

DEFENDING IMPERIALISM.

During all the discussion of the Philippine question the Republicans have contended that the Democratic charges of "imperialism" were unfounded, that there was nothing in the policy pursued in the Philippines to justify it, but now since they have been forced to say something in reply to the demand of the Democrats that they show their hand and say what they propose to do some of the organs are putting up a defence of the imperialism which some time ago they repudiated as a contemplation or a possibility. As a specimen of this kind of defence we quote the following editorial from the New York Tribune: It is rather lengthy, but it covers the ground so well from a Republican standpoint, and is such a good illustration of tricky argument where they dare not be honest or frank, we quote it entire. Under the heading of "The Necessity of 'Imperialism'" it says:

"In the course of the debate on the Philippine government bill in the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, one of the serious and weighty Democrats in that body, made some remarks that are an interesting commentary on the general policy of the Democratic party as manifested in its attitude toward the legal and constitutional questions. Mr. Bacon's declaration was to the effect: 'That if permanent dominion of the Philippine islands was to be held there was but one way of governing them which they could have and that fact was the real reason why many Senators had opposed the retention of the islands. It was not that the inhabitants could ever occupy any other relation to the United States than that of colonists and subjects.'

"It is only just to the Senator from Georgia to say that his remarks are perfectly consistent from the beginning in opposing permanent retention of the islands in the country as an integral part of the United States. Mr. Bacon opposed it. He declared that this did not look to future freedom for the Philippine, but merely looked to giving them a status as subjects. Therefore he proposed an amendment announcing that the United States would leave the control of the islands to an independent government when a stable one which met our approval should have been established. This amendment was lost and the McNary resolution carried. Among those who voted against Mr. Bacon's scheme and in favor of Mr. McNary's—thereby doing all he could to snub the Philippines out of the Union without promising them ultimate independence—was Mr. Teller, of Colorado, none of the Democratic leaders in the campaign against governing the Philippines as subjects."

"Of the Democratic party in general, as Mr. Teller, Mr. Bacon's statement is a severe criticism. Only a few months ago the whole body of Democratic statements were declaiming against the 'imperial' legislation which treated these islands as other than an integral part of this country, and were crying out for a Supreme Court decision which would make it possible for Mr. Bacon to annex the Philippines, especially while it was in the hands of the Republicans. Now, if the Treaty of Paris had left the islands in the hands of Spain there would have been as great a howl over the failure to acquire as there has since been over the acquisition. Democratic papers all over the Union were enthusiastic for 'expansion,' which they distinguished from 'imperialism,' although the Democrats who voted for the McNary resolution in preference to the Bacon amendment were for 'imperialism.' The Republicans have done their best to act on the truth and to declare, while the Democrats, after helping to acquire the islands, have been denouncing the idea of colonists and subjects, and have been insisting on the relationship of citizens and candidates for State government."

This is what might be called a justification of imperialism based on Democratic argument against imperialism, and is a capital illustration of sophistry and audacity, that thus defends duplicity and deception and bases an argument upon these to justify an outrageous abuse of right and justice.

The Bacon resolution was rejected because it was an unqualified declaration that this country would when practicable withdraw from the Philippines and recognize their independence. It was a positive declaration without any ifs or ands or contingencies. The expansionists who then had the holding of the Philippines in view were not willing to go upon record with a declaration that it was not their intention to hold permanent possession but they found it necessary to secure votes enough to ratify the Paris treaty to do something and therefore they resorted to a trick or piece of deception which virtually said one thing but could be construed to suit their purposes and mean another.

The McNary resolution modified the Bacon resolution by the provision that this country would withdraw its forces from the islands as soon as that could be done consistently with the interests of the people of the Philippines and of the United States. This was the string to the resolution which permitted them to work it as they desired—either to get out or remain in the Philippines, to get out if it was decided that it wouldn't "pay" to stay in, or to stay in if it was decided it would pay. That's where the concluding provision as to "the interests of the Uni-

ted States" came in. That resolution, although honestly intended by its author, was a fraud, and was voted for by the expansionists as a fraud, but if it had been honest and had been adopted in good faith it wouldn't have amounted to anything as a binder on this Government, because it only passed the Senate and amounted only to an affirmation of the sentiment of the Senators who voted for it. It has never been seriously regarded by the Senators who passed it and has practically been a dead letter ever since it was passed. As far as the expansion supporters are concerned they have treated it as a fake and looked upon it as a dead letter from the day it was adopted. The object of that resolution was to make the world, including the Filipinos, believe that it was not the intention of this country to hold permanent possession of those islands, but simply temporary possession, to be surrendered just as soon as that could be done in justice to the Filipinos and to ourselves; in other words, that we proposed to pursue practically the same course in the Philippines that we were pledged to pursue towards Cuba, that is to help them put their house in order and then turn it over to the Filipinos. Nothing but audacity which ignores facts and fair reasoning could construe these resolutions and the Democratic arguments based upon them as arguments against the Democratic position and a justification of imperialism. The Democratic position is simply this: Live up to the spirit if not the letter of the McNary resolution, which disclaims imperialism, which disclaims imperialism, and get out of the islands as soon as that can be done and our assumed responsibilities complied with. There is no imperialism and no grab in that.

THE NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS.

The cotton mills of Fall River, Mass., paid a dividend of 2.11 per cent. for the second quarter of this year, which is said to be the best they have done for several years, notwithstanding the talk about the loss of trade in China and other drawbacks. We have heard talk about the danger of overdoing the milling business in the South but the increasing business of the New England mills does not tally with that talk.

The New England papers congratulate the mill men on this showing, which, they say, discredits the predictions that the milling industry in that section must eventually succumb to Southern competition, and as proof that it can and will continue to prosper. This is, no doubt, true, but it is also true that if the cotton milling industry has not reached the proportions it has in the South the New England mills might show larger profits. There is yet room enough for all and a market for the goods they make, while some if not all of the New England mills have wisely abandoned making those lines of goods in which they had to compete with Southern mills and gave their attention to other lines in which they had less competition and better profits, which is doubtless one of the reasons why they make as good a showing as they do.

The fact that they do make such a good showing, and the further fact that the Southern mills are doing as well, and a good many of them better, is sufficient evidence that the cotton milling business is not being overdone in this country, and is in no danger of being overdone in the South for some time to come. With the advantages presented for this industry in the South it can hold its own in competition with the world, under the present conditions, no matter how rapidly the industry may grow here or elsewhere.

The fer de lance, of Martinique, is said to be the most venomous snake that crawls, and a fighter that never turns tail on a foe. When it starts out on the war path it will follow a man for miles and either one must die. Its bite is nearly always fatal. It was originally brought into the island from Trinidad, to exterminate rats and mice, which it did, and then made some portions of the island almost uninhabitable.

An old woman in Lisbon, Portugal, who believed in the transmigration of souls, left her property to an old rooster, into which she felt sure the soul of her deceased husband had passed. Her husband was a game old fellow, and the rooster was game. Every time any of her relations see that rooster they feel like wringing his head off and releasing the soul of the old man.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

Cost of North Carolina Exhibit at Charleston—Other News from Raleigh.

(Special Star Telegram.)

RALEIGH, N. C., May 28.—The Exposition Committee reported to the State Board of Agriculture to-day that the cost of the North Carolina exhibit at the Charleston Exposition was \$9,000, and that the State declined to restore the directorship of the experiment station to the A. & M. College. It was transferred from Dr. W. Foster, of Wilmington, to Dr. W. E. Ransom, of Raleigh, a year ago and Dr. Winston and Dr. Winston and the Board of Visitors wanted Prof. Ransom made director. The matter is causing considerable friction. The Board of Agriculture will issue a long statement as to their position to-morrow. Dr. Foster of Wilmington, has been appointed Drum Major of the A. & M. band for the next year, and last night he and his father, Col. F. W. Foster, entertained the members of the band and Commandant Phelps at an elegant dinner in the dining room of the Yarrowburgh.

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THE REASON WHY.

That the negroes are subject to and suffer from more diseases now than they did in the days of slavery is a well known fact. The increased death rate and the death rate as compared with the whites show that. It is argued from this by some that the negro race is deteriorating, while others contend that the race is not deteriorating, but that the increase in the diseases from which it suffers is the result of the changed conditions, following emancipation. This is the view taken by Dr. Geo. E. Cannon, of Jersey City, who in an article on this subject says:

"I claim that it is due to a change of conditions and not to physical deterioration. In the days of slavery a negro's chief occupation was farming, and farming is one of the most healthy pursuits man can follow. The farmer gets plenty of fresh air and plain food. But since emancipation the negro has entered nearly every occupation followed by the white man. It is strange, then, that the diseases incident to such occupations affect the negro? How does it argue deterioration? The negro was not affected with these diseases in slavery, because his occupation as a slave did not expose him to them. It is true that the negro has become a great sufferer from tuberculosis, a disease from which he was practically immune in the days of slavery. But it is because so many have given up farming for city surroundings and occupations. In other words, the negro is more exposed to disease now than before the civil war, and hence the increase in disease among his race.

Whether the race is less robust now than in the days of slavery or not, the fact remains that it suffers from more diseases, and that the mortality is greater. Dr. Cannon may account for it satisfactorily to himself and to others, but the negroes suffer all the same and die all the same, so that it doesn't matter so much that he finds a way to account for it in the changed conditions.

That the negroes should suffer more now than they did when they had the care of masters, when they had more healthful employments and surroundings, and were better distributed, must be apparent to every one who knows how they live in the towns and cities, the little knowledge they have of sanitary laws, how they have to scuffle along in health and how hard it is for them to get good medical treatment and attention in sickness. Leading the lives they do, with so little restraint upon their appetites, and so little knowledge of the results of too much indulgence in them, it would be strange if they didn't pay the penalty in suffering, and it is, perhaps, remarkable that they don't suffer more.

A. & M. COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Graduating Orations—Cadet D. R. Foster Drum Major of the Band—Banquet.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

RALEIGH, May 28.—The thirteenth annual commencement of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was held at 11 o'clock this morning in the Academy of Music. Five graduating orations were delivered, by R. E. Snowden, V. G. Coker, J. S. Cates, W. D. Eosman and J. L. Parker.

Degrees were conferred as follows: Bachelors of Agriculture—Junius Sidney Cates, Geo. Luther McKinno, Bachelor of Engineering—James M. Lumden Ferber, James Lafayette Parker, Laurie Mosely, Russell Elfrank Snowden, William David Boseman, Bachelor of Science—William Condict Reinhardt, Robert Baxter Connor, Charles Arthur Nichols, Cleveland Douglas Welch, Robert Irving Howard and Joseph Platt Turner.

Cadet D. R. Foster of Wilmington, has been appointed Drum Major of the A. & M. band for the next year, and last night he and his father, Col. F. W. Foster, entertained the members of the band and Commandant Phelps at an elegant dinner in the dining room of the Yarrowburgh.

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THE SUPERIOR COURT

Business of the May Term Was Rushed With Dispatch Yesterday.

SENTENCE FOR THIRTY YEARS

Ed. Gause, Colored, Proved to Be One of Chatham's Burglars Several Years Ago—Other Malfits—Five Sent to the County Roads

One sentence to the State penitentiary for 30 years and the sentence of five other defendants to terms aggregating 44 years on the county roads was the net result of yesterday's opening session of the May term of the Superior Court for the trial of criminal cases. Judge Timberlake and Solicitor Duffy at once got down to work with "a vengeance," to use a trite expression, and at 6 o'clock a recess was taken until 9 A. M. to-day, because there were no further bills from the grand jury.

The court met at 10 o'clock, Judge E. W. Timberlake presiding, Solicitor Duffy, Col. Jno. D. Taylor, the clerk, Sheriff Steedman and all other officers in attendance.

The sheriff returned the jurors summoned for the term and Messrs. John R. Kenly, M. W. Divine and J. H. Litgen were excused by His Honor. The following grand jury was empanelled, with Mr. C. M. Harris as officer in charge: W. E. Springer (foreman), Jas. A. Lewis, J. F. Casleen, J. B. Farmer, D. W. Chadwick, Carl Muzge, Jesse O. Wiggs, F. W. Mohr, D. E. Knooe, J. B. Brinkley, Alex. O. Wells, S. A. Greenish, I. J. Bear, J. H. Taylor, A. P. Cartreit and J. S. Potter.

Perhaps the most important case tried during the day was that of Ed. Gause, the negro who secretly assaulted Policeman Frank George a few weeks ago on the wharf. The officer had attempted to arrest Gause in a dance hall where he was disorderly, but the negro for some reason got away and while the policeman was patrolling his beat Gause assaulted him from behind a telegraph pole. For that offence he was sentenced to the State prison for five years, but later in the day Solicitor Duffy recognized him as an old offender and a case against him for burglarizing a Chinaman's quarters in "Brooklyn" four or five years ago was reintroduced upon the dock for trial. He was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for 30 years, judgment in the former case having been suspended after his trial in the latter. Three pairs in the robbery were sent to the State penitentiary for one year, and Gause had a third arrest brought into court for assaulting Officer George.

The grand jury during the day failed to find a true bill against the half dozen or more keepers of alleged disorderly houses, who were arrested some time ago in a wholesale raid, which was made upon evidence furnished by a detective named Hinson, who was employed by the city at the time. The other cases tried during the day were as follows:

John H. Highsmith, abandonment, pleaded no guilty; verdict not guilty.

Ellis Freeman, stock at large; not guilty.

Joseph Herring, larceny of watch and pistol from residence; one year on public roads.

Richard Hawes, carrying concealed weapons, \$10 and costs. Judgment suspended on payment of costs as to assault with deadly weapon.

M. L. Williams, abandonment; verdict guilty; defendant to pay plaintiff \$50 per month, and costs.

Ed Gause, secret assault upon Policeman Frank George; defendant guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

George Boner, larceny; defendant submitted and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

Daniel Pearce, larceny of screw driver from store; Cooperage and costs. Verdict guilty; defendant to pay plaintiff \$10 per month, and costs.

Ed Gause, secret assault upon Policeman Frank George; defendant guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

George Boner, larceny; defendant submitted and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

Daniel Pearce, larceny of screw driver from store; Cooperage and costs. Verdict guilty; defendant to pay plaintiff \$10 per month, and costs.

Wm. Brown, larceny of case of whiskey from A. O. L. warehouse, verdict guilty and sentenced to one year on the county roads.

A. B. Rice, larceny, one year on public roads.

George Roderick, carrying concealed weapons, six months on county roads.

The following talsmen were ordered summoned for to-day; Ezekiel Skipper, G. S. Samlin, David J. Watkins, C. T. Bennett, N. M. McLoehery, John R. Mahoney, J. W. Scott, C. P. B. Mahler, T. Von Sneeden, J. E. Minto, Ed. D. Sloan, Hayward Clark, C. Brown, M. McGwin, J. F. Holt, J. M. Casanz, J. R. Fortman, Walter Tate, Geo. W. Cannon, Stephen Deal, James Brooks, T. F. Tyler, J. C. Kelly, L. W. Vause, Walter A. Taylor, A. F. Davis, R. B. Merritt and Eugene Woodard.

MARRIED AT CLINTON.

At the home of the bride in Clinton yesterday evening Miss Laura Faircloth, a popular young lady of that town, and Mr. Will Baggett, of this city, were united in marriage. They will come to Wilmington to-day to make this city their future home.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price, 50c.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and get "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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removes from the soil large quantities of The fertilizer applied, must furnish enough Potash, or the land will lose its producing power.

Read carefully our books on crop-land. GERMANY KALI WORKS, 22 Nassau St., New York.

SALEM FEMALE COLLEGE.

Centennial Celebration—Oration by Mrs. Donald McLean—Reception Given to Gov. Aycock—Many Visitors.

(Special Star Telegram.)

WINSTON-SALEM, May 28.—The meeting at the Home church this morning in connection with the centennial celebration of Salem Female College was a great occasion and ended in a veritable love feast of patriotism. Gov. Aycock and his staff were present; also Senator Clark, of Montana; Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry of New York, and others. Bishop Roulston introduced the speaker, Mrs. Donald McLean, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. McLean is an orator of national reputation. Her subject was "Patriotism in Education." She showed very clearly in strong and forceful, yet most graceful diction, that the Daughters of the American Revolution is a society formed for more than the perpetuation of the glory of our forefathers in stimulating the study of the history and inculcating the principle of national patriotism, and that that is noblest and best in national life.

The reception given to Governor Aycock this afternoon was a very brilliant and largely attended function. A grand dinner speech was made, sparkling with wit and good feeling. Among the number were Mayor Vance of Salem; Mayor Eaton of Winston; Mrs. W. A. Ebert, Salem; Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, New York; Mrs. W. L. Fagle, Salem; Secretary, Miss Adelaide Fries, Salem; Treasurer, Miss Anna Sams, Salem.

Dr. Cleveland announced at the concert last night that \$700 in cash and subscriptions had been donated by the alumni towards the Memorial building at the college. The total amount of admission fees he was safe in saying that \$1,000 would be the net proceeds for this purpose.

One of the best features of the centennial celebration was the historical tableaux given in the Salem square at 8 o'clock to-night. Several thousand people witnessed the exercises, which were most interesting in every respect. At the close of the program Gen. and Mrs. Nelson Henry gave a brilliant reception at the rooms of the Twin City in honor of the distinguished guests who had arrived. It was the most delightful and successful social functions ever given in the city.

To-morrow will be Commencement day proper. Governor Aycock will make the annual address in the Salem square and the corner-stone for the college's centennial memorial hall will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies. Governor Aycock and staff and Senators Clark and Ebert, arrived this morning. They were greeted at the depot by the Centerville band and a large number of citizens, who extended the hearty and enthusiastic welcome to the honored visitors.

SMALLPOX VICTIM CORALLED.

Negro from Fayetteville Sent to the Pest House Sunday—Well Developed Case.

Isaac Fields, a negro 30 years of age and last from near Fayetteville, wandered into the city early Sunday morning with a well developed case of smallpox in the "drying up" stage. He was first seen by Night Watchman Charles Haynes at one of the lumber mills near Hilton, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

The night watchman notified police headquarters of the eruptive condition of the strange negro's person and in turn, Dr. C. T. Harper, superintendent of health, heard that a "new ooon" was in town with smallpox. Dr. Harper immediately put Captain Robert Green on track of the patient and from 5 to 12 o'clock the search by Capt. Green was fast and furious. He awoke all Dross Neck from its slumbers and it was noon before success rewarded his search and the negro was well asleep on the wharf at the foot of Dock street. An examination by Dr. Harper and other physicians quickly followed and in a short time Capt. Green had carted the negro to the pest house and stationed George Connor, colored, as nurse and watchman.

The patient said he last worked at a brick yard near Fayetteville but got sick, gave up his work and wandered to Wilmington in search of another job. The negro came in contact with no one before his capture and the disease has so well advanced that there is no danger of an infection.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Skeleton of Pender Negro Who Disappeared Last January Found This Week.

The skeleton of Lynus Mitchell, a negro of Marion, S. C., was found in the swamps of Northeast river, near Bannerman's bridge, about six miles from Bargaw Saturday morning by J. E. Lanier. The negro was last seen on the last day of January, 1902, in company with Robert Keith and Louis Jacobs, colored, on a raft. They reported on their return home that the raft was torn up and Mitchell went down the river on a fragment of it. Search was made for him at Wilmington but he could not be found here. Jacobs was arrested Saturday night and Keith on Monday after the finding of the body on warrants issued before W. M. Hand, J. P. Dr. R. J. Williams was appointed special coroner and held an inquest Monday. The jury found that Mitchell came to his death by some means unknown to it.

H. G. Grady represented the defendants Keith and Jacobs, and after verdict of the coroner's jury a motion was made before Justice Hand for their discharge and the same was granted.

The body was identified as that of Mitchell by the clothes, a knife and an account book bearing his name.

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Dr. Williams' Indian File Ointment is prepared to cure PILES and DOUGLAS IT is not only easy to apply, every box guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00. All druggists or by mail, WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS, Cleveland, Ohio. Sold by J. C. Sheppard, Jr.

POLICE ROUTED GANG OF NEGRO ROBBERS.

Three of them Captured Yesterday With Each of Their Booties—One of Number Wounded by Officer

The leaders in what was evidently an organized band of negro thieves were captured by the police yesterday and the offenders, three in number, are now held at the police station for preliminary trial in the municipal court to-day at noon. A quantity of provisions, clothing, shoes, hats, etc., the booty of several good-sized robberies the past few months, were recovered and are now at police headquarters for identification.

The negroes were detected shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning by Messrs. M. Marshburn and John Fales. They were seen rolling a well-laden wheelbarrow up Price's Alley, which is between Fifth and Sixth and Church and Castle streets. The matter was reported to Policemen Dan A. Rowan and G. R. Holt as they were going off duty for the night. The officers hurried to the alley and the negroes were unloading the goods into a house.

Ell Berry, one of the three, was caught on the spot but a second member of the gang, John Martin, colored, ran and was given a lively chase as far as Ninth and Dawson streets by Policemen Rowan, who emptied his revolver at the fugitive. Berry was soon locked up at the station house and Officer Rowan and Police Sergeant C. S. Burnett hurried off in search of Martin about 7:30 o'clock the negro was found in bed at a house in Union Square, a negro settlement in the extreme southeastern section of the city. The fugitive had a bullet in the calf of his right leg from Officer Rowan's pistol. He was brought down to the station house, his wound was dressed by Dr. C. T. Harper and he was locked up. The third member of the gang, Ross, alias "Chuck" Sampson, was arrested by Sergeant C. S. Burnett in a house on Seventh between Orange and Ann streets.

The wheelbarrow in which the goods were conveyed was stolen from the Street Railway power house and Chief Furlong traced the vehicle from the water front between Orange and Ann streets. Chief Furlong is of the opinion that the goods were robbed from the warehouse of Stone, Rouk & Co., the store of Geo. O. Gaylord and others and taken to a hiding place up the river until the excitement attendant upon the robberies had blown over. Then the negroes brought them down and daylight overlooked them unloading from the boat. Among the goods recovered were a case of lard, 80 pounds; a box of tobacco, four sacks of flour, a case of snuff, 150 pounds of meat, condensed milk, two valises, soap and needles, and a pile of clothing, coats, pants and vests. Mr. Gaylord identified a part of the goods and Messrs. Stone, Rouk & Co. the others.

SECOND CONTEST TO-DAY BETWEEN HAAR AND BIDDLE FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The Democratic County Executive Committee met yesterday evening and canvassed the vote in Tuesday's primaries. The result is practically the same, with the correction of a few typographical errors, as was printed in tabulated form in these columns yesterday morning. An examination of the returns will show that the poll was very light, only about 1,350 votes having been cast against 2,967 for Aycock for Governor in the last State election.

As stated yesterday morning the race between Messrs. John Haar and W. H. Biddle was so close as to require a second primary to determine a choice and the same is officially called by the Executive Committee to be held to-day at the same polling places and between the same hours as for Tuesday's election. Only Messrs. Haar and Biddle can be voted for in to-day's primary according to the official call, and votes for other candidates will be thrown out. In the Fifth ward to-day there will also be an election for executive committee and delegates to the county convention from that ward, some confusion having arisen in the count Tuesday which justified the Executive Committee in declaring "no election" for those positions. Practically the same poll holds, and returns will be made to-night at the Court House.

The entire list of delegates and members of the precinct executive committees were printed correctly in these columns yesterday. There was some question as to the lists elected in the Second, Third and Fourth wards as committee men and delegates were voted for on separate ballot but the County Committee yesterday found that the separate ballot was only a technical violation of the call and allowed them to stand. In the Fifth ward only will delegates and committees be voted for again.

The official vote as declared last night is as follows:

DEMOCRATS.		REPUBLICANS.	
1st Ward	1,250	1,150	1,350
2nd Ward	1,350	1,250	1,350
3rd Ward	1,450	1,350	1,350
4th Ward	1,550	1,450	1,350
5th Ward	1,650	1,550	1,350
6th Ward	1,750	1,650	1,350
7th Ward	1,850	1,750	1,350
8th Ward	1,950	1,850	1,350
9th Ward	2,050	1,950	1,350
10th Ward	2,150	2,050	1,350
11th Ward	2,250	2,150	1,350
12th Ward	2,350	2,250	1,350
13th Ward	2,450	2,350	1,350
14th Ward	2,550	2,450	1,350
15th Ward	2,650	2,550	1,350
16th Ward	2,750	2,650	1,350
17th Ward	2,850	2,750	1,350
18th Ward	2,950	2,850	1,350
19th Ward	3,050	2,950	1,350
20th Ward	3,150	3,050	1,350
21st Ward	3,250	3,150	1,350
22nd Ward	3,350	3,250	1,350
23rd Ward	3,450	3,350	1,350
24th Ward	3,550	3,450	1,350
25th Ward	3,650	3,550	1,350
26th Ward	3,750	3,650	1,350
27th Ward	3,850	3,750	1,350
28th Ward	3,950	3,850	1,350
29th Ward	4,050	3,950	1,350
30th Ward	4,150	4,050	1,350
31st Ward	4,250	4,150	1,350
32nd Ward	4,350	4,250	1,350
33rd Ward	4,450	4,350	1,350
34th Ward	4,550	4,450	1,350
35th Ward	4,650	4,550	1,350
36th Ward	4,750	4,650	1,350
37th Ward	4,850	4,750	1,350
38th Ward	4,950	4,850	1,350
39th Ward	5,050	4,950	1,350
40th Ward	5,150	5,050	1,350
41st Ward	5,250	5,150	1,350
42nd Ward	5,350	5,250	1,350
43rd Ward	5,450	5,350	1,350
44th Ward	5,550	5,450	1,350
45th Ward	5,650	5,550	1,350
46th Ward	5,750	5,650	1,350
47th Ward	5,850	5,750	1,350
48th Ward	5,950	5,850	1,350
49th Ward	6,050	5,950	1,350
50th Ward	6,150	6,050	1,350

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE

Two Men Killed and Four Others Seriously Injured at Manchester, Va. on the A. C. L. Tracks.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, Va., May 27.—Two men dead and four men seriously injured in the result of locomotive explosion in Manchester, Va., to-day. The accident occurred on