The Weekly Star.

"Blood tells." But we rarely recognize the fact except in times of stress and strain. A horse which looks like a "scrub" may beat another horse which seems the ideal of a racer, just by that one quality of good blood. Similarly men, who seem in the pink of condition drop down under the racing strain of business. Why? Blood tells. Men reckoned perfectly healthy start out for business, they make a run for the train, and collapse. "Heart failure" they call it. Blood failure would be often the better name.

Take care of the blood and the body will take care of itself. It is the blood which builds the body. The blood indeed *is* the body. A sound body must be based on sound blood.

It is one of the peculiar properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that it eliminates from the blood the effete and poisonous matter which is antagonistic to health. It also gives to the blood those elements which are necessary to its strength and vitality. Thus by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" purity of blood and power of body have been attained by thousands of sickly and scrofulous men and women.

No other medicine purifies the blood and builds the body as does the "Discovery." Accept no substitute.

"It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Miss Annie Wells, of Fergusson's Wharf, Isle of Wight Co., Va. "I can say honestly and candidly that it is the grandest medicine ever compounded for purifying the blood. I suffered terribly with rheumatism, and pimples on the skin and swelling in my knees and feet so that I could not walk. I spent about twenty dollars paying doctors' bills but received no benefit. A year or two ago I was reading one of your Memorandum Books and I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription,' and am entirely cured."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are graduated to the requirements of woman's delicate system. They regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.

SLIPPING AWAY.

They are slipping away—these sweet, swift years,
Like a leaf on the current cast;
With never a break in their rapid flow,
We watch them as one by one they go
Into a beautiful past.

As silent and swift as the weavers' thread,
Or an arrow's flying gleam,
As soft as the languorous breezes hid,
That lift the willow's golden lid,
And ripple the glassy stream.

As light as the breath of the thistle down,
As fond as lover's dream.
As pure as the flush of the sea-shell's throat,
As sweet as the wood-bird's wooing note,
So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass,
Down the dim-lighted stair;
We hear the sound of their steady tread
In the steps of centuries long since dead,
As beautiful and as fair

There are only a few years left to live,
Shall we waste them in idle strife?
Shall we trample under our ruthless feet
Those beautiful blossoms, fair and sweet.
By the dusty ways of life?

There are only a few swift years—Ah, let
No envious taunts be heard;
Make life's fair pattern of rare design,
And fill up the pattern with love's sweet wine,
But never an angry word.

—*Restitution.*

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— As we advance in life we learn the limit of our abilities.—*Froude.*

— Life is not so short but there is always time for courtesy.—*Emerson.*

— When a man shows his goodness at home, the chances are that goodness has its home in him.

— Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled by great ambitions.—*Longfellow.*

— The only ambition worthy of an immortal soul is the ambition to realize the purpose of God concerning us.—*Howard Andrew Jackson.*

— God sometimes washes the eyes of His children with tears that they may read aright His providence and His commandments.—*T. L Cuyler*

— That which is called liberality is frequently nothing more than the vanity of giving, of which we are more fond than that of the thing given.—*Rochefoucauld.*

— You can help your fellow men. You must help your fellow men. But the only way you can help them is by being the noblest and best man that it is possible for you to be.—*Phillips Brooks.*

— Let every man study his prayers and read his duty in his petitions. For the body of our prayer is the sum of our duty; and as we must ask of God whatsoever we need, so we must labor for all that we ask.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

— Few women keep house so badly or with such wastefulness as chancellors of the exchequer keep the State, and womanly genius for organization applied to the affairs of the nation would be extremely economical and beneficial.—*Theodore Parker.*

—You and I know that when this earthly tabernacle is dissolved there will be a new body for us, because our Lord Jesu Christ has risen from the dead. No matter of history is anything like so well attested as the fact that our Lord was crucified, dead and buried, and that He did upon the third day rise again from the dead. This I unhesitatingly accept as a fact, and it becomes my anchorage.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

ON THE LINE OF THE TUGELA RIVER

Indications That An Important Movement of British Forces Is Imminent.

MAY BE IN PROGRESS NOW.

General White Reports An Attack by the Boers at Ladysmith--Buller's Forces Expected to Move—Another German Ship Seized.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, January 6.—Though nothing definite is permitted to pass the censor, sufficient transpires to confirm the belief that an important move on the Tugela river is imminent. The continual bombardment kept up on the Boer entrenchments and the numerous reconnoissances are apparently connected with a well defined purpose. There are some indications that the British plan of attack includes an important movement via Weemen

Colonel Baden Powell's defeat in the sortie at Mafeking results in serious doubts of his ability to hold out much longer. To day, however, comes a report that Colonel Plummer reached Mochudi, from Fort Tuli, about January 1, with the Rhodesian relief force. As Colonel Plummer had at his disposal about 2,000 men, if the news is correct, he ought to be able to raise the siege of Mafeking.

Fighting at Colesberg.

The inconclusive fighting around Colesberg was renewed this morning. The British artillery opened to the westward of the town. The dispatches indicate that the attack is developing into a general engagement.

Advices from Belmont say that two companies of Canadians, dispatched to cover the return of Colonel Pilcher's column, occupied a pass six miles out, to prevent any attempt of the Boers to cut off the force.

A dispatch from Cape Town relative to the release of the steamer Mashona, having a quantity of ammunition and flour on board, says the case arouses less interest than that of the Bundesrath, which, it is claimed, has been known for a year as a carrier of war material to the Transvaal.

Colonel Sir Charles Howard Vincent sailed for South Africa to-day, although the doctors have not permitted him to accompany the London volunteers. Colonel Vincent is determined to give his unofficial services at the seat of war.

LONDON, January 6.—A special dispatch from Cape Town to day says it is rumored there that General French has entered Colesberg.

LONDON, January 6.—The War Office this evening issued the following:

"From Buller, Frere Camp, January 6,—The following telegram was received from General White, January 6, 9 A. M.: 'The enemy attacked Cæsar's at 2.45 A. M., in considerable force. The enemy was everywhere repulsed, but the fighting still continues.'"

Important Events Imminent.

LONDON, January 7.—General Buller's telegram to the War Office, stating that General White, at Ladysmith, reported, under date of January 6th, 9 A. M., that the enemy had attacked Cæsar's camp at 2.45 A. M., and that the fighting was still in progress, caused many late calls at the War Office in expectation of the receipt of additional news. The officials stated at midnight, however, that nothing further would be issued during the night. No news has been received from other sources, though the day's dispatches indicate that important events at the front are imminent, if not actually progressing at this date.

General Methuen.

LONDON, January 6.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town General Methuen is building a railroad around the Boers' position at Magers fontein.

British Cabinet Council.

LONDON, January 6.—Lord Salisbury came to London from Hatfield House at noon to-day somewhat contrary to his custom and proceeded direct to the Foreign Office, where he spent the greater part of the afternoon. Not only Lord Salisbury but the entire department manifested extraordinary signs of activity. The attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, was summoned from the country and the solicitor general, Sir R. B. Finlay, was also in attendance. The Portuguese minister, Senor De Soveral, called at the Foreign Office during the afternoon.

While no announcement was made regarding the subject of the meeting, it was understood that the subjects discussed included the international law points raised by the stoppage of German steamers on their way to Delagoa bay and the supply of American provisions to the Boers.

Boer Movements.

CAPE TOWN, January 6.—A dispatch from Herschel, Cape Colony, reports that Lady Grey has been deserted by the Boers, whose families will go to the Orange Free State.

The Boers, according to this dispatch, are constructing entrenchments between Lady Grey and Barkly West.

Review of the Situation.

LONDON, January 6.—The passing of another week has apparently effected no change in the condition of the war in South Africa. It certainly has not been productive of any serious development.

Coal is getting daily dearer, and the funds for the "absent minded beggars" and others are swelling by the thousands into proportions of unheard of munificence, while the papers, when not magnifying indecisive skirmishes into brilliant successes, devote casual attention to the difficulties which have arisen over the seizure of cargoes contraband.

The papers merely voice the feeling of the government, for at the Foreign Office not the slightest anxiety is felt regarding the action so far taken against the alleged contraband. The British government believes it has a good case against the Bundesrath. But both in this instance and in the case of the American flour, the government holds that nothing absolutely definite can be done until details can be learned, and even then the fine points of law involved must be settled by the careful deliberation of experts. In the meantime, it is possible the government may deem it advisable to make declarations regarding contraband, especially food stuffs; but such a step is quite problematic.

To quote an American diplomat in London, who, after reading the cabled accounts that the United States' insistance upon her rights might cause trouble, said: "How in the world do they think such a complicated point of law can be settled or cause any serious disagreement between powers so friendly as the United States and England?"

Commenting on the American feeling, the *Saturday Review* says:

"We fear no accurate presentment of the real feeling of the United States regarding the war reaches this country; but there is no doubt the balance is against us. The administration organs and financial organs are still strongly with us, but the latter are beginning to waver because the war is beginning to injure trade. It must not be forgotten how completely the administration is in the hands of the great financiers and trust companies."

Admiral Melville, writing to the *Globe* congratulating it on its efforts to secure higher pay for naval engineers, says: "We have had the experience in this country of the loss of some of our very best men among the engineers for the reason that firms are willing to pay so much higher compensation. Since the passage of the personnel bill there have been very few resignations in our country.

"I wish your friends every success to get their pay properly adjusted. I can say, as a result of our own experience, that patience combined with persistent effort will be rewarded at last. It was a long time before the personnel bill passed, but we finally secured what we wanted."

British interest in Jamaica and the other West Indies with which the United States has negotiated reciprocity treaties has clashed with the £5,000,000 of British investments in Cuba. It appears that Jamaica sugar gets into the United States at one-eighth less duty than Cuban sugar, and the British investors in Cuba, being unable to broach the matter here, will seek to equalize the discriminating duty through Washington.

TRIALS OF THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Soldiers Suffering for Water—Heat Intolerable—The Wounded—Boers' Gun Fire, Etc.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—"The men were crowding round the engines in line, offering the drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water," writes the *Globe* correspondent describing the close of the battle at Enslin; "but it was useless. The drivers had been threatened with court martial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping sufficient supply for the engines. I saw one soldier lying on the line under an engine catching a few drops in his mouth from a steampipe."

Such extracts as this, from the mail descriptions of the fighting in South Africa, give some faint idea of the conditions under which it is to be carried on. Belated as these letters are by the time they appear in English papers, they throw much needed light upon the campaign, so barrenly reported over the censored cables.

The heat that drove British soldiers to drink gratefully from the exhaust pipe of an engine, after seven hours fighting at Enslin, where they lost 179 killed and wounded, has provoked a serious factor in the care of the wounded. Surgeon Makins, formerly of St. Thomas hospital, writes under date of the field hospital at Orange river:

"During an eight day's stay some 600 wounded men have passed through the hands of the Royal Army Medical Corps here. In one night alone three hundred patients arrived from the fight at Modder river. Yesterday the thermometer registered 125 degrees Fahrenheit in some of the tents. The journey from here to the base hospital at Wynberg takes twenty-eight hours and emphasizes the difficulties due to the immense length of the line of communication.

The doings of the besieged at Ladysmith have been fully described by recent letters. If the Boers continue to so closely hem in and continuously bombard White's force, the besieged promise to become full fledged cave-dwellers, for according to the *Daily News's* correspondent at Ladysmith the prevalent tendency there is to burrow.

"Some people," writes the authority, "having spent much time and patient labor in making burrows for themselves, find life there so intolerably monotonous that they prefer to take the chances above ground. Others pass whole days with wive and families, or in solitary misery, where there is not light enough to read or work, scarcely showing a head outside from sunrise to sunset. They may be seen trooping away from fragile tin roofed houses half an hour before daybreak, carrying children in their arms or a cat or monkey or mongoose, or a cage of pet birds, and they come back similarly laden when the night gets too dim for gunners to go on shooting. There would be a touch of humor in all this if it were not so deeply pathetic in its close association with possible tragedies. One never knows where or at what hour a stray shot or splinter will fall, and it is pitiful sometimes to hear cries for dolly from a prattling mite who may herself be fatherless or motherless to morrow. We think as little as possible of such things, putting them from us with the light comment that they have been daily elsewhere than in besieged towns, and making the best we can of a melancholy situation."

NEWPORT NEWS LYNCHING.

The Body of Watts Will Be Sent to the Richmond Medical College.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., January 6.—Police Sergeant Watts, of Lynchburg, father of W. W. Watts, who was lynched at Newport News yesterday morning for assaulting Mrs. Simpson, arrived here to-day, en route to Newport News. On learning that his son was guilty he declined to go further, and arranged by telephone for the burial. Watts' sister, who is a teacher in a Lynchburg school, also telephoned that if her brother was guilty she did not want the body sent home. It will be sent to Richmond Medical College for dissecting purposes. Watts said he had tried to reclaim his boy, who was wayward, and had warned him of the fate that overtook him.

Sergeant Watts is a half brother of the late General James McDonald, a well known editor, and adjutant general of the State, and Hon. Alex Mc Donald, minister to Persia during Cleveland's second administration.

RICHMOND, VA., January 6.—Gov. Tyler to night, in reply to a query as to whether he contemplated any action in the matter of the lynching at Newport News Friday morning of W. W. Watts, charged with rape, replied that he did not. In fact, he said, there was "nothing to do." An effort to find out and punish the lynchers lies with the local authorities.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Several Deaths from the Disease in Chatham County—Rigid Quarantine.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, January 4.—There is now an epidemic of smallpox in Chatham county, this State, and several persons have died from the disease. It is certain that it was carried there by negroes from Greensboro, and this has caused outbreaks in several places in the county, and in order to protect the citizens of the county against any more smallpox cases coming from Greensboro, the county commissioners have decided to quarantine against the whole of Guilford county.

AMERICANS CAPTURE INSURGENT STRONGHOLD.

Filipinos Shoot and Horribly Mutilate Americans Held as Prisoners--Town and Barracks Burned.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, January 6, 7.30 A. M.—Advices from Magalan, province of Pampanga, report that Captain Conhauser, with three companies of the Twenty-eighth regiment, captured the insurgent stronghold Commanche, on Mt. Aroyat, yesterday. Three Americans were wounded, but the enemy's loss is not known. Three members of the Ninth and two of the Twelfth regiment, whom the insurgents held as prisoners, were shot and horribly mutilated. Three of them are dead and the other two are recovering. Captain Conhauser set fire to the barracks and the town.

Prisoners Released.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Official confirmation has come from both General Otis and Admiral Watson of the first reports from Manila of the release of the American prisoners who have been held in the hands of the Filipinos for many months, and there is no longer any doubt that Lieutenant Gilmore, of the Yorktown, is among the number. General Otis dispatch reads as follows:

"The prisoners now en route from Vigan arrived to night, and a list of them will be telegraphed to-morrow. Captain Gilmore is among the number."

The sweeping statements made in the dispatches to the effect that all of the American prisoners have been released, has aroused a hope that in the list will appear the names of some of the officers and private of the army who are set down upon the army rolls as missing. Prominent among the missing army officers was Major Charles M. Rockefeller of the Ninth infantry. This officer advanced beyond the lines during the fierce fighting early last Summer. He disappeared completely and no trace of his body was ever found.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

Gov. Russell's Action in Sending Troops to Lumberton—Negro Rapist in No Danger of Lynching.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 5.—A special from Lumberton to the *Observer*, says:

Lumberton awoke this morning to find that during last night State troops had entered the town. Inquiry developed the fact that they had been sent by the Governor to protect Reuben Ross, a negro, convicted of the rape of a white woman at the October Criminal Court and sentenced to be hanged December 7th, but respited by the Governor to January 5th, and again respited to the 12th. There was great indignation manifested among all classes of our people. Ross was in no danger of lynching. I am not able to learn who asked for troops. No one assumes the authority. Ross' attorneys are severely denounced and deservedly.

A mass meeting of citizens was held this afternoon. Speeches were made by Captain J. H. Morrison, Attorney R. E. Lee, Professor John Duckett, and others. Resolutions declaring the presence of soldiers unnecessary and an uncalled for outrage were passed and sent to Raleigh.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

All Sons of Prominent Citizens of Raleigh. Their Bodies Recovered.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6.—To day about noon, at Hinton's Pond, eight miles northwest of this city, three boys, sons of prominent citizens, were drowned. They were; Mial Williamson, aged 15 son of Captain B. P. Williamson, treasurer of Wake county; Edwin Lee, aged 14, only son of Mr. Clee Lee, a prominent leaf tobacco dealer; James Hinton, aged 15, only son of Mr Charles Hinton, formerly executive clerk of Governor Carr.

The boys were schoolmates and devoted friends. They had planned to spend the day hunting on Mr. Hinton's farm. They had gone only a mile and a half from the Hinton residence before they came to a pond known as Hinton's pond and maintained for fishing purposes. This being frozen over, they placed their guns on the bank and went out on the ice. But they had not gone far before it broke through and all went under together. Four hours later they were found, frozen and lifeless, under the ice.

A DEARTH OF COAL.

Over Seventy Vessels Are at Norfolk, Va., Awaiting Cargoes.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, Va., January 5.—Despite the heavy increase in shipments of Pocahontas coal to this port, consequent upon the increased provision of cars by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, the demand cannot be supplied. There are now nearly seventy-five vessels here awaiting cargoes, and it will be weeks before their bunkers are all filled. No trouble has been experienced in supplying the local demand, but foreign orders have so multiplied, partly because of a reduction of 25 cents per ton in price of bunker coal, that they cannot be filled promptly. A number of vessels have taken advantage of the enforced delay and are having extensive repairs made at the shipyards.

The same conditions prevail at Newport News, Wilmington, Charleston, Baltimore and other South Atlantic ports.

ANOTHER STATE NORMAL STUDENT.

Miss Mary Lou Cromartie, of Clarkton, Died Friday Night—Other News.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

CLARKTON, N. C., January 6.

Miss Mary Lou Cromartie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cromartie, died last night of typhoid fever. Miss Cromartie was a student at the State Normal College, and was taken ill last November. About two weeks ago her condition was thought to be much improved and she was brought home and improved steadily until a few days ago when she became very ill.

Sheriff S. G. Wooten is still very low.

There are about ten cases of typhoid fever in and around Clarkton.

The Kentucky Senate adopted the report of the committee on rules, which provides that the Speaker of the House and not the Lieutenant Governor shall preside at all joint sessions. This arrangement will make Speaker Trimble (Democrat) the presiding officer when the Governor's contest is heard.

SHOT TO DEATH BY MASKED MEN.

White Man Lynched at Newport News for an Atrocious Crime.

TAKEN BY FORCE FROM JAIL.

Bound to a Sapling and His Body Riddled With Bullets—The Rope Not Long Enough to Hang the Brute--His Victim a Married Woman.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 5.—The death of William J. Watts, at the hands of a mob, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, marks the first sitting of Judge Lynch in Newport News. His taking off also signalizes the initial execution of a white man for rape in Virginia, legally or otherwise.

The crime that invoked mob vengeance was peculiarly atrocious, being blackened by the basest ingratitude. The victim of the wretch upon whom justice was so speedily visited was the benefactress of her assailant, having fed him, a stranger at the door, when he first appeared begging for charity three weeks ago, after reaching here penniless from Lynchburg, where his father is a policemen. Watts was 28 years old, married, a professional gambler, and comes of a respectable family with extensive relationship throughout the State.

Watt's Victim.

Yesterday afternoon he visited the house of Mrs. Thomas M. Simpson, who had befriended him when he was in destitute circumstances, telling the lady he was about to leave the city and stating that he desired to thank her before going away. Watts had made a "stake" at his calling during his sojourn here, and Mrs. Simpson failed to recognize in the well dressed man the miserable mendicant upon whom she had bestowed alms almost three weeks before. Her interest in the man being awakened, she conversed with him for a few minutes at the door. When she retired into the hallway, he followed her, seized her by the throat, forced her into the sitting room and overpowered her after a desperate struggle.

Watts was captured on board the special train of C. P. Huntington while it was leaving the city for Richmond yesterday afternoon and lodged in jail.

Riddled with Bullets.

Three masked men entered the station house at 4 o'clock this morning and forced the jailor at the point of pistols to surrender the keys. Four companions of the men received Watts when he was carried out and hurried him away, first to the house of Mrs. Simpson, who identified him, and then to the outskirts of the city, where a mob of several hundred men were congregated. He was bound by the wrists to a sapling. His body was riddled with bullets. It had been intended to hang the man, but the only rope with which the party was provided proved too short to go over any convenient limb.

The rope with which the body of the victim was bound was cut up and distributed among the on-lookers.

The identity of the lynchers is a mystery and there is little prospect of any one connected with the affair being detected. The police are making the usual inquiry into the case.

Hulbert H. Warner, formerly a well known medicine manufacturer of New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $2,319,097 and no assets.

The British Colombian government and legislature unite in endorsing a decision to proffer a company of two hundred mounted scouts, equipped and delivered at Halifax or any other named place, for debarkation for South African service.