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sympathize with the war that is be-

ciliation, which we insist should

never have been lost sight of for

one moment. In this he differs rad-

ically from General Otis, who knew

nothing about those people and

doggedly rejected all overtures for

peace and insisted on unconditional

surrender when the Filipinos sent

representatives to bim to arrange

for a cessation of hostilities. He

took this as an evidence of weak-

ness, and presuming on it made his

imperious demands and nullified all

the efforts of the peace commis-

sioners, who had been laboring

to effect an agreement that

would put an end to the war and the

unnecessary sacrifice of life. Otis

had his way, and as a result the

United States flag is confined to a

narrow strips near Manila, Iloilo

and Cebu, and is not very

securely planted there, and we

will have by December 70,000 men

to assert our authority where Admi-

ral Dewey and Gen. Merritt said

more than a year ago 5,000 would be

enough. A conciliatory policy would

prove more potent than powder and

And why not a conciliatory policy?

Is there anything degrading in it?

Why can we not, if we do not intend

to hold these islands in subjection,

candidly say so, and tell these people

who are fighting against us that they

are mistaken, but that we have

assumed the task of seeing law

and order restored, and stable

government established and cannot

do that until our authority to do it

is recognized by the people whose

made by such a man as Dewey, in

whom the people of both countries

have confidence, would put an end

to the war inside of ninety days

and give peace to those islands. We

believe that when Dewey comes

home and the country has given

him the welcome for which such

elaborate preparations are being

made, if he were sent back to

COLONIAL TRADE.

dications are that British exports to

the colonies will decrease rather

than increase because British ex-

porters are now being confronted by

competition which is becoming

annually more serious and formi-

dable. The people in the colonies

buy where they can buy the cheap-

est and sell where they can sell to

the best advantage, thus knocking

out the theory that "trade follows

the flag." Trade goes with the

lowest buying and highest selling

prices and doesn't care a conti-

nental about the flag, which as far

as trade is concerned carries no sen-

timent with it and represents only

A foreign trade which must be

backed up by guns and ships doesn't

pay any nation, for it costs more

than the profit on it. Mr. Jean

Bloch, a writer of recognized

standing on such matters, has

written a letter to the London

Times in which he presents figures

to prove this. He gives the follow-

ing as the exports to China in the

year 1897: Great Britain, \$80,000,-

000; Germany, \$10,000,000; United

States, \$9,500,000; Russia, \$2,400,-

000; France, \$1,000,000; Japan,

\$17,000,000, the profits on which he

computes at \$13,000,000. These

nations keep to protect their trade

warships in Chinese waters, with

a tonnage of 274,000 tons, at a cost

of \$16,000,000 annually, or \$3,-

the trade. Add to this \$18,500,000

bounties paid to steamship com-

panies and we have \$34,500,000 an-

nually paid out to the \$13,000,000

made, or a loss of \$21,500,000 a

year on the trade backed up by

ships with guns. There isn't much

business in that, spending nearly

And yet that is the policy that

this country is urged to adopt, and

it is to establish that policy that the

present administration is spending

hundreds of millions of dollars,

sacrificing hundreds of American

lives, and bringing discredit on the

flag that was once honored the world

three dollars to make one.

that much bunting.

come?

ped for war.

Such a statement as that,

ball and decidedly less costly.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. The subscription price of the We- ly Star is a

A CONCILIATORY POLICY.

There is no man in this country who is better qualified to speak intelligently on the Philippine question, nor whose opinion is entitled to more respectful consideration, than Admiral Dewey. His relations with the Filipinos and their leaders both before and after Spanish power was destroyed in the islands gave him an insight into their character which no other American had, and therefore he speaks with knowledge acquired through close observation and personal contact with the people and the men who speak for the people. He is one of the men who does not talk much, and weighs his words when he does speak, and he never speaks, as so many do, to see himself in print.

A correspondent of the London News claims to have had an interview with him at Naples in which he is reported as saving:

"I have the question of the Philip- temporary guardians we have benes more at heart that has any other American, because I know the Filipinos intimately, and they know I am their friend.

'The recent insurrection is the fruit of the anarchy which has so long reigned in the island, but the snsurgents will have to submit themselves to the law, after being accustomed to no law at all.

"I believe and affirm, nevertheless, that the Philippine question will be very shortly solved.

'The Filipinos are capable of governing themselves; they have all qualifications for it. It is a question of time, but the only way to settle the jusurrection and to insure prosperity to the archipelago is to concede sel government to the inhabitants. That would be a solution of many questions, and would satisfy all, especially the Filipinos, who believe themselves worthy of them and are so.

"I have never been in favor of violence towards the Filipinos. The islands are at this moment blockaded by a fleet and war reigns in the interior. This abnormal state of things should

"I should like to see autonomy first conceded, and then annexation talked about. This is my opinion. "I should like to see violence put

"According to my views, the con-cession of self-government ought to be the most just and most logical so-

This may or may not be an authentic interview, but it has not been denied by any of the Admiral's friends. As for the Admiral himself he never stops (he says) to deny or affirm the things that he sees attributed to him in print, so we will hardly have from him a denial or affirmation of this interview.

But whether it be authentic or not, we know that it is substantially in accord with the views that he has heretofore expressed, some of which are in official form, and are found in his official papers. Speaking of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, he said more than a year ago when that question began to be discussed that they were "forty times more capable of self-government than the Cubans," and later he re-affirmed this in different language when in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy under date of August 28th, 1898, he said:

"In a telegram to the department on June 22d I expressed the opinion that these people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of selfgovernment than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races. Further intercourse with them has confirmed me in this opinion."

Admiral Dewey's opinion is important as bearing upon this because the alleged incapacity of these people for self-government is one of the justifying causes set forth in defence of the war against them.

But even if this were not Admiral Dewey's opinion, have we not facts enough to show that they are capable of self-government? There are 000,000 more than the profits from estimated to be some 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 of people inhabiting these islands, and yet, outside of the narrow strip at Manila, at Iloilo and at Cebu, where the American flag waves, all these people are under governments of their own, and we do not hear of trouble anywhere. If they have no government and are getting along so quietly without it then they do not need any government and we are waging an entirely useless war against them to force them to accept some sort of a government about which they know nothing and which would not be adapted to them or the conditions by which

A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch says the town of Pleasant Plain has been they are surrounded. Admiral Dewey is quoted as saying substantially that he does not | wiped out by a tornado.

WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

PECAN TREES.

ing made upon the Filipinos, al-We haven't said anything for some though as a sea-soldier his duty retime on pecan culture, but we are quires that he should follow the flag not forgetting the pecan all the and protect it where it is planted by same. The following we clip from the command of his Government; an exchange: but he does believe in a policy of con-

'Mr. W. A. Clifton, S. A. L. agent at Rich Square, has some of the finest young pecan trees growing on the raiload land we have seen. A year ago the Seaboard managers sent each station agent a lot of pecans with instructions to plant them on railroad land at the stations. Mr. Clifton prepared the ground well for his trees, and now, one year later, he has trees four and a half feet high. He has one row of twelve trees planted fifty feet apart, that are growing nicely. He has given them good attention.'

The S. A. L. management is showing good judgment in thus putting to practical use some of its land and is at the same time giving a practical object lesson to the people along its lines, and others who may happen that way. The trees here spoken of are grown from the seed, and are not the planting from nurseries, and consequently the cost s somewhat less, in addition to which the planters have a pretty correct idea of the kind of tree they will have without taking the nurseryman's word for it. It will thus take a little longer to have bearing trees but in the end it may be better as it is also cheaper.

Other railways in the State should follow the example of the S. A. L. in this respect, and encourage the planting of pecan, walnut and other valuable trees, which in the future will be a source of revenue to the people and to them. There is not the slightest danger of overdoing this business no matter how many trees may be planted.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

The testimony given before the committee at Halifax investigating the treatment of the convicts on the State farms shows shocking brutality on the Northampton farm, and to clinch it this testimony comes not from outsiders, but from employes holding positions under the State. Murder, brutal beating, neglect and starving the victims of brutality, are among the atrocities, and vet the men who committed them are not in the penitentiary wearing stripes, as they should be, if they had their deserts.

Manila as the authorized representative of this Government, whose These are not outrages of recent authority the military commanders occurrence, and why is it that no effort was made by the authorities to there would be instructed to respect, investigate these atrocities after puband with plenary powers to come to an agreement with the men in arms lic attention had been called to them against us, there would be a speedy through the press, until a Democratic Legislature took it in hand? end to hostilities and an end that Did the men who were responsible would be honorable to this country for the appointment of these savages and bring no humiliation to the seek to screen them lest exposure people who have been so bravely would hurt the party? That's the fighting us, though so poorly equiponly way to account for their silence and inaction, and the encouragement they gave this savagery by this inaction and at least seeming tacit England sells to her colonies annually \$400,000,000 worth of merchanendorsement. What a putrid record; every time it is touched it reeks dise and buys from them \$450,000,000 with offensive odors, and the more it worth: \$50,000,000 in favor of the colonies. The probabilities and inis touched the more it reeks.

> Preachers, like most men, do not complain at a reasonable amount of attention, but the Washington minister who at Bath Harbor, Maine, received so much attention from the police that he was arrested by mistake for a thief, decidedly objected

The bachelors in Hesse, Germany, are taxed 25 per cent. more than married people, and the unreasonable fellows are kicking against it. If they want to enjoy the luxury of sewing on their own buttons and all that kind of thing they should be willing to pay for it.

TOBACCO IN BLADEN.

Large Consignment Yesterday For Shipment to Wilson, N. C .- Wilmington's

Need of a Warehouse. The STAR has upon several occasions referred to the advisability of the building of a tobacco warehouse and grading rooms in the city of Wilmington in view of the ever increasing acreage in the plant in the territory contiguous to this port. It has also from time to time published opinions from leading tobacconists in this and other States as to the adaptability of the soil hereabouts for the cultivation of this crop and urged upon growers, who complain of the unprofitableness of other farming, to at least experiment with the production of tobacco, the trade in which is fast building up towns and communities in other sections of the State.

The force of the argument for a warehouse in Wilmington was emphasized yesterday by the arrival on the steamboat Driver of over 20,000 pounds of leaf tobacco from the Tar Heel section of Bladen county, consigned to warehousemen in Wilson, N. C., a town that is making phenomenal strides in industrial progress by reason of its tobacco trade, covering this entire area of the State and adjacent territory in

South Carolina. The shipments on the Driver yesterday were from more than a dozen farmers in a section of Bladen that has heretofore raised tobacco on a very small scale. It was packed in boxes and hogsheads and transferred from the steamer's wharf to the Atlantic Coast Line for transportation to its destination.

THE COTTON SEASON.

Receipts of New Crop Staple Continue to Increase - Compress May Begin Operations This Week.

One hundred and sixty bales of new crop cotton were received on the Wilmington market yesterday. Most of the new staple is being brought in thus far over the W. C. & A. railroad and the entire receipts vesterday came that way. The crop appears to be much more forward in the territory through which this line and its branches pass, though several bales of new cotton have been already shipped from points on the Carolina Central.

Most of the consignments yesterday were to Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son, and it is probable that enough stock will be on hand during the latter part of this week to warrant the beginning of work at the Compress. Mr. Sprunt so expressed himself, yester-

The freight trains arriving here late vesterday afternoon and last night also brought large consignments of new cotton, which will be on the market to morrow morning.

It is expected that if the weather continues favorable during the present week, the receipts will probably reach from two to three thousand bales, and the cotton season which is hailed with delight by business men everywhere in the South, will be in full blast.

Several ocean steamers for the export trade are expected to arrive during the week.

He Will Succeed Mrs. J. W. Millis on

MR. W. W. KING APPOINTED JAILOR.

September First. Sheriff MacRae yesterday morning madepublic the announcement of the appointment of Mr. W.W. King to the position of Jailor for New Hanover county, which has been only temporarily filled since the death of the late J. W. Millis, by Mrs. Millis, widow of

Mr. King will assume control of the jail September 1st, and his position as Deputy Sheriff will be filled by some person not yet selected.

Mr. King is not a novice as keeper of the jail, he having served in this capacity under the last county administration in a very acceptable and sat isfactory manner to all political

There were a number of applications for the position other that Mr. King and the Sheriff says that he had difficurty in deciding between the as pirants.

WALLACE ODD FELLOWS.

Conferred Initiatory and First Degrees on Fourteen Candidates Friday Night.

[Special Star Correspondence.] WALLACE, N. C., August 24, 1899. At the regular weekly meeting of Goodwill Lodge No. 192, I. O. O. F. at Wallace on Friday night, the ini tiatory and first degrees were conferred upon fourteen candidates.

After the ceremonies they were in vited into an adjoining room and treated to an elegant supper gracefully served by a bevy of lovely young ladies. The Lodge desires to extend to the ladies their heartfelt thanks for their presence and many courtesies which added so much to the success of the occasion. The following officers conferred the degrees:

N. G.-B. R. Graham. V. G.-L. Southerland. P. G.-J. L. Boney. R. S. N. G.-J. G. Southerland. L. S. N. G.-W. M. Carr. R. S. V. G.—B. P. Teachey L. S. V. G.—T. Q. Hall. R. S. S.-H. F. Boney. L. S. S.-J. E. Rodgers. Warden—D. E. Boney. Conductor—W. S. Teachey.

WILL NOT PROSECUTE.

Pederal Authorities Not Expected Proceed Against Ex-Postmaster Chadbourn.

Correspondence Raleigh Post. WASHINGTON, August 25.-Special -Former Postmaster Chadbourn, of Wilmington, will not be prosecuted in the criminal court, as the Postoffice Department has evidently come to the conclusion that his dismissal, so far as it is concerned, satisfies the end of justice. Assistant Attorney General Boyd said when asked about the case. that no move had been made by the Department of Justice, so as the initiative has to be taken by the Postoffice Department, and it declines to do so, Mr. Chadbourn will probably escape criminal proceedings.

THE GALE OFF HATTERAS.

Government Inspector Tells of Prightful

Velocity of Wind During Hurricane. Lieutenant C. E. Johnson, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter service, who was sent from Washington for an in- | ble, and no blame is attached to any spection of the North Carolina coast, after the recent hurricane, in an interview with a representative of the Washington Star says:

"The hurricane attained frightful velocity in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras," said Lieut. Johnston to a Star reporter to day. "No one will pro-bably ever know the real intensity of the storm. At the Hatteras weather bureau station the anemometer blew down while registering a wind velocity of 120 miles an hour, and one squall blew for a fraction of a minute at the rate of 160 miles an hour.

- Mr. William Struthers has been appointed to the position of what is now known as Second Deputy in the Custom House. This is the place formerly held by Mr. F. B. Rice. Mr. officer.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

AT 6 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Mrs. Susan L. McPherson Mangled by a Wilmington Seacoast Train.

On Wrightsville Beach-Remains Brough to the City on a Special Train. How the Accident Occurred. Puneral This Afternoon.

One of the most horrible accidents which has occurred in this section in many a day, and one which has cast a gloom over the entire city, was that about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, of Wilmington's most highly esteemed | city. ladies, was run over and killed by an engine of the Wilmington Seacoast railroad.

The accident occurred on Wrightsville Beach, between the Seashore Hotel and the Hall cottage next door south from the hotel. The body was fearfully mangled, one truck of the S. C. locomotive having passed over her, severing the right limb and leaving the left limb attached to the body by the merest shred.

How the Accident Occurred. Mrs. McPherson has been spending

several days with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Northrop, Jr., at her cottage on Wrightsville Sound, and on yesterday morning took Mrs. Northrop's two small children (her grandchildren) over to Wrightsville Beach to spend the day. It was her purpose to return with the children to Wrightsville on the 6 o'clock train. With this object in view, as the train came down the beach taking up passengers for the 6 o'clock trip, Mrs. McPherson, accompanied by her two little grandchildren, the nurse and her son-inlaw, Mr. W. H. Northrop, Jr., came out of Mr. Samuel Northrop's cottage, two doors above the hotel, and ere walking down the plank walk way to the hotel station to get on the

According to eye witnesses, when the train had gotten within possibly ten or twelve feet of Mrs. McPherson and her party, she in some unaccountable way stepped or fell from the board walk and fell across the track under the wheels of the engine, which was moving at about six miles an

The Engineer's Statement.

has made a statement in which he says that at the time the accident occurred his train was slowing up for the hotel station and would not have gone more than a hundred feet further; that he saw Mrs. McPherson a little in advance of the engine on the board walk; that she apparently tried to pass around the children in front of her, tottered, and then fell toward the track; that he closed the throttle, and reversed the engine with all possible force, not even taking time to blow the danger signal. Despite every effort, however, the engine struck the body and, when the front wheel passed over, it was dragged probably twenty feet, having caught in some way in the truck machinery.

Mr. Divine's statement is corroborated by Miss Bessie Burruss, Mr. R. E. Crawford and others who were eye-

Body Taken From the Wheels.

Mr. Divine, the engineer, was the first to reach the side of the engine where Mrs. McPherson's mangled form was, he having jumped down from the engine before it came to a standstill. He disentangled her as tenderly as possible from the engine truck. She was still alive, gasped several time and exclaimed, "Please chloroform me and let me go quick." She repeated this entreaty twice before she died. In the meantime Mr. Northrop, Mr. C. B. Southerland and several other gentlemen came to Mr. Divine's assistance. The body was first put upon the board walk to await the coroner's inquest, but was subsequently carried to Mr. Samuel Northrop's cottage. Dr. Burbank was summoned from Wrightsville and came over on a hand car very soon after the accident. Dr. J. S. Hall was also on the scene a

very few minutes after the accident. The Inquest Held.

Dr. Price, the coroner, went down to the beach on the 7.15 train and, in compliance with legal requirement, as coroner held an inquest, during which Mr. Divine, the engineer, made a statement similar to that given above. The jury consists of DuBrutz Cutlar, Esq., Messrs. J. L. Peschau, H. B. Peschau, C. B. Southerland, H. L. Miller and Dr. J. S. Hall.

The hearing before the jury will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning at the court house. It is generally conceded that the accident was inevita-

Remains Brought to the City.

At 9 30 o'clock last night a special train came up from the beach to bring the remains. Mr. Woolvin, the undertaker, was at the depot and superintended the removal of the body to Mrs. McPherson's late home on Sixth street, between Market and Dock, where members of the grief stricken family and many sympathetic friends sadly awaited their coming.

The remains were accompanied from the beach by Mr. Robert Northrop, Mr. Penny Boatwright, Mr. J. H. Hardin, Dr. Burbank, Capt. Oscar Grant, Mr. G. Herbert Smith, Mr. H. B. Peschau and Capt. Hinton. And the train was in charge of Capt. Struthers is well qualified for the H. G. Bowden, who was also the conposition and will make an efficient ductor on the 6 o'clock train when the accident occurred.

A Most Estimable Lady.

Mrs. Susan L. McPherson was the widow of the late Jas. B. McPherson. and was a most highly esteemed and cultured lady. She was born in Washington, D. C. Feb. 28th, 1850, being at the time of her death in the fiftieth year of her age. Her parents were Mr. Launston B. and Mrs. Augusta Lane Hardin. Both parents died before she was 6 years of age and she came to live with her grand parents on strawberry plantation near Bocky Point.

The deceased was educated at St. Mary's School at Raleigh, and was united in marriage in 1867 to Mr. Jas. B. McPherson. Five daughters blessed their union. They are Mrs. J. Harry Boatwright, of Portsmouth, Va.; Mrs. J. A. Everett, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Northrop, Jr., and Misses Eliza and Rosa Mcwhen Mrs. Susan L. McPherson, one Pherson, all of whom reside in the Since the death of her husband, Mrs.

McPherson and daughters have resided with Mrs. McPherson's brother. Mr. J. H. Hardin. The deceased has another brother, Col. M. B. Hardini professor of chemistry in the Clemson Agricultural College at Clemson,

Mrs. McPherson has for many years been a faithful member of St. James' Episcopal Church; she was a devoted Christian and an affectionate mother, possessing in abundance those charming traits of character which mark a true woman in all the relations of

ADOPT THE STANDARD BALE.

Mr. B. F. Keller, a prominent gin ner of Cameron, S. C., likes the 24x54 ale better than any other and says: "For I am of the opinion that the ginners of the South should have nothing to do with the round bale process, unless the manufacturers are willing to sell their processes outright at a fair price. It is possible that they may finally offer sufficient inducements in order to get their bale estab lished, and once that is done they will snap their fingers in the face of the farmer, and tell him to help himself The farmer is helpless enough as he is without putting himself in the hands of this would be giant monop-

"Let the ginners put up a bale that will fully satisfy the demands of trade and this question of baling cotton will solve itself. These are my views on the question.'

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BOQUE.

Miss Dora Taylor Shot and Killed-Pistol in the Hands of Mrs. Geo. Taylor.

[Special Star Telegram.]
BEAUFORT, N. C., August 24.—mr. Geo. Taylor, of Bogue, N. C., keeps store near where Elijah Weeks was murdered a short time ago by the negro Patrick who was lynched by a mob. To-day Mrs. Taylor was in the store, her husband being absent. Miss Dora Taylor, a young lady eighteen years of age, came into the place, and Mrs. Taylor asked her if she did not want to see her new pistol. In handing it to Miss Taylor, she accidentally caught her finger on the trigger, not knowing it was loaded. It fired and killed Miss Dora instantly. It was purely accidental. Mrs. Taylor is prostrated and it is feared she will lose her mind.

MAY GO TO GEORGIA.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company After More Mills.

A Columbia, S. C., telegram of the 23d says: The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company will probably soon extend its consolidation scheme to Georgia mills.

Charles E. Borden, of Wilmington, N.C., a representative of the company, now in Columbia examining the Columbia phosphate mills, and negotiations for its purchase are pending. The company recently purchased the Globe mills here, and proposes to consolidate these two mills. The present annual output is 31,000 tons of ferti-

Mr. Borden will go tosseveral Georgia towns and make estimates for his company on the value of certain fertilizer mills there. The capital of the Chemical Company was recently increased from \$12,000,000 to \$24,-

Will Reside in Wilmington.

The Winston-Salem correspondent of the Charlotte Observer writing under date of August 24th says:

Mrs. Creasy and her children re-turned to Winston this afternoon. She will go to Charlotte to spend few days with her daughter, Mrs. Overcarsh. She and her two daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Isabel, then go to Wilmington to live with the sons and brothers. Dr. Creasy carried \$10,500 insurance on his life. This was left to his wife and children.

DEPARTED SHOUTING.

Acquitted in Court She Shouted, "Bless Jesus and Major Stedman."

[Greensboro Record.] Yesterday afternoon a negro woman was tried in court for receiving tolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, her husband having been

convicted of the offence. Major Stedman appeared for her and made a most capital speech before the jury. The evidence was somewhat against her, but counsel had the law on his side and he made it tell, so that the jury was out only a few minutes, returning with a verdict of not guilty. The woman was then discharged.

She came out of the prisoner's dock

and made for the door. As soon as she saw daylight and perfect freedom just ahead of her, she threw off her bonnet and yelled ont—"Bless Jesus and Major Stedman." This she repeated as fast as she could in a hyster-ical manner until she was lost to sight, while the negroes tn the court room set up a titter, instantly stopped by Judge Brown.

It was a pretty close shave. In fact most of the spectators thought she was guilty, but the law bearing on the case was prominently brought out by her attorney and she escaped.

NO. 45

Jury Return Verdict Exculpating Every-Body in the Distressing Accident at

the Beach Thursday Afternoon.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The coroner's jury empannelled Thursday afternoon by Dr. Richard Price to enquire into the circumstances of the distressing accident by which Mrs. Susan L. McPherson was terribly mangled and killed by an engine on the Seacoast railroad at Wrightsville beach, met at the court house vesterday morning an dadjorned until 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the testimony of several witnesses was heard and the following verdict rendered:

"We find that the deceased came to her death by being run over by an engine attached to a train of the Wilmington Seaccast Railway Company and the jury do further find that no blame is attached to any official or employe of the said railway company, or to any other person or persons to the jury known."

The witnesses examined were Engineer J. S. Divine, who was at the throttle when the horrible occurrence took place; Mr. W. H. Northrop, Jr., a son-in-law of the deceased, and Miss Susie Burriss, who was, at the time of the accident, looking out of a window upstairs in the Northrop cottage. Their testimony differed in no important points from the details published in vesterday's STAR.

The jury met at the office of Dr. Price in the afternoon and were as follows: George L. Peschau, Esq. (foreman); DuBrutz Cutlar, Esq ; H.B. Peschau, C. B. Southerland, H. L. Miller and James S. Hall.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

Comparative Statement of Receipts Por the Week and Part of Crop Year.

Weekly and crop year receipts o otton and naval stores for the week ending vesterday and for the crop year to the same date, together with those of corresponding periods last year, were posted at the Produc change yesterday as follows:

Week ending August 25th, 1899-Cotton, 123 bales; spirits, 1,386 casks; rosin, 2,232 barrels; tar, 2,154 barrels;

crude, 303 barrels. Week ending August 25th, 1898-Cotton, 17 bales; spirits, 776 casks; rosin, 2,015 barrels; tar, 2,456 barrels;

crude, 309 barrels. Crop year to August 25th, 1899-Cotton, 289,816 bales; spirits, 16,590 casks; rosin, 55,077 barrels; tar, 19,916 Crop year to August 25th, 1898-Cotton, 323,160 bales; spirits, 15,670 casks: rosin, 77,186 barrels; tar, 22,097

barrels; crude, 5,382 barrels. It is noticeable that the weekly and crop year receipts of naval stores, for the most part, are fully as heavy as for the corresponding period in 1898, and that cotton receipts for the week are much larger than for the same week last year. The latter is due to the fact that in the territory contiguous to Wilmington the crop is muc more forward than for the year 1898 and the former is probably traceable to the very remunerative prices that shippers have been realizing by reason of the boom in spirits, tar and crude for the past several weeks.

DEATH OF MRS. ANN EMPIE MILLER.

Departed This Life Yesterday Morning at

10:30 O'clock-The Funeral. Mrs. Ann Empie Miller, widow of Dr. Joseph Swift Miller, died yesterday morning about 10.30 o'clock at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. J. Hal Boatwright, No. 217 Dock street.

Mrs. Miller was 74 years of age and had been in declining health for many months. About a week ago she suffered the consequence of a fall from her bed to the floor, fracturing a limb, which it is thought hastened her death, though she received the best of surgical attention and the tenderest

are in nursing. Mrs. Boatwright is the only surviving member of the immediate family and to her a host of friends will extend the kindliest sympathy in the sad bereavement, which in the dispensation of Providence she is called upon The funeral will be from St. James' Episcopal church this afternoon at 5.30

UNIFORM IN WEIGHT.

Mr. B. J. Williamson, of Darlingon, S. C., writes:

"My experience with the 24x54 press box. I wish to say that I am pleased with it in every way. It makes a neat bale, which is easily handled, and I have had no trouble in putting up any desired weight. I fully realize the importance of having cotton put in bales uniform in size, and as near uniform in weight as possible. The cost of changing press box is so very small that it seems the ginners generally could be prevailed on to do so. In this vicinity nearly all of the presses have been changed. I am glad that an effort is being made at last to give our cotton to the manufacturers in

better shape, and hope it will be ac

complished outside of the trust."

There is a right way to do all things. An ex-SENSE pectant mother can easily realize, if she stops to think a moment, how dangerously wrong it is to swallow medicines when in her condition. She can see that the outside application of a liniment which softens and relaxes must certainly be the thing for her to use. Such a liniment is MOTHER'S FRIEND which she can depend upon doing her a world of good before and during labor. Send to us for our

free illustrated book, "Before Baby

is Born." Mother's Friend is sold in

drug stores for \$1 a bottle, or from

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga

GREAT GATHERING OF

WHITE MEN AT CLINTON.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution Ensuring White Supremacy Dis-

[Special Star Correspondence.]

CLINTON, N. C., August 24. There was a great gathering of white men in Clinton to day to hear a discussion of the constitutional amendment. Hon. E. W. Pou, of Smithfield, and Gov. Jarvis, spoke. The audience was in sympathy with the speakers and the amendment, ensuring white supremacy a victory when the question comes to a vote in Sampson.

Mr. Pou had just concluded his speech when this report was mailed Jovernor Jarvis is now speaking, The following is a synopsis of

Mr. Pou's Speech.

The welfare of our State brings us together this day. We must con-struct for the good of our State. The great battle of '98 has gone into history. Partisan passion has given way to a cool determination on the part of the white people of this State never to submit to negro domination again. They have determined even more than this. They have resolved that the vicious and irresponsible negro vote must be eliminated from politics.

I can understand how good men can divide upon questions of economic policy. I can understand how they may divide upon the great financial questions which have engaged the attention of our people, but I cannot understand how any good man, no matter what his party may be, can hesitate to support a measure which will save him and his children from the danger and humiliation of negro

A Social Question,

The amendment presents a social, not a political question. The highest ambition of every man finds its embodiment in his offspring. We must live for our children. Only the sel-fish man lives for himself alone. Instead of becoming selfish as the years go by, the race question has each year become more dangerous since the ig-norant negro was permitted to cast his first vote.

He was not fitted to vote in 1868. He is not fit to vote now. The ballot has been his curse. The Republican politician has been his worst enemy. The ballot has given him hope which could never be fulfilled. aroused in his breast aspirations born to disappointment. It has given him a false conception of his place in society. It has impaired his usefulness as a laborer. It has incited the criminal to commit crime. It has been a dismal failure in every sense of the

To remove this class of our popu lation, as a political factor, will be a service to them as well as to the State. It must, it will be done.

Does Not Violate Constitution. The fifth section does not violate the Constitution of the United States. It does not discriminate against "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It does discriminate against incompetency, unfitness and inexperience in public affairs. Many of the Northern States have discriminated against these very things. Such laws

have been held constitutional there; why not here? BUN WITH the maintaineniseu A Dy "cons amendment. Do not let Republican

office sekers fool you. The poor and the ignorant white man cannot afford to trust that party. It is his enemy. It takes the product of his labor and gives it to the rich. It widens the breach between the rich and the poor. Its policy makes millionaires and paupers. It offers no opportunity for an American middle class. It degrades the poor and ignorant. It puts their children on the level of the negro. It has even given the negro a voice in the management of white schools. You cannot trust that party if you would be decent and respectable, and if you hope for your children to occupy a little better posi-

tion in life than you do. For the Good of the State.

Let us not forget this revolution is being wrought for the good of our State. It should not be used to advance the political ambition of any man. It is of small consequence who fills the offices, if we get capable good men. Let no differences enter among us to endanger the success of this great

Let us bury the differences of the past, and let us all strive to attain to the very highest plane of patriotism. And, when the amendment is engrafted upon the organic law of the State we shall have peace and enjoy a period of industrial prosperity hitherto unknown in the annals of our State.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CARTER.

Not to Be Punished For His Gigantic Steal-Merely Dismissed From the Army and Fined.

WASHINGTON, August 25.-It is stated here, on what is regarded authentic information, that an agreement has been reached whereby Captain Oberlin Carter is not to be punished for his gigantic government steal, according to the verdict of the court martial, but is to be merely dismissed from the army and a nominal fine imposed. The fine will not be over 10,000. It will be remembered that Carter stole, according to the evidence on which he was convicted, not less han \$1.500,000.

He will not be advertised in the pa-pers of his town, as ordered in the verdict. The statement that the Carter case will be settled on its merits" finds lausible and ready explanation in Washington. It is accepted here as meaning a mitigation of the sentence pronounced by the court martial gainst Captain Carter, as stated.

It will be recalled that the verdict the court martial was that Carter is guilty as charged" of conspiring with Green and Gaynor and other contractors to defraud the government of an amount which the evidence adand one-half million dollars. The sentence was dismissal from the service of the United States, a fine of \$10,000, a term of five years in the pen-itentiary and that he be advertised in his native town by public prints as a thief and scoundrel.

Several persons suspected of being emissaries of the Transvaal govern-ment have been arrested at Delagoa Bay. Excitement prevails, and in view of a contemplated Transvaal raid the Portuguese troops are kept in readiness for an emergency.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, decrease \$2,703,835; loans, increase \$9,056,600; specie, decrease \$1,235,100; legal tenders, increase \$284,800; deposits, increase \$6,934,100; circulation, increase \$95,600. The banks now hold \$12,378,525 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent.

cussed and Explained