RECIPROCITY FIGURES. In view of the fact that the reciprocity question is now becoming subject for discussion throughout the country, and will become a subject of discussion in Congress, the U. S. Treasury Department has prepared a brief statement of the treaties entered into with various countries, with tables showing the imports from and exports to some of those countries, for the period in which the treaties were in operation and for two years before and two years after, the object being to show as well as practicable the effect of the treaties.

The statement shows that there have been three distinct tests of reciprocity as follows:

"(1) The reciprocity treaty with Canada, existing from 1854 to 1866. '(2.) The reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian government, existing from 1876 to the date of annexation, 1898. "(3.) The series of treaties framed under the McKinley tariff act of 1890, beginning with the treaty with Brazil, April 1, 1891; Dominican republic, August 1, 1891; Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico, September 1, 1891; Germany, February 1, 1892; United Kingdom, for the British West Indies and British Guinea, February 1, 1892; Nicaraugua, April 15, 1892; Austria-Hungary, May 25, 1892; Honduras, May 25, 1899, and Guatemala, May

These continued in existence until the passage of the Wilson tariff act, August 27, 1894."

It then takes up the different countries in succession and enumerates the articles which were placed upon the free list or on which the duties were materially lowered, embracing a considerable number in all, and of course embracing the chief articles of export from the countries with which the treaties were made.

Some have given James G. Blaine the credit of having been the originator of the reciprocity idea, but this statement shows that it was one of Mr. Blaine's borrowed ideas, in operation as far back as 1854, and at intervals since then, and at times with a number of countries, and with the Hawaiian islands nearly fifteen years before Mr. Blaine estariff.

The following tables show the dates of some of the reciprocity treaties, and the volume of the imports and exports during the period of the operation of the treaty and for two years prior to the existence. and two years subsequent to the repeal or expiration of the treaties as follows, with

CANADA.

(Treaty existed from September 11, 1854, to March 17, 1866, with commerce of two years preceding and following that period. Fiscal Imports in Exports from Imports into year 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 U. S. f'm Can. U.S. to Can. \$ 5,469,445 \$10,229,608 6,527,659 12,432,597 8,784,412 15,118,289 27,741,308 21,279,614 29,025,349 22,108,916 24,138,482 1858 1859 15,784,835 23,604,526 19,287,565 23,572,796 28,109,494 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 22,695,928 22,724,489 22,676,513 18,511,025 20,573,070 17,484,786 29,608,736 26,574,624 33,264,430 48,528,628 1867 25,044,005 21,020,302

months of year under recip-1869, rocity HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. (Treaty existed from 1876 to 1898, with

24,080,777

26,261,379

Fiscal	Imports into	Exports from
year.	U. S. from H. I.	U. S. to H. I
1874	\$ 1,016,952	\$ 614,62
1875	1,373,681	662,16
1876	1,227,191	779,25
1877	2,250,335	1,272,94
1878	2,678,830	1,736,09
1879	3,257,928	2,374,31
1880	4,600,444	2,086,17
1885	8,857,479	2,787,92
1890	12,313,908	4,711,41
1895	7,883,961	3,723,05
1896	11,757,704	3,975.70
1897	13,687,790	4,690,07
1898	17,187,380	5,907,15
1899	17,831,463	9,305,47
1900	20,707,903	13,509,14

(Treaty existed from Sept. 1, 1891, to Aug. 27, 1894; with commerce of two years preceding and following that

Fiscal	Imports into	Exports from
years.	U. S. f'm C. &	U. B. to C. &
	P. R.	P. R.
1889	\$55,837,996	\$13,916,242
1890	57,855,217	15,381,943
1891	64,878,505	14,380,122
1892	81,179,678	20,809,573
1893	82,715,129	28,165,291
1894	78,813,893	22,845,839
1895	54,377,871	14,641,205
1896	42,314,883	9,632,974
		,
	BRITISH WEST	INDIES.
(Treaty	existed from	Feb. 1, 1892, to

Aug. 27, 1894; with commerce of

Fiscal	erio l.) Imports into	Exports from
years.	U. S. from	U. 8. to
	B. W. I.	B. W. I.
1890	\$14,855,018	\$8,288,686
1891	16,293,184	9,779,138
1892	12,292,447	9,038,376
1893	16,788,438	9,006,968
1894	13,461,773	9,440,892
1895	10,243,151	8,585,742
1896	11,323,292	9,658,200
	GERMANY.	

(Treaty existed from February 1892 to August 27, 1894; with commerce for

Fiscal	Imports into	Exports from
years.	U. S. f'm Ger.	U. S. to Ger
1890	\$98,837,683	\$ 85,563,31
1891	97.316,383	92,795,45
1892	82,907,553	105.521,55
. 1893	96,210,203	83,578,98
1894	69,387,905	82,357,16
1895	81,014,065	92,058,75
1896	94,240,833	97,897,19

existence, framed under the Dingley tariff, were made on the following dates respectively Portugal June 12, 1900 Germany......July 10, 1900

Italy.....July 18, 1900

In addition to these there were

treaties formed under the McKin-

ley tariff with Brazil, Guatemals, Honduras, British Guinea, Nicaragua, San Domingo, somewhat similar to those with the West Indies, and with Austria-Hungary, somewhat similar to that with Germany.

Reference to the figures of these tables will show that the results varied, but the effect was to increase both imports and exports, not always in the same proportion, although the increase in exports was large and in some cases considerably larger than the imports, and it doesn't seem to have interfered with or retarded the growth of our manufacturing industries. With the majority of the countries the treaties provided for the free admission of or low duties on articles of which we then produced but little if any, and which consequently were not articles that much interest was taken in protecting, so whether our trade was materially increased with these countries or not we were material gainers because we got these articles for a less price than we could have gotten them, if we could get them at all, with a high tariff on them. In this respect both countries were gainers by reciprocity, regardless of the increase of

reciprocity was good for all. Of course the effect it will have on the trade between this country and others will depend upon a number of things, the population, products, progress and development, whether it is a purely agricultural country or both agricultural and manufacturing that we are dealing with. To some we sell cotton goods, meats, agricultural and other machinery; to others we sell other things which they need and do not make for themselves, and so we take from them the commodities that we either cannot or do not produce, or do not produce a sufficiency of, so that reciprocity will not operate alike in any two cases, but it is better than high tariffs and the next thing to free trade, when free trade is impracticable.

trade and the corresponding benefit

conferred upon the traders, so that

THE APPLE GROWING IN-DUSTRY.

The apple growing industry of sayed to attach it to the McKinley the United States is an immense one, and very profitable to those whose orchards are well located and who give the business the attention it should receive. There are apple growers whose annual income from this crop is from twenty thousand to fifty thousand dollars, and they haven't extraordinarily large orchards either, but they raise apples which have a fine reputation, are in demand and command good prices. There are such orchards in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, and doubtless in other States, the crops of which are eagerly sought by apple dealers who buy them on the trees, pay a high price and do the picking themselves. These are all for use in the large cities of the North or for export.

> There is no section of the United States better adapted to the growth of apples, nor one in which a greater variety can be grown, or which produces them in greater perfection, than North Carolina, every part of which from the flat country by the sea to the Western valleys and mountain sides, producing fruit of rare excellence. And there is probably no State in the Union in which there are more orchards, and in which they receive less attention than in North Carolina, the general impression seeming to be that the apple, like the hickory nut, walnut. chinquepin, persimmon or blackberry, needs no attention, but will take care of itself. The very abundance of the fruit and little trouble in raising it have operated against it, and against its proper appreciation either as a fruit for home use, or for market. Years ago they were grown principally for converting into cider and brandy, and for home use, the hogs getting what were left or what fell from the trees. Out of the fruit, as fruit, very few growers realized any money.

Now, however, more attention is being given to orchards by men who live near railroads, because they have discovered that there is profit in shipping the fruit, but most of them have a good deal to learn about the way to handle and ship so that the apples will reach market in the proper condition, and bring them and the merchant who handles them satisfactory prices. Judging from the North Carolina apples that come to this market, at least one-half of them are damaged, bruised and spoiled either in the picking, packing or on the way, and the result is not only these are spoiled but good apples with them, and a shipment, which if properly made, would bring good prices, pays little or nothing and thus the shipper is nurt and the industry too. If ap- head with the butt of a pistol and his ples can be shipped from the interior of New York and reach Wilmington in good condition, apples from points in North Carolina not two hundred miles distant surely

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, & 88. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENMY Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE

Confessed Assailant of Policeman Chadwick Arrested in Brunswick Yesterday.

THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE

Prisoner is White Man of Alleged Ba Character and Was Brought to the City Last Night by Sergeant Burnett.

After energetic pursuit by the police for four days the man confessing to be the assailant of Policeman E. R Chadwick was captured yesterday by Sergeant C. S. Burnett in Brunswick The man captured is John R. Potter.

white, who is known more familiarly as "John Reb" Potter, aged about 35 years, and last employed at the Delgado Mills. Chief Furlong received a telegram from Sergeant Burnett giving the bare facts of the capture and stating that he would arrive in the city ast night via the W. C. & A. railroad from Brinkley, which is just across over the Brunswick line in Coumbus county.

Potter evaded capture since his aleged crime Saturday night in a most mysterious manner but Chief Furlong determined upon his arrest at any cost. After shooting Mr. Chadwick, Potter emained in the city until Sunday morning and then crossed over into Brunrwick county, his native home. Although most diligent search was made for him Saturday night and Sunday morning, there was little clue to his whereabouts. Sergeant Burnett, who has been most active in his efforts to catch the man ascertained that Potter or some one had shot into the house of a woman living near Fifth and Wright streets. He soon discov ered that the tracks about the street where the shooting occurred, were not those of the negro Fisher, who was at first charged with the offence, and he followed the tracks to Greenfield mill pond and later discovered that Potter had made an unsuccessful attempt to get a boat to cross the river further down. Sunday morning about three o'clock he crossed at Hilton bridge and Sergeant Burnett and Policeman Marcus Gray were detailed by Chief Furlong to follow his trail. Later, Chief Furlong and Policeman E. Skipper went over but returned with Policein possession of a clue which he was instructed to follow. About twelve miles from the city Potter had passed the house of Tom Henry and about four miles further on he had been seen by a relative,

Mr. Sam Potter, who gave the officers all information possible. The next place where Potter was located was at the house of a gentleman named Raven, where he had dinner, shaved off his mustache and left by mistake the club which had been wrested from Policeman Chadwick on the night of the shooting. From there track of Potter was lost and Sergeant Burnett associated with him in the search Deputy Sheriff Skipper, of Brunswick. The two officers scoured the country in search of the man, going to Cronly, Freeman's Cross Roads and later down to Brinkley. Near Brinkley Deputy Sheriff Reaves, of Columbus, was added to the searching party and in his cart the officers started yesterday morning to the home of a relative of Potter's in Columbus

county. On their way to the place Sergeant Burnett spotted his man, carrying a small black valise along a by-path in Green swamp, about twenty five miles from Wilmington. Sergeant Burnett was armed with a repeating shotgun and levelled the same at Potter with instructions at a distance of about fifty yards to throw up his hands. He dropped the value and did as the Sergeant requested. He was taken altogether by surprise and on his way to Brinkley confessed everything. He was afraid he had killed Policeman Chadwick and inquired anxiously about his condition. He said that he shot because he was drunk and determined not to be taken. From Brinkley he was brought in last night on a local freight train, arriving at 11:40 o'clock. In his valise were a number of articles of clothing, \$1 in money, but no weapon. The only signs on Potter's body to indicate that he was in the scramble with the officer is a

ly penetrated the flesh. The pistol the officer carried was a British bull-dog pattern of very poor quality. Potter is said to have a very un savory reputation in the community at large. Some time ago he is said to have made a murderous attack upon Wess Odam, white, by beating him in the face with a brick. For this offence he was never brought into court and evaded arrest from every source. Other petty offences are charged to him here, and in his native county he is described as a "mortal terror." Many of the citizens fear him and a number of crimes are said to be charged to his commission both in

pistol shot flesh wound on his breast.

The ball entered the clothing but bare-

Brunswick and Columbus. Potter is a married man, but is said to be separated from his wife. He has two children living on the sound.

Policeman Chadwick, who was shot and beaten badly about the face and own club, is doing very well and will likely be able to appear against Potter in the Mayor's court in a few days.

Captured South Carolina Convict.

Policeman I. F. Huggins yesterday afternoon went up to the Powers & Gibbs' factory and arrested Jim Douglass, a middle-aged colored man, who is wanted at Marion, S. C., as an escaped prisoner from the county convict camp there. He is thought to be one of the number who escaped with Major Henderson, who was captured here and returned to South Carolina about two weeks ago. Douglass denies that he is wanted in South Carolina. Superintendent J. T. Dozier, of the come for the prisoner to-day.

THE MOORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Most Celebrated Case in History of County Still in Hearing at Southport-The Witnesses Examined.

John H. Gore, Jr., Esq., of counse for defendant, Mr. Fred. Kidder and a number of other witnesses interested in the case of F. M. Moore vs. Navassa Guano Company, at Southport, came up to the city last night at 10 o'clock on the tug Navassa.

As predicted before in these col-

umns, the case will consume the balance of this week in hearing, and it will likely be late Saturday afternoon before the issues are given to the jury. Up to Tuesday noon, thirty of the seventy-five witnesses for the plaintiff had been examined, and at that stage the plaintiff rested. The defendant then began with its witnesses, and those that have thus far been examined are Mr. E. Borden, manager of the chemical department of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company; Mr H. W. Malloy, president of the Navassa Guano Company; Mr. Peter S Gilchrist, an expert chemist, of Char lotte; Mr. W. W. MacRae, superintendent of the acid cham bers at Navassa; Mr. B. G. Worth who testified as to the rental of the 'Hall place" before it passed into the hands of plaintiff; Mr. T. W. Bixby, an expert from Baltimore, as to the construction of acid chambers; Messrs. D. L Gore, S. P. McNair, J. H Brown, of Wilmington, and S. L. Chinnis, of Brunswick county.

Dr. Charles Baskerville, professor of chemistry in the University of North Carolina, went on the stand in the afternoon yesterday and had not concluded his testimony when court took

It is expected that it will require un til to-morrow night to finish with the witnesses and argument will be made by counsel to the jury on Saturday. By agreement the speeches will be imited to one hour each.

CRAZY VIRUINIA COLORED MAN.

He Will be Taken To-day to Emporia in Charge of Deputy.

Deputy Sheriff W. H. Cox wil eave to-day for Emporia, Va., carry ing with him Joseph McD. Funn, the educated colored man from that State, who was recently adjudged insane by commission of lunacy in this city.

It will be remembered that Funn i the negro who was taken in custody man Gray, leaving Sergeant Burnett by the police several weeks ago, and him for a crime that only has being in his deranged brain. The transfer of Funn to Virginia is in accordance with the laws of North Carolina, and Col. John D. Taylor, Clerk of the Su perior Court, will send with the prisoner all the papers in the case, including two letters written by Funn while in prison to Chief of Police Furlong. In this letter the delusions of the deranged man are pretty accurately summed up.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT

wenty-two Vessels of 27,443 Tons Ca pacity Arrived During September.

The report of Capt. Edgar D. Wil iams, harbor master at the port of Wilmington, shows arrival of vessels of 90 tons and over during the month of September as follows: American-Eight steam ships, 11,096

tons; one barge, 1,740 tons; three schooners, 703 tons. Total vessels. 12; total tonnage, 13,539. Foreign-Eight steamships, 13,109

tons; one barque, 628 tons one schoon er, 187 tons. Total vessels 10: total tonnage, 13,924.

The grand total number of arrivals s 22 vessels of 27,443 tons. The report compares yery favorably with that of the same month last year.

Death of Aged Citizen.

Mr. Thos. Mashburn, an aged citizen of this county, died Sunday after noon about 2 o'clock at his home on Middle Sound. He was 87 years of age and was born and reared on the farm where he died. The funeral was held Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A. J. Marshall, Esq, of this city, who had occasion to look up some Court House records for the family yester day, discovered that Mr. Mashburn's great grandfather lived on the same place where his son died Sunday. The family was one of the earliest settlers in this county and the land has gone from father to son for a period of nearly 200 years. Mr. Mashburn, who died Sunday, was never out of his immediate neighborhood and was one of the few farmers who literally "lived at home" and that, too, for a period of

Valuable Horse Died. A valuable family horse, belonging o Mr. James F. Woolvin, died yesterday morning of blind staggers, produced, in the opinion of Dr. T. B Carroll, the veterinary surgeon, by mosquito bites. The horse was familiary known about town by the name of "Dan." He was 16 years of age. but was fast on the track and highly valued by his owner. Dr. Carroll says hundred of horses have died this year along the North Carolina coast from disease produced by mosquito bites.

The British steamship Roxby, was cleared yesterday morning by Messrs. Alexander Spruat & Son with a cargo of 10,586 bales of cotton for Bremen. Germany. Last year on Oct. 3rd, six cargoes had been cleared for foreign export, whereas this year only two cargoes have gone forward. The Britisn steamship Linwood has cleared for Charleston, S. C., for a cargo.

He Pooled the Surgeons. All doctors told Renick Hamilton of West Jefferson, O., after suffering eighteen months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25c Marion chain gang, is expected to a box. Sold by R. R. Bellamy, drugKILLED A PINE MULE.

Unknown Person Entered Mr. G. T. Shepard's Stable and Hacked a Good Animal to Death.

One of the most inhuman and dastardly acts ever recorded in the county, perhaps, was perpetrated at Mr. Geo. T. Shepard's place on Middle Sound between midnight and day Sunday morning. Some flend in human form entered the stables between the hours indicated and deliberately killed a fine mule belonging to Mr. Shepard by knocking the animal in the head with an axe or hatchet until it was dead.

Mr. Shepard's driver, who had been to the city Saturday with a load of produce, returned about 11 o'clock at night and the mule, in the very best of condition, was turned into her stable as usual and fed. She commenced eating heartily and Mr. Shepard retired for the night. Upon going to the stable at 6 o'clock Sunday morning he was dumbfounded to find the mule dead and perfectly stiff. There was no sign of sickness or wallowing on the ground as mules usually do when sick. An ugly gash about three or four inches long and one and a half inches deep was found in the animal's forehead and another of like character on the side of the jaw. Mr. Shepard is naturally at a loss to account for the motive that prompted such a deed

TO DIVIDE THE ASSOCIATION.

Plans Being Devised for Division of East ern Baptist Organization -- Committee.

At the recent union meeting of the churches in the Southern division of the Eastern Baptist Association, a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Cal vin S. Blackwell, Rev. J. C. Walton and Rev. R. H. Hewlett, was appoint to-day. ed to ask for letters of dismission from the Eastern Association and to meet at Burgaw on Thursday following the third Sunday in November for the purpose of forming a new Association to be named, perhaps, the "Wilmington Association."

The Eastern Association now com prises a very large area and there has long been on the part of the churches in the Southern division a desire to withdraw from the old and form a new association. This desire will probably be gratified in the formation of the new organization as will be outlined by the committee in charge.

Suit About Wharf Property.

Before Dr. W. W. Harriss, Justice of the Peace, an interesting civil suit was heard yesterday. It was brought by Mr. Thos. F. Bagley against Capt. Charles Wessell and involves a riparian right. Mr. Bagley owns wharf property near the foot of Ann street. He claims that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of \$70 for seven months rent of the wharf. Capt. Wessell has used the place on different occasions for tieing up his boats. Capt. Wessell claims that the boats were made secure to piling in front of the wharf and placed there under instructions from the Harbor Master of the port. He contends, therefore, that the piling are not a part of the property. The plaintiff is represented by Thomas Evans, Esq., and Wm. J. Bellamy, Esq., appears for the defendant. Dr. Harriss has reserved his decision until to-morgow morning at 10 o'clock.

Married Yesterday Afternoon.

Miss S. Ethel Campbell, daughter of Dr. D. B. Campbell, of Loris, S. C. was married yesterday afternoon at o'clock to Mr. J. B. Smith, of this city, the Rev. J. N. Cole, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, officiating. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mrs. Thees, No. 313 Chesnut street where the bride and groom will reside in the future. Only a few friends were present.

- The negro Jim Sanders, who was recently sent from Wilmington to Mullins, S. C., for trial with four others for house-breaking and burglary, has been held for the higher court in South Carolina. He broke into a store at Mullins and stole a number of watches, pistols and other

Fishes That Live For Centuries. There seems to be hardly a natural limit to the life of some kinds of fishes There are in the royal aquarium in Russia several carp which are over 600 years old according to Professor Suelso, and he pelleves that the ordinary carp lives to at least 500 years if not interfered with Ordinarily goldfish have been known to live for 100 years. In the museum in Mannheim, Germany, is preserved the skeleton of a pike which was caught in 1497. It was nine feet long and weighe pounds. In the gills was fixed a ring bearing this inscription in Greek, "! am the fish which was first of all put into this lake by the governor of the universe, Frederick II, the 5th of October, The pike was therefore at least 267 years old when caught.

An Obstacle. She-I can only be a sister to you He (with repressed emotion)-How old

are you? She (curiously)-Twenty, last October. He-Well, you can't be a sister to me I've got a sister at home who was 20 last August, and you see that sort of relationship won't work. Try something else.-London Tit-Bits.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bot tles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and hands, and the doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved-that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifler known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, ex-pels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by R. R BELLAMY, druggist. Guar-

the The Kind You Have Always Bought

anteed.

THREE VICTIMS OF LYNCH LAW.

White Man Hanged by Masked Men for Criminal Assault in Montana.

TWO NEGROES IN KENTUCKY. Charged With the Murder of a White Man Who Was Cruelly Stoned to Death at

Shelbyville-Both Mobs Took Prisoners From Jails.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star HELENA, MONT., Oct. 2. - James Edward Brady, the man who assaulted Ida Pugsley, five years old, in Helena yesterday, was this day, about ten o'clock, taken from the jail by a mob and hanged to a telegraph pole in the Haymarket square, about three blocks from the jail. The crowd was order. ly, and, after the man was hanged, it quietly dispersed. There were about 200 men engaged in the affair, and they were all masked. They attacked the jail door with a battering ram, and it soon yielded. On gaining admittance they demanded at the point of

and he was given to the mob. When they first took him, Brady asked: "What is it, gentlemen?" The march to the hanging place was quiet. Brady was given a chance to say a word. He declared that they had the wrong man, although he had been positively identified by his victim and a score of other persons, who had seen him with the child. He also asked that some money, that was due him from the Montana Central rail road, be sent to a niece, and then he was pulled up. The end of the rope was fied to the pole and the crowd dis persed. Later, Sheriff McConnell cut the body down and placed it in a

gun the keys of the jail, and threat-ened the jailor that if he did not yield

jailor then got the man out of his cell

the man they would kill him.

Kentucky Lynching

coffin. There will be an investigation

SHELBYVILLE, KY, Oct. 2.—Jimbo Fields, aged 16, and Clarence Garnett aged 18, both colored, were lynched here early this morning for the alleged murder of Will C. Hart, a printer, who was stoned to death on Saturday night, September 21. The boys were taken from the jail and swung from the Chesapeake and Ohio rail road trestle within five hundred yards of the jail.

The mob went to the jail and demanded the keys from the jailor, but ne refused to surrender them. The doors of the jail were then battered down The prisoners were removed almost before they had time to realize what was happening. The work was done quietly and the mob dispersed without its members' identity becomng known.

Hart came to Shelbyville from Le banon, Ohio, and at the time of his death was employed as a printer on the Shelby Sentinel. The details of his death are not accurately known, but the evidence was conclusive that Fields and Garnett were his murderers. Hart's body was found in a path leading from the house of the mother of Jimbo Fields.

DO COWS CRY?

The Grief of an Animal Whose Calf Had Been Killed. correspondent writing to Dumb Animals says: Dumb animals are said to have a "sign" language of their own by which they make known the emotions of pleasure or pain and a limited catalogue of wants and sorrows. Re cently I had occasion to dispose of a 5-months-old calf which was taken away about noon and butchered short distance from my residence. When the cow came home at night she missed her calf, and although an

orphan calf was permitted to suck she

continued to call it by affectionate

mooing and looking. The cow, how-

ever, only gave about one quart of milk instead of a gallon or more, as formerly. During the night she lowed frequently for her calf, and the next morning when it did not appear she exhibited unmistakable signs of grief. The orphan calf was no solace to her. She was driven to the woods with her mate, but came back and continued lowing until noon. She came inside the inclosure, but would not eat grass. Just after dinner a great commotion was heard in the direction of where the calf was butchered, made by a number of cattle lowing, having scented the fresh blood. The grief stricken mother cow ran to the closed gate and looked beseechingly toward me, as much as to say, "Please open the gate," which being done she started on a run to where the other cattle were lowing. In a short time she came slowly walking back to the house and was again permitted to come inside the inclosure, when she deliberately took up a position at the kitchen door, wistfully looking in mute despair at each member of the family as they happened to pass her. The tears flowed copiously from her eyes, and there she stood the balance of the afternoon, weeping incessantly, with the same apparent grief that a mother would for her dead child. It really caused me to shed tears of sympathy for the poor

TOLD BY THE GROCER. His Conversation With a Deaf Wom-

animal.

an Lost Him a Customer. "I'll tell you how I lost a good customer the other day," said the groceryman. "I have one customer who is extremely deaf, and to make her hear I have to just yell at her. It takes about half an hour to get her order, and by that time my voice is pitched so high that I can't get it down to earth again. "The other day it happened that after she left in came Mr. Oldboy, who is a perfect crank. Was in the army once and a great stickler for bowing and scraping and all that sort of thing. Wants a fellow he trades with to salute and present arms and do all kinds of things. He came in and said, 'Good morning.' I wish you had heard me yell at him. My voice made the windows rattle. He looked surprised, but went on talking to me, and I kept up answering him in a voice that could be heard a block away. He got madder

was up until finally he got red in the face and said. 'Mr. Black, sir, I am not deaf, sir, and I resent your yelling at me as if I couldn't hear a cannon fired in my ear.' With that out he went. "You see, I had been talking to the deaf lady and couldn't get my voice down again. You try it some time and see if you don't yell at every one you meet. Funny, too, but I always yell at blind people and foreigners, and I always whisper when I go in where any one's sick."-Indianapolis Sentinel.

and madder, but I never knew what

Prepared For Relatives. Husband (at dinner)-My, my! This is a regular banquet-worthy of a Delmonico. Finest spread I've seen in an age! What's up? Do you expect com-Wife-No, but I presume the cook does,

What to Eat.

CHINESE COURT TO RETURN TO PEKIN.

Preparing to Start On the Journey-Arrangements Along the Line-The Reform Movement.

By Cable to the morning star PEKIN, Oct. 2. - Dispatches from Sian Fu announce that the Chinese court is preparing to start about Oct. 6th. The temporary palace there is being dismantled, and all the furnishings will be carried for use en route. The officials and servants will constitule a caravan numbering from 3,000 to 5,000 persons, with 1,200 carts and several thousands of horses and mules that have been collected in the Sian Fu district. Two parties have already started to make preparations along the lice. The towns through which the court will pass are engaged in decorating temporary palaces and collecting supplies. The Emperor, or the Euspress Dowager, in his name, has issued an edict strictly commanding

the officials to pay for all supplies. The native papers report that several eunuchs have been beheaded for practicing extortion upon the people. An imperial edict commands Li Hung Chang, as governor of the province of Chi Li, to borrow 700,000 taels from the other provinces to defray the expenses of the court's journey. Special local taxes are being levied which the people, already impoverished by bandits, foreign puntitive expeditions and missionary indemnities, are ill

Li Hung Chang said to-day: "The court will certainly arrive in Pekin within two months.'

Despite such official many foreign officials here believe the Empress Dowager fears the foreign troops are kept to entrap and punish her, and the theory is that she will pass the Winter in Kai Yuen Fu sending the Emperor to Pekin. Prince Ching, conversing with for-

eign officials to-day asserted that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager were agreed as to the necessity of changing the Chinese methods of goverament and that steps for the enforcement of edicts would be taken as soon as the court returned to Pekin. Unquestionably the reform movement is stronger among the upper classes than ever before. Prince Su, who was recently appointed collector of taxes on goods entering Pekin-an office heretofore considered worth 100,000 taels per year-has announced that he purposes to deposit all the collections in the treasury and to request the Emperor to pay

him a fair salary. His subordinates

resent this plan and Prince Su has been

BOERS AND BRITISH

threatened with assassination.

Kitchener's Report of Recent Engagements-Many Killed and Wounded. By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Oct. 2.-Lord Kitchener tc-day reports that two officers and thirty one men have been killed in an attack made on Col. Kekewich's camp, at Moedwill. The Boers, who were under commandants De Larey and Kemp, had fourteen officers and 114 men wounded, after two hours night fighting, when the Boers were driven off. The Boer reverse at Moedwill occurred Sept. 29th. The Boers are report ted to have been one thousand streng. Lord Kitchener, in his dispatch says the British repelled the attack with great vigor. Colonel Kekewich was slightly wounded in two places. He says that all ranks behaved extremely well. The wounded were taken to Rustenburg, half way between Preto ria and Mafeking. Lord Kitchener confirms the heavy losses of the Boers. about 250 killed and 300 wounded durng their attack on Fort Itala and Fort Prospect. He says the guns recently captured at Viakfontein have been recovered from the Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A telegram from Bloemfontein indicates that the guns Lord Kitchener reports having recovered were dug up, the Boers having buried them

A mixed column, under Genera (Lord Kitchener's brother) has been sent to relieve, presumably from Commandant General Botha's forces. It has reached Vry-

STRIKING MINERS.

Serious Clash With Non-Union Men Several Were Wounded. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Oct. 2.-A erious clash occurred during the night between non-union employes and supposed striking miners. Cottages of employes at the Empire mines in North Christian were attacked by about twenty-five men, supposed to be union men from Hopkins county. Over a hundred shots were exchanged. Albert Burton, an Empire employe was shot through the eye and may die Guards arrived and the attacking party fled. Monday night non-union men returning from work were fired upon from ambush. Tom Bell was shot through the leg and several had narrow escapes, bullets passing through their clothing.

MISS HELEN H. STONE

The Brigands Have Fixed October 8th as the Limit for Payment of Ransom.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.- The bri gands who carried off Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary and ner companion, Madame Tsilka, a Bulgarian lady, have fixed October 8th as the limit of time for the payment of the ransom, \$110,000 demand for Miss Stone's release. The hiding place of the brigands has not yet been iscovered and the delay accorded by the abductors is taken to indicate that they consider their retreat quite se-

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IN BEHALF OF CZOLGOSZ

Iwo Applications for Commutation of Sentence Made to Gov. Odell of New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.-Governor Odell arrived in this city this after noon from Newburgh and when he reached the executive chamber he was surprised to find on his desk two let ters requesting him to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley. One letter was sent by a man in Illinois and the other by a man in Maine. They were evidently written by cranks, in the opinion the Governor, and no attention will be paid to them.

You may be assured that nothing will be done by me," said Governo Odell, "to prevent the execution of Ozolgosz on the day fixed by law." He also received a petition that the body of the murderer after the electrocution be buried at sea. The Gov-

ernor understands that the body musi be surrendered to the condemned man's relatives if they claim it after death that they may have charge of its disposition.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

Large Amounts Taken in the Mutual Life of New York by Prominent Business Men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.- The tendency

of business men to protect their estates by policies of life insurance is becoming as general as to protect their buildings by policies of fire insurance. Since Mr. Geo. W. Vanderbilt, of New York, and Mr. Frank H. Peary, of Minneapolis, each took policies for (\$1,000,000) one million dollars a few years since in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, there as been no equally large sum write ten on one individual. These remain the record figures for the world but policies of \$50,000 and \$10,000, and even \$20,000, are so frequent as to cause little comment; and even when Mr. Sidney A. Witherbee, of Detroit, took \$30,000 in five per cent gold bonds insurance from the Mutual Life, early in this year, it passed almost as a matter of course. It is significant that when a business man's estate is settled these days, life insurance is generally found to be a very important part of it; often all there is of it. Life insurance in one of the great companies yields a good rate of interest, as an investment, apart from the protection it affords.

HARROWING DETAILS.

The Slaughter of Members of Company C of the Ninth U. S. Infantry.

By Cable to the Morning Star. MANILA, Oct. 2.—The latest advices rom the island of Samar give harrow ing details of the slaughter of the nembers of Company C, Ninth U, S. infantry, last Saturday, at Balangiga seems that the presidente of the town, claiming to be friendly, led the assault in person.

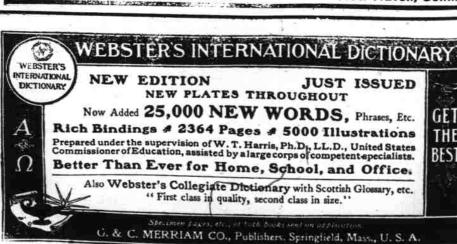
On hearing of the slaughter Col saac D. Derussy, of the Eleventh in fantry, started for the scene immedi ately with a battalion. The body of Captain Connell had been tied at the heels, saturated with kerosene and partly burned. Forty five bodies had been burned in a trench, leaving seven unaccounted for. The charred remains of many were recovered. 1 numerous instances the bodies had been badly mutilated

Three hundred Macababees will also be dispatched to the scene of the massacre on board the Legaspi, which is delayed by a typhoon.

- Kinston Free Press: Mr. Joe Ballard, a tinner, was arrested Tues day morning on a charge of forgery. The case is to be heard before Justice Cox Thursday. Ballard was sent to jail to await the trial in default of a \$250 bond. Mr. E. W. Huff, a mer chant on Tuckahoe, cashed a check for Ballard made out to John Baxter. The check called for \$25.00 and was on the Citizens' Savings Bank, and contained Judge O. H. Allen's signa ture. Mr. Huff found the check was a forgery and had the warrant issued for Ballard, who claims that Baxter gave him the check. When questioned as to who Baxter was he said he was from Duplin county.

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DO YOU SHOOT? If you do you should send your name and address on a postal card for a NOMESTED WINCEILO GUN CATALOGUE. It illustrates and describes all the different Winchester Rifles, Shotguns and Ammunition, and contains much valuable information. Send at once to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.



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