VOL. XXX.

fighting us on our own watery

domain. Thus we will not only

have our own coasts to defend, but

these scattered possessions, each one

of which is inhabited by a people

alien to us, and possibly as friendly

if not more so with the attacking

It has been said, and there was

some ground for it, that Germany

had her eye upon the Philippines,

and that she was anxious to buy

them from Spain even after Admiral

Dewey had taken possession of Ma-

nila harbor, and practically of the

city of Manila and of the island of

Luzon, for then there was cordial

co-operation between the Philippine

insurgents and him. Suppose in

the complications that may arise be-

tween Germany and Russia, or Ger-

many and England, we may become

involved, would not the Philippines

be an objective point of attack by

German ships? As these are days

of combinations between nations

isn't it quite likely that instead of

one nation we might have more than

one to fight? In that case we might

find an ally, and then would come

the "entangling foreign alliances"

that the fathers warned us against,

for such an alliance would be based

on an expected reciprocation of

service when our allies became in-

volved, and thus we may find our-

selves dragged into the disputes and

quarrels of other nations, from which

we have heretofore kept aloof, and

all this the result of the policy of ex-

pansion, from which we have little

at best to expect. Instead of con-

tributing to our strength or wealth

these distant islands will be elements

of weakness, and may become a

financial burden which will never

RECEDENTS THAT ARE NOT

Some of the expansion papers are

making desperate efforts to justify

the purchase of the Philippines by

what they call the precedents set in

the purchase of Louisiana, Florida.

California and Alaska. In an edi-

torial some time ago the New York

Tribune quoted these as precedents

justifying the acquisition of the

Philippines or of any other terri-

tory that this government might

see fit to purchase. More recently

'The question is as old as the cen-

moment that Napoleon signed the

boldly bought the title, and, great

constitutional lawyer though he was

-framer of constitutions and Co-

lumbus of the principles that underlie

merged the lesser question in the greater one and assumed full respon-

ibility for an act which, in its results.

contributed more to change the desti-

nies of the world and to make better

ably has any other single act of al

ditions then unknown to them, but against the whole world. All this is

PRECEDENTS.

pay for the keeping.

nation than they are with us.

the responsibilty of governing and

of taking care of them. -Some time ago in a speech Omaha Senator Thurston declared that he was opposed to the acquisition of these islands and gave some of his reasons for this opposition but said that this must not be con strued as foreshadowing how h would vote when that question came before the Senate, which was equiva lent to saving that although he considered their acquisition a bad thing for the country he would, when the matter came before the Senate, vote for it because the administration and the party were committed to it, and as a party man he would subordi nate his individual opinions and vote to sustain the administration. Per haps he is one of those who may hope that we will be able some time to get rid of the incubus and dump the islands on some other nation. If there be any such they may well entertain such hope, for these islands, remote as they are, will be a perpetual menace, and a source of weakness rather than strength.

Leaving out of the question the perplexing and possibly very troublesome task of governing such a heterogenous people, composed of many different races, some of whom are bitterly hostile to others, even assuming that they would without opposition acquiesce in the transfer of sovereignty to us, we would be confronted by other questions growing out of such sovereignty which may prove more perplexing and serious than the government of 7,000,-000 of semi-barbaric mongrels would be. Those islands are seven thousand miles distant from our nearest port on the Pacific, and not less than fourteen thousand miles from

the New York Sun follows on the same line, and thus answers those who contend that the purchase of the nearest port on the Atlantic. the Philippines under the circum--Unless there be a canal across the stances is a violation of the cardiisthmus through which we would nal principle of the Declaration of have the right of way at all times Independence upon which this Rewe would be compelled to maintain public is cornerstoned. We quote: two powerful navies, one on the At-"An anti-expansion contemporary asks this hypothetical question: What lantic and the other on the Pacific, navies able to cope with the navies is our title to the Philippines worth if the natives confront us with our own Declaration of Independence and a of the first-class nations of the world-not simply with fourth-class firm determination to govern themnations like Spain, for it is the first-class nations we would be contury. No less a statesman than the author of the Declaration was called fronted by and with which we may possibly become complicated on upon to solve it, for it was involved in the Louisiana purchase, from the earthat side of the globe. As a posliest conception of that greatest of all national acquisitions down to the sessor of territory there we will necessarily become involved in the treaty and his representatives surren-dered the possession of New Orleans and the whole Mississippi country to commercial and political questions that may arise. We might wish to avert this, but circumstances the agents of Jefferson. Jefferson might drag us in despite our desire and inclination to keep out. This Government did not all genuinely democratic organic frameworks of government—he voluntarily go to war with Spain. It was the pressure of popular sentiment throughout the country, following the wreck of the Maine, and as we see them unfolded to-day, has the idiocy of Spain which forced it. And so at any time by popular outthe condition of humanity than proboursts at home, or the aggressive, o the statesmen of the nineteenth cenreal or fancied insults by other pow-The title thus bought by Jefferson without consulting the wishes of those whom the transfer immediately affecers, or by complications of other powers which might affect our interests, we might find ourselves comted, he took every precaution possible to defend, not only against those who were to live under it in the new con-Relled to throw down the gauge of battle or to take it up if thrown down by another nation, and then we would have upon our hands a clearly set forth in his messages to Congress, in his other State papers and in his private correspondence on public questions. His repeated recommendations to the national legiswar to be waged seven thousand miles distant from our nearest base of supplies. Such a war would not lature with respect to the classification of the militia into "middle aged and married men for home service and young men for distant service' had in be like the war with poor, decrepit

that was, but a defensive war, in which we would have to protect the slands that are ours against powerful nations.

One of the things that gave us islands that are ours against powerful nations.

Spain, bodily weak and mentally

afflicted, not offensive war, such as

that was, but a defensive war, in

which we would have to protect the

WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1898.

the purchase of Louisiana. There

ganization force to hold the new terri-tory in the Union and to maintain the title he had purchased against foreign aggression or domestic insurrection of strength, that made us formidable and made other nations reluctant to engage in quarrels with us, even either former French or Spanish subjects that might be dissatisfied with the new orders. JEFFERSON, in his with our small navy, that bore so little comparison to the proportions of the navies of other leading nalofty, constructive stesmanship, did not allow his policy to be trammelled by a forced and unnatural construc tions, was that we had no exposed outposts and they would have to tion of a phrase in an instrument that he had himself framed to meet exigen-cies widely and fundamentally differcome across the sea and give us battle in our own waters, as Spain ent from those which then confronted ent from those which then confronted him. And in so doing he was in nowise inconsistent, for the extension over the Mississippi region of the equal laws. equal rights and equal privileges of the republic was to its inhabitants the concession for the first time in their history of the free government which is the basic principle of the Declaration. foolishly did, and as other stronger but more sensible nations would shrink from doing. There are none of them which would have the temerity, even if they could get close enough to assault any of our coast cities, to attempt an invasion, pasic principle of the Declaration. True, they were required to undergo a certain tutelage to attain to it, but from the very first they participated in all its substantial benefits. and hence they kept at peace with us when sometimes, if we had been a more vulnerable subject, the all its substantial benefits.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Philippines, there is high precedent for holding them subject to our laws. The Louisiana precedents does not stand alone. Following it came the Florida, California and Alaska precedents. Which one of these posprovocation might have been differently regarded. But with possessions in the West Indies, with Hawaii, with Guam, with the Philippines, the conditions are changed sessions would not to-day put forth all its resources to make good its title, were it threatened, to be held as part of the United States? So will it be in and they will find objects of attack without coming to our doors and

a few years with the Philippines. title to those islands is all right. The Sun is an able paper and never advocates or opposes anything in a lukewarm way. When it espouses a cause it does it with all its zeal and might and when it opposes a measure or a man it is uncompromising as to one and relentless as to the other. This it is what gave the Sun its reputation and this it is that made it feared by some and

courted by others. But like the Tribune, the Sun here quotes a precedent which, like the precedents quoted by the Tribune, is no precedent at all. There is no parity between the case of the Philippines and that of Louisiana, us and our growing interests and Florida, California or Alaska, for in our territory on the other side of puted ownership or any question as | brings new responsibilaties but reto the right of the sellers to sell. quires looking to the ways and There was no other claimant coming in with an asserted title to ownership, and consequently when these purchases were made they came with an unclouded title. There is not the slightest resemblance between the case of Louisana and of the Philippines, for Louisana was contiguous territory and it was to the interest of the young Republic, not from monetary point of view but as a matter of vital necessity to secure possession of the territory when we could on such easy terms to prevent the young Republic from being hemmed in by alien powers which might some day become hostile to us and be dangerous in such close proximity. This precaution for the future peace and safety of the Re public would have been a sufficient justification for the purchase of the territory if there were no other.

The French residents of Louisana did not protest against the sale or question the right of France t sell, they did not claim that sover eignty rested in them, nor did they threaten to resist the assertion of sovereignty by this country. There was no resistance, nor attempted resistance, on the contrary the inhabitants were resigned to it if they were not anxious for the transfer of sovereignty to this country for they did not know how soon with the European combinations against Napoleon and France, an invading army might be sent and they become the subjects of some other power even as hated a one as Great

Will any one assert that the pos session of the Philippines is neces sary e ther to the peace or safety of the Republic?

Will any one assert that Spain can give an unclouded title?

Will any one assert that the Filipinos, who protest against the purchase, have no claim on the islands, for the control of which they waged vigorous war against Spain?

The most that is asserted is that their possession is desirable from commercial standpoint, and that brings the contention down to a question of mercenary interest and

lollars. Can Spain have the right to sell when her power had been destroyed and she was not able to protect the local government for the islands from the pursuing and victorious revolutionists?

They won their claim to sovereignty just as the Cubans won it, by fighting for it and driving the Spaniards to bay, just as the Cubans did. They had, it is true, the assistance of American ships and guns just as the Cubans did, but this no more destroys or impairs their title to control than the assistance given the Cubans destroys their title. And in addition to all this we have conceded that claim hy tacitly consenting to the establishment of the Philippine Republic and by recognizing the flag that floated over such vessels as they had, not to speak of the conferences and compacts between our representatives and the leaders of the insurgents, by virtue of which they worked in

If Thomas Jefferson were living to-day he would never attempt to justify the seizure of the Philippines | in Bellevue cemetery.

on the same grounds that he did THE NEW HANOVER is no parity between them.

COMING TO THE FRONT.

Senator Morgan has stuck with loyal devotion to the Nicaragua canal ever since he first espoused it, but he gave it a new twist in his remarks the other day when he charged the Nicarguan Government with a misdeal and bad faith to the company to which the original concessions were made. We do not think there is any doubt of that, nor is there much doubt that the interference by the European company was for the purpose of killing the canal scheme, and not for the purpose of constructing a canal. Possibly when the facts become known, if they ever are, it will be seen that this move was in the interest of the Panama canal, which is now trying to dump its uncompleted. and probably uncompletable job on the United States for the modest sum of \$130,000,000.

While this has long been regarded as an enterprise of great importance to this country, both from a commercial and military standpoint this importance has been immensely increased by recent events and our acquisition of territory in the Pacific ocean. With Hawaii and the Philippines to defend in case of conflict with other nations, what was before simply desirable, mainly from a commercial standpoint becomes necessity from a military standpoint what we might otherwise have waited patiently for, we cannot wait for now, for the South American continent cannot stand as a bar between none of these was there any dis- the globe. Expansion not only moons to most those rosno

THE PROTECTION OCTOPUS.

Trusts are as naturally the outcome of the protective tariff system as ice is below-zero weather, and the consequence is that there is scarcely an article manufactured or consumed in this country especially if it comes under the head of highly protected articles, on which there is not a Trust. These Trusts are not simply for the purpose of competition and of controlling the market in the regular course of trade by methods that give them advantages over others engaged in the same lines, but to monopolize the markets by freezing out, strangling, or buying up concerns that might compete with them. We have had innumerable illustrations of this, of which the following clipped from a Northern exchange is one of the most recent:

"Middlesex county, N. J., was re joicing less than a year ago in the advent of a town which was to be founded as the direct result of the protective tariff. A tract of about six hundred acres of land was purchased between Spotswood and Jamesburg by gents of the Rhenish Westphalian Explosive Company, of Cologne, Germany, manufacturers of dynamite guncotton and high explosives, for the purpose of establishing a branch in this country to obtain a portion of the

American trade. 'The sites for the several factor buildings were soon laid out and the work of construction then was begun. In all fourteen buildings, were erected many of them of brick. The buildings first started were finished, but before any of the machinery was installed the contractor received instructions to stop all work. For some days no one knew what this meant. Then it was ascertained that the home Powder Trust had made arrangements whereby the foreign firm agreed to relinquish its attempt to invade the American market, and the town was a deserted village. The completed buildings will be sold by auction nex Saturday, and the town to be born of high tariff will soon be nothing but memory.

We heard much talk when the Dingley tariff was under discussion. and after its passage, about the closing up of Welch tin plants and other manufactories and their removal to this country, but as far as we know these predictions didn't pan out, and if they had the plants would have been swallowed by the Trusts or bought out, as in the case of this New Jersey Explosive Com-

It is said that a man can support family comfortably and in good style in Japan on a salary of \$300 a year. But, pshaw! Japan is a long way off.

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN LADY.

Mrs. B. F. Dukes Passed Away Yesterday

Morning at Six O'clock. Mrs. Florence C. Dukes, wife of Mr. Benjamin F. Dukes, a well known citizen, who resides at No. 511 Bladen street, died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock at her home in this city.

The deceased was 33 years of age, a devoted wife and a consecrated Christian lady, who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a host of friends in the community in which she lived. For some time she had been suffering with that dreaded malady consumption, but not until about two weeks ago did she become seriously ill. A husband and two loving little children survive her,

who have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement.

The funeral services will be conducted from the late residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the interment will be made-immediately after

25TH ANNIVERSARY. **COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

Celebrated by Members of the Congregation of Israel Last Night.

MASSIVE SILVER LOVING CUP

the Circuit Criminal Court, approved Presented to Mr. Solomon Bear, President the bonds of several new officials, of the Congregation Since Its Organielected a clerk to the audit committee a county attorney, a court house jani tor, granted Col. T. W. Strange the custody of the county back tax books, and acted upon several other

The meeting was called to order at 245 P. M. by Chairman Roger Moore. Commissioners W. F. Alexander and Jno. Barry were both in attendance. Register of Deeds William H. Biddle

was present as clerk to the Board. His minutes of the meeting held last Tuesday were read and approved. Official Bonds Approved.

Important Session Held Yesterday-At-

torney, Clerk and Other Officers

Elected-Court Juries Drawn.

Yesterday afternoon the County

Commissioners drew juries for the

next terms of the Superior Court and

matters of importance..

Mr. G. T. Bland, keeper of weightselect came before the Board and pre sented his official bond signed by Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy and A. F. Marshall Esq., as sureties each qualifyinfi in the sum of \$2,000. Subsequently the oath of office was administered by Col

Dr. Richard J. Price also submitted his official bond of \$2,000 as coroner. His sureties were Messrs. Richard J. Jones and L. J. Price, each of whom qualified in the sum of \$2,000. He also took the oath of office.

Election of Officers. The next order of business was the election of certain officers. On motion of Commissioner W. F. Alexander, the following resolution was adopted, to-

"Resolved, That the present clerk to the County Audit Committee (Capt. W. P. Oldham), and the present janitor (J. W. Branch) be re-elected to said positions at the same salaries, and that they shall hold office at the discretion of the Board of County Commissioners,"

tion of the resolution was unanimous, and was cast by Register of Deeds Biddle as clerk.

W. B. McKoy, Esq., Re-elected. One office remained to be filled, that of county attorney, an office creditably filled during the administration of the previous Board by W. B. McKoy, Esq. The following resolution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

"Resolved, That W. B. McKoy, Esq. be and is hereby re-elected as county attorney for the ensuing term, at an annual salary to be fixed hereafter by the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners

The Back Tax Books. The Board passed an order that Col. Thomas W. Strange and his associates in the matter of collecting back taxes due the county, be allowed to take the tax books on file in the register of deed's office, to his office, provided he will keep them open to the public for examination and store them in a fireproof safe.

Superior and Criminal Court Juries. Juries were drawn for the nex

terms of both the Superior and Circuit Criminal Courts. The following are the jurymen, to-wit:

Superior Court-Samuel Ulwick, B. P. McClammy, G. G. Watts, K. N. Snell, W. H. Millis, W. P. Woodward, Jno. Webber, P. F. Platt, Richard Ashe, Charles Waters, Obed. F. Corbett, R. W. Bordeaux, Chas. Stewart, J. S. Worth, Geo. A. Bishop, Thos. H. Johnson, W. C. Peterson, C. W. Caldwell, L. J. Mason, S. P. Cowan, Jno. Baker, J. M. Bishop, D. C. Ezzell, M. G. Chadwick, Jno. Cowan, C. L. Frost, Jos. T. Jarrett, Joshua Bilbo, Jno. Moseley, J. W. Collins, Adam Brown, E. C. Glavin, J. N. Jacobi and Martin Newman.

Criminal Court-Daniel J. Prease, J. T. Howard, Abram Leonard, E. A. Orrell, J. F. Stanland, Geo. C. Barnett. Jno. Cunningham, J. R. Williams, James W. Moore, James Walton, A. P. Adrian, J. B. Quelch, Chas. Walker, Wm. Cromwell, P. S. LeBoon, S. D. Strickland, H. A. Martindale, Fred Westerman, W. H. Ulrich, C. C. Parker, S. W. Sanders, W. K. Bell, J. G. Wagner, Isam Quick, J. W. Walton, George W. Walton, Henry Green. J. A. Brothers, C. B. Clowe and T. E.

Miscellaneous Proceedings. A communication from the commis

sioners of Pender county was read consenting to bear half the expense of repairing the bridge over Island creek. Mr. M. G. Chadwick, recently elected keeper of the County Home and superintendent of the House of Correction, presented his official bond, winh Messrs, Henry West, Samuel Bear and Geo. H Hever as bondsmen, each justifying in the sum of \$1,000. The bond was accepted. Mr. Chadwick will enter upon the duties of his office Jan. 1st The following resolution was unani-

mously adopted by the Board, to-wit: fore delegated by the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county to the chairman of said Board are continued, and between meetings the chairman shall have all the authority to represent this Board which can legally be bestowed upon him." The Board took a recess, subject to the call of the chairman.

- The attempt to increase the opulation of Vermont by limiting the amount of taxes to be paid by immigrants has come to grief. The Government favored it, the lower house of the Legislature passed the bill, but the Senate fell upon it and smote it to death. So a promising scheme for increasing the population of the Green Mountain State will doubtless have to wait for the election of another Legislature.-Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

I tale detrany

tional Convention.

AN UNSOUGHT COMPLIMENT.

National Organizations, Left in zation in 1873-A Highly Appropriate Service. A service of especial interest was that at the Temple of Israel last night when the members of the congrega-

tion celebrated the twenty fifth anniversary of its organization, which was perfected in 1873, just three years before the present handsome Temple was dedicated by Rev. D. Samuel Mendelsohn, the present able rabbi. Dr. Mendelsohn last night delivered forcible and appropriate address, during the course of which he referred to the sacrifices made by the mem-

bers of the congregation during the quarter of a century in which the organization has flourished. His text was Psalm 116:13. "I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord.'

This text was especially appropriate because of the fact that at the conclusion of the address Dr. Mendelsohn presented to Mr. Solomon Bear, who has served efficiently as president of the congregation since its organization twenty-five years ago, a beautiful silver loving cup as a token of appreci ation of the members of the congregation. It is about 10 inches high, massive, gold lined and artistically engraved. The following is the inscription it bears: 1873.

Presented to Solomon Bear By the members of the Temple of Israel twenty-fifth anniversary as President.

Mr. Bear acknowledged the gift in brief, feeling and highly appropriate

Another feature of the service was the reading of an address from the Ladies' Concordia Society to the members of the congregation. This society has been a most potent factor in promoting the growth of the congregation The fact is the society was organized in 1870, three years before the men organized the congregation, thus setting the example and really inaugurating the work which has grown to such excellent proportions during suc ceeding years. The letter was largely of a congratulatory nature, and was signed by Mrs. Mendelsohn, as secre tary of the society.

The twenty-fifth anniversary cele bration will be long remembered by those in attendance as a most happy and impressive season-a harbinger of even very much greater achievements than those which distinguish the quarter century just closed.

WILL SOON BE HERE

Commander Morton Notified That the Cruiser Hornet Will Be Ready on the 17th last.

It now seems that the auxiliary cruiser Hornet, the vessel loaned to the North Carolina Naval Reserves in the stead of the Nantucket, will be in the Wilmington port not later than the 20th inst. This will be glorious news to the boys of the Wilmington Division, as well as the other Re serves of the State.

Last night Commander Geo. I Morton received the following telegram from acting Adjutant General Davis at Raleigh, to-wit:

"The Assistant Secretary of the Navy telegraphs that the Hornet will be ready to turn over to you at the Norfolk navy yard on the 17th inst., to leave the same day if necessary."

In conversation with Commander Morton and Lieutenant McIlhenny last night a member of the STAR staff was told that Commander Morton, with a crew of seventeen men to man the cruiser, will go to Norfolk on the 16th inst. to receive her from the government and bring her to Wilmington, which will be headquarters. Five of the crew which will go to Norfolk are to be selected from the Southport Division of Reserves.

To-morrow night is the time for the regular monthly meeting of the Wilmington Division and Lieutenant Mc-Ilhenny requests the STAR to urge all members of the Division to attend as matters of unusual importance, both in regard to the new cruiser and the visit of Lieutenant Anderson and Lieutenant Blue to this port, with war trophies for the Division, will be acted

accompany Commander Morton to Norfolk will be selected by Lieutenant | of the recent destruction by fire of the McIlhenny and announced during the storehouse and stock of merchandise next few days. If they have good weather it will require about two or three days for the ship to come to Wilmington.

— Mr. Carnegie rejoices in his letter to the World to-day over the attitude of the President, as revealed in his message, toward "Free Cuba." As the freeing of Cuba was the avowed sole purpose of the war, any other attitude would have been indefensible. Yet the fact that not one of the rabid "expansionist" newspapers has praised the President for his stand is an indication that they may be rather afraid of the precedent .- New York World, early in the new year.

- No money to spend: "I have saved a lot of money." "In what way?" "Lost my job just before

NO. 9

Commander Morton Greatly Honored at Naval Reserve Na-

Puture of Naval Reserves, as State and

Abeyance-Congress to Take Action-President Morton. Commander George L. Morton and lieutenant H. H. Ilhenny have returned from Philadelphia where they went to attend the annual session of the National Convention of Naval Re-

serves which was held in that city during Wriday and Saturday of last week. Both officers report a most delightful trip. The people of Wilmington will be especially pleased to learn that Commander Morwas honored with election to the presidency of the convention to serve during the ensuing year.

There was a large attendance upon the convention, more than twenty States being represented, the delegates representing about 20,000 members of Naval Reserves organization.s

A STAR representative was told ast night by Commander Morton that the most important matter which came to the attention of the convention was left in abeyance until settled by an act of Congress. That was the matter of future relation of the Naval Reserves to the War Department. Heretofore the Reserves have been organized under State authority and the War Department is now urging that they in future be organized under and subject to the authority of the Department direct. The Reserves generally, Commander Morton says, are decidedly in favor of the State

organization. In speaking of his plans, as chief officer of the national organization of Naval Reserves, Commander Morton said last night that he will within the next few days announce a number of committees which he will, as president, have to appoint.

Lieutenant T. C. Daniels, of Newbern, returned to his home from the convention on Wednesday, and in conversation with a member of the staff of the Newbern Journal, made the following reference to the honor conferred upon Commander Morton, to-

"North Carolina was greatly honored, and very unexpectedly so at the convention. When the committee on organization came in with their report and offered the name of Commander Geo. L. Morton of North Carolina, for President of the convention, it caused the greatest surprise to our delegation, as no effort or suggestion from us had been made towards such a thing. It was an unsought honor, yet none the less highly appreciated by the Naval Battalion of North Carolina, and every one of Commander Morton's numer ous friends "

SAYS MANLY DIDN'T WRITE IT.

Another Buck Negro Claims Authorship of the Article Defamatory of South-

[Special to the Baltimore Sun.] CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Dec. 8.-Wiliam L. Jeffries, associate editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Record, who is visiting Rev. Santee Burch, a colored pastor here, says he was the author of the editorial in the Record which was regarded as such a foul slander against white women that it precipi

ern White Women.

tated the "race war" at Wilmington. "Editor Manly didn't write a line of the article," says Jeffries, "although its authorship has been ascribed to him far and wide. I wrote the article while Manly was fifty miles away. It was inspired by an address made by the wife of Congressman Felton, who ad vocated the lynching of 1,000 negroes week, if necessary, to stop the socalled outrages by negroes upon white

'We saw the massacre coming, and the editorial was written solely to show that there were two sides to the question and that the outrages were not all on one side. I wrote the article without consulting Manly. They may burn and kill him if he returns t Wilmington. but they will get the wrong man.

Jeffries was born in Pittsburg, Pa and is a graduate of Lincoln University. He says he greatly deplored the indignation meetings held in the North, particularly those in New York, where the utterances of some extremists resulted in alienating North

ern sympathy. sons and of Blanche K. Bruce and ex-Senator Pinchback at Washington, he continued, "did more harm than good. I believe the solution of the race problem lies in the retirement of the negro from politics and refusing to vote unless he is given protection."

Fire at Shallotte.

News was received here 'vesterday owned by Messrs, Mintz & Mintz Shallotte, Mr. Samuel Mintz, a member of the firm, believes that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$2,000, with no insurance.

Negroes Carried South.

A squad of fifteen negroes left Wilmington yesterday on the 3.20 A. C. L. train for Fort Ogden, Fla., where they go to work in turpentine plantations. They were carried down under the direction of Col. H. M. Drane, who says that he expects to carry to various points South a number of other squads

- Only two marriage licenses were Deeds Biddle, one to a white couple | are no papers containing any such reand one to negroes.

Miss Kate Witherington Wedded to Dr. William C. Steele in the Presby-

MARRIAGE AT MOUNT OLIVE.

terian Church There.

Reported for the Star.

Wednesday evening, Decembe eventh, the Presbyterian Church at Mount Olive was the scene of a pretty wedding, the contracting parties being Dr. William Calvin Steele and Miss Kate Witherington Southerland daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Souther

land.

Long before the appointed hour, seven o'clock the church was througed with people, a strong testimonial to the remarkable popularity of bride and groom. The simple architecture of the church was beautified by decorations strictly in keeping, the sin of over-elaboration having been skillfully avoided. The bridal procession had been arranged with the same attention to harmony. It was divided into two parts. The It was divided into two parts. The bridegroom's procession was headed by two ushers, Mr. William Kornegay and Mr. J. E. Kelly, preceding Miss Bessie Kornegay and Miss Celess Dillon. The young men stopped at the front of the dais in the alcore so that the ledies apply was and the ledies apply to the state of the ledies apply was and the ledies apply the state of the state of the ledies apply the state of the the ladies could pass and take their places thereon. Then Mr. J. D. Southerland and Mr. F. R. Southerland escorted Dr. Steele and his best man, Mr. J. A. Steele. An effective pause and the bride's procession approached up the aisle, Miss Lula Steele and Miss Addie Southerland leading. Mr. B. W. Southerland and Dr. William Spicer then preceded the maid of honor. The bride followed, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. R. J. Southerland, Jr. The Rev. Mr. McIntyre, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony most impres sively to an accompaniment of soft music rendered by Mrs. B. B. Wither-ington. Then the bridal party and invited guests returned to the home of the bride's parents, where the reputation it has so long enjoyed for bound-less hospitality received new lustre from the entertainment provided. Long after Dr. and Mrs. Steele had left on the north bound train for a prolonged tour the wedding guests

were enjoying the ample supper and the delightful music. Thebridal presents were many in number and rich in value, sterling silver and cut-glass predominating. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Benajah Witherington, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Witherington, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hicks, Miss Betty Hicks, Miss Stewart and Miss Witherington, of Faison; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Withering ton and Mss Laura Hartsell, of Golds-boro; Captain Hartsell, of Tarboro; Mr. Wooten and Mr. Murchison, of LaGrange and Miss Mary Sprunt Fai-son, of Bennettsville, S. C.

MR. S. P. COLLIER APPOINTED

U. S. Commissioner by Judge Purnell-Official Notice Received Vesterday.

Yesterday Mr. Samuel P. Collier, of this city, received official notice of his appointment as a United States Commissioner for the Eastern North Carolina District. The appointment has just been made by Judge Thos. R. Purnell, and is for a term of four

Many expressions of satisfaction by eading citizens, at the choice made by Federal authorities were heard about the city last night. It is understood that the appointment was made necessary by the permanent departure of R. H. Bunting, late commissioner, from these parts.

THEY LIKE OUR CANDIDATE.

Could Hardly Find a Better Man for Railroad Commissioner.

The Lumberton Robesonian of this week has the following commendatory reference to Frank McNeill, Esq., Wilmington's candidate for a place on the Railroad Commission to be elected by the General Assembly to convene in January, to-wit:

"We are pleased to see that the good people of Wilmington are showing their appreciation for Frank Mc-Neill, Esq., by endorsing him and resolving to press his name for a place Legislature could hardly find a better man for this very important position. The proper discharge of the duties of this office call for a man of very high order of talents. Clear headedness, egal acumen, judicial force of mind and moral courage are some of the leading requisites needed. Mr. Mc Neill has all of these qualifications."

Rev. W. B. Oliver Complimented.

Rev. W. B. Oliver, late pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, was at Lumber Bridge last week. The Robersonian of this week says of him: "Rev. W. B. Oliver, assisted Rev. J. D. Moore in a meeting in his church here last week, preaching a series of strong and well delivered sermons. Mr. Oliver is a clever think-

er and amply equipped with scholar-ship for the great work in which he is engaged. Our people who heard-him enjoyed his sermons very much. He preached his last sermon Sunday night and left on the north-bound train Monday morning. We were all very sorry to see him leave."

Mr. Burnett Gains His Suit By a recent decision of the Supreme

Court, Mr. Thomas Burnette of this city, has won his case against the old W. N. & N. R. R. Co., for damages received, while a passenger on one of its trains a number of years ago. He recovered \$2,300, the amount sued for, together with interest on the same. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy, A. J. Marshall, Esq., Geo. Rountree, Esq., and Eugene S. Martin, Esq., while the railroad was represented by J.1 D. Bellamy, Esq., Col. A. M. Waddell, and Messrs, Ricaud and Bryan.

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.

A Cornell Student Wants Reports of Efforts to Disfranchise Negrous A letter came to this city yesterday addressed to "Pastor Methodist Epis-

copal Church, Wilmington, N. C.," and was placed in Rev. Andrew Tyer's box by the postal clerk. It was from a man in Mount Vernon, Iowa, who asked that Wilmington papers containing news of efforts made before the election and at the polls to prevent negroes from exercising the right of suffrage be sent to him. He explained that a student of Cornell College was preparing to participate in a debate soon to be held, when the negro probissued the past week by Register of lem will be discussed. Of course there

ports to be sent.