

The Weekly Star.
 WILLIAM H. BERNARD
 Editor and Proprietor.
 WILMINGTON, N. C.
 FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900.
 NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President:
 WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.
 For Vice-President:
 ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

HOW REPUBLICANS IN WASHINGTON TAKE IT.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has a letter under the date of the 5th inst., interestingly discussing the sentiments of Republicans in Washington on the negro suffrage question. Privately they approve of disfranchising the negroes, while publicly as partisans, and for partisan purposes, they condemn it and make much clatter over it, as some of their party organs are now doing over the result in this State. As showing these individual feelings towards the negro we quote the following extract:

"One constantly hears its leading representative men admit. 'We would be very sure to do the same thing under the same circumstances.' Of course this is not said for publication and these gentlemen would be very quick to disclaim any such expressions if invested with their personal authority. They have no hesitation in making such utterances under the protection of private conversation. It may surprise the country at large to be informed, what is so well known in Washington, that there are no men anywhere who have at heart such a contempt for their party as to come to the negro as the Republican officials, high and low. This is carried to such an extent that not a few of them in both branches of Congress and in the executive departments will not employ them in their households. 'An evening or two since while sitting in conversation with one composed, with the exception of myself, of officials entirely, an army officer remarked: 'I wish we could have some of the North Carolina methods here, and a great success would be around the circle. This feeling toward the negro in this community is not because of his illiteracy, for Congress has provided the most lavish means of education, going indeed to a verge of absurdity. It is because education and civil equality have failed to produce the improvement which was anticipated. The whole history of the Republic is a record of the failure of the North to Washington. 'Who do you think are the best classes of negroes?' and the instant reply will be 'those who came down from slave time.'"

Feeling as they do personally about the negro they may still and probably will for party purposes resort to some retaliatory measures and possibly make an effort to reduce the representation in Congress and in the electoral college from those States where suffrage is restricted, but when they do that they will be confronted by some obstacles that may give them a good deal of trouble to remove or surmount, some of which are set forth in the following extract:

"Who set the example of disfranchising the negro but the Republican Congress? In a very few years after conferring the suffrage the Republican Congress at once set the example of the negro from the body politic of the capital of the country. Why was this done? Because the negro had shown himself to be unworthy of an unqualified franchise for the exercise of the privilege. To disfranchise the negro in the District of Columbia, which was right, Congress also disfranchised the white man, which was wrong. The white man in Washington had from the foundation of the city enjoyed, in common with his fellow-citizens, the privilege of the elective franchise. He had exercised that privilege intelligently and honestly, and until the 'wards of the nation' were thrown in one mass into local politics and the whole of corruption had ever attached to the municipal government of Washington and Georgetown. As it is, the white man is content to be deprived of what was his by right and inheritance rather than return to the era of vice, villainy, depravity and dishonesty which characterized the inferior classes of the North, it is needless to say that the South has nothing to fear from outside interference with her own government and her own people. 'grandfather clauses' are a loss of her faculties of any kind at all."

There are several Northern States which have qualified suffrage, some educational, some property and some both, and some tax-paying prerequisites to voting. There are no laws aiming especially at negroes for the reason that while there are a good many negroes in some of the Northern States they are not sufficiently numerous to cause any special alarm. If they were there would have been steps taken long ago to eliminate them, as was done in the District of Columbia when they became an imperiling factor there. Notwithstanding the clatter of the partisan organs the people of the North, with but few, if any, exceptions, approve of qualified suffrage in the South, even when it eliminates the negro and lets every white man in. They put themselves in our places and judge us by what they would do under similar circumstances.

course to pursue. This difference of sentiment is stated in the following extract:

"Many of the deep-thinking and far-seeing men of the Republican party, while they may be driven by party pressure and discipline into the support of repressive and retaliatory measures toward the Southern States, which are eliminating the negro from politics, are inclined to resort to other courses for maintaining and enlarging party supremacy. These are beginning to doubt the efficacy and the expediency of force, bills and reduction of representation."

"For years past it has been the talk among the politicians of both parties that the fear of negro domination in the States of that section would split up the party divisions, just as do all the other party divisions of the Union. This, whether true or not, is certainly most plausible, and the idea has found a deep lodgment. Through motives of policy no Republican in Congress would be apt to publicly allege such a reason for influencing his action, yet this consideration is bound to have more or less effect. 'If the white vote of North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, no longer drawn together by common interest and common fear, are divided, and the Republicans pick up some of them, they would not think they had done a smart thing if they had cut down their electoral and Congressional representation. Figuratively they have been kicking against themselves very hard for the last twenty-five years because of the negro suffrage for which they are responsible. 'Evil eloquence and crocodile tears will be expended without stint in the old cry of human rights and human wrongs. The end result always has been nothing but rot.'"

The whole course of the Republican party, in emancipating and afterwards enfranchising the negro, was one not only of arrant hypocrisy but of absolute criminality, for the men who did it never seriously contended that they had any right to do it and when they did it they knew they were breeding race strife that would bring untold trouble to the South and injury incalculable to both the white and the black man, and they knew, too, that in the conflict of the races the fittest would survive and the weakest go down. The correspondent thus shows this hypocrisy, and how easily the Republican party, this boasted party of principle, shuffles off its principles when they cease to serve its purposes:

"The Republican party was not actuated by one atom of sentiment, by one iota of the principles of right and justice, for when it arbitrarily force and power established negro suffrage. There is no politician worthy of the name anywhere who does not know the difference between right and wrong, and the difference between the right and the wrong. The Republican party is proof that it cheerfully surrenders any of its cherished 'principles' or doctrines the very instant they are found not conducive to party success. 'The Republican party originated the greenback heresy, clung to it until it had been worked for all it was worth and then threw it overboard for the foolhardy leaders of Democracy to pick up. The Republican party was the father of the unlimited coinage of silver. When its offspring was in power it was the first to turn its back on the silver. The whole history of the Republic is a record of the failure of the North to Washington. 'Who do you think are the best classes of negroes?' and the instant reply will be 'those who came down from slave time.'"

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LOOK! A STITCH IN TIME.
 Beware nits. Hughes' tonic now improved, taste pleasant, taken in early Spring and Fall prevents Chills, Dengue and Malaria Fevers. Acts as a blood purifier, and restores the system to normal. Guaranteed, try R. A. Druggists, 100 and 110, Boston.

A BAD MESS.

Whatever view be taken of it the allied powers have made a bad mess of the Chinese imbroglio, beginning with the firing upon the Taku Forts, which was practically a declaration of war against China, before they knew the fact, if it be known now, that the Chinese Government was encouraging the Boxers. Admiral Kempff showed a level head when he refused to participate in the bombardment and capture of those forts. With the capture of the forts, which was a practical declaration of war, the movement on Tien Tain became a necessity, for that was the way to Peking.

If the Chinese had been a weak power, there might have been good policy in the capture of the forts, for that might have caused a scare and brought them to terms, but they were not a weak people, but had large and well equipped armies in the field, and among them some hard fighters. But even then there was no understanding among the allies, and no concert of action, each one apparently acting for itself and each having some ulterior object in view which prevented them from acting in concert.

Even now since the march on Peking has begun there are said to be misunderstandings and suspicions among the allies, which prevent unity of action, while they have to move against a wily foe who has the advantage of immense numbers of men inspired by hate of foreigners and religious fanaticism, and who will resort to the most desperate expedients to obstruct the march of the allies on Peking, an illustration which is shown in the cutting of the dikes to flood the country through which the allies have to march. The march has begun, there has been some hard fighting, but the end has not been reached yet.

ROBESON CLAIMS BANNER.

She Defies the Vote Upon Governor and Defies Mecklenburg—Prophecy for Future and a Retrospect.

[Special Star Correspondence.]
 MAXTON, N. C., August 6.—Robeson's official majority for the amendment is 3,311. You will note that Mecklenburg is claiming the banner on a majority of 3,553 for the Amendment, but only 3,468 for Aycock. Robeson's majority for Aycock is 3,545, and as the vote for Governor is the basis of representation in Democratic conventions, of course it must regulate the movement of that banner (which must be written with a big B this year) given by STAR to the true light on this important subject. The Amendment, for which many Republicans voted, is only an incident to 1900, while the banner test has been a biennial event since 1876, at least.

Let it go down in history that in 1876, when the first great protest was made against negro domination, Robeson was carried and held the State saved; in 1900, when the first experiment was no longer efficient, Robeson led the Democratic procession for another term of white supremacy. Then, by way of prophecy, when the final step shall be taken and the enactment of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States (now semi-empire) shall be submitted to the States, Robeson's representatives will go up to the Legislature or convention instructed by the largest majority given by the voters in the State—always supposing that she shall not in the meantime be made into a number of baby counties.

Butler at Home.
 Marion Butler and a few of his henchmen have closed up shop at Raleigh and the "endless chain," as he has been appropriately dubbed by the News and Observer, has taken up his abode in Sampson county, his native health, which came with the reputation of him and his gang at the county here last Thursday. There were reports here last night that a guard was necessary for the Senator from Warsaw to Clinton yesterday morning, but these could not be confirmed. Telegrams from other papers to the STAR last night, asking for a confirmation of the news, indicate how closely his movements are watched. Nobody is wondering if he will pay Wilmington a visit while he is in this section.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Young Mr. Simons Was Found Not Guilty of Cruelty to Animals.

A LONG DRAWN OUT CASE.

Keeper of Disorderly House Found Guilty After Hard Fought Contest Between Attorneys—Other Doings of Yesterday's Session.

Almost another entire day of the Criminal Court was taken up again yesterday in the hearing of a single case—that of the State against Mamie Sheridan charged with keeping a disorderly house. Quite a number of prominent citizens reside in the vicinity of her place, No. 530 South Fourth street, were present to testify, and as both sides were represented by the best of legal talent, the case was hard fought. The jurors had been selected and empaneled by 12 o'clock noon, and the hearing of testimony immediately began. A recess for dinner was taken from 1 to 2 o'clock and it was near seven o'clock when the jury after remaining out only a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty. Judgment was reserved by Judge Moore until this morning at the opening of court, defendant having given bond in the sum of \$100, justified, for her appearance at that time.

The bill in this case was not returned by the present grand jury, but has been on the docket and continued from time to time for more than a year. Solicitor Duffy vigorously prosecuted the case, and was assisted in the same by Iredeell Moore and L. V. Grady, Esq., all who made a vigorous defense. The defense was conducted by Herbert McClammy and Brooke G. Empe, Esqs.

The first action by the court yesterday morning was the receiving of the verdict in the case of Mr. W. D. Simons for alleged cruelty to animals in driving a horse to death belonging to the S. P. Cowan Livery Company. The jury, after remaining out all night, returned a verdict of not guilty, and Mr. Simons was completely exonerated. It is learned on the best of authority that one man hung the jury all night, the other eleven having readily agreed to "not guilty."

A small negro boy, who was sent with Mr. Simons to drive, it is understood, will be prosecuted for perjury. His testimony was very damaging, if believed, to Mr. Simons.

Other cases heard yesterday were Victoria Sidberry and Delamain Sidberry, affray; not guilty. Julia Murray, colored, larceny of \$41 in cash; guilty; judgment reserved.

The following taleman has been summoned for duty to-day: M. H. Curran, Frank Haffner, Thos. H. Thornton, J. S. Brock, Geo. H. Dicksey, G. F. Flynn, Jno. W. Muhney, H. C. McClinton, W. H. Northrop, J. J. Winley, J. G. King, Louis Capps, Jno. E. Silvia, C. M. Kelley, J. E. Boyett, J. D. James, Wm. Hayes, Jr., Henry Savage, J. T. McElhenny, L. H. Kelley, Thos. Evans, E. W. Edens, B. F. King, W. H. Bonham.

There were no startling developments from the grand jury yesterday, but it is learned that searching investigations are being made against species of infractions of the law hitherto unnoticed or for reasons passed over for the lack of evidence to admit of a true bill. Disorderly houses, it is learned, will come in for their share of attention. The penalty against keepers of such places is \$500 fine and a maximum term of two years in the work house, either or both, in the discretion of the court. Every species of gambling and illicit liquor selling is also said to be on tapis for a rigid investigation by the jury.

MONUMENT UNVEILING.

Cape Fear Camp of Veterans Will Send Large Delegation to Raleigh August 22—Association Meeting.

The indications are that a large delegation of Wilmington veterans will attend the ceremonies upon the unveiling of the Vance monument and the annual meeting of the Confederate Veterans' State Association at Raleigh, August 22d.

At last night's meeting of Cape Fear Camp No. 254, Commander Metts was instructed to name delegates to the event and he will do so in a few days. It was also the sense of the meeting that it would be quite the proper thing for the entire list of active members of the Camp to attend the exercises.

Upon motion of Col. F. W. Kerchner, a committee, consisting of Commander Metts and Col. W. J. Woodward, was appointed to secure reduced rates from the railroads for the occasion. It was also moved and adopted, that delegates cast their votes as a unit for the election of a General of the Division.

Col. DeRosset at the meeting last night made a report of the proceedings at the Louisville convention in June and explained his affair regarding the Gen. Sickles' action. The camp sustained his action in the matter. He also expressed grateful appreciation of the sympathy expressed by the camp for him during the recent operation for his eyes, at Richmond, Va.

Mr. Samuel Hall, upon recommendation of the membership committee, was elected a member of the camp.

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CHOICE Vegetables

will always find a ready market—but only that farmer can raise them who has studied the great secret how to obtain both quality and quantity by the judicious use of well-balanced fertilizers. No fertilizer for Vegetables can produce a large yield unless it contains at least 8% Potash. Send for our books, which furnish full information. We send them free of charge.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
 10 Nassau St., New York.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

Mr. Chadwick Made an Explanation to the Board of County Commissioners.

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

Regular Meeting Continued from Monday Field Yesterday Afternoon—Ruling With Reference to Tax Valuations of Bank Stock.

Mr. M. G. Chadwick, superintendent of the County Work House, in response to citation, appeared before the Board of County Commissioners at its meeting yesterday afternoon and an amicable adjustment of the differences with reference to the keeping of a certain number of convicts for use on the county farm was reached, it being understood, however, that the County Commissioners have plenary power over all removals, the number employed, etc. Mr. Chadwick stated that his refusal to turn over four of the convicts to the road superintendent was for the reason that their services were badly needed on the farm, and that it was his understanding of the contract that he should be allowed sufficient number of the men to conduct his farm. It was shown by reference to the records that while this might have been a verbal condition the contract did not show it. He was assured that the board was willing to deal with him fairly, but at the same time they did not care for a disregard of their orders with reference to the employment of the prisoners. Mr. Chadwick disclaimed any such motive on his part, and the matter was satisfactorily adjusted both to the superintendent and the commissioners.

The petition of Thomas Belcher and others for a public road in Cape Fear township, leading from the fourth mile post on the Castle Haynes road, was referred to Commissioner W. F. Alexander for further investigation. The following order, upon motion, was made with reference to bank stocks: Ordered that the Register of Deeds add for taxation the stock of the different banks of the city, to the holders thereof as given by the State Auditor, not including those who have listed and treated stock as solvent credit. Also all non residents of the State who hold stock in banks of the city shall be notified that same is liable for taxes and must be listed.

At the session of the Board all members were present and an adjournment was taken subject to call of the Chairman.

North Carolina Press Association.

Mr. J. B. Sherrill, of Concord, secretary of the North Carolina Press Association, writes that the local committees are making all arrangements for the entertainment of the editors during their stay at Hendersonville upon the occasion of the annual meeting August 22nd and 23rd. The Niagara excursion will be taken September 25th, and every editor favored a late date for this outing. The Pullman car fare to Jersey City will be only \$1.25 per person where two occupy berth, or \$2.50 per person where only one occupies berth. This money must be paid at the Hendersonville meeting.

CONDITION OF COTTON.

Improving in the Carolinas—Two to Three Weeks Late in Texas.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says of cotton and tobacco:

Over the northern portion of the central and western districts of the cotton belt the condition is good. While an improvement is reported from the Carolinas, the general condition of the crop in Georgia, Florida and Louisiana is less promising, complaints of rust, shedding and premature opening being numerous. In Texas the crop is from two to three weeks late, its condition in the northern portion being promising, while complaints of rank growth, shedding, and ravages of insects are received from the southern part of the State.

The tobacco crop has made favorable advancement and its condition is generally promising, although needing rain in Virginia. Some cutting has been done in Ohio and cutting will soon begin in Indiana.

CHARLES A. TOWNE

Declines the Nomination for Vice President on the Populist Ticket.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

DELHI, MISS., August 7.—Former Congressman Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, who was nominated for the Vice Presidency by the Populist National Convention in May, has sent a letter to the Committee of Notification, declining the nomination. He says he will advocate the election of Bryan and Stevenson.

FARM AND GARDEN

A HAYRACK.

A Knockdown Arrangement That Saves Heavy Handling.

The hayrack here presented was originally figured and described in the Ohio Farmer, the chief merit claimed being the convenience and ease with which it can be placed upon or removed from the wagon.

A are the sills, 2 by 5 inches, of any good wood and of such length as desired, only if more than 14 feet they should be heavier. Two short pieces of the same size should be bolted edge-wise to the undersides of the sills at E, where they rest on the wagon, and two cleats on the outside to fit snugly before and behind each bolster stake. Cut tenons 2 inches square and 2 1/2 inches long on the ends of the sills. Make the end pieces B B from the same sized timber and long enough to make the rack of suitable width. Cut tenons of proper size to go over the sills and just far enough apart so that when in place the sills will fit snugly between the stakes. The crosspieces C C are 2 by 4 inches, of the same length as the end pieces, with a slit inch notch in them to slip over the sills and a small cleat on top of the sill on each side of them to hold them in place. The boards D D are 10 inches wide and of the same length as the sills and the flat on top. There should be a tenon cut on each end of these boards two inches narrower than the board.

A Pale Face

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MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE BY
 HERBERT L. FENTRESS,
 Wilmington, N. C.

MINISTERS IN PEKING.

Rifle Fire on the Legations from Chinese Troops and Boxers Continued—The Killed and Wounded.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, August 8.—The Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from Herr Bolo, first secretary of the German Legation at Peking, dated 7th: "Since July 31st the situation has not changed. There has been neither attacks by the troops en masse upon our nor shell fire; only desultory rifle fire. The health of the members of the legation is comparatively good. The wounded are progressing."

LONDON, August 8.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Brodrick, parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, read a telegram from Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to China, received in cipher at the Foreign Office this morning. The dispatch was in reply to a telegram message and bore date of Peking, August 7. It was as follows: "I have to-day received your cipher telegram forwarded to me by the Chinese Legation. The affair and cannon fire ceased on July 16, but the rifle fire has continued from the Chinese positions held by government troops and Boxers intermittently ever since. The casualties since then have been slight. Except one private of marines, all the wounded are doing well. The British in Peking are well, including the whole garrison. The total of killed is sixty and of wounded 110. We have strengthened our fortifications. We have over the women and children refugees in the legation. The Chinese government has refused transmission of telegrams in cipher until now."

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It is stated that President McKinley will return to Washington next week, when he will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. As to the possibility of an extra session of Congress, it is not probable that such a session is probable. The situation, he said, is one of rescue, and were Congress to assemble now it could not get additional troops to China, time to participate in the entrance to Peking.

U. S. TRANSPORT GROUND.

The McPherson With Troops Struck on Reef—She Was Floated Again.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

ON BOARD NORWEGIAN STEAMSHIP JAMAICA, August 7.—Capt. Henry Va., August 8.—The United States transport McPherson, which struck of Windsor Point reef, Fortune Island Thursday morning, August 2d, at 0'clock, succeeded just before high tide to-day, with the assistance of a Norwegian transport steamer Jamaica, in putting water under her keel after fifteen minutes' hard pulling. The Jamaica, it is assumed, captures the salvage money. The transport is uninjured.

The McPherson was three miles off her course when she was grounded. The second officer was on the bridge and the night was dark and squally. Both troops and crew showed excellent discipline. The former were landed, with considerable difficulty, on the island, which is about a mile distant from the reef. The cargo was discharged as rapidly as possible, and at each high tide the transport effected an effort to get on the anchors astern. The Atlas liner Eclair made two unsuccessful attempts to relieve her.

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