SUBSCRIPTION P ICE. The subscription price of the We ly Star is

THE NEGRO VOTE.

## Some of the Republican organs North and South, especially in the

North, seem to be very much exercised over what they call the "disfranchisement of the negro" in the South, and the progress that disfranchisement is making. Assuming, although they do not say so, that the U. S. Supreme Court will sustain the constitutionality of these State laws, as it has done in the case of Mississippi, they propose to get even by the enforcement of the 14th amendment, which would deprive the Southern States having qualified suffrage laws of representation in Congress and in the electoral college in proportion to the number of voters disfranchised. But this may lead to some interesting questions before they get through with it, if they undertake it.

The Philadelphia Press is one of the recognized organs of the Republican party, and one that gives the cue to other organs because it is supposed to voice the sentiments of the Republican party managers. Its editor-in-chief being a member of the Mr. McKinley's administration, its editorial utterances have more than ordinary significance. This makes the following editorial, which we clip from the Press of Thursday interesting and noteworthy:

"The time has come to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment," remarked the Chicago Tribune in a leading article last Tuesday. The remark was made in commenting on a long dis patch from Washington to the Tribune rehearsing the steps already taken, or about to be taken, in Southern States for the disfranchisement of the colored voters. But this is only one of the ut terances of Republican and Democratic newspapers on this subject, and which show that the demand for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amend ment is supported by a large majority of the people of the country.

The movement for the disfranchisement of the colored voters is assuming such proportions that it is not probable Congress and the nation can longer ignore it. It is proceeding faster than many are aware. Four States have already adopted new Constitutions or amendments to existing Constitutions which take the ballot away from the colored voters. The Maryland Legislature, now in extra session, will undoubtedly pass a law which will dis franchise the colored voters in that State, and there appears to be every probability that the Arkansas Legis lature will at the present session vote to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution simiair to the suf frage amendment adopted in North Carolina last year. The Virginia constitutional convention, to meet June 12th, will disfranchise the colored voters of that State and a similar work will be done by the Alabama constitutional convention also to meet

this year. "This will make eight of the original sixteen Southern States which will have very soon disfranchised their colored voters. But the move ment will not stop there. Tennessee is discussing the same question, and disfranchisement propositions have been made in the Georgia and Texas Legislatures, the only thing preventing their passage being the belief of the Democrats in those two States that the colored man is already disfran chised. The remaining Southern States will doubtless move in the same direction until every one of them has taken the ballot away from the colored man, with the possible exception of Delaware and West Virginia. And if the Democrats obtain control of the Legislatures and G.v. ernors in those two States similar action will be taken there also. The South will then present a solid front with the colored man disfranchised in

every State
"It must be remembered that this disfranchisement is not done in the interest of an educated vote. It is done in the interest of the Democratic party and against the colored man. Every State which has disfranchised the colored man has added a proviso admitting every white man, no matter how ignorant he may be, to the ballot And a few days ago the Demo cratic Richmond Dispatch remarked in its leading editorial article that it did not suppose that any one denied that the Maryland disfranchisement proposition is in the interest of the Democratic party. As for the fear of negro domination it no longer exists even in the imagination of the white men who raised it and used it to accomplish their purposes. They believe they have gained power enough and that the moral sense has become dulled enough for them to discard that cry and put disfranchisement on the true ground, namely, the benefit

it will bring to the Democratic party. 'The census will probably place the colored population of the Southern States at nearly, if not fully, 10,000, 000. As the ratio of population to a member of the House of Representatives, adopted by Congress last Winter, is 194,175, the 10,000,000 colored people in the South will give that section fifty one Representatives in the House and the same number of votes in the electoral college. The Republicans have carried the country by large ma-jorities in the three latest Congressional elections, but in no one of these elections have they obtained a majority of fifty in the House of Represen- of it.

## WEEKLY

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tatives. An idea can be gained of the immense power placed in the by disfranchising the colored voter and at the same time retaining representation for him in Congress and in the electorial college by supposing that there were 10,000,000 Indians in the Northern States who were not al lowed to vote but from whom the Republicans demanded representation.

"When the question is viewed in this light the attitude of the Chicago Pribune will be seen to be just, and a great majority of the fair minded people will agree with that newspaper when it says that "the time has come to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment," and reduce the representation of the Southern States in proportion as they have disfranchised their voters." From a Republican organ's stand-

point this is a statement of fact.

From a disinterested, truthful standpoint it is a statement based on assumption, error and misrepresentation. It assumes that these laws disfranchise the negro, whereas they do no such thing. There is the assumption based on error while the assertion that the object of these laws is to disfranchise the negro is gross misrepresentation. In not one of the States referred to or in which there is a movement for ualified suffrage has the negro been disfranchised tecause he is a negro nor will he be in States where qualified suffrage is under discussion, because he is a negro. In not one of them is the disqualification unconditional or perpetual, and not one of them in which he disfranchised by educational and tax-pay ing requirements can not become enfranchised again by compliance with these requirements. Any grown person with sense enough to cast a ballot with anything bordering upon intelligence can learn to read and write in a short while if he care enough for the ballot to apply himself to that end. To assert that a law which prescribes a possible qualification that any person of ordinary intelligence can comply with in a short time disfranchises

the negro is a totally groundless assertion. There is not one of these States where these laws do not apply to the white man as well as the negro, with the exception of Louisiana and North Carolina where, special provision is made for white voters unable to read or write who were entitled to cast a vote in 1867, or whose fathers were, and there is not a single one of them in which the negro who may be disfranchised can not qualify himself and become a voter by the time the next congressional elections come around. It is true that these laws do

disfranchise a good many negroes, but that is only temporarily if they desire to fit themselves to vote, but these laws also disqualify and disfranchise a good many white men. In the State of Mississippi the poll

taxpaying requirement disfranchises this year about 30,000 white men, who didn't think enough of the ballot to pay their poll tax. In Tennessee there is a poll tax provision which applies equally to white and black. In Maryland the law just passed will disfranchise, it is estimated, about 30,000 negroes and about 16,000 white men. Is there any discrimination against the negro there where the law applies to the white man with as much force as it does to him?

How are they going to apply the 14th amendment in such cases without also applying it to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other Northern States which have taxpaying qualifications? If any negro in any of these States be permenently disfranchised by the suffrage legislation it will be his own fault and surely no State ought to be punished | Africa: by being deprived of representation because some of the voters do not think enough of the ballot to comply with the laws prescribing the qualifications, in no case difficult to

comply with, By the time the next election comes around there may not be one tenth the disfranchised voters there are now, provided they care to fit themselves and if they do not it will be their own fault and the organs which are now protesting in their behalf will have no ground for protest. When they come to discuss this scheme to reduce Southern representation they will find there are two sides to it and that disfranchisement is not confined to the South.

An Illinois bank is in a quandary. It had employed a father and hi son. The young man got away with \$25,000 and left an acknowledgement of that fact. Then the father declared that he was the lifter and now the bank people don't know which to believe. All they are sure of is that they are minus that much money and trusted young man.

Some of the scientists tell us that man was originally a four-legged animal. That kind is not extinct, for some men are natural born

The Late ex-President Harrison left an estate of about \$300,000. He didn't leave his son Russell any

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

It never clearly appeared why the United States should have put in a claim for the Isle of Pines. The contention that it was not to be considered as a part of Cuba in the treaty with Spain, but as a separate island in which Cuba has no claim now is simply absurd, for it has always been regarded as a part and parcel of Cuba, and is as much a part of that island as Long Island is a part of New York. As the island was apparently unimportant and of little if any value to this country, there was no apparent reason why the United States should claim it, or resort to tricky ways to secure possession of it, but the following, which we clip from the Philadelphia Times, may account

"The milk in another cocoanut apparently accounted for. One of the most astonishing things in the administration's Cuban policy was the de-mand that the Isle of Pines should be considered as not a part of Cuba, but as one of the separate dependencies of Spain ceded to the United States. There was nothing in either geography or history to justify this view. Even United States official publications of the past year speak of the Isle of Pines as a district of the province of Habana. and it belongs to Cuba as clearly as the various smaller islands and keys along the coast. Even were this not so, what object could there be in demanding possession of it?

"An answer to this question is suggested in connection with the visit of Senator Proctor to Cuba, a visit os tensibly for information only. Senator Proctor is the head of the com pany that owns all the marble quarries in Vermont, and having obtained practical control of the American supply of marble, has lately negotiated the purchase or lease of Carrara. Now it appears that the Isle of Pines contains valuable marble quarries, which formerly were worked exten sively but at present are undeveloped The Isle of Pines is included in Sena-

tor Proctor's itinerary.
"Putting this and that together, we begin to see a light. It is not for a naval station or other public purpose that the annexation of the Isle of Pines is desired, but as an additional source of supply for the Marbie Trust. Marbi brought from a foreign country would be subject to duty; brought from an island possession of the United States, the charges would be subject to 'executive order,' and the Vermont Sena tor has weight with the executive. And still we wonder that the Cubans are distrustful of American designs."

This looks like a small business for the McKinley administration to become a party to, but it has gotten mixed up in a good many small jobs in connection with our Spanish

PLENTY OF ROOM DOWN THERE. Now that the peace negotiations.

between Gen. Kitchener and Gen. Botha have failed interest has revived in the Boer war, in which Great Britain has still a trying task before her and one that will test her endurance and resourcs, if the necessary to continue the conflict. It is said that they still have about 14.000 men under arms, men who would rather be killed in battle than submit and take the oath of allegiance to the British King. In such a a vast country as that, with which the Afrikanders are familiar, to whose climate they are inured from many of the diseases of which they are immune, an army of that size, under resourceful, able and resolute leadership, is capable and Hon. C. M. Busbee for the proseof holding out indefinitely against cution. an army ten times its number. The following, which we clip from the Toronto Globe, will give some idea of the territory in which fighting must be done and of the stupendonsness of the task which Great

Britain has undertaken: In his dispatches Lord Roberts furnishes a couple of tables which drives home the often described and seldom realized magnitude of the area over which hostilities have spread in South

- 1	Equalo Milos
	Cape Colony
	Orange River Colony 48,320
	Transvaal
	Transvaai
	Natal 18,913
	Total458,030
	Di-J-1-1
1	Rhodesia750,000
	THE DISTANCES TROOPS HAD TO TRAVEL.
8	By Land. Miles.
	Cape Town to Pretoria1,040
1	Pretoria to Komatipoort 260
	Pretoria to Komatipoort 200
	Cape town to Kimberly 647
	Kimberly to Mafeking 223
	Mafeking to Pretoria 160
	Matching to Daine '1 195
	Mafeking to Beira
	Durban to Pretoria 511
	"From these tables," the Comman-
	der in Chief observes, "it will be seeo
	that the army in South Africa had tn
	that the army in South Airica had th

be distributed over an area of greater extent than France and Germany put together, and, if we include that part of Rhodesia with which we had to do, larger than the combined areas of France, Germany and Austria."

would have omitted that pompous "unconditional surrender" clause, in the reply he made when asked, on the fall of Pretoria, what terms of peace would be granted. A Tennessee solon proposes to

solve the dog tax problem by allowing every family one tax-free dog, male or female as preferred, which upon being duly registered, collared, tagged and numbered, shall be exempt from taxes, attachment or execution; but all dogs perambulating without having complied with these requirements may be shot on sight or otherwise dispatched by any one who feels so disposed, and isn't afraid of running up against the dog's proprietor.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Justice Walter Clark Testifies As a Witness for the Prosecution.

WAS NOT CROSS-EXAMINED. Other Witnesses Testify-Major Guthric Addressed the Court in Behalf of

the Prosecution-Other Releigh

Matters-Appointments.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 21 .- The expectation that Associate Justice Walter Clark would testify before the Court of Impeachment this morning as a witness for the prosecution, caused the galleries and lobbies of the Senate chamber to be literally packed with spectators. However, while Judge Clark did go on the stand, there was much disappointment as to the character of his evidence. The strong attacks made upon him by Associate Justice Montgomery, in testifying yesterday, caused many to expect warm counter testimony in his own defence and an "onslaught" by counsel for the defence on the cross examination. However, Judge Clark simply recited the facts in the office holding cases. especially the White case, there not being enough difference between Judge Clark's testimony and that of Justice Montgomery and the two defendant judges to invite cross examination by the defence. There was great disappointment among the spectators when at the conclusion of Judge Clark's direct testimony there was a conference of counsel for the defence and F. I. Osborn told him to stand aside. The only notable feature of Judge Clark's testimony was that he did not voluntarily advise State Treasurer Worth against paving the shell-fish commission claim, but Mr. Worth came to him for advice. Also, that he told Mr. Worth if the Supreme Court Currie of Bladen. Mr. Cohoon is a issued a mandamus there would be three vacant seats on the bench when the Legislature meets. Judge Clark | Post prior to his election to the clerk said when he offered his dissenting ship in the Senate, and will start a opinion in the White case Judge Douglas said "Let it go in the obituary adjourns. column," and Judge Clark replied, All right, but it won't be my funeral.' Implying it would be the funeral of Furches, Douglas and Faircloth who constituted the majority on the opin-

After Judge Clark's testimony, four managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives went on the stand with the view of impairing the testimony of Justice Montgomery yesterday, in that his evidence in court was made much fuller than before the House committee. They failed to show that Montgomery was sworn to tell the "whole truth" before the committee. the defence contending that the oath before the committee was, to "answer Boers can command the war supplies | truly all questions touching the conduct of the court," and this he did without opportunity to give full expression to or bring out all the facts. The managers introduced were ex-Judge W. R. Allen, J. F. Spainhour, ex-Judge Graham and Locke Craige.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23.-Maj. W. A. Guthrie concluded his opening argument for the prosecution in the impeachment trial of Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justice Douglas this morning, and was followed by Mr. C. M. Cooke for the defence

Major Guthrie said, in conclusion, that the prosecution does not want the judges impeached for error in judgment, but for deliberately tearing the constitution into shreds and violating-knowingly and persistently violating-its plain mandates. He said the prosecution does not attack the Hoke vs. Henderson doctrine, that office is property, but charges that the present Supreme Court went far beyond its bounds.

Mr. Cooke made a strong argument for the defence. He said the rulings of the court were all right in the eves of those prosecuting when Democratic officeholders were retained in office and given their pay; but when the courts, following the same precedents. had retained a Republican officer, they must be impeached. He argued that the mistake was made by the 1899 Legislature in not so legislating as to the shell-fish commission as to effectually accomplish what they desired, the removal of Theophilus White from office and the substitution of a Democratic officer in his stead. He cited the case of Gardner against Worth, where a mandamus was issued by Judge Robinson against the State treasurer, and Judge Clark rendered an opinion in the Supreme Court that such a mandamus could not issue, be cause there was no special fund or If Lord Roberts' foresight was as appropriation in the treasurer's hands good as his hindsight he probably for its payment. There was a fund, though, said Mr. Cooke, for the pay ment in the White case, on which this

impeachment was instituted. Hon. C. M. Busbee's speech for the prosecution was very strong and clear cut, emphasizing points made by Maj. Guthrie yesterday, and insisting that the accused judges made a flagrant violation of the constitution in issuing the mandamus on the treasury.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 23 .- It is the opinion of those most closely connected with the impeachment trial, that a vote will be reached Wednesday night or Thursday morning. Argument began last Thursday, and a vote will be taken immediately after the close of the argument for the prosecution.

This morning J. Lindsay Patterson made an able speech for the defence, and during the afternoon Col. T. F. \$6 per barrel for fancy qualities.

Hon Fab. H. Busbee was in the midst of a strong speech for the defence when the court took recess until Mon-

There were no new arguments advanced by the speakers to day, though all made able argument. The long drawn out discussion is causing interest somewhat to lag so far as attendance is concerned. There were very few visitors to day, and at one time only twenty of the Senators were in their seats. There will be three more speeches for the defence by Hon. B. F. Long, ex-Gov. Jarvis and Hon. F. I. Osborne, and as many more for the prosecution. The closing speech for the dition. prosecution will be by Hon. C. B.

Watson. The Secretary of State to-day char ered the Fayetteville and Wilming ton Steamboat Company, with \$250. 000 capital. The object is to own and operate a steamboat line from Favetteville to the mouth of the Cape Fear river and coastwise as far as New York. The company is also allowed to construct and operate a street car system, electric lights, etc.

The Fayetteville cotton and woollen mills, etc., incorporators are E. W. Cook, New York; W. L. Holt and W. M. Morgan, Fayetteville; R. P. Gray, Guilford county. Each one of the incorporators takes \$25,000 stock.

[Special Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, N. C., March 21 .- The Secretary of State issued a charter this morning to the Broadcaks Sanatorium Company, at Morganton. The incorporators are Isaac M. Taylor, Felix M. Scroggs and John McCampbell. The capital stock is \$5,000. The purpose of the corporation is to establish an invalid's home at or near Morganton. Governor Aycock has appointed Dr. Albert Anderson of Wilson and

Dr. W. C. Allen of Ashville majors and assistant surgeons general in the State Guard. Yesterday evening Mr. Walter L Cohoon, reading clerk in the Senate and the Court of Impeachment was presented with a handsome gold-head ed cane by the members of the Senate. a travelling representative of the

THE PAYETTEVILLE STEAMBOAT CO.

daily newspaper in Elizabeth City as

soon as the Court of Impeachment

Wilmington Parties Are Thought Interested in This or Similar Scheme.

The incorporation of the Fayetteville and Wilmington Steamboat Company by the Secretary of State yesterday is believed to concern very deeply a number of prominent Wilmington business men, whom, it has been tacitly understood, have been working at such a scheme through the agency of the Wilmington Tariff Association

Whether interested in the corporation hailing from Fayetteville, or not, it is a fact nevertheless that the question of the operation of another line of steamers from Wilmington to New York has been seriously considered by Wilmington business men, and the plan as outlined by them appears to be perfectly feasible.

Reference as to the line from Wil mington to New York, in connection with the Fayetteville corporation, is made in the STAR's special telegram from Raleigh this morning.

DEATH OF MISS JENNIE D. BURBANK "Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh

Regarded from a merely human and worldly standpoint, there is some-

thing more than inexpressible sadness in the death of a pure, bright and beautiful young girl. It seems to be so unnecessary and cruel a thing that the young life filled with hope and happiness should be cut short and the idol of the home circle should be snatched away. And so it would be if the world still lay in darkness and the Kindly Light had not beamed upon What man will say that his dead are forever gone from him? And if he will not, what is his hope? "Truly my hope is even in Thee.'

Yesterday morning the wide circle of relatives and friends of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Burbank received the dreaded information that their daughter, Miss Jennie D. Burbank, had tremely painful illness, in the 17th year of her age. It was, although not entirely unexpected, a dreadful shock to all who knew this lovely young lady, who was the idol of her famand a great favorite among young people of the city. and useful, and the future seemed full of bright promise for her. Is it not still more full of all peace, and joy, and rest in the realm to which she has been transferred? May this thought bring balm to the crushed spirits who sit in the shadow of this great affiction, and to whom the world to-day seems a hopeless desert. To them go out the hearts of all their friends in deepest sympathy, and for them will ascend their earnest prayers. A FRIEND.

LOCAL DOIS.

- Dr. E. Porter, of Rocky Point, was here yesterday. He thinks the strawberry crop will be nearly fifteen days later this season than last.

- Rev. D. H. Tuttle, of Kinston. will be here April 16th to assist Rev. Jno. H. Hall in a series of revival services at Fifth Street M. E. church.

- It is expected that the work of remodelling the Cape Fear Club building will begin now very soon. The plans are already drawn and are awaiting acceptance.

- Large shipments of lettuce were made from the vicinity of Wilmington yesterday. Philadelphia prices are \$2.25 per basket, and \$5 and

Davidson spoke for the prosecution. A REVOLTING CIRCUMSTANCE.

State Library

Negro's Dead Body Said to Have Re-

mained Uninterred for More Than

a Week in the Sound.

Shocking news comes from Federal Point township and is to the effect that the dead body of the unknown negro which was found a week ago vesterdaylin the sound five miles below Capps' store and over which an in quest wes held by the coroner, is still unburied and is lying near the spot where it was found and is covered by some brush in a badly decomposed con

This deplorable state of affairs ap pears to be the result of an evident misunderstanding on the part of some of the county authorities and has been or likely will be attended to to day. It will be remembered that the negro's body was found last Saturday and even at that time it gave evidence of having been dead for several days.

The popular theory then, and is now. in the absence of identification, that the negro fell overboard from some vessel at sea and the body washed Coroner Stokes, with whom a report

er talked yesterday afternoon, said that he had performed all the duties of his office in the matter and was at a loss to know why the body had not been buried. He did not file his death certificate until Tuesday awaiting a possible identification from some person away from the county, but as to why the body had not been buried since that time, he was at a loss to

The circumstance is revolting indeed, and the Board of County Comfifteen years old, respectively, children missioners, should see to it that the of Mr. C. C. McClelland, ex chairman possible loop of misunderstanding is of the Populist Executive Committee. taken up and if there be one existing it should be remedied to guard against similar occurrences in the future.

Violated Postal Laws.

Postoffice Inspector Jere Connolly, than whom there is no "finer" in the ton section adjacent to McColl, Hasty, service, came in yesterday from Max- Johns, Laurinburg, Laurel Hill, Red ton, N. C., where he caused the arrest of Neil Baxley, white, charged with sending a defamatory postal card through the mails to a creditor, whom it appears was somewhat dilatory in settling his accounts. Baxley was given a preliminary hearing before U. S. Commissioner B. F. McLean, of Maxton, and gave bond in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at the Federal Court in Wilmington.

Some Ripe Strawberries.

The STAR has with the compliments of Mr. J. S. Westbrook, of Faison, N. C., a sample of some fine ripe straw berries picked on Tuesday from the farm of Messrs. J. S. Westbrook & Sons, at Wallace. These gentlemen are among the pioneers at strawberry culture in this section and are always in the lead. Their crop this season i said to be especially fine.

THE STATE BANKS.

Summary of Reports to the North Carolina Corporation Commission.

[Special Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, N. C., March 22.-The North Carolina Corporation Commission issued this morning a summary of the reports of the condition of State private and savings banks of North Carolina at the close of business Feb. 5th, 1901 The summary shows that there are sixty-four State banks, with \$11,937,864.32 resources; \$2,317,378.12 capital stock and \$7,803,118 53 on deposit. There are twenty-three private banks with \$221,084.73 resources \$223,000 capital stock and \$1,602,726.71 on deposit. The nine savings banks in the State have aggregate resources amounting to \$2,133,884 40; capital

\$1,853,925,43 on deposit. PERHAPS PATAL SHOOTING.

stock amounting to \$170,691 39 and

One Man Wounded Another in a Fight at Spring Hope, N. C.

[Special Star Correspondence.] SPRING HOPE, N. C., March 21 .-W. D. Strickland and Ol Lewis, two white men living near here, engaged in an altercation last night, in which Strickland shot Lewis and perhaps mortally wounded him. Of the three shots fired by Strickland two took of fect in the abdomen and thigh of his adversary. Strickland sets up the claim of self defence and will surrender to Sheriff Warren. It is claimed that Lewis knocked Strickland down with an axe and that the shots were fired by the last named while lying on

CUBA'S CONVENTION.

the floor.

It Is Said Now That the Platt Amendment Will Be Accepted. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. HAVANA, March 23.-Reports from

all parts of the island indicate a change

from the radical stand taken against

the Platt amendment and the tone of the country press is more liberal. El Diario De La Marina to-day says that judging from all appearances the constitutional convention will accept the amendment. The Discussion also, instead of continuing its editorials against it, now publishes interviews showing the advisability of

accepting the amendment.

The output of the Alabama coal mines for the year 1900, according to the State mine inspector, was 9,400,000 tons, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons over the previous year. It is estimated that the output for this year will reach 12,000,000 tons.

Mrs. Nathan Townsend, Cass City, Mich., poisoned herself and her two children, a girl aged eight years and a boy aged ten, with laudanum. All three died yesterday morning. Family difficulties are believed to have impelled her to administer the poison.

TO CAPTURE AGUINALDO.

Daring Project Undertaken by General Punston in Isabella Province, Island of Luzon.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

Manila, March 23. -General Funs-

NO. 22

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Goldsboro Argus: The death

of Mrs. J. F. Grantham occurred

Thursday in Grantham's township.

— Jonesboro Progress: A great deal of fertilizer is being sold here this spring. On last Saturday 400 sacks of

guano was sold by three firms and i

was not a good day for selling guano

- Statesville Landmark: Thirty-

nine barrels of illicit spirits were brought in Thursday and stored here.

Thirty five barrels came from Ad.

vance, Davie county, and four barrels

- Columbus News: Grif Bright,

aged about 80 years, died of LaGrippe last Monday night at his home a few

miles west of town, after a short ill-

ness. He served in the Confederate

army and was wounded in the eye

- Windsor Ledger: Mr. J.

Alston, agent at Powellsville for the W. and H. informs us that there had

been received at that place, up to March

the 8th, 3840 bags of guano, or 26 car

oads, and more is yet to come. This,

as you cadily see, means more cotton

the shortage in our berry crop has been fully realized by both growers

and dealers, there has developed a

condition relative to the disposition of

the crop, that indicates good returns to

the truckers if they use discretion and

- Favetteville Observer: One of

the saddest accidents that has ever oc-

of the little girls (who happened to be

his sister), shot and killed her. The

pistol was supposed to be empty. The

two children mentioned were Rhodes

and Maggie McClelland, twelve and

It was during a rehearsal for the com

mencement of Black's school, near

Godwin. The little girl died almost

instantly, the ball entering her wind-

- Maxton Scottish Chief: Capt.

J. D. Austin, who travels largely

Springs, Lumber Bridge, Rennert,

Lumberton and Maxton, says there

will be an increase of 20 per cent. in

cotton acreage this year. - Mr.

Matthews, the watermelon king of

this section, is energetically pre-

paring his farms and will com-

mence planting in a few days. He

will have this year about 1,000 acres

in melons. - The McQueen home-

stead three miles from town, the prop

erty of Messrs. Ed and Geo. McQueen

and sisters of this place, was destroy

engine on the Devaun tram road that

runs near the old homestead is sup-

posed to have set the woods on fire.

which under the pressure of a strong

wind, soon reached the unoccupied

residence which was soon in ashes.

- Monroe Enquirer: Mr. Cul-

pepper Tarleton, of New Salem town-

ship, has lost four children within the

last two months with pneumonia.

The fourth child died a few days ago.

— After the revenue officers raided

the Central hotel and seized a lot of

unstamped liquor last Friday they

went about six miles south of here

near Goodman's distillery, and found

graves in which there were spirits

rather than bodies. Four barrels of

unstamped liquor were found in the

graves. The officers resurrected the

spirits and the government was made

richer by the act. — Mr. J. F. Os-borne, the organ builder of Stanly

county, has built 32 organs within the

past four years. Mr. Osborne says

that his organ building was the out

growth of a great desire to own an

organ, and not being able to purchase

one and having a mechanical turn of

mind, he set to work and built an

organ. His first organ was a very crude affair, but it did what it was

built for. It made music. Since then

Mr. Osborne has had many orders for

instruments. He makes a good double

reed, eleven stop, solid oak case or-

gan and sells them for thirty-five

dollars each. Those who have tried

Mr. Osborne's organs say that they are

equal to organs of Northern make

STORM AT PENSACOLA, FLA.

Considerable Damage to Shipping in the

Harbor-Steamers Badly Tangled.

One Man Drowned.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PENSACOLA, FLA, March 23 .- A se-

vere blow from the southeast to day

did considerable damage to shipping

in this harbor. One sailor is thought

storm caused its greatest damage to

shipping. All the large export

steamers tied up there were so badly

tangled that it is impossible to learn

The Russian bark Liflto and the

Russian ship Loche collided and both

were damaged. The schooner Siene

was beached. The Italian bark Adele

was damaged by the parting of her

Lloyd Ward, a sailor, disappeared

during the storm and is thought to

Near St Andrew's Pass the fishing

smack Maud Muller was wrecked. It

is not known if the crew was rescued.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Another Rumor Concerning Its Absorption

by the L. & N. Railroad.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Courier-Journal to morrow will say:

"Another rumor is current concern-

ing the absorption of the Seaboard Air Line by the Louisville and Nashville

railroad. For the first time since these

stories have been afloat there seems

to have been some ground for the

rumor. A few days ago there was a conference between Milton H. Smith,

president of the Louisville and Nash

ville; Y. Vandenburg, first vice presi-

dent of the Louisville and Nashville,

and V. E. McBee, superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line. The conference was

held at the office of Mr. Smith and

while no information concerning it has been given out, those who know

of the conference are inclined to the

the business of the road.

Louisville, Ky., March 23.-The

how much they are damaged.

have been blown overboard.

to have been drowned.

which sell for seventy five dollars.

ed by fire Monday evening.

No insurance.

through the beautiful and fertile cot-

judgment in their marketing.

Rocky Mount Advertiser: Since

rom which he went blind.

from Salsbury.

ton is now engaged in a daring project which promises to be the greatest and most romantic achievement of his eventful career. In January, from his hiding place in the province of Isabella, Aguinaldo wrote letters anathematizing the sub chiefs who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Later, Aguinaldo ordered certain insurgent forces in Southern Luzon to join him in a ren-dezvous in Isabella province. The rebel officer entrusted with these orders secretly negotiated with the Americans. On securing the neces sary i formation General Funston planned Aguinaldo's capture and, with MacArthur's authorization General proceeded two weeks ago to make the attempt, General Funsion, with Major Harris, Captain Newton, of the Thirty-fourth in fantry; Lieutenant Admir, of the Twenty-second Infantry; Lieu tenan Mitchell, of the Fortieth infantry, six veteran scouts, and a company of native scouts, all picked men, embarked on the gunboat Vicksburg and landed on a remote beach above Baler. It was arranged that Aguinaldo's emissary, with the native scouts, should pass them selves off as insurgent troops who, having captured General Funston and others were taking them as prisoners to Aguinaldo. At the right time, when brought before Aguinaldo, General Funston was to give a signal,

Aguinaldo was to be seized, Six days march in the interior were contemplated. Treachery was consid ered possible but every precaution was taken. The troops in New Vizcaya and New Ecija, and the gunboats Vicksburg and Albany were to cooperate with General Funston's force. The Vicksburg is expected here to-

when the tables were to be turned and

curred in Cumberland county took place at Godwin, in the northern part morrow. of this county, Thursday. Children Colonel Rosarick with fifty one men were practicing in the afternoon for and fifty-six rifles, has surrendered an entertainment to be held that night, when one of the little boys, who was to make believe to shoot one to Colonel Baldwin, of the Fourth infantry, at San Francisco de Malabon

Cavite province. Lieutenant Dean, of troop C, Sixth cavalry, has engaged a force of insurgents at Tubig, Lagunda province. killing several of them and capturing seven men and twenty four rifles.

BOERS ATTACK THE BRITISH.

Wrecked and Captured a Supply Train. Pought a Convoy, Killing One Man and Wounding Three.

By Cable to the Morning Star. STANDERTON, TRANSVAAL COLONY. March 22.—Four hundred Boers under the Boer commander Buys have wrecked a supply train north of Vlaklagate. They overpowered the es-cort and carried off several wagon loads of provisions. A convoy destined to join General

French's column has been attacked between Blood river and Scheepers Nek, Transvaal Colony. The British had one man killed and three wounded The bridge at Blood river was burned. LONDON, March 23.—The colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Comons to day, replying to a question, said no specific objections had been made by General Botha to any of the peace terms offered by General Kitchener, and General Botha made no counter proposals. The only information in possession of the government outside of that published in the papers was contained in private telegram from General Kitchener, saying General Botha had a strong objection to Sir Alfred Mil-

STEAMSHIP KOREA.

The Largest Vessel Ever Built on This Side of the Atlantic.

By Telegraph to the Merning Star. WASHINGTON, March 23 - The Kores, which was launched to day at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company's works bears the distinction of being up to date the largest steam vessel ever built on this side of the Atlantic. With a length of 572 feet four inches, and a beam of 63 feet, she will displace 18,600 tons on a draft of twenty-seven feet. Some idea of the size of the Korea may be derived from the fact that from the top to the bottom of the bare hull is a distance of forty feet, while the distance around her rail is nearly a quarter of a mile. She is to be fitted with engines of 18,000 horse power, sufficient to pro-pel her at a speed of 20 knots. The Korea will accommodate 1,400 passengers, of whom 200 will be first class cabin passengers. She is designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to ply between San Francisco and

Hong Kong.
Just as the Korea slipped down the ways, George Bannister, a colored man, among the employes gathered about the vessel, was struck by one of the falling props and received inju-ries from which he died to-night.

BRITISH COTTON MILLS.

Signs of More Trouble Between the Mas-

ters and the Operatives. At the wharves of the Louisville By Telegraph to the Morning Star. and Nashville Railroad Company the

LONDON, March 23.—The Speaker to-day says there are unmistakable signs of more trouble between the masters and the operatives in the cotton trade. A period of trade activity has been followed by a reaction, ac-celerated by the high prices of raw cotton and other materials, a poor demand from India and an almost complete stoppage of buying from China. The Lancashire spinners and weavers have held out longer than their rivals n the United States or continent, but the rapid closing down of the mills shows their turn is coming, and as the American crop is likely to be insuffi-cient even for the reduced consumption, there is not much prospect of low level quotations for raw cotton to invigorate the demand for yarn and cloth. If some agreement whereby wages may be adjusted according to the state of trade is not soon conclude declining profits will force the masters to reduce wages.

LYNCHING IN ARKANSAS.

White Man Taken from Jail and Hanged by a Mob of Masked Men. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 23 .- A Gazette special from Pocahontas says that George C. Heveves, who day before yesterday shot and killed Town Marshal John Norris, of Pocahontas, while Norris was performing official duty, was taken from jail by a mob of 200 men last night and hanged. The coroner's jury held Heveyes for murder, but owing to the feeling against belief that Mr. McBee was called here him, the trial had been postpone to make certain statements regarding until next week. The members of the mob were masked.