

## MR. BOOKWALTER'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, who has recently made a three months' tour through Russia, his object apparently being to study the opportunities for extending American trade in that quarter of the world, has just reached London, after travelling 17,000 miles over the various railroads in Russia, including the great Trans-Siberian road, which is the greatest railroad undertaking in the world. Everywhere he went he was treated with the greatest courtesy by Russian officials and civilians, who showed him much kindness and attention, seeming to be glad of the opportunity to let an American see what they were doing, in addition to which they permitted him to take pictures of such scenes and objects as most interested him. In speaking of his tour with a newspaper reporter, he said:

"Everywhere I found the kindest and most friendly feeling towards America and Americans and heard many expressions of satisfaction over America's success in the war with Spain. To this there was not a single exception. Whenever I went everything was thrown open to me, simply because I was an American."

"America's best open door to Central Asia and China is through Russia. Already all the locomotives and rolling stock on the Russian railways are of American manufacture. Central Asia in the near future will be the greatest market in the world for many of our products of all kinds and America's obtaining the virtual monopoly of this market only depends on her retaining the friendship Russia now has for her."

"A great surprise to the world is in preparation in that part of the earth and it will come, I believe, soon. Not many years will elapse before the world will see Russia, England and China combining for the partition of Asia."

"The force of circumstances will bring this about, and Russia and China will never be able to agree on a partition of China between themselves. Still less will they allow other powers to share with them in the spoils of that empire. They will be forced to defend China, which alone is helpless, against the rest of the world and to share with her the dominion of Asia."

"The alliance of England, Russia and China—of which the world has heard so much—will be such an alliance as history has never yet seen and one which will give peace to the world for centuries. All its interests will make for peace and it will be able to dictate terms to the rest of the world."

"All the work on the Asiatic railway lines of Russia has been done by soldiers, who, they say, are not in Russia as conquerors, but as producers. The lines are admirably built and splendidly equipped. I saw a bridge across the Amudarya, in Central Asia, where the river is three miles wide, that cost over \$10,000,000 and is the greatest piece of engineering work ever accomplished."

"Wherever I went I saw cities and towns springing up. The Russian policy in central Asia is not to bring the new and the old into too close a contrast and so she builds her railway stations a few miles from the old centers of population, thus forming new and entirely modern centers."

"Where do the people come from who inhabit these towns? Why, from European Russia. The government is turning her surplus European population into central Asia just as the United States turned her surplus population of her Atlantic States into her great western territories."

"The United States will be committing a useful mistake if she fails to retain the friendship of this great world power of the future."

Mr. Bookwalter is a business man who studied from a business standpoint the country he passed through and the opportunities it presents for the extension of American trade. On the other side of the ocean there are two great powers—Great Britain and Russia—but this is the first time we remember having seen the suggestion of an alliance between these, practically taking China as a ward to prevent her disintegration and division among other nations. Such a naval power as Great Britain may be as assertive on that side of the globe as her interests may demand, while Russia's concessions by China and the hold she has already secured by the railroad running through Manchuria makes her mistress of the situation as far as moving armies is concerned. There is very little done in China that Russia does not approve of. The Russian policy has clashed with British interests several times, but somehow they have come to a mutual understanding, the result of which was that each one secured some additional concessions that made each stronger and apparently brought them closer together.

It is said that the present czar is averse to show and parade, and that he abhors war and would, if he could, disband his army and send his soldiers to civil pursuits. His aim has been to make Russia a great trade nation and make her great in the lines of peace. He saw the opportunity Asia presented to add to the wealth and prosperity of his people by opening up a great market for Russian products, natural and manufactured, and the Trans-Siberian railway, which was conceived before his day, was completed within a few years, and then Russia will have a steel highway from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok on the Pacific, and with Port Arthur, which has been virtually ceded to her, she has a Pacific harbor for her merchantmen and warships below the ice belt. With the railroad extending from her capital to the Pacific she becomes the great land power in the East, and with

two fine harbors there is nothing to prevent her from becoming a naval power capable of successfully asserting herself upon the sea. It would be statesmanship for Great Britain to cultivate friendly co-operation with such a stalwart nation rather than invite antagonism, and agree to peacefully divide rather than fight over the spoils.

The fighting element of the Chinese population, that is the element which possesses the capacity to become soldiers with training and discipline, are in that portion of China now practically dominated by the Russians to make auxiliaries out of them, and this will probably be their policy. But at all events Russia has now a grip on China that no power or combination of powers can break.

China is evolving now, becoming revolutionized, modernized, Europeanized, and also to some extent Americanized, all of which is due to Russian influence operating in one direction, and to the overwhelming defeat by the Japanese operating in another, for that defeat showed China, as immense as she is, how powerless she is to resist aggression by a spirited and resourceful foe. She felt the necessity of a protector and hence she easily fell into the plans of Russia, to secure the protector she needed. It was doubtless this which prevented the conquest of China by Japan.

Railroads, telegraphs and other agents of modern civilization and progress will change the old empire as they have changed others, and the Chinaman of another decade throwing off some of the rusty ways and prejudices and superstitions he inherited may get up and be a hustler like the Japanese who has revolutionized himself within half a century, or so, and then, if not sooner, China will become one of the great markets of the world, for with the change in the condition of her people, and their betterment, their wants will increase and they will become better customers of the people who supply them. It is interesting, at all events, to look at the possibilities from the standpoint of Mr. Bookwalter.

## THE EMPIRE OF TRADE.

There was a time when the spirit of conquest ruled powerful nations and they made war for the glory of extending empire, without any perceptible benefits arising from it. There were world-conquerors who conquered for the glory of conquering and seized territory that was of no earthly use to them and which they knew could not be held and was not worth the holding. The nations that engaged in this kind of business in time fell from internal decay or from too much spreading out, and the conquered acquisitions became a source of weakness instead of a source of strength. They paid the penalty of over indulgence in a misguided ambition and met in their own hastened fall the retribution for the destruction and attempted absorption of other and alien peoples.

Of modern nations Spain was the greatest territory acquirer either by discovery or by conquest, and the most extensive ruler of domain the world has ever seen, greater than Alexander when he had conquered all there was to conquer, or than Caesar when the Roman Eagles had been carried in triumph to the bounds of the then known civilized world. Where is Spain now? Poorer than she was when she started out on her career of conquest and discovery; a decayed, rotten hulk of a once proud and powerful empire. She has paid the penalty of her lust of empire, and the demoralization which that lust begat.

The spirit of conquest exists today among nations, but it is of a different kind and has a different object. Nations are land-grabbers now, as they were in the days of the Alexanders and the Caesars, but they do not make war for the avowed purpose of seizing the territory of others. They make pretext for war, and if successful seize and hold territory which they desire—as the penalty on the conquered and as indemnity for the expenses incurred in levying war against them. If they happen to be savage, semi-civilized or pagan nations, there is an excuse for appropriating their territories, either in the name of civilization or Christianity. That's the justification of the white man for depriving the red man of his domain on these continents; it is the justification of the white man for invading and taking possession of the habitable portions of Africa, and it is the justification of the Caucasian for invading and under one pretext or another taking possession of territory of the Mongolian.

There is no use to quarrel with this, for this world could not grow up as a wilderness under the savage, who found little use for it and the heathen cannot build his wall and say modern civilization must not cross it, for the steamship and the railroad and the telegraph have made the world much smaller than it was, drawn the families of men closer together and made them much more dependent upon each other, and they are booming more so every day.

To-day the lust of empire is the lust of trade, although it may be called by other names. Trade is the ruling passion of the nations

and that is the motive for reaching out into other lands and seizing territory and parts as bases of operations, but these very acquisitions will in time become bones of contention between the rival nations and they will have to hold by force what they acquire by force, by cunning or dishonesty.

The colonial system, if it be developed, carries within itself the elements of destruction; for strength destroys dependency and makes the dependent eventually sovereign over itself. As colonies become strong they break the leading strings and start out on careers for themselves. England is proud of her extensive empire to-day and it is the British proud boast that "the sun never sets" upon it, but much of it she holds under the gleam of the bayonet, and much more where the bayonet would not inspire terror she holds simply because she meddles little and lets her colonial subjects practically govern themselves, as they do in Canada and in South Africa, and Australia, but the day will come when neither Canada nor South Africa nor Australia will acknowledge British allegiance, but will strike out for themselves and take their places among the family of nations. There will be a United States of Australasia, a United States of South Africa, and perhaps Canada may become a part of the United States of America.

Great Britain has succeeded better in her colonial system than any other nation ever has for the reason that they learned a lesson in the revolt and loss of her thirteen American colonies, and abandoned the iron rule as the method of governing other colonies composed of Anglo-Saxon, or Celtic stock, and thus what she might have lost by attempt at rigid rule she has held by conceding practical self-rule under which the weight of the British rule was not felt, and became merely nominal. The only benefit that Great Britain derives from these colonies now is the opportunities they give to British trade, the preference naturally being given to that, the expansionists of our own country, emulating Great Britain, are desirous of extending our empire and take her for an exemplar, forgetful of the fact that Great Britain has been in that business for four hundred years or more and has expended in building up that system thousands of millions of dollars, while it is written in the book of fate that she must eventually lose the possessions which she is to-day the proudest.

We may as she has done seize remote territory and hold it for a time, but every dollar we expend in its development and advancement and civilization makes it that much the stronger to dispute our ownership and our sovereignty in the coming years. Supposing there are 8,000,000 of people in the Philippines now, and that there may possibly be 15,000,000 in the future. While it would be exceedingly difficult to hold the 8,000,000 now if they showed a rebellious spirit, it would be more difficult to hold the 15,000,000 in the future, whom we had educated to be more self-reliant and resourceful, whom in other words we had been teaching the art of self-dependence and self-government. Questions like this belong not only to the present but to the future and the prudent nation confronted by them will look to the future as well as to the present.

## OUR FOREIGN WARDS.

Every day brings fresh reports of riot and lawlessness in Cuba and of trouble in the Philippines, which will be taken as strengthening the assertions of those who contend that those people are not fit for self-government. In the change of conditions more or less lawlessness might have been expected in both, but in both Cuba and the Philippines it seems to be inspired principally by the spirit of revenge, which is the worst feature about it, for it betokens a deeply-rooted hatred which will make it very difficult for the Cuban and Spaniard or the Filipino and the Spaniard to live in accord when they are thrown into contact with each other.

Having been victorious, these vengeance nurses seem to think it is their natural right to insult or to attack the Spaniard on sight, and this feeling would doubtless be gratified to the full extent if it were not for the restraining presence of the United States troops, who are serving the capacity of military police, the present indications being that they will have a pretty long job.

While there has been some disturbance in Porto Rico there has been comparatively little and the people of that island seem disposed to behave themselves pretty well. But the Porto Ricans have not been schooled in revolutions as the Cubans and Filipinos have, and they have therefore escaped much of the demoralization that revolutions, especially such as engender intense hatred, breed. They have never had any love for the Spaniard but they had peace and have not been provoked to rage by armed oppression and persecution. They passed from Spanish to American control without going through the ordeal of savage war, for the little war they saw, and in which they took no part, was practically a military operation, and was conducted by the U. S. invading army. Of course there will be an end to all this some time, but we are yet very far from the end.

## THE HOME MARKET TOO SMALL.

While cotton has for some time been selling at unprecedented low prices cotton goods are lower than they ever were, which is not due to the low price of cotton, but to the overproduction of the mills, which is mainly attributable to the large and continuous increase in the number of Southern mills. The increase in production far exceeds the increase in population, so that if manufacturing is to continue at the same or an increased rate, the only hope of the manufacturers is in finding other markets for their goods. This they are doing to some extent already, but it must be done by concerted action and systematically. In discussing this the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"The main hope of the cotton industry, South as well as North, is in possession of new and growing markets, and at no time in the history of the country have conditions been so favorable to possession of such markets as now. In Cuba and Porto Rico American cotton manufacturers ought to have a practical monopoly in the trade in cotton fabrics. In addition to the thorough organization of the American cotton industry, the islands lie at our very door, and American manufacturers enjoy just as much advantage over British, German and French competitors. This is particularly true of the cotton manufacturers. With option of reciprocity treaties still other markets will be open to cotton goods in Central and South America. Most of the cotton fabrics consumed by the latter are produced in Europe, and this, too, in absence of trade treaties. All that is needed to supplant them with American goods is the adoption of reciprocal trade arrangements, is a display of enterprise and push on the part of American manufacturers."

Reciprocity would perhaps be the next best thing to free trade or something as near free trade as practicable, for with the present and prospective expenditures of this Government free trade, even if desirable, is a very remote contingency. But there must be something more than reciprocity; there must be industrious and persistent effort made to build up and hold trade in other countries. Our manufacturers should have permanent agencies established in other countries where they would be represented by intelligent, wide awake men, familiar with the cotton business not only of this country but of the world, the capacity of our manufacturers to compete with those of other countries, and they should study the countries whose markets they sought with a view to learning the particular kinds of goods in demand at the lowest possible figures. In this respect foreign manufacturers have been ahead of Americans, for they have long well represented in the countries whose markets they sought, and have manufactured goods especially for those markets. This, with the additional fact that the protective tariff has operated against the extension of our trade, has given the foreign manufacturer decided advantages over the Americans. But we are learning every day, and some of these days common business sense will assert itself and some of these restrictions may be removed.

In speaking of the ability of the Southern mills to hold their own in the tussle for trade, the Commercial-Advertiser remarks:

"Cotton manufacturing is too firmly established in the South to be destroyed by New England competition. Even should labor conditions at the South be as in the North, cotton manufacturers there would still enjoy the advantage of nearness to the cotton fields. This might be offset to some extent by greater cheapness of capital at the North, but nothing more. In any event, rivalry between Northern and Southern manufacturers would inevitably result again in overproduction and a very serious loss to the New England cotton industry is suffering now."

This is a disinterested view of a Northern journal, justified by the record of the past, which has pretty well established the fact that Southern mills can hold their own, at least against competition in this country, and with a fair showing abroad, with the removal of hampering tariff restrictions and with ships of our own to do our ocean carrying, they could more than hold their own against the world.

Fou Chang Mai, a masculine Chinaman who impersonates female characters on the stage, went behind the scenes in a New York theatre and was surprised to find that the ballet girls were sure enough girls, and not put up jobs. When Fou Chang Mai spent more time in this country he may discover that they couldn't put up any disguised frauds *a la* the Chinaman, on the front seat man.

## Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered under the one remedy that he knew 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.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain promptly relieves the pain and prevents the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist.

## C. F. &amp; V. V. RAILROAD SALE.

To Take Place To-day at Fayetteville. Lively Competition Expected Between Various Interests.

By Telegram to the Morning Star. BALTIMORE, December 28.—William H. Blackford, chairman of the Baltimore Re-organization Committee of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, has gone to Fayetteville, N. C., to attend the sale of that property. The road will be sold under foreclosure to-morrow and the indications are that there will be lively competition between the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern Railway Company and the Atlantic Coast Line interests for it.

The C. F. & V. V. traverses a rich section of the South and would be a valuable feeder for any of these systems. If the Baltimore company bids it in, the property will be leased to the Seaboard Air Line, an agreement to that effect already having been signed. If the New York bondholders secure the road, either the Southern Railway Company or the Atlantic Coast Line will operate it.

## RALEIGH'S NEWS BUDGET.

Capt. W. H. Day Appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary—Other Appointments.

[Special Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28. J. M. Merborne has resigned as superintendent of the State farms and Governor Russell has offered the place to Captain W. H. Day. It is said Capt. Day will accept. He has asked Mr. J. R. Tillery to take the management of the State farms.

The thirteenth annual session of city school superintendents was held last night. Superintendents from Raleigh, Charlotte, Winston, Greensboro, High Point and Salisbury, Statesville and Goldsboro were present.

The North Carolina Association of Academics will meet here to-night. The session will be opened with an address by the president, Prof. J. Allen Holt.

The supervisors of public schools held a session here last evening. They were addressed by Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane. The attendance was fairly good.

The Republicans here are greatly puzzled at Russell's appointing Capt. Day superintendent of the State prison. Some of them charge that it is done to save his brother, Tom Russell, who is warden at the State prison.

Preparations are being made for the hanging of Jim Baker, colored, here, January 17th.

Some apprehension was felt last night lest the Johnston county men should come here and attempt to take Tom Smith from jail.

The new Board of County Commissioners have two experts examining the last county treasurer's books.

[Special Star Telegram.] Capt. Day will accept the superintendency of the State prison. F. B. Arendell has been offered the warden's place, now held by Thomas Russell.

Three negroes were arrested here to-day for larceny of hogs from the State prison hog-pen.

Death of Miss Struthers. The Star announces with regret the death of Miss Agnes May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Struthers, which occurred yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock at the home of her parents in Chabourn, N. C. The deceased was twenty years of age, and the announcement of her death will be received with regret by many admiring friends. The funeral services will be conducted this morning from the residence of her parents at Chabourn.

Will Convene January 3rd. In another column Mr. W. R. French, clerk of the Criminal Court, gives notice that inasmuch as January 2nd will be observed as a holiday, the term of the circuit Criminal Court which is announced to convene on that day by Judge Dossey Battle, will not convene until the day following, January 3rd, at 10 o'clock A. M. He notifies jurors, witnesses and defendants to take notice of the change and govern themselves accordingly.

Dr. Moses D. Hoge, D. D. [Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge is growing weaker each day. He is unconscious most of the time now, and Dr. McGuire thinks it but a question of a few days ere his useful career will be brought to a close. His heart is involved, and he may go off at any hour, but he has wonderful vitality.]

The British steamship Atlantic, Capt. Inwood, arrived from Swansea, Wales, via Halifax, yesterday. She has a net tonnage of 1613 tons and is consigned to Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Sons.

Two Fatal Questions Answered. What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you 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 goods are better? 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 and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated 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.

## A BIG BANQUET.

IN LAURINBURG. Will Be Complimentary to Democratic Officials—Leading Orators of State to Respond to Toasts.

The Democrats of Richmond county, especially those of Laurinburg, are making elaborate preparations for a great banquet to be given Friday, December 30th, at 8 o'clock, in Field's Hall, Laurinburg.

The event is to be complimentary to Cameron Morrison, county chairman; Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, Congressman; Thos. J. Jerome and Charles Stanback, Senators; Henry Clay Wall and Hector McLean, Representatives; W. L. Everett, Clerk of Superior Court; Thos. S. Wright, sheriff; Henry D. Gibson, Register of Deeds; Daniel Gay, coroner, and the county commissioners.

Mr. Walter L. Parsons will be toast master, and toasts are to be responded to as follows, to wit:

Hon. F. M. Simmons, "Our Glorious Victory."

Hon. Chas. B. Aycock, "How Can We Keep the White People United?"

Hon. Armistead Jones, "The Value of Organization."

Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, "How We Won Our Victory."

Mr. Robt. M. Furman, "Our Newspapers in the Campaign."

Mr. Josephus Daniels, "Democrats Will Redeem Their Pledges."

Hon. Jas. T. LeGrand, "The Campaign of 1900."

Hon. Thos. J. Jerome, "Our Legislature."

Hon. Stephen McIntyre, "The Red Shirts of Richmond."

Hon. Jos. A. Brown, "The State Has Been Redeemed."

Mr. Cameron Morrison, "White Supremacy."

Hon. Henry Clay Wall, "Our South Carolina Neighbors."

Maj. George Hall, "Why We Rejoice."

Thos. S. Wright, "He Is Our Democratic Sheriff."

The Star acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to share the pleasures of the occasion.

## MURDER IN JOHNSTON CO.

Three White Men Attacked by a Negro. One Man Killed and Another Fatally Stabbed—Murderer Arrested.

[Special Star Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., December 27.—Last night three young white men—Thomas Graham, Winfrey and Chas. Cawthorne—were returning from a party near Selma, and when in front of the house of Thomas Smith, a negro, they began setting off fireworks. Smith ran out, attacking them with a butcher knife. Chas. Cawthorne's head was nearly severed from his body, and he fell dead. Graham and Winfrey Cawthorne fled. Smith overtook Winfrey and fatally stabbed him. Smith then went to Smithfield, to surrender to the sheriff, but the sheriff was gone. A lynching party was organized in Johnston county, and while on their way to Smithfield Sheriff Ellington found Smith hiding in a negro hall and brought him to Raleigh through the country to escape the lynchers. The negro claims he was attacked and fought in self defense.

STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Meeting Well Attended—No Important Action Taken.

[Special Star Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., December 27.—The meeting of the State Democratic Executive and Central Committee was largely attended. There was a general discussion of questions of political importance, but no action was taken beyond the adoption of a resolution of thanks to the chairman and the secretary for their effective work during the late campaign. The Committee is practically unanimous in its views in regard to needed legislation.

W. H. B.

EXCELLENT CROP OF OYSTERS.

Dr. E. Porter Reports Thos On New River Very Fine.

Dr. E. Porter, of Rocky Point, was in the city yesterday. He has been down in Onslow county on business connected with the extensive oyster interests of the Eastern Carolina Fisheries Association, of which he is president, and principal stockholder, on New River, near Bay View, the most extensive oyster grounds in North Carolina. They cultivate two farms of more than 2,000 acres. In speaking of the oysters this season Dr. Porter said that they are as fine as he has ever seen. However, none have been marketed yet this season from the Association's farms. He will begin to market them early in the new year when he can ship them successfully to large dealers North.

A Wild Turkey Farm.

Mr. John D. Ramsey, a subscriber to the Star, at Bannerman's, N. C., writes that he has a wild turkey farm four hundred yards from his house. During the past several months he has dined sumptuously on seven of the birds, and prospects are flattering for a dozen more in the near future, as they are daily eating his grain in sight of the house. He wants to know who can beat this.

Death of Mr. Summersill.

News was received in the city yesterday of the death of Mr. R. N. Summersill, which occurred at his home near Jacksonville, N. C., early yesterday morning. Mr. Summersill has many friends in Wilmington who will hear with much regret of his death.

THE MODERN MOTHER.

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

## MRS. CATHARINE K. PRICE.

Death of a Venerable Lady—Member of the First Presbyterian Church for Many Years.

The shadow of death fell across the hearthstone of one of Wilmington's most esteemed families Sunday evening and saddened the otherwise merry Christmas of many of the foremost people of the city, taking from their midst one of the sweetest Christian ladies that has ever blessed the community with her presence and noble deeds.

Mrs. Catharine Kenan Price died at her late residence, corner Orange and Fifth streets, at 7.30 o'clock Sunday evening, having been stricken with paralysis on Saturday about 12 o'clock. She regained consciousness several times after she was stricken but sank rapidly until death, despite the very best medical attention.

The deceased was born in Clinton, March 5th, 1814, and was in the 85th year of her age. Her maiden name was Catharine Kenan Holmes. Her parents, James and Sallie Holmes, moved to Fayetteville when she was quite small, where her father, within a few years, died. Later, about 1837, Mrs. Holmes died and her daughter came to Wilmington to make her home with an uncle, Gabriel Holmes, now deceased. In 1838 she was united in marriage to Richard W. Price.

Four children blessed their union, two of whom are now living. They are Mr. Richard W. Price, of Hall & Pearsall's wholesale mercantile establishment, and Miss Bettie K. Price, also of this city. The two now deceased are James Price, who served as lieutenant in the Seventh N. C. regiment during the civil war and died soon after its close, and Miss Sallie N. Price, who married the late Major Robt. B. McRae of the Seventh N. C. regiment. Major McRae is remembered as a valiant officer and prominent citizen. He was at one time sheriff of New Hanover county.

It is of interest to note that Mrs. Catharine Price was the oldest member of the First Presbyterian Church, and had been a member of that church longer than any others now living, except Mrs. Laura P. Rothwell. At the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church in 1892, Dr. Hoge mentioned especially that these ladies had been members of the church for more than fifty years. The church presented to them both on that occasion, copies of the Testament and Psalms bound in five volumes and printed in especially large type so that they could more easily read the book which had for so many years lighted them along life's dark and perilous pathway.

Mrs. Price worshipped with the congregation at the First Presbyterian church last on communion Sabbath of November last. In speaking of her death last night Dr. Hoge, the pastor, said that her's was indeed a devoted and beautiful life. She was an active worker during all the years of her membership, as long as her failing strength would permit, and it was really an inspiration to see how persistently she strove during her enfeebled latter days to keep up her labors for her Master, leaving no opportunity unimproved and regretting that she was not able to seek out more.

Truly, a good woman has gone home, and much to be lamented by family, church and community.

The funeral will be from the First Presbyterian Church this morning at 11 o'clock, conducted by the pastor, Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D. The pallbearers will be young men, all relatives of the deceased. The elders of the church will be the honorary pallbearers. The interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

DR. KEMP B. BATCHELOR.

A Native of North Carolina Died of Pneumonia in Baltimore.

[Baltimore Star, 26th.] Dr. Kemp Battle Batchelor died at his home, 1807 North Charles street, early Saturday morning. Dr. Batchelor contracted the grip several weeks ago, but being very busy with his practice, refused to take the needed rest and failed to give the necessary medical attention to the ailment. A week before his death double pneumonia developed and his condition grew worse until death. He was born in Raleigh, N. C., and was thirty-two years of age. At an early age he graduated from the University of North Carolina with high honors, and soon after came to Baltimore and took up the study of medicine at the University of Maryland, graduating at the head of his class in 1888. For a short time he was resident physician of the Lying-In Hospital. Seven years ago he married Miss Ferebe, Guion Dewey, of Raleigh. The widow and three children—two daughters and a son—survive him. Dr. Batchelor lectured each week at the Woman's Medical College, and was one of the attending physicians at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan. His father and mother live in Raleigh. He also had four brothers, one of whom is captain of an artillery company.

C. F. & V. V. R.

Raleigh correspondence Baltimore Sun.

As to the sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, there is yet no definite information. Railway people here are grouping in the dark. They do not know whether the New York committee or the Baltimore committee will succeed in securing the road. Judge Parnell has signed a decree requiring Eugene S. Martin, of Wilmington, special master of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, to take proof of debts by February 10. He further orders all claims to be filed by that date, when the special master is to file his report.

Pamlico Democratic.

The Newbern Journal of the 25th inst., says:

The news was telephoned to this city last night to the effect that Pamlico county was Democratic by a good safe majority. Upon the recount it was found that all the Democratic nominees were elected by majorities ranging from fifteen to forty votes.

The Best Protection for Chills and fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chills Tonic. Never fails to cure; then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is always depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, Druggist.

## DOCKERY IN RALEIGH.

Reported That He Will Abandon the Contest for Congress—Declines to Talk—Consults His Attorneys.