

The Weekly Star. PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AT \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXXII. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1901. NO. 51

Subscription Price. The subscription price of the Weekly Star is in advance: Single Copy 1 cent, postage paid. One Month \$1.00, Three Months \$3.00, Six Months \$6.00, One Year \$12.00.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND GAIN BY IT?

Cecil Rhodes is an interesting personality, a bold thinker and a bold actor. He is probably more responsible for the South African war than any other living man. It was his brain that conceived and drew the British Government into carrying out the scheme that precipitated war. A United States of South Africa has been his dream, and he has been planning and scheming for years to bring that about. The January raid several years ago was his conception and his money backed it. That failed, but he neither desisted nor discouraged him, for he then went to work and planned for the war with the Boers, and was successful in roping England into it. He played it so ably that he procured Paul Kruger to issue his ultimatum and take the offensive, thus putting himself in the position of making war on England, the very thing which Rhodes had schemed for. He knew the temper of the Boers, he knew it would be a bloody and a costly war, but he didn't care for that, it was bringing him that much nearer the realization of his dream, and Great Britain would pay the cost in life and money.

Unless the unexpected happens or the expected does not happen he will succeed in his aims. If England were to become embroiled with Russia or some other strong power, she might be forced to make a compromise with and concessions to the Republics, which might save them from absorption by Great Britain, which would prevent the realization of Rhodes' dream for the present, but England will now bear a great deal and submit to rebuffs that she would never submit to if her hands were not tied in South Africa, and if Rhodes and his fellow plotters who control the Government policy had not set their heads on the subjugation of these two Republics which is essential to the success of the Rhodes' scheme for the unification of South Africa.

Assuming that it will succeed and that British power will at last prevail and the two Republics with their remnant of people come under the British flag, what will Great Britain gain by it? She has already sacrificed 20,000 lives and spent \$600,000,000, and is now spending at the rate of a million-dollar a day. How many millions more she will have to spend she has no idea of, for when peace comes it will be necessary to garrison the country for some time to come, as we are garrisoning the Philippines, and that is an immense country to garrison. But if the war were ended to-day and not another dollar need be expended to hold the territory and the people won, what will England gain by it?

Rhodes' dream is a unified South Africa, a United States of South Africa. That portion for which the fighting has been going on will never, outside of the minerals found in it, be very valuable for it is not a good farming section and can never be densely populated. It is coveted for its gold and other minerals and for the territorial unification which Rhodes has been planning for. Some day there will be a South African confederation, as there has been an Austrian confederation, and each will pursue its own destiny.

It is to be supposed that South Africa, rich as it is in minerals and other wealth, and dominated by bold aspiring men will be content to remain an appendage of Great Britain, when it has become strong enough to take care of itself? In the future when the Germans and the Belgians and other powers with interests on that continent have developed and strengthened their holdings, an army and navy for defence will become a necessity for the South African confederation as they also will for the Australian confederation, and then how long will this new empire be willing to acknowledge allegiance to Great Britain? It will use England while it needs her and when it needs her no longer she will be ready to break the tie that binds them and she will be severed, and probably with the consent of Great Britain, which in the

TRANSMITTING POWER.

The following, which we clip from the Baltimore Sun, gives some idea of the progress being made in long distance transmission of electric power:

"Great progress has been made in power transmission by electricity since the plant in the San Bernardino Mountains, California, began two and a half years ago to send power a distance of eighty miles to Los Angeles. Now a plant on the Upper Yuba river, in California, sends power by wire, says the *Engineering News*, over a distance of 184 miles to San Jose. The current is from 40,000 to 80,000 volts. The current sent to Oakland goes 142 miles. Such achievements ought to cause much reflection in Virginia towns, where horse power is wanted for manufacturing industries. Many towns in the Piedmont region and in the valley are less than 184 miles from excellent water powers that are not utilized."

In France and Italy they are utilizing the melting snows of the mountains by erecting power plants on the mountain streams and transmitting the power to neighboring towns.

The Niagara plant, which transmits power to Buffalo, will soon have a rival in a plant which will utilize the St. Lawrence river by the construction of a canal several miles in length and will transmit power to many towns in that section.

The *Sun* calls attention to the fact that in the Piedmont region of the South the conditions favor the establishment of numerous power plants within less distance from towns than those mentioned in the above extract. Some of these streams, taking their rise in the mountains, furnish power enough to supply towns at even greater distances, but they are so numerous and of such average capacity that it is not necessary in any case to carry the power very far. The cheapness of fuel is one of the reasons, perhaps, why more attention has not been given to electricity, but when fuel becomes dear these plants will be numerous in the Piedmont country.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Schley's inquiry shows that the United States navy has much rotten timber in its officers and needs a drastic reform from Dr. Roosevelt.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

Admiral Dewey is a veritable Gradgrind for facts, and his matter-of-fact way of dealing with witnesses and counsel in the Schley court of inquiry suits the country, and we doubt not, Schley, too.—*T. Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

It is immaterial from what source came the influence which resulted in the appointment of Governor Jones to fill a vacancy on the federal bench in this State, it is enough for the people of Alabama to know that in this selection President Roosevelt has chosen a man who has won the esteem and admiration of the people of his own State, and that as a judge of the Federal Court of their State they know they not only will have a man and a lawyer fully equipped and qualified to preside, but that at his hands no interest of the State or of the people will suffer. Well done, President Roosevelt.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

The Niagara power plant has been put in the shadow. A much bigger system has been opened by the St. Lawrence Power Company at Massena, N. Y., at a cost of more than \$5,000,000. The charge is \$13 a year per horse power, against \$23 at Niagara. A development of 75,000 horse power is counted upon.

To secure this result a canal has been dug deflecting from the St. Lawrence river a stream 305 feet wide and twenty-five deep. The canal is three miles long and empties into the Deception river, a tributary of the St. Lawrence lower down. A thousand men have been working on the plant for four years, night and day.—*Chattanooga Times, Ind.*

MARRIED IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Robert S. Maffitt, formerly of Wilmington, Weds Miss Florence Josephine Pacheteau, of New York.

(Communicated.) At the Church Du Saint Esprit, New York City, was celebrated, on the evening of the tenth instant, the marriage of Miss Florence Josephine Pacheteau, daughter of Mr. J. Pacheteau, the California wine merchant, to Mr. Robert Strange Maffitt, youngest son of the late Captain John Maffitt, formerly of the United States Navy; late of the Confederate States Navy.

The maid of honor was Miss Alice Hill, of New York city, and the bride's maids were Misses Laura Latorre, of Montreal, Canada, Florence Naus, Pauline Noyel and Gabriel Foch, all of New York city. Mr. Maffitt's best man was his brother, Mr. Clarence Dudley Maffitt, of Wilmington, N. C. The ushers were, Doctor Elmer Messenger and Messrs. Frye Blue, Thomas E. Rosset and Benjamin Eberis, all of New York city.

The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Whitmyer. The bride was escorted by her father to the altar steps, where the groom met her, was attired in a gown of white crepe de chene on tulle and veil.

The ceremony was followed by a unique reception, after a French custom, in the upper vestibule of the church. This quaint little church is built over crypts, and in order to enter the sanctuary you ascend a flight of steps inside the lower entrance door to an upper vestibule.

An elegant dinner was served, by a French chef at the home of the bride to fifty guests besides the bridal party and family. During the dinner, delightful music was rendered by select artists. These also led the assembled guests in congratulatory choruses to the bride. The presents were elegant and numerous; quite filling a suite of rooms.

The bridal couple, after a trip to Niagara and Buffalo, will visit Wilmington, the Southern home of Mr. Maffitt. They will make their home in New York city, where Mr. Maffitt is the popular manager of the Knickerbocker Pharmacy, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street. His numerous friends were warm in their wishes for his high character and courteous manner, and this from old physicians and stern business men.

MARTIN'S DECAPITATION.

Last Payment on the Total Amount Received by the State Treasurer.

(Special Star Telegram.) RALPH, N. C., Oct. 11.—The State treasurer to-day received the last payment from H. W. Jackson, trustee of ex-Treasurer W. H. Worth, on the \$19,000 default of Major W. H. Martin. Mr. Jackson has instituted suit against Major Martin's family for the recovery of this amount. Martin, it will be remembered, embodied this money while a clerk under Mr. Worth in the State treasury.

CLARKTON, N. C., Oct. 11.—Wilmington Presbytery appropriates \$10,000 equally between Clarkton, Faison and Kenaville schools. Great interest and a large attendance. Dr. J. M. Wells, of Wilmington, preached grand sermon to-day on "God's Preservation of His Children." Dr. Smith made a fine address on education.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING IN RICHMOND, VA.

John O'Brien, Superintendent of One of the Shops of the Locomotive Works, Killed by a Stray Bullet.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 12.—John O'Brien, superintendent of one of the shops of the Richmond Locomotive Works, was instantly killed by a stray bullet this morning, but who fired the shot is a mystery. Mr. O'Brien, at the time of the shooting, was standing at the main door of his shop, conversing with a man named Geo. B. Myers, of Cincinnati, in regard to work at the gate watchman. Myers and the watchman tell the same story in connection with the tragedy. Myers' statement is as follows:

"I approached Mr. O'Brien in regard to getting a job. He asked me where I was employed last, and I replied with the Chesapeake and Ohio at Cincinnati. At that moment I heard something pop like a match. Mr. O'Brien threw his hands up across his breast and began to fall. The watchman and I caught him and held him up. Several men in the shop rushed to his assistance and carried him to the store room. He died before he reached the store room, and never even murmured."

The mystery of the death is where the shot came from, as there was no one passing at the time. The bullet entered the heart, passed through the body and lodged in the back. It was of .23 calibre.

The county coroner summoned a jury and will hold a formal inquest some morning. The body was in the morgue until this afternoon.

Myers was taken to the county jail as he is a stranger and could not give bond to await the result of the inquest.

CENSUS FACTS AND FIGURES

Report on Population of the United States by Sex, Nativity and Color—Whites, 66,990,802; Colored, 9,312,558.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The final report of the population of the United States by sex, nativity and color was issued to-day. It shows that the total number of persons in the country is 76,303,360. The population in 1900 was 75,990,864. The increase since 1900 is 312,496.

The increase in the total population since 1900 is 18.33 per cent. The increase in the male population since 1900 is 18.95 per cent. The increase in the female population since 1900 is 17.73 per cent.

The white population shows an increase since 1900 of 18.95 per cent. The colored population shows an increase since 1900 of 12.5 per cent.

The white population shows an increase since 1900 of 18.95 per cent. The colored population shows an increase since 1900 of 12.5 per cent.

The white population shows an increase since 1900 of 18.95 per cent. The colored population shows an increase since 1900 of 12.5 per cent.

SHOT HIS SON-IN-LAW.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Mills Fired Upon by T. F. Bell in a Saloon.

Because of a difficulty which they had several weeks ago, T. F. Bell, ex-deputy sheriff of Onslow County, and slightly wounded his son-in-law, Mr. George W. Mills, while the two were in Mr. J. W. Capps' grocery and saloon, corner Sixth and Castle streets.

Bell was hindered from firing a second time upon his son-in-law by a blow dealt him in the face by the latter and by the interference of bystanders.

Mr. Mills' wound is only a flesh one, the ball having passed directly under his arm. He says that he was standing at the counter in the store and his father-in-law walked by him several times. Knowing the feeling between the two, the proprietor of the place gave Mills an unobserved notice to watch Bell and as he turned from the counter he was fired upon with the result stated. Bell drew the weapon from his pocket, held it in both hands and was yelled by a blow delivered by the son-in-law from a scale weight lying on the counter. Mr. Mills says Bell fired twice while he was being held on the floor. He was arrested by Policeman L. M. Smith and brought to the station house.

YARD CONDUCTOR INJURED.

Clarence Montgomery Severely Injured by Falling From Box Car Yesterday.

Falling From Box Car Yesterday.

Mr. Clarence Montgomery, a yard conductor at the Seaboard Air Line station in this city, suffered very painful injury yesterday afternoon by falling from the top of a car being shifted by an Atlantic Coast Line engine near the Seaboard tracks.

Mr. Montgomery was on top of the car when the A. C. L. yard conductor when the brakes were applied and a rather sudden stop made. He lost his balance and would have carried the A. C. L. conductor with him to the track below but the last named grasped the brake wheel and steadied himself. Mr. Montgomery fell to the track about fifteen feet below and suffered a dislocation of the right shoulder, the crushing of nearly all the fingers on his right hand and several gashes and bruises about the head and face.

He was sent in a carriage to his home where a physician attended him. He is a young man and a son of Mr. J. P. Montgomery.

EASTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Mt. Gilead—Decided to Allow Division of Territory.

The annual session of the Eastern Baptist Association closed Thursday at Mt. Gilead, Sampson county.

About the only matter of general public interest in connection with the proceedings was the decision to allow a division of the territory embraced by the Association and spoken of hitherto in these columns. Representatives of the churches to be formed into the new organization will meet in Burgaw on Thursday before the third Sunday in November to perfect the arrangements.

Dr. Worth Spoke on Missions.

News and Observer, 12th: "Dr. George C. Worth, of Wilmington, is in the city, visiting his cousin, Mrs. Joseph Daniels, returning from Chapel Hill, where he addressed the Women's Missionary Society of Orange Presbytery. Dr. Worth had been a medical missionary in China several years when the outbreak of the Boxers against the missionaries occurred. He escaped with his family safely."

Hunger, Distress and Suffering Among Government Troops—Conditions Indescribably Confused.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, ISLAND OF CURACAO, Oct. 12.—Advices received here to-day from Maracaibo under date of October 10th, say the Venezuelan troops are entrenched at various points on the peninsula. A majority of them are in the vicinity of Maracaibo. The conditions at the front are indescribably confused. The Venezuelan soldiers are ravaging as if in an enemy's country. Being practically without commissaries they are consuming rapidly everything in sight. The country side is rapidly becoming deserted, resulting in a lack of food supplies of any kind and a consequent increase of hunger, distress and suffering among the soldiers, who have no shelter. Sickness is spreading rapidly among them and they have no medical attendance or medicines.

The Guajiara Indians are becoming more incensed against the Venezuelans on account of the outrages committed by the latter and have shockingly mutilated over a score of Venezuelans who have fallen into their hands.

These advices coupled with saying that fighting there seems improbable.

ADVISES FROM VENEZUELA.

Hunger, Distress and Suffering Among Government Troops—Conditions Indescribably Confused.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, ISLAND OF CURACAO, Oct. 12.—Advices received here to-day from Maracaibo under date of October 10th, say the Venezuelan troops are entrenched at various points on the peninsula. A majority of them are in the vicinity of Maracaibo. The conditions at the front are indescribably confused. The Venezuelan soldiers are ravaging as if in an enemy's country. Being practically without commissaries they are consuming rapidly everything in sight. The country side is rapidly becoming deserted, resulting in a lack of food supplies of any kind and a consequent increase of hunger, distress and suffering among the soldiers, who have no shelter. Sickness is spreading rapidly among them and they have no medical attendance or medicines.

The Guajiara Indians are becoming more incensed against the Venezuelans on account of the outrages committed by the latter and have shockingly mutilated over a score of Venezuelans who have fallen into their hands.

These advices coupled with saying that fighting there seems improbable.

BOERS EXECUTED.

Two Young Farmers Hanged by the British. Sentences of Others Commuted.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MIDDELBURG, CAPE COLONY, October 12.—Two young farmers who had twice joined the Boers have been hanged at Vryburg. The execution of a number of other condemned men have been commuted to penal servitude.

Commandant Lotter, the Cape rebel whose commando consisting almost wholly of rebels was captured south of Petersburg in September and who was sentenced to death, was executed yesterday morning. Commandant Lotter had been tried and found guilty on eight counts, including sedition, the murder of colored upland scouts, the murder of troops in action, the blowing up of railroads and the crowding of British subjects and Europeans. Lotter pleaded that he was a native of the Orange Free State, but this was disproved.

A BAND OF ROBBERS.

Raided the Town of Harrodsburg, Ky., and Were Driven Off.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

DANVILLE, KY., Oct. 12.—A band of five robbers robbed the postoffice at Harrodsburg, ten miles distant, early to-day, securing \$30, and afterwards attempted to effect an entrance to the Meyer National Bank. Before they succeeded they were discovered by police officers who opened fire on them. After about forty shots had been exchanged and one of the robbers had been wounded, the band retreated, taking their disabled comrade with them and escaped. It is not known how seriously the robber is hurt. A posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

We saw a statement some time ago in the Fayetteville Observer that a Northern gentleman had purchased a large tract of land in Cumberland county which he intended to convert into an Angora goat ranch, but as we have seen little or no mention of it since we do not know whether the scheme has materialized or not. There is so much interest taken in this subject now that the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a special bulletin on the Angora goat, a synopsis of which we find in the New Orleans States, which we quote as a matter of interest to North Carolina farmers:

"According to the bulletin the first Angora goats brought into this country were nine in number and they were presented to Dr. James B. Davis, of Columbia, S. C., by the Sultan of Turkey in 1841. The Angora goats are supposed to be 'Cashmere' goats and were so called. In 1833 most of the Davis herd, which had largely increased to 1849, were sold to a trader at St. Petersburg, who has imported others. He is generally regarded as the founder of the Angora goat industry in the United States. Other importations of the animals were made up to 1876. In 1881 the Sultan prohibited the export of the goats, but a good start had been made by the breeders in this country. The goats are to be found in all the States but mainly in the South western States. Within the last few years many have been introduced from the West. In California, thousands have been taken into Iowa and Missouri, and the interest in them is now greater than ever before and is growing rapidly.

Almost any kind of soil except 'wet and marshy land' is suitable for these goats. They can withstand extremes of climate in Alaska, or extreme heat, as that of the Guadalupe Islands, and all degrees of temperature between. No place is too hot or cold for them. They require shade, however, and shelter during wet spells, as long continued rains soak their heavy fleeces. Their feed is hilly or rocky land. They drink but little water. They prefer any kind of browse to the most nutritious grasses, but there are many flocks in the United States which are subsisting on grass alone. One of the chief reasons why they are receiving so much attention now is that they are 'inexpensive feeders.'"

"The flesh of the Angora is exceedingly palatable and nutritious. There is no difficulty in disposing of it as mutton. The Western packers can sell as mutton; 8,000 of the goats were received in the stock yards of Chicago in one week. There is no difficulty in marketing the fleece; the only trouble is that the supply is so limited. The factories in the United States consumed over 400,000 pounds in 1899, more than half of which was imported. The product is protected by a duty of 12 cents a pound. The hides are usually worth from \$2 to \$3, but fine qualities sell as high as \$10. New York is the principal market for the fleeces. The best plan is to start with does of the native breed and an Angora buck. Angora does cost from \$12 to \$18 each, and bucks from \$50 to \$100. The increase of a flock is about 100 per cent a year, and by crossing Angoras on common goats a good quality of fleeces can be developed in five or six years."

Judging from this North Carolina, and almost any part of it, would be an ideal section for this goat, which seems to be at home anywhere between the poles and the tropics. There is range enough in this State for millions of them and as they seem to be pretty well able to take care of themselves, raising them ought to be an inviting industry for our farmers.

As the STAR employs no traveling agents, bills are sent direct to subscribers. These bills should receive prompt attention.

THE IDEAL AMERICAN NAVY.

Construction of More Warships Will be Urged Upon Congress at its Approaching Session by Secretary Long.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—It is probable that a liberal building policy with respect to naval ships will be urged upon Congress at the approaching session. No authorization for new construction was given by Congress at the last session, owing in part to a disagreement as to the respective merits of single and supposed turret battleships and two armored cruisers to Congress contented itself with a direction to the Navy Department to submit full plans for two battleships and two armored cruisers to it at the approaching session, so that the body could itself choose between the designs. Secretary Long, however, does not regard himself as stopped by this direction from recommending the construction of additional warships, and as a full year has been lost in the execution of the building scheme, he has, it is said, been told through the great delay in construction of the ships, that it is larger than any European country, with the exception of Russia, and is half as large again as the whole of Germany, Austria and Hungary united, yet it has a population of less than half a million, including Polynesians and other aliens.

Extraordinary.

"Adele," said the fond mother, "is reaching the age where a girl naturally thinks of marriage."

"True," replied the father regretfully, "but do you think we can afford a son-in-law?"—Chicago Post.

Another large British steamship arrived yesterday for a cargo of cotton from the Champion Compress. She is the *Candlestone*, 2,466 tons, Captain Danielson, from New York.

JACKSONVILLE ON A BOOM.

Mr. L. O. Smith returned yesterday from Jacksonville, N. C., where he has been filling tinning contracts on the many new buildings that are springing up since the recent fire. Mr. Smith says that Jacksonville is strictly on a boom. A new tobacco warehouse will be built there soon.