The Weekly Star.

BREESE TRIAL CONTINUES.

Defendant on the Witness Stand—Interesting Evidence Brought Out by the Prosecution.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 20.—To-day's proceedings in the trial of Wm. E. Breese for embezzlement were the most interesting since the trial began, over a week ago, the district attorney resting the case for the government, and the defendant, who is accused of taking $114,000 of the funds of the First National Bank of Asheville, of which he was president, going on the stand in his own behalf.

The most interesting evidence brought out by the prosecution was in connection with the declaration that the First National Bank of Asheville had collected for other banks and failed to remit. Evidence was also brought out to show that officers of the bank had overdrawn their accounts for large sums after they had notified customers that they had agreed to cease "this form of accommodation."

The sensation of the day occurred when evidence was introduced concerning the name of J. S. Adams, one of the attorneys for the defence, with the transactions of the bank just prior to its failure. It was shown that a note signed by him had been taken up and replaced by an insolvent note. The insolvent note was discounted and the proceeds placed to the credit of Mr. Adams. The defence placed Mr. Adams on the stand and a satisfactory explanation was made of the entire transaction. The witness swore that his note which was in the bank was an accommodation note and that he derived no benefit from the proceeds. In order that his position might be understood fully, District Attorney Holton stated that he did not intend to convey the impression that Mr. Adams was connected with any wrong doing.

In his testimony, Mr. Breese explained that the failure of the bank was due to the panic of 1892 and 1893, which caused a depreciation in all values in the Asheville section. The ill effects of the panic were visible in Asheville for years. There was a wholesale depreciation of values, ranging from 50 to 75 per cent., and the entire community was almost ruined.

He claimed that his investments for the bank were made with the consent of the directors. The witness said in a large pocket book were all the notes he had made and the collateral security thereof and that this had disappeared since the second trial. District Attorney Holton said the pocket book would be produced. Breese's direct testimony was in progress when court adjourned until to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN PROTESTS

Against the Seizure of Steamer Malacca in the Red Sea by a Russian Cruiser. Amicable Adjustment Probable.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20, 6:35 P. M.—Sir Charles Harding, the British ambassador to Russia, this afternoon, in behalf of his government, presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure in the Red Sea, and detention of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, which was carrying three hundred tons of British government stores for the naval establishment at Hong Kong, each case of which was marked with the broad arrow, which is the government stamp.

The ambassador also presented a general protest against the action of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red Sea.

The protest was in the form of a verbal note made in conformity with telegraphic instructions from the British government. It does not raise the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the volunteer fleet, it being understood that Great Britain is reluctant to re-open the question of the Dardanelles and that she will not do so unless as a last resort.

Amicable Adjustment.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Associated Press has just been informed that Emperor Nicholas, in an interview with Count Lamsdorff, expressed his displeasure at the turn events had taken and the possibility of complications with Great Britain arising out of the detention of British ships by the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red Sea. This pacific attitude, if the report be correct, will doubtless lead to an immediate and amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

THREATENED STRIKE.

Fall River Cotton Mill Operatives Will Resist the New Wage Scale.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FALL RIVER, MASS., July 21.—Unless the cotton mill managers of this city, who operate what is known as union plants, abandon their announced intention of inaugurating on Monday next a new scale of wages which would reduce the earning of their employes 12½ per cent., 31,000 operatives will stop work, following the strike vote cast to-night by the Textile Workers' Union.

By a vote of 1,510 to 396 the union men decided to strike Monday, disregarding the suggestion of the textile council that a strike was inadvisable at this time.

It is the general belief in the city to-night that the mill owners will reconsider their decision to reduce wages and so avoid a strike. This belief is based on the argument of the union leaders that the cotton and cloth markets are in such condition that a shut-down at this time would be ruinous to the manufacturers.

A HEAVY ENGAGEMENT.

Russians Report Japanese Forces Were Pushed Back and Their Positions Occupied—Japs Lost Ten Guns

By Cable to the Morning Star.

TA TCHE KIAO, July 19, (delayed in transmission.)—Sharp fighting was reported yesterday to the northeast, where it is stated the Japanese lost ten guns. Their forces were pushed back and their positions occupied as far as Saimatsza.

If this report be true it indicates a heavy engagement.

LONDON, July 21.—The Standard's correspondent with the first Japanese army, cabling under date of July 19, says:

"Our right flank has been engaged since morning."

The correspondent of the Times with General Kuroki's army, under date of July 19, confirms the Standard correspondent's report.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

BUTCHERS' STRIKE IS CALLED OFF.

Questions in Dispute to Be Settled by Arbitration and All Employes Taken Back.

WILL RESUME WORK AT ONCE

Settlement Arranged at a Joint Conference of Representatives of All Parties Interested—Notices at Once Sent Out by the Unions.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The strike of packing house employes, began nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled here to-night at a conference between representatives of the packers. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach. Pending the decision of the arbitration board the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packors that all the old employes are to be reinstated within forty-five days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employes are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement. The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by Friday morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in different cities where the employes were on strike.

Half an hour before the decision had been reached to-night to arbitrate, M. J. Donnelly, leader, had secured communication by long distance telephones with the leaders of the strike in outside cities and had notified them that satisfactory settlement has been made and ordered the strikers to return to work as soon as possible.

The settlement of the difficulty by arbitration was brought about by the allied craft at the stock yards who would have become involved in the controversy had it continued much longer. The representatives of these unions which represent 14,000 members, got together yesterday and sent a final appeal to the packers for a three-sided conference to-day between the packers, the strikers and themselves, in a final effort to get both sides of the controversy together again and arrange some sort of agreement which would prevent the strike spreading to the affiliated unions. This appeal of the allied trade unions received a favorable response from the packers, and to-day's conference was the result.

The agreement reached at to night's conference is practically the same as the proposition made last Saturday to the packers by Mr. Donnelly. The packers then refused, although they agreed to accept every other demand made by Mr. Donnelly.

When the men return to work it will be under exactly the conditions that prevailed before the strike was declared, with the exception that the question of wages will be arbitrated.

As many of the old employes as can be reached to-night will be notified to return to work to-morrow.

An Exciting Incident.

An exciting demonstration took place to-day at Root and Butler streets, near the stock yards. Thomas Johnson, a non-unionist. employed by Libby, McNeill & Libby, was captured by a crowd of strike sympathizers and nearly lynched. The mob seized Johnson and gave him a severe beating. Somebody cried: "Get a rope and let him dangle." The rope was quickly procured, but Johnson, struggling desperately, managed to jump upon the coupling bar of the last car of a passing freight train. The crowd followed and boarded the cars. Johnson lost no time in reaching the top and after him went the mob. The fugitive ran to the front of the train, hesitated for a moment and then leaped from the top of the freight car. He is a good runner and escaped.

At St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 20.—Conforming with the instructions received by President Wills, of the South St. Paul Butchers' Union, from President Donnelly, of Chicago, the officers of the local union raised the strike blockade at the Swift packing plant in South St. Paul to day. All persons who desired to enter the Swift plant were allowed to do so without hindrance.

OMAHA, NEB., July 20.—Judge Munger, in the U. S. court to-day issued an injunction against the striking packing house employes, restraining them from "picketing" the packing house district. The injunction was granted on petition of the packing house managers.

CLYDE STEAMER APACHE

Lost Her Propeller and Was Towed Back to New York by the Comanche.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Clyde Line steamer Apache, which sailed July 19th for Jacksonville and Charleston, returned to port this afternoon in tow of the steamer Comanche, having lost her propeller. The Apache was proceeding down the coast during the night and was off Absecum when the accident occurred. Officers of the steamer could account for the accident in no other way than that the propeller may have struck a sunken or submerged wreck. The steamer was obliged to lay to and early to-day the Clyde Liner Comanche from Jacksonville and Charleston hove in sight and took the disabled steamer in tow and brought her back to this port.

U. S. CRUISER DENVER.

Silver Service Formally Presented at Galveston, Tex.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 20.—The silver service from the citizens of Denver was formally presented to the cruiser Denver at the auditorium this afternoon. Two thousand people witnessed the ceremony, which consisted of speech-making and music. Mayor Austin delivered the address of welcome, Lieutenant P. J. Werlich, of the Denver, responding. District Attorney Charles S. Brock, of Denver, delivered the presentation speech and Commander Murdoch the address of acceptance.

—As usual several North Carolinians rise up to claim kin with Judge Parker or his wife. Mr. Mumford Parker, of Stanly county, by a family tree which he keeps, shows that his grand father was Judge Parker's uncle. Now comes the Asheville Citizen to say that Mrs. J. J. Brown, of Asheville, is a cousin of Mrs. Parker.

FLORENCE MAYBRICK FINALLY RELEASED.

American Woman Tried, Convicted and Sentenced to Death for Murder of Her Husband in Liverpool.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

TRURO, CORNWALL, ENGLAND, July 14.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is free. She left here at 11:43 A. M. to day on her way to France. Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment was not terminated with the clang of doors, the last sound which remains in the ears of so many of her fellow prisoners who had preceded her to liberty from a Yalesbury prison, where she had spent more than fourteen years of her life. It closed before the arched doorway of the white convent of the Sisterhood of the Epiphany of this town, with the black-robed sisters softly uttering their blessings and good wishes for her future. With two companions Mrs. Maybrick entered the carriage of Miss Dalrymple, secretary of the sisterhood, and was driven rapidly to Stautstell, a small station fourteen miles away, where, after exchanging good-byes with her companions, she boarded a train and started on her journey to France. She will not go to America until her presence there is considered imperatively necessary.

The greatest secrecy was thrown about Mrs. Maybrick's departure.

At the railroad station orders were issued forbidding the employes to discuss Mrs. Maybrick or even to admit that she was at the convent.

The little town has taken deep interest in this international figure. Crowds early stood at the iron gates of the grounds waiting for Mrs. Maybrick to appear, but they were barely rewarded, as she went out when the road was reported clear.

When Mrs. Maybrick first arrived here she was kept under strict surveillance, never leaving the convent walls—even for a walk in the grounds she would have to be under the escort of one of the sisters. Subsequently, she was allowed to walk in the quiet streets of this picturesque place and in the shady country lanes in the vicinity. Those who have seen the published portraits of Mrs. Maybrick soon got to recognize the black robed woman, with black bonnet and flowing strings, and gave her kindly greetings, which frequently passed unnoticed, she seeking so far as possible to avoid the attention of the curious. Her time at the convent was taken up by sewing, reading and chatting with the sisters, endearing herself to them by many acts showing that even the many years of servitude at Aylesbury prison had been unable to stamp out her innate kindly disposition.

Those who have talked with Mrs. Maybrick say in the main that the five months spent at Truro were happy ones. She was compelled to observe the rules of the sisterhood strictly, and the sisters were required to carry out the regime of the prison, but the rules were not enforced by warders hardened by contact with criminals, but by friendly sisters who have been company as well as guardians, and Mrs. Maybrick expressed her gratitude to them on her departure. Her past life was not referred to at the convent unless Mrs. Maybrick spoke of it.

When Mrs. Maybrick left her peaceful retreat this morning she wore a white boa around her neck and she had a grey hat with flowers upon her whitened head. These garments were sent by her mother, the Baroness de Roques, and were the first colors worn by Mrs. Maybrick since her imprisonment fifteen years back.

The fact that people at Truro knew her by sight and that newspaper correspondents had established themselves near the convent, caused Mrs. Maybrick to determine not to leave Truro by train on departing from the town, but to go to Stautstell, where a fast express stopped. After her departure it was said by a sister at the convent that Mrs. Maybrick had given no trouble whatever and that her conduct had been most exemplary, she observing without question all the regulations. She had not asked for and had not been given unusual favors. Nevertheless, the mother superior was glad to be free from her responsibility.

Mrs. Maybrick is not freed unconditionally. She is out on ticket-of-leave, but to all intents she is as free as any other person, can go where she will, and will not have to make a report to the British authorities, as once Mrs. Maybrick is abroad she will be outside British jurisdiction.

The Baroness Roques has made preparations at Rouken for Mrs. Maybrick's arrival at her quiet home there, where she will begin a new life.

Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, a member of a well known and prosperous Southern family, was married July 27th, 1881, in St. James church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick of Liverpool. She was then eighteen years old. Her husband was over forty years of age. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Maybrick became ill and in a few days he died. His brothers investigated the death and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed, and a number of doctors swore that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning. The defence proved that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed user of arsenic and that he daily took doses large enough to kill a dozen ordinary men. Mrs. Maybrick was eventually sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the jury. He said it was impossible for them to find her not guilty in the face of the medical evidence. The judge died some time later in a mad house.

From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction, her mother, the Baroness do Roques, was unremitting in her efforts in behalf of the prisoner. She succeeding in having the death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life and finally has obtained the freedom of her daughter, to whose release from prison she had devoted her life. The Baroness was aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900 after the death of Lord Russell of Killoween, chief justice of England, a letter which he had written to Mrs. Maabrick in 1895 was discovered. It showed he was convinced that she ought never to have been convicted and it has been generally understood that all the recent American ambassadors to the court of St. James have done everything possible to obtain Mrs. Maybrick's pardon.

The fact of her probable release was used as a reason for securing the postponement for a trial last year of law suits bearing on Mrs. Maybrick's interest in land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia until she was able personally to testify. If she was not able to testify in these suits Mrs. Maybrick and her mother would have lost all title and interest in the many thousands of acres of land involved in the case.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy and brain fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c a box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

INTENSE FEELING AGAINST RUSSIA.

Press and People of England Incensed at Seizure of British Ships in the Red Sea.

URGE POLICY OF REPRISAL.

Against What is Regarded as Russia's Violation of Treaties and Her Piratical Attack on British Commerce—Warlike Talk.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 20.—The Associated Press to-night interviewed many prominent persons connected and in close touch with the government relative to the seizure of British vessels by steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red Sea.

As a result of these inquiries, there is shown to be a remarkably hostile feeling against Russia of a strength and a bitterness almost without precedent since the Crimean war. Even the most conservative who have been in the service of the government for many years and who deeply deplored the haste with which they thought Great Britain had plunged into the Transvaal war, to-night frankly declared for a policy of reprisal against what is regarded here as Russia's violation of treaties and her piratical attack on British commerce.

The warlike tone of such papers as the Times, the Standard, the Morning Post and the Daily Telegraph, which in national crises hitherto almost invariably advised caution, has had its inevitable effect. There has been stirred up a storm of indignation among all classes in the United Kingdom and the strength of which the government itself can scarcely gauge.

Those who deplored the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia and insisted publicly and privately that Great Britain, crippled financially after her South African experiences, must not be drawn into the Far Eastern struggle, are now amongst the most outspoken champions of a physical force that will prevent the repetition of the Malacca incident in the Red Sea.

"Lord Lansdowne," says the Daily Telegraph, voicing the views of the government, "has faced the situation created by the abuse of the right of search in the only manner worthy of a British minister compelled to defend the interests of British commerce and the honor of the flag, and, acting with unhesitating firmness and promptitude which recall the strongest days of the national policy, he has justified the trust of the country.

"While not one rash word should be said which could have the effect of increasing the tension of an anxious and dangerous interval, it would be futile to disguise the character or to minimize the risk of the situation which has arisen.

"We hope and believe that a solution of the difficulty may still be found in the withdrawal of the Russian government from its false position."

The "Telegraph" goes on to say that the stores of the Malacca were plainly marked with the broad arrow, showing that they belonged to the British government and were destined only for a British depot. "It would be impossible to conceive a more remarkable accumulation of illegality and error than has attended the present case," the paper says. "If this country were capable under any circumstances of tamely enduring so grave an injury to the most vital of its interests and so great an insult to its honor, we should have forfeited our claim to be a great nation. In any circumstance, we think it may be assumed that the Malacca will never be navigated by a prize crew to any Russian port. She is watched, if not actually stopped, by British warships, and she will, in any case, be restored to her owners long before she can be taken through the Dardanelles or navigated to Libu.

This emergency, in some respects, is the most critical that has marked our relations with Russia for the last twenty years, and in face of the inflamed state of public opinion in St. Petersburg it would be unwise to blind ourselves to the existence of possibilities that would otherwise be unthinkable. This country with decision and composure has taken an attitude from which there can be no retreat or flinching. We seek a simple redress for a violent and unprovoked injury and where the peace of the west depends upon the will of the Czar we cannot believe that civilization will look to him during the next forty-eight hours in vain."

The foregoing announcement from an organ so notoriously inspired, with its open reference to a possibility of war, adds enormously to a situation that already was grave enough.

Every other London morning paper devotes its leading editorial to a similar view of the situation. War with Russia is openly contemplated by the most staid papers of the empire as a contingency much to be regretted, but nevertheless inevitable for the honor of the nation, unless speedy reparation be made for what is alleged to be a dire insult to the British flag.

Another Seizure.

LONDON, July 21.—The China Mutual Steam Navigation Company steamer Pak Ling is believed to have been seized in the Red Sea. The Pak Ling sailed from Middlesborough, Eng., June 18, and London July 2, bound for Yokohama. She is a British owned vessel.

PARIS, July 20.—Information reaching governmental quarters here leads the officials here to believe that Russia will release the British and German merchantmen seized in the Red Sea as a means of averting international complications.

Vladivostok Squadron.

TOKIO, July 20, (noon).—The Vladivostok squadron has overhauled a Japanese steamer eastward of Tsugaru straits. The steamer was the Taketschoma. She arrived at Moroan at noon to-day and reports that she left the Russian vessels steaming to the southeast. This course creates the impression here that they are heading for Saidon, capital of French Indo-China, although it is possible that this course is a ruse to deceive the Japanese.

— Charlotte News: Mr. W. W. Wilhelm, of the grocery firm of Messrs. Long & Wilhelm, has quite a treasure and curiosity in the shape of a gold nugget, which was found some years ago on the plantation in Cabarrus county now belonging to him. It is a fine specimen, weighing four ounces, and its value is about $80, though Mr. Wilhelm has been offered $100 for it in its present shape. The place where it was found lies about 5½ miles southeast of Concord and about a half mile from the Miami gold mine, where 150 hands are now being worked. Wilhelm says it was picked up in a dry hollow. The specimen has made two trips to London in charge of a minerologist.

A Snail's Pace For Life

[Original.]

"Irvin is in the neighborhood again," said the mayor, coming into police headquarters excitedly.

"When? How? Where?"

My English was not correct, but the mayor understood me.

"Yesterday noon he rode up to Benton's bank at Squirrelton, shot the paying teller, grabbed a package of bills and was away before any one realized what had happened."

"Well!"

"Then he met a mounted policeman, got a bead on him and forced him to give him his uniform. This was near Redmond, five miles to the south of us. I want you to go out, hunt for him and bring him in, dead or alive. You know the reward—$5,000."

"Alone?"

"Yes. You can work better by yourself than with a lot of bunglers."

"Right you are, and I'll go in uniform. It'll be a shooting affair anyway, and I always feel better facing a gun when I've got my togs on."

I tracked Irvin by asking people if they had seen a mounted policeman and came up with him while he was trotting along a country road. I shouted to him to stop, as I had something to say to him. He cast a quick glance at me, hesitated, then impatiently reined in his horse. I didn't wish to kill him if I could get him into a trap and disarm him. I rode up to him leisurely and said:

"I see you're on the force. Where do you hail from?"

"I'm from Squirrelton; looking for Irvin."

"Get any trace of him?"

"One clew points to Sparksburg, another down there in the river bottom. If you're looking for him you might go one way while I go the other."

"All right," I said to inspire confidence. "When we get to where the road forks I'll go to the river bottom."

Presently I drew rein and dismounted under pretense of tightening my saddle girth. From behind my horse I drew my revolver and, bringing it to bear on him before he could see what I was about, called on him to surrender.

He had to choose between two forms of death—my bullet or the gallows. With the former there was a slender chance, with the latter none whatever. Bending low behind his horse's neck, he gave him a cut and dashed off, followed by my shots. Meanwhile I mounted and went after him. Now and again he turned and fired at me, but I got down flat on my horse, and there was not much for him to shoot at. Finally I fired a shot that made him totter; then he fell from the saddle. I was beginning to draw rein when my horse, on crossing a rotten covering to a culvert, broke through, and I went flying through the air, landing about fifty feet from Irvin. My revolver flew to a point at the side of the road between us, though a trifle nearer to him than to me. I started up, when I got a twinge that laid me out again. My leg was broken.

As soon as I could think of anything except the pain I raised my head and saw Irvin crawling on his stomach toward my weapon. He had moved only a few feet, and his progress was so slow that it would take him some time to reach it. Evidently he had either parted with his own weapon or had discharged all the cartridges. I saw at once that it was a question of life or death with me to secure the revolver myself and began a crawling which was no more rapid than that of my enemy.

Every now and again I would hear a groan from Irvin, which was usually echoed by one from me. Irvin made ten feet while I was making six, then he stopped, took out a handkerchief and, binding it around his leg, twisted it with his knife as a tourniquet. While he was doing this he was watching me, who made ten feet while he was at work with his surgical apparatus. Starting again, he was handicapped by having to hold the tourniquet, which he had no means of fixing permanently. Nevertheless desperation gave him strength, and he made better headway than I. It was singular, this tortoise race between two fellow beings with life for the prize, death for the forfeit. Several times I thought I should faint, but knew if I did I would probably never return to consciousness. I therefore nerved myself to keep my senses and continue on my way. But in five minutes I did not make five feet, nor did Irvin do much better.

Presently Irvin stopped and calculated his own and my distance.

"What do you say to a rest, pard?" he asked.

"There's no rest for the wicked," I replied without ceasing my efforts.

"Very well. You'll get one pretty soon. Since I stopped the flow of blood I've ceased to lose strength. I can see you're giving out pretty fast. I only proposed the truce because I didn't like to see you suffer."

There was now about ten feet for both of us, and I felt sure that despite his plucky words Irvin was bleeding from an artery, and, though I was expecting to lose consciousness every moment, I pushed on. I reached the weapon while he was yet three feet away and put out my hand for it. The effort was too much for me—I fainted.

When I came to myself Irvin was where I had last seen him, stone dead. His ashen face was toward me, his glassy eye staring at mine, his right hand extended toward the pistol, which I was grasping. I looked at the chambers and found, to my surprise, that they had all been discharged. There was not a bullet in any of them.

JOSEPH H. KING.

SAVANNAH ADVANCING.

Announcement Made of Three New Steamship Lines Established.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 20.—Notices of three new steamship lines for this port were made public to-day. Stewart & Company caused to be posted on the Cotton Exchange the announcement that the steamer Santuree, of a new line to New York, would sail on or about September 1st. Miscellaneous cargoes will be carried by ships of the new line. The piers of the new line will be at the Seaboard Air Line terminals. J. F. Minis & Company announced the establishment of the Anchor Line, Savannah to Barcelona and Genoa, and the Argo Line, Savannah to Bremen. Service on both will start September 1st, with cotton, naval stores and miscellaneous cargoes. The Argo Line ships will carry passengers as well as freight and there will be at least two sailings each month. Through bills of lading will be written to leading continental ports.

— On Monday night at Lumberton thieves broke into L. H. Caldwell's store and stole several pistols, clothing and other articles. Bloodhounds were put on the trail but only followed it a short distance.

Sweeping the Cobwebs.

There must be an old woman of the sky with her broom, and two of the players must each hold the end of a skipping rope. The other players must stand in line.

The old woman says:

I want a helper to sweep the sky
Who can jump high. Who can jump high?

She looks down the line and points with her broom to one of the players, who comes forward and stands in front of the rope. Holding out the broom, the old woman says:

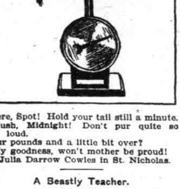
Take this, take this.
Be sure you don't miss.

The player takes the broom, holding it horizontally with both hands, and the rope is held for him to jump. He has three trials. Each time the rope is held a little higher. If he takes them all he stands on one side. If he fails, the old woman beats him with the broom, and he is out of the game. When all the players have been tried those who have been successful have a final trial, and the one who can take all the jumps is selected to help the old woman sweep the sky.

This game is specially adapted for out of doors, and the more players the merrier.

The Weighing.

Now, Midnight and Spot, do be quiet,
Or we'll never know how much we weigh.
Miss Bessie is losing her patience,
And we really ought not to play.



There, Spot! Hold your tail still a minute.
Hush, Midnight! Don't pur quite so loud.
Four pounds and a little bit over?
My goodness, won't mother be proud!

—Julia Darrow Cowles in St. Nicholas.

A Beastly Teacher.

In a certain school in the north of England the head master has recently taken to teaching natural history. The other day when expounding some of the mysteries of creation the master asked one of his boys if he could tell him the difference between himself and a tiger, meaning, of course, the difference in the scale of nature. After some hard thinking the boy replied, "Please, sir, a tiger is an imperfect beast, but you are a perfect beast." —London Spectator.

— Raleigh Post July 18: Mr. E. A. Taylor, of the Tobacco Planters' Mutual Hail Insurance Company, has returned from Scotland county where he went to adjust the losses by reason of the recent storm there. Mr. Taylor declares that the storm's damage to the crops in that section is over $100,000, and that it is the worst in the history of the State. The path of devastation stretched clear across the county and extended into a part of Richmond county. While the damage amounted to over $100,000, the farmer's insurance did not exceed $20,000. The planters, who suffered most heavily, have already begun a movement to ask the State to remit their taxes for this year. Mr. Taylor gives a graphic description of the ruination wrought there. He visited the plantation of one man who had 250 acres in cotton and the crop was entirely wiped out. Not a plant was left standing on this 30 horse farm. Indeed, the forests actually suffered from the hail and Mr. Taylor observed some trees which were stripped of their leaves and the bark so skinned and lacerated that they are dying. Mr. Taylor has been in this business 15 years and has adjusted many losses resulting from hail storms, but he declares that he never saw such a complete devastation as was wrought in Scotland county.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously," writes F. A. Gulledge, of Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of piles, causing twenty-four tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." Equally as good for Burns and all Aches and Pains. Only 25c at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Cotton: Spot, in fair demand, prices twenty points lower; American middling fair 6.54d; good middling 6.40d; middling 6.30d; low middling 6.16d; good ordinary 5.98d; ordinary 5.78d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export and included 7,600 bales American. Receipts 11,000 bales, including 6,200 bales American.

Futures opened barely steady and closed very steady; American middling (g o c): July 6.16d; July and August 6.09d; August and September 5.85d; September and October 5.43d; October and November 5.29d; November and December 5.26d; December and January 5.23; January and February 5.22d; February and March 5.22d; March and April 5.23d.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Rosin dull. Strained common to good $2 90@2 95. Spirits turpentine quiet.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 53c; no sales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; A, B, C $2 35; D, $2 40; E, $2 45; F, $2 50; G, $2 55; H, $2 70. I, $3 05; K, $3 35; M, $3 60; N, $3 70; W G, $4 10; W W, $4 40.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—Spirits turpentine quoted firm at 53c; receipts 952 casks; sales 847 casks; exports 755 casks. Rosin was steady; receipts 3,035 barrels; sales 2,311 barrels; exports 3,260 barrels; A, B, C, $2 40; D, $2 45; E, $2 50; F, $2 55; G, $2 60; H, $2 75; I, $3 20; K, $3 52½; M, $3 77½; N, $3 87½. W G $4 27½; W W $4 57½.

— On Tuesday at Lumberton, C. E. Hayes, a white man charged with criminal assault on a white girl, was committed to jail without bond, to be tried for his life.

A Pretty Bedroom.

If bedroom furniture is old and shabby a clever woman can make it look fresh and attractive with a coat of enamel. Nothing is prettier for the sleeping apartment than white, and a dainty room can be made by having all the furniture, woodwork, picture frames and boxes painted with white enamel; then cover your cushions with a pretty little rosebud spotted muslin, with curtains, bedspread and dresser covers of the same. You will find that with very little trouble and small expense you can make a fairy bower that any one might envy you.

Creamed Eggs.

Boil four eggs twenty minutes, then put them into cold water for five minutes. Make a white sauce with two level teaspoonfuls of flour and butter, adding gradually one and a half cupfuls of milk. Put on the fire and stir until it boils; then add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Toast slices of bread and butter them. After removing the shells from the eggs cut them crosswise, taking out the yolks. Cut the whites in rings and mix them with the sauce. Pour this over the toast and rub the yolks through a strainer over all.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Flour was dull and without feature. Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red nominal. Options closed ½@⅝c net lower; May closed 91¼c; July closed $1 00⅛; September closed 91⅛c; December 90⅛c. Corn—Spot easy; No. 2 54¼. Options: July closed 54c; September closed 54⅛c. Oats—Spot dull; mixed, 26 and 32 lbs, 43⅛c. Butter—Market steady; creamery, common to extra 13@17⅛c; State dairy, common to extra 12@17c. Cheese quiet; State, full cream, large white, fair to good 7@7¼c; large poor 6⅛@6¼c. Eggs steady; State, Pennsylvania nearby extras 24c; Southern 16@18c. Tallow dull. Peanuts quoted steady; fancy hand-picked 6¼c; other domestic 3⅛@6⅛c. Cabbages weak; Long Island and Jersey, per 100, $2 00@3 00; per barrel crate, 50c@75. Freights to Liverpool-Cotton by steam 12. Sugar—Raw firm; refined firm. Lard easier; Western steam $7 15; refined easy; continent $7 20: compound 5⅞@6⅛c. Pork firm. Potatoes easy; Long Island, in bulk, per 180 lbs, $1 00@1 50; Jersey prime, per barrel, 50@1 50; Norfolk prime, per barrel $1 00@1 50; Southern sweets, per barrel $4 00@4 50. Cotton seed oil dull and partly lower. Closing quotations were: Prime crude, f. o. b. mills nominal; prime summer yellow 28@28⅛c; off summer yellow nominal; prime white 32c; prime winter yellow 32⅛c.

CHICAGO, July 20.—New wheat arriving liberally and alleged decreasing likelihood of serious complications in foreign affairs caused heavy liquidation of wheat to-day. Final quotations on the September option were ⅝c down. Corn is off ⅛@¼c. Oats showed a loss of ⅛@¼c. Provisions 7½ to 20c.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Cash prices: Flour—Market firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring 98c@99; No. 3 spring 88@94c; No. 2 red —. Corn—No. 2 64⅛c; No. 2 yellow 50¼c. Oats—No. 2 40⅞c; No. 2 white —c; No. 3 white 40⅛@43⅛c. Rye—No. 2 74⅛c. Mess pork, per bbl., $12 65@12 70. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 75@6 77½. Short rib sides, loose, quoted $7 12½@7 25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, no report. Short clear sides, boxed, $7 25@7 50. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 28.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 July, old, 96¼, 96, 96⅛, 93⅛, 94; do., new, 96, 96, 93, 93⅛c; September, old, 89⅝, 89⅜, 88, 88⅜@88⅛c; do. new, 88¼@88⅛, 88⅛@88⅝, 86¼, 87@87⅛c. Corn—No. 2 July 49⅝, 49⅜, 48⅛, 49⅛c; September 49⅛@49¼, 49¼, 49, 49⅛@49⅛c; December 45⅜@46, 46, 45⅜, 45⅝@45⅜c. Oats—No. 2 July 39⅜, 39⅞, 39⅜, 39⅝c; September 33@33⅛, 33⅛, 32¾, 32⅞c; December 33⅛@33⅜, 33¼, 33⅛@33¼, 33¼c; Mess pork, per bbl—July $12 65, 12 65, 12 65, 12 65; September $12 87½, 12 87½, 12 67½, 12 70; October 12 80, $12 85, 12 70, 12 70. Lard, per 100 lbs—July $6 75; September $6 90, 6 90, 6 85, 6 85; October $6 95, 6 95, 6 90, 6 90. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—July $7 25; September $7 57½, 7 57½, 7 45, 7 45; October $7 55, 7 55, 7 47½, 7 47½.

NEW YORK COFFEE FUTURES.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Coffee—Spot Rio steady; mild quiet. The market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices and ruled generally quiet and featureless during the early trading. Later, however, offerings became heavier and business was quite active. The market closed steady at a decline of 5 to 15 points. Sales 73,000 bags.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton was quoted quiet at 11.00c, net receipts — bales; gross receipts — bales; stock 40,911 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet and 5 points higher; middling uplands 11c, middling gulf 11.25c; sales 130 bales.

Cotton futures market closed steady: July 10.62, August 10.61, September 9.95, October 9.68, November 9.50, December 9.67, January 9.67, February 9.67, March 9.71.

—Charlotte Chronicle: Leslie's Monthly Magaizne for July contains a fine piece of work by Mrs. Margaret Busbee Shipp, a woman whom all North Carolinians love and honor. In a story entitled, "Little Paulfat," Mrs. Shipp has done some of her best writing. It is a strong and graceful appreciation of child life, characterized by a gentle study and knowledge of her subject. There is depicted in the story the winsomeness of the wee folk; their plottings and playfulness and the spirit of forgiveness. All this is interwoven with a certain pathos incident to childish ridicule and a fine and rare humor in Mrs. Shipp's treatment. The story is well worth reading and re-reading and putting aside for the perusals of after-awhile. It stands out above most of the class of short stories of to-day.

—— The average Republican in these five elections was nearly 130,000. Mr. Roosevelt's plurality was less than 18,000, though he ran in the year of the Spanish war, with the story of his undoubted gallantry in Cuba fresh in the public mind. Yet, though the people admired his courage, they did not like his temperament nor trust his discretion in an executive office. The voters in this city in particular had not forgotten his crusade as Police Commissioner against the personal rights and liberty of citizens and his oppressive and discriminating enforcement of the Sunday and excise laws.—New York World.

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, July 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 52½c per gallon.

ROSIN—Nothing doing.

TAR—Market firm at $1.80 per barrel of 280 pounds.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $2.25 per barrel for hard, $4.00 for dip, $4.25 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm at 48c; rosin nothing doing; tar firm at $1.65; crude turpentine firm at $1.75, 3.00@3.25.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	70
Rosin	160
Tar	8
Crude turpentine	118

Receipts same day last year—130 casks spirits turpentine, 105 barrels rosin, 32 barrels tar, 60 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market nominal.

Same day last year, nothing doing.

Receipts—24 bales; same day last year, 3.

(Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.)

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, $1.30; extra prime, $1.35; fancy, $1.40, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, $1.05; extra prime, $1.07½; fancy, $1.10. Spanish, $1.10.

CORN—Firm; 60@65c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 13@15c per pound; shoulders, 12c; sides, 12½c.

EGGS—Dull at 15@16c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 35@40c; springs, 12½@20c.

TURKEYS—Firm at 12½@13c for live.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25@26c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 90@$1.00 per bushel.

BEEF CATTLE—Firm at 2@4c per pound.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A J Johnson, Bornemann, Clear Run, W J Meredith.

Clyde steamer Navahoe, Devereux, Georgetown, S C, H G Smallbones.

Schr Wm H Bailey, 465 tons, Harris, Perth Amboy, C D Maffitt.

Schr Bayard Hopkins, 212 tons, Bhorkelson, Philadelphia, C D Maffitt.

Stmr Tar Heel, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, S M King.

Clyde steamer Carib, Chichester, New York, H G Smallbones.

Stmr City of Fayetteville, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jno S McEachern.

Steamer Sanders, Sanders, Little River, S C, Stone, & Co.

Clyde steamer Oneida, Rich, Georgetown, S C, H G Smallbones.

CLEARED.

Stmr A J Johnson, Bornemann, Clear Run, W J Meredith.

Stmr Planet Venus, Kelly, New Orleans, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Clyde steamer Navahoe, Devereux, New York, H G Smallbones.

Nor barque Inga, Aabel, Bristol, Heide & Co.

Stmr Tar Heel, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, S M King.

Stmr City of Fayetteville, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jno S McEachern.

Clyde steamer Carib, Chichester, Georgetown, S C, H G Smallbones.

Schr Josephine Ellicott, Alley, Boston, C D Maffitt.

Schr Bayard Hopkins, Thorkelson, Georgetown, S C, C D Maffitt.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

BOSTON—Schr Josephine Ellicott, 349,787 feet lumber; cargo by Chadbourn Lumber Co; vessel by C D Maffitt.

FOREIGN.

BRISTOL—Nor barque Inga, 6,180 barrels rosin, valued at $17,380; cargo by Patterson, Downing & Co; vessel by Heide & Co.

— Duplin Journal: The depot was much crowded with the colored contingent Saturday afternoon. A fat old woman stood at the door with her right foot firmly fixed on the left number 12 of Henry Blow. The weight grew too much for Blow, and when he informed his companion that that was his foot, she begged to be "scused," saying "I thought I was standing on a valise."

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