

The Philadelphia Press makes the Virginia constitutional convention the text of an editorial on negro suffrage; or rather on the movement to restrict negro suffrage. It quotes from a letter addressed to the convention by some white citizens of one of the strong black districts, urging it to take effective measures to eliminate the negro vote, because those white men have become tired of perpetrating frauds to prevent the negroes from gaining the ascendancy. This is what it calls a "frank admission" of fraud, which it follows up by other quotations from Southern papers on the same line, and admitting that the purpose in thus restricting suffrage is to get rid of the negro vote.

It would hardly be worth while at this late date to deny that frauds have been committed in the South, but no one who knows anything about the way elections have been conducted in States and districts where the Republicans were strong enough to hope to win, would assert that the frauds were perpetrated by the Democrats only. Fraud was so much resorted to by the Republicans that in some elections they cast more votes than they had voters, and had more names on the registration lists than there were grown men in the townships in which they were registered. In North Carolina that was notoriously the case and the election laws enacted by the Republicans and their Populist allies were so framed as to make fraud easy. They not only imported negroes from across the borders, drawing up South Carolina on one side and Virginia on the other, but they went into the grave yard and resurrected dead negroes, and into the penitentiaries and asylums and borrowed them, "for one day only."

The frauds became so frequent, so common and so flagrant that we looked for them as a matter of course. They could not be concealed for the negroes who were used to help carry elections not only confessed them but made them a matter of boast when and where they thought it safe to do so. This, as much as anything else, had its influence in crystallizing the sentiment for restricted negro suffrage, the only way to get rid of the purchasable and unscrupulous element, which figured so largely in our elections, not only in this but in all the Southern States.

If under circumstances like these when white men had to contend against conscienceless white men and negroes without moral restraint or responsibility, they resorted to fraud to prevent themselves from being ruined what reasonable man putting himself in their place would blame them? It was a matter of self preservation with them, and they resorted to that to prevent the necessity of resorting to something more serious. It was simply a case of matching crookedness against crookedness, fighting the devil with fire, and checkmating the Republican managers with their own methods. When fraud was resorted to by Southern white men it was not as a matter of choice, but as a matter of necessity, or last resort to hold the reins of government and preserve the peace.

This is the history of elections in the South, where the Republicans were formidable enough to make a contest, and that's the reason for frauds where frauds were perpetrated, and is also their justification. When a thief enters your house at night you do not stand on ceremony as to the way you will get him out.

But lecturing Southern Democrats for committing election frauds when it was a matter of self-preservation, does not come with good grace from a journal whose columns have been filled with reports of and editorials denouncing the wholesale frauds perpetrated in the rookribbed Republican State of Pennsylvania and in the good, loyal Republican city of Philadelphia, where the opposing factions charge each other with all manner of corruption and election frauds. In that city, on the authority of anti-Quay papers, fifty thousand or more fraudulent votes are cast, and the returns doctored to suit. That is without the plea of necessity as in the South, but simply to keep one faction in, for the spoils of office, purely mercenary and with little extenuation or justification as the burglar could offer who lifts a window and sneaks into the house he intends to rob. When the Republicans in the North and in the South get above frauds at elections it will be time for Republican organs to write censorious editorials on frauds at elections by Southern Democrats.

But if all this were true and these lecturing organs think election frauds are so much to be condemned and knowing, as they do, that it is negro suffrage which makes them necessary, when they are resorted to, wouldn't they show more sincerity and more reason by recognizing a movement to eliminate the ob-

jectionable element from politics, than by opposing it and continuing the conditions that make carrying elections by questionable methods a necessity? If they are as honest as they pretend to be, and knowing, as they must know, the corrupt and unscrupulous use that has been and still is made of the average negro voter, they would commend these efforts to protect the ballot box, to eliminate the pliant, venal and dangerous element, and let the respectable, intelligent and responsible citizenship direct the destinies of communities and of the State. Then the incentive to fraud would be removed unless the Southern people should become as demoralized by the greed for office as the Republicans of Pennsylvania are.

A MEANINGLESS PLANK.
Mark Hanna held the reins over the Ohio State Convention, put through the ticket he had slated and had the platform fixed up to suit him and Mr. McKinley. The fact is the whole business was arranged before the Convention met, and all the delegates had to do was to go through the form of ratifying what Hanna and his associates had previously agreed upon.

As might have been expected, the platform is an endorsement of everything the administration has done, at home and abroad, and a sweeping claim to the credit for any good that has come to the country since Mark Hanna and Wm. McKinley took charge of affairs in Washington. This, however, is characteristic of every platform with which Mark Hanna has anything to do. He is a broad-sweeping and mighty claimant. But the platform is, characteristically too, a dogger and a little, as illustrated by the following plank in reference to Trusts, which Mark Hanna said in the last campaign were all killed by the Sherman law.

"We recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine when such combinations are wisely administered for the general good, but combinations which create monopolies to control prices or limit production are an evil which must be met by effective legislation, vigorously enforced."

This is the vilest kind of rot. They have been playing it for ten years. It is as unmeaning as the croaking of a frog. Mark Hanna denies that there are any Trusts such as would come within the description in this plank. According to him all the Trusts we have are simply "aggregations of wealth" for the benefit of the public and consequently this fake plank cannot apply to any of the combinations now in existence.

Doesn't every intelligent person who reads the papers, or who buys things, know that these combinations do limit production when it is to their interest to do so, control prices and organize monopolies, but of course there is nothing in their plans of organization to show that and not one of them, of course, would admit it. The men who made that platform knew this, every man in the land of ordinary intelligence knows this, and yet they have the cheek to utter such rot, not for the first time, for it has become a standing fake in Republican platforms.

Some men object to familiarities on short acquaintance. A Pennsylvania farmer standing in some high grass admiring it, felt something colling around his legs and looking down saw a whopping big black-sneck climbing up him. With a stick he had in his hand he smote that snake until it uncooled and made for a tree nearby, up which it climbed. But the farmer, who was mad, also climbed, followed that snake onto a limb and pounded it into a helpless cripple, when it tumbled from its perch. It was nearly seven and a half feet long.

American leather is now competing successfully with German leather in Germany, and is in such demand that the German leather makers want a higher tariff put on leather to protect them. Instead of helping American leather makers, by giving them the benefit of tariff-free hides, and giving the leather makers an alleged offset by taxing imported leather. That's the way they build up foreign trade.

It is said that five hundred persons are killed by lightning in this country every year. Lightning is supposed not to be a discriminator as to persons when it strikes, but we do not think we ever heard of a lightning rod vendor being struck by it.

It is estimated that there are 6,000,000 peach trees in Georgia bearing this year, and that the crop, notwithstanding drawbacks, will amount to 4,000,000 crates, worth \$4,000,000. This does not include the amount consumed at home.

That negro in Richmond who stole a watch got more time than he expected. He got thirty-six years in the penitentiary.

A REGION RICH IN MINERALS.
We have heretofore made reference to the marble deposits of Cherokee county, but we had no idea when we did that they were anything like as extensive as they are. In a circular letter published by the Murphy Board of Trade, which we find in the Raleigh Post, the following information is given as to the marble deposits and other minerals of the county, which will be read with interest by all North Carolinians:

"The great magnitude and variedness of Cherokee county's minerals has long been a source of much wonder to scientists and mining people in general, and as a whole they are regarded as being unequalled by any other in this continent. The marble extends through the county a distance of more than forty miles, and varies in width from 200 feet to nearly one mile. It has been extensively prospected with a diamond drill, and has been bored in many places 100 feet without going through it, showing perfectly free from breaks and inclusions. It is most exquisitely beautiful in color, from pure white, pale flesh to coal black, variegated with stripes of every tint and color. Two many deposits of rich lead of iron ore and manganese existing in the county. No other part of the globe furnishes lead ore in purity and beauty to the numerous deposits existing in Cherokee county. And five excellent mill plants for grinding same have already been erected in the county, and others will doubtless be established at no distant day.

The famous Ducktown (Tenn.) copper lead runs through the western portion of the county a distance of twenty miles, but has been developed but little. "A gold an argenteiferous galena lead extends East and West through the county, and quartz taken from this lead on the 'No. 6' property, located one and a half miles from Murphy, assayed over \$500 in silver and over \$100 in gold per ton, but of course nothing in comparison to the extent of richness is claimed for even the very best ore in quality—we simply mention this item because it is true.

"Three properties located on Valley river containing placer gold have been most successfully operated for several years on a large scale by well equipped and systematic hydraulic process, and many thousand pennyweights of the precious metal have been secured therefrom.

Cherokee is triangular in form, about fifty miles long from east to west, averaging about thirty miles in width, and we doubt if there is another bit of territory on the continent of equal area which can produce a finer array of wealth-producing resources. The surprising thing is that in this wealth-producing area they have been so long neglected.

U. S. COURT AT AN END.

Recess Term Cut Short Yesterday—Decree of Mortgage Foreclosure Against the Street Railway.

The recess term of the United States District Court was brought to a sudden close yesterday on account of the sudden illness of one of Judge Purnell's daughters, which necessitated his presence at his home in Raleigh. He left the city yesterday afternoon. The important matter before yesterday's session was the signing of a decree of mortgage foreclosure in the suit brought by the Morton Trust Co., of New York, against the Wilmington Street Railway Company.

Argument was resumed in the case when court re-assembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and speeches were made by George Rountree, Esq., Junius Davis, Esq., and Hon. John D. Bellamy.

Upon conclusion of the argument Judge Purnell signed the decree, with a few exceptions, as presented by Messrs. Rountree and Carr, representing the plaintiffs.

The decree gives the railway company forty days to settle the \$150,000 mortgage, which, if not paid at the expiration of that time, is to be foreclosed, the property being advertised for sixty days and then sold.

Mr. A. B. Skelding, the general manager of the railway, was appointed a receiver to take entire charge and deposit all receipts of the railway in the Atlantic National Bank, subject to orders signed by the court. Mr. Skelding's receiver's office commenced at noon yesterday.

The judge ordered stricken out the order made at the last term of court in the suit brought by O. L. Parker vs. the Clarendon Water Works Co. The rule was for the company to show cause why judgment should not be entered up against them for failure to file an answer to the complaint. The answer was filed two days after the rule was made.

Iredell Meares, Esq., representing Mr. Parker, opposed the order being stricken out.

The suit brought by London Cotton vs. the New York steamship Saginaw, was left to a referee to take testimony, the referee to be selected by mutual agreement of counsel.

ENCAMPMENT WILL BEGIN JULY TENTH.

General Orders Issued—To be Designated Camp Aycock—Third Regiment to Open the Camp.

(Special Star Telegram.)
RALEIGH, N. C., June 26.—The State Guard encampment will not be postponed. This is the decision reached by the military committee and Governor Aycock, and the following general order was issued late to-night for the encampment to begin July 10th.

GENERAL ORDER NUMBER 18.
I. An encampment of the North Carolina State Guard for the current year will be held by regiments at Lattimer Park, near Wrightsville, beginning July 10th and ending August 14th, 1901. Camp will be designated "Camp Aycock."

II. The Quartermaster General will arrange transportation for the several regimental commanders, staffs, bands, companies, etc., so as to reach camp not later than 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the day named for each regiment to go into camp.

III. Companies are required to attend with at least seventy-five per cent. of their muster roll. Failure on the part of any company to meet this requirement will deprive such company of the annual appropriation.

IV. Company commanders are directed not to permit their men to carry on their persons any weapons of citizen clothing in camp is prohibited. No arms except such as are issued by the State for military purposes will be allowed in camp.

V. Vouchers for transportation will be supplied by the Quartermaster General. Transportation will be allowed for food and other necessities. Company commanders are required to report to the Quartermaster General the names of their men, their regiments and staff officers and their servants, transported with their companies.

VI. Tents, blankets, fuel, ice, cooking utensils, and medicine will be supplied by the State. Troops must furnish their own ration. Convenient and ample kitchens and mess halls will be provided.

VII. The Quartermaster General is charged with erecting the tents for the use of the troops. All public property is in his charge and he is directed to see that the same is not misapplied, damaged or abused.

VIII. Regimental quartermasters and commissaries will report to the Quartermaster General the names of two before the regiments go into camp. The work of each regiment will be under the direction of its commanding officer.

IX. The Inspector of small arms practice will proceed to camp a few days before the start for the purpose of preparing the rifle range. He will remain in camp with each regiment and superintend the work of his department. Regimental commanders will arrange to give each company as much time as possible for target practice.

LEGAL FRATERNITY.

The Third Annual Session of the North Carolina Bar Association

AT WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH.

Called to order by Hon. Clement Manly. Address of Welcome by Robt. Ruark, Esq.—Senator Pritchard—Hon. Chas. M. Stedman.

The first meeting of the third annual session of the North Carolina Bar Association was held last night in the spacious ball room of the Seashore Hotel. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Clement Manly, of Winston, chairman of the Executive Committee, and the major part of the evening was taken up with speech making. Those occupying seats on the rostrum were Hon. Clement Manly; Major Charles M. Stedman, president of the Association; Senator J. C. Pritchard; Robert Ruark, Esq., and J. Crawford Biggs, Esq., secretary of the Association. As the chairman of the Executive Committee rose to call the meeting to order, and just as his gavel fell for order, his voice and the sound of the rap for order were drowned by applause and shouts of laughter. An apparition in white flannels had appeared in the hall, and was leisurely strolling to a seat at the front. The chairman gasped for breath, and the Hon. George Rountree, in a brand new suit of white flannels, with slip pers to match, smiled benignly on the assembled crowd.

"Gentlemen of the Bar Association," continued Mr. Manly, after recovering from his surprise, "I would have spoken sooner, but something white appeared." [Laughter and applause.] In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Manly in his speech spoke of the Association as "an established institution, destined in future days to carry out its high functions." His speech was well received, and in concluding he introduced Robert Ruark, Esq., of the Wilmington Bar, who delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the bar and citizens of Wilmington and Wrightsville. Mr. Ruark spoke for about fifteen minutes and his address was a gem of its kind. We regret that want of space will not permit us to publish in full his speech and the reply of Senator Pritchard which followed it.

The address delivered by Hon. Chas. M. Stedman appears on the 3rd page of the Daily Star. He held his audience spell bound for about three-quarters of an hour and concluded amid prolonged and deafening applause.

Senator Pritchard, in his address in reply to the address of welcome, paid a glowing tribute to the hospitality of the Cape Fear section, and of Wilmington in particular. He set out the aims of the Bar Association, describing it as an organization which has for its object the advancement of the interests of the legal profession, as well as the enforcement of the laws, in such a manner as to insure the enjoyment of the many blessings vouchsafed to us by the Constitution of our State. "An impression," he continued, "has been created in the minds of many that an antagonism exists between the citizens of the State and the legal profession. A more erroneous impression has never found lodgment in the mind of man. It is as essential to the welfare of the people that we should have an enlightened and honest legal profession as it is that we should have good laws intelligently administered by an enlightened and honest judiciary. It is therefore the chief object of the Bar Association to keep the legal profession on a plane where its rule of ethics will exclude the slyster and encourage the lawyer who sacredly observes the oath which he took when he assumed the important trust that has been committed to him by the Supreme Court of our State. No law can be successfully enforced which does not have the sanction of the good citizens of the State, and above all things we should remember that no one will respect the settlement of any litigated question when the result of unprofessional methods practiced by the lawyer, who has entered the profession with the 'commercial idea' uppermost in his mind. If the members of the bar maintain that high standard which should characterize our profession in the trial of the laws. It is with these things in view that we have formed an organization composed of the lawyers of the State, and we are here for the purpose of conferring with one another as to the best methods to be adopted in order to attain the highest professional standard."

The routine business of the evening was quickly disposed of. The Secretary announced the appointment of the following Committees:

Committee to recommend officers—Chas. A. Moore, C. W. Tillett, John D. Bellamy, W. R. Allen and Jacob Battle.

Committee on Publication—B. F. Long, J. A. Murchison and A. O. Gaylord.

The meeting adjourned at about 11:30 P. M. until this morning at 10 P. M. The programme for to-day is as follows:

Whiteville, N. C.: Hon. F. M. Simmons and wife, Raleigh; Chas. M. Busee and wife, F. H. Busee, Raleigh; Judge Jacob Battle, Rocky Mount; A. Hicks and wife, Oxford, N. C.; T. C. Guthrie and wife, Miss Virginia Shober, Hamilton C. Jones and wife, Charlotte; Jno. L. Bridgers, Tarboro; Chas. W. Tillett, Charlotte; J. M. Turner, Statesville; W. S. Pruden and wife, Edenton; John D. Shaw, Miss E. Shaw, Rockingham; J. A. Gillet, Pittsboro; John D. Shaw, Jr., Laurin; F. B. McDowell and wife, Charlotte; Hon. Grove Connor, Wilson, N. C.; G. B. Patterson, Maxton; J. D. Murphy, Asheville; James B. Gaskill, Tarboro; D. H. McLean, Dunn, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Shepley, Miss Eleanor Vass, Raleigh; F. A. Woodward, Wilson; H. L. Stevens, Warsaw, N. C.; J. B. Womack, Raleigh; Hon. Robert W. Winston, Durham, N. C.; S. M. Gates, Hillsboro; Victor S. Bryant, Durham.

MARTIN'S DEFALCATIONS.

Amount to Over Seventeen Thousand Dollars—The Report of the Legislative Committee.

(Special Star Telegram.)
RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.—Report of the legislative committee, composed of F. M. Arrington, Francis D. Winston and F. M. Shannonhouse on the defalcations of Major Martin was filed with the Governor today. It gives a detailed findings after examination of the treasury records, bank accounts, and books of several State institutions. The penitentiary shortage by Martin's defalcations is \$16,580.82; the A. and M. College, \$679.16; the Blind Institute, \$737.37. The committee recommends that the legislative committee in the future be required to examine check books and bank accounts and compare these with institution records. Had this been done, the committee says, Martin's first irregularities would have been discovered and the defalcation nipped in the bud.

WORK OF LIGHTNING.

Barn Destroyed by Fire and Live Stock Burned to Death.

Mr. J. T. Kerr, who owns a farm at Acorn Branch, about five miles from the city, was a heavy loser by Sunday night's severe storm. While the elements were raging fiercely, lightning struck and set fire to his barn, which was a large two-story frame building situated a hundred or so yards from the dwelling house.

As soon as the fire was discovered, which was shortly after the bolt had hit the house, Mr. Kerr and the farm hands attempted to put it out. But it was a useless task, as the flames made rapid headway in spite of their efforts and the heavy rain. They also tried to save the live stock, which consisted of a fine cow and five mules. Here, too, their efforts were almost futile, as the cow and two of the mules were burned to death before they could reach them. The three remaining mules were burned so badly that they will probably die.

Mr. Kerr estimates his loss at \$1,500. The pair of mules burned to death cost \$400.

MCGOWEN-WESTBROOK

A Quiet Home Wedding at Faison, Duplin County, N. C.

Miss Elizabeth Amanda Westbrook and Mr. A. L. McGowen of Wallace, N. C., were married at the home of the bride's parents near Faison, at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. F. D. Swindell of Goldsboro, officiating. The marriage was a quiet one, only the immediate families being present. After the ceremony was performed the happy pair left the early train for Wallace, their future home.

MORE CLOUD BURSTS.

Another Heavy Rainfall in West Virginia Causing Great Damage.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.
ROANOKE, VA., June 26.—Word was received here at a late hour to-night confirming the report that there had been another heavy fall of rain in the West Virginia coal fields. The intelligence received here says another storm has occurred and that Pocahontas is damaged more than last Saturday. All railroad repairs are threatened.

CUMBERLAND, MD., June 26.—A series of cloud bursts last midnight devastated the New Creek valley, south of Keyser, W. Va. The river rose over ten feet in half an hour. Many farm buildings were destroyed and the valley is strewn with carcasses of live stock.

BLOODSHED FEARED.

Battle Imminent Between Federal Marshals and Striking Coal Miners.

MATHEWAN, W. Va., June 26.—This morning when the non-union men again attempted to go to work at the Maratone coal mines, they were fired upon by strikers at a distance. The non-union men deemed it best to withdraw and did so before any of their number fell. On to-morrow another battle is imminent between the strikers and the Federal marshals. Ever since they left, the union men have been preparing for an emergency and to-night Marshal Hafford and the Nello and Superintendent Lambert of the Maratone mines, are expected to arrive here from Charleston. It is said they are heavily reinforced and ready to put an end to all the disturbance in this section. The union men are equally as determined. Bloodshed is feared.

BLOODY BATTLE AT ROCHESTER.

One Thousand Striking Laborers in an Encounter With Police.

THIRTY-ONE MEN INJURED.

Platoon of Fifty Policemen Tackled the Mob With Clubs—Rioters Used Pickets and Shovels—Were Finally Dispersed by the Police.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 26.—Striking laborers to the number of 1,000 had a brisk encounter with the police to-day, in which eleven policemen and twenty rioters were injured. The strikers had set out, as several times before, to drive off laborers who were at work on street improvements. At Mill and Commercial streets they encountered fifty laborers employed by the Rochester Gas and Electric Company in digging a trench and advancing on them and drove them from the trench. The workers sought refuge in the power house of the company and the police undertook to disperse the mob. The police reserves were drawn up in a platoon of fifty across the street, and upon orders advanced with drawn clubs upon the mob. Immediately the air was filled with bricks, stones and wood, and shovels and picks in the hands of the strikers were freely used.

Amid the melee, a shot rang out and Sergeant Stein, a member of the State platoon, ordered the policemen to fire over the heads of the strikers. This had the desired effect. The strikers scattered and the police chased them through the streets to the City Hall park, where they were held awaiting action by the mayor. Police reinforcements were hurried to the scene of the riot, but their services were not required.

The injuries sustained by several of the policemen are of a serious nature. The rioters were mostly scab workmen, indicted by the officers' clubs.

TERRIFIC STORM STRUCK PITTSBURG.

People and Houses Struck by Lightning. One Woman Killed—Homes Wrecked. Property Loss Heavy.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.
PITTSBURG, June 26.—The storm which struck Pittsburg and vicinity this afternoon was short in duration but terrific in power and disastrous in effect. The lightning and thunder was practically incessant for about thirty minutes. The wind attained a velocity of thirty miles an hour and 2.46 inches of rain fell. The temperature fell 24 degrees within an hour. One woman was killed instantly by lightning and several other persons may die from the same cause. Numerous houses and churches were struck by lightning and several picnic parties were panicked.

The waters rushed down the hills around Homestead and literally engulfed the town. The extent of damage done by the storm was identified in the history of the town and will reach many thousands of dollars in property loss. Besides the numerous houses partially wrecked, the bridges on the Monongahela Street Railway were washed out. At South Avenue park at the end of the suburban Traction Company line, a picnic party coming the damage of last Saturday's flood, has been destroyed in many places. Details are hard to gather, for the complete destruction of the city's carload of provisions around by way of Kenova.

The repairing force reached Vivian today. The force repaired and reloaded five car loads of coal were loaded yesterday and more to-day. The Vivian river is not in as bad a condition as was first thought. At Key stone 12,000 feet of the fifteen-foot embankment was washed away. The road now uses the coal track on the end.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., June 26.—Another destructive storm visited the flood swept district to-night, and while no loss of life is yet reported from this second visitation, yet the damage to property has been great. The work done by the force yesterday and today, has been destroyed in many places. Details are hard to gather, for the complete destruction of the city's carload of provisions around by way of Kenova.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 26.—A special dispatch to the Sun from Keyser, W. Va., says: A frightful storm passed through the historic New Creek Valley, south of Keyser, last night. It was an equaling to the destruction of the city's carload of provisions around by way of Kenova. The repairing force reached Vivian today. The force repaired and reloaded five car loads of coal were loaded yesterday and more to-day. The Vivian river is not in as bad a condition as was first thought. At Key stone 12,000 feet of the fifteen-foot embankment was washed away. The road now uses the coal track on the end.

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To produce the best results in fruit, vegetable or grain, the fertilizer used must contain enough Potash. For particulars see our pamphlets. We send them free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
94 Nassau St., New York.

SITUATION IS IMPROVING.

In the Flood-Swept District of West Virginia—No Danger of Suffering. Rushing Repairs.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.
ROANOKE, VA., June 26.—The situation in the flood swept district in West Virginia is improving. No late developments tend to show an increase in either fatalities or property losses. Four more bodies have been identified at North Fork. The reports from all over the station are to the effect that while many poor people have lost all, yet there is no danger of suffering for want of food. It can be definitely stated now that the number of lives lost will not reach one hundred. No bodies were found during the night or this morning. It is impossible to give a full list of those who perished on account of many bodies being buried under the debris. It is believed that there will be more bodies found, as the work of clearing away the debris progresses. The efforts of the State are directed towards reestablishment of communication.

The property losses have not been exaggerated, but it is not thought that outside aid will be needed, as the coal companies are taking care of those of their employees who were despoiled by the flood. The coal companies as well as the railroads are rushing their repairs and the situation to-day is more encouraging.

A telegram from Eckman says the telegraph line is now working as far west as that place, which is one mile east of Key stone and 28 miles west of Kenova. General Manager Johnson says he will reach Vivian with the express to-night. Over 3,000 men are now at work on the railroad line.

Two carloads of provisions and supplies for the force were ordered from the New York Journal passed through Roanoke this evening. The cars were attached to the main train. At Key stone, Va., the force is now a carload of provisions around by way of Kenova.

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WINCHESTER
FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS
"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"
Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.
ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.