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tions in such matters, and that interference with the trusts would be a violation of interstate commerce. That's where the "dual form of government" dodge comes in that Senator Allison refers to.

He knows, and every other Republican Senator and Representative knows, that there is a way by which Congress can deal with the trusts, and effectively, with many, if not all of them, and that is by repealing (as Senator Sherman said in 1890 should be done) the protective features of the tariff which foster trusts. This is what numerous Republican papers have since demanded, but this the statesmen have no idea of doing, for every prominent Republican who goes before the people, from President down, dilates on the great prosperity of the country, and triumphantly points to that as one of the results of the Dingley tariff.

This means that the Spanish commissioners were better traders than the American commissioners were, that they went to Paris with the intention to get as much out of this Government as they could, and succeeded in trading off a lot of islands which they knew they couldn't hold and getting \$20,000,000 for them,

from our commissioners, who were not half as anxious about the islands as they were for "immediate peace."

"Immediate peace" was desirable, and whether there was any secret reason, which has not come to light, as far as the public is concerned, why our commissioners should be scared and brought to time by Spain's bluff, we do not know, but if immediate peace was the object why try to grab the Philippines and invite another war that is giving us more trouble than the war with Spain did? Why not give Spain the \$20,000,000 bonus and let it go at that?

Of course we couldn't claim them on the ground of conquest, because the Filipinos were in that as much or more than we were, and we can not now claim them on the ground of purchase, for Spain's title was broken and she did not have the right to sell. By that deal peace came with Spain, and with it fair play should have come to the Filipinos.

## GRAB THE DIAMONDS AND GOING FOR THE GOLD.

In the dispute between the Transvaal Government and Great Britain, the Transvaal authorities accuse the British representatives of deception and treachery, and there is enough, if the published reports, while the negotiations were pending, be true, to substantiate that charge. But Great Britain was never over-scrupulous about breaking faith or treaties with weak powers when there was any tempting powers to take them.

This isn't the first time she has done it with the Boers, for she grabbed the diamond field, as she is attempting to grab the Transvaal gold field. How this is done is told in the following from the New York Evening Post, a paper, by the way edited by a native born Englishman, which should acquit him of the suspicion of prejudice:

"Mr. Froude was an apostle of the expansion of England, yet in a lecture which he delivered in Edinburgh in 1880, he told some very unpleasant truths about the way the English had wronged the Boers and the South African particular did he dilate upon the manner in which Kimberley, with its diamond mines, became a British possession. The reasoning was, in brief: 'No State but England could be allowed to possess the finest diamond mine in the world.' Great Britain had abandoned the Orange river territory because it was thought useless. By the time of 1880 England had made peace with the Dutch in 1869. England pledged herself to interfere no further north of the Orange river. But the ink was scarcely dry on this document when the Kimberley mines were discovered, and that altered the case entirely. The diamonds stirred up the sciences and the Transvaal authorities again found that the Kimberley region belonged to a Griqua chief, not at all to the Dutch; so they proceeded to take it away from the Free State in order to hand it carelessly back to its rightful owner, the lawless native chief. But unfortunately he could not be found when the time came, and so the English went home again to annex the diamond fields, handing over \$45,000 to the Orange Free State as 'compensation.' It was said Mr. Froude, 'one of the most scandalous acts recorded in our history.' In modern European history not treaty has ever been broken with more deliberate shamelessness than this. The men of Kimberley were broken when we annexed the diamond fields."

It is expected that the mill will be ready to begin operations by January 1st.

## The Wrecked Schooners.

Capt. Will St. George, of Southport, returned yesterday on the W. C. & A., train from Carabelle, Fla., where he went to look after the interests of Capt. S. F. Craig and Capt. S. W. Skinner in the derelict barges and schooners recently purchased off George's Island near Carabelle. Capt. St. George and Capt. Louis Skinner are rapidly perfecting their plans to leave with the derelicts and will tow them into some port for conversion into barges. They are very enthusiastic over the prospects.

A Maine man threatens to evacuate this country and take possession of Canada if Uncle Sam capitulates to Aguinaldo. This would never do.

How could Maine survive the departure of Tom Reed and this important personage? But if he be so deeply concerned about the racket over there why in the mischief don't he grab his gun, go over and assault the fellows who are making the fuss?

When in pursuit of territory which is valuable, the Englishman, according to this, easily reconciles his conscience and persuades himself that the grab is right, and if uncomfortable cornered, would probably fall back on that monumental fraud, "inevitable destiny."

With the demoralization engendered by the war of "criminal aggression" on the Philippines, inspired by the same greed that stole the Kimberley diamond fields from the Boers and is now inspiring the seizure of the gold fields, how long will it be before the same may be said of Americans, who have heretofore secured all their territorial acquisitions honestly and honorably?

Otis' blue pencil man has been put upon the retired list by order of the War Department.

## WHY THEY BOUGHT THEM.

Judge Day, who was President of the commission which made the treaty with Spain, has been telling why the commission bought the Philippines. In a letter to Congressman Watson, of Columbus, Ohio, he says the commission did not make any claim to the islands on the ground of conquest but that the negotiations were about to fail and "for the sake of immediate peace" the American commissioners baited their hook, or words to that effect, with the \$20,000,000 offer for the Philippines, the Spanish commissioners bit, swallowed the bait and the thing was done.

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## THE UNITED STATES OF AUSTRALIA.

One of the long nursed schemes of Cecil Rhodes has been a United States of South Africa, which is figuring more or less in the war upon the Boers. The Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State stood in the way of carrying out this scheme, and hence they must be destroyed as independent powers and become British colonies, which will be the outcome if Great Britain be successful.

There is already a United States of Australia, the colonies having united. With an area of 3,250,000 square miles, these States have a population of 4,500,000, a million and a half more than the American colonies had when they declared their independence of the mother country.

This uniting is the first step in the direction of independence, for it is not reasonable to suppose that a country with such possibilities in it as Australia has will be content to long remain a mere appendage to England. The severance may not come very soon, for England will be careful to give no cause of offence and will let those people have their own way, but whatever their feeling for the mother country may be, they are not all of English blood, (for there are a good many Irish among them), when they feel strong enough they will be naturally ambitious to take their place among the nations of the earth and steer their own ship.

And so in time will the yet-to-be-formed United States of South Africa, to hasten which Great Britain is now spending millions of dollars and will sacrifice many lives.

A Maine man threatens to evacuate this country and take possession of Canada if Uncle Sam capitulates to Aguinaldo. This would never do.

How could Maine survive the departure of Tom Reed and this important personage? But if he be so deeply concerned about the racket over there why in the mischief don't he grab his gun, go over and assault the fellows who are making the fuss?

The French are making a soothing beverage out of American dried apples and raisins, which is rapidly taking the place of wine, as it sells at 2 cents a glass, and is preferred to wine by many for the additional reason that too much wine is adulterated, especially the cheaper brands.

In a case of eggs opened at Pensacola, Fla., one was found on which some fellow in Tennessee wrote that he wanted a wife very bad, and had plenty of property. That fellow may be hatching out plenty of trouble for himself.

Pittsburg is trying to do something to offset and stone for her black smoke. She is going to spend \$47,000,000 in beautifying and otherwise making herself more attractive.

Otis' blue pencil man has been put upon the retired list by order of the War Department.

The Weekly Star.

## THE FOURTH PORT.

Wilmington Led Only by Galveston, New Orleans and Savannah in Receipts of Cotton the Present Year.

Weekly and part crop year receipts of cotton and naval stores on the Wilmington market to October 18th, were posted at the Produce Exchange yesterday as follows:

Week Ending October 13th, 1899—

Cotton, 10,225 bales; spirits, 481 casks;

rosin, 3,285 barrels; tar, 1,166 barrels;

crude, 380 barrels.

Week Ending October 13th, 1898—

Cotton, 24,277 bales; spirits, 485 casks;

rosin, 1,592 barrels; tar, 1,553 barrels;

crude, 193 barrels.

Crop Year to October 13th, 1899—

Cotton, 83,130 bales; spirits, 20,909

casks; rosin, 75,285 barrels; tar, 31,365

barrels; crude, 6,878 barrels.

Crop Year to October 13th, 1898—

Cotton, 89,867 bales; spirits, 19,855

casks; rosin, 93,682 barrels; tar, 31,468

barrels; crude, 6,553 barrels.

A noticeable feature of the statement is the falling off in the weekly

receipts of cotton, which for the seven

days ending yesterday are behind those

of the same period last year by over

14,000 bales. This shows in a marked

degree the probable shortage in crop

of the territory contiguous to Wil-

mington and also intimates in some

degree that farmers having liquidated

their fertilizer and other farm bills for

the year, are holding their surplus

stock for better prices. The crop year

receipts to the present date also show

a marked falling off, whereas heretofore

the present season in this respect

has shown an increase.

Notwithstanding this falling off for

the past week, Wilmington continues

to occupy the fourth position in re-

ceipts for the crop year at all United

States ports. She is at present led only

in their order by Galveston, New Or-

leans and Savannah, and has a safe

distance ahead of Charleston, Norfolk

and Mobile.

## THE DELGADO COTTON MILLS.

The Main Building Nearly Completed—Carloads of Machinery Received—New Town Springing Up.

A STAR representative yesterday

visited the new Delgado Cotton Mills,

on the Wrightsville turnpike at the

crossing of the Wilmington & New

Bern Railroad, and to say the least

the revelation was astonishing.

The massive brick mill building is

nearly completed; in fact, it is finished

with the exception of the tower front-

ing on the turnpike. The principal

compartments of the building are as

follows:

A magnificent room on the first

floor of the south end to be used as

the spinning and carding room. It is

208 feet long and 125 feet wide, and is

spindly lighted.

Another room the same size as the

one above, just over it on the second

floor, to be used as the weaving room.

A room 40 by 125 feet on the first

floor at the north end, to be the picker

room and one the same size above it on

the second floor, for the finishing de-

partment.

Besides these there are other smaller

rooms and there is an immense base-

ment to be used for storage purposes.

Work is now progressing on the

boiler and engine houses, and the

foundation for a two story brick of-

fice building on the factory grounds has

been laid. The office building will be

38x36 feet, with the office below and

two handsome sleeping rooms on the

second floor. A storage warehouse

and a big store are also to be put up.

Already the mill building is packed

with machinery. Up to yesterday

twenty-three car-loads of machinery

have been received, including looms,

spindles, lappers, cards, drawing

frames, etc. Expert machinists will

be here in three weeks to begin placing

the machinery in order.

A pretty village has suddenly sprung

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