The Weekly Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD
Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 10, 1902

FREE SUGAR.

Most of the opposition to reciprocity with Cuba providing for untaxed sugar from that island comes from the beet sugar manufacturers and their representatives who allege that free sugar from Cuba or anywhere else would ruin the beet sugar industry of this country. Mr. Oxnard, who is largely interested in that industry and speaks for it, says it must have protection for at least ten years longer, by which time he thinks there will be beet sugar enough produced in this country to supply the demand for home consumption which means 2,000,000 tons more than is now produced, (including cane sugar produced) not to speak of the increase of consumption with the increase of population.

This is a sort of three sided fight. There is the Sugar Trust which wants free raw sugar, but insists that the tax be retained on refined sugars. The beet sugar manufacturers, speaking for themselves and the beet growers, are opposed to free sugar in any form, And the consumers generally, who are not interested in the Sugar Trust nor in the growing or manufacturing of beet sugar, want tax free raw and refined sugar, because that would mean cheaper sugar, more of it and increased trade with the countries the sugar comes from.

With perhaps a few exceptions, these being representations of the cane growing districts in the South, the Democrats in Congress are solid for free sugar, and what is somewhat remarkable some of the leading Republican organs in the North are strongly advocating it, at least as far as reciprocity with Cuba goes, and they are protection organs, too. One of these is the New York *Tribune*, a recent issue of which contained an editorial on the contention of the beet sugar manufacturers, which is so much to the point and so clearly shows how little there is in it that we quote it entire, as follows:

"Since the chief opposition to reciprocity with Cuba comes from the beet sugar industry of the United States it will be fitting to consider what will be the legitimate effect upon that industry of abolishing or reducing the tariff upon Cuban sugar, and also what will be the effect upon the beet growing farmers who supply the beet sugar factories with their raw material. The impression has somehow got abroad that concessions to Cuban sugar will so militate against the beet sugar factories of the United States as to cause them to close, and thus to deprive the farmers of their market, or at least to compel them greatly to reduce the price paid to the farmers for the beets; and on this ground some sentiment against reciprocity with Cuba seems to have been worked up among the farmers. Such ground and such sentiment must be regarded as altogether mistaken. Elsewhere in to-day's *Tribune* we print an instructive letter upon this subject from Mr. Albert G. Robinson, showing that the average price now paid to farmers for beets is but $4.90 a ton. According to a reputable authority cited by Mr. Robinson, the average production of beets is less than six tons to the acre. That would give gross returns to the farmer of a fraction more than $29 from an acre. The cost of cultivation appears to range from $14 to $27 an acre, which, deducted from the returns, leaves a painfully narrow margin of profit, and suggests the query whether it will pay farmers to go on raising beets. That, however, is apart from the present issue, which is the effect of a reduction of the tariff upon Cuban sugar—its effect upon the farmer who grows sugar beets and upon the manufactur who transforms the beets into marketable sugar. Upon this question authoritative information is not lacking.

"The letter issued two years ago by two leading directors of the American Beet Sugar Company, to which Mr Robinson refers, sets forth that in 1891-'92 '93, when there was no tariff on raw sugar, the average price of granulated sugar in the country was more than four cents a pound, and that that price might, therefore, be taken as the one to be expected if we should return to free trade in sugar with all the world. It also reckoned 250 pounds of sugar as the product of a ton of beets. That gave $10 as the gross amount realized—and relizable, in the face of free trade competition—in sugar from a ton of beets. Against this sum it then sets the costs of manufacture. These were $4 a ton paid to the farmers for the beets, and $3 a ton as the expense of transforming the beets in a marketable granulated sugar worth four cents a pound. The total cost, $7, deducted from the proceeds, $10, thus left $3 net profits to the manufacturers on every ton of beets. It was shown, moreover, that this was a most conservative estimate, since four cents a pound was the minimum price of sugar—in 1891 it was 4.04 cents; in 1892 4 3-4 and in 1893, 4.85—and 250 pounds from the ton of beets was the minimum yield—at some of the factories considerably more was actually produced and in none less—while $3 a ton was the maximum of working expenses—the actual figures in factories showing an average of only $2.50. And all this, be it observed, without the slightest reference to the McKinley bounty of two cents a pound on beet sugar, which, we may fairly infer from this authorative letter, was, or if continued would have been and would be, just so much clear profit to the manufacturers in addition to the already generous profits of $3 or more on each ton of beets.

The beet growing farmers may be assured, then, upon the authority of the beet sugar manufacturers themselves, that the granting of the most liberal concessions to Cuban sugar would not necessitate or justify the slightest reduction in the price of beets. The manufacturers have declared, categorically and in detail, that even if not only Cuban but also German and Belgian and Austrian and all other sugar shall be admitted to this country free of all duty, they will still be able to pay the farmers $4 a ton for their beets and to make a satisfactory profit for themselves in so doing. This, according to their own figures, they can do without the aid of any bounty whatever. It is gratifying to record this as an indication of the prosperous and profitable status of the beet sugar manufactories. An industry that in a dozen years can thus outgrow all need of bounty or protection is one to be envied for its rapid and robust growth. The same record also contains an indubitable assurance to the farmers that they have nothing to fear from concessions to Cuban sugar. They have the word—and in some cases the written contract—of the sugar refiners for it that the price of beets will not be lowered. In that view of the case the farmers' opposition to Cuban reciprocity must vanish—while logically, according to their own showing, that of the beet sugar manufacturers cannot be maintained."

We reproduce this because it is an intelligent discussion of the question, not by an anti-protection paper, which might be suspected of partisan bias, but by a leading Republican organ, an advocate of protection, speaking for the section in which the beet sugar industry is carried on.

There is a great deal of contention over this simply for the reason that the sugar beet is grown in the North and West, none being produced in South, and hence this may be regarded as a Northern industry. If it were simply a question of protecting the Southern sugar makers and cane growers there would be no discussion of it, and reciprocity with Cuba, as far at least as free raw sugar goes, would be foregone conclusion, although the Sugar Trust, being a strong factor in politics, when it comes to contributing to campaign funds, might manage to have a duty retained on refined sugars, as it did in the Wilson-Gorman, so-called "free trade" tariff.

TROUBLESOME, BUT IT PAYS.

We have read of some pretty good yields from tobacco crops this year in this section, which, however, has been an exceptional year on account of the high price paid, but the following, which we clip from the Charleston *News and Courier*, puts Mr. Goodson (who must also be a good farmer) at the front as a yanker of profit out of tobacco:

"Mr. W. M. Goodson, who farms near Hartsville, in Darlington county, it is reported from Cheraw, cleared, above all expenses, last year $1,440 on two and a half acres of tobacco. 'Tobacco,' it is added, 'is a little more troublesome to make than cotton, but the difference in price is going to make Chesterfield farmers plant tobacco the coming year instead of cotton.'

"Their determination is not surprising in view of the results obtained by Mr. Goodson, among other experimenters, with the new crop. It will be noted, of course, that the statement is not that he made $1,440 worth of tobacco on two acres and a half, but that he 'cleared' that sum, 'above all expenses.' That is, that his tobacco patch paid him a net profit of $576 per acre, or the equivalent of the gross value of fourteen bales of 8 cent cotton, or of the net profit—at $10 each—on fifty-seven bales.

"Tobacco, as the dispatch very justly notes, 'is a little more troublesome to make than cotton,' but—"

This doesn't say anything about Mr. Goodson's method of manipulating his tobacco so as to make a profit of $576 an acre on it in a section where the growing of tobacco is comparatively a new industry, but he evidently understands his business and pays attention to it. That's the kind of a man who gets handsome returns from tobacco where other growers get poor returns and sometimes not enough to pay the guano bills.

There is a good deal more in the curing, handling, assorting and putting the tobacco on the market in good, attractive shape than there is in the growing of the crop, for with some attention from the grower nature will attend to that, but the curing, handling, assorting and marketing must be done by the man—nature doesn't come in here, but sense and skill do. We have known tobacco growers who made more money from a few acres, well handled, than others did out of four times as many acres, who managed in a careless, slip-shod way.

Farmer Bergstrum, of N. Y., doesn't like buttermilk as well as he did. A couple of evenings ago he picked up a bowl and drank a couple of quarts of what he supposed to be buttermilk. He got along pretty well until the yeast (which he mistook for b. m.) began to "rise" and then it took about thirty yards of rope to hold him down and together, until the doctor man arrived with his stomach pump.

A Wisconsin girl who was jilted by her fellow, who had promised to marry her, has sued him for $5,000 damages. She says that in consequence of the jilt she has not only lost him, but thirty pounds of flesh, which she values at $166 66⅔ a pound. From this he may form some idea of the value of the girl he didn't take, as there is about 125 pounds of her left.

A Washington dispatch says Gov. Shaw, who will succeed Secretary Gage, eats pie three times a day. A man who can do that and remain robust need not fear to tackle the Treasury or anything else.

There are said to be forty counties in Texas which have not a single (nor married) resident lawyer. But they manage to get along somehow.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. †

FOR DELAY.

In his speech in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, on the Nicaragua canal bill, Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, struck the kernel of the proposition of the Panama canal men to sell to this country for $40,000,000, when he said the motive behind the offer was to delay action on the Nicaragua canal. That ought to be apparent to every one. The sudden drop from $109,000,000 to $40,000,000 can be accounted for in no other way.

These Panama traders were either trying to bunco this Government when they demanded $109,000,000 for their property or they are trying to bunco it now, when they have come down to the comparatively low price of $40,000,000. They concluded when they did this that it would re-open the question of routes in Congress, as there have been all along some Senators and Representatives who preferred the Panama route, and they knew these would make a fight and throw obstacles in the way of a final decision in favor of the Nicaragua route and thus, if they could, put off indefinitely beginning that work, and the object of the Panama managers, backed, no doubt, by the Pacific railway interests, would be accomplished.

If the Panama route is the better route that should have been known before this, with all the committees that have been appointed to investigate and report. There is much said in favor of that which has no foundation in fact. One of the assertions is that there are good harbors at both ends of the canal, which is not true for it hasn't a good harbor at either end. The harbor is not a good one at the Atlantic end, and in the Pacific it is practically open sea with no protection whatever, and where a ship at low tide cannot come within a mile of shore. And there are other claims for which there is, doubtless, as little foundation.

Mr. Hepburn is right when he says the object in this last offer is delay, to keep action back on the Nicaraguan route, with the hope that interest in it may wane and the Panama canal, if ever completed, have no competition.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— It is calculated that a baby boy's chance of being President of the United States is one in 30,000,000. And it may be added that in most cases the chance grows beautifully less the older the baby gets.—*Louisville Courier-Journal Dem.*

—— Recently we expressed surprise at Capt. Hobson's radical change of sympathy from Sampson to Schley. It is now announced that he will soon leave the navy and enter politics, standing for Congress as Representative of the Sixth Alabama district. We are no longer surprised.—*Charleston Post, Ind.*

—— It is the decision of the Navy Department that the newspaper comments of Captain Mahn on the Schley case are not open to censure, as were those of General Miles. The difference is that Captain Mahan's expressions are in harmony with the sentiments of the department. — *Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

——Monopoly, in whatever form, in taking from consumers by inflated capital more than a nominal price for commodities, is laying the foundation for a panic. When it reaches the point that the people can no longer pay the tribute demanded, there is a stoppage, a shock, and demoralization felt throughout the industrial fabric. If we would avoid panics, which come at regular intervals, we must destroy their cause—monopoly. — *Buffalo Courier, Dem.*

Don't Let Them Suffer.

Often children are tortured with itching and burning eczema and other skin diseases but Bucklen's Arnica Salve heals the raw sores, expels inflammation, leaves the skin without a scar. Clean, fragrant, cheap, there's no salve on earth as good. Try it. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

THE WILMINGTON COLLECTORSHIP.

Fight Waged in Washington Over North Carolina Jobs--Dancy's Name Sent In.

Regarding the Wilmington Collectorship for which there is a superabundance of candidates, the Washington correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* sends that paper of yesterday the following:

"John C. Dancy, the negro collector of the port of Wilmington, who is on the slate for recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, called on the President to-day. He will not be appointed until a successor to him as collector has been decided upon and this matter waits during Pritchard's absence. Senator Pritchard is still kept at home by the sickness of his wife. Bernard is here and says he will win in the District Attorneyship fight.

"Mr. B. F. Keith, of Wilmington, an applicant for the position of Collector, is here with the endorsement of about 100 business men of Wilmington. He hopes to get Senator Pritchard's O. K. mark.

"Ex-Senator Marion Butler arrived to-day. It was understood that he came here to fight Skinner's appointment as District Attorney. He is not so much for Bernard as he is against Skinner, though he will back Bernard. The Ex-Senator went to New York this afternoon, but it is the understanding that he will return here in a day or two and remain 'for the war.' In the meantime there are no developments in the district attorneyship fight."

As will be seen by reference to the STAR'S telegraphic dispatches this morning the name of Dancy has been sent to the Senate with a batch of others for confirmation.

Mrs. Frances Rogers died at Bristol, Tenn., at the age of 99. She would have reached the century mark in June. She was a native of Virginia.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

Eighteen Convicts, Sentenced This Week, Will Go to the Roads To-day.

IMPORTANT CIVIL MATTERS.

Interesting Cases On Docket for the Two Weeks' Term Beginning Jan. 27th. Complaints Filed—Judge Timberlake Will Preside.

Judge E. W. Timberlake, who held this week's term of the Superior Court, has returned to home his but will come again Monday week to hold Onslow court, at Jacksonville. From Jacksonville he will come again to Wilmington on the 27th inst. to hold a two weeks' term of the court here for the trial of civil cases.

Yesterday the list of prisoners sentenced to terms on the county roads at this week's term was made up by Jailor R. M. Capps and they will be sent out to the stockade to-day. They are 18 in number and the aggregate of their sentences is 10 years and seven months. Three of the number are women and can be employed only as domestics.

Those who will be sent out are as follows: Jane Allen, larceny, four months; Kate Brooks, perjury, twelve months; Amanda Norman, indecent exposure, four months; James Armstrong, larceny, four months; Frank Anderson, gambling, three months; Andrew Bell, larceny, two years; Burt Green, forcible trespass; G. W. Hooper, larceny, six months; Wm. Holley, gambling, three months; Bryant Jones, gambling, three months; Levy Lane, assault with deadly weapon, six months; T. R. Rouse, assault with deadly weapon, twelve months; Ben Richardson, assault with deadly weapon, six months; Arthur Taylor, larceny, twelve months; Dan Washington, larceny, six months; Chas. Hawkins, larceny, 12 months; "Dink" Holmes, assault with a deadly weapon, twelve months; Chas. Harrington, eight months for resisting an officer and four months for forfeiture of costs.

Hector McLachlin, white, who was sentenced to ten years for burglary and Grattian Pierce, sentenced to five years for murder in the second degree, will be sent to Raleigh by Sheriff Stedman the latter part of this week.

Before leaving the city Judge Timberlake went over the civil docket for the forthcoming term with a number of the Wilmington attorneys and made a partial calendar for trial. Among the suits for hearing are those of Strauss vs. City of Wilmington, which was given a new trial by the Supreme Court, and that of B. F. Penny vs. W. C. & A. Railroad, in which damages are asked by plaintiff for being shot by a negro ejected from defendant's train.

There are in addition to these a number of other important suits, the complaints in two of which were filed yesterday.

One of them is entitled J. L. Love vs. Carolina Central Railroad, which has been previously mentioned in these columns. The plaintiff in the action asks $50,000 actual and $50,000 punitive damages for injuries received by him while a conductor for the defendant company, on Dec. 20th, 1900, the said injuries having been due to the alleged negligence of the company in not providing improved couplings for a certain caboose car in which he was riding at the time given, and which became detached from the remainder of a train going west from Wilmington, and which later going down grade, crashed into the other cars and threw plaintiff violently against the side of the car and against a hot stove severely burning and otherwise injuring him so that he is incapaciated for his usual work.

The plaintiff is represented in the suit by Messrs. Herbert McClammy, Bellamy & Bellamy and Wm. J. Bellamy. The defendant is represented by Messrs. Meares & Ruark.

The other complaint filed yesterday was in the suit of Graham Murray by his next friend R. M. Murray, against Dr. Chas. T. Harper, superintendent of health, and the City of Wilmington. The plaintiff asks $5,000 damages and the complaint sets forth that on July 8th, 1901, plaintiff, then about six years old, was sick with fever and other diseases, and confined to bed at the house of his father, the defendants carelessly and negligently removed, or caused him to be removed while confined in bed to another room, when there was no necessity for same, causing said Murray to suffer great bodily pain and permanent injury. L. V. Grady, Esq., appears for the plaintiff in the action.

The bar of the city will likely meet Saturday week to arrange the full calendar of cases.

Coming Society Event.

Invitations have been received by a number of society people of Wilmington as follows: "Mr. Thomas Alexander McIntyre requests the pleasure of your company at an informal dance to be held at 'Onslow Hall' on Friday evening, January 17th, 1902. Special train will leave Atlantic Coast Line depot, Wilmington, N. C., at 6 P. M., and return at the convenience of guests after the dance. R. S. V. P. Verona, N. C."

Free Blood Cure.

We recommend Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) for all blood troubles, such as ulcers, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching humors, pimples, boils, carbuncles, blood poison, aching bones festering sores, cancers, catarrh, rheumatism. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood or skin diseases, especially advised for old, deep-seated cases. It cures when all else fails. Heals every sore or pimple, stops all aches and paines by giving a healthy blood supply. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Thousands cured. At drug stores $1 per large bottle. Our readers will receive a trial treatment free by writing Dr. Gillam, 313 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Medicine sent at once, prepaid. †

THE CAROLINA COMPANY.

Incorporated Yesterday by the Secretary of State—Six Hangings in Single Day—Raleigh News.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6—The Secretary of State to-day chartered The Carolina Company, of Wilmington, with $1,000,000 authorized capital stock. The incorporators are Jno. S. Armstrong, George R. French, Walker Taylor, W. T. Shay and William E Worth. Ninety-six out of the one hundred shares subscribed for are owned by W. E. Worth. The period of duration of the corporation is sixty years.

The Company may begin business with $10,000 and the capital is divided into 100 shares.

The object of the company is to do a general contracting business such as construction and erection, excavation, equipment and maintainance of buildings; also improvement, alteration and additions to property, road beds, bridges, trestles, tunnels, cuts, fills of railroads, beds of canals, shaft excavations and other openings in, upon and under the surface of the earth, and to maintain the same for competition; also to buy and sell and otherwise dispose of iron, stone, clay, coal, minerals, metals and timber.

Governor Aycock to-day fixed the date for six hangings, all to take place Weddesday, February 26th. They are John Henry Rose, at Wilson for killing Thomas Farmer; Andrew Jackson for burglary in Lincoln county and the four men who committed the famous "Emma Burglary," Ben Foster, R. S. Gates, Harry Mills and Frank Johnson. They will be hanged in Asheville. Six executions in a day is unprecedented in North Carolina.

ABOUT THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Mr. Keith in Washington With Widely Signed Petition—Dancy Also There. Other Candidates.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Jno. C. Dancy arrived here to day, and expects his name to be sent in at once by the President for Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. He has received several hundred letters from people in various States asking for positions in the Recorder's office.

B. F. Keith, of Wilmington, arrived to-day. He has a petition asking for his appointment to the Collectorship, which he claims is signed by 90 per cent. of the business men of Wilmington. J. M. Forshee, of Wilmington, is also here in the interest of Mr. Keith.

Both North Carolina Senators were absent to-day when Congress convened, and both for the same cause, illness. Their wire summons is expected to-morrow. Pritchard will not arrive until Thursday.

Another candidate developed in Wilmington yesterday in the person of Mr. W. N. Harriss, managing member of the well known firm of George Harriss, Son & Co., ship brokers. Mr. Harriss' friends are strongly urging him for the place, and very properly claim for him an extensive knowledge of shipping and all else that pertains to the port. He is an ex-mayor of the city, and a clever and courteous gentleman.

Remains Laid to Rest

Mr. John McInnis' family, accompanied by their pastor, Rev. J. J. Payseur, carried the remains of their little boy to Willard yesterday and laid him to rest in the family burying grounds. The little son was three years, eight months and three days old, and was sick only seven days with the dreadful disease, croup, when he died at his home, 507 Campbell street, leaving his father, mother and two little sisters to mourn his death. The many friends and relatives met the corpse at Willard and gently aided in every way possible to relieve the burdened parents. A beautiful flowered cross was placed on the coffin by Miss Sanders. Mr. McInnis is foreman in Sanders & Co.'s branch store at Fourth street bridge.

Struck By Shifting Cars.

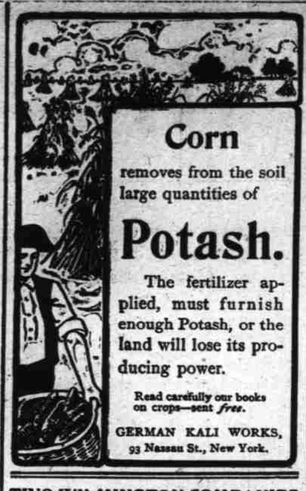
A horse attached to a dray and being driven by John Berry, colored, was struck yesterday morning by some A. C. L. freight cars being shifted on the dummy tracks at Nutt and Red Cross streets, and so badly injured that it had to be killed. The negro barely escaped, the dray having been demolished almost from under his feet. The horse and vehicle belonged to Fletcher Pittman, the well known colored barber. A furniture van belonging to the Sneed Company was driven past the scene of the wreck shortly after its occurrence, and the horse attached to that ran away and partially demolished it.

Mr. Abernathy For Congress.

C. L. Abernathy, Esq., of Beaufort, N. C., is in the city on professional business. Mr. Abernathy is one of the brilliant young lawyers of the East, and is well and favorably known in Wilmington. He has represented his county several times in the Legislature, has served as Presidential Elector for his district, and filled other positions of prominence and honor at the hands of his people. The STAR learns that Mr. Abernathy will very likely be the nominee of the next convention in the Third District for Congress. The honor could be no more worthily bestowed.

He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and 1 1-2 boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was sound and well as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. R. R. BELLAMY, will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50 cents. †



Corn

removes from the soil large quantities of

Potash.

The fertilizer applied, must furnish enough Potash, or the land will lose its producing power.

Read carefully our books on crops—sent *free*.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

TWO WILMINGTON COMPANIES

Secretary of State Has Chartered Wilmington Brokerage and Electrical Supply and Construction Cos.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8.—The Wilmington Brokerage Company, and the Wilmington Electrical Supply and Construction Company were chartered to-day. The authorized capital stock of the Brokerage Company is $25,000, and the incorporators are J. E. Crow, George D Crow and C C. Brown.

The Electrical Supply and Construction Company has an authorized capital of $25,000, and the purpose is to do a general electrical and mechanical contracting business. The incorporators are John Frank, W. H. Howell, W. A. Lawrence, J. C. Brook, W. W. Thigpen, J. W. Reilly, Jno. D. Bellamy, C. C. Brown, R. R. Bellamy, E. C. Holt, J. W. Williamson, Frank H. Russell, W. R. Kenan and S. H. Fishblate.

PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

Miss Irene Bass and Mr. Eugene Schulken Were Married Last Evening.

The marriage of Mr. Eugene Petteway Schulken, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Schulken, of this city, and Miss Irene Boswell Bass, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. R. Bass, of Warsaw, was solemnized last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bernice C. Moore, No. 811 North Fourth street.

The ceremony was performed in an impressive way by Dr. A. D. McClure, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

Miss Sally Clair Bass, of Warsaw, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Mr. Arthur Schulken, brother of the groom, acted as best man.

The wedding was a quiet affair, only the immediate families of the contracting parties being invited.

Mr. Schulken is a popular employe of the Bell Telephone Company and the bride is a most charming young lady who numbers her friends by the score.

Mr and Mrs. Schulken will reside in Wilmington.

— Cards have been received by friends in the city announcing the marriage of Miss Eva Boykin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Lee, of Clinton, N. C., to Major George Edwin Butler, Wednesday, January 8th, 1902, at 5:30 P. M., St. Paul's Episcopal church, Clinton.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

U. S. Marshal Dockery and John C. Dancy's Among the Number.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President to-day sent the following, among other nominations, to the Senate:

Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, secretary of the treasury.

Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, postmaster general.

Jno. R. A. Orcssland, of Missouri, minister resident and consul general to Liberia.

Jno. C. Dancy, of North Carolina, recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia.

Alfred E. Holton, United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina.

Henry C. Dockery, United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Three Quarrymen Killed and Buried Deep in an Avalanche of Earth.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Jan. 8.—The explosion of a big charge of dynamite brought death and destruction to Blue stone quarries, in the mountains a mile from here this evening. Three quarrymen were killed and buried deep in the great avalanche of earth that followed the explosion. Another man was hurled a hundred and fifty feet through the air, down the steep cliff of the quarry. He will probably die.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Sam Powell shot and instantly killed his negro renter near Henrietta, Rutherford county, Saturday. The difference arose about a small amount of rent which Powell claimed that the negro owed him. Powell went to Magistrate Burges, and asked for claim and delivery papers with which to take the negro's crop, 'Squire Burges, not thinking the case worthy of such proceeding, refused to grant Powell's request. He then tried to get Deputy Sheriff Davis to take possession of the crop without the proper papers. This he refused to do. Powell became enraged and threatened to kill both the magistrate and sheriff if they did not proceed to help him take possession of the negro's property. The negro went to see Powell Saturday to try to make some kind of compromise. Powell did not listen to any of the negro's propositions, but drew his gun and killed him at once. Powell has not yet been captured.

Miss Julia Foraker, youngest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Foraker, was married at her parents' residence in Washington yesterday to Francis King Wainwright, of Philadelphia.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

LUMBER MILL FIRE.

Comparatively Heavy Loss Yesterday Morning at Plant of Angola Lumber Co.

FLAMES ON THE DRY KILNS.

Originated From Unknown Source and Wrought Damage Amounting to About $5,000—Fire in Barber Shops. An Awning Burned.

Fire which originated from an unknown source wrought a damage of between $5,000 and $6,000 at the plant of the Angola Lumber Company, just beyond Hilton Park, yesterday forenoon.

The damage was to a pair of dry kilns and their contents, consisting of 100,000 feet of lumber, and it was only by dint of hard work and excellent fire appliances at the mill and in the city, that the entire plant was saved. The fire originated on the inside of the kiln and had gained considerable headway when discovered. The fire engine pump at the mill was immediately put to work on the flames as were also two streams of water from hydrants in the yard. The steamers *Marion* and *Compton*, on the river, were also attracted to the scene by the blowing of whistles and clouds of smoke that arose from the plant. The boats each soon had a stream playing on the building and a little later the steamer tug *Buck* had towed up a lighter bearing an engine of the Fire Department from Market dock. Hose companies Nos. 1 and 3, of the Department also went to the scene and did valiant work.

The fire was discovered at 10:30 o'clock and in less than an hour it was under control, bespeaking much for the excellent appliances at the plant and for the capable management of the mill.

The loss is fully covered by insurance with companies represented by Mr. J. VanB. Metts.

Mr. W. T. Sears, general manager of the mill, desires to publicly express the thanks of the company to the tug *Marion*, steamer *Compton* and tug *Buck*, to Chief Schnibben and his associates in the Wilmington Fire Department; especially to Mr. George Harriss, chairman of the Fire Committee, and to the Cape Fear and Hilton Lumber companies for their valuable service rendered during the fire.

Other Fires Yesterday.

At 9:56 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was sent in from box 41. The fire was located at No. 8½ North Second street, at the rear of a building owned by T. F. Simmons and occupied by Mrs. Judge as a pressing club. No damage was done to that building but the barber shop adjoining, occupied by Louis Peterson, was damaged to the extent of about $15, and an adjoining shop occupied by R. W. Diew was damaged about $25. All the injury was principally to the buildings and was protected by insurance.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the awning in front of Messrs. Victor Zoeller & Company's store on Front street was burned but no damage resulted to the building or stock. The awning was down at the time and it is thought some one threw a lighted cigarette or match from above upon the canvas. The up-stairs of the building is occupied by the Carolina Athletic Club. The department was not called out for the slight blaze.

The Fire Last Night.

Considerable damage resulted to the stock of drugs belonging to Mr. Jos. C. Shepard, Jr., and to the building, No. 128 Market street, by a fire which was discovered last night at 10:30 o'clock in the rear of the store. The origin of the fire is unknown. An alarm was sent in from box 41, Water and Market streets, and the firemen were soon on the scene, the Chemical Engine alone being used in subduing the flames.

Mr. Shepard estimates the damage to his stock at about $3,000, with insurance of only $1,500, distributed equally among agencies represented by J. H. Boatwright and John VanB. Metts. The damage to the building which is owned by D. L. Gore, will not exceed $600 and is fully covered by a total insurance of $4,000. The kitchen and other rooms of Mrs. D. Rountree, who conducts a boarding house on the second floor, were damaged by burning and smoke to some extent with no insurance.

The fire originated either in a storage room in the extreme rear of Mr. Shepard's store where about $1,000 worth of patent medicines in original packages were stored, or in a wood house on the first floor belonging to Mrs. Rountree. Further in the rear of the place were stables for a mule and horse belonging to R. R. Stone & Co., but they were liberated without injury. The rear of the drug store only was burned but the stock is very badly damaged by smoke. Mr. Shepard was at the theatre at the time of the fire and Mr. J. T. Cowan, his clerk, had left the place only a short time The origin of the fire is unknown, as no combustibles were stored in that part of the store.

Members of the Mabel Paige Company had apartments for the week at the Rountree House and pandemonium reigned when they discovered the building on fire. Their trunks, etc., were hastily brought to the streets but were soon returned when it was found the danger was over.

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COLLISION IN A RAILROAD TUNNEL

FIFTEEN PASSENGERS KILLED

Twice That Number Were Injured—Many Seriously—Most of the Victims Residents of New Rochelle — The Responsibility Unfixed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 8.—In the New York Central railroad tunnel that burrows under Park avenue, this city, two local trains collided to-day. Fifteen passengers were killed and twice that number were injured. A dozen of the latter were seriously hurt, and the roster of the dead may be extended. The dead are Albert M. Perrin, 43 years old, recently from Chicago, secretary and vice president of the Union Bag and Paper Company, residence New Rochelle, N. Y.; B. D. C. Fosskett, New Rochelle; A. E. H. Mills, New Rochelle; E C. Hinsdale, New Rochelle; Mrs. A. F. Howard, New Rochelle; Frank Washburn, formerly of Chicago, president of the Union Bag and Paper Company, residence New Rochelle; William Leys, New Rochelle, general manager B. Allman & Co., New York; Theo. Forgardo, New Rochelle; William Fisher or Forbes, New Rochelle; William Howard, New Rochelle; Oscar Meyrowitz, New Rochelle, optician in New York, and secretary of the New Rochelle Yacht Club; Franklin Crosby, New Rochelle; Ernest F. Walton, New Rochelle, and broker in New York; H. G. Diamond, New Rochelle, assistant general manager of the American Bridge Company, this city; Charles B. Mars, New Rochelle, employed by the New York custom house.

A Rear End Collision.

It was a rear end collision between a South Norwalk local that ran into over the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and was halted by block signals at the Southern entrance of the tunnel, and a White Plains local that came by the Harlem branch of the New York Central. The wreck occurred at 8:17 A. M., at which hour the trains were crowded with suburbanites. Most of the deaths, injury and damage was wrought by the engine of the White Plains train, which plunged into the rear car of the motionless train and was driven through to the middle of the car, smashing the seats and furnishings and splitting the sides as it moved forward. The victims were mangled in the mass of wreckage carried on the pilot, crushed in the space between the boiler and car sides, or scalded by steam which came hissing from broken pipes and cylinders. The engine, in its final plunge of forty feet, carried the rear car forward and sent twisted iron, broken timbers and splinters crashing into the coach ahead.

Lights Were Extinguished.

and from the wreckage and darkness came the cries of the injured and calls for assistance by those who escaped. Within a few minutes the work of rescue, marked by heroism and sacrifice, began. Alarms that brought every available ambulance, the police reserves of five precincts and the firemen of the eastern and central districts of Manhattan, were sounded at once. With the police, firemen and surgeons came a score of volunteer physicians and half a dozen clergymen.

Ladders were run down the tunnel air-shafts and the firemen and police attacked the debris with ropes and axes. Passengers had already rallied and were trying to release those imprisoned in the debris. Father Smith and Rev. Dr. Walkley, chaplains of the fire department, crawled in over the wreckage and ministered to the dying. Lieut. Clarke, of the fire department, forced his way to the point where Miss Rice and Miss Scott lay and stood in water that scalded the flesh from his limbs until the women were released. T. M. Murphy, a passenger, both of whose legs were broken and still held by the timbers, volunteered to remain as he was until those around him were assisted.

Two policemen and chaplain Walley reached Mrs. Howard, and the chaplain gave her a stimulant. The policemen were cutting away the seat which held the woman down when a pipe broke. The scalding steam drove them back and when the rescuers returned Mrs. Howard was dead,

Harrowing Scenes.

When nearly all of the dead and injured had been removed from the wreck Father Smith, of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and Chaplain Walkley, of Grace church, both chaplains of the fire department, crawled into the wrecked car over the hot boiler of the demolished White Plains locomotive and found two girls in the middle of the last coach. They were sisters, named Scott, of New Rochelle. One sister lay on top of the other, the sister underneath held by wreckage which pinned down her body below the waist. One leg was crushed. The dead body of a man, which was also pinned fast by the wreckage, lay across the chest of the other sister and held her down. Stimulants were administered to the girls by the chaplain, who remained with them until they were removed.

The tunnel in which the wreck occurred extends from 55th street just above the Grand Central station, and is about two miles long. It is under Park avenue and there is an air hole in each block.

Robbing the Dead.

Almost a riot was caused at a police station by the arrest of a man accused by Coroner Scholler of attempting to rob the bodies of the dead as they lay in the station house.

People had been admitted to the station to identify the bodies and the man is supposed to have drifted in with the crowd.

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