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GLASS FACTORIES.
A short while ago the Greenboro Record quoted a travelling salesman as saying that he did more or less business with nearly all of the furniture manufacturers in this State and that they bought monthly (possibly annually instead of monthly was meant) about \$400,000 worth of mirrors of different sizes for use in the furniture they manufactured. This looks like a large sum of money to invest in the item of mirrors alone, but this man, who is presumably travelling for some glass factory, talked as if he knew what he was talking about.

Shortly after that the same paper noted the fact, that there was in that city a gentleman from Pennsylvania experienced in glass making, who was prospecting with a view to finding an eligible site for the establishment of a glass factory.

It occurred to us when we read about that \$400,000 invested in mirrors, that this State ought to be a pretty good field for the establishment of one or more glass factories, for which there is no more ideal site than right here in Wilmington.

But it seems that the advantages the South presents for this industry have attracted the attention of others in other States. A writer in the Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union is urging the establishment of porcelain and glass works in that city gives his views as follows:

The porcelain clay deposits of Florida have been thoroughly exploited at two localities, widely separated from each other. This exploitation work has proved that the kaolin exists in vast quantities.

The quality of the mineral for the manufacture of ceramics (from the Greek meaning burnt clay), from the best china down to the commonest, is equal to that of the best kaolin in the European and American potteries.

There are from twenty-five to thirty pottery factories at Trenton, N. J., and a similar number at Cincinnati, Ohio, and I believe, two or more at Cincinnati, Ohio.

A pure white kaolin is not found at any of these factories, nor has there any of the other qualities of kaolin near at hand, but have to bring quartz or flint from New Hampshire or Maine.

At East Liverpool and Cincinnati they also bring a very plastic, coarse, grayish colored clay, called "Ball clay," from Jonesborough, in South Carolina, that is used to stiffen the body of the ware.

It cannot be said that any of these factories are favorably situated for the economical manufacture of porcelain.

Factories properly located in Florida would have the advantage of a superior and cheaper clay. The pure white kaolin washed from the clay may be substituted for the quartz or flint, which about twenty pounds to the one hundred pounds of clay is required to produce the clay from which the ware is made.

The much study and familiarity with the requirements of ceramic industries, I shall suggest that Jacksonville is the proper locality of all these in this country for the establishment of porcelain factories. It is connected by railroads with both localities where the kaolin is mined, and requires but a short haul to bring the clay to the factories.

For an additional assurance of success a colony of potters should be brought from Europe. Potters are scarce in this country, and the manufacture of porcelain gives employment to members of the entire family, from the youngest child able to lift a cup or pitcher to the oldest member, male and female.

The machinery and suitable kilns for a start cost but a moderate sum. The quartz sand washed from the kaolin in preparing it for market is of a superior quality for the manufacture of fine table ware and plate glass.

The extensive plate glass works in and near Kokomo, Ind., have to bring their sand from Point Comfort on the Mississippi river about one hundred miles below St. Louis.

The Pittsburg factories get their sand on the banks of the Juniata river, some distance from the works. The sand, as well as that at Point Comfort, is very inferior to the Florida sand washed from the kaolin.

The first successful flinted plate glass factory in this country was built at New Albany, Ind. The sand used was obtained from a decomposed sandstone in the hills, about six miles from the railroads at Evansville.

The quality of this sand is only fairly good after much expense in cleaning. The glass made here, after all possible care, would, to an experienced eye, show a little discoloration, which was found to be due to the use of soft coal for fuel.

Since the discovery and utilization in the glass works of natural gas and petroleum for fuel all traces of discoloration in American glass has disappeared, and we can boast of the most extensive plate glass works in the world.

For fuel, in porcelain and glass factories in Jacksonville, petroleum can be brought in vessels from Beaumont,

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TEXAS, and will prove to be as cheap as natural gas from the wells of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

An abundant market for porcelain and glassware exists, not only in this and other States, but in South America, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Caribbean Islands. Deep water, that is now assured on the St. John's river to Jacksonville, will justify the establishment of ocean steamship lines to the South American and island ports.

The writer of this communication seems to have some knowledge of both porcelain and glass making, and has possibly been at some time engaged in either one or both. We infer this from what he says about the plants of which he speaks.

But there is not a point he urges in favor of Jacksonville that could not be urged with equal and with even more force for Wilmington because the furniture manufacturers of this State already furnish a market that would make a good business for several factories and this in the item of mirrors alone, while there is a vast variety of articles that could be made which would find a ready market in this and adjoining States. There may be other localities in the State as favorably situated for the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware, localities where kaolin and suitable clays are found in close proximity, but there is no point which can present more, if as many, advantages for the manufacture of glass. With inexhaustible supplies of the finest quality and the cleanest sand, with little or no hauling (for the factory could be located right on it), there need be but little material brought from elsewhere and none that any factory wherever located would not have to purchase. As for fuel, Texas oil could be used, as the writer who we quote suggests in the case of Jacksonville.

We do not know what capital is required to establish a glass plant, but of course this would depend somewhat on the proportions and equipment of the plant. A moderate sized one to begin with should not cost a very large amount of money. Even a small manufactory under the management of one who understood the business and knew how to select and manage his workmen, with fair prospects for a good home market, ought to have growing capacity and ought to develop into something large in a short time.

The matter is worth investigating anyway by some of our progressive citizens who have money to put where there is a prospect of its doing them and others the most good.

COTTON OIL MILLS.

The cotton seed oil business continues to grow, as shown by the number of new mills built. Within the past six months there were one hundred and seventeen of these throughout the country, representing a capital of \$5,255,000, eleven of which were in this State, representing a capital of \$500,000. There are now in the country 500 mills, with an investment of \$50,000,000, against 40 in 1880, with an investment of \$3,500,000.

This is a remarkable development of an industry based upon what was not so many years ago a waste product that planters were glad to get rid of by plowing under the soil or dumping into streams, if the streams were near enough to make carting no item. This industry will continue to grow for there seems to be a demand at paying prices for all the oil that is made, but while the mills' product is worth somewhere about \$50,000,000 it is not yielding the profit which it will yield when more attention is given to refining the oil, much of which is now shipped to other countries where it is worked over and sold as "sweet oil," "olive oil," etc., at double or treble the price of the oil shipped.

A movement has, within the past year, been started in Edgecombe county for the establishment of mills on the co-operative plan, the mills being owned mainly by the planters who thus get full value for seed. We think two such mills have been established in that county and one in Nash. This is a good idea and ought to be taken up by the planters of other cotton-growing counties, who would thus get all the money there is in the seed, while they would be providing themselves with a nearby home market for the seed.

Maine seems to be running opposition to New Jersey as the incorporator of companies. A telephone company with an alleged capital of \$5,000,000, was chartered the other day without a red cent paid in, and a patent medicine company with an alleged capital of \$600,000 with \$3 paid in. But they had—doubtless—obtained in enough to pay the State's charges.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has reconsidered her announced purpose to join Brother Dowie's Zion Church. After investigating she has come to the conclusion that "Elijah" is "an infidel old fool." We haven't learned what Elijah thinks about Carrie.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS DONE.

Yesterday we quoted some extracts from the speech of Senator Simmons before the Democratic State Convention showing what the Democratic administration had done in contrast with what the preceding administration had not done. We here quote further on the same line, showing facts versus professions:

When the fusionists turned over the legislative branch of the government to us, there were something like four hundred insane, many of them confined in the common jails with criminals, appealing for admission to the hospitals for the insane, but who could not be admitted there, because of the lack of room. During four years of their tenure, although there had been a great increase in the number of insane in the State, the fusionists did nothing to enlarge these institutions and to relieve this congestion. During our tenure we have appropriated, and at the end of the present year will have spent, between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the fusionists appropriated and spent during their tenure of office to provide room and shelter for these unfortunate, who had either to lie in the common jails or rely upon charity and generosity of friends. I am here to say that in doing this we performed a simple duty to humanity. We are proud of it, and a God-fearing and God-loving people will applaud and sustain us in doing it.

During our tenure we have appropriated and at the end of the present fiscal year will have spent over two hundred thousand dollars more than the fusionists appropriated and spent during the four years of their tenure of office for pensions for disabled Confederate soldiers. Who will complain if that? Who will begrudge this pittance to these old heroes?

For these three great objects—education, charity and patriotism—we have had to do with a deficit. Not a single penny of these three great objects this additional money has been spent.

On account of the insufficiency of the revenues to carry out these three great objects, the present administration has been compelled to borrow two hundred thousand dollars. While it is necessary for this loan is to be regretted this money was borrowed to carry out the emphatic mandate of the people with reference to the schools and the asylums, and every dollar of it has been spent for the schools and the asylums. This is not the first time there has been a deficit of revenues to meet public obligations in North Carolina. The fusionists, when in power, although they made no appropriations for common schools and the asylums, also had to deal with a deficit. Not a deficit of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. To meet this deficit they sold one hundred and forty thousand dollars of North Carolina bonds, which the fusionists of Democratic administration had accumulated in the Treasury as a sinking fund the pay the public debt, and used this money to pay current expenses.

When they turned the legislative department of the government over to us, we had to sell one hundred and ten thousand dollars more bonds to pay the debts of the penitentiary contracted under Russell.

Nothing could better illustrate the confidence of capital in the Democratic party in this State than the fact that our present excellent Treasurer was able to borrow money to meet this deficit for the common schools and the asylums in New York upon the simple assurance that the State would repay it.

These are facts which speak for themselves and for the faithful stewardship of the Democratic administration under which the State has made steady progress. There is no State in the Union whose credit is better, and there is no State whose promise of continued progress is more encouraging, provided she remain under the rule of the party which has lifted her from the depths in which Republican rule had plunged her, and put her on her present progressive and solid footing.

Mr. Henry Walters purchased in Europe a large quantity of paintings, statuary and other works of art, the duties on which, when they arrived at Baltimore a few days ago, amounted to \$90,000, which he paid. That was his tribute in dollars to the "infant art" industries of this country.

C. Smith, who lives near Harper's Ferry, Md., is said to be the oldest living locomotive engineer. He ran the first engine on the Baltimore and Ohio road and thought he was splitting the wind when he made six or eight miles an hour.

The Johnsons seem to have got the start of the Smith family in Chicago, where there are 6,000 of them against 4,000 Smiths. And this doesn't include the Johnsons with a t. There are 400 of them.

Ex-Gov. Drake of Iowa, took a whack at the corn corner, knew when to let go and raked in a million. His son went in, too, didn't know when to let go and lost about as much as the old man made.

Fate plays queer pranks sometimes. A New Jersey man who was accustomed to having mosquito bills stuck into him from infancy died the other day from the spur of a rooster.

There isn't much disposition in this country to coddle the codling moth, which is charged with destroying annually from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 worth of apples and pears.

THE TURNPIKE SOLD.

County Commissioners Will Purchase the Beautiful Shell Road to Sound.

THE PRICE WANTED IS \$7,500.

Deal Made and Will Probably Be Ratified at a Called Meeting of the Board Monday Afternoon—The Road a Popular Thoroughfare.

The deal of selling the turnpike to the county is about consummated. There was a conference yesterday between the parties interested, the outcome of which will be a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners Monday afternoon which is certain to result in a sale of the property.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., as president of the Wilmington & Coast Turnpike Company, has been negotiating the sale of the road with the commissioners. Yesterday a STAR representative Mr. Bellamy would not state the exact figures asked for the road, but said the price was a very reasonable one. From another source it is learned that \$7,500 is the amount, which is decidedly reasonable enough.

It is understood that when the road changes hands it will be covered over in time with several inches of crushed rock. The Masonboro branch will also in all probability be put in good shape.

When the commissioners purchase the shell road they will have accomplished quite an achievement and one by which the people of the county will profit. Of course, the purchase will mean a free road, which will be a big saving to the country people who cart produce to market. They will save a toll of 15 cents per cart. People summering on the sound and those who enjoy the road as a fine driveway, to say nothing of cyclists, will also be "in pocket."

The direct sale of the turnpike is attributable to the fact that a county road along the same route was necessary and it was the intention of the commissioners to parallel this one with another. This would have ruined the revenue of the present road; consequently the sale by which all parties interested under the circumstances save money.

The shell road is the property of the Wilmington and Coast Turnpike Company and has been in use over twenty-five years. It is said that the cost of building and maintenance has been something like \$60,000. It has not been the best paying investment in the world by any means, as the road had to be kept in good condition and three toll houses maintained. The road is eight miles in length.

POISONED CHICKENS.
Was What One Negro Woman Charged Another With Having Done.

Quite a novel case of cruelty to animals was tried by Justice Bommersant yesterday afternoon. One neighbor, Eliza James, colored, indicted another neighbor, Mary Jordan, also colored, for killing a score or so of her chickens by throwing them to eat a quantity of dough mixed with poison. It was shown that there was "bad blood" existing between the two women, and as the only direct evidence was that of the prosecutor and the defendant, one swearing one way and one the other, the magistrate dismissed the case. The James woman was taxed with the cost.

Geo. H. Howell, Esq., represented the defendant, and A. J. Marshall the prosecutor.

Southport News.
"Southport Standard," July 17: A friend, in writing from Supply, tells us that what is supposed to be the largest alligator in the Lockwoods Tolly river was killed there last week by C. D. Bryant, whose dogs the alligator had been making way with for several weeks. The gator was killed with a rifle and measured ten feet in length, sixteen inches across the head and had thirty-seven teeth in his lower jaw.

The steamer Cape Fear has been sent to Ferrandina, Fla., where she will remain at least two weeks before returning to the Cape Fear river.

"Wanted: A Policeman's Job."
One of our Princess street business men, within a stone's throw of lawyer's row, is in receipt of a letter from a Brunswick county native requesting him to send a description of the requirements necessary for a Wilmington police officer. He states that he is thinking about changing his mode of life, but does not say whether for better or worse; supposes he is waiting on the "requirements," which the receiver of the epistle is trying to find on the records of the Wright rural police force to fit his case.

Crop Conditions Still Good.
Mr. J. D. Austin, of Maxton, representing the Standard Oil Company, in Lumberton, Wednesday told the Robinsons that during the eleven years he has been travelling in the county he has never seen the crops so good generally. Rain, he says, is needed in some sections, but there is now little or no suffering from drought.

Beach Telegraphic Communications.
The Seashore Hotel at Wrightsville Beach, with its usual enterprise, has installed a telegraph office, which is a big convenience to guests. It is a private wire connecting with the Western Union office in this city and is in charge of Mr. L. B. Pennington.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

State Board of Agriculture—Additional Experiment Farms—Another Respite Granted the Negro Blanton.

(Special Star Telegram.)
RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—The State Board of Agriculture to-day appointed a special committee to select two additional experiment farms, one adapted for tests in cultivating soils found in the coastal plain section of the State and the other in the Piedmont section. The former to be selected in the vicinity of Red Springs and the latter in Iredell or Cabarrus county.

Governor Aycock has granted Richard Blanton a second two weeks' respite, fixing the date of execution August 5th. Blanton is a negro, under sentence to be hanged in Salisbury for a heinous assault on an aged white woman. His accomplice paid the death penalty two weeks ago. Blanton is in the State's prison here to prevent lynching.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Good Roads Association met here to-day at the call of President Hanes and formulated plans to extend the work of the organization. The membership is now six hundred.

TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL.
Atlanta Soldier Crested Excitement on the Street Yesterday Afternoon.

Private Phil Herter, of Company D, Fifth Georgia Regiment now in camp at the Hammocks, was taken suddenly ill on the street yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock and caused considerable excitement and anxiety. The private, who is a young man from Atlanta, is an asthmatic sufferer, which, coupled with the warm weather, brought on the sudden attack of sickness. At the time he and several friends were at the Front street market. Herter suddenly commenced to gasp for breath, while various attempts of the friends indicated that he was suffering intense agony. His friends at once removed him to Hardin's Palace Pharmacy, near by, where he received prompt and proper attention. At one time it looked as though the episode would have a serious termination, as the young soldier became badly frightened at his own condition, which made it ten times worse.

The sick man's friends obtained a carriage and took him to the depot, thence back to camp.

ANOTHER FOREST FIRE
Started in Bladen County Yesterday and Now Two Are Raging.

Another forest fire broke out in Bladen county yesterday and now two are in progress and playing havoc in that locality.

The first fire has been raging for about three days and has laid waste fully ten miles of land. All attempts to suppress it have been too insignificant in comparison with its power. It is located just about South river. Quite a number of houses have been destroyed.

The second fire started yesterday morning along the railroad track at Kerr, about forty miles from the city, on the Atlantic and Yadkin road.

The dense smoke caused by the two fires can be seen for miles around.

ROCK FOR THE CITY.
Quarry Now in Operation and Will Furnish First Supply To-morrow.

To-morrow the city will receive its first supply of crushed rock under its recent contract with Messrs. Woodson and Skinner, operators of the quarry. This means that our street improvement work will commence right away.

The quarry has been in working order all the week and yesterday the city was officially notified that the rock quarry would be ready to-morrow to commence the fulfillment of its contract.

Just at present the output of rock will be from 50 to 75 tons per day.

New Hotel for the Beach.
If Dame Rumor is right, next season will find a handsome new hotel on Wrightsville Beach. It will be the creation of an Atlanta syndicate, who are willing to invest \$50,000 in a project of this kind. The additional hotel at the seashore is badly needed and would pay the owners well on the investment.

Beach Shingle Mill Sold.
The old Bush Shingle Mill is once more to be put in operation. It has been purchased by the Betts Lumber Company, of Philadelphia, and leased to Mr. W. W. Koeh, who will run it. It will start up to-morrow.

For the last two years the mill has not been operated, but used merely as a wood yard.

Big Forest Fire in Bladen.
Passengers who came in Thursday on the Atlantic and Yadkin road reported a damaging forest fire in Bladen county. One gentleman stated that the railroad agent at Kerr, thirty miles from the city, told him that the fire had been in progress four or five days, and that it had burned down a number of houses.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Regulations Issued Carrying Into Effect the Act of April 12th Last.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations carrying into effect the act of April 19, 1902, regarding the contents and the marking and labeling of packages of tobacco and cigars.

The more important features of the regulations are those which authorize the inclusion of advertising matter, such as cards, tags, paper bands and coupons, in statutory packages which were excluded by section 10 of the Dingley act. The regulations, however, prohibit the use of all foreign articles or merchandise, lottery tickets or coupons or publications.

—Squire Jack Wagner, of Masonboro, has been fortunate in raising this season some of the finest Irish potatoes ever brought to the Wilmington market. Both in size and quality they are equal to any the religious editor of the STAR has ever "inspected."

—The city yesterday paid Mr. S. H. Schloss \$395 for the Opera House property owned by him.

INCORPORATION PAPERS.

DULY FILED YESTERDAY.
Wilmington Towing and Construction Company Now Operating Under a Charter Recently Granted.

The Wilmington Towing and Construction Company yesterday filed with the clerk of the Superior Court, to be recorded, the necessary papers of incorporation.

The entire business of the concern is stated in the second section of the papers, as follows:

"That the object and purpose is to carry on the business of towing flats, barges, steamboats and vessels of every kind and description, constructing wharves and bridges, building boats, barges, vessels and steamboats, hauling and carrying passengers, renting and leasing wharves, loading and unloading flats, barges, steamboats and vessels of every kind and description, building, constructing and erecting houses, stores and dwellings of every kind whatever."

The amount of stock at present is \$6,000, which can be increased not to exceed \$50,000. It is divided into sixty shares of the par value of \$100 each and is held equally (15 shares each) by Messrs. S. F. Adams, Warren G. Elliott, Jr., F. A. Applegate and W. B. Thorp.

The company is given life for thirty years.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Rocky Mount Spokesman: Tobacco men here are prevailing upon the legislature to sell 25 per cent. higher this year than last.

—Smithfield Herald: One of the most promising tobacco crops we have seen this season is that of Mr. R. E. McGuire near here. His 15 acres that should net him \$100 per acre.

—Maxton Scottish Chief: The crops, despite the drought a few days ago, are doing fairly well. Corn has been the most from our farms, poor stand and drought but taking everything in consideration, the outlook is decidedly encouraging.

—Monroe Enquirer: Mrs. Martha A. Parker, widow of the late Wm. Parker, died of consumption at her home in Lanes Creek township on July 9th, after a long illness. Two pickpockets were on the Pritchard Memorial excursion from Charlotte to Wilmington last Tuesday. They succeeded in getting about a dozen purses before they were arrested on the return trip last night. The pickpockets were a man and a boy.

—Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer: B. D. Dunn, colonel of Barnwell township, who runs a store near Diamond Hill, says that he recently bought some eggs from a neighbor and laid them in a box. Just six weeks afterwards seven of the eggs hatched fully developed chickens, six of which are now living. This is out of the ordinary, and can be only accounted for by the extremely hot weather we have been having. Mr. C. O. Teal reports to us a similar occurrence, only he did not have so many to hatch.

—Durham Herald: A dog belonging to Mr. W. E. Burroughs, deceased, died of its own death. Durham night before last by throwing himself in front of a street car. The actions of the animal looks as if he will be blamed for the death of the dog. Durham night before last by throwing himself in front of a street car. The actions of the animal looks as if he will be blamed for the death of the dog.

—Winston Republican: Mr. Thomas Davis returned the past week from the Virginia coal fields and brought with him several curiosities, the most interesting of which was a snake, a fish, a piece of wood and a deer's horn. These, with other specimens of the animal and reptile world, were shown to the editor of the Republican last week. Several of the ladies tried to call him off the track, but he paid no attention to them and calmly awaited his death.

The motorman tried to say several things, but he would not move and soon the car passed over him and his life was at an end. The attempted suicide was witnessed and his death is now no more.

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WAR GAME ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Summer Manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron Have Begun.

THE PICTURESQUE FEATURE.
Will Be the Attempt of War Vessels Representing an Enemy to Gale the Coast Through a Vigilant Defending Squadron.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.
WASHINGTON, July 19.—The summer manoeuvres of the North Atlantic squadron of the New England and Middle Atlantic coast have now actually begun. From now until the end of the first week in September the squadron will work out problems prepared by the Dewey, or general board, and busy itself with drills and evolutions, with short interruptions for coaling, victualing, repairs, representing an enemy, to gain the coast through a vigilant defending squadron. The latter will send out "scouts" to keep the enemy's ships from slipping the invaders before any of them slip through the lines and put the guardians of the nation's safety to shame. The Navy Department now expects that the summer manoeuvres will take place from the 20th to the 25th of August, inclusive.

The movements involved in this problem game, it is announced, will not extend below Cape Hatteras to the south nor beyond Eastport, Me., to the north, but the specific limits within which the enemy's ships will be defied to reach the coast will not be made public. Only the officers in command of the ships engaged will be furnished with that information. It is understood that the attacking force will be given certain specified limits within which to strike, and the defenders naturally, also, will be made aware of these limits. But it is not desired to make the information public properly for fear that following the movements so closely may result in information as to the places where about the attacking ships will be located, the opposite side, thus destroying the value of the game and depriving it of its zest.

This war game will cover an area of water 800 miles down the coast and perhaps 500 or more outward in the Atlantic.

The division of the North Atlantic Squadron into an attacking and defensive force has been placed in the hands of Rear Admiral Higginson, the commander-in-chief of the station. The enemy's ships will be the fleet, which can be conveniently assigned to that duty, for a slow moving craft would furnish too easy prey for the defending ships and scouts. It is thoroughly realized that the war vessels of this country are not slow craft.

General MacArthur's temporary assignment to the command of the Department of the East will cover the period to be consumed in the manoeuvres. General MacArthur and Admiral Higginson will be given the libretto of the war drama that is to be played, and the assignment of characters and the rehearsal of the parts will be their duty.

The joint manoeuvres, according to the present plan, will begin the second week in September.

FOUR GREAT MILITARY POSTS

To Be Gathering Places of United States Forces in Case of War and Training Schools in Times