WILMINGTON, N. C.,

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#### CURRENCY REFORM.

When Mr. Carlisle was Secretary of the Treasury he was a zealous advocate of "divorcing the Government from the banking business," and Secretary Gage has been quite as zealous. He is really more of a currency refermer than Carlisle was because he is a more trained financier, knows more about banking, and has a better conception of the financial needs of the country than Secretary Carlisle had. But with all his urgent advocacy of currency reform and a better banking system he has not met with very much success.

At the last meeting of the Bankers' Association of New York in his address he dwelled with emphasis on some of the defects of our bank ing system and remarked that while phenomenal progress had been made in our manufactures, commerce, railroad management, &c., little or no progress had been made in our an afterthought. banking system, which is not ade quate to the business demands of the country at all times nor able to adapt itself to sudden changes.

As far as supplying currency is concerned there has been some improvement since the passage of the act authorizing the establishment in small towns of banks with a capital of \$25,000, but while this has in-

creased the volume of currency it | England State banks and what they has not improved the system in did in supplying currency up to other respects. If we understand Secretary Gage's ides he favors a banking system possessing the advantages of the old State banks with the national feature of the present banking system, that is a system under United States law and supervision but not based on government bonds, nor otherwise connected with the government. In his advocacy of something else than government bonds as a basis of circulation, something which would provide a more elastic and flexible currency, he simply anticipates the time when this will become a matter of necessity, when the decreased volume of bonds will be insufficient to supply a basis for a currency that would amount to anything. This must be te case as the bonds mature and are redeemed, or the volume of bonds must be kept up and made perpetual. This was never intended, but on the contrary the national banking system was originally intended to be only temporary. By the refunding system, the issuing of new bonds for new loans, etc., the life of the banks has been prolonged beyond the period originally contemplated. In some respects it is a good system, in communities where the requirements of the system can be readily complied with. The merchant or other business man in cities where the banks are estab-

lished enjoy the benefit of them,

but outside of the large cities they

do not meet the requirements

or furnish the volume of money

the people need, notwithstanding

the fact that the per capita volume

in circulation is now greater than it

circulation is in the large cities

where those banks are located.

Whatever the per capita may be in

the sections where these money cen-

This is the case in much of the South and much of the West, and as a result the business men and the farmers of those sections, if they secure the money they need, have to pay rates of interest that no ordinary legitimate business can stand. This per capita circulation, of which there has been so much boasting, is a delusion. The money may be in existence, but it is not in circulation, and a very small portion of it is in circulation in some sections of the country, in sections, too, which have a good deal of use for it, and are very much cramped from the scarcity of it. There isn't he has worked out the problem and U. S. Treasury for money to help around the earth.

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move the crops, and sometimes the crops have been delayed in their movement for weeks for want of this money, resulting in congestion of freights at freight centers, and in loss to producers from clogging the markets when the crops did begin to move.

There must at some time be

change in the banking system, a change that will let each State provide its own paper currency in such volume as its business may demand without being dependent upon the banks of other States, banks which can utilize something else than fluctuating bonds as a basis of circulation. There was such a banking system before the national banking system was established and it was destroyed because it was in the way of the national banks. Speaking of this the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, strong advocate of a better and more flexible currency system, says: "One of the most pernicious delu-

sion in the public mind is that the Na tional Bank Act was passed to remedy the defects of State banking and a deposit of Government bonds was required on account of the losses through 'wild cat' and 'red dog' bank notes. Between 1830 and 1840 there was a great deal of reckless banking, more particularly in the West. Most of the States remedied the defects in their banking systems soon after 1840, and long before th Civil War this State, New England, Indiana, Louisiana and many other States had admirable bank ing systems. The National Bank Act was passed late in the Civil War, when it was difficult to float bonds, and it was hoped by this means to get a good share of the banking capital of the country into the Treasury. The hope was not realized so long as State banks could issue notes. These notes were so readily taken that it was complained in Congress that the National banks did not have a fair chance. The real trouble was that there was, not sufficient inducement for banks to enter the National system. It was then that Congress imposed a prohibitory tax upon bank notes that were not secured by a deposit of Government bonds. The superiority of the National banks over the State banks was purely

would have continued to supply the currency needed in sections where there would be few if any national banks were legislated out of existence to give the national banks a monopoly of bank notes, and they got it. In that same article, speaking of a paper published by Mr. L. Carroll Root, of Boston, on the New 1860, it says:

"Mr. Root has summsrized the exrience of the New England States from 1840 to 1860. The systems of the several States differed in many respects, but agreed in allowing notes to b issued against the general assets of the back. The noteholder was not always preferred to the depositor if the bank failed. The maximum circulation permitted in proportion to capital was very high, so high that it had practically no is fluence; the only, and the sufficient, regulator of the volume of notes was redemption under what known as the Suffilk Bank system. All bank notes had to be at par in Bos too or they soon ceased to be aval ble at home, and with every bank trying to keep its own circulation out and return the circulation of its rivals here was no danger of i. flation.

"The average circulation for the twenty years was over \$31,000,000; the average loss to noteholders was \$42, 000 a year. Mr. Root remarks that a tax of 1 of 1 per cent. on circulation would have mada good all losses. Even n the panic of 1857, when sixteen banks failed, a guarantee fund of 5 or cent would have paid all the los ses and 80 per cent. more.

In propertion to the population and resources New England was better supplied with banks for twenty years before the Civil War than she is now, aud Mr. Root contrasts a summary statement of the Vermont and New Hampshire banks in 1855 with what would have been their statement had they been operating under the Nation bank law. Their loans and discounts were \$14.750,000 and their bonds \$250,000. Under the National bank system, with the full amount of circulation issued to them, their loans and discounts would have been \$7,700, 000 and their bonds \$7,300,000. That comparison presents the whole question in a nutshell: shall the banks lend their capital to the Government or to

the business community? We had previous to the war a good banking system in North Carolina and other Southern States, where, while the per capita currency in circulation was not as large as the alleged per capita now, the volume was elastic and flexible, and supplied it has ever been. The bulk of this all the money the people needed on easy terms. Something like this is what the country needs now, whether the national banks continue in existence or not.

ters are, there are sections of the country where the per capita in cir-It is said that eight or ten years culation doesn't amount to oneago John A. Bunting, who lately rode fourth of this alleged per capita cirinto New York in his own parlor car, and can draw his check for \$1,000. 000, was a brakeman on a California railroad. He happened to have a ittle money saved and lent \$170 to a fellow-workman, taking as security a cheap watch and a mortgage on forty acres of poor land in California. The debt wasn't paid and the mortgage was foreclosed. Later oil was struck, that land was in the oil belt and J. A. B. was in it. Then he threw up his job as brakeman.

A New York electrical inventor promises to soon give us telephone talk across the Atlantic. He says a Fall, and has not been got it down to a dead certainty. for many years, when the South That Kentucky man who has been and the West have not had to call talking to his neighbors half a mile on the Eastern banks and on the away says it is just as easy to talk all

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. The New York Journal of Commerce, which keeps pretty close track of the industrial progress in the South, recently published some statistics, which Congressman Richardson used in a speech in the House which the Dallas, Texas, News quotes as follows. He said:

"In spite of the circumstances that have operated to discourage the investment of capital in the South, its cotton mills represented in 1900 a money value of \$150,000,000 against \$61,000, 000 a decade earlier; the consumption of cotton in these mills is 1,597 112, against 546.894 bales in 1890 number of spindles employed in 1900 was 6 200,000, against 1.712,930 bales in 1890. The railroad mileage in the South has incressed in the same ten years from 42 825 miles to 53 000 miles The amount of cool which is mined has increased from 21 500 to 48,192,068 tons, and the amount of pig iron produced from 1,953,459 to 8.604,671 tons. The same ten years saw an increase in value of the agri cultural products of the South from \$666 000,000 to \$1,200,000,000. and in the value of exports from Southern ports from \$315,021,008 to \$530 317,-545.' To these figures he added some statistics of later date. Among this toat the South consumes 10 its cotton mills 45 17 per cent of the cotton bales States. Northern mills in the year ending last August consumed 1,966, 897 bales; Southern mills used 1 620, 931 The significance of these figures a understood when it is added that ten years ago the Northern mills took 8.190,760 bales and the Southern only

There has been much said and written about the South eventually becoming the center of the cotton manufacturing industry in this country. The rapid increase of consumption by Southern mills compared with the consumption by Northern mills, should leave very little room for doubt on that question. Of course, this will take time, but it is about as sure to come as anything is that is still an unaccomplished fact.

Another thing, is almost as certain and that is that the South (with the main output in North distant day, either, be the center of the furniture manufacturing industry and will control not only the domestic trade but the exports of furniture. From the rapidity with which furniture making plants are multiplying, they will be compelled to seek foreign markets.

## A BIG PLANT.

We have made frequent reference in these columns to the electric power plants projected in this State and to the admirable facilities the State, with its numerous power-furnishing streams, offers for the establishment of these plants. Already two have been completed, one on the Yadkin, which transmits power to Winston and Salem, and another on the French Broad river, which transmits power to Asheville. Work is also in progress on another colossal plant at the "Narrows" on the Yadkin, of which the Salisbury Sun speaks as follows:

"The Whitney Reduction Company s developing at the narrows of the Yadkin river, and within twenty-five miles of Salisbury, a water power of forty-five thousand horse power capacity, which, within two years, will distribute el ctrical horse power to the cities of Salisbury, Charlotte, Concord, Lexington, Thomasville, High Point and several smaller cities, with Salisbury as central point of distribution. The cost of horse power when this work is completed will be in the neighborhood of twenty dollars per annum for twenty-four hour service The cost of installing this plant will be in the neighbood of four million

There are many streams besides the Yadkin capable of furnishing power that might be transmitted from twenty to fifty miles. There are the Roanoke, capable of furnishing a practically unlimited amount of power, Haw river, the Dan river, Smith river, Deep river, and passing the Yadkin, the Catawba, the French Broad and others, every one of which are power-furnishing streams and some of them of practically unlimited capacity. Many of them, if not all of them, will in time be utilized to furnish electric power to the surrounding country.

Salt Lake City is one of the best watered towns in this country. There is clear, cool water flowing through every street, fountains at nearly every corner, while many yards have little streams of their own emptying into the gutters. The water comes from the adjacent mountains, carried down

Miss Constance Cavendish, of England, the 17 year old daughter of Lord Chesham, runs a farm and draws the color line on it. She will not have anytning but black cattle, horses, sheep, goats, dogs, cats; abbits, &c. Everything must be black. But she hasn't succeeded in raising black grass to feed to her

Wm. J. Bryan refused to be kissed by a lot of emotional school ma'ams in a Pennylvania town, He said his wife reads the papers. He doesn't propose to have any trouble at home.

Neeley's shortage is only \$131,-413. If he had not been caught up with so soon he might have done better.

NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL HERO.

Capt, Johnston Blakely, Intrepld Seafighter, Spent His Childhood Here.

[Charlotte Observer, 31st.] The last of the North Carolina Booklett series contains sketches of "A North Carolina Naval Hero and His Daughter," by Dr. K. P. Battle. The naval hero was Capt. Johnston Blakey, a native of Ireland, in his child. hood and youth a resident of Wilmington, a student of the University of North Carolina and an officer of the United States navy. As commander of the Wasp, second ship of that name, in 1814, he captured and burned in the western entrance of the British Chan-nel the British warship Reindeer having repelled her attempt to board his ves sel and then boarding her, after desperate hand to-hand fighting. All her officers were killed or wounded and the captain's clerk surrendered the Blakely afterwards captured the Avon and the Atlanta and otherwise distinguished himself and his ship. Toe Wasp and her crew were never afterwards heard of and their mysterious fate is still a secret of

A daughter, Maria Udney Blakely, was born in 1815, and the mystery of her father's disappearance made the babe the centre of universal sympathy. The North Carolina Legislature, al ways economical to the point of parsimony, adopted her as the ward of the State-her mother lived in New Engand-and annually voted \$600 for her ducation until 1829, when Mrs. Blakey married a gentleman of the Danish Island of St. Croix Maria Udney married a Danish nobleman in 1841 and died with her infant son in 1842 Both J Fenimore Cooper and Tnecfore Roosevelt accord the highest aise to Capt. Blakely as an intrepid sea-fighter. He was only 33 years old when he met his mysterious fate.

THE CAROLINA NORTHERN RAILROAD

## Extension Soon Contemplated.

Mr. Augustus Mellier, the President, Says

This week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record says:

"The Carolina Northern railroad, recently completed between Lumberton, N. C, and Marion, S. C., a dis tance of 41 miles, it is reported, will be considerably extended during the actu ers' Record Mr. Augustus Mei lier, president of the company, wrote that an extension will terminate at Charleston, while another line will be built between Lumberton and Favetteville, N. C., forming a new route between Charleston and Fayetteville, and connecting with the Carolina Central division of the Seaboard Air Line at Lumberton. It has been reported that the Carolina Northern railroad was closely associated with the Sea-board Air Line, and the Charleston extension, if built, would give the latter another outlet at tidewater. The total length of the road, if thus completed, will be 175 miles."

NORTH CAROLINA STRAWBERRIES.

## Growing More Popular Each Year-The Points of Shipment.

This week's issue of the Carolina Fruit and Truck Growers' Journal publishes an interesting statement of the points to which North Carolina strawberries were consigned the past season. The Journal says: "A comparison of the points with

the points of destination one and two years ago shows a most gratifying increase in the territory covered by shipments. This increase is going on all the while and the approaching season bids fair to show a far greater expansion of territory covered by shipments than any previous year in the history of the business. This is due in part to the heavy increase in acreage of strawberries this year over last and the further fact that the flavor and quality of North Carolina straw berries never fail to make new friends wherever they are introduced. Further comparison of the figures show that while some of the Eastern points fell off last year other points in the West and Middle West gained."

## Smallpox in Sampson,

Raleigh News and Observer: "The State Board of Health has received notice of 22 cases of smallpox in Sampson county. Four deaths have been reported up to date. One of the fatalities was in the case of an infant. Another was a young lady, who died of confluent smallpox. The third was a gentleman, confluentsmallpox being given in this case also as the cause of death. The fourth was a gentleman who died within forty hours after the first symptoms. His was genuine hemorrhagic smallpox which is the most malignant form of all. Four deaths out of 22 cases is a serious percentage. It looks as if Wilson had a companion in misfortune.

## The Peanut Situation in Halifax.

Roanoke News: "Halifax county grows the Spanish peanut almost ex clusively and the crop last year was just about one-half of what was expected. The State farms lost nearly their entire crop by freshets and farmers generally report that the crop was very short. The same conditions appear to have existed in other peanut sections. Some of the Halifax county farmers who have heretofore planted peanuts say they will not plant them at all this year, while others may become encouraged by the prospects of higher prices in the future and plant increased acreage."

FIRE AT GOLDSBURO.

## Pritchard & Winstead's Tobacco Stemmery Destroyed-Loss Over \$40,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. GOLDSBORO, N. C., Feb. 1 -A great fire with a loss of from \$40,000 to \$50,-000, with insurance of about thirty thousand dollars, took place here tonight between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Pritchard & Winstead's big tobacco stemmery, having in it a large quantity of leaf tobacco, was totally desiroyed. The Goldsboro Buggy Company's large factory was in great danger, but neroic work and the drizzling rain saved it. The loss of the tobacco stemmery throws one hundred and fifty hands out of work.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.

## Vessels of 90 Tons and Over That Ar-

rived During January. The monthly report of Capt. Edgar D. Williams, harbor master, for January shows arrivals of vessels of 90 tons and over at the port of Wilmington as follows:

American-Ten steamships, 13,448 ions; 1 barge, 1,600 tons; 11 schooners 3,507 tons. Total vessels, 22; total tonnage, 18 555.

Foreign-Two steamships, 3,716 tons barques, 2.542 tons: 1 schooner, 191 tons. Total vessels, 8; total tonnage, 6,449. The grand total number of vessels

was 80, with a combined tonnage of 25.004. The report compares very avorably with that of January, 1901, and shows an increase of about 3,000 tons.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

acrease in Receipts of One Product, But Sharp Decrease in Others.

The monthly statement of receipts of cotton and naval stores at the port of Wilmington is published in the commercial columns of the STAR to-

From the statement it is noticeable that there is an increase in the receipts of cotton from January of last year amounting to about 9,000 bales. The yearly receipts are also correspondingy larger this season than last. There is a shortage in the receipts of naval stores for the month, the greatestabout 50 per cent.-being in spirits turpentine. Crude and tar have, however, about held their own as compared with Jan. 1901. The prices for the most part during the past month have been quite satisfactory.

Negro Accidentally Shot.

Eli Davis, colored, aged 22 years, and an employe of the Powers & Gibbs factory across the river, was accidentally shot yesterday afternoon while gunning with an associate near the fertilizer works and was emoved to the Hospital here for treatment. A load of duck shot took effect in the negro's right thigh and just above his abdomen. He may be fatally wounded but it will require several days to determine it. Particulars of the accident could not be earned. The negro was brought across the river to the Clarendon Water Works station and taken out to the hospital in the police patrol

#### Prominent Anson Citizen Dead. News reached the city y sterday of

the death at his home near Wadesboro, N. C., of Mr. John J. Dunlap, a prominent real estate owner and business man of Anson county. Mr. Dunlap bad finished his dinner as usual and as he was about to leave the table he became violently ill and died within an hour. Mr. Dunlap was interested in several of the most important enterprises of the county and was universally esteemed by all who knew

ADMIRAL SCHLEY AND WIFE.

#### Will Leave Knoxville for Washington Priday Via Asheville, N. C. By Telegraph to the Morning star.

KNOXVILLE, TENN, Feb. 1.-The official programme for the entertainment of Admiral and Mrs. Schley during their stay in Knoxville, from Tuesday night to Friday morning next week, was given out to day. A reception will be held at the Southern Railway station on their arrival here at 8 o'clock by the general reception committee. Admiral and Mrs. Schley will then be driven to the Imperial hotel. Wednesday morning a grand parade will be led and reviewed by Admiral and Mrs. Schley. At noon the address of welcome will be delivered by W. Blockett, president of the Chamber of Commerce, after which a formal public reception will be held. Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock Ad miral and Mrs. Schley will leave for Washington over the Southern, by way of Askeville and Salisbury, N. C.

AWAITING REQUISITION.

#### Man Wanted in Durham, N. C., and Unde Indictment at Various Places. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The case of U. Grant Baumgardner, under arrest here on several charges, was continued to-day until February 5th, awaiting requisition papers. Among the complainants is Mrs. J. H. Free land, whose affidavits charge that he took \$400 from her while boarding at her house in Durham, N. C., and \$2,300 from her trunk while she was with him in Richmond, Va., having previously caused her separation from her husband. The police say he is wanted also at Lynchburg and Alexandria, Va., and other places, on simi lar charges. Baumgardnes is under indictment at Durham, N. C., and Richmond, Va., and a reward has been standing for weeks for his arrest.

JEPPRIES-PITZSIMMONS.

### Arrangements for a Fight for the Champlouship of the World.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.-James J. Ken. nedy met Robert Fitzsimmons here today and offered him terms for a fight with James J. Jeffries for the championship of the world. These terms suit the Cornishman and it is assumed that Jeffries also will agree to them, inasmuch as William Delaney. Jeffries' manager, has been sounded by Kennedy as to what his conditions would be should the matter be definitely broached to Fitz-immons. Kennedy's object is to have the men fight before a ciub in San Francisco in which he is interested. Jeffries will arrive in this city to-morrow from New England.

Prious parts of the State it is estimated that at least 20 per cent. of the white people have disfranchised themselves by failure to pay this tax.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Greensboro Telegram: By actual count High Point now has 45 factories, including the two in the course

- Smithfield Herald: A few days ago one lot of 1,225 pounds of tobacco was sold for over \$400, averaging about 34 cents per pound.

- Monroe Enquirer: Mr. Thos. D. Helms died at his home in Marshville township on Bunday, January 26th, 1902, after being sick about two - Maxton Scottish Chief: Last

week two barns were burned over the

line in Scotland county. Both entailed heavy and almost irreparable losses this hard Winter. Both point strongly to incendiary origin. - Durham Herald: News reached the city Thursday afternoon of the death of Mr. James H. Webb, of Grauville county He died Thursday at his

one of Granville county's best known - Fayetteville Observer : John Henry Alexander, who on Monday night shot and fatally wounded Vins Freeman, on Mumford street, was cap tured at Cameron Thursday, and is now

home near Tallyho. The deceased was

in jail at that place. - Littleton Reporter: The shuttle block factory opens a purse to those who own dogwood and persimmon, which will enable them to gather in during the next few months ready ready cash to assist in passing over the difficulties brought about by the unfavorable s-asons of last year.

- Sanford Express: Mormon Elders were, until about two years ago very active in this section, but we have heard nothing from them of late. A few years ago they organized a church near Cameron with some twenty five or thirty members, also one near Jones' Chapel, but it seems that these organizations have disband ed and renounced Mormonism.

- Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer: After a lingering illness, Mr Frank Orowder died at his home in Morven Sunday, aged about 76 years - Mr John Brown, who lived below McFarlan, just across the line in Chesterfield county, S. C., died very suddenly Sunday afternoom. He was sitting in a chair when he fell forward and died at once.

- Wilson Times: The tobbaco crop this year will be somewhat increased over last year, but not so much as last vear was an increase over 1900, simply because there is not sufficient labor in the country to handle it. While nearly every farmer feels that tobacco will be high in price next Fall and would like to increase, yet experience has taught him that it is simply throwing away money to plant more than

- Morehead Coaster: Sunday night while Mr. and Mrs. Martin Royal, of Marshallberg, were sitting in the dining room of their residence the girls being at church, some one entered one of the front rooms and stole a purse containing \$500. They heard some one in the front part of the house, and went to see about it, but as the wind was blowing hard they concluded it was only the wind Next morning, needing some cash, Mrs Royal went to get it, when she found the purse gone, and no trace of other things being molested.

- Greensboro Record: A man who purchased some of it last evening took a sample of shipstuff to police head quarters to be examined. In appear ance it looks like finely ground saw dust. A match was applied to it and it smelled exactly like corn cobs when burning. It is the opinion of those who made only an examination with the naked eye that it is composed of corn stalks, cobs and saw dust ground to gether, with perhaps a few grains of oats to the bushel. It was purchased from a groceryman in Greensboro, and will be chemically analyzed. Not long ago G, Will Armfield had a horse to die after eating stuff like this, and he is satisfied this is what killed him.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### Resolution Introduced Concerning the Itinerary in This Country of Prince Henry of Prussis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The House after the transaction of some minor business which included the passage of the Senate bill to prohibit the sale of firearms, oplum and intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides, devoted the day to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania. Representative Otey, of Virginia

introduced a resolution providing that the itinerary of Prince Henry of Prussta shall extend through Virginia North Carolina, South Carolina, Geor gia and Tennessee. This proposed route includes the great Appalachian chain and the Chickamauga park. The resolution provides that President Roosevelt shall duly consider this proposed trip, which is represented to curtail about twelve miles of the already arranged itinerary.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

#### Daniel Harmon Killed by Dr. E. J. Daniels at Keystone, W. Va.

ROANOKE, VA., Feb. 1.-Details

were received here to day of a fatal shooting affray at the little mining town of Keystone, W. Va., last night, in which Daniel Harmon and Dr. E Daniels were the participants. The two men were engaged in a game of cards, when a dispute arose and the shooting quickly followed. After the smoke had cleared away it was found stantly killed. Both men were popu lar. Harmon, who leaves a widow and two children, recently sold some coal lands by which deal he is said to have cleared up \$150,000.

ALABAMA'S ELECTION LAW.

## Twenty Per Cent. of the White Voters

Disfranchised Themselves. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 1.-Under the new constitution to-day was the

last day in which voters could enfranchise themselves by paying poll tax. All who do not hold receipts cannot vote in any election in Alabama during the next year. From reports from various parts of the State it is estimated NO. 15

## MURDERERS DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS

he Biddle Brothers Who Escaped From Pittsburg Jail and Were Recaptured.

MRS. SOFFEL IS STILL ALIVE.

flas a Chance for Life, Although Symp toms of Paeumonia Have Developed. Statement Prom Jack Biddle Love Letter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. BUTLER, PA., Feb. 1-At the close of day of intense excitement and many conflicting stories concerning the changes for life of the wounded Bid dle brothers and Mrs. Kate Soffel, the unexpected has happened. John Biddle, who until late this afternoon was thought the more likely to escape present death, died at 7:35 P. M. His brother, Ed, who has been unconscious practically all day and who was considered a dying man last night,

survived until 11 o'clock when he. too, went over the great divide. Both men died without any apparent suffering at the close. Mrs Soffel developed symptoms of pneumonia this afternoon, after having come safely through an operation this morning for the extraction of the bullet. The death of Jack Biddle was caused

by the bullet wounds in his abdomen and bladder. Early in the day the physicians thought peritonitis was the principal danger in his case, but to night internal hemorrhages set in and the man bled to death in a short while. As long as he was able Jack was extremely talkative and was at times boastful. But as soon as the shadow of death began to fall upon him and ne recognized it, he became repentant. John Biddle's Statement.

"I know," said he, "that my time here is short, and you can say for me that I am a Christian and will die sincere believer in God and hope I have strength to say so at the last. I know I have taken part in many wrong deeds, but I have never killed any man and was never implicated see Mrs Kahney. I would tell her the truth about the killing of her husband. This life has been pretty tough to me and the end cannot come too quick and I don't care how soon. A sister of the Biddles arrived in town this evening and was admitted to the iail, but Edward was unable to recog-

The principal subject of conversation on the streets to-day has been whether the Butler county authorities would permit the removal of the Biddles to Allegheny county in the event of either or both of them surviving their injuries. The contention was raised that since the Biddles were under arrest here for felonious shooting, they could not be removed. District Attorney John R. Henninger dispelled any doubts on that point this evening by stating that it was the intention to turn the men over to the Allegheny authorities as soon as they were in a condition to be moved, and the same action would be taken in reference to Mrs. Soffel.

Case of Mrs. Soffel.

After a consultation at the hospital n the case of Mrs. St ffel, this evening, District Attorney Haymaker decided to allow the woman to remain here, as her condition is such that the trip to Pitts burg to-night might be attended with fatal results. Mrs. Soffel is suffering considerably from her wound and the attending physicians fear that her removal now would cause gangrene to set in. Attorney Haymaker said there would be no distribution made of the prize money until the claims of the Butler people had been heard, and the latter will take steps to notify the commissioners of Allegheny county of

The excitement was unabated to-day and a dense crowd of people hung about the jail doors all day, trying to get in to see the two criminals. The most persistent of the crowd were women, many of whom expressed the deepest concern and sympathy for Ed Biddle and declared their belief in his nnocence. This belief seemed to eepen when it became known that Ed. Biddle made a death-bed confession to Rev. Father Walsh, of this place, last night, declaring his innocence of the crime of shooting groceryman Kahney and Detective Fitzgerald. One of the sensational develop

ments which the authorities have decided to keep secret, was the finding on the person of Mrs. Soffel, when she arrived at the hospital, a long letter from Ed. Biddle, setting forth in detail the plan for the escape of the brothers from the jail.

A Love Letter.

A love letter from Biddle to his prison sweetheart Mrs. Kate Soffel, found in the snow near the bloody scene of their capture, reyeals the long and careful plot for their escape from the Allegheny county jail. The letter clearly shows the hazardous undertakings of the infatuated woman to secure the escape of the Biddles. Since December 2nd, 1901, they had been making preparations to escape. The discovered epistle tells how Mrs. Soffel carried the saws to the cells of the Biddles. It clearly shows the wonderful influence Ed. Biddle had over

The letter in part follows: "When I first started writing to you did not love you. Now I have earned to love you better than my very life. But what I want to say is

"We were searched pretty close today and these fellows would swear on a stack of Bibles ten feet high that we sould not have had this stuff of since Saturday. So that you nearly clear yourself of all suspicion, without the fellow where you bought the saws would come to the surface. They never could convict you, but some people might suspect you. That would cut no figure. They never could prove it to save their lives. "It would be, of course, darling, but for you to stay at home until I could

come and get you. Of course, it would be risking my freedom and life again to do so, but I would risk more than that for you, if possible. You must not think I don't love you. If you have any reason, as I know you have, you must not fail to see that I have risked all that you have given me right back for you, to screen and protect you. Yes, darling, if I did not love you as dear as life, I would have

left this place last Friday night. 'It would be much easier for us to get away if you stayed at home, on account of the warden, you know. In

postoffice at Homestead about March
18th and call for mail under the name
of Mrs. Charles McDonald. You will
get a letter telling you where I am and
how I am to get you. I want you to
suit yourself in this matter, my own
darling, but I would rather you would go to morrow just as I have directed. "Watch the papers close, and if you see they have traced us any part of the way, leave Toronto on the quiet and go to Montreal. Leave letter in the Toronto office for me and as soon as you get the letter in Montreal write me a letter to the postoffice there, all in signs, where you are. Montreal is about 250 miles further north. Keep

low until I reach you.

"On! My darling, if I could only hold you in my arms, once press you to my heart, kiss your dear eyes, think you are mine forever, or until death claims you or me. But if death takes you first, it claims both together. but if you go and say to yourself, 'I want Ed. or none on this earth.' Hide your morphine in the lining of your dress somewhere, so if you are's searched none could find it, and in case the worst comes to the worst, wait until you are alone, because if any one knew you took it the doctors would pump it out with a stomach

"Now pet, if you go Monday, let me know as early as you can. Come close to the window and say 'I will go' for I can't see half you say if its very light outside. If you go to-morrow I will then go to morrow night, Monday, night and now, dear, be sure

and don't keep me any longer, pet. "If you were to let me go ahead and hen get me caught I would kill every opper in the place and Dorman with hem. And then myself. I'll tell you I'm not to be betrayed, I don't say, my dear, that you would try to do me wrong, but you're a woman, and so, as changable as one and so I thought I would remind you, knowing that a woman don't look very deep into things. Let a woman know you love her and the jig is up.

"Yours, Mrs. Soffel fell in love with Ed. Bidlle in November. The burgiar soon realized his power over her. It was not long until he started to write love etters to her. His affection was reciprocated. Mrs. Soffel fell madly in love with Ed. Biddle, and about the early part of December he proposed a plan to escape. She consented to lend him her aid. Between December 14th and 16th they had completed all arrangements to escape from the jail. Then they learned of the Governor's respite. After this Ed. Biddle almost persuaded Mrs. Foffel to fly with him and his brother. The contents of the letter how it was originally agreed that Mrs. Soffel was to leave the city for Canada on the eve of the boys' escape.

Tried to Kill Themselves, From the statement made this morning by "Jack" Biddle in his cell, it is evident that the escaped convicts and their accomplice had arranged to commit suicide in case their capture became imminent

Doctors Greer and Bicker, who have been attending the two Biddles, made a report to day that apparently fugitives had tried to kill themselves. They had come to this conclusion after a complete examination and a par tial probing of the wounds of both of the men. Ed. Biddle had several powder marks on his left breast, which would go to show that he attempted to kill himself. In Jack's mouth are three bullet wounds, which would be prima facie evidence that he wanted to rid the world of himself. One of the bullets, which evidently came from a revolver, carried away a portion of his tonsil, which the doctors say could only have happened by the holding of a revolver to his own mouth.

THE MOVEMENT OF COTTON.

New Orleans Exchange Statement-Receipts, Exports and Stocks at the

Ports-Mill Takings. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1 .- Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued yesterday, covers the monthly movement to Jan-Compared with last year it shows an ncrease for the month in round figures of 342,000 bales, compared with year

before last an increase of 370,000, and with 1899 an increase of 154,000. The total for January was 1,324.205 bales, against 982,128 last ye 954, the same time in 1899, The amount of the crop brought into

sight for the five months from September to January, inclusive, is 372,000 bales over fast year; 1.064,000 over year before last, and 966,000 under 1899. The total amount of the cotton crop brought into sight during the five months ending January 31st, is 7,929,-148 bales, against 7,557,471 last year:

6,897,117 year before last and 8,895,532 he same time in 1899. Up to January 31st last year 72.78 per cent. of the cotton crop had been marketed and for the same five months in 1900 the percentage of the crop brought into sight was 72.83 and for the same time in 1899 the percentage marketed was 78.90.

The movement into sight during the

past week has been 273,719 bales

against 237,171 for the seven days ending January 31st last year, 249,949 year before last and 259,510 same time

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

To Prevent Lynching of a Negro Murderer at Jackson, Miss. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 1.-Jim Redmond, a member of the police force, was shot through the heart and instantly killed at 7 o'clock to-night by a negro from Canton, said to be Jim rye, whom he was taking to jail. Redman called for assistance and those who came to his aid had a hard struggle before disarming the negro. He was hustled off to jail with a mob at his heels and but for Sheriff Hard-ing there would have been a lynching in the State's capital. Goy. Longino at 10 o'clock to-night called out the Capital Light Guards and they are now on duty around the jail.

AT THE HAQUE.

outed Activity in Diplomatic Circles The Dutch Note to Great Britain. By Cable to the Morning Star.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 1. - There was unwonted activity in diplomatic circles here to-day, and it was generally be lieved to have had some connection with the Dutch note to Great Britain regarding peace in South Africa. The German minister, Count von Pour-lales, had a long interview with the British minister, Sir Henry Howard; British minister. Sir Henry Howard; the first secretary of the British legation, A. F. G. Leveron-Gower, unexpectedly started for London, and the Dutch foreign minister, Baron von Linden, had a conference with Dr. Kuyper, the premier of the Netherlands, and subsequently had an audience of Queen Wilhelmina. When Baron von Linden returned from the palese. Sir Hanry Howard want to