VOL. XXXII.

He has been quoted as having said

that while he was a candidate for

the Presidency he is no longer a

candidate. Possibly not in the

sense of soliciting support in the

next convention, but that does not

preclude the desire to be President

by the vote of the people, instead

of by accident. He feels, and says,

the Presidency did not come to him

in the way he would have liked it to

come. Now he regards himself as

an accidental President and his am-

bition will be to so administer his

office as to win the endorsement of

his party and become his own suc-

cessor, if his party win. It is not

to be supposed for a moment that in

ceasing to be a "candidate," as he

expresses it, he has ceased to desire

the nomination for which he had

begun to work. He will continue

to work for it, but in a different and

less conspicuous way. Of course he

will have opposition unless develop-

ments in the future show that op-

His most formidable prospective

competitor, Mr. Hanna, is eliminated

from the contest now, and will

henceforth never be the factor in

national politics that he was. He

deeply feels the loss of his friend,

the late President, to whom he was

attached not only by political but

McKinley, and that was one of the

reasons why he took such a deep

and active interest in politics. He

is a master organizer, knows the

power of money and hence was a

potent factor in our politics and

perhaps enjoyed his triumphs on

account of his friend and the satis-

faction that victory brings to the

average man, especially when he

has to fight hard for it. But his

main inspiration has passed away,

there is no personality now in

whom he takes much interest; his

Presidential aspirations have sus-

tained a serious setback and it

would not surprise us to see him

retire from political life at the end

of his term as Senator. While he

will continue to have influence with

his party and command the ear of

President Roosevelt, he will no

longer be the factor at the White

House nor in national politics that

he was. Mr. McKinley's friends

will gradually drop out and Mr.

Roosevelt's come in, and then, per-

haps, new policies will develop,

which will he shaped by circum-

A NEW KIND OF PROTECTION

Since the New England mills have

begun to feel the effects of competi-

tion by Southern mills efforts have

been made to secure the passage of

a law by Congress regulating the

hours of labor in mills throughout

the country, designating the num-

ber of hours which shall constitute

a day's work, &c. In most, if not

all, of the Eastern States there are

State laws making ten hours a day's

work, but in the South there are no

such restrictive laws and the opera-

tives in many if not most of the

A bill for this purpose was intro-

duced some time ago by a member

of Congress from Massachusetts,

but it didn't go through. But they

haven't abandoned it and the prob-

abilities are they will try again. The

following unique extract from an

article in Gunton's Magazine is the

latest and richest we have seen in

"Symptoms are again visible of

abor disturbance in Fall River, Mass.,

because of a threatened wage reduc-

tion, which is really due to the pres-

sure of competion between New Eng-

land and the South in cotton manu-

facture. Nothing could better illus

trate the need of a broad protective

policy. In this instance, of course,

it cannot come in the form of tariffs.

nor should it, but it can and ought to

ome in the form of uniform hours of

labor throughout the country. The

interest of civilization demands that

the more advanced sections of the

country shall not, by reason of their

advancement, be put to a disadvantage as compared with the less advanced.

As far as possible, without paternal

nterference, public policy should in-

sist that the competitive opportunities

shall be approximate equal. Wages

and other items of cost must be left to

the free action of economic forces.

but the State can and ought to see

that, so far as the legal length of the

working day is concerned for compe-

ting industries, it should be alike for

all. It is a matter of national impor-

tance that the social conditions of the

most advanced sections of the coun-

try shall not be injured and the stand-

unequal economic conditions which

might and ought to be made uniform

land mills wants Congress to step in

and protect the mills up there from

the Southern mills, which sell goods

cheaper than they can, because la-

should also be required to shut

ard of life of the laborer lowered by

mills work twelve hours.

stances.

position would be useless.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. The subscription price of the Werkly Stay is a 

## WILL HE LEAD OR FO LLOW?

President Roosevelt has declared that it is his purpose to follow the policy foreshadowed by his predecessor in his Buffalo speech, that is to promote the expansion of our commerce by reciprocity treaties with other countries, reform in the tariff by removing the protective duties from articles on which protection is no longer necessary, by by strong personal ties, for he loved encouraging the building of an American merchant marine with the aid of government subsidies. and by aiding in the construction of the Isthmus canal. These were the cardinal points of the policy outlined in that speech.

There is nothing in this that Mr. Roosevelt could not pledge himself to, as it was simply a reiteration of what Mr. McKinley had previously asserted and what his party, including Mr. Roosevelt, had virtually endorsed. He will doubtless follow that policy but he is not going to be a mere follower for he is a man who does some thinking for himself and will hardly be content with following strictly on the lines drawn by some one else, and however much he may be disposed to do that out of regard to the memory of his predecessor and to quiet apprehensions of any radical departures, new questions will arise and these he will meet in accordance with his

There is nothing now which might call for action of this kind but in these days of planning and plotting for national advantages there is no telling what the conditions may be three or six months hence, or what questions he may have to consider. There is no apprehension at present of complications with any foreign government and there is no foreign government which would not do a very large amount of embassadorial correspondence before it would give offence to this country, whose friendship, whatever the motive may be, they all desire. There is not one of them which has anything to gain by becoming involved with this country, they all know that, and hence while their newspapers indulge in more or less anti-American talk, their government directors will let them do the talking while they do the thinking and the acting. Therefore there will be little occasion, as far as indications now point, for Mr. Roosevelt to have to deal with important international questions; but we have little doubt, if there were, that he would do it in a conservative, but manly and thoroughly American way. He, as all Presidents are supposed to do, would, if any serious question should arise, counsel with with his cabinet, and be governed by their views; and cabinets, as a rule, are conservative, as they are not directly before the public, and are not seekers for fame. They know the President gets credit for any particularly popular disposition of any question that comes be-

As indicating the course he would pursue in the event of misunderstandings with other nations his remarks in his Minneapolis speech on the Monroe Doctrine are interesting, the substance of which was that is we have misunderstandings with other Governments about that or anything else we should exhaust every possible effort to maintain throughout the country." friendly relations and peace, but if that failed then we must assert our readiness and determination to resist and resent imposition or aggression and be prepared to do so. That is precisely what any other thor- bor costs less. But why didn't he oughbred American would do, first while he was about it ask for the get on the right side, do what we enactment of a law prohibiting the could to avert trouble, and failing Southern mills from selling goods in that, let those who challenge us for less than the New England mills know that we are always ready and ask, or requiring that whenever the willing to fight when necessary, or New England mills are compelled to when justice or our manhood are shut down the Southern mills involved.

fore the cabinet, and is held respon-

sible if there should be dissatisfac-

Mr. Roosevelt will have three down, and that the Southern mills years and a half to serve as Presi- be not permitted to buy cotton for dent, three years and a half that less money than the New England may be pregnant with mighty mills have to pay? If the New Engevents. He is a young man, a land mills have special claim on the virile man, an ambitious man with a commendable ambition and he is not ought to make their demand compregoing to be content to meekly fol- hensive enough to give them a dead low the lines laid down by any one. sure thing.

## THE WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.

THEY CAN BE BARRED OUT

FAIR AND CARNIVAL. Since the assassination of President McKinley some of the most notorious anarchists in Europe have Representative of Bostock-Ferari announced their intention to come

to this country to live, and the ques-

tion has been asked can they, under

"The complaint is heard on various

sides that we cannot keep alien anarch.

ists out of this country till we get some

amendments to our immigration laws.
Is this true? The law of March 3d,

1891, defines the classes of alien immi-

grants who are to be excluded, besides

contract laborers and Chinese. These

are idiots, insane persons, paupers, or

ease, convicted criminals, polygamists and 'assisted' immigrants. Possibly

come a public charge' was originally

ourdens of their new national affilia-

tion; but although the act contains

several moderating provisos, it no-where limits the broad terms used in

In his own field the Secretary of the

Preasury is clothed with almost des-

potic power in administering the im-

migration laws. He may not make regulations outside of the laws for the

purpose of extending their scope; but

very where within the ordinary mean

ing of their phraseology he is the final

arbiter. A citizen whom he under-

takes to exclude as an alien can sue

out a writ of habeas corpus and have

his status judiciously determined, but

otherwise the courts are practically

leave it to the anarchists to say what

they are going to do about it?

n the Haymarket cases.

American people.

avowed and the man is a self-con-

fessed foe of society and an inciter

to riot and murder then the law, if

there be any elasticity in it, should

be stretched to cover his case, and

relieve a threatened community from

Such a man has no more right to

thrust himself upon us than an in-

cendiary with a torch in his hand

has to demand hospitality under the

roof he intends to destroy. There

is no oppression or proscription in

that. It is simply telling that man

he is not wanted, to stay where he

is and that he will be shut out if he

comes. If he come after such a

warning he does it knowingly and

takes the chances of being sent back.

Although the average age of the

jurymen who tried and convicted

Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield,

was fifty years, eight of them are

still living, one in Washington-

hale and hearty at the age of 70

years. Guiteau hurled his curse at

them, but it doesn't seem to have

In the event of the death of Pres-

ident Roosevelt the Secretary of

State would become President. It

has been said that Secretary Hay

may retire, in which event Presi-

dent Roosevelt would name his suc-

cessor and the man who would be-

come President if a vacancy should

The Atlanta Journal has started a

movement to erect a monument to

the late President McKinley in that

which he proposed that the Federal

When a man deliberately commits

suicide, like that Ohio man did re-

cently because he was afraid he

wouldn't be happy with the woman

he was to marry it looks like jump-

ing from the anticipated frying pan

President Roosevelt has Dutch,

French, Irish and Scotch blood in

his yeins, and a Northern father and

Southern mother. A pretty good

Government help to care for the

graves of the Confederate dead.

the peril of his presence.

his passage

the ban upon 'persons likely to be

our immigration laws, be excluded? The Washington Post believes they can be, and thus forcibly supports its THE TRAINED ANIMAL SHOW.

> Mr. Huffman Says It is Attraction Enough in Itself to Say Nothing of a Dozen Others-The List of Contribu-

> > tors to Fund.

Company Here to Excite In-

terest in the Event.

Mr. F. C. Huffman, a representa persons likely to become a public charge, victims of certain kinds of distive of the famous Bostic-Ferar shows, which will be one of the mair attractions at Wilmington's big Elk's Fair and Carnival next month, arrived in the city yesterday and will designed to keep out a shiftless and irresponsible class rather than persons remain here in the interest of the Fair until it is formally opened, October capable of bearing their share of the

Mr. Huffman is thoroughly conver sant with every detail of fair promo tion and promises the people of this section great things in the gala week being arranged. He has established headquarters at Gerken's and would be glad to entertain any proposition looking to the welfare of the attrac tion. He says the shows that will be brought to Wilmington by his company are all first class and will draw the crowds for miles around.

The Trained Animal Show. "The big feature and principa

without power to interfere. Why, attraction in the amusement line,' then, should not the Secretary of the says Mr. Huffman, "is the colossa Freasury add to his regulations one collection of trained wild animals declaring that from this time forward anarchists are to be regarded as persons presented, exhibited and trained in ikely to become a public charge and mammoth fifty-foot steel arena under the personal direction of Col. Ferari "There can be no question that the This particular exhibition was before Secretary would be upheld in taking such a step. If it be within his province to decide that one man with a the inauguration of street fairs in America, the recognized amusement institution of England, where for single gold piece in his pocket has in forty years it sustained it's established him the making of a good citizen, and may, therefore, be allowed to land, reputation for exhibiting the largest while another with ten times as much and costliest collection of trained wild animals in the world. Since its ar hospital or poorhouse, why has he not rival in this country it has more than an equal right to say that a person who belongs to a criminal-breeding doubled its former size. Its costly cult is on the high road to prison or massive exterior is in itself worth the gallows, and that the government travelling a hundred miles to see, for therefore, cannot afford to let him in! nothing like it is on either side of The courts put forth constructions of the law as broad as this every day. the Atlantic ocean can compare Common sense and sentiment would with it for its perfect beauty. approve it. Let Congress have an ex-This magnificent front and entrance ample of independence and courage cost alone \$50,000, built of solid oak such as was set to the Illinois Legislature when Judge Gary snapped his and embelished by the master carvers fingers at quibbles and undertook the of the world. Five hundred French administration of substantial justice plate mirrors of unique design are extravagantly enlaid over the entire Amend the immigration laws by vast exterior, which measures 100 feet all means. Make them as drastic against murder-preaching as against in length and 25 feet in height, surpoligamy. But, meanwhile, there is mounted by domes of great value and no reason why we should not enjoy structural beauty. Occupying the the whole benefit of such laws as we center of the great double entrance is already have. Congress will then have no excuse whatever for further mammoth Parisian orchestrion that ignoring the demands of the entire cost to import from the Paris Exposition \$10,000. This equals in volume Where there is any doubt as to and tone forty perfect performers. whether the immigrant is an an-This magnificent musical invention, archist he might be given the benetogether with the entire exterior, are fit of the doubt, but in that case he at night time a blaze of light and glory. Hundreds of beautiful colshould be held until this doubt is reored incandescent lights add richness moved, but when anarchism is openly and luster to the scene, and the fairy

> tale of Aladden's lamp is almost verified in actuality." "Then comes its startling and sensational exhibition of human daring and wild animal training. In the center there is erected a mammoth fifty foot steel arena, the animals are transferred from some of the smaller trayelling dens into the great euclosure and while therein turned loose with no confining bars to impede their movements, a daring trainer enters and puts them through the most remarkable performance ever witnessed. The most prominent among the greatest trainers to-day appearing before the public is Princess Delaware, the famous lady animal educator, who was formally the greatest European feature of the Hagenback shows in Hamburg, Germany. After many months of tireless training that runs into years, she has succeeded in breaking for exhibitional purposes in the great arena five full grown forest bred African and Nubian lions, they are taught to play see-saw like children, roll barrels, leaping objects, form beautiful pyramids and tableaux pictures and walk the tight rope. Madame Pauline DeVere, another lady trainer of great note, will enter the arena and demonstrate her wonderful powers

over the den of beasts.' "Upon the whole," says Mr. Huffman, "there will be plenty to look at and admire for a week. The trained animal show is only one of the many departments with the greatest aggregation of entertainers in the world All of the show will be here for the week,

October 14th-19th " Those Who Have Subscribed.

The soliciting committee, perhaps the most important of the many that have been appointed, last night closed a week of arduous work and others are et to be approached. Many who have not yet been seen, but who desire to telephoning Mr. L. Stein, who is the day. A newly born babe had been enterprising chaiman of this commitutors will be given from day to day. | which was driven down in the mud in

The A. David Co., Fishblate Clothing Co., A. Shrier, J. M. Solky, M. H. Curran, I. Shrier, M.W. Divine & Co., Jacobi Hardware Co., J. W. Murchison & Co., R.W. Wallace & Co., Hugh MacRae, I. M. Bear & Co., Morris Bear & Bros., The Rheinstein Dry Goods Co., The C. W. Polvogt Co., Geo. O. Gaylord, S. & B. Solomon, J. B, Mercer, J. Weil, The Sneed Co., Geo. R. French & Sons, Chesnut & Barentine, Peterson & Rulfs, I. L. Greenewald, Wm. E. Worth, I. L. Greenewald, Wm. E. Worth,

Fuchs, Jno. C. Boesch, F. W. Ortmann, Kress & Co., D. N. Chadwick, C. W. Yates & Co., R. C. DeRossett, The Clarendon Water Works Co., H. J. Gerken, J. H. W. Bonitz, H. A. Tucker & Bro., Andrew Smith, J. G. Wright & Son, W. M. Cumming, Yerborough & Murray, J. H. Sloan, H. C. McQueen, J. F. Woolvin, Willard & Giles, W. L. DeRosset, Jr., A. M. Susmin, W. H. Green & Co., J. Hicks Buating, Chas. M. Whitlock, T. Quin-livan, D. Quinlivan, J. O. Brown, O.P. Cazaux & Co., C.D. Foard, E. Poezolt, Taylor's Bazaar, Jurgen Haar, Sternberger Bros., S. W. Sanders, A. S. Winstead, R. F. Hamme, W. J. Penny & Co., J. T. Burke, C. H. O'Berry, W. B. Pate & Co., Wm. Tienken, Dr. J. H. Draher, Jro. S. McFachers J. H. Dreher, Jno. S. McEachern Sons, P. H. Hayden, C. B. Bellois, F. G. Punke.

THE DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY. Eighth Annual Convention Will be Held is

Wilmington During November. Miss Mary E Meares, corresponding secretary of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which will meet in Wilmington Nov. 13th, next, is mailing to the hundreds of chapters throughout the country a circular letter giving all preliminary data concerning the forthcoming convention. All chapters are urged to send delegates or proxies. The railroads have given a rate of one and one-third fares and delegates are instructed that full fare must be paid coming and up in presentation of proper certificates will be entitled to one third rate returning.

The Orton has been chosen as head quarters and a rate of \$2 per day i offered, two or more in a room. Private board can be had at \$1 to \$1.50 per

Mrs. R W. Hicks, No. 418 South Third street, is chairman of the Bureau of Information and will cheerfully answer all inquiries. The corresponding secretary will also be glad to be of any assistance to any of the delegates or visitors.

New Wharf Buildings. It is announced that the A. C. L. will shortly begin work on a handsome two-story brick store and office building on Water street, between the since the fire, and Grace street. The as offices by Mr. S. P. "cNair, will give the cold storage plant of the Schlitz Brewing Company and the office of the Wilmington Brokerage Company. The new building recently completed by the Coast Line will be occupied by Messrs. C. C. Covington & Co., and Mr. McNair's office, and others in the path of the new building, will be moved temporarily until it is comple-

First Cargo of Cotton.

The first cargo of cotton of the season for foreign export is aboard the British steamship Torgorm, which cleared yesterday for Ghent, Belgium. The cargo consists of 5,872 bales, valued at \$251,500 and is consigned by Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son. The first cargo last season went forward on September 11th on the German steamship Arnold Luyken. It consisted of 5,300 bales, valued at \$287,124. Two other cargoes were shipped on the 14th and 17th of the same month.

New Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

Mr. George H. Fitch, for eight years in association work in Cincinnati, Ohio, a Kentuckian by birth, a mem ber of the Methodist church, and a young man of striking personality and pleasing address, has been elected and has accepted the general secretaryship of the Wilmington Y. M. C. A He recently spent several days here looking over the field, and writes from Asheville, N. C., that he will be here October 1st to take up his duties.

Moore & Frink, Bankrupts.

Southport Standard: "Messrs. T. L. Vines, Jackson Stanland and Peter Rourk, the appraisers appointed in the Moore & Frink bankruptcy case, met at Shallotte on Tuesday and appraised the real estate and personal property of the partners in the bankrupt firm. It develops that there is only about \$1,100 resources in sight, after deductions of real estate and personal property exceptions are made, while the parties to the bankruptcy proceedings hold claims aggregating about \$4,300."

Hop, John D. Bellamy Will Speak.

Hon. John D. Bellamy has accepted an invitation to address the citizens of Sampson, Pender and Bladen counties at Beattie's Bridge, upon the occasion of the "Farmer's Dinner and Picnic." in honor of the completion of the bridge, October 3d. The public is cordially invited to attend the celebra-

- Monroe Enquirer: There was branch in the Carmel neighborhood, contribute may do so by calling on or three miles south of here, last Monput in a bag, and the bag weighted with rocks was put into the bottom of tee. The names of additional contrib- a stream and the bag tied to a stake Those who have thus far contributed the branch. The body was discovered over three weeks ago by some small boys who were playing in the branch, but as they had been threatened with whipping if they went into the water they deemed it best to keep their discovery of the bag and its con-tents a secret, which they did until a few days ago. When the children reported the matter Messrs. Bradly Price and Fletcher Broom made an investigation and found that some one was guilty of the foul crime of infanticide. The body was so decomposed that the color and sex of the child could not be determined. The body - As the STAR employs no travelling agents, bills are sent direct to subscribers. These bills should receive prompt attention.

L. Greenewald, Wm. E. Worth, Victor E. Zoeller & Co., George Honnett, Geo. W. Huggins, S. P. Cowan Livery Co., Orrell & Carroll, A. G. & R. F. Warren, W. A. Farriss, Frank Herbst, Geischen Bros., W. V. Hardin, J. E. Hinnant & Co., F. K. J.

L. Greenewald, Wm. E. Worth, Victor E. Zoeller & Co., George Honnett, Geo. W. Huggins, S. P. Cowan Livery Co., Orrell & Carroll, A. G. & R. F. Warren, W. A. Farriss, Frank Herbst, Geischen Bros., W. V. Hardin, J. E. Hinnant & Co., F. K. J.

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Could not be determined. The body was taken to an old barn and will be kept until an investigation is made by the proper authorities. We learn a certain party is suspected and it is thought that there is a very good clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

SHIRT WAISTS IN SCHOOL

Boy With Modern Dress Excluded From Graded School in Pledmont North Carolina-A Local Comment.

A Wilmington school committee

man, who is interested in no small

degree in all matters of public education and thoroughly up-to-date in his ideas pertaining to the same, has derected the attention of the STAR to a letter recently received by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from a lady patron of a graded school in Piedmont North Carolina, who has been the victim of "arbitrary and tyrannical rules" imposed by the super intendent of the school by not allowing her thirteen-year-old son to wear a neat, well-fitting shirt waist to school during the very warm days early in September. The letter continues with the statement that the lad in the case has gone to school in Baltimore, New York and Brooklyn without being sent home for a coat, and that such action as this "does not encourage a New Yorker to settle in your State to be obliged to pass the censorship of a man who may know how to teach, but not necessarily be the final Tsar on the subject of dress or fashion.'

The letter has in it the following question: "Is it permissible in a public school, presumably for the education of the masses, for a principal to make an arbitrary rule on the subject of dress? If a boy is sent to school, clad in clean, whole garments, with clean hands and face, has the principal any authority to send him home for his coat when the temperature is such that every man in town is working in his shirt sleeves?"

Because of the annoyance caused the lady, she has withdrawn her son from the school until State Superintendent Toon shall have decided whether or not he can be admitted without a coat.

The local committeeman, who calls the attention of the STAR to the incident, makes the well founded comment that "the letter not only contains good advice that fits the local case referred to, but that a great many teachers who arrogate to themselves location of its new warehouse, built | the right of passing final judgment upon all matters affecting the interest old C. F. & Y.V. depot, now occupied of pupils in the public schools could read between the lines and profit by way to the new building, as will also the good advice contained in the well

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Tarboro Southerner: The farmers are seriously considering what to do with their cotton seed. It is maintained that the oil trust have fixed a price too low. So low, many say, that they will save money by putting the seed on the land underground.

- Wilson News: Wild geese were heard in great numbers last night. Flock after flock passed over the city going South. It is an old saying that when they begin going south ward so early as this, a severe winter and early cool weather are assured.

- Kinston Gazette: Mary Parker, an old colored woman, said to be more than 100 years old, was found dead in her bed this morning at her home near Kinston. Some member of the family went to call her to break fast as usual, when she was found on her side dead. - Maxton Scottish Chief: The

wife of "Bub" McLean died Tuesday morning under rather suspicious circumstances. It is alleged that her death resulted from brutality at the hands of her husband. He was under arrest. An inquest has been held, and sufficient evidence to hold McLean was not forthcoming, and he has been discharged and the remains interred - Smithfield Herald: The exces sive rains the past few daye have had very depressing influence on the

farmers everywhere. The crops in this section are very short and the rains have already greatly injured the opening cotton, causing the outlook to seem gloomier than ever. - Elizabeth City Economist: The

excitement over the burglars entering so many houses in town has been growing for the past few weeks. The reatest care in closing up at night is exercised. Guns have been placed in convenient places, and the master has made it known that shooting is stricty in order. The ladies of the house old are in a constant state of terror - Fayetteville Observer: Mr. G. B. W. Dunn, a prominent farmer residing near Lumber Bridge, died on Thursday night, aged 67 years. — Mr. J. Sam Harper has five or six

specimens of mineral ore from his place at Cumnock, including iron, iron pyrites, soapstone, slate and painters's clay. — Mr. Dwight Ashley, of Paterson, N. J., of the Ashley-Bailey silk mill, says he has no inten tion of building another silk mill here for the present. He also informed an Observer reporter that the flogging of the negro employes of the mill here had been discontinued. He says he thinks that better results will follow its discontinuance. The whipping was confined to the more youthful employes and was done with the consent of the parents. - Scotland Neck Commonwealth

On Wednesday night of last week Mr. R. J. Shields' store at Hobgood was robbed, but the robber escaped. Mr. was sleeping upstairs, and about 10 | that the fleet was only two or three o'clock he was awakened by the striking of a match. He got up and looked through a partition window down into the store and saw some one moving. He opened fire upon the intruder, shooting him four times. The more. I'll give up. You've killed me now." Mr. Harris, however, unwilling to believe that a dead man could speak so plainly fired in the direction of the voice five times more. The robber escaped out of the front door through which he had entered. He had prized up the shutters to the door and thus effected an entrance. It was found that the safe door had been opened by a proper turn of the combination, but the money drawers had not been opened, and so no money had been taken out. Hats, shoes, razors and perhaps some other things

**COURT CONTINUES** INVESTIGATION

Only One New Witness Introduced at Yesterday's Session of the Naval Inquiry.

OTHER WITNESSES RECALLED

restimony of Commander Schroeder as to the Cruise of Flying Squadron and Bombardment of the Spanish Ship Cristobal Colon.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. -Only one

new witness was introduced to-day to the naval court which is investigating the conduct of Admiral Schley during the Spanish war. This witness was Commander Seaton Schroeder, who was executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts during the war and is now Governor of the Island of Guam. His testimony dealt with the cruise of the "Flying Squadron" from Cienfuegos to Santiago, and the bombardment of the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon as she lay at the mouth of the harbor at Santiago on May 31st. The commander said that the cruise was not as expeditious as it should have been. He also said that in the bombardment of the Colon the fleet had not acted as deliberately as the commander-inchief had announced it to be his purpose to have it act.

While Commander Schroeder was giving his testimony Judge Wilson, counsel for Admiral Schley, sought to have him make a comparison of the distance of the fleet from the shore under Admiral Schley with the distance under Admiral Sampson, after the latter officer arrived and took command. The Judge Advocate objected and Mr. Wilson withdrew the question, saying, however, that he did so temporarily and that he would raise the point at a later stage in the inves-

Capt. Harber Called.

The first witness called was Captain during the Spanish war, who was on the stand when the court adjourned yesterday.

The judge advocate asked no question of him and he was immediately turned over to Mr. Raynor of counse for Admiral Schley who questioned him concerning his statement made yesterday to the effect that he did not recall that there was any picket line established inside the line of blockade at Cienfuegos. A report by Admiral Schley was read to the effect that a picket had been maintained, but the witness declined to change his state-

Asked if the Brooklyn had not, on May 24th, signalled the Texas to go alongside the collier and coal, he said he did not recall anything of the kind. Mr. Raynor read the signal message as follows: "Go alongside the collier and coal as rapidly as possible." But no amount of pressing could bring the witness to say that he remembered the incident. He had, he said, had very

little to do with the signalling. Captain Harber was also questioned closely concerning the rate of speed of the fleet on the sail from Cienfue gos to Santiago on May 25th. He said the weather was fresh and

the sea moderate; that it was hard for small vessels, but it was "nothing much." He thought the Texas could have made from ten to twelve knots. Mr. Raynor had the witness read from the logs of the Massachusetts, the Iows, the Brooklyn and other vessels concerning the weather at hat time.

Ulterior Motive Alleged.

Mr. Raynor read a report from Higginson, saying that the Capt. weather had been "rough and squally" on the 25th. Captain Harber stated the report of Captain Higginson was not borne out by the log book of his "It does not correspond with the log," he said, and he added that having given his best recollection concerning the weather, he thought Mr. Raynor had an ulterior motive in his uestions. Mr. Raynor declared that e had no such end in view. Capt. Lemly objected to the exam-

nation of Capt. Harber on the record of a ship which he had no part in preparing. The court retired to consider the

point, and after an absence of ten ninutes the court returned and susained the objection that the witness could not be examined upon the log of Captain Harber maintained that it

was his recollection, as stated yesterday, that the fleet was further out at night than in the daytime. When his attention was called to a contrary statement by Admiral Higginson, the witness said that it was not material o him what any other man had said. "Then you object to having your memory refreshed," said Mr. Rayner. "I said nothing of the kind," re-plied the witness. "I am here to give my testimony and I object to being spoken to in the way you speak to

"Admiral Higginson, who proceed ed you on the stand," said Mr. Ray ner, "testified that the blockade of Admiral Schley cruised nearer at night than in the day. Now do you still maintain that you did not cruise nearer at night than during the day? "Certainly. I gave you my est

This concluded Captain Barber's testimony, and he was excused. Admiral Rigginson Recalled.

Admiral Higginson then was recalled and questioned especially conmiles out from Santiago. He modified his statement by saying that during the first portion of the blockade the fleet stood out farther, probably five miles by day and four miles by abundance of hay and the farmers are night. He confessed, however, that saving it, too. — We are told that By the Court: "From the distance at which the blockade was maintained

at night could you have seen any vessel attempting to leave Santiago under ordinary conditions of weather? Admiral Higginson: "I think it would have been difficult on account of the high land and the shadows under the land."

Admiral Higginson was then ex- days. cused, and the court at 1 o'clock took a recess for luncheon.

Promptly upon the striking of the hour of 2, the court reconvened after the noon recess. The first witness

called was Commander Seaton Schroeder. now Governor of the Island of Guam, who during the Spanish war was ex-ecutive officer of the battleship Massa-\$6,275,900.

chusetts. His appearance created a slight stir of interest.

Commander Schroeder was questioned as to the details of the entire campaign. He knew, he said, of no

efforts to communicate with the shore while the "Flying Squadron" lay off Cienfuegos. The witness stated in response to questions asked by Judge Advocate Lemly that the squadron remained out about six or seven miles, maintaining this distance during the day, and keeping under way, countermarching eastward and westward at night. At one point they were nearer shore than at another, the ships describing an elongated ellipsis in their maneuvres. The average distance out, however, was about the same at night

as during the day.

Referring to the bombardment of the Colon May 31st, Commander Schroeder said he did not observe that there was any firing from Spanish

shore batteries He testified that he was with Captain Higginson when he went to meet Commodore Schley as the latter came aboard the Massachusetts and that the commodore had remarked to Captain Higginson upon boarding the ship.

Bombarding the Colon.

"I am going to take you and the Iowa in this morning to pot the Co-lon." The bombardment had, he said, begun about 2 o'clock and had continued for only about half an hour. He said that the instructions had been to put the range at nine thousand yards, and told of seeing the first shot fall. He said it had been a fine line shot, but had fallen short. There had been two passages across the Colon.

"What was the effect of that bompardment?" asked Captain Lemly. "There was no effect of it so far as I

could see," the witness replied. Captain Lemly asked for a statement of what was left undone on that date for the destruction of the Colon. "One hing," Commander Schroeder replied, 'that might have been done and which was left undone, was to have gone to closer range. Furthermore, we might have passed the mouth of the harbor more slowly so as to have given time o correct the range.

'Was there anything to prevent gong nearer?" "Nothing."

What Schley Sald.

Asked to state in more detail any conversation on the part of Commodore Schley during the engagement, the witness said that at the end of the run to the eastward he had gone to the conning tower and found Commodore Schley talking with Captain

Higginson. The captain had then directed him o port helm and he (Commander Shroeder) had suggested that in case this order should be observed the Iowa would blank the fire of the Massachusetts. He was proceeding with this statement when counsel for Schley raised an objection because the witness could not say whether the commodore had overheard the conversa-

The court withdrew to decide the point at issue, and upon returning announced that the objection had been sustained.

The witness then stated that the commander-in-chief had addressed him ater, telling him to starboard the nelm, adding, and let us get out of this, out he found when he started to give the order that it was already being executed, from which he had inferred that the order had already been given to the captain of the ship.

The witness also said that when Commodore Schley first came aboard he had said that it was his intention to take the bombarding ships by slowly as to sink the Colon at her moorings. This intention had not been carried out, he said, as the ships had passed the mouth of the harbor at the rate of ten knots an hour and the firing was as rapid as possible to get good pointings.
The court at 3:40 adjourned until

Monday at 11 o'clock.

A YELLOW FEVER SHIP.

British Steamer Ethel Bryhta Arrived at Santiago Prom Jacksonville, Pla.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 21.-The British steamer Ethel Bryhta, from Jacksonville, September 14th for this port, arrived here yesterday with three cases of yellow fever on board. She left Progreso six weeks ago and arrived at New York with a yellow fever case on board. The man died in the harbor and the ship was disinfected. The captain's wife died while the steamer was on her way from New York to Jacksonville where she loaded lumber for Santiago de Cuba. One man died yesterday and the autopsy showed plainly that he had been suffering trom yellow fever. The crew of the Ethel Bryhta was removed today to the yellow fever hospital, which is situated on an island two miles from the city. The steamer was fumigated and is held in quarantine in the lower bay. No cargo is allowed to be landed from the vessel. The Marine Hospital authorities say there is absolutely no danger to the city. where there has been no yellow fever for two years past.

LETTER FROM ROOSEVELT.

Proud of Fact That He Had Kinsmen in the Confederate Navy. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 21 -The Journal to-day prints a letter from Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, in reply to a communication sent him by Mr. J. R. Nutting, of this city. The letter to Mr. Nutting is from Oyster Bay, and bears date of June 14th. The then Vice President says in part:

"I am extremely proud of the fact that one of my uncles was an admiral in the Confederate navy and that another fired the last gun fired aboard the Alabama. I think the time has come when we can all of us be proud of the valor shown on both sides in the civil war. In my regiment I had more men whose fathers fought in the Confederacy than I had men whose athers fought for the Union.

"I am anxious to visit Roswell, and if I get the chance I am going to stop Roswell is a Georgia town where Mr. Roosevelt's mother lived

- Sanford Express: The corn and cotton crops will be short in this section this year, but there will be an saving it, too. — We are told that there are three families living near Lemon Springs of 15 children each, making in all 45. - The Sanford Funiture Manufacturing Company is receiving more orders for furniture than they can possibly fill. They manufacture an excellent quality of furniture, for which there is a great demand. Several new hands have been added to the factory force during the past few

The statement of the Associated Banks for the week ending yesterday shows: Loans \$865,949,200, decrease \$5,316,900; deposits \$930,351,900, decrease \$5,316,900; deposits \$930,351,900, decrease \$1,671,100; circulation \$31,098,300, increase \$302,200; legal tenders \$70,843,700, decrease \$1,170,200; specie \$175,401,800, increase \$7,446,100. Reserves, \$246,244,700; increase, \$278,900

into the fire.

combination.

This guardian of the New Eng- city, where he made the speech in