

Table with 4 columns: Year, Price, etc. Includes rates for advertising and subscription information.

ment has displaced a yard of some old fabric for every yard of new goods ordered. It has caused some cancellation that have not resulted in little confidence buyers had in original prices and has generally demoralized a market that was seemingly on a rock bottom and healthy price basis.

"Woolen goods at a reasonable price would be always in demand. But the market is now flooded with imitations, and there is no prospect of a change, so long as wool is artificially advanced to an almost prohibitory price by means of an unjust tariff that punishes the whole American people without affording satisfaction to the American wool grower and his output, for which there is lessening demand."

All this shoddy may not be used in the manufacture of clothing, but it is used, every pound of it, as a substitute for wool. But the shoddy manufacturers have become so expert that it is said they can make a shoddy cloth which looks and feels so much like woolen goods that it would puzzle an expert to tell one from the other. It stands all the tests pretty well but water. Getting caught out in a rain demoralizes and ruins it, and it also demoralizes the unhappy victim inside of it, who for the first time realizes that he was bamboozled when he thought he was buying a good article of woolen goods.

It may be that some of these goods are sold for what they really are. This may be so between the manufacturers and the jobbers and wholesalers, but the retail buyer does not often get the benefit of this candor, for in nine cases out of ten he or she buys and pays for the article for what it seems to be, not what it really is. There are imitations, goods, mixtures of wool and something else, which are sold as such, but these are not shoddy. But whether fraud, or honest imitation without fraud, they are all, more or less, the result of the legislative protection given to the genuine article which makes the fraud and the imitation profitable.

While ostensibly to benefit the wool growers and the people who buy woolen goods, the high tariff that stimulates the use of shoddy and fraud upon and imitation of woolen goods hurts both the wool grower and the people who buy the goods, for it decreases the demand for wool, keeps down the prices and cheats the buyer out of his money when he pays for what he supposes to be woolen goods and gets a counterfeit which soon betrays itself after a little wear or a little use. If it were not for the protective tariff on wool, which practically prohibits the importation of foreign wool, there would be no 300,000,000 pounds of shoddy used in this country as a substitute for wool, and there would be proportionately a greater demand for American wool. Possibly a few men who raise a certain kind of wool which is in demand and cannot be profitably imported, may be benefited by it, but the wool-growing industry generally is injured by it. The benefit it may be to the few to whom we refer is overbalanced a hundred fold or more by the injury done to the industry generally and to the users of woolen goods who are not only heavily taxed but mercilessly swindled besides.

While it stands this tariff so called protection to wool will be an injury to the average wool-grower and an imposition on every person who has use for and buys woolen goods or what they suppose to be woolen goods, but in no way related to them.

A correspondent of the Atlanta News has discovered a five-year-old boy in Ellenboro, Rutherford county, in this State, who is nearly all head. The head does all the growing, while the rest of the boy is nothing but skin and bone. Head and all his weight is said to be 65 pounds. They allow 15 pounds for body, legs and arms and credit the head with the rest. With a fifty pound head on such frail support it is not surprising that the boy should find it too heavy to carry around and prefer to spend his time lying down.

Mrs. Hay, who died a few days ago at Tarrytown, N. Y., had conspicuous soraples against stony telling, and was therefore in the habit of putting her money and jewels in a satchel and hanging it before she retired on the limb of a tree near her window so that in case she was visited by burglars, whom she was constantly expecting, she could truthfully tell them she had no money or jewels in the house. Sometimes she had several thousand dollars worth of them in that satchel.

That anti-cigarette solon in the Minnesota Legislature who has introduced a bill punishing by a \$50 fine any one who sells or offers to sell, or gives any one a cigarette or cigarette paper, or anything out of which a cigarette may be made, has followed it up with a clincher which imposes a \$50 fine on any person found smoking a cigarette.

TAKING A GLOOMY VIEW.

Lord Roberts, after his return to England from South Africa, showed discriminating judgment in declining any public ovations in celebration of the triumph of British arms. He intimated that such celebrations were somewhat premature, that they were not, so to speak, out of the woods, and might have some pretty hard work to do before they got out. When Pretoria fell London went on an insane saturnalia and the town gave itself up to dissipation and revelling riotousness. They believed that the fall of the Transvaal capital meant the end of the war and it might if the English managers had not become inflated by success and arrogantly demanded too much. Gen. Roberts imperiously dictated terms, Gen. Kitchener, his successor, followed his example and went further by inaugurating a system of severity and cruelty, the object of which was to terrify men who would not be terrified, and this made them more determined in their warfare and more intense in their hatred of the English.

Now instead of seeing the sunshine of peace looking through the war cloud they see more and a long and wearing war. At a time, too, when England is confronted with embarrassing questions and threatening situations in other parts of the world, and wishes from the bottom of her heart that she were out of the South Africa ordeal. The following cablegram from London gives some idea of the feeling that prevails in London now:

"The Times prints long dispatches from Pretoria and Bloemfontein admitting that Lord Kitchener's policy and operations have failed to achieve the results hoped for and pointing out that the British public must be prepared to return to the original policy of occupying districts and studding the country with military posts as the only means of effecting complete pacification."

"This process, the correspondents say, will occupy much time and necessitate a constant supply of fresh troops. The strain on both officers and men will be increased, and arrangements must be made to send absolutely fresh troops to the front in order to enable the others to be sent home."

"Unless this aspect of the case is grasped by the authorities," say the writers of the Times, "there is a possibility of the war, lasting for years. It is quite useless to renew peace negotiations. Nothing approaching terms, as the word is generally understood, would be possible or even possible with the Boers."

If the fighting were confined to narrow areas with England's large armies and superior resources the Boer armies might be driven to bay, cornered and captured as Cronje and his little army were, but there is a vast territory to fight over where even a few brave, determined men may make a protracted fight if they can secure the munitions of war, and there seems to be no trouble on this score. They manage somehow to capture a good deal of ammunition, arms, etc., from the British, and to get supplies from other sources, enough to meet the wants of the fighters they have in the field, and they seem determined to use it, too, and make the British pay for every foot of ground they cover.

It wouldn't be surprising that a man wearing the distinguished name of George Washington Adams should become distinguished himself. G. W. A., of West Virginia, has accomplished the feat of marrying seventeen women, before he reached the age of 68 years, all of whom are living but one. He has done all this marrying within twelve years, and then retired to the poor house. His last wife was a girl of 74 years.

CURRENT COMMENT.

In Rhode Island there is an average of one divorce for every eight marriages. A good deal of useless formality and expense might be saved by merely adopting a sort of probationary system whereby couples can take each other, not for better or worse, but until they can find out the difference—on trial, as it were—without calling for the sacrament of matrimony until they are sure about it. Certainly the percentage of "sticks" could not be any less than under the present come-easy-go-easy system.—Atlanta Journal, Dem.

Much comment has been made in regard to the recent sale of 2,000,000 acres of pine land (Diston's purchase) in Florida for only \$70,000. The Jacksonville Metropolitan explains that the price was a "nominal" one, and adds: It should be remembered that the men who paid the \$70,000 had about \$2,000,000 already invested in the land. Their original investment was \$1,928,000. The interest due was \$635,778, while the taxes amounted to \$12,871, which, with the \$70,000, paid at the time of the sale, brought the price up to \$2,646,949, or a little less than \$2.75 an acre. A few years ago Diston bought the land for 25 cents an acre, and the sales to the railroad, colonist and others have caused the advance to nearly eleven times the original cost.—Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Court Acquitted Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justice Douglas.

TEST VOTE ON FIRST ARTICLE.

A Two-thirds Majority Was Necessary for Impeachment—The Vote in Detail—Trial Cost the State About \$7,500—Senator Morton.

(Special Star Telegram.)

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28.—The Senate as a court of impeachment this morning voted to acquit Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court, who have been on trial the past three weeks, charged with high crimes and misdemeanors in office. There were five articles of impeachment; but the test vote was on the first, which charged the judges with violating section 9, article 4 of the Constitution, by issuing mandamus against the State Treasurer. The vote on this article was 27 for impeachment, 23 for acquittal. A two-thirds majority (34) was necessary for impeachment. The vote was as follows:

For conviction—Alexander, Arrington, Aycock, Broughton, Burroughs, Calvert, Foy, Gauder, James, Justice, Lindsay, McNeill, Miller, Morrison, Morton, Scott, Smith, Speight, Thomas, Travis, Vann, Ward, Warren, Webb, Wood, Woodard. Total (all Democrats)—37.

Against conviction—Brown (Democrat), Buchanan (Republican), Candler (Republican), Crisp (Republican), Currie (Democrat), Dula (Republican), Foster (Democrat), Glenn (Democrat), Henderson (Democrat), Leak (Democrat), London (Democrat), Logg (Democrat), Marshall (Republican), McAllister (Democrat), McInnis (Populist), McIntyre (Democrat), Michael (Republican), Miller (Republican), Pinnix (Republican), Roberson (Populist), Sitkelahter (Populist) Springfield (Democrat), Sugg (Democrat). Hence 23 voted not guilty—12 of them Democrats, eight Republicans, three Populists.

The second article charged violation of section 3, article 14 of the Constitution, by drawing money from the State treasury without legislative authority. This vote was 24 "guilty," 26 not "guilty." Aycock, of Wayne, cast the twenty-fourth "not guilty" vote.

The vote on the third article was the same as on the second. It charged violation of chapter 19, section 9, Laws of 1899.

The fourth article charged violation of chapter 21, Laws of 1899. The vote on this was 25 to 25; Senator Lindsay coming over on the "guilty" side.

The fifth article charged that the court (accused judges) during the past two years by specious course of reasoning made decisions with partisan motive, and disregarded and sought to bring into disrepute the will of the Legislature. The vote on this article was "Guilty," 16; "not guilty," 34. Those voting "guilty" were: Bray, Burroughs, Foy, Gauder, Justice, Lindsay, Miller of Pamlico, Morton, Scott, Smith, Travis, Vann, Ward, Warren, Webb and Wood.

Judgment acquitting the judges was then adopted, and the court adjourned sine die.

Most of the Senators left for their homes this afternoon.

The State auditor said to-night that the impeachment trial cost about \$7,500.

State Geologist J. A. Holmes reported to Governor Aycock to-day that he has purchased Piver's Island, near Beaufort, for the U. S. Fish Commission, by whom there will be established thereon a marine biological laboratory, the building and equipment for which will cost \$25,000.

Governor Aycock to-day issued to Senator Morton a commission on his staff as naval aide, with the rank of colonel.

Senator M. H. Justice, of Rutherford county, was commissioned to-day Judge of the Superior Court of the Fourteenth district.

WANTS \$89,000 FOR DAMAGES.

Mrs. F. M. Fremont Sees Metropolitan Street Railway for Husband's Death

The New York Herald of Thursday has the following item relative to the widow of the late F. M. Fremont, a former resident of Wilmington: "Frances M. Fremont is suing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for \$89,000 damage for causing the death of her husband. Mr. Fremont was an agent for manufacturing machinery and had an office at No. 26 Cortlandt street. On October 11 last he was hurrying home about six o'clock, and in attempting to board an Eighth avenue electric car Church and Cortlandt streets, fell and had one foot nearly cut off and the other crushed by the wheels. He died soon afterwards.

It is alleged that Mr. Fremont was earning \$7,000 a year and as he was still young the large sum asked as damages is only a fair amount, considering his earning capacity.

JAPAN IN WAR PAINT.

Staff Officers Dispatched to Korea to Make Investigations.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

FIRE AT LONG CREEK.

Destroyed Gin House, Grist Mill and Two Stores Yesterday Afternoon—Tram Railway Being Built.

Mr. S. P. Taylor, timber agent of the Angola Lumber Company, who arrived in the city last evening on the A. & Y. train, told of a destructive fire at Long Creek, Pender county, which occurred yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. The gin house, grist mill and store of Mr. W. W. Larkins, Clerk of the Superior Court of Pender county, was destroyed and a vacant store adjoining belonging to Mr. J. F. Ball was also burned to the ground. The loss of Mr. Larkins is about \$1,800 on the gin house, grist mill and store room; about \$300 on goods that were not saved from the store, and about \$250 on the vacant store belonging to Mr. Ball. None of the property was insured, policies on the same having been recently made invalid by reason of the insolvency of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association. The origin of the fire was the furnace of the boiler of the ginning and grist plant.

Mr. Taylor also informs the STAR that the Angola Lumber Company is building a tram railway from Long Creek about eight miles in the direction of Mr. A. C. Ward's plantation in Pender. Timber will be freighted to Long Creek and sent thence to Wilmington by raft on the river.

ALLEGED SAFE CRACKSMEN.

Arrest of Men at Marshville Verifies Inspector Connolly's Theory.

The absolute correctness of the theory of Postoffice Inspector Jere Connolly in regard to the number of safe robberies that have been going on in the State for the past several weeks, appears to have been vindicated in the arrest at Marshville, Union county, N. C., on night before last of two men, who robbed a safe in the store of M. H. Lowry & Co. at Morven, Anson county, on the night previous to the capture.

Subsequently they had cracked a safe at Clio, S. C., and at Morven, they first broke into a blacksmith shop and procured the necessary tools with which to place the dynamite, just as Inspector Connolly anticipated. They secured about \$900 and went across country to Lilesville and boarded the Carolina Central train, going in the direction of Charlotte. They were taken off the train at Marshville upon telegraphic advice from Sheriff Gaddy of Wadesboro and it is believed that on their persons were found enough to convict the third man of the party who boarded the train at Lilesville succeeded in making his escape.

Will Uavell Monument.

Live Oak Camp, No. 6, Woodmen of the World, of this city, according to its long established custom, will erect a monument over the grave of its late sovereign J. B. McDaniel, who died in Wilmington and was interred at Newbern, his old home. The shaft will be unveiled by a large delegation of Woodmen from Wilmington, who will go to Newbern on a special train on a Sunday during the latter part of May. A very low rate of fare is expected to be secured on the special train and the Woodmen expect to take a large party of their friends on the trip with them.

Stamp Sale Discontinued.

Mr. M. Boatwright, deputy collector at Wilmington for the sale of internal revenue stamps, has received official notice that the office will be abolished April 1st. This is for the reason that after July 1st, stamps on checks, drafts, etc., will be no longer required, the act requiring the same having been repealed by the last Congress. It would be well for business men, however, to lay in a supply of stamps for use in the interim between April 1st and July 1st, as after the abolition of Mr. Boatwright's office, all purchases will have to be made at Raleigh.

Seacoast Railroad Suit.

Yesterday afternoon's Fayetteville Observer says: "The case of Raynor vs. the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for \$5,000 damages was given to the jury at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jury remained out all night, and it was not until noon to-day that they announced they had reached a verdict. This verdict gave the plaintiff five hundred dollars. The defendant took an appeal to the Supreme Court."

Here For Deserters.

Orderly Sergeant Thos. E. Lesesne, of Company A, 17th regiment United States Infantry, is in the city under special detail to look after a number of deserters and will remain in the city about ten days. Sergeant Lesesne has seen service in the Philippines under General MacArthur and under General Lawton and speaks interestingly of his experiences there. He is a native of San Francisco, Cal.

JAPAN IN WAR PAINT.

Staff Officers Dispatched to Korea to Make Investigations.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Farmers' National Fertilizer Co. Will Erect a Mammoth Plant in Raleigh.

WORTH BAGLEY MONUMENT.

The State Guard—Appointment of Judges. Penitentiary Convicts Pardoned—The Safe Crackers—Will First Be Tried at Morven.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

RALEIGH, N. C., March 30.—The Secretary of State to-day chartered the Lenoir Cotton Mill Company with \$75,000 capital stock. The incorporators are J. D. Moore, J. O. White, G. W. Harper, N. R. Richardson, N. M. Courtois, P. J. Johnson. The principal place of business will be Lenoir, Caldwell county. The promoters of Raleigh's latest stock company, the Farmers' National Fertilizer Company, say that they will begin within a few weeks the erection of a mammoth plant here. Their capital stock is \$100,000 with the privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000; the incorporators are Col. Jno. S. Cunningham of Person county and Messrs. Jno. C. Dreury and N. W. West, Raleigh. Dr. D. E. Everett, treasurer of the Worth Bagley Monument Fund has received a check of \$100 from Lieut. Jno. B. Bernadoff of this U. S. cruiser Dixie. This brings the amount now on hand for the erection of monument to the brave young ensign up to \$2,800.

Practically all the State Senators have left for their homes. Chief Clerk Maxwell will be here for a week or more yet preparing the report of the impeachment trial for the printers.

Adjutant General B. S. Royster is issuing to-day the following general order which will be of interest to members of the Wilmington military companies: "Col. T. H. Bain, Inspector General, will, at his convenience, make the usual annual inspection of the companies and divisions of the State Guard and Naval Brigade, as required by law.

"He will also inspect and audit the books and accounts of the Paymaster General, and inspect and make a careful inventory of the property in charge of the Quartermaster General and Chief Ordnance.

"The inspections of the troops will be made in notice of all inspections will be given to commanding officers of regiments and the Naval Brigade."

(Special Star Telegram.)

RALEIGH, March 30.—Governor Aycock announced to-day that he will appoint the judge for the Sixth judicial district from the extreme West, Monday. This appointment will be effective April 28th; all the others July 1st. It is officially announced that Hon. Francis D. Winston will be commissioned Monday judge of the Second district.

The Governor has pardoned William Cox a young white man of Anson county, sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for larceny September 9th. The pardon is on recommendation of Senators Leak and Morrison and Representative Robinson. Wm. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, a life prisoner for burglary, is also pardoned. He has served twelve years and is 59 years old.

Manager Poe, of the Raleigh Express office, identified one of the safe-crackers in jail at Wadesboro as a man who absconded him here several days before the raid on the Raleigh office. They will not be brought to Raleigh for trial, as they must first answer for safe-cracking in Morven, Clio and Red Springs. If not convicted at the first place they will be tried for the others, in order.

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

All Standing Crops Destroyed by British.

Train Derailed by Boers.

LONDON, March 31.—A special dispatch from Standerton says the Imperial Light Horse have captured Commandant Prinseloo and a convoy of twenty-eight wagons. Commandant Englebrecht, the dispatch says, has surrendered. The British are sweeping the eastern Transvaal clear of Boer forces. All standing crops have been destroyed, but the women and children are being cared for. Five hundred of them have been conveyed to Utrecht, where their wants are being attended to.

PRETORIA, March 30.—The Boers derailed and plundered a freight train near Johannesburg last night.

WAR REVENUE TAXES.

The Receipts from June 13th, 1898, Were \$281,311.515.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following statement prepared at the internal revenue bureau shows the receipts by items, from the war revenue act only from June 13th, 1898, the date on which the act went into effect, to February 28th, 1901, cents omitted: Schedule A (Documentary stamps), \$98,480,099; schedule B (proprietary stamps), \$12,784,694; beer, \$89,154,823; special taxes, \$14,026,859; tobacco, \$48,408,889; snuff, \$2,338,375; cigars, \$8,291,608; cigarettes, \$3,547,490; legacies, \$6,889,065; excise tax, \$3,898,838; mixed liquor, \$90,609; additional taxes on tobacco and beer, \$978,115. Total, \$281,311,515.

TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION.

Twenty Cotton Mills at Fall River Shut Down Yesterday.

FALL RIVER, MASS., March 30.—Twenty cotton mills in this city were shut down to-day and will remain closed until April 8th for curtailment. These mills employ about 5,000 hands. Six mills, which are closed this week will resume next Monday, and shut down again later.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Goldeboro Argus: There was frost in these parts Friday morning, and now the growing fear is that the peach crop is done for.

—Carthage Blade: Revenue officer S. Hare, Wednesday captured nine barrels of whiskey from Mr. R. Trodden on the premises of his so-called commercial distillery. The barrels showed signs of being buried in the ground. They were brought to Carthage and lodged in the depot and shipped away the same day that they were captured.

—Sanford Express: It is said that the prospects for a good strawberry crop this year are bright. The Sanford Cotton Mill Company have received several car loads of new machinery, which will be in stalled during the next few weeks. They expect to run the mill with machinery, and run the plant to its full capacity. This will make it necessary to employ about a hundred more operatives.

—Wilson Times: About the middle of last week two brothers in-law, Ollie Lewis and Wm. Strickland, who reside in Nash county near Stanhope, became involved in a difficulty over a horse, and words passed and a fight ensued. Lewis carried a six and made for Strickland, running him into the house. Strickland procured his pistol and shot Lewis in the abdomen and thigh. All the parties were taken to the hospital. Lewis and a half, and the coroner's jury decided that the killing was in self-defense.

—Mount Olive Advertiser: Our truckers are making heavy shipments of onions and shallots. The acreage of watermelons and cantaloupes will be the largest ever known in this section. It costs \$22 to produce a five hundred pound barrel of corn in Wayne county. According to this there will be about \$8 00 profit per bale on the next crop. The acreage of Irish potatoes at Norfolk, Ga., is said to be 100,000 acres. This State is much less than it was last year. The prospect is favorable for good prices. The last week has seen a pleasant surprise in the strawberries in this section. Should this weather continue as it has been for this season, the crop will not be as late as anticipated.

—Raleigh Post: The State Board of Education has a report of swamp lands compiled for the records and maps of the late State engineer, which shows the following interesting facts: The State owns 74,412 acres of swamp lands, 65,412 acres having been surveyed and 184,000 not surveyed. Of these lands there are 190,653 acres in Hyde and Yrrell counties, 29,858 acres in Carteret county, 205,705 acres in Jones, Craven, Onslow and Pamlico counties. There are claims against 48,864 acres of swamp lands in Hyde and Yrrell counties, against 16,000 acres in Carteret county, and against 39,787 acres in Jones, Craven, Onslow and Pamlico counties. Mr. Richard Jones of Carteret has a claim on 16,000 acres of lands owned by the State, except in Onslow, Richmond and Jones counties, and it will be in force until February 11, 1902.

—Weldon News: Very few farmers get ready to plant corn in March. In old times March was the regular month or corn planting. —Owing to a mild winter, and very little snow, the wheat crop is what it should be. —Halifax county is a most inviting field for sheep raising, and the only drawback is, there are too many ticks and dogs. —Some days ago we noticed in an exchange a letter from one of the lower Rappahannock counties in Virginia, saying that not a robin had been seen in the State during February, and expressing surprise at it, and wonder as to what had become of the little redbreast. The answer is, however, that the robins are not in the State, particularly in the lower section, as they are busy turning up the soil hosts of these birds are seen hopping over the fields, and in March, particularly, they are very plentiful. —Halifax county is a most inviting field for sheep raising, and the only drawback is, there are too many ticks and dogs. —Some days ago we noticed in an exchange a letter from one of the lower Rappahannock counties in Virginia, saying that not a robin had been seen in the State during February, and expressing surprise at it, and wonder as to what had become of the little redbreast. The answer is, however, that the robins are not in the State, particularly in the lower section, as they are busy turning up the soil hosts of these birds are seen hopping over the fields, and in March, particularly, they are very plentiful.

FUNSTON GETS HIS REWARD.

Appointed Brigadier General in Regular Army—Other Appointments by the President.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following important army appointments were announced at the White House to-night:

To be major general United States army, Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton, vice Miles, promoted lieutenant general, March 29. To be brigadier general in the regular army, Colonel Jacob H. Smith, 17th United States infantry, brigadier general of volunteers, vice Daggett retired. Brigadier general in the regular army, Frederick Funston, U. S. V., vice Wheaton promoted. The announcements of these appointments were made after a conference between the President, Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin, and at the same time the long expected list of appointments of majors and captains in the quartermasters and commissary departments, and of chaplains was made known. All of these appointments are in the regular army, under the recent act of Congress enlarging and re-organizing the army, and without exception the staff appointments are from volunteer officers. The chief interest, however, centered in the three high appointments of a major general and two brigadier generals, and in the appointment of General Funston after his gallant exploit in capturing Aguinaldo. Following the announcement General Corbin said the following to General MacArthur: "The following appointments made by the President, are: Smith and Funston, brigadier general, Secretary of War joins me in congratulations to all."

THE NAVAL STORES YEAR.

Close of the Season of 1900-01—Receipts of Savannah and Gulf Ports the Largest on Record.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 30.—The close of the naval stores year of 1900-01 to-day showed the receipts of this port, the leading one for this commodity in the world, to have exceeded those of any other year on record. The receipts were 839,549 casks of turpentine, against 813,961 last year. This is an increase of 10 per cent. over last year. Gulf ports, however, show an increase of 30 per cent. over last year, showing the crop to have been a record-breaking one. The average prices for turpentine and rosin were not so high as last season, being about 47 1/2c for turpentine and still high for rosin, but much more than last year. The highest price reached this year was 53 1/2c, against 54 1/2c last year.

AGUINALDO IN PRISON.

Closely Guarded But Courteously Treated. Praises the Skill and Audacity of Gen. Funston.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

MANILA, March 30.—In company with Colonel Villa, his chief of staff and Dr. Barcelona, ex-treasurer of the Filipino government, Aguinaldo occupies one of the nicest apartments of the Malacanang palace. He is closely guarded and courteously treated. Captain Francis J. Kernan, of the Third Infantry; Captain William L. Conly, of his own regiment; and Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, of the Third Infantry, are waiting him, Aguinaldo warmly paces the floor, and, deeply thinking, thrusts his hands through his hair. He smokes many cigarettes and cigars and has a hearty appetite. He speaks only a few words of English. He is conscious of his dignity but tries to talk pleasantly with the guards, and often praises the skill and audacity of General Funston in effecting his capture, saying that only by stratagem could he have been captured. He said that Aguinaldo is very proud of the capture, and that he must regard the best interests of the Filipino people.

The district Dr. Barcelona has called upon him, bringing a plentiful supply of linen. Aguinaldo is well supplied with money and has ordered a supply of new clothes. He is care-free of his personal appearance. He celebrated his 53d birthday the day he was captured. The birthday festivities were prolonged, and only terminated upon the arrival of General Funston. Aguinaldo tries to read the American newspapers and is anxious to learn the state of opinion in the United States concerning Philippine independence. He has had conferences with General Trias and the chief justice, Arellano, but his future intentions have not been announced. He spends much time watching the boats passing up and down the Pasig river.

This morning Aguinaldo was recognized by a convict, getting up on the river in a lighter. The man was gazed on him awhile in silence and then began to jeer, calling him Emilio, and vile names in the Tagalog language. He was very angry at the disturbances and Aguinaldo left the window in disgust.

The natives in Manila are undemonstrative concerning the capture of Aguinaldo, and it is difficult to ascertain what the majority of them really think of it. It is certain that the influence is less strong than formerly, though it is still great. The representative of the Associated Press has interviewed many Filipinos, including both business and professional men in Manila, and well-informed representatives of the lower classes and former insurgents, on the capture of Aguinaldo. The majority of the persons questioned were unfeignedly glad that Aguinaldo had been captured, and said they considered that the worst obstacle to the speedy pacification of the islands had been removed. Some from Manila and Aguinaldo advised his immediate deportation. Others believe he can render vast assistance by urging his countrymen to acquiesce in the new authority. All men agree that the outlook to-day is much brighter.

MANILA, March 30.—The wife and mother of Aguinaldo, who were living at Binacayan, near Old Cavite, have been granted permission to visit him.

The Spaniard, Lorenzo Prieto, who was charged with assisting the insurgents by furnishing information to the insurgent General Cailles, in exchange for trading privileges, was tried by a military commission and sentenced to death. General MacArthur commuted the sentence to imprisonment for ten years. Prieto was the agent of the United States & Co., and to a certain extent was associated with D. A. Carman, the American contractor, also charged with aiding the Filipino insurgents.

FUNSTON GETS HIS REWARD.

Appointed Brigadier General in Regular Army—Other Appointments by the President.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following important army appointments were announced at the White House to-night:

To be major general United States army, Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton, vice Miles, promoted lieutenant general, March 29. To be brigadier general in the regular army, Colonel Jacob H. Smith, 17th United States infantry, brigadier general of volunteers, vice Daggett retired. Brigadier general in the regular army, Frederick Funston, U. S. V., vice Wheaton promoted. The announcements of these appointments were made after a conference between the President, Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin, and at the same time the long expected list of appointments of majors and captains in the quartermasters and commissary departments, and of chaplains was made known. All of these appointments are in the regular