

The Weekly Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD
Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, - - SEPT. 27, 1901.

PASSED A BILLION AND A HALF.

For the first time in the commercial history of the country our exports for the year ending August 31st passed the billion and a half dollar mark, nearly twice as much as our imports. The following table shows the imports and exports since and including 1896:

August 31, Imports.	Exports.
1896.....\$787,163,827	\$806,408,225
1897.....755,473,084	1,064,602,779
1898.....695,192,020	1,236,645,922
1899.....723,232,313	1,269,504,822
1900.....845,676,810	1,399,000,520
1901.....845,651,560	1,500,515,398

While there has been an increase of both exports and imports since 1896 the increase of exports has been over 50 per cent., while the increase in imports has been less than 15 per cent. As might be expected agricultural products in some form constituted the larger part of these exports, as they also did of the imports, 63.7 per cent. of the former, to 29 per cent. of manufacturers.

There is nothing especially remarkable in the exports of agricultural products, for this is the granary of the world upon which European countries must depend for their supplies of foodstuffs when there is a shortage over there, and as we raise more than we can consume, or do consume if we could, we must ship the surplus. We have ordinarily little or no competition in that, so that there is little ground for boasting over the volume or the increase in the volume of our exported food stuffs, but when it comes to exports of manufactures there is ground to boast over the increase in that, for that means success over competition not only with one country but with all manufacturing countries. We import very little of manufactured articles save cotton and woollen goods, the bulk of our exports consisting of sugar, coffee, tea, tropical fruits, spices, &c., some of which we do not produce at all and others of which we do not produce in sufficient quantities to supply the demand for consumption.

These figures, with their steady increase, show several things, one of which is that as we have for years stood at the head of nations as a producer and exporter of food stuffs it is only a question of time, and little time at that, when we will lead all the nations as a producer and exporter of manufactured articles, covering the whole range from a toothpick to a locomotive.

Another thing it shows is that when our manufacturers in competition with the manufacturers of the world have increased their exports nearly one-third of the total, there is no longer need for a protective tariff, if there ever was. They could never have made the progress they have in competition with the manufacturers of other countries if they did not undersell them, and they could not have undersold them if they couldn't produce goods at less cost than their foreign competitors can. This they must have done, and this they can do, not because they pay less for labor, which estimating by time is higher, and considerably higher, in this than it is in foreign countries, but because this labor, which is apparently dearer, is really cheaper when we consider the amount and character of the work it does.

Another feature in lessening the cost of production is the general use of labor-saving machinery, which enables our manufacturers to turn out with facility and quickly work that it would be practically impossible to turn out by hand or with the machinery that was in use years ago. Great cylinders weighing many tons are now cast and lathed into shape with comparatively as little labor as a smith years ago would have forged and shaped an ordinary bolt, while nails, nuts, screws, &c., which not many years ago were made by hand, are now turned out thousands an hour. The fact is, that in many lines of manufactures, especially in those lines which constitute our principal exports, machine work is the rule instead of the exception.

When we come to trace up the cause of our pre-eminence as a producer of both agricultural and manufactured products, it will be found in the universal use of labor-saving machinery, and when we go further back in the genius for which our people are noted for devising machinery of this kind and in the skill to operate it to the best advantage. The American has a proverbial talent for invention and it is as natural for him to try to devise some machine to lessen labor and increase production, as it is for him to devise ways to keep his house warm in winter or cool in summer; and as he has the talent to invent and construct machinery, so he has an equally notable talent for operating it to the best advantage, and ten to one if there be any defect about the machine he works, some workman will discover it and also a remedy, thus producing an improved and more effective machine. This is one of the things which strikes the European observer, the perfect mastery the American workman has over

machinery, even what seems to be the most complicated.

In these facts lies the secret of the success of the American manufacturer when he comes to compete with the manufacturers on the other side of the sea, who may use machinery but not of the same excellence or productive capacity as that which the American manufacturer uses, proof of which is given in the fact that German shoe manufacturers are importing American machinery to enable them to compete with American shoe makers, and we suppose that later on they will be importing American workmen to teach them how to manage and operate this American machinery.

The Republican tariff protectionists instead of giving the credit, as they should, to American inventive genius, and to the skill of the American workman, attribute all this success to the protective tariff, which they say has made it possible; but if we have reached that point where our manufacturers can not only compete with foreign manufacturers, but beat them even in their home markets, where is the decent excuse for perpetuating this tariff which we were originally told was simply for the purpose of encouraging and fostering American manufacturing industries until they got on a solid footing? Having got on a solid footing, as the figures of exports show they have, there is neither honesty in nor excuse for taxing the American people for the benefit of industries which have so fully demonstrated their ability to take care of themselves.

HE CITES SOME NAMES.

We have referred heretofore to Col. Killebrew's article, published recently in the *Baltimore Manufacturers Record*, on the agricultural possibilities of the South. In noticing the article in the *Record* the *New York Journal of Commerce* expressed regret that Col. Killebrew did not give the names of some of the writers on agriculture who agree with him, and some instances of large yields to support his views. In a note to the *Record* he replies to this as follows:

"The article from the *Journal of Commerce* takes exception to the fact that I did not give the names of the best agricultural thinkers and writers in the South. The reason I did not do so is that the Northern people would not have understood me. I had, but certainly Dr. Dabney may be recognized as a good practical writer and thinker. I can name Mr. Wolf of Manchester, Tenn. (formerly from Indiana), who has been growing twenty-two bushels of wheat on land that heretofore produced only six or seven bushels. I can name Mr. A. Cunningham, of Kimmins, Tenn., an excellent writer, who raised twenty-six bushels of wheat on a 60-acre field where formerly five or six bushels were considered a fair yield. I can name Burt Brock, of Tullahoma, who grew twenty-five bushels of wheat on 200 acres this year, nearly everywhere being considered practically worthless for the growing of cereals of any kind. I can name the many experienced men made in the South, heretofore offered by the *Macon Telegraph*, in which twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat were grown in numerous places in Georgia. Now, nearly everywhere one of these persons are practical writers and thinkers on Southern agriculture. I need not name Edward Atkinson, for, though a writer and thinker of world-wide fame, I do not know that he is a practical agriculturist, yet he is of the opinion that the neglected lands of three of the Southern States and Territory could produce the present wheat crop of the United States."

These are but a few illustrations of what has been done in the way of increasing the productivity of land, to which many might be added if the time and trouble were taken to make a record of them. He might, for instance, have cited the letter of Mr. Oliver, whose farms are near Charlotte, published in the *Journal of Commerce* a few weeks ago, giving the yield of wheat on his farms, averaging something over forty bushels to the acre on large tracts. He also might have cited the forty-three bushels per acre on a Catawba county farm, which not many years ago sold for \$1.50 an acre, proof that as farming land it ranked even below the ordinary. Or he might have cited the case of the Northern settler, near Clairmont, Va., who produces 150 bushels of corn to the acre, and never less than 100.

These are exceptions, of course, but they prove Col. Killebrew's contention as to the agricultural possibilities of the South, for what can be done on some farms in several States can be done on all the farms and in all the States, if the same methods be pursued.

Who invented the bicycle is a disputed question. Three Englishmen claim the credit, but they got the idea from a French inventor. This was over fifty years ago. The American bicycle is the outcome of a French toy bicycle exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. But the Chinese claim to have had the bicycle two thousand years ago. They had about anything that is going.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed, it causes the drumhead to become tight and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation is taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be impaired forever. It is not a case of the ear, but of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. O'NEILL & CO., Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best.

ENCOURAGING ANARCHISM.

When Emma Goldman, whose speeches and writings Czolgosz said filled him with the resolve to assassinate President McKinley, was released from custody Tuesday, an Associated Press reporter asked her what her plans were for the future, when she replied that outside of "writing some articles for two or three magazines and journals" she had no plans.

It is pretty safe to say that if Emma Goldman's name had not been mentioned in connection with that of Czolgosz, and the assassination, she would not now be in demand by these magazines and journals, which will, doubtless, pay her well for what she writes, thus rewarding her for her notoriety and thus indirectly encouraging others to try to become notorious.

Haven't the country had enough of Emma Goldman, and the class of vipers to which she belongs? What can she write that would interest the ordinarily intelligent person, or be worth the money she will be paid for these articles? When she does write it will be a lot of anarchy, or a defence of anarchy, and either directly or indirectly a defence of assassination. She has said about everything she knows on that subject already, and it has been published in the papers, and hence the only object in getting her to parade before the public in the columns of these magazines and journals is to utilize her notoriety and make some money for the publications that hire her. It is paying her for her unenviable notoriety, and keeping her before the public when she should be permitted to pass from the public gaze, and into oblivion. Keeping such people alive and before the public is simply keeping anarchy alive. Let Emma retire and devote herself to the calling of sick nurse, for which she has been trained, in which calling she may render some service to partially offset the harm her ravings have done.

N. C. SUPREME COURT.

Opinions Handed Down—Cases From Fifth District Argued—Sixth District Will be Called October 1st.

(Special Star Telegram.)
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 24.—To-day in the Supreme Court opinions were handed down as follows:

Cook vs. Bank, from Dares, error; Wainwright vs. Massenburg, from Franklin, former ruling affirmed, petition to rehear dismissed; Connor vs. Dillard, from Wilson, error; Ricks vs. Pope, from Edgecombe, reversed; Pender vs. Pender, from Edgecombe, no error; Blake vs. Railroad, from New Hanover, dismissed for failure to print record; Byrd vs. Byrd, from Sampson, new trial granted by consent of appellor; Chemical Co. vs. Barber, from Onslow, docketed and dismissed under rule 17; Mallard vs. Manufacturing Co., from Duplin, docketed and dismissed under rule 17; Williams vs. Hill, from Duplin, docketed and dismissed under rule 17. Cases from the Fifth district were argued as follows:

State vs. New by Attorney General for the State, J. D. Kerr for defendant; Mitchell vs. Baker, on motion to dismiss, by Sheppard for plaintiff, Poy for defendant; Herring vs. Sutton, by Rouse, by brief, for plaintiff, Sheppard for defendant; Williams vs. Rieh, by H. E. Shaw for plaintiff, Sheppard for defendant; Barden vs. Pugh, by T. B. Womack and Ed. C. Smith for plaintiff, J. L. Stewart and J. D. Kerr for defendant; Weeks vs. McPhail, by Cooper and Butler by brief for plaintiff, Stewart, Allen, Kerr and Mordecai for defendant.

Sixth district appeals will be called October 1st.

Applicants for law license will be examined Monday, September 30.

A. & N. C. R. R. DIRECTORS.

Writ of Mandamus Against Corporation Commission—Fitch's Suit Against State Board of Education.

(Special Star Telegram.)
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 24.—The Board of Internal Improvements announces the following directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad: C. M. Busbee, Raleigh; W. H. Smith, Goldsboro; L. Harvey, Kinston; J. C. Parker, Olvera, Jones county; James A. Bryan, Newbern; T. W. Dewey, Newbern; B. W. Taylor, Morehead City; L. G. Daniels, Bayboro; J. W. Jones, Raleigh; State's proxy, Kinston. It is understood that James A. Bryan will be re-elected president. Many petitions have been received asking for his reelection.

Judge Robinson to-day denied the writ of mandamus against the Corporation Commission, sued by H. S. Ward, of Beaufort, to compel the commission to re-assess railroad property this year instead of letting the present valuation stand until 1903. Mr. Ward gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Lieut. K. S. Finch's suit against the State Board of Education, involving Finch's option on all State lands in East North Carolina, was compromised to-day. Finch surrenders all claims on the swamp lands, except ten thousand acres in Tyrrell county, and the State signs deeds to all lands Finch has sold to date.

Tramp Steamers Arrived.

The British steamship *Tenby*, 2,558 tons, Capt. Campbell, from St. Lucia, consigned to Alexander Sprunt & Son, and the German steamship *Athen*, 1,412 tons, Capt. Pack, from Hamburg, consigned to Heide & Co., arrived yesterday. The *Tenby* will take a berth at the Champion Commission for cotton and the *Athen* has a cargo of kalmi for the Navassa Guano Co.

MARRIED YESTERDAY

Miss Gertrude Medernach Bagby, of Kinston, Wedded by Mr. Wm. M. Creasy.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, KINSTON.

Ceremony Beautifully Performed by Rev. J. H. Griffith—Peterson-Black. Nuptials at Point Caswell—Marriage in the City.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

KINSTON, N. C., Sept. 25.—The marriage of Mr. William Murlin Creasy, of Wilmington, and Miss Gertrude Medernach Bagby, of Kinston, was solemnized at the Christian Church this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the presence of quite a large number of the bride's friends and well-wishers. Promptly at the appointed hour, to the strains of the organ, the ushers, Messrs. C. T. Meacham, V. A. Rountree, W. D. LaRoque, Jr., and Isaac Tull entered the church, which had been lavishly but tastefully decorated for the occasion with golden red, palms and potted plants. Following them came the maid of honor, Miss Eva May, of Kinston, dressed in a handsome suit of mauve cloth with hat to match, and carrying a large bouquet. The bride, handsomely attired in a golden gown, followed by the bridesmaids, with aprons, with turban to match, and carrying an exquisite bouquet of bride's roses, entered on the arm of her cousin, Mr. John T. Midyette, of Kinston. Eighteen, between Princess and Chorus girls, followed. During the ceremony Miss Cora Fields, presiding at the organ, softly rendered "I Love You, Dear, and Only You," the party leaving the church to "Mendelssohn's Wedding March." Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Creasy left at 11:15 o'clock for Mount Airy, where they will spend some time returning to Wilmington, their future home, on October 6th. They will be at home at the residence of the groom's brother, Mr. Albert Creasy, Eighth, between Princess and Chesnut streets.

Tuesday night, at the residence of Mr. Midyette, an elegant reception was given to the bride and groom. The city was lavishly decorated with the bride's party. Many handsome and costly presents were displayed, among the number being a handsome set of furniture, a new automobile, and a set of china presented by fellow employees of Mr. Creasy in the Coast Line service.

The bride is a native of Kinston and has many admirers here. The groom is the popular chief clerk in the A. C. L. general superintendent's office in Wilmington.

Miss Eva May Miller, the maid of honor; Mr. Joe T. King, best man, and Mr. James Sinclair, who attended the wedding, returned to their homes to-day.

Pretty Wedding at Point Caswell.

POINT CASWELL, N. C., Sept. 25.—A very pretty and quiet marriage was solemnized this afternoon at the Caswell Presbyterian Church at this place. The bride was Miss Mary H. Smith, daughter of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. D. McClure, in a beautiful and impressive manner. After the ceremony the bride and groom, with some personal friends repaired to the home of the mother of the bride where an elegant dinner was served. The bride was assisted by her bridesmaids, and the groom by his groomsmen. The ceremony was a very pretty one indeed. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will reside in Wilmington, where they have many friends, who extend the heartiest congratulations upon the union.

Last night at 9 o'clock at the residence of Mr. J. C. Walton, Seventh and Castle streets, Miss Lorena C. Pepper, a pretty girl, was married to Mr. Wm. J. Johnson, of this city. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few friends of the bride and groom and was a very pretty one indeed. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will reside in Wilmington, where they have many friends, who extend the heartiest congratulations upon the union.

A Marriage in the City.

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BRUNSWICK SUPERIOR COURT.

Defendants Not Guilty in Incendary Case.

Other Matters of a Civil Nature.
Brooke G. Empe, Esq., Wm. J. Bellamy, Esq., and Solicitor C. M. McLean came up yesterday afternoon from Southport, where they have been attending Brunswick Superior Court. Yesterday the session was entirely taken up in the hearing of the case of Reiger vs. Worth, referred to in these columns yesterday. Judge E. K. Bryan is appearing for the plaintiff and Hon. John D. Bellamy for the defendant. The amount involved is about \$1,000.

The case on the criminal docket in which Charles McMillan and wife, colored, were charged with the burning of Mr. A. B. Drew's barn, was concluded Tuesday in the acquittal of both defendants. Solicitor McLean and Robert W. Davis, Esq., conducted the prosecution and B. G. Empe, Esq., and E. D. Guthrie, Esq., appeared for the defendants.

The case of Moore vs. Navassa Guano Company will likely be taken up to-morrow and will perhaps continue throughout next week.

Defaulting U. S. Witnesses.

Deputy Marshal C. O. Knox, of Wilmington, yesterday placed in the New Hanover county jail for the forthcoming term of the United States Court in this city, J. G. Lewis, of Duplin county, whom it is alleged is a defaulting witness. He will answer the charge before Judge Parnell next week.

Red Hot From the Gun.

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Michigan, in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for twenty years. Then Bucken's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Follies, Corns, Skin Eruptions, and all the ailments of the skin. Sold by R. B. Bellamy, Druggist.

AN AFFRAY IN RALEIGH.

Street Fight Between Mayor Powell and Mr. Ed. S. Battle—Both Were Badly Bruised—The Supreme Court.

(Special Star Telegram.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 25.—There was an affray on Hillsboro street last afternoon between Mayor A. M. Powell, of this city, and Mr. Ed. S. Battle, a young attorney of Wilmington. Mr. Battle, accompanied by two friends, Robt. L. Gray and R. L. Thompson, both prominent, met Mayor Powell and said, "I have been looking for you for some time, to tell you that you maliciously and willfully lied in your testimony regarding the case against Policeman Bell." Mayor Powell thereupon struck Battle in the face. Battle, in return, staggered the Mayor with a blow on the nose and struck him again as he, the Mayor, fell. There was a considerable scuffle on the sidewalk before friends separated Battle from his antagonist. Both were badly bruised. The case will be tried before a magistrate to-morrow.

The trouble grew out of case in the Mayor's court some time ago in which Mr. Battle was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct, and was discharged by the Mayor, and subsequent trial in which Mr. Battle prosecuted Policeman Bell for perjury. Mr. Battle claims that he was there was evidence of Battle's disorderly conduct but he dismissed the case out of regard for Battle.

Judge Robinson, in the Superior Court to-day, reversed the judgment of the magistrate in taxing Mr. Battle with the costs in the case instituted by Battle against Policeman Bell, charging Bell with perjury. The order of Judge Robinson gave Battle a complete legal victory.

The Supreme Court.

No Fifth district cases were argued in the Supreme Court to-day. It is expected Carter vs. Cape Fear Lumber Company, a damage suit, will come up to-morrow, and the New Hanover vs. DeRosier road bond suit very soon thereafter.

COTTON FARMERS' MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted Urging Farmers Not to Sell Cotton Seed at Less Than 25 Cents Per Bushel.

(Special Star Telegram.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 25.—At a largely attended convention of cotton farmers of North Carolina, held here to-night, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the cotton crop is short and there is an increased demand for cotton seed for feeding, for fertilizers and other purposes; and whereas, the present offerings of prices and terms of exchange for seed are below the real value of seed; be it

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this convention that the seed are now worth to the farmer at home 25 cents a bushel or should be exchanged on a basis of 2,000 pounds of seed for not less than 1,333 pounds of cotton, to analyze 84 per cent. ammonia, and we advise and urge the cotton farmers of North Carolina not to sell or exchange at less than the above prices; and we ask the earnest co-operation of every cotton grower in this State to this end.

Resolved, That we invite the cotton growers of this State to form cotton farmers' associations and assist in securing and maintaining these prices for cotton seed.

Negro Slashed at Wallace.

News has reached the city of a serious cutting affray at Wallace, N. C., on Saturday afternoon. The parties concerned are grown negroes and the injured man is "Son" Newkirk. He was standing in Mr. T. Q. Hall's store at the time mentioned when a relative, J. Henry Newkirk, approached him and without a word, slashed his throat almost from ear to ear with a keen-edged pocket knife, said to have been sharpened for the purpose. The wounded negro tried to run, when his assailant slashed him in the back, leaving a wound eight inches long. The guilty negro was captured and jailed at Kenansville. A domestic difficulty is said to have been at the bottom of the affair.

Romantic Marriage at Raleigh.

A Raleigh correspondent, writing Sunday, says: "There was a runaway match here to-day, the contracting parties to which are well known. Miss Mabel Duke, of Durham, daughter of Brodie L. Duke, and granddaughter of Washington Duke, a Durham millionaire, and H. R. Goodall, a travelling man of Richmond. They arrived from Durham late this afternoon, quickly procured a license and were married by Rev. Mr. Hubbard, in a hotel parlor. There were only four witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Goodall went to Richmond to-night."

The Growth of Teschey's.

Rev. L. B. Boney returned yesterday from Teschey's, N. C., where he has been engaged in evangelical work. He is enthusiastic over the growth of the town and especially its educational interests. The town has an excellent school building which cost \$1,300, and 51 pupils receive excellent instruction under the care of Rev. L. H. Wells and three assistants. In the village there are also an excellent hotel, railroad and telegraph stations.

Workman Broke An Arm.

Mr. Geo. W. Beaman, a blacksmith, residing at No. 709 South Seventh street, fell from a flat car yesterday morning on Dock between Front and Water streets and suffered a severe fracture of the left arm below the elbow. The injured man was assisting in unloading some machinery on the car from the old Oldham mill at the time of the accident. He was removed to his home and the broken limb set by Dr. D. W. Bulluck.

The Star is asked by Mr. J. F. Lewis, of Ivanhoe, to impress upon the people of Bladen, Pender and Sampson counties that the picnic at Beatty's Bridge has been postponed from Sept. 27th to Oct. 2d.

AT LITTLETON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Institution Crowded With Pupils—Memorial Services in Honor of President.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

LITTLETON, N. O., Sept. 25.—The work of Littleton Female College was resumed on Wednesday. There are more than 100 boarding pupils now in the building and many others are expected. Several additions have been made to the faculty during the summer and the College begins work feeling assured that the ensuing year will be the most successful in the history of the institution.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock a very impressive and touching beautiful service in memory of our lamented President was held in the college chapel. The music prepared for the service was that used in the State funeral at Washington. The devotional exercises were conducted by President Rhodes and the program included addresses by Miss Mary E. Thompson, brief addresses by Revs. W. S. Hester, J. M. Rhodes, and a solo by Miss Milliken.

KENTUCKY MINING TROUBLE.

State Troops Sent to Protect Property. Serious Conflicts Between Union and Non-Union Men.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 25.—The mining troubles in Hopkins county have reached a crisis and on the recommendation of State Inspector Hines, who was sent to the scene to investigate the situation, Governor Beckham has ordered militia sent from Bowling Green and Paducah to protect the property of the operators. Hopkins county has for a month been in a state of turmoil over the troubles between the mine operators and the Union. Last November the United Mine Workers' association sought to unionize the mines of Hopkins county. Some of the miners went out but a majority refused to continue at work. Both sides soon resorted to force. The Union miners established a camp and declared war on the non-union men. The operators grew anxious to protect their property. While the company officials have used all the means at hand to insure peace, numerous affairs have occurred and dozens of miners have been wounded, but only two deaths have occurred. Two Union miners were killed by a deputy sheriff and the guards. The miners were returned to their work, but the situation is now awaiting trial. Meanwhile, the Union miners continued to harass the miners who remained at their tasks and tried to keep them from going to work.

Many of the non-union miners are negroes. Miners' boarding houses have been riddled with bullets and shot up with dynamite. Bombs have been repeatedly fired on one another, and last week the Union forces, several hundred strong, succeeded in driving the non-union miners from their homes. The miners who were on their way to work back at the point of Winchester. The operators grew anxious to protect their property. While the company officials have used all the means at hand to insure peace, numerous affairs have occurred and dozens of miners have been wounded, but only two deaths have occurred. Two Union miners were killed by a deputy sheriff and the guards. The miners were returned to their work, but the situation is now awaiting trial. Meanwhile, the Union miners continued to harass the miners who remained at their tasks and tried to keep them from going to work.

Could Not Report Golt.

When the amateur golf championship was played at Wheaton in 1897 there was but one Chicago newspaper man who had the remotest conception of what the game was. Accordingly, the newspapers, with the exception of the Chicago Tribune, agreed to syndicate the work and put it all in this one man's hands. The Tribune agreed to enter the combination and depended upon the exertions of a member of its own staff. But the Tribune reporter speedily realized his helplessness and applied to his brother of the syndicate for aid. The latter obligingly handed over his copy, and the Tribune man set to work to make a few minor changes so that its kinship to the original should not be too apparent. Later in the evening he met his generous benefactor and told him of the changes he had made.

"In particular, the account of the play of the sixth hole between Forgan and Douglas. You said that 'Forgan flung the cup for a half.' Well, you know, old chap, that Forgan is a banker down town and a big man, while Douglas is just one of those Scotchmen who seem to me rather to be a good fellow. Forgan doing that sort of thing for a half, so I just made it read that 'Forgan flung the cup with Douglas for a hundred.'—Washington Capital.

Ants That Fight Spiders.

Few more wonderful adaptations are seen in the whole round of nature than the web spiders spin to entrap their prey. They are not high bugs, lacy affairs, creasing every breeze, but low, set, silken tubes stretched in the grass, the crevices of rock or about tree roots. Ants of every size creep into them and the spiders eat them with relish, but occasionally a very little spider and a very big ant engage in a duel to the death. If the spider can bite, the ant can sting, and the spider does not try to get rid of such an ant as he does of a wasp or bee too strong to be safely attacked. Such an insect, which threatens destruction to the web, is often cut out of it by the spider. The antagonistic spiders are not so loose, but the web is neatly snipped in two, first those underneath and at the very last the highest filament. Often the letting go of such a spider means destruction to the web. But some spiders are wiser than many people. They know not merely when they have enough, but when they have too much.

No Change.

In a Sheffield workshop when the men absent themselves they were expected to produce a doctor's certificate. On Friday about 100 men, on a second occasion and to end bring his certificate gave in the one used before. The manager, looking at it, said:

"Why, Maguire, this is an old certificate."

"And if your party came suddenly to a street and said the other day, 'too deep for your horse to wade over, too wide for it to jump over, and too swiftly flowing for it to swim over, what would you do?'"

"Why, that's easy," said one of the party. "We'd sit down and think it over."—Yonkers Statesman.

As to Doing the Impossible.

"And if your party came suddenly to a street and said the other day, 'too deep for your horse to wade over, too wide for it to jump over, and too swiftly flowing for it to swim over, what would you do?'"

"Why, that's easy," said one of the party. "We'd sit down and think it over."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Somerville, Texas, dispatch says:

B. W. Long, one of the white men, and George Johnson, the negro, seized and carried off a white man, killed to-day. While matters are quiet most of the ringleaders of the negroes being in jail, there is a grave apprehension that all of the trouble is not over.

CZOLGOSZ STICKS TO HIS STORY.

Denies That Any One Else Was Concerned in the Murder of President McKinley.

IN THE JAIL AT BUFFALO.

Visited by His Father, Brother and Sister. Officers Present at Interview—No Other Persons Were Allowed to See the Prisoner.

(By Telegram to the Morning Star.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Paul, Waldeck and Victoria Czolgosz, father, brother and sister of Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, were granted an interview with the prisoner in the Erie county jail to-day. Assistant District Attorney Haller and Assistant Superintendent of Police Casack were present, under instructions of District Attorney Penney, throughout the interview.

No other persons will be allowed to see the prisoner until after the sentence of death is imposed to-morrow afternoon.

The interview between the assassin and his father, brother and sister lasted about thirty-five minutes, but no information leading to the implication of any one else in an anarchist plot to kill the President was given by the prisoner.

"We learned nothing that we did not know before," said Assistant District Attorney Haller, at the conclusion of the conference. He talked more than he has at any previous time, but even to his family he was not very communicative.

But in the conversation which passed between the members of the family could be gleaned the official said that the conversation was naturally such as would occur at such a meeting and that it was better to throw the mantle of privacy over it.

However, authoritative announcement was made that Czolgosz denied absolutely that any one else was concerned in the plot to kill the President. He asserted as he has from the outset, that he did the deed alone and aided, and that no other person in the world was concerned in the tragedy.

Several times when he was pressed to tell the true story of the