

Table with subscription rates and contact information for the Wilmington Weekly Star.

COLLECTOR DANCY INTERVIEWED.

Collector Dancy was recently interviewed in New York by a reporter of the Sun, which interview was published in the issue of Monday last. It is in striking and commendable contrast to the rattle-brain stuff that has been published by some of the Northern papers and to the speeches made by some of the negroes in those Northern indignation meetings.

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day that article appeared when he began to hear the echoes from it, as he was the day or night he made his exit for parts unknown. Manly blundered, blundered fearfully, when he wrote that insane slander; the preachers and other colored church representatives blundered when they indirectly, if not directly, endorsed it, and John C. Dancy blundered when he did not condemn it in his speeches, as he condemns it in this interview, and says he condemned it when he and other negroes advised Manly to retract it and temporarily suspend the publication of his paper.

under Japanese or Chinese domination through the instrumentality of the ballot box by denying the franchise to Japanese or Chinese. A similar problem will be presented as to Porto Rico, which, like Hawaii, will doubtless be kept under a territorial form of government with restricted franchise to prevent the government from falling into the hands of the natives, who are not much better qualified for self-government, as we understand it, than the simple-minded semi-savages of Hawaii.

enough of them to give the Democrats control of the next House of Representatives. They made a fight to hold the House of Representatives, but they made a harder fight without seeming to do so to carry Northern Legislatures in States where Senators are to be elected and they succeeded so well that they carried every one, with the exception, we think, of one, so that every Northern State with the exception of this one will after 1901 be represented by Republican Senators. They made their hardest and best organized fight on State Legislatures while the Democrats made their hardest fight on Congressmen. Both won, but the Republicans won the most substantial victory, for they won the Senate for the next six years at least and thereby made impossible any financial legislation that they do not approve, whatever the political complexion of the House of Representatives may be in the meantime even if the Democrats should succeed in electing a successor to Mr. McKinley. That's why we say they played a very shrewd and a very clever game and they deserve credit, for it was well planned and a great victory.

AN OPEN STATEMENT. During the past campaign we had occasion to refer to "Prof." Isaac H. Smith, colored, of Newbern, who declined to surrender his grip on the 95 per cent. stock that the colored brother held in the Republican party "joint-stock company" of Craven county and come down as a candidate for the Legislature at the dictation of the 5 per cent. white stockholders. Isaac stuck, was elected and will go to Raleigh as one of the solons who are to make our laws.

DISCOVERED YESTERDAY. The body of Captain E. L. Ward, of the sharpie Leach, who was drowned as the result of a collision of his boat with the tug Buck on Tuesday morning November 16th, was recovered yesterday by some fishermen who were on a flat down the river. The body was found floating in the water near the middle of the stream. The coroner was notified of the find and a jury composed of Capt. W. P. Oldham, W. C. VonGlan, E. W. Hewlett, L. W. Bates, J. E. Robinson and J. T. Howe was empaneled to determine whether or not the deceased came to his death by the criminal act or default of some person or persons unknown, as alleged in an affidavit filed with the coroner to this effect by Mr. Thos. J. Gore, mate of the Leach. After inquiring into the facts and circumstances of the death, from a view of the corpse and of all testimony to be procured, the jury rendered their verdict as follows: "That the deceased, E. L. Ward, came to his death by accidental drowning."

THE MILK IN THE COCONUT. If You Want to Achieve Success in the Cotton Trade You Have Got to Hustle For It. The Charleston News and Courier sent one of its men here to find out why Wilmington is getting so much South Carolina cotton, that ought, they think, gravitate to Charleston. In a letter to the paper its correspondent says: "It is a very common thing to hear some one say that the reason Wilmington receives so much South Carolina cotton is because of a supposed alliance between Sprunt, who is the largest dealer there, and the Atlantic Coast Line system. Such has been the impression of a great many business men, a great many newspaper people and a great many rivals of Wilmington in the cotton market. After a series of inquiries and after talking with men who have had the impression that Sprunt enjoyed special railroad advantages, it is given as a calm and deliberate opinion that Mr. Sprunt stands on exactly the same ground that any other shipper does, and that the cotton men in Charleston can get exactly the same advantage that Sprunt enjoys, which are equal advantages to anyone else and no special favors. The cotton business, as every other business in these days of competition, has to be done on a small margin, and if a few cents a bale can be made, and ten times as much profit is made, it is a matter of course, as with a greater margin, it can be appreciated that it would be better to handle the bulk and multiply the profit. This is one of the secrets of success in Wilmington."

SPAIN'S REPLY STILL DELAYED.

Spanish Peace Commissioners Awaiting Instructions from Madrid. WILL MAKE ANSWER MONDAY. Speculation Rife in Paris As to Acceptance or Rejection of American Proposals—Generally Believed That Spain Will Yield. By Cable to the Morning Star. PARIS, November 26.—The Spanish peace commission this evening does not know what will be the terms of the answer to the American tender of \$30,000,000 for a treaty cession of the Philippines. Senor Montero Rios, president of the commission, will himself write Spain's final reply, presumably upon lines approved by the Madrid government, but as yet he has not formulated a sentence thereof. Up to this evening the Madrid government had instructed its commissioners here to reject the United States offer. However, the instructions have been received from Madrid, to-day Senor Montero Rios telegraphed to Madrid for a construction of them or a clearer light thereon, and the commission is now awaiting a reply. Spain will not ask for time beyond Monday. She will then meet the Americans and make a conclusive reply. Speculation continues here as to the acceptance or refusal of the American terms, but a majority of those who are of any definite opinion judge believe that Spain will yield and the American commissioners expect that a treaty will be signed. Regarding the discussion of the so-called open-door policy of the Philippines, the American peace commissioners understand that it does not mean free trade nor even free duties, but that the Philippines shall be open to all trade on equal terms. The Philippine Islands will be expected to give an authority to meet the expenses of its own administration, and large-scale of dutiable goods may be established, or only a few may be taxed. This constitutes a question, which will be resolved favorably to other nations. Thus, the ships of all nations will be permitted to engage in commerce throughout the archipelago. This is in contrast with the U. S. interdiction of coast trade in foreign bottoms, and may possibly extend to Cuba and to Porto Rico. The advantage to the United States in the Philippines consisting trade lies in the fact that American goods will only have one ocean to cross, while the goods of other nations must cross two oceans. A Colony of the United States. The Philippine islands will be administered as a colony, and the opposing argument against colonial government stands in the United States. It is pointed out, however, that colonial possessions, then the United States' title in Alaska is void. On an objection being made to the carrying of duties to the Philippine possessions, recurrence is made here to the treaty by Jefferson which permitted the Creek tribe of Indians, while occupying Florida, to secure territory as a separate nation, to secure for themselves, free of duty, goods from Florida, then Spanish, or England or elsewhere. Sulu Archipelago. LONDON, Nov. 26.—Special dispatches from Madrid say Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish peace commission, has informed his government that he has received a demand a cession of the Sulu archipelago. Further advices from Madrid say the Spanish cabinet has decided to instruct Senor Montero Rios, after the peace treaty is signed, to treat for a revision of the treaties of commerce existing before the war. Ambassador White's Correspondence. BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The United States embassy has received a five hundred word cipher dispatch from Judge Day, president of the United States peace commission, to the effect that he has received the confidential correspondence of the United States ambassador here, Mr. Andrew D. White, from last summer, as being of vital importance in the peace negotiations. This correspondence was known to Judge Day when he was secretary of state. The correspondence was immediately forwarded to Paris. AQUINALDO'S POSITION. Maintains His Right to Details as Prisoners Civilian and Clericals Who Have Fought Against Him. By Cable to the Morning Star. MANILA, P. I., November 26.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, has addressed a second communication to Major General Otis, the American military commander, on the subject of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents. He has declined to release the clericals and civilian prisoners, but has carried arms against the insurgents. Aguinaldo then says: "Ours is the only just cause, and we have since the beginning of our struggle a 'futile proof' of his assertion that the clericals were the 'most active and energetic agents in sacrificing the lives and honor of the nation.'" Continuing, Aguinaldo quotes the international rule of reprisal, claiming the right to detain the prisoners in the hope of causing Spain "to liberate the Filipinos and cease torturing and shooting natives whose only crime has been the love of liberty." As to his saying, in a former letter, that "no national law must reside before the just wishes of the people," Aguinaldo asserts that he meant under the existing circumstances recognized laws must "be made to the effect of those fighting for the recognition of the bulk of said laws." The insurgent leader also maintains his right to detain the prisoners until the Vatican recognizes the independence of the Philippines, and until they are exchanged. The United States transports Arizona and Ohio have arrived here with reinforcements. GALE ON THE LAKES. Numerous Disasters to Shipping—A Blinding Snow Storm. By Telegram to the Morning Star. CHICAGO, November 26.—The blinding snow storm which accompanied the northerly gale Friday night on Lake Michigan and Superior proved disastrous to shipping. In the Mackinac passage, at the foot of Lake Michigan, three wooden steamers and a whaleback barge are ashore in a distance of fifty miles.

QUALIFIED SUFFRAGE.

A Washington dispatch reports that the commission which President McKinley sent to Hawaii to study the conditions there and report on the kind of government to be adopted for the islands have agreed upon a report, recommending a regular territorial form of government, with a governor, a legislature, and a delegate in Congress. The legislature will consist of two houses, elected by the qualified voters, but a property and educational qualification will be necessary to the entire one to vote for members of the upper house. The object of this, of course, to disfranchise the mass of the natives, who have neither property nor education.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The people of the United States need not look to the short session of this Congress nor to the next Congress, whether an extra session be called or not, for any such currency reform as the masses of the people need. If anything at all be done it will be to put the currency question in a worse condition than it now is. The boast is now being confidently made by the advocates of the gold standard that when Congress does come to deal with that question it will declare unequivocally for the gold standard, and that will most assuredly not be in the interest of the masses, but in the interest of the men who control the gold currency of the world and the gold supplies. It will practically declare gold the only full legal tender money, and thus further demote silver, which, in the language of the late O. H. Dookery, is "the poor man's money."

CUBA THEIR DESTINATION.

Battery I, Sixth Artillery, spent several hours in the City Yesterday. Left via A. C. L. Battery I, Sixth artillery, came up from Fort Caswell yesterday afternoon and left at 7 o'clock on a special A. C. L. train for Savannah, where, as previously stated in the STAR, they will go into camp until ordered to embark with the Seventh Army Corps for Cuba. The battery comprises two hundred men and is under command of Lieutenant Timberlake. They spent several hours in the city, most of the time down at the A. C. L. depot. About 6 o'clock a lunch was served, consisting of canned goods and coffee. The coffee (fifty gallons) was furnished by the Bonits Hotel. The special train on which the battery left consisted of six passenger coaches and two baggage cars. There were quite a number of people at the depot to see the soldiers off. Many of the men are from Massachusetts and other Northern States. They have been stationed at Fort Caswell only a few months. There was trouble at Fort Caswell. News was received here yesterday of a considerable riot which occurred at Fort Caswell Thanksgiving day between soldiers and a squad of about 30 negro laborers who were working on the fortifications and grounds. It seems that several of the soldiers were near the laborers' camp and became involved in a row with them. One of the soldiers by the name of Sullivan was very badly cut and is now in the hospital. The soldiers were very much enraged at the conduct of the laborers and it became necessary for Lieutenant Timberlake to place a guard around their camp to protect them from the soldiers.

PLEECED A COUNTRY BOY.

Wilmington Toughs Made Him Drunk Then Took What He Had. A boy who is here from the country was relating his troubles at the City Hall yesterday. Wednesday night he fell in with two of Wilmington's tough citizens, who are probably better known to the police than to any one else, and he wound up in a complete drunk, brought about, he said, by the encouragement of his two city acquaintances. The names of his companions he gave as John Odum and W. G. Hawkins, both of whom are in the lock-up, charged with robbery upon the affidavit of the storekeeper boy, who says that his name he withheld. The case seems pretty clear, as the articles he alleges were taken from him, a watch, pistol and some money, were found in the possession of Odum and Hawkins, when they were arrested. The case will be tried by the Mayor at 10 o'clock this morning. Quiet Thanksgiving Observance. Thanksgiving Day was very quietly but very generally observed in Wilmington yesterday. Business was practically suspended throughout the city and stores and other places of business save some special establishments closed during almost the entire day. The special services at the various churches were well attended and the pastors delivered appropriate sermons. Of course after the 11 o'clock services the masses of everybody went to their respective homes or some friend's home to partake of Thanksgiving dinner. There were services at several of the churches at night, and all these were attended by large crowds. As to Caswell Soldiers. Chief Parable is in receipt of a letter from Lieutenant E. J. Timberlake, in command of the post at Fort Caswell, instructing him to arrest any of the Caswell boys, whom he finds in the city without passports or official permits from some officer at the Fort. Lieutenant Timberlake requests that such be put on the first boat for Southport, and made to return to their post. He strongly denounces the recent drunkenness of some of the members of Battery I, while on a leave of absence here, and suggests that the soldier now in custody here be made to work out his fine and costs.

EXECUTION AT SOUTHPORT.

John Brown, Negro, Hanged for Criminal Assault on a White Woman—He Confessed the Crime. [Special Star Telegram.] SOUTHPORT, N. C., Nov. 26.—The negro John Brooks, who was convicted at the last term of court of criminal assault on a white woman named Mrs. M. A. Chaires, on a lonely farm near Shallotte, was hung to day at noon by Sheriff Walker. The execution took place in a temporary enclosure at the rear of the jail. Brooks denied the crime up to last Thursday, when he made a complete confession to Jailor Holden. He ascended the stairs coolly, smoking a cigar, and on the scaffold again confessed his guilt and said he hoped his awful end would be a warning to all wrong-doers. After a short prayer by a colored preacher, Brooks shook hands with the sheriff and the latter's deputies and at 12:05 P. M. the drop fell, and thirteen minutes later Dr. Watson pronounced Brooks dead. Death resulted by strangulation. The execution was private, but Sheriff Walker admitted about one hundred men to witness the negro's fearful fate. [Special Star Telegram.] FOR USE OF NAVAL RESERVES The Auxiliary Cruiser Hornet to be Sent to North Carolina—Gov. Russell to Designate the Port. [Special Star Telegram.] WASHINGTON, November 26.—In response to a request from the government, the Secretary of the Navy today decided to send the auxiliary cruiser Hornet to a port on the coast of North Carolina, for the use of the Naval Reserves of that State. The Hornet was one of the best of the auxiliary naval forces during the war with Spain and made a bright record. The vessel is now at Norfolk and awaits directions from the Governor of North Carolina as to what port he wishes the vessel to proceed to. A letter was mailed to-day, giving the decision of the secretary, and tendering the use of the Hornet to the State of North Carolina until she is needed in the service of the United States. C. P. & Y. V. Railway. The Baltimore Herald of Thursday says: Word was received in this city yesterday that Commissioner Griffin had set December 29 at noon and Fayetteville, N. C., as the place for the sale of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway under the order of Judge Simmons. The chief bidder will probably be the Baltimore and New York committee of the bondholders, who represent the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway, respectively. The former committee has made an agreement to lease the road to the Seaboard for a guarantee of 4 per cent interest on the bonds and a part of the preferred stock. It is understood that the upset price of the road is \$2,300,000. They Have Hosts of Friends Here. For the information of their friends in this city the STAR gives below a few of the appointments, for the present conference year of the Western Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church, South, which has just closed its annual session at Winston, to-wit: Winston, Centenary Church, W. L. Greany, D. D.; Asheville, Central Church, C. W. Byrd; Charlotte District, S. B. Turentine, Presiding Elder; Charlotte, Tryon Street Church, E. F. Christberg, D. D.; Charlotte, Trinity Church, F. Siler; Greensboro, West Market Church, J. C. Rowe; Winston District, P. J. Carraway, P. E.; Monroe District, W. M. Bagby. A poorhouse in Constantinople has been made rich and proud by the receipt of a hair from Mohammed's beard, presented by a rich woman, although we rather suspect the inmates would have found more real enjoyment and solid comfort in a good hunk of bread.

GRATE TURPENTINE ADVANCED.

Grate turpentine advanced yesterday to \$1.80 per barrel for hard, \$2.00 for dip and \$2.00 virgin.