FRIDAY, - - NOVEMBER 15, 1901

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH Within the past few years labor in the Southern cotton mills has attracted considerable attention in the North. There has been a good deal of discussion of long hours, or the long day's work in the South, and our Northern friends who are interested in the milling industry seem to think that it is all wrong to a day's work down here while ten hours constitute a day's work up there. But in this case it isn' sympathy with the Southern mill operatives who do the long day's work, but the pockets of the mill men which inspire the discussion. The same inspiration is doubtless a factor in the discussion of child labor because some of them, at least, have an idea that this child labor has much to do with cheap production in the South and consequently they would like to see it abolished. Whether it has or not we do not know, but we do know that a good many mill men in this State do not like that kind of labor and employ it reluctantly. They do not think there is economy in it

if they had no other objection. This subject has also been considerably discussed in the South where there is a growing disposition to dispense as far as possible with child labor, but we were not aware of the fact that the movement to dispense with it had encountered so much opposition from Northern men who have money invested in Southern mills until we read the following editorial in the New York of the negro would keep hands off. Tribune, which says:

"Every new manufacturing community has to face the question of child labor. For a hundred years England, in her factories and mines, drained the life out of her little children until, under the leadership of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the awful white slavery was stopped. The mills of New England long employed boys and girls of tender years, but the popular conthat the toleration of such a system meant deterioration of population, mentally, morally and physically, Now the Southern States are confronted by the problem of saving their children from the grinding of the fast developing cotton mills.

'The manufacturers have gone into the South shead of the laws which protected the young where they had previously been operating. The chance to use cheap labor is so attractive that they take advantage of this license afforded them. On the other hand. the communities where they are established are poor and the chance to turn the children's capacity for work into ready money offers a temptation wellnigh irresistible. But it must be resisted and the mill owners must be restricted. or the industrial development of which the South is so proud will prove to be a curse instead of a blessing. The wise men of the South are already awake to the danger to their region and to the whole country in the large percentage of white illiteracy. only hope of a democracy is an intelligent population, and if the children. already insufficiently schooled, are to be in increasing numbers worn out in the mills, instead of being taught, a degraded community must be the result. Few realize how great the evil has grown. In South Carolina twelve thousand, or 25 per cent. of the cotton mill operatives, working sixty six hours a week, are children under four teen years old. In Georgia, Alabama and other States the proportion is not so large, but it is alarming. In some mills children of eight and nine years are employed, working long hours, and children's wages range from 10 to 50 cents a day. In some instances families of adults have been found living in idleness on the labor of young children. Nor are these shiftless colored people, for the factory operatives are almost all white

"Of course, such unnatural parents, and others who work themselves, but in their ignorance do not see why their children should not share their hard lot, object to prohibitive laws The manufacturers who with the aid of child labor are able to declare 60 per cent. dividends also object. Defenders of the system declare that it does not hurt the children. The experience of the whole world testifies to the contrary. The full measure of harm is not yet seen in the South. The present child workers have naturally vigorous constitutions. Their farthers and mothers led healthy outdoor lives. The boys and girls may not yet be broken down, though in vestigators find many individual cases of invalidism; but if their vitality is sapped by long hours of factory work when they should be at play and in school, their children will pay the penalty, and if they in turn are set to work in childhood the South will see reproduced the sickly, miserable, crime breeding race which has disgraced every manufacturing country that long tolerated child labor

"Louisiana and Tennessee have enacted laws to protect children, but in the other States little or nothing has been done. Nor is it entirely their fault, though the responsibility for tolerating the vicious system rests primarily on their own people. To the shame of the North be it said, the chief obstacle to the passage of reform legislation is Northern money and influence. At the last session of the Alabama legislature a bill to give hildren such protection as they have in Massachusetts was agressively opposed and defeated by the salaried agent of Massachusetts capital interested in Southern mills. Public spir a the South are doing their best to enlighten and uplift their people. Their task is hard enough without Northern opposition. In Alabama a committee of leading citizens, among whom are ex-Gov. Jones, recently appointed a Federal judge by President Roosevelt, and the Rev. Edgar Gardiner Murphy, whose work to bring about a better understanding of the race problem is well known, have joined in an appeal to Northern people for aid in restricting child labor. They ask, and justly, that Northern sentiment make effective protest to the Northern men who, for their own profit, are trying to force hardships on Southern children which the laws of their own States would not permit. Humanity's claims are not lessened by distance. It is intol-erable that men should be regarded with favor by their neighbors who fight to perpetuate wrongs in Ala bams which they would disgrace themselves by introducing at home. The conscience of the North should awake to stop the exploitation of

Sou here child od to make divi-dends for Northern pockets"

deal of interest in the children employed in the mills and is, perhaps, sincere in the interest in their be half and in the rebuke to the greed of the Northern men who have stood as an obstacle in the way of dispensing with child labor; but while we, as thousands of Southern people, whether interested in the mills or not, are opposed to child labor, there is more excuse for and defence of it in the South than there would be in the North. In all the Southern milling States, where the mills have increased in number so rapidly, there is a large negro popucrowd twelve or fourteen hours into lation, between a third and a half black. The mills being worked by white people exclusively, they must depend upon the white population, and as many of these mills are in the rural districts and in small towns, which grew up around the factories. they must draw on the farms for their help. They have a sparse population to draw from, which sometimes necessitates taking children, for very often they can't get the parents without taking the children. In the North, on the contrary, most of the mills are in large towns, where labor is abundant, and there is no occasion for any color

> This goes a long way in explaining why so much child labor is employed in the South, but this never occurs to the people on the other side of the line who take so much interest in that subject and indulge in so many strictures. But perhaps if the Northern men, to whom the Tribune refers, who have been taking a hand in this business would keep hands off we might settle it easier and sooner, as we would also settle the race question or if those who take so much interest in the "rights"

#### MUCH IN LITTLE.

A private letter from President Winston of the Agricultural and Mechanical College to the editor of THE STAR contains the following, which, although not intended for publication, we publish because it contains texts enough for articles to fill a fair sized book:

"North Carolina has plenty of resources, but they are not developed. and they will not be developed without intelligent work, hard work, skilled work, economy and plenty of technical knowledge.

"If I can only get a little money will have a thousand boys here at college, and will sow good seed all 'We must educate our own people

to develop our own resources, instead of begging for foreign capital. We are exhibiting to the rest of the world a few samples of apples, pears, etc., and buying daily from the rest of the world apples and pears and other things we need.

The facts as stated herein and the assertions based on them are apparent to every intelligent North Carolinian who has given any thought to the subject or our material development and progress. W∈ must learn, if we have not already done so, as the people of all the Southern States must do, the lesson of self reliance, and mutual co-operation. There is no State in the South which furnishes stronger proof of what may be accomplished by persistent and courageous effort than our own, where nine-tenths of result of home effort and home

As illustrations take the furnituremaking industry, which has become mmense, and our cotton mills, in which we now lead every Southern State in number if not capacity. These are nearly all based on "home capital." Had we waited for outside capital there would be tew cotton mills and no furniture manufactories. But in development in a general way we have not fairly made beginning.

While we have done much that we should have done, we are also still doing much that we should not do, and are depending on others for many things, as President Winston says, which we can produce and do produce at home, although not in sufficient quantity to meet the ordinary demands. In a country as favored as this, there is no excuse for importing things we eat, and must have, when with our fertile soil, climatic advantages and reasonable thrift, we could be exporters of these things.

One of the cutest jobs recently put up on a street railway was by the town council of Collenwood, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio. The road wanted to extend its line to Nottingham, forty miles distant, and wanted a franchise to run through Collen- escaped unhurt. wood. But the Collenwood council refused the franchise until the railroad agreed to give the denizens of their burg, which has a population of about 3,000, a nickel fare from one end of the road to the other, and now the burgers have the cheapest car-riding in the world-forty miles for a nickel.

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 a oresaid, and that said firm will pay
the sum of ONE HUND RED DOLLARS for each
and every case of LATARRH that cannot be cared
by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

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

E-il's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and macous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Q. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best,

#### A COLD WET BLANKET.

Great Britain has run up against The Tribune seems to take a good very tough proposition in South Africa. Undoubtedly if he had any previous conception of its toughness John Bull would not have tackled it, but having tackled it he can't drop it, and must tug it out although it is straining him awfully. The position in which he finds himself with the present and prospective perplexities, are thus, in part, stated in an editorial, which we clip from the Philadelphia Press,

which sava: "It is not easy to see how Lord Sal-isbury could be cheerful at the third Guildhall banquet held since the Boer war began. The noble Marquis expected long ago to be congratulating his faithful Londoners on the close of the war and the pacification of the Boer States. It is true the war has been officially concluded by proclamation and interview a number of times. But this affords the head of a great State small comfort when recruits are still being sent out, conscription is in sight and a conflict that had cost nearly \$1,000,000,000 in October, according to a Liberal leader's estimates, is still running up a bill of \$6,000,000 a week to say nothing of the losses to life and property.
"The curious part about Lord Salis

oury's speech is his complaint that the criticisms of the Government's op posers are "vague and indefinite." the contrary, the criticisms of the opposition have been at times altogether too definite. For one thing, the critics have been unsparing in pointing out the personal and systematic defects of the War Office—an office that hurried the nation into a war almost lightheartedly and with what is now seen to have been a childish lack of preparation. Of course, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Wyndham, the Under Secretary for War, and the other Tory leaders now pretend they knew all along that the war would be long and costly. But the addresses made in Parliament in October, 1899, do not bear them out. On the contrary it was generally held the war would last about four months and would pass its critical stage even earlier. This is, of course, the usual optimism that prevails among most people, but it is ridiculous for those who so believed and so expressed themselves in 1899 to try to get out

"Lord Salisbury's critics have real ly been very specific. They forced him to drop Buller, they are now after him on the iniquity of the 'con-centration camps,' and yet he and his subordinates have nothing to say in reply. Under the circumstances his Guildhall address is a cold, wet blanket on Tory enthusiasm, since i promises vague achievements, but meets none of the real issues the war has raised, either in England or in South Africa."

We quote this because the Press is an expansion advocate and defender, which believes in forcible expansion, "benevolent assimilation" and all that kind of thing in the Philippines. With a slight change in phraseology and some in the figures, this article would apply to the war in the Philippines quite as aptly as it does to the war in South Africa.

The Washington war managers held out the idea that the war there would never amount to anything that the "insurgents" were a comparatively small number of men who would soon be brought to terms, and they have repeatedly officially announced that the war was at end, and yet we have spent about \$250,000,000 in that war, which has been going on for nearly three years, and to-day there are outbreaks where there was peace six months ago. Our civil and military authorities in the islands have resorted to drastic and Draconic measures to terrorize the people and crush opposition, such as driving the people into towns, starving them, burning houses in the country the industrial progress made is the and trying men for treason, banishing the wives of Filipino cammanders, and other stern methods that we so indignantly denounced when done by Weyler in Cuba, and unsparingly condemed when done by Kitchener in South Africa. We have no longer ground for denunciation or condemnation when we are imitating the methods of Weyler and Kitchener. But neither Weyler nor Kitchener ever prated about "benevolent assimilation."

> Two practical jokers near Scranton, Pa., played a joke on a dog the other day, which did't turn out to be as funny as they thought it would be. They fastened a dynamite stick to the dog's back, attached a four foot fuse to it, tied the dog to a tree, fired the fuse and then ran off to a safe distance to enjoy the fun. But the sizzing of the fuse scared the dog, which broke the rope and made a bee line for the two men. They couldn't run as fast as the dog could so they struck on the ruse of separating, standing still and each calling the dog and thus managed to keep him at some distance from each, They could see the burning fuse and when the fuse was about to reach the dynamite stick they dropped flat on the ground. The dog was about half way between them when the explosion took place. He was blown to atoms, but the other two brutes

# CHATHAM COAL AND IRON CO.

Temporary Injunction Dismissed By Order of Judge Purnell.

[Special Star Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13.-Judge Purnell to-day dismissed the temporary injunction restraining the newly organized Chatham Coal and Iron Company now operating the Cumnock coal mines, from selling or hypothecating its recently authorized bonds and stocks or disposing of funds on hand. The injunction was issued at the instance of H. M. Haves and W. P. Henszey, of Pennsylvania, by whom the property was conveyed to the new company. The charge was that the company was diverting to other purposes the proceeds from the sale of bonds which by agreement should go to complainants to secure liquidation of the balance of the purchase

Eighth Annual Convention, U. D. C., Called to Order Yesterday Morning.

DELIGHTFUL SOCIAL SESSION.

Jefferson Davis Monument Association-Delegates Continue to Arrive-Reception at the Orton-General Notes of the Gathering.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, the most representative body of the South's womanhood that ever gathered in Wilmington, assembled in its eighth annual convention in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, this city, yesterday morning at 10:40 o'clock, Mrs. Edwin Gardner Weed. of Jacksonville, Fla., presiding, and more than 200 delegates and visitors. representing every Southern State. and many of the North, being in at-

Two sessions were held during the day, one in the morning, at which the Daughters were formally welcomed as guests of Cape Fear Chapter, of this city, as guests of Wilmington and as guests of the State, and another in the afternoon, which was principally taken up in the matter of arranging credentials.

The convention was formally called to order by Mrs. Weed, who expressed pleasure at having the eighth annual meeting in Wilmington and at the very creditable number of representatives present. This was followed by the rendition of "Our Southland," a composition of Miss Dunnovant, of Texas. by the following ladies of Wilmington, Mrs. A. M. Waddell presiding at the organ: Mesdames Bryan, Watters, Smith, Waddell, Carmichael, Misses Hart, Foster, Adrian and Horne. The entire convention joined in the chorus with splendid effect.

A very fervent prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. James Carmichael. rector of St. John's Episcopal church, of Wilmington, and then followed one of the most pleasing incidents of the session. Mrs. Cornelia B. Stone. of Galveston, presented to the United Daughters in behalf of Mrs. Mollie MacGill Rosenberg, president of the first one adopted by the Confederacy, Texas; Mrs. Jas. G. Leigh, Virginia as a memorial to her father and mother, Dr. Charles MacGill and Mrs. | Mrs. Albert Akers, Washington, D. Ragan MacGill. of Maryland. The C. and Mrs. W. J. Behan, of the staff of the banner was surmounted | Confederate Southern Memorial Asby a Maltese cross, the emblem of sociation, of New Orleans. Maryland, the native State of Dr. and Mrs. MacGill. It was received by Mrs. Weed, the president, in words very appropriate and highly befitting the beautiful sentiment which prompted the gift

Another very pleasing incident took place also at this juncture, when Mrs. Weed formally introduced to the con- suing year. The amount already in Charlotte, who is the guest of Mrs. Gabriel Holmes. Mrs. Jackson was received with the wildest demonstration of enthusiasm and applause, the convention-rising to its feet and a contingent of veterans in the room shouting with hearty good cheer the rebel yell, so famous in history and so discordant to their foe in battle. Mrs. Jackson gracefully acknowledged the honor and expressed pleasure at being present upon the occasion.

This was followed by a very cordial welcome address by Mrs. W. M. Parsley, president of Cape Fear Chapter of this city, who expressed great pleasure at having the Daughters to hold their convention in Wilmington.

A male quartette, compossed of Messrs. Cooper, Banks, Williams and Holden, with Mr. E. H. Munson as accompanist, then sang "My Old Kentucky Home," which was received with applause.

Col. A. M. Waddell, mayor of Wilmington, then welcomed the daughters to the city in one of his characteristic happy speeches, which is pubished in another column.

Mrs. Weed made the response in be half of the visiting daughters in most happy manner, and expressed great pleasure in being with the people of Wilmington for the convention. Her address was couched in pretty language and was most fitting in reply to the words of welcome so elegantly expressed by Mrs. Parsley and Col.

Just prior to Mrs. Weed's address. Mrs. E. K. Bryan, of this city, was introduced as a grand daughter of the distinguished Confederate, Maj. James Reilly, and she sang with great effect and much sweetness, "A Southern Girl's Lament" with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Waddell.

The address was followed by a delightful rendition of "Annie Laurie"by a double quartette consisting of Mesdames Bryan, Smith, Watters, Waddell, Carmichael; Misses Hart, Foster and Adrian.

Upon the conclusion of this number, Miss Mary F. Meares, of Wilmington, corresponding secretary of the U. D. C., introduced North Carolina's distinguished Governor Chas. B. Aycock, who responded in a happy speech which he said it was an unexpected delight for him to address he "Old North State" and among a people who were loyal to the Confederacy and the sentiment which actuated the distinguished body before him. Governor Aycock's speech was in an exceedingly happy rein and was received with great attention and much pleasure by the convention.

One of the most inspiring musical numbers on the excellently prepared Flag," which was charmingly rend- morning. ered by Miss Horne, of Wilmington, who was in splendid voice and sung to great effect and with much spirit. The last address of the morning was an excellent one, and by one of the most gifted and most active

Division. Her subject was "Princi-

secesion of the States from the Union Is was will received by the convention and was concluded amid much applause.

Just before the close of the session Mrs. W. H Overman, president of the North Carolina Division, was presented and made a few remarks which were received with applause and as a cordial greeting from the State she so ably represents.

A number of announcements were then read by Miss Meares, among the number being an invitation from the Colonial Dames to visit their rooms in the Masonic Temple and from the Elks extending the courtesies of their Temple to the visitors.

The Afternoon Business Session. It was expected that the convention would be organized for business at the afternoon session, which was called to order by the president at 8:30 o'clock, but such was not the case. A number of Divisions were tardy in presenting their credentials to the committee and a controversy arose among several of the delegations as to the representation to which they were entitled by number of members in convention. A discussion as to the merits of the several controversies whiled away the entire afternoon and the convention at length adjourned to receive the full report of the Credentials Committee this morning at 9:30

### Davis Monument Association.

One of the principal matters to engage the sessions to-day is a report from the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, of which Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, of Richmond, is secretary. The Association has now legally become an organization of the U. D. C., and at a meeting in Richmond last week the following officers were elected:

President-Mrs. S. Thomas McCulough, of Staunton, Va. Vice President-Mrs. Edwin G

Weed, of Jacksonville, Fla. Treasurer-Mrs. E. D. Taylor, of Richmond, Va. Secretary-Mrs. Norman V. Ran-

dolph, of Richmond, Va.

Bonded Treasurer-Mr. Ellett, of Richmond, Va. Directors-Mrs. Chas. G. Brown, Ala bama; Mrs. R. C. Cooley, Florida; Mrs. Jas. A. Rounsaville, Georgia; Mrs. Basil W. Duke, Kentucky; Mrs. R. E. Wilson, Missouri; Miss Mary Harrison, Mississippi; Miss E. W. Jefferson Chapter, of Galveston, a Hall, Maryland; Mrs. T. J. Latham, beautiful silk flag designed from the Tennessee; Mrs. R. M. Rosenberg, Mrs. J. Pickney Smith, Louisiana;

A director from West Virginia is

yet to be selected. At a meeting of the association yes terday afternoon the election of the officers was confirmed, and reports were heard from each State. They were all encouraging, and members promised faithful work during the envention Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, of hand is about \$38,000, and the association hopes to raise \$75,000. The central committee, which has a large part of the immediate work to accomplish, is composed of Mrs. Randolph (chairman), Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. B. A. Blenner, all of Richmond.

At the convention to day each one of the States will be asked to name an artist to make a design for the monument. Another meeting of the committee will be held at 9 o'clock this morn ing for the purpose of arranging preliminaries prior to the meeting of the convention half an hour later.

DEATH OF MR, H. VON GLAHN

Passed Away at His Home in Wilmington This Morning Soon After Middnight at An Advanced Age.

Mr. Henry VonGlahn, an aged and highly respected citizen of Wilmington, entered into rest this morning at ten minutes past twelve o'clock at his home on the southwest corner of Fifth and Princess streets, after an immediate illness since last Wednesday.

Mr. VonGlahan had been in ill health for several years and death re- There is not one of you who will not sulted this morning from heart disease super induced by old age. He was a native of Germany and was in his 79th the war, they would have been year. Long ago he came to Wilming. pilloried in history as rebels and ton and engaged in business and has since made this city his home. For many years he was a member of the firm of Evans & VonGlahn, large shoe dealers, and later engaged in the shoe business for himself on Market street. About three years ago, on account of failing health, he was forced to retire from active life and had since devoted himself to the management of a competent estate acquired during his long business career. He was a man of good business ability and rare good judgment. His death, although at a ripe old age, will be deeply regretted by the community at large.

DEATH OF MISS CHADBOURN.

#### She Passed Away at Home of Her Parents Early This Morning.

As the STAR goes to press this morning, the news of the death of Miss Blanche King Chadbourn, daughter more proudly remembered, than this; work. — One of Greensboro's promthe Daughters but he welcomed them of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chadbourn, Jr., s received. Her death occurred at the home of her parents, No. 323 South | heartfelt sympathy. Here and there Front street, shortly after midnight in the South may be found one who and the very sad intelligence will come to hundreds of friends here and

elsewhere as a message of deep sorrow. Miss Chadbourn was recently a student of St. Mary's College, Raleigh, but left that institution a little more than a week ago with an attack of programme was the "Bonnie Blue fever, which resulted in her death this

> The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

## says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pains from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ills., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured members of the U. D. C.-Miss Adelia A. Dunnovant, historian of the Texas them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, boils, burns, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases ples in Their Relation to Human Action," and her address as a whole and piles. Cure guarrnteed by R. R. was an able defence of the BELLAMY, 25 cents.

# WORDS OF WELCOME.

Address of Hon. A. M. Waddell to United Daughters of the Confederacy.

RESPONSE BY MRS. WEED.

President of the General . Convention, in Choice Diction, Replied to Greetings From the Cape Pear-Wilmington and the South

Among the splendid addresses delivered yesterday upon the opening of the eighth annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in this city, none was received with more marked attention or greeted with warmer applause than that of Col. A. M. Waddell in welcoming the Daughters to Wilmington and that of Mrs. Edwin Gardner Weed, president of the U. D. C., in response. The addresses were as follows:

"MADAME PRESIDENT AND LADIES I esteem it an honor and a privilege to welcome you, on behalf of the good people of Wilmington, to the hospi-talities of this city. "You are on ground as historic as

auy in America, although, by a strange fate, the facts which make it so have been generally unknown to the people of the othr States. Among these facts, which have long been eatablished beyond the possibility of controversy, are these: "Sixteen miles below Wilmington on the West bank of the Cape Fear

river where the ruins of St. Philip's Church still stand on the site of the colonial town of Brunswick, the first armed resistance to British oppression on this continent occurred on the 28th November, 1765, when the Stamp Act was killed by men with guns in their hands This was more than ten years before the Revolution, and nine years before the Boston Tea Party.

"Eighteen miles above Wilmington the first victory of the American Revolution, (and a most important one) was won at Moore's Creek Bridge on the 27th February, 1776. And yet a year ago when an appropriation was asked from Congress to commemorate the event, so distinguished a New Englander as Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, declared that he had never so much as heard of Moore's Creek

"Twenty miles below Wilmington on the opposite side of the river from Old Brunswick, and just one hundred years after the Stamp Act affair there, he most terrific bombardment since the invention of gunpowder occurred when Fort Fisher fell, and the last hope of the Confederacy perished. I myself heard an English naval officer, who was at the siege of Sebastopol and also at Fort Fisher, say that the artillery fire at Sebastopol was the greatest in the history of the world up to that time, but that it was child's play compared to Fort Fisher.

ers will receive a trial treatment free "I might continue the recital of his torical events which have occurred in this vicinity, but will not trespass sent at once, prepaid. upon your patience and upon the brief time allotted to us for the performance of this pleasant duty by doing so. Rather let us utter a few thoughts which your presence here and the It Will Take the Offical Count to Detername of your organization suggest.

"As one who bore an humble part in the military service of the Confed eracy I reverently salute you the wives, and sisters, and daughters of my comrades, the noblest army of heromes and patriots that ever trod the earth. As a North Carolinian greet you with honest pride in the act (which is sometimes forgotten) that North Carolina, although but one of eleven seceding States and by no means the largest of them, contributed about one-fifth of the soldiers of the Confederate army—that she lost about one fourth of those killed in battle more than one fourth of those who died of wounds, and one-third of those who died of disease—that one of her regiments bore the flag farthest into the enemy's territory; that one of her sons commanded the only ship that carried it around the world, and that when the end came, both at Appomat tox and at Greenshoro, she stacked more rifles than any other State of the Confederacy. We, therefore, have certainly as much interest in everything pertaining to the Confederacy as others, and may claim it without injustice to them or to the truth of

history.

"Your organization is unique in human annals, as was the struggle whose memories you seek to preserve. The dreamer and sentimentalist may fold his hands, and, with a sigh exclaim that History will do justice between the parties to that struggle, but experience has shown that History, like Providence, helps those only who help themselves, and will honor only those who help her to record the truth. readily admit that if the Southern people had remained silent, and had used no printer's ink after used no printer's ink after traitors who had, causelessly and without the shadow of excuse, drenched the the land with the blood of unoffending patriots. But the Southern people did not remain silent; they pub lished in a thousand forms the truth, both as to the causes which impelled them to assert their rights, and as to the battles in which they maintained them, and have thus made a partial unjust, and one-sided history imposs ible. In this work the Memorial Association first, and after them the United Daughters of the Confederay, have been most helpful and devoted. and they may justly claim a large share of the credit for successfully vindicating before the world the cause in which their Southern countrymen engaged, and in which thousands of them sacrificed their lives.

"In pursuance of this work you have honored this city by your presence, and therefore you are doubly welcome to the hearts and homes of our people. You can find no community in which the memories of the Confederacy are more tenderly cherished, or in which the heroic achievements of the Confederate soldiers are and no community, therefore, where | inent merchants told a Tele your labors will meet with more cor dial co operation or more sincere and will question the wisdom of preserving an organization like yours, but he will not be found to be one of those who followed the conquered banner or heard the ringing of the guns. Every true soldier is always ready to uncover bead and heart in the presence of such unswerving constancy and devotion as yours. Would that I could frame a fitting tribute to it, but the attempt would be vain. It has been the theme of countless tongues more eloquent than mine, but still, like the heavenly realm from which it draws its inspiration, its true beauties are beyond the power of tongue or pen to

"I trust, ladies, that your deliberations may be entirely harmonious and may result in the advancement of the interests you have in charge, that you may find your stay in Wilmington in every way agreeable, and may carry away with you only pleasant recollections of your visit to this little city by the sea. And now again in behalf of our people I bid you a hearty we'come and an earnest God speed in your pious work.

hospitality that never fails. In the homes of North Carolina, from time

immemorial, the stranger within the

gates has ever been the honored and fa-

vored guest. It was that lovely home life

in the history of the Old South, where

kindness was the law of the household,

and where lessons of love and tender-

ness and honesty and courage were

men who made for her this glorious

record. The first at Bethel, the last at

Appomattox. You all know the

story, but we glory in it and love to

tell it. In the great charge at Balak-

lava, at which Tennyson said 'all the world wondered,' England lost 37%

per cent. of her men; in the charge of

the North Carolina division at Gettys-

burg, 85 per cent. of her men were left upon the field of battle. It was the home

ife in the old North State that gave

these men the courage to do and dare

all for the principles they had learned

at their mother's side. To these homes

we have come thankfully, accepting

your gracious invitation. The same

aw of loving kindness rules the home

life, and so the past and present are

graciously linked in charming hospi-

tality. We, the women of the South

the United Daughters of the Confed

eracy, with a grateful appreciation of

that hospitality, and a realizing sense

of the courtesy and cordiality extend-

ed to us, would thank each one of the

charming entertainers to whom we are so indebted. To each one, your

gallant Governor, and Mayor, your

charming women and brave men, we

would express the gratitude and ap-

preciation we feel for all you have done

for us. Time can never take from

us the pleasant memories of Wilming-

The handsome little yacht Dixie be-

onging to Rev. Thos. Dixon, of New

York, was in port yesterday for a few

hours for supplies. She has a splen-

Free Blood Cure.

(B. B. B.) for all blood troubles, such

as ulcers, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching humors, pimples,

boils, carbuncles, blood poison, aching

ones, festering sores, cancer, catarrh,

rheumatism. Botanic Blood Balm

cures all malignant blood or skin

diseases, especially advised for old,

deep seated cases. It cures when all else

all aches and pains by giving a healthy

blood supply. Thoroughly tested for

30 years. Thousands cured. At drug

stores, \$1. per large bottle. Our read-

by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchell

St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and

free medical advice given. Medicine

ALABAMA'S ELECTION.

mine Definitely the Result

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., November 13.-

The returns from the election for the

ratification or the rejection of the new

constitution are not coming in as rap-

idly as expected. It will take the offi-

cial count in each county on Satur-

day to definitely determine the result.

Chairman Oscar Underwood, of the

Democratic State campaign committee.

adheres to his claim of 27,000 majority,

cation committee, claims that he has s

majority of 20,000. It appears proba-

ble that the majority for ratification of

the new constitution will be about 25,

000, or may be as low as 20,000; but it

does not seem that it will be less than

SEALE, ALA., Nov. 13.-S. W. Pep-

ers, returning officer for Crawford

Beat, while en route to Seale with the

ballot box containing the returns of

the recent election, was held up at

the point of a revolver and the ballot

box taken from him. The highway

man wore a mask and his identity is

unknown. He retreated to the woods

near by where a search later revealed

the ashes and pieces of the ballot box

and papers which had been burned.

This is a capital offence in this State.

A CAVE-IN IN MISSOURI.

Entire Mining Plant of the Aurora Com-

pany Swallowed Up.

JOPLIN. Mo., Nov 13.-In a cave-

in at Oronogo, near here, to-day, the

entire plant of the American Milling

Company, one of the greatest zinc

producers in the district, was swal-

lowed up. No lives were lost. The

plant comprised a hundred ton mill.

office building and engine house, all of

which were engulfed, together with

six gravel cars, and an immense tail-

ing pile. On entering the ground a

short time before the cave-in occurred.

workmen heard the timbers cracking

and signalled to be drawn up. The

last man had reached the surface only

a few minutes before the timbers col-

apsed, the earth yielded and with a

crash the whole plant sank into the

abyss. Further caving is feared and

work in that vicinity has been sus-

pended. It is impossible to estimate

- Greensboro Telegram: Deputy

Sheriff B. E. Jones returned Monday

night from Cumberland, Md., bringing

with him Earnest Causey, who escap

d from Guilford jail some time ago,

Causey said he was willing to

come back and gave the officer no

trouble on the return trip. He was

safely lodged in jail and will be short-

ly taken to the road force and put to

porter Monday night of a new swind-

ling game worked on the public at the

passenger station Saturday night. A

five cents each and telling a touching

story about himself. A man attired

as though recently returned from the

war, becoming sympathetic, addressed

the bystanders in behalf of the boy,

warmed up his talk by proposing to give the boy a nickel himself with

each pin purchased by others. A num-

ber of people bought pins under the

proposition, but the police finally put

stop to the operations at the depot.

young boy was selling small pins for

he damage.

and Chairman Shelly of the anti rati

ails. Heals every sore or pimple, stops

We recommend Botanic Blood Balm

ton and her people."

landsome Yacht In Port.

nery and has great speed.

Mrs. Weed said in reply: "We, the United Daughters of the Omfederacy, delegates and visiting members, thank you for your cordial words of welcome. We are an over-whelmingly large body to take posses-sion of your beautiful city, but we come in love and well assured of the

> makes a poor looking har-ness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, es-pecially prepared to with-tand the weather. the daily teachings that made our men the heroes and giants of the great four years' struggle. From these homes of North Carolina came the

Soft

Harness

ness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Har-ness 011. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

**EUREK** 

Harness Oil

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS Raleigh's Chrysanthemum Show - The Prize Winners-Sanford Firm Filed Petition in Bankruptcy.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

Special Star Telegram. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 12.-The Supreme Court handed down opinions to-day as follows: Vanderford vs Farmer, from Rowan, affirmed Clement vs. Freland, Davie, affirmed Worth will case, Randolph, new trial: Parrish vs. Graham, Durham, error Carr vs. Smith, Durham, new trial: Jeffries vs. Railroad, Franklin, affirmed: Jerman vs. Gutledge, Anson. error; Wooten vs. Railroad, New Han over, petition to rehear dismissed State vs. McDowell, Robeson, new trial.

The first annual chrysanthemum show, under the auspices of the Raleigh Chrysanthemum Association. opened this afternoon. The principal out of town exhibits are by Miss Mag. gie Ellison, of Fayetteville, and Mrs. Sol Williams, of Wilson. Miss Ellison took the first prize for the best rose red flowers; Mrs. Williams for best vellow: Mrs. C. N. Johnson, Smithfield, best did rig with auxiliary naptha machi- | rose white. Mrs. L. N. Pegram, Raleigh, won the grand prize (fifteen dollars) for the best general collection of cut flowers. T. B. Eldridge, telegraph editor of the Morning Post, was awarded the prize for the finest collection of potted flowers. The show was a big success, and it was decided to

continue to-morrow. Alfred H. McPherson and James R. Weatherspoon (McPherson & Weatherspoon), merchants, at Sanford, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Lia bilities, \$30,075.34; assets, \$35,924.42.

MURDER IN MARSHALL, N. C.

Peter Smith Charged With Killing His Stepdaughter-Only the Head of the Murdered Girl Found

By Telegraph to the Morning Star RALEIGH, N. C., November 11.-A special to the News and Observer,

from Marshall, N. C., says: Peter Smith was to-day lodged in iail here charged with the murder of his step-daughter, Hannah Fleming. Smith is about 47 years of age. On last Thursday the head of the unfor tunate girl was found about a quarter of a mile above Smith's house among a lot of logs, and hair and blood stains were found about the fence, and at the foot of the hill the skull and some wearing apparel. The body of the unfortunate girl has not yet been dis-

One of the charges against the de fendant is that he is the author of the young girl's downfall and, this is al eged by the State to be the motive of the crime. Smith protests his innocence. Search for the body still continues and the good people of Spring

Creek are very much wrought up over FOR OCEAN TRADE.

Steel Steamer Minnetonka, at Cleveland,

Ohio, Practically Completed. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CLEVELAND, O., November 13 -The steel steamer Minnetonka, probably the largest vessel ever built on fresh water for ocean trade, has practically been completed at the yard of the American Shipbuilding Company here. She is 443 feet over all, breadth of beam 43.7 feet, and has quadruple expansion engines. The Minnetonka will be cut in two and towed in halves to Newport News where she will be welded together again.

The cutting in two process is necessary because the canal locks between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario are only large enough to accommodate a boat 250 feet long.

AN UNRULY CREW.

Complaints of the Master of the Schooner Edward P. Avery. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 18.—The cap tain of the schooner Edward P. Avery, Fernandina for New York, in Tybee roads, came to the city to-day and reported that the crew of his vessel had become unruly and unmanageable. They declined to obey the captain's orders, and while they had not mutinied they had come too near to it to make it comfortable for the commander. He, therefore, sought the advice of United States Commissioner Reyals. The men, it is said, have damaged the vessel by having cut up the pump and otherwise injured her. An officer was sent down this afternoon to bring the unruly men to the city.

Blue Island, Ill., Jan. 14, 1901. MESSRS. ELY BROS :- I have used your Cream Balm in my family for nine years and it has become my family doctor for colds in the head. I use it freely on my children. It is a Godsend to children as they are troubled more or less.

Yours, respectfully, J. Kimball Judge for yourself. A trial size can be had for the small sum of 10 cents. Supplied by druggists or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warrent street, New York. Full size, 50 cents.

from .22 to .50 loaded with either Black or Smokeless Powder always give entire satisfaction. They are made and loaded in a modern manner, by exact machinery operated by skilled experts, THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD + ALWAYS ASK FOR THEM