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SUBSCRIPTION P ICE.

subscription price of the We ly Star

COLLECTOR DANCY INTER-

VIEWED.

Collector Dancy was recently in-

terviewed in New York by a re-

porter of the Sun, which interview

was published in the issue of Mon-

day last. It is in striking and com

mendable contrast to the rattle-brain

stuff that has been published b

some of the Northern papers and

the speeches made by some of the

perroes in those Northern indigna-

tion meetings. He throws the blame

who, she says, had been advised by

was the cause of the trouble, and

his promise. When asked if th

Manly article was endorsed by th

colored people of the State he replied:

was openly condemned the moment

tee is composed almost entirely of colored men, met at once and unanim

ously condemned the utterances with others urged Manly to apologiz

"It was the best camp sign documen

men are adverse to harsh criticism of

the white people of the South, because

priticiss their wo nen is always regarded as an intolerable offence by whom sever committed. Manly committed

grave blunder, for which the

lse possibly could? Hitherto the rela

ions between the whites and lacks of my State had been most cor-

ween them had been more pro

e South, The recent outbreak was

tate for many years. Why, as long

s seventy five years ago a colored nan, a graduate of Princeton, by the

ame of Chavis, conducted a school

n North Carolina, where the sons of he most distinguished white men and

atesman of the State were students.

nd where they were prepared by this

ne State University. Harvard, Prince on, and Yale. He was as much hought of as any man in the state. During slavery times in parts of the

aught to read and write The late Dr.

C. Price preached in the leading

white churches of the State, addressed

arge audiences made up of both sexes

nd white alike, I cannot believe

ny great length of time.

races, and was respected by black

We have no doubt that the better

lass of colored people condemned

nat slander, especially after they

ealized its full import and the

ffest it was having, but unfortu-

ately for them some of their min-

sterial bodies, and therefore pre-

umably representative of the better

lements of the race, endorsed the

paper after the slander appeared,

but later said that they did not in-

tend to endorse the slander. Some

of them who participated in the

meetings that endorsed the paper as

the "organ and defender of the

negro race" in this State, afterwards

saidthey did so without being fully

aware of what they were doing or

voting upon, not having seen or

Possibly this may be so, and that

the ministers and other church rep

esentatives who voted to sustain

he "organ" did not intend to vote

pproval of the s'ander which gave

ne organ notoriety; but the mistake

ney made was in permitting them-

well as the paper, and in not tak-

the first opportunity to une

ivocally condemn it. Perhaps

y lacked the moral courage to

in defence of their race, al-

It may be that Manly himself did

ough it was written only in de

on of the crime of rape.

read the offensive article.

ounced than in any other State

ne first that had occurred in

no real good has ever come of it

VOL. XXX.

day that article appeared when he under Japanese or Chinese do- enough of them to give the Demo-2234847428684646 began to hear the echoes from it, as he was the day or night he made of the ballot box by denying the his exit for parts unknown.

Manly blundered, blundered fearfully, when he wrote that insane colored church representatives blunother negroes advised Manly to re- semi-savages of Hawaii are. publication of his paper.

the Republican county committee, for the disturbance in this city, suc-State, nor a representative Repubceeding the election, on Manly, lican body of any kind, condemned it. Collector Dancy made many him and other leading negroes to speeches in the State, the general retract the offensive article which tone of which was conservative and commendable, but no where, had promised to do so but yielded to as far as we remember, did other influence and failed to keep he condemn that article, when even from a political standpoint that was the thing for him to have done. As a representative colored man, and a absurd to talk of giving them even "It was not On the contrary, it representative Republican, he would such a restricted form of territorial have done himself credit and his government as is recommended for it appeared by the thinking people of the race in the State. The County Republican Executive committee of New Hanover county, which commit party a service by repudiating the Hawaii. Assuming sovereignty over offensive article and its writer, which he could have consistently done when he says he privately so strongly disapproved of what Manly wrote. for the utterances and susp-nd his paper for a time. He was otherwise advised and the folly of his course was disclosed as events followed If he had privately approved it he could not, of course, have publicly condemned it, but having privately condemned it he could with the that the D mocratic party had, and they used it to splendid advantage. The fact is that the thinking colored greatest propriety have publicly and vigorously denounced it and

the writer. This he failed to do, either from lack of moral courage to seem to be putting himself in opposition to a man who claimed that he was defending his race, or from some other argely responsible. I never regretted invthing so much in my life. It lid us more harm than anything reason; but he failed to strike when he should have struck, and missed his opportunity. He struck Manly too late. There is no more comparison between Manly and Dancy than there is between a mole and an elephant, and the surprising thing in this whole business is that the mole should have been permitted temporarily to occupy the position of spokesman and leader when his gabble was so disastrous.

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 govhat the recent most regrettable affair recipitated by Manly, will tend to har the past pleasant relationship for ernment, 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 entitle one to vote for members of the upper house. The object of this, is, of course, to disfranchise the mass of the natives, who have

neither property nor education. Why is this done? Simply to protect the interests of the handful of Americans who live and have interests in those islands, and were the promoters of the "revolution" which overturned the monarchy and established the so-called Republic. Having annexed the islands which they captured from the monarchy, of course we are expected to give them a "stable" government acceptable to the gentlemen who turned them over to us, and a stable government means one in which they will be on top and with which the nut-brown former subjects of the dusky queen

Lil will have very little to do. We are not going to find fault with that mode of proceeding, for if this Government assumes the responlives to be put in a position where sibility of giving a government to standard that when Congress does as will be in keeping with the civilization and enlightenment of the age and not one that would soon become a prey to the semi-savage that never knew anything about government. bdamn what was apparently writ-It gives a rather rude jostling, however, to the theory of the gentlemen nce of ravishers and in extenua-(which theory is now being so much aired by the Republican journals which discuss recent events in ot fully realize the full significance the South), who contend that "all id scope of what he wrote until men are created free and equal,' saw the indignation it aroused. If and have certain inalienable rights, could have recalled it then he one of those rights being the unrepubtless would have done so, but stricted right of suffrage. That hen he found that he was not in

minion through the instrumentality franchise to Japanese or Chinese.

A similar problem will be presented as to Porto Rico, which, like slander; the preachers and other Hawaii, will doubtless be kept under a territorial form of governdered when they indirectly, if not ment with restricted franchise to directly, endorsed it, and John C. prevent the government from fall-Dancy blundered when he did not | ing into the hands of the natives, condemn it in his speeches, as he who are not much better qualified condemns it in this interview, and for self-government, as we undersays he condemned it when he and stand it, than the simple-minded

tract it and temporarily suspend the And after these will come the Philippines, when we tackle a prob-He says wit was the best cam- lem that the statesmen may worry paign document the Democrats had, | their wits over. They will not be and they used it to splendid advan- "annexed" as Hawaii was, but ceded tage." It was a good "campaign or gobbled, as Porto Rico document;" there is no doubt of was, and being conquered territhat, and it was used to good ad- tory may not be deemed entitled to vantage, too; there is no doubt of the same consideration that that, and it seems to us that men annexed territory is. But right who are as shrewd as John C. Dancy here comes the hitch. We have, is should at once have comprehend- through our representatives on ed the effect of such an article and these islands, had some sort of an proceeded at once to nullify that understanding with the representaeffect by repudiating the article and tives of the people of those islands, the fool writer. This was done, it who co-operated with our military is true, in a formal sort of a way by forces in the operations carried on their against the Spaniards. If we but every one realized that this was | do not recognize these obligations, simply for politics, and the repudia- then we must govern the new action went no further. Not a single | quisitions without any reference to representative Republican in the the desires of their people; if we recognize these obligations, then we must concede to their people some voice in their own government, and what kind of a voice that will be will be the question. With the many tribes of mixed

bloods, semi-savage and savage, among the 7,000,000 or more people who inhabit those thousand or twelve hundred islands, it would be them we assume the responsibility of giving them some kind of stable gova ernment, and unless we depart from our traditions and the fundamental principles of our government we must-give them a government in which they will have some voice, and that means restricted, and in their case, a very much restricted suffrage. Why? The only reason that will or can be offered is because they are not qualified for self-government.

Suppose we admit that this is good reason, should it not apply with equal force to the States of this Union where the suffrage question has become a perplexing problem The very men who are clamoring most for territorial expansion draw the line when it comes to conferring unqualified suffrage on the inhabi tants of the new acquisitions, but when the white people of the Southern States, to protect themselves from incompetent rule by ignorant and unqualified blacks, restrict suffrage they condemn the act as a violation of constitutional rights and an ignoring of the principle that "all men are born free and equal." If they approve of withholding the ballot from the people of the territory acquired from Spain, on the ground that it is not good for them to have it, why do they insist on the right of the unrestricted when they are as mass no better qualified for its exercise than the natives of Hawaii

The reason which justifies such action in those acquisitions justifies it the more in the South, for the interests in the South to be protected are greater and there is more at peril from unrestricted suffrage than there is in the Pacific possessions, and surely the people of the South who are interested in good government should not be condemned for taking the same precautions to secure it that the United States Government does to secure i in the newly acquired territory.

or of the Philippines are?

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 peopl need. If anything at all be done i 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 come to deal with that question it will declare unequivocally for the gold standard, and that will mos 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 demonetize siver, which. in the language of the late O. H. Dockery, is "the poor man's money." It may be incidentally remarked in this connection that the gold standard men in the North played a

crats control of the next House of Representatives. They made a fight occasion to refer to "Prof." Isaac tives, but they made a harder fight | declined to surrender his grip on Northern Legislatures in States where Senators are to be elected and they succe-ded so well that they | Craven county and come down as 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 stantial 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 vic-

It is much easier for them to hold in hand and control the majority of a body of ninety members who hold their seats for six years and are not respons ble directly to the people than to hold in hand a majority of a body composed of three hundred and fifty-six members who hold their seats for only two years and are directly responsible to the people. They knew this and hence they planned and worked to secure control of the Senate, which they now have. Without that they would not feel at ease, for conditions may be such within two years, that the financial issue may be the paramount one the next Presidential and the demand currency be so impermore stive that it could not be ignored and then with a Senate dubtful they night lose their grip and the people win. This may still be the case as far as the demand for more currency goes, but while they control the Senate they can ignore it as they have heretofore ignored it by controlling the House of Representaives or by having a President in sympathy with them. This does

prospect for the kind of currency reform the people desire, and there is little probability of their getting it. We are told that the only kind of currency reform needed is to more definitely fix the status of gold so that there may be no doubt as to that, and therefore we must have positive declaration for the gold standard, so positive that there will be no room for different interpretations; in other words, that gold is to be, if it is not so considered now, the only real money in this country. They didn't have the nerve to do this before, for they were playing a double game with the people in the last Presidential campaign, and it was necessary to deceive the people to save their President. They have the lower, house of Congress for two negroes of the South to exercise it years now, the President for two years and the Senate for six years, and they feel that they can afford to be brave and even candid enough to declare for the gold standard that they didn't dare to declare

not hold out any very encouraging

openly for two years ago. They tell us that we do not need any currency reform except, perhaps, to retire the greenbacks; that we have money enough, if not too much, and to illustrate point to the millions idle in Eastern banks, to the great surplus in the United States Treasury vaults, and to the fact that our money-lenders are sending money to London to be loaned, there being a greater demand there for it than there is in this country.

There may be as much money as they say there is but that money is not in circulation; it is locked up in vaults, and only so much of goes out as there is an absolute and imperative demand for. Money is no more abundant in the country at large than it was two years ago when the scarcity of money was the powerful inspiration in the vigorous fight that was made for free silver. There may be hundreds of millions locked up in the banks of the money centers, but this no more means an bundance of money for the country than the millions of bushels of wheat stored in Western grain centers means an abundance of bread for the toiling millions. Before money can become abundant in the true sense there must be some way of taking it from the locked vaults and distributing it in the channels of trade. Before bread can become abundant there must be some way of taking the wheat from the grain centers and distributing it so that it may be converted into very clever and a very shrewd game question. Congress controlled as in the late elections and won, pos-

AN OPEN STATEMENT. During the past campaign we had

to hold the House of Representa- H. Smith, colored, of Newbern, who without seeming to do so to carry the 95 per cent. stock that the colored brother held in the Republican party "joint-stock company" of the sharpie Leah, who was drowned as 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. Since the election, and especially since the late episode in this city. Isaac has been doing some thinking and sends the result in the following "open statement" to the Newbern Journal:

"I have studied for tewnty years from an ingenious, logical philosophi-cal standpoint, the appearance of God in nature, the course pursued, the deferential, loving care and respected protection, the white men of the earth give to their fair women.' "I have decided that on this line the white men make their appearance

the scene as gods." "Do you know, or has it occurred to you, that this is the first lesson for a Christian, an intelligent, civic citizen who claims to represent and re flect the image of God to learn?"

"Then, who ever fell in Wilmington, upholding a pure and an unadulterated womanhood, fell in the arms "1. It is true that the Manly ed

torial was slanderous against the women of the gods. "2. It is equally true that the colored ministers of Wilmington erred religiously and otherwise when they approved of and endorsed the said

slanderous editorial.

"3. However, it is gratifying to learn through the press that when the gods put their government in opera-tion, that through and by it, ample and adequate protection is now being given the men, women and children of my race.

'In the course of things, it is ap proved of by the law of nature govern ing the stupendous sun, moon and s'ars, that had the colored ministers of Wilmington passed resolutions con demning the slanderous editorial, I do cause for the shedding of one drop of blood, nor a single life lost in the re-

cent race trouble in Wilmington, N. C. "This one act on the part of the men of God would have moulded an entirely different sentiment; hence a dif-ferent feeling, and therefore a different

"I hope this open statement may do ome good in the future.
[Signed] "ISAA! H SMITH. "Newbern, N. C."

This is gotten up in somewhat unique style, but there is a good deal of hard sense in it all the same.

Andrew Carne ie wants to know why the President does not speak out and declare his policy as to expansion. Simply because he never had any policy. He didn't know what to say about it until he "heard from the people." He concluded from his swing round last fall that the people of the West wanted to expand and therefore he is now an expansionst. If the people should declare in favor of contraction he would begin to retract. That's his policy. He doesn't lead, he follows. or thinks he follows, and some people call that leading.

A steamer recently arrived at San Francisco, a part of the cargo of which consisted of 10,000 feet of red wood lumber, for shipment East. The pieces were fourteen to twenty feet long, and none of them less than five feet wide, and not a knot or a flaw of any kind in it. They grow some timber out in that country.

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 vesterday 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

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 Bonitz Hotel.

The special train on which the bat tery left consisted of six passeng 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.

News was received here yesterday of a considerable row 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 bread for the people. How the for Lieutenant Timberlake to place a money is to be distributed is the guard around their camp to protect them from the soldiers.

by bodily peril, he perhaps enjoyed the was about as much scared the was about as much scared the was about as much scared the silands coming to the was about as much scared the silands coming to the was about as much scared the silands coming to the silands comin

DISCOVERED YESTERDAY.

Body of Capt. Ward Recovered -- Coroner's Jury Exonerates Steamer Buck's Crew of Criminal Negligence.

The body of Captain E. L. Ward, of

the result of a collision of his boat with the tug Buck, on Tuesday mornng November 15th, was recovered yesterday by some rivermen 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. VonGlahn, E. W. Hewlett, L. W. Bates, J. E Robinson and J. T. Howe was empanelled 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 Leah.

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 ren lered their verdict as follows:

"That the deceased, E L Ward came to his death by accidental rowning."

The body was identified as that of Captain Ward by Messrs, J. T. Bat son and J. C. Grimes, who made oath to this effect before the jury.

Evidence was submitted to the jury oy Colley Reynolds, deck hand: J. A. Peoples, engineer; Edwin W. Sawver and Captain G. C. Hewlett, all of the Buck, which proved conclusively that there was no criminal action or negligence on the part of any of the crew of that boat in the collision which oc-Testimony of Mr. Gore.

Mr. Joseph Gore, of the Leah, testided that he and Captain Ward left Ward and Grimes' landing about 1 clock on Monday evening, Novemper 14th, on the ebb tide making down Town Creek. When at the mouth of the creek they hoisted sail, but just above the Dram Tree, where they remained at anchor until early Tuesday morning, when they weighed anchor and hoisted sail, with no fog or no smoke. They proceeded on to Wilmington, making a tack over to the westward, another back to the astward and another back to the westward, passing a barge that was anchored in the stream. On the third eastern tack he saw the tug Buck coming toward them and they continued their course to the eastward, when the tug struck the stern of their sharpie, which threw the stern of the sharpie down the river. Just before the collision Captain Ward hailed Captain Hewlett and told him to look out. He said he could not testify whether Captain Ward jumped overboard, or was thrown by the shock of the collision. When he saw him, he was out of reach of line or pole. The tug rounded to with the hope of rescuing him, but it was too late. Says he does not recollect telling Mr. C. M. Kelly that the steamer was not responsible for the accident, but that he might have said so.

The body was taken in charge by Mr. W. E. Yopp, the undertaker, and was yesterday afternoon shipped to Town Creek.

PLEECED A COUNTRY BOY.

Wilmington Toughs Made Him Drun 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 bet ter 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 Odam and W. G. Hawkins, both of whom are in the lock-up, charged with robbery upon the affidavit of the aforesaid country boy, who asks that his name be withheld. The case seems pretty crear, as the articles he alleges were taken from him, a watch, pistol and some money, were found in the possession of Odam 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 Wil mington 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 mecca of everybody was closed its annual session at Winston, their respective homes or some friend's to-wit: ner. There were services at several of the churches at night and all these were attended by large crowds.

As to Caswell Soldiers.

Chief Parmele is in receipt of a ter 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 ab sence here, and suggests that the sol-dier now in custody here be made to work out his fine and sosts.

NO. 7 THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

A fale of word

If You Want to Achieve Success in th 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 Wilming-ton receives so much South Carolina cotton is because of a supposed alliance between Sprunt, who is the largest dealer there, and the Atlant's 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 Wilming ton 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 cotton is handled on a small margin 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.

**EXECUTION AT SOUTHPORT** 

John Brown, Negro, Hanged for Crimina Assault on a White Woman-He Confessed the Crime.

Special Star Telegram. SOUTHPORT, N. C. Nov. 26 .- The negro John Brooks, who was convict ed at the last term of court of crimins assault on a white woman named Mrs M. A. Chairs, on a lonely farm near Shallotte, was hung to day at noon by 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 scaff ld again confessed his guilt and said he hoped his awful end would be a warn ing 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

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 re

sponse 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

C. P. & Y. V. Railway.

The Baltimore Herald of Thursday

Word was received in this city yes terday that Commissioner Martin had set December 29 at noon and Fayette ville, N. C., as the place for the sale of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway under the order of Judge Simonton.

The chief bidders will probably b

The chief bidders will probably be the Baltimore and New York commit tees 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 \$2,250,000 upset price of the road is \$2,250,000.

They Have Hosts of Priends Here.

For the information of their friend in this city the STAR gives below few of the appointments, for the present conference year of the Western Carolina Conference of the Meth dist E. Church, South, which has just

Creasy, D. D.; Asheville, Central Church, C. W. Byrd; Charlotte District, S. B. Turrentine, Presiding Elder: Charlotte, Tryon Street Church. H. F. Chrietzberg, D. D.; Charlotte, and Ohio hav Trinity Church, F. Siler; Greensboro reinforcements. District, F. H. Wood, P. E.: Greensboro, West Market Church, J. C. Rowe: Winston District, P. J. Carraway, P. E.; Monroe District, W. M.

A poorhouse in Constantinople has been made rich and proud by the receipt of a hair from Mahommed's beard, presented by a rich women, although we rather suspect the inmates would have found more real enjoyment and solid comfort in a good hunk of bread.

## 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 eace commission this evening does not know what will be the terms of the answer to the American tender of \$20,000,000 for a treaty cession of the Philippines. | Senor Montero Rice, 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 commis-sioners here to reject the United States offers. Some tentative instruc-

tions have been received from Magrid, but 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 re-Spain will not ask for time beyond Mouday. She will then meet the Ameri cans and make a conclusive reply. speculation continues rife here as to

the acceptance or refusal of the American terms, but a majority of those who are in any degree able to 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 in the Philippines, the American peace commissioners understand that it does not mean free trade nor even low duries, but that the Philippines, whatever the ariff rates, shall be open to all trade

on equal terms.

The Philippine Islands will be expected to yield sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of its own adminis goods may be established, or only a few may be taxed. This constitutes a ques-ion, which will be resolved favorably to other nations. Thus, the ships of all nations will be permitted to engage in commerce throughout the archipel-J. S. interdiction of coast trade in foreign bottoms, at d may possibly

xtend to Cuba and to Porto Rico. The advantage to the United States n the Philippines coasting trade lies in the fact that American goods will the goods of other nations must cross

A Colony of the United States.

The Philippine islands will be administered as a colony, and the opposing argument against colonial government stands in Alaska. If the United States, it is pointed out, have no right to colonial possessions, then the United States' title in Araska is void. On an objection being made to the varying tariff duties in the American possessions, recurrence is made here to the treaty by Jefferson which perwhile occupying United States territory as a separate nation, to secure for

themselves, free of duty, goods from Florida, then Spanish, or England or 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 the Americans demand a cession of the Sulu archipelago. Further advices from Madrid say the Spanish cabinet has decided to instruct its commissioners, after the peace treaty is signed, to treat for a revision of the treaties of

Ambassador White's Correspondence.

BERLIN, Nov. 26 .- The United States embassy has received a five hundred word cipher dispatch from Judge Day, president of the United States peace commission at Paris, asking for 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

AGUINALDO'S POSITION.

Maintains His Right to Detain as Prisoners Civilians and Clericals Who Have Fought Against Him.

By Cable to the Morning Star. MANILA, P. I., November 26. - Agui

naldo, 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 civilians, addng that both carried arms against the insurgents. Aguinaldo then raters Gen. Otis to the 1 cal papers, published since the insurrection, for "irrefutable proof" of his assertion that the clericals were the 'most active and vengeful agents in sacrificing the lives and honor of innocent natives.' 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 international law must recode before the just wishes of the people, Aguinaldo asserts that he meant under the existing circumstances recognized laws must "accede to the wishes of those fighting for the recognition of the bulk of said laws." The insurgent der also maintains his right to detain the prisoners until the Vatican recognizes the rights of the Filipino clericals and ivilians or until the are exchanged,
The United States transports Arizons and Ohio have arrived here with

GALE ON THE LAKES.

Numerous Disasters to Shipping-A Blinding Snow Storm.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHICAGO, November 26.—The blindng snow storm which accompanied the northerly gale Friday night on lakes Michigan and Superior proved disastrous to shipping. In the Mani-toba passage, at the foot of lake Mich-igan, three wooden steamers and a whaleback barge are sahors in a dis-tance of fifty miles.