

The Weekly Star.

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Editor and Proprietor.
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ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Pearsall succeeded by Mr. Will H. Harrison, who formerly held the position, and for whom we bespeak the courtesies of our friends.

A HARD TASK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A short while ago we published an extract from an interview with Gen. King, who had just arrived at San Francisco from Manila, in which he said the situation in Luzon was "a very serious" one, and that we could not secure dominion over that island without a much stronger army than we now have, and then not without some hard fighting, because the ability of the Filipinos to subvert on very little made it unnecessary for them to have bases of supplies, and therefore they could in their almost impassable hills and swamps protract the contest indefinitely if they so resolved.

A few days ago Commander Ford, of Baltimore, fleet commander of the Asiatic squadron, who was on the Baltimore at the battle of Manila Bay, and has since been with the fleet, arrived at his home. He was interviewed by the *Sun*, and corroborates what Gen. King said, but spoke more fully and gave a description of the situation there and also some idea of the kind of people our soldiers are fighting, and the spirit that animates them. Speaking of the situation and the ordeal to which our army is subjected, he said:

"When I left we held not quite as much ground as was ours during the first part of August last year, and our lines were restricted to the suburbs of Manila. The troops did push out into the country, but could not hold the ground they made by raids and were obliged to fall back. It is impossible to conquer the people or to gain the island without more troops. If we send a great many more soldiers out there and bend all our energies to doing it we could beat them and take the island. It would mean great loss of life and considerable time, but it could be done. As it is now, it is all we can do to hold our own. The insurgents are constantly encroaching and though, as I have said, raids are made, the natives driven back and the lines thrown out, we can't hold the ground because we have not enough men."

"The line is always active and there is no relief. Men spend months in the trenches subjected to great mental and physical strain and never knowing at what moment they will be ordered to attack. The natives are often not a block away from our own, and the rule is when you see a head exposed to shoot it. The natives are always on the defensive. They make no advances of their own, but wait and shoot when they can, do all the damage to us they know how and when we really get into the trenches, it is impossible to follow, so strong is their number, so impregnable the country."

The Filipino "rebels" as they are called, are generally represented as a degenerate race of semi-savages, totally unfit for self government. How erroneous this is shown by the following:

"The Filipinos pictured in the sensational papers are not the men who are fighting. They are entirely distinct and separate. The fellows who deal with out there are not ignorant savages, fighting with bows and arrows, but intelligent, liberty loving people, full of courage and determination. The idea that the Filipino is an uncivilized being is a mistaken one. Originally the natives of those islands sprang from Japanese stock and are identical the same race, with a change in language and customs. There was a time when the feudal system prevailed in Manila, but no vestige now remains and the savagery of the people is found only in the very lowest class, of 'negroes' and 'niggers,' as the Filipinos are called. I have pictures taken there, which I brought home, of native women who would be handsome and good-looking, brainy men. They have the intellect and the stamina to govern themselves and have done it for 300 years, although under the rule of Spain. They were the clerks, the bookkeepers, the assessors and managed the entire machinery of government. Their courage is in the fact that they fight to the death, having a strong superstition that if you are killed you do not really die, but in three days reappear somewhere else."

We have been frequently told of late that the props were about knocked from under the rebellion, that Aguinaldo was about defeated and that he was simply looking for an opportunity to make such a deal as would secure his own safety. This is not the opinion of Commander Ford, who speaks thus of their fighting capacity:

"As for their condition now, as far as I can see, they are stronger, more determined and more skillful in the art of war than when the fighting over there started, and as the days go by they increase in strength and knowledge, having nine or eleven million people to draw from. They are armed with Mausers—the best rifle in the world—and are far better marksmen than the Spaniards. At first they shot high and missed, but now they have caught on and aim low with deadly effect. They have a good government now, which they are operating successfully and preserve law and order. They certainly don't think there is a hopeless fight and I don't think any one else does who knows anything about it."

"What they are fighting for now is absolute and entire liberty. They don't want us there or over them, and in the course of time might wear out our patience entirely. While they fight for entire freedom, all they ask is a chance for peace and the pursuit of happiness, and they care not whether it be a republic of their own or some form devised for them by the great

United States of North America. I see nothing promising in the struggle now any longer of speedy success on our part, unless many more troops are sent out. He does not believe in the "unconditional surrender" policy of General Otis, but does believe we could solve the problem by simply assuring those people who "are fighting for liberty" that they can have liberty, and that it is not the purpose to deprive them of it. He thus expresses his views on that point:

"The problem can be solved, however, and I believe that if a proposal was made to the natives to lay down their arms upon the promise that the United States would annex the islands, treat them as Americans and make their country a territory of ours, the rebellion—if such it can be called, for we had no claim on them—would melt away like a block of ice before the sun. A good, level-headed Governor could be appointed and given full veto power, while the rest of the government could be in the hands of the natives. They could be called together and elect their own Legislature and leaders, operate their own politics and manage their own affairs. I believe firmly they would accept this proposal and surrender, as they would the possibilities in event they establish a republic of their own, of Germany coming along and taking an island here, France an island there and England three or four islands somewhere else. No proposals of this kind have, however, been made to the Filipinos."

These are the views of a man who took part in the memorable battle which made Dewey famous and raised the American flag over the Bay of Manila. He cannot be charged with "giving aid and comfort" to the enemy, and yet he says as much as these anti-expansionists have said who have been accused of sympathizing with the "rebels," and have been denounced as traitors for expressing their views and telling the truth.

Mr. McKinley sent a peace commission to Manila, the ostensible purpose of which was to regain the confidence of the people in arms against us, to assure them of the good intentions of this government and thus put an end to hostilities. That commission, after waiting until General Otis had had an opportunity to shoot a lot of them, issued a proclamation which while it conceded some things insisted on the absolute supremacy of this country as the first condition, thus demanding the very thing the Filipinos were fighting against, and with this, too, there soon developed a friction between the commission and Gen. Otis, he objecting to such concessions as they suggested and insisting upon "unconditional surrender" when he didn't have men enough to hold the ground or the towns he captured, and he was tasking his soldiers as soldiers were never tasked before, and after all their hard marching and hard fighting have really gained nothing, but made the hatred of the people we are fighting more deep rooted.

Every statement in the above extracts as to the hard task for our soldiers, and the aggressiveness, courage and fighting qualities of the enemy is supported by the dispatches from Manila, published yesterday.

AND NOW IT IS IN MAINE.

Some time ago a mob near Newnam, Ga., wreaked vengeance upon a negro ravisher and murderer by burning him at the stake, and indulging in other horrid exhibitions of unbridled rage that were shocking to read. The savagery of this punishment was universally condemned by the press and law-respecting people of the South, but as might have been expected it met with unmeasured denunciation in other sections of the country, where it was tauntingly held up as an illustration of defective Southern civilization. The whole South was arraigned and held responsible for the wild rage of this infuriated mob.

The only paper in the North which dared to make any defence of the action of the Georgia mob was a paper published in Indiana, which applauded the mob and boldly commended its action.

As might have been expected New England, which, in its own estimation, is the center of civilization and enlightenment of this country, was particularly shocked. We received from time to time marked copies of papers, marked with a big blue pencil, containing editorial comments from the New England standpoint, on the Georgia performance. One of the most lurid and picturesque of these came in a paper published in the State of Maine. The paper went into the garbage pile, and we have forgotten its name and the town in which it was published.

But now Maine has a case of her own, a case in which it was not a ravisher or murderer who was handled by a mob, but a preacher, who happened to preach a doctrine which was not acceptable to the people in that locality. What he preached we do not know, but it is said that the people of his sect are a quiet, inoffensive people, who attend strictly to their own business and pay their debts. But the community didn't want them and therefore it concluded it would make an example of their preacher. The Bangor *Whig and Courier*, Congressman Boutelle's paper, tells how this was done. We do not see that paper, but clip the following comment on the article from the *Atlanta Constitution*:

"Congressman Boutelle's paper gives some interesting particulars concerning the outrage which was perpetrated in the brief press dispatch. We learn, of course, that 'the better ele-

ment' condemn the outrage in the strongest terms. This is natural; but when the southern newspapers declare that the best citizens here condemn mob law, the statement is received with a sneer by the Maine editors. The Rev. George Higgins was seized by the mob and dragged by his heels for two miles, his back being terribly lacerated by this rough treatment at the hands of ruffians and highly civilized men. He was taken to a grove, where his clothing was torn from his body. His collar remained intact, however, and he thus appeared with no covering but a shirt collar and a pair of shoes.

"Then a coat of tar was applied to his body, his face and his beard, after which a plentiful supply of feathers was spread on this. This we learn from the Bangor *Whig and Courier*, that some of the mob members of the mob lighted matches and set fire to the feathers. This was done three or four times, but the cooler headed ones extinguished the blaze each time."

This man did not murder any one, he did not assault any defenceless woman, he simply preached some doctrine that was not approved by his chasteurs, and that man only escaped death from burning by the fact that there happened to be some persons present not as wild or savage as the others, who extinguished the flames. That was in Maine, not in Georgia, and the victim was a white preacher, not a negro murderer and ravisher. But that outrage will not attract one-tenth of the attention in that section that the Georgia lynching did. It was too near home and they were good, civilized people of the town of Levant who took a hand in it, none of whom, as far as known, have yet been arrested.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD.

The Washington *Post*, a few days ago, contained the substance of a report made by U. S. Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, on British shipping and shipbuilding, which gives some interesting facts and knocks the bottom clean out of the bounty and subsidy fraud. This report states that out of 1,109 vessels which cleared that port for the United States only three flew the American flag and two of these were sailing vessels. As showing what a wretched figure our merchant marine cuts this statement needs no comment.

Speaking of shipbuilding Consul Boyle says that nearly all the best shipyards use American plate, imported especially for that purpose; that the fittings, electrical apparatus, labor-saving devices, &c., are mainly American, and that nearly every vessel leaving our ports for England carries more or less of articles to be used in the construction of ships. Remarking upon this the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says:

"These things taken together should form a striking lesson for English Americans. If England can import our material and build ships that control the shipping of the world, why can't we do it? This is a question which we are not asking. We can do it easily if we try, and the game is really worth the candle. But Congress has got to give the word."

In reply to the inquiry "why wait?" the *Post* answers:

"Why is it that Congress 'has got to give the word?' We know of no statute that stands in the way of American shipbuilders. They have a clear field, and it is generally understood that a number of great shipbuilding plants are soon to be erected on the Atlantic coast. One of these is to be located near Philadelphia, and another near New York. New York Bay has been mentioned as a good location for such works. It is regarded as a demonstrated fact that we can build ships in competition with the yards of the Clyde; that in quality and cost of ships we can compete with anybody. It is certain that we are not compelled, as English builders, to export steel plates and other items which according to Mr. Boyle, we are exporting. Having every facility, natural and acquired, why should we not go ahead and construct ships for the ocean, carrying trade? Why wait for Congress 'to give the word'?"

What the *Inquirer* means by Congress "giving the word" is that they want Congress to vote bounties and subsidies to men who can build ships without them, but who in addition to the profit that would come from the building of ships want to pull out of the treasury the cost of building them, practically making the United States foot the bill, while the ship-building combines reap all the profits. A greater fraud was never attempted to be played upon the American people.

THE POSTOFFICE ROBBERY CASE.

Government Failed to Make Out a Case.

Defendants' Demurrer Sustained. In the United States Court yesterday there was little business other than the trial of Nicholas Politz, now pending. In the case against Nellie and Wesley Jacobs (Croats), pending from Monday's session, a verdict of not guilty was entered by instruction of the Judge, Walter H. Neal and John H. Clegg, for the defence, the government failing to establish the prosecution without examining defendants' witnesses.

Judgment as to *sci. fa.* for \$1,000 and costs, to be discharged on the payment of costs, was entered in the case against Moses Burt and T. Hamilton. **More Nothing.** In these days when the market is so many different brands of coffee on the market, the question is often asked as to which is the best kind to buy. Taste will differ, but for the majority of persons we believe there is nothing that will give better satisfaction than Lion Coffee. Indeed, so great has been its popularity, that it is difficult now to get the genuine Lion Coffee unless you know the style of package in which it is sold. For the benefit of our readers we will say that this packet now to get the genuine Lion Coffee and the words "Lion Coffee." It is always a sealed packet and the coffee is unground. It is never sold except in 1 lb. packets. Any one who once tastes Lion Coffee will not willingly accept any substitute for it thereafter.

TAX LEVY CHANGED.

Total County Levy Now 49 2-3 Cents On \$100 Instead of 52 Cents.

MR. SPRUNT'S COMPLAINT.

He Writes the County Commissioners of the Excessive Assessment On His Residence—County Fence Survey Ordered.

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday at 2:30 o'clock to reduce the tax levy and transact other business of the county. The following changes in the levy were made: General expenses, reduced from 34 cents on the \$100 to 24 cents; military, increased from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents; hospital, increased from 4 to 5 cents; Criminal Court, 5 cents; no levy made on the previous meeting. The levy of 10 cents for roads and bridges unchanged. The effect of the changes is to make the total 49 2/3 cents on the \$100 instead of 52 cents, the original levy. The State levy of 43 cents makes the total for State and county 92 2/3 cents instead of 95. The poll tax—always equal to three times the State and county tax on \$100—will therefore be \$2.78, a reduction of 7 cents from the original levy. Of this \$1.49 will be the county's share and \$1.29 the State's.

Other Matters.

A communication from Mr. James Sprunt, regarding the assessment of his residence at \$25,000, was read. In it he stated that he had intended to ask the commissioners to reduce the assessment of \$13,000 to \$10,000—he considers the full value on a forced sale. It was stated further in the communication that the original cost was \$7,000 and that there were contract improvements costing \$10,000, making a total of \$17,000; but it was also argued that it could not be sold at anything like this figure. The board did not take any action as the matter could not well come up except before the Board of Equalization in July.

The list takers of Cape Fear, Federal Point and Masonboro townships were instructed to report in Wilmington on June 28th, and of Harnett township on June 28th and 29th, to list property in those townships owned by residents of Wilmington.

Capt. John Barry filed a report giving in full the results of his investigations made on a recent visit to Raleigh and Charlotte for the purpose of examining macadamized roads, cost of building them, keeping them in order, etc. The report was kept for further reference.

Mr. W. M. Hensley was appointed special surveyor to survey lands for sundry parties in Harnett township. It was ordered by the board that Commissioner Alexander be requested to have the line between New Hanover and Pender counties surveyed with a view to the construction of a fence dividing the two counties, and present the survey and profile at the July meeting. This action was made necessary by the fact that New Hanover has now the "no-fence" law.

A recess was then taken to 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon when the revision of the jury list will be finally completed. The members present were Col. Roger Moore (chairman), Col. John Barry and Messrs. D. McEachern and W. F. Alexander. Commissioner Holmes was kept away on account of sickness.

The June work of the board has been very large and it is not yet completed. Besides the additional work necessary to the final revision of the jury list, a road superintendent must be elected, not to speak of other less important matters. The reduction of the tax levy even in a slight degree will be very gratifying to the people. It is interesting to note that fully thirty per cent. of the taxes of the county go to charitable organizations, making New Hanover county one of the most liberal in this respect.

THE ACTION OF THE BOARD.

In Regard to the Citizens' Resolution Calling for the Discharge of Certain Parties.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held yesterday at 2:30 P. M. action was taken on the citizens resolution calling for the discharge of the persons responsible for the shackling together of a white and colored prisoners. Mr. M. G. Chadwick, superintendent of the County Home, was present and showed to the satisfaction of the board that he was not responsible, as he was called away at the time the prisoners were taken from the jail and did not know of the occurrence until they were on their way to the work house. The party who authorized the coupling of the two prisoners together is named Johnson, an employee of Mr. Chadwick's. No official action was taken by the board regarding his discharge, this being left to Mr. Chadwick's discretion. The superintendent was required to sign a contract in which he agreed never to chain white and colored prisoners together under penalty of immediate discharge with loss of all interest in growing crops and other benefits of said office.

The members of the board present were Col. Roger Moore, Col. John Barry, and Mr. W. F. Alexander.

Relief in Six Hours.

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 retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. B. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

If you wish to sell a farm or city property place it in the hands of the East Carolina Real Estate Agency, B. G. Grady & Co., Buffalo, N. C.

MARSHALL'S BOND.

Given in the Sum of \$5,000 for His Appearance at the Next Court.

WAS REDUCED FROM \$10,000.

Examination Was Waived Before the Commissioner Yesterday—A Successful Protest Against Excessive Bond. Mr. Marshall's Statement.

A. J. Marshall, Esq., has given a \$5,000 bond for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court to answer the charge of implication with Nicholas Politz and others in the counterfeiting of United States coins. Mr. Marshall's bondsmen are Mr. J. Sternberger, justified in the sum of \$2,500; Mr. S. Berhends, justified in the sum of \$500; Godfrey Hart, justified in the sum of \$500, and M. W. Jacob, justified in the sum of \$500—total, \$5,000. The bond was given late yesterday evening before U. S. Commissioner Collier, he having first fixed the bond at \$10,000, and then reduced it to \$5,000.

Before the Commissioner.

According to previous postponement, the Commissioner's Court was called to order in the United States Court room at 8:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of holding a preliminary trial of A. J. Marshall, Esq., the well-known young lawyer of this city, the circumstances of whose arrest in suspicion of being implicated in the counterfeiting, are familiar to STAR readers.

The court room was crowded with interested spectators, hosts of them friends of Mr. Marshall, anxious to learn the result of the investigation. Mr. Marshall was there with his counsel, Marsden Bellamy, Esq., Hon. John D. Bellamy, Herbert McClammy, and Iredell Meares, Esq. District Attorney Bernard and Assistant District Attorney Spears represented the prosecution.

Waived Examination.

When the case was called Iredell Meares, Esq., arose and announced that counsel for the defence had consented to waive examination. He wanted the court to understand, however, that when the record of the case is made up and the issues presented counsel nor client have the least fear that a verdict of not guilty will be accorded by the jury. He asked that the bond for Mr. Marshall's appearance at the next term of court be reduced to \$5,000, the same as the original bond.

After some further discussion Commissioner Collier announced that he would require a \$10,000 bond. This called forth a vigorous protest on the part of defendant's counsel Mr. Marsden Bellamy, Mr. Meares, Mr. Jno. D. Bellamy, Mr. Rountree and Mr. McClammy all entering their protest, declaring the bond especially excessive and unusual. On the other hand Messrs. Spears and Bernard, of the prosecution, argued that they did not consider the bond excessive and asked that it stand. However, Mr. Bernard in the course of the argument acknowledged that he had never known a \$10,000 bond to be exacted in North Carolina even for so grave an offence as manslaughter.

Commissioner Collier adhered to his first demand for \$10,000 bond, and adjourned the court. Afterwards the matter was brought up before him in the District Attorney's office and that official agreeing to the change, the amount was reduced and the bond readily given.

In an interview with a STAR representative yesterday Mr. Marshall stated that he was absolutely innocent. He said he had no fear of the result of the trial and that he would be here for trial, prepared to prove his innocence.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER.

ARRESTED LAST NIGHT.

T. O. Dawkins, a Greek, About Twenty-five Years of Age, Charged With Making Spurious Nickels.

Mr. B. F. Perry, of the United States Secret Service, arrested another man charged with counterfeiting nickel currency last night. His name is T. O. Dawkins, a Greek, who has been a resident of this city for about six years. He clerked for Tony Fantopula at one time, but has recently been engaged as a carpenter at the Delgado Cotton Mills, now being constructed. He lives at the corner of Fourth and Harnett streets. Mr. Perry, accompanied by Captain of Police Jno. Furlong, went out to Dawkins' residence about 9:30 o'clock and placed him under arrest. The house was searched and a set of moulds and quantity of counterfeit nickels found. There were thirty or forty of them, excellent counterfeits of the legal tender nickels. They differ from the coin made by Walter Silvey, in that they have the "V" wreath and other characters on the reverse side, being a counterfeit of both sides of the legal nickel, while Silvey's had the Goddess of Liberty date and stars on both sides. Dawkins denies that he was interested in the counterfeiting, and gave the name of a second party, to whom he claimed the moulds and nickels belong. He was carried before United States Commissioner Collier, and was committed to prison in default of \$5,000 bond.

IT HAS BEEN FULLY demonstrated that Ely's Cream Balm is a specific for Nasal Catarrh and cold in the head. This distinction has been achieved only as the result of continued successful use. A morbid condition of the membrane in the nasal passages can be cured by this purifying and healing treatment. Sold by druggists or it will be mailed for 50 cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York. It spreads over the membrane and is absorbed and relief is immediate.

Read the advertisement of the East Carolina Real Estate Agency in this issue of the STAR. It offers for sale some very valuable farms.

SILVEY FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted in District Court Yesterday of Counterfeiting Nickel Coin.

DEFENCE MAY TAKE APPEAL.

Evidence Much the Same As at Preliminary Trial—Exception by Defendants' Counsel to Judge's Charge. Politz's Case To-day.

Walter Silvey, recently arrested by U. S. Secret Service Detective B. F. Perry on the charge of making counterfeit nickels of the United States currency, was placed on trial in the District Court yesterday and convicted. Judge Parnell has not yet passed sentence upon him, but it is expected that he will do so to-day, when the case against Nicholas Politz, charged with counterfeiting quarters, halves and dollars, will also be called for trial.

The case against Walter Silvey was called at 9 o'clock yesterday morning when the court convened, and it was 1:47 o'clock in the afternoon when the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Testimony and Argument.

The evidence against Silvey was much the same as that before the United States Commissioner at the preliminary examination, published in detail in previous issues of the STAR. The first witness put on the stand for the prosecution was Mr. Perry, of the Secret Service, who told the story of the complaint of business men as to the making of spurious nickels and of his coming here to hunt down the counterfeiters and of the arrest of Silvey and the finding of the plaster moulds, the metal, melting pot, ladles and a quantity of spurious coin in Silvey's room at his father's residence. He testified that Silvey at first denied that he knew anything about the counterfeiting, and on being told that Mr. Perry knew where his outfit was, led him to the room, where the coin and outfit were found in a trunk. Silvey explained the fact of his having the coin and moulds by saying that he made the coin to get even with the slot machines.

Mr. Hall Whitney testified that Silvey told him that he was making nickels, and that after he (Silvey) was arrested Silvey met him on the street and accused him of giving him (Silvey) away to the officers, declaring that he would get even with him for it. Mr. Whitney testified that he did not report Silvey to the officers.

Constable William Sheehan and Captain of Police John Furlong testified to incidents attending the arrest of Silvey, having been with Detective Perry on the occasion, and told of the finding of the counterfeiting outfit.

No other witnesses were examined for the prosecution and the defence offered no rebuttal evidence, the counsel basing their fight for Silvey's vindication upon the contention that the coin made by Silvey was not a counterfeit of the United States nickel and their client was not therefore guilty under the bill of indictment. Able speeches for the defence were made by Geo. Rountree, Esq., and Marsden Bellamy, Esq. Speeches for the prosecution were made by District Attorney C. M. Bernard and his assistant, Oscar J. Spears, Esq. A claim upon which special stress was laid by the defence was that to be a counterfeit the coin must be an imitation of both sides of the United States coin, and the coin made by Silvey was only an imitation on one side having the head of the Goddess of Liberty encircled by stars on both sides. On the same grounds they contended that the possession of the moulds by Silvey was not a violation of statute because it was not a mould for counterfeiting money.

Judge Parnell's Charge.

In his charge Judge Parnell instructed the jury that a coin need not bear the government stamp inscribed on the reverse side but if one side is a sufficient imitation to deceive a man of ordinary caution it is, within the meaning of the statute, a counterfeit.

The charge was brief. A feature was the reading of the statutes bearing upon the three charges made against Silvey.

At the conclusion of the charge Mr. Rountree gave notice of an exception, which was duly entered in the presence of the jury. The counsel for the defence is considering the question of appealing from the decision of the District Court.

Other Cases Called Yesterday.

After the hearing of the Silvey case, B. F. Pinion was tried and found not guilty of retailing.

The case against Nellie and Wesley Jacobs, both colored, for breaking into the postoffice at Fayette, N. C., was then taken up. Only one witness, W. F. Steed, bookkeeper in the store of Postmaster R. N. Livermore, at Fayette, was examined.

Orders of the Court.

Judge Parnell issued an order that the Marshal summons twenty citizens from the body of the district outside of Wilmington to attend and serve as jurors to-day. They are declared "necessary for the trial of felonies pending at this term."

It is understood that the jury for the trial of the Politz case will be largely taken from this new venire.

The Judge also made the following orders: "That when the defendant's witnesses are summoned to the expense of the U. S. under Sec. 878 B. C. they shall not be recognized to, or paid at a subsequent term. Such witnesses shall be discharged when the case is continued or otherwise disposed of at the term to which they are summoned." "That defendants who are witnesses shall not be allowed to prove as witnesses or receive pay as such except by special order of the Court on the recommendation of the United States Attorney or his assistants." It has not been officially announced but it is understood that the Politz case will be called this morning at 10 o'clock, and that the Silvey case will be called at 9:30 o'clock.

POLITZ'S CONFESSION.

Went Upon the Stand to Tell All He Knew About the Counterfeiting.

HE CREATED A SENSATION.

Ignored Advice of Counsel—Filed a Secret Consultation With Detective Perry. Acknowledges Implication—Will Finish Confession To-day.

The matter of investigation of the charges of counterfeiting etc., made against Nicholas Politz and others, took quite a sensational turn yesterday morning when it became known that Politz had determined to go upon the witness stand and "make a clean breast" of his whole connection with the spurious coin, counterfeiting outfit, etc., found in his store a few weeks ago by the officers of the law, and that he had, in fact, already secretly made a statement to Mr. B. F. Perry, of the United States Secret Service.

The sensation was heightened and is still keyed-up to a considerable tension by the fact that Politz did go upon the stand yesterday afternoon and was making his statement, having reached a very interesting stage of the narrative, when 2 o'clock arrived and Judge Parnell declared a recess until 8:30 o'clock this morning, instructing the marshal to see that no one was allowed to have a conversation with Politz during the recess of the court.

Preparing for the Trial.

The United States Court room was crowded with spectators during the entire session of the District Court yesterday, it not being known at what hour the Politz case would be called.

A case pending from the session of the previous day—Nollie and Wesley Jacobs, charged with breaking into the postoffice at Fayette, N. C.—engaged the court until 11:30 o'clock, when the marshal was instructed to bring Nicholas Politz into court. He was given a seat in the bar with his counsel, Hon. John D. Bellamy, Marsden Bellamy, Esq., and Herbert McClammy, Esq. Considerable time was consumed in impaneling the jury, which was formally accomplished, with the following members: Timothy Newkirk, Jno. B. Davis, J. D. Lewis, J. C. Brooks, G. H. Leach, J. D. Robbins, J. L. McKoy, A. L. McCaskill, J. P. Leake, T. A. Norment, J. W. H. Smith, Jr., and E. P. Jowers.

The delay of empanelment was partially due to the fact that the court was waiting for the arrival of a special venire of citizens from Richmond, Cumberland and other counties from which to complete a desirable jury. Jurymen challenged and excused by the prosecution were Carl Murge and Jefferson Inman and those by the defendant's counsel Geo. McLean, Sr., Neill McClellan, Z. F. Long and D. F. Caldwell. The latter was excused by the Judge because he (Caldwell) had overheard a conference between Politz and his counsel, Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy.

District Attorney Bernard called the following witnesses: B. F. Perry, William Sheehan, J. P. Flynn, J. E. Williams, Dr. Chas. T. Harper, E. P. Bailey, Capt. Jno. Furlong, Geo. Connor and Jos. D. Smith.

Detective Perry's Testimony.

The first and only witness put upon the stand by the prosecution was B. F. Perry, the secret service man. His evidence regarding the arrest of Politz, the finding of the spurious coin, moulds, metal, etc., was much the same as at the preliminary examination.

He showed to the jury the moulds, fire pot and other articles of the counterfeiting outfit and material found in Politz's store on May 18th, when the arrest was made and the premises searched. The spurious coin found in Politz's safe was also shown to the jury. Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, counsel for the defence, interrupted the witness in his narration, and stated to the court that he deemed much of the evidence of Mr. Perry objectionable, but that inasmuch as he understood his client intended to go upon the witness stand and make a clean breast of all that he knew, counsel would not object to anything. Mr. Perry proceeded to explain the use of the various counterfeiting appliances, and in reply to queries stated that Politz had acknowledged to him that he was interested in the counterfeiting, but claimed that he did not make any coin. In reply to questions by Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, Mr. Perry said that he had offered no inducement to Politz to make a confession. He denied that he had sent Mr. Krahne or any one else to Politz to offer inducement for the confession to be made. He said that on last Saturday or Sunday Tony Fantopula told him that Politz wanted to see the District Attorney and he (Perry) had promised to send the attorney to him. Subsequently he went to see Politz himself and was told that the material and outfit were purchased for Nicholas Coleboso, a Greek, during October and November, 1898. The statement was in substance much as that given by Politz later in the court proceedings.

In reply to a question by Marsden Bellamy, Esq., as to the quality of the counterfeit dollars in evidence Mr. Perry said that they were very inferior and that Politz told him that he felt out with the Greek, Coleboso, and cursed him out because he did not make a better quality of coins and that they did make a better quality after that, using better material.

Statements of Counsel.

At the conclusion of Mr. Perry's evidence the government rested their case, and Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, addressing the court, stated that in all his practice at the bar, extending over a period of twenty-five years, he had never been placed in such an attitude as now. He was sent for three weeks ago to come to the jail and was retained by Politz, whom he had never seen before. He listened to Politz's story and believed him to be an innocent man, the victim of circumstances.

Then he told how in violation of strict advice to not talk, Politz had secretly had the conference with Mr. Perry, so that he and his fellow attorneys came to the trial without the confidence of their client, Politz not paying any attention to their advice.