Entered at the Post Office at simtgton, N. C., as Second Class Matter.] SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the Weckly Star is a HE PROVES TOO MUCH.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, is one of the gentleman whose names have been "mentioned" as likely to come before the next Republican convention as a candidate for the Presdential nomination. He made a speech in St. Louis a short while ago in which he gave the ship subsidy scheme the following boost:

"In forty years our foreign com-merce has increased tourfold, and yet the aggregate tonnage carried in American vessels has decreased twothirds. We have four times as much freight to carry as we had forty years ago, but we actually carry only one-third as much as we carried forty years ago. We have the best coast wise and lake trade in the world This is because it has been protected. We have allowed no ship owned by a foreigner or built in a foreign country to register at our ports or to float our flag in the coastwise trade. The Detroit river carries more American freight than all the foreign tonnage that enters Liverpool or New York, or both combined, and every pound floats the American flag, and underneath every ton is a vessel buit by American labor. A statute signed by President Washington, which in all these years has never been successfully assailed, created an American monopoly of our coast wise and lake trade, but instead of resulting in advanced rates it has produced the cheapest freightage in the world. The rate on some classes has decreased over 80 per cent. in thirty years."

It may be incidentally remarked that the ship subsidy business is not very popular among the farmers of the Haweye State, and hence it is necessary to make some special effort to work them up to favoring ship subsidies. Coming from Western man, the great industry of whose State is agriculture, this speech is hailed with rejoicing by the subsidy boomers, one of which, the Philadelphia Press, thus comments upon it:

"The Governor demonstrated in this and in other ways the tremendous importance of applying the protective principle to the shipping in the foreign trade, the same as is now and always has been done with the shipping in the coastwise trade. This protected coastwise shipping is the most prosperous in the world, and freight rates have been reduced, as the Governor says, so as to give 'the cheapest freightage in the world.' If the protective principle had been applied to our shipping in the foreign trade, as proposed by the Frye bill, the country would not now be in the disgraceful and humi liating position of carrying only onethird as much of its foreign freight as it carried forty years ago, although we have four times as much freight of that kind to carry as we had then."

While the Governor was thus boosting ship subsidies under the delusive plea of protection to our shipping wasn't he proving too much and showing that we were getting along pretty well without a seagoing merchant marine? There are two reasons given for asking Government subsidy to American ships, first to facilitate the expansion of our commerce, second to foster our shipbuilding industry.

Assuming that they are honest in this doesn't Governor Shaw hit the former, although unintentionally, a hard rap when he asserts that without a sea-going marine our commerce has increased fourfold in forty years while our sea going shipping has dwindled away to almost nothing? Forty years ago American ships carried 85 per cent. of our commerce while now they carry only one-third as much as they did then. It doesn't seem from this that our commerce has suffered much for the want of American ships. In all this discussion it has not yet been shown that any cargo of American exportable products was ever left on this side for want of transportation. Some time ago there was some advance in freights, attributed to the fact that so many English ships were drawn off to do transport service to South Africa, but that was only for a short while. Now freights are down and

there are more ships than cargoes. But why has our merchant marine vanished from the seas? The Republican party has been in power almost continuously all that time and has had the shaping of our national policies. Why did it permit the decay of our merchant marine? It will not do to say that it was driven from the seas by Confederate cruisers because that is not this and apply it to the ship subsidy true, and if it were, there have been no Confederate cruisers afloat for thirty-five years. The fact is that the sailing vessel was relegated to a linsist on taxing the American peolarge extent by the iron steamers ple \$9,000,000 a year for twenty should not pick up a diamond occathat put in an appearance in Eng- | years, and there is no telling how sionally.

# THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXXIII.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1901.

land about 1858, and the Republi- long after that, to build ships ostencan tariff makers were so anxious to favor certain industries they made the duties so high on iron and steel, of which we then produced comparatively little, that we could not build iron ships and thus Great Britain got control of the sea carrying business. But now we produce iron and steel more cheaply than this can be done in Europe and can therefore build ships as cheaply if not more cheaply than they can be built in England. This is positively asserted by ship builders and yet they have the gall to demand subsidies to foster the ship building SCHEME. industry of this country, when every ship yard in the country is full of work and are building more

except Great Britain. The Governor calls attention to the low freight rates on our lakes and coastwise carriers and attributes this to the fact that they are protected by the laws which prohibit foreign ships from engaging in the lake or coastwise trade. But these laws do not prohibit foreigners from owning lake and coast vessels and sailing them under the American flag and reaping the benefit of this protection, while they send their earnings to be invested as they see fit, just as millions of foreign money is invested in other protected industries, and in our railroads, the dividends on which go to Europe.

But if protection has given such low freight service by our lake and coastwise vessels, how is it with our railroads? They are not reaping the benefit of any protective legislation, but the carriage rates for both passengers and freight have been steadily reduced by them until they now give the American people the cheapest service in the world. What did this? The answer is competition, one line competing with another, and this is precisely what has given the cheap service on our lake and coastwise vessels. There was business for them to do They competed with each other and with the railroads, this competition put rates down, and as the rates went down business increased and the competition and rate reducing continued. Protection had nothing to do with it. It was simply business and competition, as it was with the railroads and as it has been with other industries whose products have been

reducing the cost of production and by competition. When they can show by some positive assertion based on plausible ground that an American merchant marine is necessary to the preservation or expansion of our commerce, or that our farmers would get cheaper freight rates for what they export, they might talk with some show of reason to farmers and ask them to favor ship subsidies, but they should not put forward mere assumptions and spread eagle oratory as substitutes for argument and fact, and try to humbug people with these.

cheapened by improved methods,

## OPPOSED TO REVISION.

A Washington dispatch published resterday states that Representative Payne, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Steele, also a member of the committee, had a conference with the President in which the subject of tariff revision came up. Mr. Payne declared that he was opposed to any tariff revision at this time, and that he disagreed entirely with the views of Representative Babcock who favors revision

on certain lines. There are a good many Republican Representatives and Senators who are opposed to any "revision at this time" but they do not intimate when the time will come when they will be in favor of it, whether next year, the year after or ten years hence. They say we are on the high tide of prosperity now, that any attempt at tariff revision will unsettle business and therefore we had better let the tariff alone.

But wouldn't this apply to any other year as well? If there be danger of disturbing business now by touching the tariff, when there is a Republican President and a Republican Congress, which would touch it lightly, would not there be as much | touched a vital point when he said f not more danger of disturbing business a year or two years hence, when business might not be so prosperous and when there might be a Congress which would not touch it dangerous animal." There is abundso lightly? Do they want to wait ant evidence of that. until business reverses come before they attempt to reduce duties? They seem to be acting upon the principle of "letting well enough alone," which is one of the campaign maxims of Senator Hanna. But why are they not consistent in scheme? They boast of the splendid progress we have made in increasing our commerce, and yet they

sibly to help our commerce along.

But if Mr. Payne is opposed to tariff revision and entirely disagrees with Representative Babcock, how are we going to have the reciprocity and the reduction of duties "where high protection is no longer necessary" which the late President Mc-Kinley advocated in his Buffalo speech? The indications are that the Republican statesmen are playing "craps" with reciprocity and going square back on Mr. McKinley.

## AN ENGLISHMAN'S GRAND

An Englishman, whose name is Streiff, has struck on a grand scheme by which this country, in his opinion, ships than any country in the world could turn the tables on European countries, and monopolize the business of cotton manufacturing and the business of building cotton spinning and weaving machinery. He has written up his scheme for one of the London papers in a letter, from which the New York Sun makes a few extracts. He starts out with the following introductory re-

"If the American bull knew his own strength he would not condescend to haggle with Germany, France Switzerland, Italy and other countries over the admission of American pork The American Government need only point to the expediency of an exportax on cotton wool,"

A tax of twopence a pound or cotton, he says, would not only bring the Government about \$160, 000.000 revenue annually, but would do a good deal more than that, which he tells in the following extract:

"It would stop the addition of single spindle or of a single loom to the now existing machinery of Europe. This machinery is chiefly made in England, Germany and Switzerland and these makers would have to transfer their entire plants to America What that would mean to the American iron and steel industry any one can guess. Considering what the cot ton industry means to Europe, other far-reaching results would be inevita-

"Why does not Jonathan see al that? Because his natural resourcesand the cotton crop is one of themare still greater than his much vaunted intelligence. If any one can refute

From Mr. Streiff's view this is splendid scheme, and he is no doubt surprised that it has escaped Jonathan. But unfortunately for his scheme, even if Jonathan did catch on to it, there is an insurmountable obstacle in the way which would prevent the scheme from working, and that is the constitutional provision which declares that "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State," which has held good ever since the adoption of the constution. Mr. Streiff is in the position of some inventors who work for months on an invention and then discover that they had overlooked some important principle or part that made all their work worthless.

The Republican statesmen have been so much in favor of taxation, especially the taxation of articles produced in the South, that we have no doubt whatever that they would have whacked an export tax on cotton long ago if this constitutional inhibition were not in the way, but that was so plain and mandatory that there was no way of getting

James McCormack, of Colorado. had gold be-spangled locks but didn't know it till a barber imparted the information. He was about to start East and concluded he would shave up and tune up to make himself more presentable. In manipulating his hair the barber discovered that it was covered with gold dust and announced that discovery to the gentleman in the chair. Mr. Mc remembered that he had been in a the habit of washing his face and wetting his hair in a stream in Summit county and concluded that the gold in his hair must have come from that stream, so he made a bee line back and staked off a placer which he says is worth from \$150,-000 to \$500,000.

The New York Journal, in a recent issue, published a number of letters from prominent white and colored men of the South giving their views, by request of the Journal, on the subject of negro education, among them Bishop Dudley, colored, of Kentucky, who a negro "whose intelligence had been sharpened by the training of the school room, but whose moral nature is undeveloped, is but a more

A Georgia State Senator from Lumpkin county says he is sure there are diamonds in that county because one was found there some time ago. A diamond was found in this State once valued, we have heard, at \$30,000, but if any have been found since that has been successfully kept a secret. But as we find nearly everything else in the way of precious stones there is no reason why we

JURY SAYS GUILTY. Hauser Sentenced to Ten Years in the State Penitentiary in Hauser was 51 years old. the Superior Court.

APPEAL TO HIGHER TRIBUNAL

Bond Fixed at \$2,000 and Prisoner Went to Jail-Recommendation to Mercy. Other Proceedings Saturday. Adjourned for the Term.

After a tedious and rather sensa tional trial lasting four days in the Superior Court, H. Hauser, the Swiss watchmaker and jeweller, was Saturday evening at 6 o'clock found guilty of having set fire to and burned his store, on Market street, on Sunday night, August 11th last. The verdict was reached by the jury after fourand a half hours' deliberation and was rendered by the foreman, Mr. J. G. Barrentine, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The session was about to be adjourned when the jury came in, and judgment was not passed upon the defendant by Judge Allen until 9 o'clock, after a recess for supper had been taken until 8:30 o'clock. The prisoner was sentenced to a term of ten years in the State penitentiary. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken and appear ance bond was fixed at \$2,000, which Hauser could not give and was remanded to jail.

The verdict of the jury and the sen tence by Judge Allen were received by the prisoner, although a man of 51 years of age, without the slightest visible emotion, and, with a quick and steady tread he followed Jailor Capps to a cell, when court had adjourned.

The court room was crowded with people and every word spoken by counsel or by Judge Allen in passing sentence was received with the utmost silence until the case was ended and the prisoner led away.

The court opened vesterday at 9:30 o'clock and Hon. Jno. D. Bel lamy occupied two hours in a most earnest and eloquent appeal for his client. He was followed by Marsden Bellamy, Esq, in a speech of the same length which was clear, logical, my above statements, I am at his dis- and an able presentation of the law and facts.

Judge Allen's charge to the jury was a splendid exposition of the law as to the evidence and contentions on both sides, which were entered into elaborately. He explained the rule as to the presumption of innocence and the doctrine of reasonable doubt; that a reasonable doubt was not a mere possibility or imaginary doubt, but a fair doubt based on reason and common sense; that the jury should disinguish between evidence producing a mere suspicion and that producing conviction beyond a reasonable doubt. Upon this point he enlarged and stated that if only a suspicion rested in their minds, the defendant should be acquitted, but if the evidence went further and produced conviction beyond a reasonable doubt, it was their duty to find defendant guilty; otherwise, not guilty.

He explained that the case in hearing was one of circumstantial evidence and that every fact necessary for the conclusion sought to be established must be proven by the same degree of evidence as if the whole case depended upon it; that circumstantial evidence is recognized by the law as a means of ascertaining the truth and when properly understood and applied, it is as satisfactory as any other evidence. When relied upon to convict it should exclude every reasonable doubt as to the prisoner's guilt and every other reasonable hypothesis consistent with his innocence.

Two suggestions, Judge Allen said, have been made by the defence as reasonable suppositions consistent with his innocence, viz,, that some enemy of defendant may have entered the front door and made the preparations found in the store; another is that some enemy may have entered from the top through the skylight. If either of these was a reasonable hypothesis deductible from the evidence, the defendant is entitled to acquittal; but if not reasonable and is a mere possibility, then the jury should not acquit on that ground, but proceed to determire whether all the evidence satisfied them fully of the defendant's guilt or not.

The members of the jury retired with the case upon conclusion of the able charge and were continuously in the room until 6 P. M., except at the dinner hour. Late in the afternoon they asked to be allowed to visit the store, but it was explained that the place had been overhauled and was now occupied by another tenant. whereupon the idea was abandoned. When the verdict had been rendered

Judge Allen stated a recess would be taken until 8:30 P. M. and the prisoner this morning elicited the information would be in custody of the sheriff. | that death might result to the woman Upon the convening of the night ses sion, Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy moved for a new trial on an error of the court in admitting certain evidence and excluding other. The motion was promptly overruled by Judge Allen, from which ruling the defendant appealed. Judge Allen stated that he would be glad to hear from counsel as to judgment and Hon. Jno. D. cumstances he hoped the court would that conviction was on purely circumstantial evidence; that Hauser was a

been brought against him; that he believed the jury's recommendation NEGRO to mercy had meant a compromise verdict and that men who believed him innocent had yielded only for the recommendation. In reply to a question by Judge Allen he stated that

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., for the State, stated that His Honor was acquainted with all the facts in the case; the statute required a sentence from 5 to 40 years and that he had a very wide latitude. He left it entirely in

the court's hands. Brooke G. Empie, Esq., for the defence, said all the circumstances ap pealed to the mercy of the court; the defendant was far from his native home, without friends, and had an invalid wife; that Chief Schnibben and Aldermen Harriss and Bailey, who had been active in ferreting out the case, were on the side of mercy, and he hoped His Honor would dea

leniently with the prisoner. In passing sentence Judge Aller spoke feelingly and said it was one of the hardest duties of his office to pass sentence; that it was hard to tell just what sentence to impose; that so much is to be taken into consideration, his nfluence, his age and perhaps a great many other things of which nothing was known. He said the ugliest feature of the crime was the utter disregard of life in using the high explosives and that he believed he would be doing violence to the law if he made the sentence the minimum. The clerk was then instructed to enter a judgment of ten years.

The case is one which has attracted a great deal of attention here and elsewhere. Various comments are made upon the verdict. Chief Schnibben is commended for the prompt and efficient investigation he made and State Fire Insurance Commission er Young, who assisted, is also given credit for the manner in which he protected the interests of the State. The attorneys on both sides also received great credit for the masterly way in which the case has been fought.

The court term expired by limitation Saturday night, and Judge Allen, who is always popular in Wilmington, left the city Sunday morning for Goldsboro, thence to Aulander, where he will hold court this week, exchanging terms with Judge Win ston, who goes to Lenoir county. The following other proceedings were had yesterday while the jury was out in the Hauser case:

Moses King, judgment changed by udge to 30 days on roads; Commis sioners to hire out at expiration of that time to pay costs.

Robert Jenkins and Sallie Lilly, f. and a., defendants recognized for ap-

pearance at next term. Nathan Hawkins, larceny, 12 months John Williams, attempt at store breaking, 18 months on public roads. E. Tiner and Hector McLauchlin, burglary, formally arraigned in court and case continued.

Ingram Howe, assault with deadly weapon, 30 days on public roads.

**FATALLY WOUNDED HIS WIFE** 

Negro in Eastern Section of City Quar relled and Fired Simply to "Frighten Her"-Captured

Frank Myers, colored, aged 29 years and employed at the Champion Compress, shot and, it is thought, fatally wounded his wife at their home on Red Cross between Seventh and Eighth streets, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The ball penetrated the woman's face near the cheek bone and has not yet been located by the surgeons. The woman is at the Memorial Hospital and Myers is locked in a cell at the station house, thanks to the cleverness of Chief of Police Furlong, Capt. Williams and a squad of policemen, who gave pursuit soon after the shooting.

Myers confessed his guilt immediately upon his capture and says the shooting was the result of a prolonged domestic quarrel. He pointed the pistol at his wife and pulled the trigger, thinking he would frighten her, as a spring in the weapon was broken and he had no idea it would fire. That was his statement to a reporter from his cell door last night.

As soon as he had shot the woman. the negro fled in the direction of the County Home and was quickly followed by Chief Furlong and the other officers, who brought him to bay in a thick swamp near the County Home. The swamp was surrounded and Chief Furlong and his men made the negro come out. He offered no resistance. A pistol he carried with him was thrown away when the officers were close upon him, and it was not recovered. In the party besides Chief Furlong and Capt. Williams were officers Woebse, L. M. Smith, Leon George

Reply to an inquiry at the Hospital

## Not a College President's Son,

Representing himself to be a son of Rev. Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College, a lad apparently not over 15 years of age, visited a number of residences in the city about a month ago and canvassed for a "Ladies Bellamy made an earnest appeal for | Home Companion" for which he rehis client, saying that under the cir- ceived a large number of subscriptions, offering as a premium and inducement make the sentence as light as possible; for cash payment an atlas. The two were sold for \$1.50 and it is said he received a number of subscriptions man of good character and had from which the subscribers thus far reached an age which would have heard nothing. A letter to Durappeal to the mercy of the court; that ham brings the information that Dr. he was not a bad man; harmless, and Kilgo has no such son and the young that no other accusation had ever fellow is branded as an imposter.

Frank Bowen, Colored, Buried Alive Yesterday Afternoon in Fertilizer Material.

**AT POWERS & GIBBS' FACTORY** 

Partition Gave Way Precipitating Upon Him Mass of Fish Scrap-Removed to Hospital in Wilmington, But Died Within an Hour.

Frank Bowen, colored, aged about 40 years and employed by the Powers & Gibbs Company, was buried beneath a mass of fish scrap and kainit at the factory up the river about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and he received internal injuries from which he died about an hour after reaching the Memorial Hospital in this city last night about 7:30 o'clock.

Bowen with other laborers were working near a wood partition in the factory building, against which were piled hundreds of tons of fish scrap and other fertilizer material in bulk the form in which it was unloaded from vessels. The mass was perhaps twelve or fifteen feet high and in some unaccountable manner the partition gave way and the great bulk, with the plank of the enclosure, was precipitated upon the negro's head and body, completely burying him. It was five or ten minutes before he could be taken from beneath the mass and consciousness was not regained while he

Dr. F. H. Russell, of Wilmington was called to the scene and administer ed such temporary relief as was pos sible and ordered the wounded man to be brought to the hospital as quickly as could be done. Accompanied by Dr. Russell the negro was brought to the city on the steam tug Navassa, and an examination at the hospital disclosed the fact that many of his ribs and breast were crushed in and his head was severely bruised. He died of internal injuries before any permanent measures could be taken to relieve him.

The negro lived at East Arcadia, on the Carolina Central railroad, and has a wife and three grown children. The remains will probably be sent there today for interment.

LUMBER MEN AT RED SPRINGS. Declared in Favor of American Markets for American Manufacturers.

Among other things the South Atlantic Lumber Association in session at Red Springs last week adopted resolutions endorsing the policy of Amercan markets for American manufacturers and producers and favoring the present tariff on lumber by appointing a committee to attend the proposed recprocity conference of manufacturers in Washington, D. C., Nov. 19th. The committee is composed of Z.W. Whitehead, of the Southern Milling and Lumber Journal, D. W. Alderman, Alcolu, S. C.; W. F. Williams. Red Springs, N. C.; John A. Arringdale, Wilmington, N. C., and Ernest Williams, Lynchburg, Va., alternates; R. W. Livermore and A. B. Pearsall, Red Springs; W. L. Rankin,

Rennert, N. C. and John D. Angier. Cary, N. C. Resolutions were also passed con corning the present car shortage, ect., and other matters of importance to he trade gone over and discussed at some length. Those present reported a good average volume of business on hand and in sight, with the outlook encouraging for the future.

Mar's Bluff, S. C.; John T. Denny,

How to Make Strawberry Sorbet. Mash a quart of ripe strawberries and press through a sieve. Dissolve one and a half cupfuls of sugar in three pints of water and add the juice of one lemon. Add this to the fruit: cover and stand in a cool place for two hours. Strain into a freezer and work for 15 minutes; then add half a pint of good claret and work for 10 or 15 minutes longer. Serve in long stemmed glasses. The sorbet must not be frozen stiff, but rather of a creamy consistency and ice cold.

How to Make Ormaloo. Peel a dozen white onions, cover with cold water and steep for an hour. Then boil until soft, mash them and add to an equal quantity of mashed white potatoes. Add two or three well beaten eggs, about a cup of milk-do not have the mixture too soft-and salt, pepper and nutmeg to taste. Whip the mixture until quite light, turn into a baking dish and bake in a quick oven half an hour. When done, pour a little melted butter or gravy over the top.

How to Make Tomato Sauce. Simmer 20 minutes in a saucepan one pint of tomatoes with a bay leaf, five whole cloves, a blade of mace, a little parsley and a slice of onion. Mix together two tablespoonfuls of butter with two of flour in a saucepan, stir until smooth; then add a cupful of the tomato liquor, a little salt and butter and mix all thoroughly with the tomato and cook until slightly thickened. This is delicious with chops and other meat. It may be heated over.

How to Make Orange Salad. Soak one-half box of gelatin in onehalf cupful of cold water, add one cupful boiling water, juice of two lemons, one pint orange juice, two tablespoonfuls sugar and stir until dissolved and strain. When set, unmold on a bed of green salad, fill the center with orange pulp freed from seeds and membrane. Place an orange cut into eighths so as to represent a lily and serve very cold. A rich and dainty dish.

- Wherein It Failed: "Why didn't the tenor sing to-night? He has such a sympathetic voice." 'Well, the reason he didn't sing was that his voice wasn't sympathetic enough to touch the manager for s week's salary overdue."—Philadel-phia Evening Bulletin.

## BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

Petition Filed by T. L. Covington & Co., of Rockingham-A Condemned Man Respited-State Prison Parms

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, November 9.-Proceed ings in voluntary bankruptcy were filed here to-day by T. L. Covington & Co., of Rockingham, Richmond county. Liabilities are \$22,500 and assets that has ever successfully undertaken \$18,850. Individual and partnership schedules are filed. There are eightyseven creditors, liabilities ranging in of construction is still in progress. from \$1,25 to \$2,000. The principal creditors in Rockingham named are H. C. Watson, \$2,000; Bank of Pee Dee, \$1.407; John S. Covington, \$864; Jas. A. Covington, \$600; Mrs. R. A. Cov

Covington. The Governor to night respited Drew Vaughan, colored, until December 9th. Vaughan was under sentence for execution Monday for the murder of John Barton, in Hertford county. Claims are set up that there is not evidence to the necessary bondsmen for their rejustify the execution. The respite is to allow time for the Governor to investigate the merits of the case.

J. G. Hackett, of the board of directors of the State's prison, said tonight that the board has decided to abandon the Tillery and Anson State farms and only cultivate in future the Caledonia farm. The lease on the Tillery farm has expired, and the State will sub-let the Anson farm un til that lease expires.

Col. Julian S. Carr announces long committee on raising funds to erect a monument to Sir Walter Raleigh. Among the committee are Dr. Kingsbury, Wilmington; R. B. Creecy, Elizabeth City; Frank Ward, Edenton; Graham Daves, George Stover, Newbern; E. B. Borden, Goldsboro; Wharton J. Green, Fayetteville. Gen. Carr will present a contribution box to the city of Raleigh, the ceremony to be held on Thursday, Nov. 21st.

#### CORPORATION COMMISSION.

duction About 20 Per Cent On Carolina Central-Marriage.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, N. C., November 7 .- At ten o'clock this morning Miss Kate Elliott, of Fayetteville, sister of Mrs. Franklin McNeill, was united in marriage to Mr. J. M. Davis, of Linden, Harnett county. The very quiet wedding was at the residence of Hon. Franklin McNeill, chairman of the corporation commission. The ceremony was by Dr. Eugene Daniels, pastor of the First Presbyterian yards. church. Mr. and Mrs. Davis left at once for the home of the groom.

The Corporation Commission has issued an order adopting a new tariff for freight on the Seaboard Air Line making an average reduction of ten per cent. on freight. The reduction on the Carolina Central is about twenty per cent. The commission now has under consideration an applicatiom for standard passenger rates on branch lines of the Atlantic Coast Line, against which Mr. H. M. Emerson presented strong argument Wednesday.

Articles of agreement for merger and consolidation of railroads constituting the Seaboard Air Line Railway system were filed at 12 noon to-day. Copies were filed simultaneously in four States-Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Authorizes one hundred million dollars

## LACE CURTAINS.

How to Do Them Up Without the Aid of a Stretcher.

Wash your curtains and put them through a well made but rather thin boiled starch in which you have dis solved a teaspoonful of salt, says a Boston Globe correspondent. Dry them thoroughly; then as thoroughly dampen them with lukewarm water; roll up fr clean towels until they are damp all over alike. Now, if you have a room with a carpet on the floor so much the better. If not, spread a thick blanket and over that a large clean sheet. Stretch it smoothly and tack firmly to the floor with ordinary tacks, but don't hammer them so hard that you can't easily withdraw them when you're through.

Now, if your curtains are ready spread them one at a time on the sheet. Begin at the top and pin right across, being sure your curtain is straight, then across the bottom. When you come to do the sides, smooth your curtain from the center to the edge before putting in the pins. If the edge of your curtain is scalloped, put pins in each one after smoothing it into shape with your hands. By the time you have it pinned down you'll find the constant stroking has almost dried your curtain, and all that is necessary is to go over it with irons, not too hot, until quite dry. Take out your pins, lift your curtain, and if you have as good luck as I always have you'll find it very much like a new one and not pulled to pieces on a frame. How to Cook Rice, Mexican Style.

Wash one large cupful of rice and spread it out on a dish until thoroughly dry. Put a scant tablespoonful of good lard in a frying pan and let it heat. Add the dry rice and stir constantly until the rice becomes opaque, but not brown. Each grain will then be senarate. Have ready two-thirds of a cupful of tomato rubbed smooth, a small onion and a sprig of parsley chopped fine and a small fig of garlic if desired. Add these to the rice and stir it thoroughly over a low fire. Add two cupfuls of either soup stock or water and season with salt. On top of the rice lay a large green chili pepper from which the veins and the seeds have been carefully removed. Cover the dish and allow to simmer gently for 35 or 40 minutes. If the rice is found to be uncooked, add a little hot water and continue the cooking, but do not stir the mixture.

A bill was introduced in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature yes-terday prohibiting divorces in Georgia. "Well done."—Phillips Brooks.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Tarboro Southerner: Charles Bennett, a negro, while playing "craps" in the woods near Goldsboro fell dead. Some of the other players were so frightened that they ran a

great distance. - Winston Journal: Dr. T. L. Cook, of the South Side, raised 35 bushels of corn. 33 bushels of wheat and a fair crop of leaf tobacco from an acre and a half of land this season. He has given bigger farmers a valuable

- Washington Gazette: We are told more second crop potatoes have been raised in this county this fall than ever known, and the farmers are receiving a better price for them than for those they shipped in June and

Fayetteville Observer: Mr. John Blue president of the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad, is one of the State's most remarkable business men. So far as we know, he is the only man the construction of a railroad alone. Thirty odd miles of this road has already been completed, and the work

- Columbus News: Last Friday night about 9 o'clock Mr. Eli Memory's house, containing all his household and kitchen furniture, clothing, etc., was totally destroyed by fire. It will be remembered by many that only a few years ago Mr. Memory was burned out. It is supposed that the fire originated from a defective stove flue. There was no insurance on the building. Only a few articles were saved from the fire. - Greensboro Telegram: Since

the failure of their attorney to secure ticular Howard, have seemed to grow despondent and to lose hope of their ultimate release. Thursday Mrs. Howard gave her husband a curtain lecture about his conduct and the old miner broke down and cried like a child. He seems to realize for the first time that he is likly to serve his full term in the State's penitentiary.

+ Greenville Reflector: Mr. W. H. Gray, of Carolina township cultiyated a one horse crop, having seven acres in tobacco, nine acres in cotton, one acre in potatoes, besides what he puts in corn. For his tobacco he received \$850, for his cotton \$200, for his potatoes \$112, making a total of \$1,162, and he has on hand 45 barrels of corn and 5 stacks of fodder. This is what we call a fine result for a one horse crop, and shows that farming will pay when properly done.

- Greensboro Record: The young white man, Ernest Causey, from High Point, who was convicted for house breaking before Judge Shaw in Superior Court here three weeks ago and sentenced to three years on the county roads, and who made his escape from Guilford county jail last Sunday a week ago by sawing a steel bar in two, was captured in Hagerstown. Md., Thursday evening by the chief of police of that place.

- Rocky Mount Motor: Mr. R. Thomas Fisher, who is an Edgecombe farmer in its fullest sense, made this year 35 baies of cotton an 40 acres and 100 barrels corn on 30 acres. Cash receipts of 5 acres of tobacco ,were \$400 and over. Besides the above, farm supplies for next year in the way of meat, peas, oats, etc., were also raised. Those who know say many illicit distilleries are running full blast in these two counties. They make from four to six gallons of so-called corn whiskey from the bushel of grain and give it "snap and go" by adding concentrated lye, buck eyes, copperas and strychnine. It's the stuff that makes widows and orphans and fattens grave

- Sanford Express: Mr. George Gilmore savs he raised 75 bushels of potatoes this year on a quarter of an acre of land. This is at the rate of 300 bushels per acre, the greatest yield we have so far heard of. At 50 cents per bushel Mr Gilmore would realize the nice sum or \$150 from one acre of land. This beats raising cotton all hollow. — The great scarcity of cars is causing a great deal of inconvenience to lumber mills and other manufacturing establishments in this section. The Sanford Sash & Blind Company have of late been unable to make prompt shipments due to a lack of cars. It is said there are thousands of feet of lumber at the mills around Raeford awaiting shipment.

IN PITIABLE CONDITION.

atest Advices From Miss Stone, the Captive American Missionary-Exposed to Hardship and Suffering.

By Cable to the morning star.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 9 .- In the atest letter received from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captive American missionary says she is exposed to much hardship and suffering owing to the constant movement of the band over hills and ravines, not withstanding the rigors of the winter. In consequence of this activity, which has lately been increased by the Bulgarian troops, the condition of Madame Tsilka, Miss Stone's companion, is even more pitiable, owing to her expected accouche The belief that Miss Stone is con-

Madame Tsilka. The monastery of Rilo was searched by the authorities, as the prisoners were reported to be concealed there. Troops are searching the neighboring hills. Consul Gen. Dickinson conferred to-day with M. Daneff, at the Bulgarian foreign office, and it is understood that Mr. Dickinson made repre-

cealed in a village is thus discredited,

as is the reported birth of a child to

sentations against the movements of

MARYLAND'S SENATOR.

Gorman Will be the Only Candidate Before the Democratic Caucus.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. BALTIMORE, Nov. 9-Chairman Murray Vandiver, of the Democratic State Central Committee, in an interview to-

"Arthur Pue Gorman will be the next United States Senator from Maryland. He will be the only can-The only other name that has been nentioned in connection with the candidacy for the Senate is that of Gov. Smith. A close friend of the governor said to-day that he would not permit his name to be presented to

the caucus.

- If it be poetry, as I think it is, to go out to morrow with all our doors open and all our moral enginery in play, ready to see the miracle that the sun will bring up over the rivers and the hills once more, ready to learn the lesson of the earth—a work to do and manly strength to do it—ready to sympathise with and worship all that is worthy of our sympathy and homage, ready to grow more God-like in our reverence for God-if this be poetry, then fifty poems may begin to-morrow, with earth's grand music for all them to sing to, and heaven at