WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - December 2, 1898

EDUCATION AND SIFFRAGE.

FRIDA

We published a short while ag some views of Professor Ballaugh, of Johns Hopkins University, on the negro problem, in which he referred to the defective educational system among the negroes and what little good the schooling they receive does them as a mass. There is a striking resemblance between his views and those of Archbishop Gibbons pub-I shed in the STAR of Saturday. Professor Ballaugh says that one of the great defects of the negro's education is that they educate, or try to educate, the head, while neglecting the education of the hand, which is of much more importance to them as a mass, as they are more dependent upon the hand than upon the head as far as finding employment and earning a living goes, for the opportunities of the hand are a hundred fold greater than those of the head. There is call for a hundred skilled workers to the one professor or lawyer or doctor, and yet there is not one negro in a hundred who studies with a view to becoming a skillel workman.

When Professer Booker T. Wash ington -who is a professer in fact as well as by title -spoke to the colored people in this city some time ago he referred to the opportunities-edu cational and industrial-that the ne groes enjoy in this State, which said were unsurpassed by any of the States if equalled by any. He made a strong point on their educational mistakes and asked the question, how many young negroes were learning any trade in Wilmington? There was no answer, for we do not suppose that any of the people to whom the inquiry was addressed could answer it, or if any of them knew of a half dozen, outside of barber shops or shoe shops.

We are not unmindful of the fact that minual training does not receive as much attention among white people as it should, but white people are beginning to realize that and are giving it much more attention now than in past years; but this is of much more importance to the negroes than to the whites, for all the avenues are open to the white man, while all the avenues in the higher grades of mental employment are practically closed to the negroes. and therefore the negro who spends his time qualifying himself to move in a field that is barred against him blunders, unless he at the same time studies to qualify himself to enter the field which is open to him. Thes are some of the defects which Prof Ballaugh pointed out, and which Prof. Booker T. Washington em phasizes when addressing negroes

Archbishop Gibbons referred more especially to the lack of moral training in the education of the negroes and to the absolute necessity of this moral training if the race is to be elevated. They are imitators and should learn to imitate the virtues more than the vices and the weak nesses of their superiors. As a rac morality is as necessary a part of good citizenship for them as it is for the white people, and hence their con sciences should be trained not only to do their full duty towards their fellow-men, black and white, but their full duty to the State. There is public as well as private morality. and to neither of these has tha attention been given by the educa tors of the negroes that should b

What is said here does not apply to the negroes of the South only but to the negroes of the North as well, where they stand on no higher moral plane, public or private, than they do in the South. Criminal statistics show, at least as far as those cities go where investigation and comparison have been made, that in comparison to number the negroes have in the criminal record an unenviable pre-eminence over the whites, while their opportunities for moral training are about as good They take to politics there quite as readily as they do in the South and re are always, some of their own race ready to use, abuse and sell them. just as there are in the South They have their so-called clubs, but by whatever name they may be known or whatever may be their professed objects, they are all simply annexes of some political machine which some sharper or sharpers are using for their own benefit. White men have their clubs or societies, and the negroes being, in their estimation, as good as white folks, must have their clubs and societies, too. On the "society" line they rather get ahead of white people. Archbishop Gibbons did not cite these illustrations but we do to show some of the results of the defective moral training to which he refers.

He realizes the fact that there is creditable to a meelf, and it calls for the restraining of the lower elements of the negro race in the interest and for the protection of the white man.

In to seek, It is not with the once seeker, the professional politician nor with those who claim the inherent right to govern. It is with you and with me. Every home must become a school of industry and economy is no recognition of Cubs's indepensional politician nor without specifying to whom the surrender of sovereignty is made. There is no recognition of Cubs's indepensional politician nor with the once.

He would have the race made better y better education, and he would protect the white people from the baser and more incompetent of the black race by making suffrage something which had to be won by merit, which is practically what he means when he says he favors qualified suffrage based both on property and education, as they already have in some Southern States and one or both of which they have in some of the Northern States, the qualifications both South and North apply ng to both white and back. In the South, as a matter of course, they n effect apply more to the blacks than they do the whites, as more of them are affected by suffrage limita-

He believes that suffrage thus qualified would benefit the negroes, and it would as it would be a stimulus both to the acquisition of property and of education by those who thought enough of citizenship to desire to be citizens, and that's the way it seems that every sensible negro who desires the betterment and the elevation of his race should regard it. For this reason it seems to us that all such, viewing it even from the standpoint of the negro, should not only favor it but advocate it. With such a qualification the shiftless, ignorant and credulous of the race would be practically taken out of politics and would cease to be made tools and catspaws of scheming, unprincipled men, and to that extent the race antagonism would disappear while the better element of the negroes would be stimulated to acquire property and education to fit themselves for the duties of citizenship. Viewing it from this standpoint there is more in qualified suffrage than mere voting or than may appear at first

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

If there is anything the negroe of North Carolina need now it i good advice from those in whom they have or should have confi dence, especially men of their own race, when they are receiving so much bad advice from men wh pose as their representatives. Thos. O. Fuller, of Warren county, a colored preacher, who was at the last election elected a State Senator, the only colored Senator, seems to be a man of more than ordinary sense, if we may judge from a letter addressed through the Raleigh News and Observer to hi colored constituents, which applies to the negroes of the whole State, and of the South as well. The let ter is full of sense and of good ad vice. After referring to the appre hensions that are entertained b negroes that since the victory for white supremacy on the 8th inst. there will be disfranchisement of the negroes, an apprehension based very largely on the assertions of Republican speakers and papers during the campaign, he quotes the constitution of the United States

to show that their liberty is not in danger, and no danger of race disfranchisement, and the constitution of North Carolina to show that there can be no such thing as race disfranchisement; that although there may be qualified suffrage it must apply to all alike, so that the franchise, as far as the race is concerned, is protected both by the constitution of the United States, fifteenth amendment, and by the constitution of North Carolina

which affirms that amendment. But he recognizes the possibility of qualified suffrage, against which if it does not discriminate against any race or color, there is no bar raised by the Federal or State constitution. Concerning this he says, and in saying it imparts some excellent advice to the people of his race, thus:

"We find embodied in the funda nental laws of our State and nation Il the provisions and safeguards nown to a free government. Yet we must confess that the execution of all aws, however just and equitable, can be guaranteed only by the existence of a righteous, wholesome and vigor ous public sentiment, and it is true be ond question, that 'all governments derive their right from the governed." Without doubt, the field of expedients will be swept by the next Legislature in order to counteract the influence, or obstruct the exercise of franchise by the ignorant colored element of the popula-tion, which franchise is held to be dangerous to our free institutions. Whether it will be an educational or property qualification no one knows at present. The constitution of Mis sissippi provides that an elector must be able to read and write and must have paid all taxes legally required of him. An exception is made for those who cannot read, that they must be able to understand the constitution when explained to them or 'give a reaconable interpretation there this provision it was easy to eliminat States Supreme Court, in a recent decision, held it to be constitutional, since it 'discriminated against no particular class.' In rendering its decision, the Court said concerning our race, 'A patient, docile people, within narrow limits; without fore-thought—the convention (of Missis-sippi) discriminates against its charac-teristics and the offenses to which its criminal members are prone. They reach weak and vicious white men as well as weak and vicious black men; and whatever is sinister in their inten-tion, if anything, can be prevented by both races by the exertion of that duty which voluntarily pays taxes and re-frains from crime."

He realizes the fact that there is a negro problem which ought to be solved in the interest of the negro as well as the white man and this solution calls for the moral as well as the mental training of the negro to the end that he may be useful and creditable to may be useful and credi

the pillar of cloud by day and pillar of resplendent the care, whatever uer, the rich heritage, whatever will finally be reached. Be industrially to fear, whatever was honest, patient and respectful d you have nothing to fear. party has temporary charge a and harvest will remain the same" and labor will bring its reward. I shall go to the Senate, not as a politician, bu as a Christian citizen. I shall demand nothing but gently and earnest ly plead for a continuance of the sympathetic and friendly rela tions which have been the proud of us all and which have given North Carolina and exalted place in the great sisterhood of States. Nor do I feel that my pleadings will fall upon deaf ears; for, no doubt, we shall have the in many years. They are men of con victions and of the highest persona integrity, and they will temper the de-mands of the enthusiastic partisans with sober judgment and Christian consideration. In the meantime, let unnecessary agitation cease. Go to work, be at peace, and hold the friend ship of your neighbors and your future in politics will take care of itself. believe with Prof. Booker T. Washing ton that the negro must prepare to stand upon his own feet; that what ever place he is to occupy in the nust depend upon the individual work of the negro in the community and State in which he lives. Not until it is own community, the negro makes meelf felt as strong, substantial, reiable, industrial factor, will he have nuch weight in the political affairs of the State and nation." I plead for in-dustrial and thorough literary and re igious training that we assist in mak ng this what the founders of the reublic intended, 'a government of the people, for the people, and by the people." Shun anarchy, intimidation nd riot—the sure precursors of National decay and ruin. Without this it will be impossible for you rise and prosper as it is for a nation party to perpetuate itself by political preferment or legislative enactment

REV. THOS O. FULLER. Warrenton, N. C., Nov. 24. This is from a colored man to col ored men, and it is very rare that so much good advice to them is contained in so little space, and very rare that the colored men of the South get it. He says he is no politician, but that is plain to be seen, for no mere politician would talk as sincerely and as candidly as he does and tell the negroes so much that might possibly offend some of them. But such a man, if his letter be fair index of his character, is worth more to his race in a year than a

regiment of politicians would be in thousand years, and we venture to say that when that man rises to speak in the Senate of North Caroina he will command respectful attention if he is as black as charcoal. It will be observed that in speakng of negro education he is in accord with the views of Professor Ballaugh and of Archbishop Gibbons, to which we made reference vesterday, and also with Booker T.

Washington on the necessity of industrial training, all of which makes him a safe counsellor to the negro, while he does not aspire to leader-ACQUIRING TROUBLE.

entitled to who knocked a weak man

down and held him down until he

had signed a paper surrendering his

farm to the man who had him in his

power. It isn't exactly a case of

robbery, but it comes so near to it

that there is very little difference.

This is the view that is taken of it

by some of the European journals,

who compare our ante-war declara-

tions with our post-war demands,

and they are right in that view. No

advocate of expansion in this coun-

try has ever yet attempted its de-

fence without admitting before he

got through that the inspiration

after all was grab and greed. Our

trade interests demanded the pos-

session of the islands and therefore

we must possess them. When we

get down to the bottom of it that is

the inspiration of the grabbing by

European nations, the partition of

Africa, which has been practically

accomplished, and the partition

progress. We have condemned

all that, but now we find ourselves

doing the very thing we condemned.

and playing a fraud at the same time

by offering a few millions compen-

sation, which sum is ridiculously

small if those islands be anything

like as valuable as the expansion-

If the intention was to demand

the cession of these islands with a

view to giving the Filipinos final

control, under such government as

they might prefer, there would be

some excuse and defence for the de-

mand, but that is not contemplated,

the scheme being to take possession

and govern these new acquisitions

as dependencies, regardless of the

wishes of the people who now in-

habit them. This is pretty clearly

shown by the demands made of

Spain, and by the different language used when speaking of the islands

in question. There is nothing said

about the cession of Cuba. Spain

is simply required to surrender her

ists represent them to be.

China, which is now in

With the acquisition of the Philppines islands this country has bargained for trouble that will more than offset all the glory of expansion or all the profit anticipated out of that expansion. As far as the glory goes we can see no more glory in forcing Spain to cede those islands to us than a strong man would be

> Of course we can govern them as England governs India, and may govern them pretty easily, perhaps, f we don't run counter to their inclinations and can keep them in good humor; but when we cross them then we may expect to call powder and ball into play, and we must be prepared for that at any and times, for if we cross them much we will find that they have no more love for an American than they have for a Spaniard and that they would cut an American's throat as quickly as they would a Spaniard's. Of course, they will not be permitted to do that, and this means that they will be compelled to recognize the power that rules, and

> Victor Hugo, speaking of the vastefulness of the Americans, once remarked that the French people people could live well on what the American people threw away or didn't know how to use, and now we are told that 100,000 families could be supported with what the hotels, restaurants and large private establishments of New York city throw away.

A Marvland man is the proud sessor of a gander over 50 years old. whose nimble movements give promise that he may live 50 or 100 years more. The owner innocently remarks that on Thanksgiving and Christmas days he always spares this gander. This shows reasonable consideration for his customers.

Por Over Fifty Years. MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by miltions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoga. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

as they feel inclined to reand turn over the co trol of the island to the Cuban But the fact that there was nothing said about the cession of Cuba indicates that the United States do not contemplate permanent occupation. The cession of Porto Rico was demanded, which means permanent occupation, and the cession of the Philippines was demanded, which

means their permanent occupation without regard to the wishes of the present inhabitants. And that's where the trouble is going to come from. We must either govern them as dependencies. and that means government by force, or we must govern them as we govern our other Territories, and that means giving these semi-savages more of a voice in the government of the islands than it would be safe to give them even upon the admis sion of the expansionists. We can govern them by force, perhaps, but it will be a pretty costly experiment We can govern them as England governs India, and as England and other countries govern their dependencies in Africa. In answer to those who contend that we are as competent to govern those 7,000,000, or more, people as England is to govern India., Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, in a recent interview with a representative of the Philadelphia at Santiago. He is a political colo-

Ledger, says: "When people say that the British have done much in India, it is true they have done it; but it has taken 00 years to accomplish it, and they lone. Their civilians and soldier nave to be sent into the mountains which are, some of them, near at hand in order to keep them alive at all. And that is precisely the trouble in these topical islands, that every year or two or three, our soldiers and our civilians must leave these islands and go to some cool, temperate zone to recuper ate. The idea of shipping off, say to a Chinese or Japanese port, or into spend three months to get well, and then sending them back, and the next summer shipping others that had not gone before, thousands of miles and back again in order to make our case similar to the British case in India. would, to anybody who has not a po itical typhoid fever, be conside

Regarding the enlistment of native troops, as long as the natives are satiswhite men, they might do very wel in fighting against such of their neigh ors and brothers as they were strained relations with before, but they could not be trusted to do anything more. That is obvious enough, in my opinion. The Malays, under proper ificers, would make good, brave sol liers. The only drawback as to then s that they are innately treacher ous and unreliable. The steadiest of iscipline and fairest of treatment officers skilled in human nature well as tactics, and in governing uncongenial people, would be taxed the utmost to make Malay troops

"The British tried the same experment with their Sepoys and other and with all their experience for so ng a time in governing strange rac had a tremendous rebellion. a long time, when they had conquered some of the mountain peoples, like the Goorkas and Sikhs hey were able to make very good and loyal soldiers of them, for they wer not tropical people with tropical characteristics, but were races living among ofty mountains and in comparatively temperate zones.

"The cost of governing such a peo ple, if no duties were collected, must be borne entirely by the United States, or by the imposition of taxes upon the nhabitants of the islands, who neither fond of work nor of taxes. If tariff should be adopted at the same rate as we have here, then our exports which go there must go in free, and hen we would get no revenue, for he foreign trade would be driven out. And if we had a tariff which was, for nstance, 10 per cent. at Manila, while on the same goods it was 20 per cent. here, then we are treating one part of the people of the United States by law differently from what we are treating another part of the United States."

Tuesday morning at the home of her son-in law, Mr. H. G. Smallbones, in this city, was conducted yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Anlate Owen L. Fillyaw and was 7 years of age at the time of her death Three sons and three daughters, Mr. O. M. Fillyaw, Captain DeDeon Fill yaw, of Wilmington, Mr. St. John Fillyaw, of Florida, Mrs. E. K. Hill Mrs. W. H. Northrop and Mrs. H. G. Smallbones, survive her and have the sincere sympathy of numerous friends in their sad bereavement. The de enjoyed the confidence and high es teem of a host of friends, who recognize in her death the loss of a valued Chrisrifle and bail are the only authority tian lady. they have any respect for. the church, the remains, attended by

a large concourse of friends and relatives, were borne to Oakdale cemetery for interment. The pall bearers were, honorary-Dr. Wm. J. Love and Samuel Northrop; active-Messrs. DeWitt C Love, Walter Smallbones, J. Hicks Bunting, Oscar Pearsall and Daniel M. Pearsall. A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it whose has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidacts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind Yeu Have Always Bought

Year-To be Complete Octo-

ment, colored, achieved consider-

Macon, and since leaving there it has

added to what it had already

schieved. The latest report of its

performances is contained in a press

dispatch from Macon, Ga., where

the regiment is now stationed.

Doubtless the negro soldier who

went into that bar-room and called

for a drink felt that he was as good

as any white man, and therefore re-

sented the drawing of the color line

on him, by abusing one of the at-

tendants which resulted in being

hit with a bottle. He retreated.

came back with reinforcements

with the intention of wreaking ven-

geance on the bottle wielder, and

the result of that was a shot negro

soldier, and a white man in jail.

Then came threats of destroying

Following so close upon the riot-

ous proceedings of that other negro

regiment at Macon, and of that

other one at Anniston, Ala., this

presents another object lesson of

the insubordination of the negro

soldiers and of his utter unfitness

for military service, unless held in

the strictest discipline and kept un-

about as well qualified for it as he

could be to fill General Wood's place

nel, and is much more interested in

the salary he draws than in the dis-

N. C. CONFERENCE.

Convened in Elizabeth City-Bishop Fitz

gerald Presiding - Rev. W. L.

Cunninggim Secretary.

[Special Star Telegram.]

ELIZABETH CITY, Nov. 30 .- The

ession of the North Carolina Confer-

ence, for the year 1898, met promptly

at 9 30 A. M., November 30th, 1898,

with Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald in the

chair. Though feeble, physically, the

Bishop is very strong spiritually. His

opening prayer was very fervent and

in his opening remarks he offered as

an appropriate motto for the confer-

for they shall be called the Children

God." He said he was glad to be with

his conference, and with many other

interesting remarks said he was bap-

tised when two days old by Dr. Abram

Penn, who prayed that he might be a

preacher, and his mother felt the

Rev. W. L. Cunninggim was elected

After the election of the usua

boards and committees, a resolution

committing the conference to special

rayer for the presence of God on the

Next Friday, at 11 A. M., was made

special hour for the consideration of

resolution concerning the course of

Barbee and Smith in obtaining the

Dr. J. C. Kilgo submitted the report

of the Trustees of Trinity College,

which was referred to the Board on

The secretary was instructed to wire

Dr. J. A. Cunninggim the condolence

of the conference in his inability, be

cause of feebleness to be present. Th

absence and feebleness of Dr. Cunning

gim caused general sadness among the

FUNERAL OF MRS. FILLYAW.

Conducted Vesterday Morning from

Andrew's Church.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Julia G

Fillyaw, whose death occurred early

drew's Presbyterian Church by the

Mrs. Fillyaw was the widow of th

ceased was a most estimable lady and

Immediately after the services at

pastor, Rev. A. D. McClure.

prayer was answered.

Publishing House claim.

ecretary.

Education.

he commands.

commanding it goes Jim Young

There is now every assurance that new Masonic temple, complete and eady for occupancy, will be one of Vilmington's chief architecural or-There was a joint meeting of all the Masonic lodges of the city last night

to the hall of St. John's lodge, in accordance with an announcement made in yesterday's STAR. At this meeting the special committee charged with directing the movement looking to the erection of the new temple made a report of what they have accomplished and laid before the lodges their plans or the prosecution of the work. Much enthusiasm was manifested in the plans and a prominent Mason told a STAR representative that the work of tearing away the old First National Bank building or Front street between Princess and Market preparatory for digging the foundation for the new temple will commence about December 15th.

Bids for the erection of the new structure will be advertised for on or before January 1st, the work of con struction to commence as soon as pos sible after the contract is awarded.

The STAR sometime ago publish der constant restraint. As far as ed rather a detailed description the new building. However brief review of the principa features will not be amiss in this con nection. The building will have frontage of 78 feet, running back 100 feet, four stories high. The first and second stories will have a stone front cipline or good name of the regiment with terracotta trimming and the other two stories will be of pressed brick with similar trimmings.

On the first floor there will be three excellent storerooms 24 by 100 feet The second floor will be devoted to offices. There will be 16 handsomel furnished apartments fitted up with every modern convenience.

On the third floor will be the ma sonic hall in which all the lodges of the sty will hold their meetings. And on the fourth floor will be a spacious ball room with thoroughly up to date equipments.

EJECTED FROM THE HOSPITAL

Chief of Police and Two Other Officers Forcibly Removed Dr. Zachary Yesterday Afternoon.

Late yesterday afternoon Dr. R. E. Zachary, late resident physician and steward at the City Hospital, was for cibly ejected from that institution by Chief of Police Edgar G. Parmele and policemen Woebse and King, in exe cution of an order issued by Mayor Waddell at the request of the Board of Managers of the City Hospital. Yesterday's STAR announced the fact

that the managers would have Dr. Zachary ejected if he did not leave the institution by 2 P. M. Yesterday about that hour there was conference and the entire church was called meeting of the Board during which Frank McNeill, Esq., as Dr. Zachary's attorney, appeared be fore the meeting and asked that Dr. Zachary be given a hearing as to his competency and right to hold the position of resident physician. The Board informed Mr. McNeill that they would hear a statement from Dr. Zacharv after he had retired from the hospital but that his present attitude was one of open defiance to the Board, and their order for his retirement must be enforced. They then made a formal request of the Mayor that he send officers out to the hospital to put Dr. Zachary out by force, if necessary.

> When Chief of Police Parmele reached the hospital he went up to Dr. Zachary's room, made known his mission, read him the order from the Mayor and Board of Managers and asked him if it would be necessary to use force to execute the order. Dr. Zachary replied to the effect that he was still resident physician and had the legal right to remain in the hospital and would n t voluntarily retire. By order of Chief Parmele policemen Woebse and King then took hold of Dr. Zachary, one by each arm, and led him down stairs and out into the yard where Chief Parmele took him in his buggy and drove him to The Orton where Dr. Zachary registered and is now stopping.

In preparing to escort Dr. Zachary from the hospital Chief Parmele told him that he presumed that it was the Doctor's purpose to claim damages against the city and county by reason of injury to his feelings, etc., and that he (Parmele) desired to resort to as little force and use as pleasant methods as would serve to execute the order of Mayor Waddell.

The clash of authority between Dr Zachary and Dr. Wertenbaser and the support of Dr. Wertenbaker in his position by the Board of Regents, which has led to the dismissal of Dr. Zuchary by the Board of Managers was explained at length in yesterday's

Last night Frank McNeill, Esq. counsel for Dr. Zachary, said that he and his client are considering the advisability of instituting a suit for the balance of salary due until August first 1899, the date to which Dr. Zachary claims that his contract extends, and also for damages for the ejectment yesterday.

Tillions Gi ven Away. It is certainly gratifying to the pub-lic to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The propri-etors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bot-tles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has ab-solutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarse ness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c, and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

The Best Prescription for Chills and fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTE-LESS CHILL TONIC. Never fails to oure; then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents.
Your money back if it fails to cure.

AUXILIARY CRUISER HORNET.

Wilmington on Date Pixed by Gov.

[Special to the STAR.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.-As tated in my dispatches Saturday th Secretary of the Navy has consented to loan to the State of North Carolina the auxiliary cruiser Hornet for the use of the State Naval Militia. The slight repairs and will proceed to Wil-Governor of North Carolina.

A word about the Hornet before she | cially to his departure. eaches North Carolina waters will be of interest, and from Secretary Long's full of feeling, expressive of his exreport on the work of the Navy during the war with Spain official informa tion is easily obtained. Before the war the Hornet was the property of the noted railroad magnate, Mr. Henry M. Flagler, and was used as his private yacht, then named "Alicia." She was surchased by the United States on April 6, for \$117,000, and within less than two months had engaged in two active contests with the Spaniards. The Hornet's record is one of the best made by the converted vacht style

The most serious engagement which the Hornet took part was at Manzanillo on June 30. The Hist; Wampatuck, and Hornet, while making a reconnoissance between Cape Cruz and Manzanillo, were engaged with the enemy's vessels, field tries, and infantry at Manzanillo. The Hornet was struck many times and had her main pipe cut, being thereby absolutely disabled. The Wampatuck gallantly towed the Hornet out of danger. Many scars were left on the Hornet by the Spanish shells fired during this engagement.

On July 12, the Hornet having been repaired at Key West, the little vesse took part in another engagement off Manzanillo, and as a result several Spanish gun-boats were destroyed.

A PROFESSIONAL SWINDLER.

The Confidence Game Worked on a Citizen of Wilmington by an Alleged Travelling Salesman.

Wilmington has been visited by slick swindler and one of its citizen is short just \$75 as a result of his visit to the city. The particulars of the swindle and the nefarious schemes em-

In some way, Mr. C. D. Jacobs, well known and respected citizen of this city, some time ago, formed the acquaintance of a handsome, well dressed young man, who represented himself to be a travelling salesman for a large whiskey dealer in New York.

He voluntarily offered to place Mr Jacobs in a lucrative position with his firm and made himself quite at home with him. He gave his name as Wolf and that of his house as Seigle & Co. 64 West 18th street, New York city. While here he made The Orton hotel his headquarters, appeared to have plenty of money and a paying position. He boastingly made known that he was a Mason, but was sharp enough not to place himself in a position where he would have to prove it.

On Saturday morning of November 19th he told Mr. Jacobs that he found it necessary to make a draft on his house for salary and asked him to go to the bank with him and endorse the draft for him. Mr. Jacobs readily assented and endorsed the draft with him for \$75 at the Wilmington National Bank.

After procuring the money he left, it is said, for New York, and nothing more was thought of the matter until a few days ago, when the draft was returned and the bank was notified that no such firm or street was in New

Of course the whole thing in a nut shell is that Mr. Jacobs has been "taken in" for just that amount and he will probably never hear of his "friend" again.

FIRST CARGO TO SPAIN.

Messrs. Alexander Sprunt and Son Clean a Steamer Laden With Cotton For Barcelona-Standard Bales.

Messrs. Alexander Sprunt and Son

yesterday shipped their first cargo of cotton by steamer to a Spanish port. It was the British steamer Naranja, Captain Tinkler, which cleared for Barcelona, Spain, with a cargo of 2947 bales cotton. In speaking of the shipment to Spain Mr. James Sprunt said yesterday evening that his com pany had repeatedly tried sometime before the recent war to establish trade with Spain but was unsuccessful Since the war, however, they have not only succeeded in opening up trade with that country, but established an agney at Barcelona which bids fair to develop into considerable proportions. In referring to the status of the Wilmington cotton industry, Mr. Sprunt told a STAR representative last night that fully 80 per cent. of the cotton brought to Wilmington this season has been baled the standard size of 24 by 54 inches, which has enabled his company to pay several points more for the cotton than would have been possible under the old irregular method. Heretofore each farmer has been a law unto himself as to the size of his bales. However, this season the Messrs. Sprunt have made persistent and as is evident, successful efforts through their staff of agents in

Relief in Six Hours.

the interior to induce ginners to adopt the size mentioned, which has

been very generally done

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and oure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

REV. W. L CUNINGGIM

clades a Pour Years Pastorate With Fifth Street Methodist Church. Resolutions by Official Board.

Sunday was a sad day for pastor nd congregation at Fifth street dethodist church. It was the last Sab bath of the pastoral relation of Rev. William L. Cuninggim with that church, he having concluded the fourth year of service, the limit fixed vessel has been at Norfolk undergoing by the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was at the conmington at any date designated by the clusion of the evening sermon that Governor of North Carolina. Rev. Mr. Cuninggim referred espe-

His remarks were very brief, but treme regret to give up the work here and speaking in the highest terms of the co-operation and hearty support which has been given him by the church and congregation.

While Rev. Mr. Cuninggim made no reference to the work accomplished during his four years' pastorate, a STAR reporter however was told by a prominent member of the church that through the faithful efforts of the pastor the church indebtedness had been reduced fully \$5,000, more than a hundred members have been added to the church and every department of church work has been materially quickened.

The following resolutions relative to the retirement of Rev. Mr. Cuning gim from the pastorate were adopted at a recent meeting of the Official Board of the church, to-wit: WHEREAS, The law of the church

prohibits a continuance of the rela ions existing between the Rev. W. I. Cunninggim and this charge, this beng his fourth year of service as pastor, and wishing to express our appre ciation of his services before his conection with us is severed; be it Resolved. That we, the official board

of Fifth Street M. E. Church. South in fourth quarterly conference as sembled, do hereby thank the Rev. W L. Cunninggim for the faithful ser vice he has rendered as pastor during his terms of office, and the energy and ability he has displayed in assisting to relieve us of the debt on our church. We regret exceedingly that the law of the church prevents his return to us for the ensuing year, out when the restriction is removed we hope to see him again installed as shepherd of this flock. We also desire to express our appreciation of the services rendered by Mrs. Cuninggin and her sister Mrs. Boumey and to thank them for the assistance given the pastor in the accomplish nent of his work among us. tender them our best wishes for their future welfare and earnestly pray that ployed by the slick tongued thief are the Chief Shepherd may keep them in

Re-olved, That these resolutions be pread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be presented to our Christian Advocate, and the daily papers of this city for publication.

A. MCCLAMMY, W. K. BELL, E. N. PENNY, Sec'y.

Our New Magistrates. The STAR stated yesterday that all

the magistrates recently elected for Wilmington township had qualified and that Governor Russell therefore could not make any appointments for the township. The official list, as elected and qualified, is as follows: J. A. Barnes, Chas. H. Ganzer, Geo. W. Bornemann, Benj. J. Jacobs, J. A. Lewis, J. G. L. Gieschen, W. B. Cooper, Jos. D. Smith, Marcus W. Jacobi, Henry P. West, Wm. Harriss Yopp, Martin O'Brien, Timothy Donlan, Jno. W. Gafford, L. S. Belden Jno. H. Rehder, Jno. W. Reilly. Wm. Harriss Northrop, Jr., Emmett H. Sneed, J. D. McClammy, M G. Tienken, Geo. C. Simmons, J. D. H. Klander and W. N. Harriss.

The STAR understands from Col Ino. D. Taylor, Clerk of the Superior Court, that all but possibly two or three of those elected in the country ownships have qualified.

Mr. Lockey Leaves Wilmington. C. P. Lockey, Esq , has wound up

his affairs in this city and left last night for Baltimore, where he will place his two sons in school and then eave for the West on a prospecting tour, with a view to locating. Mrs. Lockey is in Fayetteville with

her parents, where she will remain until her husband locates. Their daughter is in school in Baltimore.

To Appoint a Trustee.

In the advertising columns of the STAR there appears a notice in bankruptcy, in which T. P. Devereux, of Fayetteville, as referee, gives notice that on December 20th the creditors of Mike Falb, of Fayetteville, will meet in the office of J. G. Shaw, Esq., to elect a trustee and transact any other business the law may require. This course is in compliance with the act of Congress, which went into effect July 1st, of this year.

Major Abbott Here.

Major L. A. Abbott, a retired officer n the United States army, spent last night in the city. He will go to Raleigh to day. Major Abbott's special mission in this section is to make certain geneological investigations as to the Abbott family living in North and South Carolina. His home is in Washington, D. C.

Two Pointed Questions Answered. What is the use of making a better can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in

the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years the price the public will buy only the

people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exagger-ated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.