be relarge combines refused to answer the questions propounded and furnish the commission with statements of home and foreign prices, and it couldn't, if it would, deny the assertion that the foreign prices are lower than the home prices, because that is now a matter of public notoriety, not only a matter of public notoriety but of public boast, and it has been contended that with our better and more economical methods of production and lower prices, all we need to be the master of the world's commerce is a merchant marine to carry our proglobe. This was intended to boost the subsidy business.

But aside from the motive in do ing this boasting, the fact remains that many lines of American manfacture are sold for less price than they are at home. Mr. Schwab, President of the Steel Company, admitted it in his testimony before the Commission and gave some reasons why it was so, and Representative Grosvenor admitted that our manufacturers are enabled to sell goods for less money than at home because they have the protective tariff behind them to protect them from foreign competition in the home market while they are striving for expansion of their trade in foreign markets. He took the fact of lower prices abroad as evidence of the progressiveness of our manufacturers and an illustration of the beneficent effects of the protective tariff, without which, according to him, there could have been no such progress, and no such splendid achievement.

With all this and much more proof the Commission need not care if the Steel and other combines played mum when questions were asked of

them. Their silence admits more and says more on one side than all their explanations or denials could have done on the other side, and leaves no doubt of the wide difference between the prices charged in this country and in other countries. And now what will they do about it?

TRUSTS AND PRICES.

The defenders of trusts in this country deny that they increase prices for the purpose of increasing their profits, and do so only when it becomes a matter of necessity, on account of the increased cost of raw materials, etc., etc. Of course everyone who knows anything about these things knows better than that. Take, for instance, the great Steel Trust. It has advanced prices several times, advanced them enough to make a profit of many millions of dollars, and yet the Steel Trust owns the mines from which it draws its supplies of iron, and the coal mines from which it draws its supplies of fuel to run its mills and coke furnaces. Owning and operating these mines it ought to get its iron and coal supplies cheaper than it did when it bought them in the open market. And so with other Trusts controlling the market they should be, and doubtless are, in a position to buy the raw materials they use for less money than before the Trust was formed. As showing how the trusts work in other countries and how they manipulate prices we quote the following cable

dispatch from London: "The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a dispatch recording the failure of all attempts to form iron and steel syndicates on the American plan, says: 'The different firms found it impossible to agree upon terms. More than this, the glass syndicate, one of the oldest in Russia, has dissolved, and the price of glass has fallen 25 per cent. in consequence. The only trust now existing is the Sugar Syndicate, which controls the industry and keeps prices twice as high as those in London."

When the glass trust dissolved prices of glass fell 25 per cent. The only trust remaining is the sugar trust, and that keeps prices twice as high as they are in London.

We have a glass trust in this country which has put prices up several times until they are probably on the average 25 per cent. higher than they were a few years ago, and we know what the Sugar Trust is doing for us. The trusts all seem to be built on the same plan and to be actuated by the same motive, which is grab.

THE COLOR LINE IN AUSTRALIA.

The colored Bishop Derrick, a short while ago, told the negroes of this country, who are looking to England for sympathy, that they were looking in the wrong direction. These negroes assumed that because negro bishops were received and entertained is London hotels therefore England is favorable to the negro and sympathizes with him in the efforts he is making to abolish the color line and get on the same plane with the white man, but taking negro bishops into London hotels, when they are able to pay their way, and taking an interest in the negro and trying to help him along are two entirely different

If the negroes thought for a moment and reflected on how the negroes in Africa are treated by Englishmen who rule, and in the British possessions in the West Indies, they would not count much on British sympathy.

The provinces in Australia are British possessions. They are inhabited mainly by English people, and their laws are made by Englishmen. The respective provinces have recently formed a confederation, pealed. The Steel Trust and other and one of the first things they did was to legislate on the color line, the legislation being more proscriptive than anything ever attempted in this country. The new parliament composed of representatives from the several provinces has passed laws prohibiting the immigration of people who cannot speak some European language. In Government works white people only can be employed and no colored man can get a contract to carry the mails or be employed in the carrying mails, and there is a movement to exclude colored labor from the plantations. They propose in as far as they can ducts to the four quarters of the do it by law to make Australia a white man's country.

These laws are doubtless aimed at the Chinese and Jpanese as well as negroes, but they cover all who do able to hold its own. The industry not belong to the white race.

James Hardy, head waiter of down town club in New York. broke the record the other day for monumental cheek and robust appetite. He went into an up town hotel, ordered a \$9.50 dinner, ate it and didn't have a cent to pay for it. He had preceded that with a \$4 lunch earlier in the day and didn't have a cent to pay for that, either. He was escorted to the lock-up, but he didn't mind that, for he was full

and wanted a rest. STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, SE. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is sen-ior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each

FRANK J. CHENEY. presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. BEAL A. W. GLEASON

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and notes directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

BRICK MANUFACTORY

Novel and Important Enterprise Will Soon be Established in Wilmington.

VALUABLE GERMAN PATENT.

Exclusive Right Purchased by Mr. Andrew Smith to Make Chemical Article That Will Require Extensive Plant. Process of Manufacture.

Mr. Andrew Smith, of this city. while on a recent trip abroad, purchased from the owners in Germany a very valuable and exclusive patent right to manufacture and sell in North Carolina a chemically made brick, which it is claimed possesses extraordinary merit and which will revolutionize the brick-making industry of the country.

Interest attaches to the announces ment from the further fact that it is pretty generally understood that a strong company will be organized in Wilmington for the manufacture of the brick and that taken as a whole it will mean a novel and very important enterprise for the city.

While Mr. Smith, for the present does not give out the particulars of his purposes in this direction, it is generally accepted that a large amount of money will be expended in the establishment of a plant which will be located on the entire block recently purchased by Mr. Smith at a cost of \$2,500 and bounded by Front and Second and Bladen and Harnett streets. Here railroad facilities are the best and ample space is allowed for the exten-

Mr. Smith not only has the exclusive right in North Carolina but he has the general agency for the Southern States.

Mr. Smith said yesterday in speakng of the new process and the organ ization of his company.

"The making of brick out of sand with a slight admixture of chemicals constitutes an invention of extraordinary importance to the building industry, an invention that will work, and in many respects has already worked undreamed reforms in the art of brickmaking. It can be said of the brick manufactured according to this system, that they can be used for every kind of construction, and in all cases are much preferable to clay-bricks. their shape is far prettier, and they can under this system be given the greatest variety of shapes and colors; they can be made equally as well in Winter as in Summer.

The idea of manufacturing brick out of these materials is founded on this property, many a trial has been made in this direction, but without giving a satisfactory result. Success has been achieved at last and indeed a brick made out of sand with a small admixture of chemicals, which has stood the test in Europe. There is a brick made which is in every respec fit for every use to which a good brick is put. On the other hand the cost of the same is very reasonable, and i cheap concerning the quality.

"A brief description here of the process of manufacture: The chemicals are pulverized in a ball roller from the mill verized chemicals fall apparatus which is used to meas ure out the required proportions of chemicals and sand, the latter material being simultaneously brought in to another sort of the apparatus. This measuring apparatus is adjust able and will be set according to the quality of sand to be used. From this measuring apparatus the sand and chemicals thus measured off fall into a mixing apparatus in which the ma are thoroughly blended to-This apparatus, like that previously mentioned, runs continuously and turns the mixture over to an ele vator which carries it wherever it may be wanted; the mixture is compressed into bricks under a very heavy pressure; the press is specially constructed for this purpose. The freshly pressed brick are stacked on iron tray cars, which after they are loaded are run into an iron cylinder fittted with very high pressure of steam is then turned on and in the time of about twenty minutes there is created pressure of eight atmospheres, which is the desired standard to obtain the hydrates and silicates of the sand combined, which gives to the brick its hardness and weatherproof qualities.

and are ready for use. "The brick referred to are by no means a new thing in Europe, but the process has been wonderfully improved within the last four or five years. This I convinced myself of while I was over there last Summer as I looked into every detail of this industry. The German police officials of the building department are known to be extremely pessimistic and conservative whenever they have to pass upon a new building material; it went thus with the White Chemical Brick industry until something like a year ago when it conquered their verdict after being put by them through every possible and impossible test; no pessimism could stand against its saleable quality; and now it is in use by many of the authorities, royal, state, judicial and provincial; the superiority has cut its way through. No petty prejudice of unthinking men, no opposition on the part of the clay brick manufacturing interest has been is now fully recognized in Europe and is very progressive in advancement.

After the bricks have undergone the

action of the high pressure of steam

for ten hours, the same steam is turned

into a second hardening cylinder that

has been filled with bricks in the mean-

time. The bricks are then taken out

short time such will be the case here in the United States? "There has been now already a great many "rights" sold in the United States which is an indication that the ndustry will come here also. The bricks referred to will stand a resistance pressure of three thousand pounds and upward, to one cubic inch. The reresistance to frost was that the brick which had been put in the water for one hundred and fifty hours and afterwards submitted twentyfive times in succession alternately every four hours to a temperature of 53 degrees F. below zero, and for three hours thawed out in water in temperate heat have remained absolutely uninjured. As a water absor-bent the 'white' chemical brick is on an average much less so than the claybrick; the tests for power of resistance

Is it not less certain that within a

to fire have proven the superiority of the chemical brick. "Another factor of great weight in favor of the chemical brick is that the older they are the greater becomes their power of resistance to conditions of pressure, frost and fire, the chemical proof of this is found in their silicious formation. The White Chemical bricks absolutely challenge the com-bined effects of meterological influCORONER'S INQUEST HELD.

Investigated Circumstances of Death of George W. Price and Rendered Verdiet Culpating No One-Funeral.

At the office of Dr C. D. Bell, county coroner, yesterday at 12:15 o'clock, a jury was empanelled and inquiry made into the circumstances of the death of the late George W. Price, colored, the story of whose tragic death was related in these columns yesterday.

The jury was composed of the following: John Barry (foreman), B. B. Pridgen (secretary), G. M Murrell, M. T. Davis, W. B. Brown and G. H.

Only three witnesses were examined. They were Engineman George W. Smith and his foreman, who were on the locomotive which passed over the deceased, and A. C. L. Yard Conductor John Barry, who was near the scene of the accident, and heard the cries of the wounded man. Engineer Smith testified that he was shifting ten empty box cars that had been unloaded at the Champion Compress. He pulled the cars up the switch and stopped opposite the ice factory for a change of the switch. He saw up the track and there was no one ahead of him. When the switch was changed he started to back down and heard the cries of the colored man. Looking over his tender he saw the body of the man lying beside the track. The fireman testified to about the same facts.

Conductor Barry heard the cries of the wounded man and from his testimony it was gathered that Price must have attempted to have gone between the cars in his hurry to get across and was caught when the train started.

The jury rendered a verdict in effect that the negro came to his death by being run over by a train in the W. & W. yard and that the circumstances leading up to the accident were unknown. No blame was attached to any one.

The funeral over the remains of the deceased was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Chesnut Street Presbyterian church.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING.

Baltimore Creditors Ask That Jacob R nick, of Maxton, N. C., be Declared Bankrupt-The Circumstances.

Jacob Resnick, a Jewish merchant to show cause on November 9th, be- world, the highest aerialists in the cirore Referee Samuel H. MacRae in this city, why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt. A petition in inyoluntary bankruptcy was yesterday filed in the U.S. court here by Proctor & McIntyre, attorneys of Lumberton, N. C., who represent in the petition certain Baltimore creditors among whom are L. Grief & Bros., Markel Bros. & Co. and Horris Silverman. They have given bond in the sum of \$6,000 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company as surety.

Resnick was accused about October 1st of having set fire, to and burned his store at Maxton. Very soon there after he made an assignment to J. H Cook, Esq., but later at the instance of Fire Insurance Commissioner Young, of Raleigh, he was arrested and charged with incendiarism. Resnick gave bond for his appearance at court in the sum of \$1,500 and very soon thereafter made his disappearance. It is now sought by the Baltimore creditors to set aside the assignment and to have the business wound up in bankruptcy court.

Resnick formerly conducted a store at Burgaw, Pender county, N. C.

COTTON GROWERS.

Important Action Taken at Meetings Raleigh-The State Fair-Confederate Veterans Elect Officers.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 23.—The State Cotton Growers' Protective Association and State Cotton Farmers' Association held meetings here this afternoon and to night and formulated plans to consolidate the two organizations. A constitution and by-laws were adopted to-night. Plans are being formulated to cooperate to maintain good prices for cotton seed and other farm products.

Attendance at the State Fair is estimated at ten thousand. Standing room is at a premium on all in-coming trains.

The Confederate Veterans' Association of North Carolina met to-night and re-elected Gen. Julian S. Carr president; W. P. Wood, of Randolph vice president, and Capt. C. B. Denson secretary.

Sent to County Roads.

Willie S. Hines and Walter Hays, the young negroes held at the police station and charged with the robbery of a number of articles from the residence of Mrs. Rogers on Ann street, were given a hearing in the municipal court yesterday at noon. No prosecuting witness appeared to support the charge of larceny, and the warrants were amended to charge disorderly conduct. Each defendant was sentenced to a term of 30 days on the public roads.

The North Carolina Synod

Rev. A. D. McClure, D. D., of St. Andrews' Presbyterian church, and Rev. J. M. Wells, Ph. D., of the First Presbyterian church, this city, are in attendance upon the North Carolina Synod at Charlotte this week. The Synod convened Tuesday night in the Second Presbyterian church, Charlotte, and will remain in session until Bunday.

A Frightfal Blunder Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald; Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. R. BEL-LAMY, Druggist.

MARRIED AT WALLACE, N.

Miss Acuie Grabam Married Yesterday to Mr. Henry A. Grady, Prominent Attorney of Clinton.

|Special Star Telegram.] -WALLACE, N.C., Oct. 28 -One of the most beautiful marriages in the history of our little village was celebrated to-day in the Presbyterian church when Henry A. Grady, Esq., of Clinton, led to the altar Miss Annie Graham, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Graham. The ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. P. McIntyre, of Faison, assisted by Rev. R. Murphy Williams, of Wallace.

At the appointed hour, 9:80 A. M the bridal party appeared and entered the church in the following order to the strains of Lohengrin's march, Mr. Alfred Yopp, of Wilmington, presiding at the organ: Mr. Archie Graham of Philadelphia, with Mr. Benj. Grady of Clinton. Mr. G. H. Robinson and Mr. J. F. Barkley, of Wallace. Misses Mary and Jeanette Moore, of Burgaw, maids of honor.

The groom entered upon the arm of nis best man, R. G. Grady, Esq., of Wilmington; the bride upon the arm of her brother, Dr. B. R. Graham. After the ceremony the party retired to the strains of Mendelssohn's march.

The bridesmaids were beautifully attired in pink and blue organdies and carried white carnations. The bride was gracefully attired in a goingaway gown of mode broadcloth and carried pink carnations. The groom and groomsmen wore the conventional black. The bride and groom left on th

10:30 A. M. train for Clinton, N. C.

where they will reside in the future.

Mr. Grady is a son of Hon. B. F. Grady

of Sampson; and a leading member of

the Clinton bar as a member of the irm of Faison & Grady. Among those from Wilmington attendance was L. V. Grady and R. G. Grady, Esqs., cousins of the

JOHN ROBINSON'S GREAT CIRCUS.

Ten Big Combined Colossal Shows Com-

ing to Wilmington Monday Week. There is certainly no travelling exnibition in America, perhaps in the world, which presents entertainment so varied, so attractive and so multitudinous as do John Robinson's Ten Combined Great Shows. Since the days of Noah, a more complete menagerie has never been seen. Poetical and enchanting scenes never before equaled are witnessed in the sublime bibical spectacle of Solomon, his Temple and Queen of Sheba.

Every act in the monster programme is a revelation to the people. The of Maxton, N. C., will be summoned finest specimens of horse flesh in the cut profession, all the champion riders, both male and female. The finest specimens of the cutest ponies in the world. The grandest specialties ever produced. The funniest clowns on earth are with the Robinson Shows. They are coming to Wilmington on Monday, Nov. 4th.

Death of a Widow Lady.

Mrs. Kate Williams, Fifth and Queen streets, died yesterday morning at 12:30 o'clock after an illness of about two months. She was the widow of the late W. T. Williams, a well known painter, and was a member of Fifth Street Methodist Church. She leaves to mourn their loss three sons. Herbert, Fred and William Williams, who have the sympathy of friends in their loss. The funeral will be conducted from the late residence at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Some Large Mullets. The "fish editor" of the STAR re ceived yesterday with the compliments of Mr. W. B. Cooper, the enterprising wholesale grocer, two of the largest mullets seen on this market in many years. They were measured in the "piscatorial department" of the office and although figures never lie, editors are sometimes accused of that pastime, and the "feet and inches" are not given except where the actual fish and tape line are available to corroborate the statement.

News of the Shipping.

The Spanish steamship Orinon arrived yesterday from Hamburg with a cargo of 3,000 tons of kainit for the Navassa Guano Company. The vessel is consign ed to Heide & Co., and is the first flying a Spanish flag to enter this port since the late war. The Norwegian barque Jotn was cleared yesterday by Messrs. Heide & Co., for Bristol, Eng., with a cargo of rosin and tar consigned by Paterson, Downng & Co.

Blankets for Prisoners.

Yesterday was not a day in temper ature to suggest blankets, but the county authorities, acting upon the maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war." have had delivered at the court house for the use of prisoners in the iail and at the convict camp seventyfive pair of Franklin blankets of heavy weight. They were purchased from Mr. Wm. Goodman and will be sent out to-day.

Pishing Steamer Laid Up.

The steamer Beatrice, of the Atlantic Fisheries Company, is here for repairs to her engine. A cylinder head blew off Monday evening as she was entering the mouth of the river from a baul on the outside. The Clara Ellen has returned to this port and is employed while the Beatrice is laid

Ex-Governor D. L. Russell r turned yesterday from Raleigh where he appeared as counsel in the Superior Court for a number of liquor dealers who are sueing the city of Raleigh for the recovery of about \$6,000 in license tax paid for several years under the misapprehension that they were doing business in the city limits. The cases were decided favorably to the plain-

tiffs.

A Monster Devil Fish Destroying its victim, is a type of Constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25 cents at B. R. BELLAMY, S

THE STREET RAILWAY

Decree Confirming the Sale Received by the Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court.

FUNDS. OF DISTRIBUTION

Allowance Made for Services of Special Master, Trustee, Receiver and Others The Total Indebtedness Before Court Was \$160,162 49.

A supplemental decree and one con-

firming the sale of the Wilmington Street Railway Company by Special Master Thomas W. Davis, and ordering the conveyance, possession and distribution of the funds was yesterday received from Judge Purnell by Mr. W. H. Shaw, Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in this The fact of the confirmation was

given in these columns yesterday morning, but other facts of the same became apparent from the decree it self. The total indebtedness of the company was found to be \$160,162.49. Of this amount \$72,593.83 was to Thos A McIntire, and the indebtedness to Chas. M. Warner, in two amounts, was decreed to be \$49,010.75 and \$38,557.91, the three amounts making the total as given.

The confirmation of the sale was made upon motion of Messrs, Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson and George Rountree, Esq., solicitors for the Morton Trust Company, plaintiff n the action by which the sale was made, and by Junius Davis, counsel for the purchaser, Dr. Chas. P. Bolles, acting for the firm of Hugh MacRae

In the allowance of fees, etc., Thos. W. Davis, Esq., is given \$500 for services as Special Master in the proceedings. The Morton Trust Company is allowed.\$250 for service as trustee. and it is also allowed \$3,000 for its counsel and solicitors, Messrs, Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson and George Rountree, Esq. Mr. A. B. Skelding is allowed \$500 for services as receiver in addition to a monthly allowance heretofore made to him. He was also allowed \$250 for his counsel fees as receiver.

The decree instructs the receiver pay all taxes and also other debts of the company contracted during his administration as receiver. The remainder is to be paid to Dr. C. P. Bolles, the purchaser.

The document also provides for legal transfer of the property upon the payment of the purchase money. In the event of any forfeiture the decree is continued and a resale of the road is made possible.

STOLE WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

Negro Servant Arrested and Charged With

Larceny From Residence of Employer. Martha Clark, colored, residing on Sixth, near Walnut street, and employed for a time as a servant at the residence of Mr. William H. Konig, No. 826 North Fourth street, has been arrested and placed in jail charged with stealing from her employer a silk umbrella, a black skirt, a lady's belt, a lady's gold watch, two diamond rings and another ring with turquoise

Mrs. Konig has been sick for the past several weeks and during her illness the negro had access to the house without fear of her misappropriations being immediately detected. She at first stole the umbrella, later the skirt and belt and subsequently went into a jewelry box in a bureau of one of the rooms and stole the rings, watch, etc.

Mr. Konig says many other articles are missing and there is evidence of systematic stealing for some time. The Clark woman denies having stolen anything but evidence will be introduced to show that she told another negro at church that the rings had been given to her by Mrs. Konig. The negro is from the country.

Japanese Bird Concerts. Nightingale competitive concerts ar

held every year during April in various The main feature of this quaint recres tion is to bring together tame nightingales of melodious voice, according to the ac cepted standard of the connoisseurs, and to let each of these nightingales sing in turn. By this singing the grade of th songsters as to their musical talent is de termined. The method adopted in collecting the concert expenses is peculiar, for the amount levied on the owners of song sters is greater as their exhibits get

higher grade. It is said that this refined competition is more popular in Nagasaki than anyly the best songsters command an extraor dinary price in that city, as much as 1,000 yen a bird. In Tokyo they can hardly fetch more than 300 yen.-Japan

Another Opportunity. A Certain Man, having read some where that Opportunity knocks only once at each one's Door, concluded to Sit up all Night for fear he would Miss the Call So, while he was Sitting near his Door, there came a heavy Knock thereon. When he opened the Door, a Stranger seized him and Beat him all up and Took his Money and Garments and Chided him for being so Easy. "But," said the Man, thinking to ex-

cuse himself, "I thought it was Oppor tunity who knocked.' "So it was," responded the Other, "bu it was my Opportunity." Moral.-It is Better to Carry your Opportunity with you .- Baltimore Ameri

naturalist with a perseverance worthy of a better cause timed a thrush's song and found that this particular bird cang for 16 hours one day, practically without stopping.

Ways of Wasting Time.

The waste of time which this implies somehow reminds us of the story of the clerk who remarked apropos of some builders who were working on a house opposite his employer's window: "Well, the way some people waste their employer's time is scandalous. That man hasn't done a stroke of work for two hours. know I'm right, because I haven't taken my eyes off him once." - London Globe.

A Tribute. Walter-They do any ye're a great hand at a Welsh rabbit sir. The Ciubman They do, eh? The Waiter- Yis, sir. Oi heerd wan man say ye made wan that was worth all the throuble it gey him afther he ate it.-Puck.

The annual re-union of Georgia Confederate veterans in Macon is the largest in point of attendance in the history of the State organization. Nearly 8,000 veterans are assembled.

JUDGE FULLER'S FUNERAL.

Held From Presbyterian Church in Raleigh Yesterday Afternoon - The Twentieth Century State Pair.

Special Star Telegram. RALEIGH, N. C., October 21 .- The funeral of Judge Thos. C. Fuller was held from the Presbyterian Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He died early Sunday morning after a protracted illness for the past ten years. He has been judge in the United States Court of Private Land Claims and was before the civil war a practicing lawyer in Fayetteville. He joined the Conederate army at the beginning of the war and was a First Lieutenant in Starr's battery, light artillery. He was a member of the Confederate longress and was also elected to the longress of the United States at the close of the war, but was, like all other Southern representatives, not allowed to take his seat. He removed to Ra leigh about thirty-one years ago and practiced law until 1890, when he received the appointment to the judge-

People are pouring into the city by the hundreds for the great Twentieth Century Fair. The exhibits, midway and racing programme far exceed al ing will be at noon to-morrow. Better weather could not be wished. A record breaking success is assured.

DESCRIPTION OF HORSE THIEF.

A. Lambeth, Liveryman of Fayetteville, Wants Man Arrested for Theft.

Mr. J. A. Lambeth, of Fayetteville, writes the STAR of the recent theft of a horse from him by an unknown man of whom he asks the following descriptions be published:

The man is about 5 feet five inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; very dark complected; hair dark and curly; small black eyes; big nose; high cheek bones; sunken jaws; wears a plain gold ring on left little finger; about forty years old; is a Jew and very genteel; sells iewelry and has one grip in which he carries his clothes; telescope in which he carries his jewelry is dove colored and new; he has two suits, one common light suit with black stripe in them and a lighter pair of pants which he wears with a black vest and coat about new; wears derby hat, black and about new. He is supposed to be the same man who stole a horse, buggy and harness in Durham and brough t near Favetteville and sold to a farmer by the name of A. C. Rackley.

- By deed filed for record vesterday of date August 19th, 1901, Edwin Keith Calder et al. transfered to Wm. Calder a number of tracts of land in Columbus county belonging to the late firm of Calder Bros. The amount was \$1 and other valuable considera- In an instant the great audience was

Cruel Came Played In the Camps

of Canadian Lumbermen. So full of peril is the lumberman's life that even his sports and games must be spiced with danger or they will pall upon his taste. On the long

PRETTY ROUGH SPORT.

winter nights a cruel game called "Jack, where be ye?" is frequently played. The middle of the largest room in the camp is cleared. Two men are securely blindfolded and, having previously drawn lots for the first whack, they kneel on the floor. In his right hand each man holds a stout leather strap, in his left another leather strap, or a rope is held by the end, either close to the floor or, in some camps, actually on it. The latter strap, being kept taut by the combatants, guarantees a uniform distance between them. They

are quite near enough to hurt each other severely, which not infrequently happens. Now, the man who has been lucky enough to draw the first call shouts, "Jack, where be ye?" to which his opmust immediately answer, "Here I be." Then the first man strikes at the place where he imagines his adversary to be with the heavy leather strap. If he hits his man, he is entitled to another blow-may call out again, "Jack, where be ye?" and the other must answer, "Here I be." This is continued till the first man misses, when he must take his turn

at being struck. The others form a ring around the two combatants, bets are made, and each faction encourages and applauds its chosen man. There are regular rounds, and the game is usually kept up until one or the other has had enough or perhaps till one is carried off the scene wounded. Hard heads can stand hard knocks, and volunteers for the sport are numerous. At the beginning there is generally no malice. A hard blow is struck-it is expectedit is the game. But it occasionally happens that the game develops into a fierce duel.-Pearson's.

- Durham Herald: It was stated yesterday that Luther Bowles, who recently became the husband of Mrs. Mary Cole, had skipped out. It will be remembered that Bowles first secured a license to marry Miss Minnie Cole, daughter of his present wife, but carried the license back to the register of deeds and secured license to marry the mother of the girl he first intended to marry. On Saturday Bowles told several that he was going to get himself from home, where he was not known, and added that when ne married Mrs. Cole he did not know what he was doing. Yesterday the re porter was told that he carried out his threat and left either Sunday or early Monday morning.

 Shelby Aurora: A dispatch came Monday to Sheriff Suttle stating that a negro answering Jim Lowery's description had been arrested at Wat lerboro, S. C. The sheriff wired for a photograph of the negro to be sent here. The photograph came yesterday, but does not bear any resemblance to Jim Lowery. Messages from Little Rock, Ark., and Frederick, Md., stating that negroes filling Lowery's description had been arrested at these places were also received. suttle wired to these places for photographs, but they have not yet been eceived

Resolutions approving the course of dine with him at the White House were adopted by the National En-campment of the Union Veteran's Union, in Chicago.



THE BI-CENTENNIAL OF YALE

Justice Brewer Delivered the Commemorative Address-Degrees Conferred. President Roosevelt.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 28.-R. presentatives of many peoples and creeds, of the learned professions and of the industries and literature were honored by Yale University to-day and in turn paid homage to the great institution of learning which is calebrating its completing the second century of its existence, as they march ed behind Yale's colors, delegates to the great festival, and participated i the closing functions of the celebra

President Roosevelt and President Harley entered the theatre at 10:30 The President of the United States was led by the University's President to the seat of honor, directly behind the orator's desk. President Harley took

his seat beside him. The set programme was carried out with precision. David Josiah Brewer LL. D., Justice of the United States Supreme Court, delivered the com memorative address. Early in his ad dress Justice Brewer elicited a hearty applause from the audience when hereferred to Yale as a place "when men are taught to recognize a Wash ington, whether his name is George The presentation of candidates for

honorary degrees followed the commemorative address, and the function occupied about an hour. Secretary John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Chief Justice Fuller, Archbishop Ireland, Mark Twain, Seth Low and Rear Ad miral Sampson received tremendous ovations. The foreigners who were honored with degrees were received with great enthusiasm. When the long list had been finish

ed. President Harley advanced a step or two and with great impressiveness said "there yet remains one name. President of th United States also arose and the theatre rang with cheers. The air was filled with waving handkerchiefs and programmes

Remarking that Yale had chosen for the degree this candidate before he became president, President Harley announced that all Yale men now were doubly honored by greeting the man and the President as the son of Yale. Specially addressing President Roosevelt, President Harley spoke as follows: "Theodore Roosevelt, while you were a private citizen we offered you most worthily the degree of LL. D. Since, in His providence, it has pleased God to give Theodor Roosevelt another title, we give him on that account a double portion of welcome.

A MANIA FOR MURDER.

Seems to Have Broken Out Among Negroes Around Selma, Alabama.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SELMA, ALA., Oct. 23 .- A mania for murder seems to have broken out among the negroes who live in the im mediate counties surrounding Selms, and in the last two weeks there has been not less than twenty negroes killed by other blacks. Three are reported to day, one being near Brown's station, where a negro man met his paramour in the cotton field and pulled out a knife and stabbed her through the heart. The other two occurred over on Southside, where a negro man quarrelled with a negro preacher at a protracted meeting and called the preacher out of the church. The preacher left the pulpit and when on he outside they pulled out their pis-Both were mortally wounded and died in a few hours.

MURDER IN ATLANTA.

Jesse Wall Shot and Instantly Killed by

Robt. A. Keith. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., October 23.—Jesse Wall, a switchman for the Southern Railway, was shot and instantly killed this morning by Robert A. Keith, a groceryman. Mrs. William Slapbach, the mother of Mrs. Keith, who accompanied Keith to Wall's house and identified him to Keith, has been arrested as an accomplice, The tragedy was the result of an unpleasantness over the alleged attentions of Wall to Mrs. Keith. Keith did not know Wall and prevailed upon his mother-in-law to accompany him to his victim's

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GEO. W. McDuff, Pharmacist

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