



The real rough rider is the man who rides the man with a twisting, squinting eye...

It's the giving away of the nerve which proves fatal to so many a man...

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

DREAMS.

LORD BYRON.

Our life is twofold: Sleep hath its own...

Death and existence. Sleep hath its own...

And dreams in their development have...

And tears, and tortures, and the touch...

They leave a weight upon our waking...

They take a weight from off our waking...

They do divide our being; they become...

A portion of ourselves as of our time...

And look like heralds of eternity;

They pass like spirits of the past—they...

Like Sibyls of the future; they have...

The tyranny of pleasure and of pain;

They make us what we were not—what...

And shake us with the vision that's...

The dream of vanished shadows—Are...

Is not the past all shadow? What are...

Creations of the mind. The mind can...

Substance, and people planets of its...

With beings brighter than have been...

A breath to forms which can outlive...

I would recall a vision which I...

Perchance in sleep—for in itself a...

And curdles a long life into one hour.

AN APPEAL TO DEMOCRACY.

RALPH W. N. C., April 20th, 1900.

To the Democrats of North Carolina:

up to vote in a campaign of

man Simon Carolina to understand the

amendment. We want no white man

in North Carolina to be misled by the

misleading falsehoods and misrepresentations

that our enemies are circulating

with reference to this measure. It is

certainly in the white people of the

State to understand the amendment,

its effect upon the State and the individual

citizen, they will give it such a

majority as no measure submitted to

the people has ever before received in

the history of the State, and will give

the ticket representing this measure

the most decisive majority of recent

years.

To print and distribute literature and

to circulate papers and to defray other

necessary expenses of such a campaign

as we are now engaged in is expensive

and requires ready money. Your

committee is practically without funds

indeed, for the last three weeks it

has been borrowing money to meet

current expenses.

The committee takes this method of

appealing to the Democrats and all the

friends of good government and white

supremacy in the State for contributions

to pay the legitimate and necessary

expenses of the campaign. We feel

sure this appeal will not be in vain.

Contributions can be sent directly to

the chairman of the committee at

THE MARCH OF IMPERIALISM.

Vigorous Criticism of President McKinley and the War Department in Senate.

THE BACON RESOLUTIONS. Calling for Information as to Allowances Made Army Officers Stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico Unauthorised by Law—Naval Bill.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—After a discussion lasting more than two hours, the Senate to day agreed to the two resolutions offered yesterday by Senator Bacon, Georgia, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the allowances made to army officers stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico and the sums expended in providing quarters and equipages and other conveniences for them.

Consideration of the Quay case was resumed and Senator Perkins, California, presented an argument favorable to Mr. Quay's claim to a seat in the Senate under the Governor's appointment.

When the two resolutions offered by Senator Bacon yesterday were laid before the Senate, the senior Senator from South Dakota delivered a characteristic address in support of the resolutions. He criticized vigorously the statements made by the President and War Department in response to his resolution, maintaining that they were not complete, or satis-

factory.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the Military Affairs committee, presented the statements of the South Dakota Senator as "reckless and unwarranted," and asserted that all information required by the Senate would be furnished in due time.

Senator Carter, Montana, in an explanation of the subject which he had investigated, said that additional salaries had not been paid to army officers on service in Cuba or in Porto Rico. When the United States assumed the functions of government in Cuba and in Porto Rico, army officers were assigned to perform civil as well as military duties. These officers, he said, were thrust into positions where their expenses were considerably increased. He instanced the case of an officer of his own acquaintance who found it impossible to meet his additional necessary expenses out of his regular pay. He, therefore, was obliged to receive from the Government an allowance for expenses. He was given an allowance of \$1500 a year because the Secretary of War and the War Department officer ought not virtually to be fined for the performance of duties to which he was assigned.

Senator Tillman suggested that it might be well to wait until the resolutions were answered before entering upon a discussion of them.

"On the other side," said he, "I want to know something of this question and have no objection to the use of information from the War Department."

Senator Bacon, the author of the resolutions, discussed them at length. He dissented strongly from the proposition that the President could collect and disburse according to his unrestrained judgment, the revenues of Cuba. He did not have that unlimited power. He maintained that the laws of the United States expressly forbade the giving to army officers any additional compensation above their regular pay. If allowances were necessary by reason of their assignment to duty in Cuba, the matter ought to be brought in his opinion, to the attention of Congress. He believed it was a dangerous precedent for the executive branch of the State to do what he had done in violating the law thus openly.

"Can we not direct the President to withdraw the army from Cuba?" inquired Senator Tillman.

"I do not think we can do," replied Senator Platt of Connecticut.

"Do not the acts of Congress control in Cuba?" asked Senator Danahy, Virginia.

"No," replied Senator Platt sharply.

"Do not the laws of the United States as to the pay and emoluments of officers of the army apply in Cuba?" inquired Senator Danahy.

"As to the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, yes," replied Senator Platt, "but as to what shall be done in Cuba, no. Our occupation of Cuba is military and has no executive and no legislative authority."

"Where does the President get this great authority?" again asked Senator Danahy.

"From the constitution," replied Senator Platt. "As commander-in-chief of the army, the President has authority far beyond the power which will be conferred upon him by Congress."

Senator Danahy, replying to Senator Platt, expressed surprise at the statement made by the Connecticut Senator. It was the first time, he said, that he had ever heard the doctrine of absolutism of the President of the United States asserted on the Senate floor.

"Such a doctrine," he said, "should not go unchallenged here. The President of the United States is given certain specific powers under the constitution. Beyond this, his executive duty is to see that the laws are faithfully executed."

"Isn't this simply the blossoming of the imperialism tree," suggested Senator Tillman?

"It is not the blossoming of the tree," continued Senator Danahy. "It is far beyond that. It is the perfection and the rotting of the fruit. It will fall from the tree of its own weight. In falling I trust it will do something to remind the people of the country of the fearful precipice on the brink of which they are standing."

Continuing, Senator Danahy declared that no person, be he bey or sultan, had power to over-ride definite and recognized authority and law. "If," he maintained, "the confidence of law of the President had authorized the payment of additional salaries to the army officers in Cuba, it was an exhibition of such absolute authority as never has been known in this country, and the defence of the action by the Senator from Connecticut was extraordinary."

Senator Clay, Missouri, with Senator Platt that the President could make allowance for the military officers in Cuba, but he did not believe that he could legally accept any salary. He hoped that when the reply came it would show a satisfactory course of affairs, and as for the decorations, he apprehended that only the public buildings had been touched and that these only had been cleaned, whitewashed and fumigated to make them habitable. Possibly on the palace \$77,000 had been expended, and he hoped that Gen. Boyer would be elected as the first president of the island, and that he would enjoy his life in the palace as renovated by Gen. Brooke.

Senator Tillman, however, considered the discussion as premature and thought it had been sprung by the Republican Senators as a sugar-coating to the pill of the acknowledgment of the Secre-

AT DEWET'S DORP.

British and Boer Forces Are Again in Striking Distance of Each Other.

FIGHTING AT LONG RANGE. British Accounts Meagre and Unsatisfactory—The Boers Still Surround Wepener—Gen. Methuen Attacked—Our News.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 21.—Dispatches arriving from the seat of war, though meagre and unsatisfactory, clearly indicate renewed activity at all points where the British and Boer forces are in striking distance of each other. Interest for the moment centres at Dewet's Dorp and Wepener, where fighting is evidently in progress. A dispatch received from Aliwal North, dated April 21st, says that there was heavy firing on the previous day between Dewet's Dorp and Wepener and around Wepener on Saturday, but that no particulars have been received. A special dispatch from Maseru, dated Saturday, says: "The investment of Wepener continues. The Boers seem determined to do their utmost to capture the garrison before relief arrives. Severe fighting appears imminent. The Boers are still in force at Elandslaagte apparently has failed to drive General Buller, if that was its object, into doing more than repel the attack made on his advance posts. A dispatch from Warrenton, dated Saturday, says: "There has been intermittent and ineffective sniping by the Boers, who also are still in force at Elandslaagte day and the night, at the station, the past two days.

Firing at Long Range.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 20.—Continuing their march on Friday, Generals Chermiside and Rundle came into contact with the Boers near Dewet's Dorp at noon. The fighting continued until dark and was particularly severe on the artillery, which temporarily silenced two of the Boer guns.

The British command the hills for miles around the Boers, who are reported to hold strong positions, but are probably retreating. The casualties on the British side were slight and most of those occurred among the yeomanry and mounted infantry. The firing was at long range. None of the British troops were killed.

Methuen's Force Attacked.

BOSHOFF, O. F. S., April 21.—At midday yesterday the Boers' main force at Swartkopsfontein was ordered to return to Boshoff. Its convoy extended over six miles. The escort took up a position on a hill commanding the main force. The Boers, as a force of 2,000 Boers with two guns and a pom-pom suddenly appeared in the vicinity and opened a very heavy fire. The British, however, held them in check until the column reached a point of safety, when they retired. The British had several casualties. The Boers fought determinedly and had some success, but were repulsed, as they once advanced to within three hundred yards of the hill, whence a concealed detachment of the British opened a heavy fusillade on them.

Still Surround Brabant.

PRETORIA, Friday, April 20.—President Kruger has received through President Steyn an official report sent by General Dewet under date of April 20th to the effect that the latter still surrounds General Brabant's colonial force at Wepener, and that he has eleven prisoners, including the chief artillery officer. The report adds that the British coming from Aliwal North are destroying farm houses on the way.

The Irish brigade paraded this morning in front of President Kruger's house. The president made a speech to them and the force was afterwards photographed.

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BLOEMFONTEIN, April 21.—Rundle's force came in contact with the enemy yesterday four miles southwest of Dewet's Dorp. They occupied strong positions covering the town. The Boers, however, seized another position which enabled Rundle to drive the enemy off and occupy the high ground the enemy had been holding. Rundle advanced and drove the Boers off, and is now again engaging with the enemy. Our casualties yesterday were two men severely wounded and Lieutenant O'Connor and seven men slightly wounded.

The Situation Reviewed.

LONDON, April 21.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the situation in South Africa for the Associated Press, says at midnight: "The Boers admirably understand how to adapt their tactics and strategy to the country. Their consistency in compelling the British to attack and make exhausting marches across a country ill-provided with means of transport, and their superiority in superior force an isolated party of British. This compels the British, if they try to escape, to attack under

WENT THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Freight Train on the Southern Wrecked Near Spartanburg, S. C.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

GREENVILLE, April 21.—The rain-fall in this section of the South the past two days has been the highest continuous. All streams are higher than for years and many of them are still rising.

Part of a freight train, bound north, on the Southern railway, ran through the trestle over Thickety creek, between Spartanburg and Gaffneys, today. The engine and tender passed safely, but the four loaded flat cars went through the trestle. Nobody was killed. It is supposed the heavy rains weakened the structure. All trains are delayed, being run around by Charlotte, Columbia and Spartanburg, throwing them two hours and a half behind time.

CONSOLIDATION RATIFIED.

Meeting of Atlantic Coast Line Stockholders in Charleston, S. C.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line held here today the plan of consolidating the lines of the Southern Railway, W. G. Elliott was elected president; Harry Walters, first vice president; Alexander Hamilton, second vice president; C. S. Gadsden, third vice president.

The action taken today was identical with that taken at Richmond and Wilmington within the last few days. The system will own and control 2,600 miles of railroad.

The Bigbee river is higher than ever known and still rising. The northern part of Demopolis, Ala., is under water and two manufacturing concerns are submerged. The Southern Railway has five miles of track under water and the town is cut off from rail communication. Hardly any farming can be done before the middle of May.

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