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SECRETARY SHAW ON TRUSTS.
 Secretary Shaw, in addition to doing duty as Secretary of the Treasury, is appearing on the stump as the apologist for and the defender of the trusts, and he seems to be doing his level best in that line, while at the same time he is trying to pose as the friend of the people as between them and the trusts which would take advantage of them and extort from them.

Mr. Shaw finds it necessary to make some explanation why his party representatives have made so little effort to enforce this drastic law, this superb piece of statesmanship, which they boast so much about—the Sherman law. His explanation is that it is extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to secure the evidence to convict one of the trusts under the law. Perhaps this is a reason in advance for the dismal failure to prosecute to some purpose the Beef Trust, or to take any action against the Pennsylvania Anthracite Trust, which is really a more dangerous and criminal organization than the Beef Trust, for it has absolute control of the hard coal supplies of the country, and it, too, is protected by the Dingley tariff. It is difficult to secure evidence to convict, is it? When have they in the twelve years that the Sherman law has been upon the statute books, undertaken to enforce it against any other than the Beef Trust? And this was done under a pressure that could not be ignored. The administration was driven to take action against this Trust by the papers, which gathered the testimony as to the methods of the Trust, showed how it was violating the law and showed it in a way so conclusive and convincing that the Law Department of the Government had to notice it and take some action. The only action it could take was to instruct its district attorneys to investigate and prosecute in the courts when the investigation showed grounds for action. Why could not the government with all its law machinery have secured evidence which the newspapers had secured? It has the ability to secure evidence in other cases when the law is violated, but when it comes to the trusts Secretary Shaw says it must fall down, throw up the sponge, and acknowledge that it is whipped before the fight begins. If it was half as anxious to bring the trusts to time and to break them up as it is to knock out the traffic in moon shine whiskey it would find a way to do it, that under the Sherman law, and if that isn't sufficient would make a better one. It is absurd to suppose that no law can be framed to abate the trust evil.

THE IMPERIOUS BARONS.
 "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" applies with considerable aptness to the coal barons, who seem to be acting like madmen devoid of reason. They started out with a determination to recognize in no way the Miners' Union, and to crush it, if necessary could crush it, heedless of the cost to themselves, to the miners or to the public, and now when such extraordinary efforts are being made by officials of the Federal and State governments and by committees representing industrial interests affected by the coal strike, they imperiously and doggedly reply that they have no concessions to make which would recognize the Miners' Union or its president, Mr. Mitchell, so that simmered down it simply means that the issue is the Miners' Union, to crush which these arrogant mine operators would keep their mines closed and subject the people of the North Atlantic States especially to a coal famine, with all the horrors that implies.

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No wonder Governor Odell, of New York, became indignant in the conference held Friday, and denounced the unreasonable and cold-blooded resolve of these barons to make no concessions, although the Miners' Union was willing to meet them more than half way. The miners show some regard for the sufferings of the public deprived of coal, in striking contrast to the haughty, unfeeling, tyrannical, cold-blooded, selfish bearing of Baer and the other mine magnates, who are playing such a brutal and despicable game, apparently oblivious of the fact that they are making themselves odious to the people and provoking a retribution which is as sure to come as season follows season.

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 The withdrawal of Mr. McKethan as the independent candidate for Congress, has been foreshadowed for some time. It clears the atmosphere, and makes it a straight fight between Mr. Patterson, the Democratic nominee, and Mr. Slocumb, the Republican nominee, and what the voter will simply have to decide between Mr. Patterson and what he represents, and Mr. Slocumb and what he represents.

As a representative of the Democratic party and of Democratic principles, Mr. Patterson stands for the masses versus the classes; for fair, honest legislation for all, and for special privileges for no favored class; he is opposed to excessive tariff taxation for the benefit of the few and to the detriment of the many; he is opposed to trusts and combines, which take advantage of the people to extort high prices from them, and to tariff legislation that encourages and shelters such trusts and combines, in a word he stands for fair play and honest dealing with the people. He is opposed to Federal interference in our elections and to legislation that would force the negro voter upon us against our will, and would put Federal soldiers at the ballot boxes to enforce, if necessary, such legislation.

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THE DEMOCRATS OF PENDER.
 County Convention at Burgaw Yesterday Nominated Strong Ticket—Bryanized Resolutions Not in Favor.

The Pender Democratic County Convention was held yesterday at Burgaw. County Chairman J. T. Bland, and Mr. James F. Moore, were made permanent chairman. Mr. Milton McIntosh, editor of the Pender Chronicle, was made secretary. The convention nominated a complete ticket, as follows:

Clerk of Court—J. F. Johnson.
 Sheriff—W. W. Alderman.
 Legislature—J. T. Foy.
 Register of Deeds—T. B. Black.
 Coroner—Dr. R. J. Williams.
 Surveyor—C. O. Woodcock.
 Commissioners—K. F. Powers, F. P. Flynn and Geo. J. Moore.

Dr. O. H. Hich of Burgaw, was endorsed for the State Senate for the district composed of Duplin and Pender counties.

The convention was enthusiastic and well attended. Resolutions were reported highly extolling Wm. J. Bryan but it is learned that the committee was sent back and came forth again with the "manifesto" considerably modified, after which it was passed.

AS SEEN IN BIRMINGHAM.
 Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' Circus Coming To-morrow Week at Hilton.

Speaking of the Forepaugh & Sells' Brothers' circus, the Birmingham Age-Herald last week says:

The main feature of the two performances was the daring act of Diavolo, who loops the loop on a bicycle. The rider descends a long incline and rolls off on level ground. At one time the man is hanging upward with the wheel above him. The great momentum keeps him from falling. It is similar to the old feat of turning a bucket of water over so swiftly that not a drop is spilled.

"The next act which elicited great applause from the crowd was a drill by a company of Zouaves. Every movement was executed with perfect precision and the guns were handled in such a rhythmic manner it seemed as if the arms were moved by machinery.

The bareback riding, acrobatic and aerial turns were all up to the standard required by first class circuses, while the clowns drove the children into convulsions of laughter.

"Though hampered by the big crowd, the performance was entirely satisfactory."

MISTRIAL RESULTED.
 No Agreement by Jury in Penny Damage Suit Against the Atlantic Coast Line.

Disagreement Altogether on Question of Liability—Superior Court Will Resume Its Sessions on Monday Morning—Jurors.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Judge Henry B. Bryan at Newbern, a juror was withdrawn yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock and a mistrial was ordered in the \$20,000 damage suit brought by B. F. Penny in the Superior Court against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina.

Early in the day Judge Bryan was communicated with by telegraph by the attorneys interested in the case with the result stated. The jury on the last ballot stood exactly as it did on the first—six for the plaintiff and six for the railroad. The difference was on the question of liability wholly and evolved from the very first issue: "Was the plaintiff injured by the negligence of the defendant?" Six testified "No" and six were just as emphatic in maintaining that the answer should be yes. At one time some one proposed to go to the second issue, but again there were six "noes" and half a dozen "yesses" and it was with the determination upon each side that the "brood of eternity" would turn gray with age, as a learned attorney expressed it, before there would be a change and consequently there was nothing to do but to "agree to disagree," which was done.

Those understood to have favored no damage were Capt. Walter G. MacRae, Mr. Richard J. Jones, Messrs. E. H. Sneed, George Harris, C. D. Poard and W. E. Koonce. On the other side were Messrs. F. A. Montgomery, Ike Solomon, John Dyer, W. H. M. Koch, C. D. Gilbert and Ike K. Pinner. The question of damages was never reached, the disagreement having been solely on the question of liability as stated.

Both sides claim a victory in the mistrial and will enter the next hearing just as full of determination as ever. A finer array of legal talent was never drawn up or more equally divided upon a case in the New Hanover County Court House. On the side of the plaintiff were Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy, Herbert McClammy, E. K. Bryne, Eugene S. Martin and A. A. Marshall; for the defendant railroad company, Messrs. Davis & Davis, Bellamy & Peschau and Bountree & Carr.

ADVERTISING THE CARNIVAL.
 Expert Man Will Leave To-day for Trip Through the Country—Carnival Queen to Be Elected.

Mr. Alex. S. Holden, of the Pythian Carnival Advertising Committee, left last Monday for a two-week's trip in the country, advertising Wilmington's big fair the first week in November. He will carry along with him a plentiful supply of lithograph and other advertising matter and will see that every nook and corner of country is covered. He will go first down the W. C. & A. railroad and connections as far as Florence and will then cover the Carolina Central territory as far as Monroe. The Parade Committee is arranging for an elaborate pageant for one of the big days of the fair. A week before the Carnival opens a Queen of Carnival will be elected by popular vote and she will be privileged to name her maids of honor, who will be assigned a handsome float in the parade. The machinery for this contest is yet to be arranged. An effort will be made to revive the Uniform Bank, K. of P., and if this is effected an attractive display will be made. Pythian lodges for miles around are being invited to take part in this feature.

The key to Carnival headquarters will be found next door, at Shepard's, to all who desire to enter the rooms to-day.

SECRETARY SHAW ON TRUSTS.
 Secretary Shaw, in addition to doing duty as Secretary of the Treasury, is appearing on the stump as the apologist for and the defender of the trusts, and he seems to be doing his level best in that line, while at the same time he is trying to pose as the friend of the people as between them and the trusts which would take advantage of them and extort from them.

But, according to Secretary Shaw, there are no trusts now, such as we had before the Sherman bill passed, for that killed the last one of them. In place of the trusts now we have combinations, combinations which have admits are formed for the purpose of removing competition.

He made a speech in Boston, before a Republican club, Wednesday night, a speech wholly devoted to trusts (which he says were driven out of existence by the Sherman law), the aim of which was to show that the combinations, now commonly called trusts, are, as a general thing, good institutions, that the only law ever passed to handle those which are not good was a law drafted by a Republican statesman and passed by a Republican Congress, and the reason why the bad trusts are not prosecuted and driven out of existence by that law is because it is almost impossible to secure the evidence by which it can be done. This is tantamount to a confession that the Sherman law as a trust remedy doesn't amount to much, although he boasts in that speech that it is as near perfect as a law for that purpose could be made, no perfect that no Democratic Congress would undertake to improve on it. But it takes more than a Congress to enact legislation of that kind. It takes a Congress and a President. In all the years since the war the Democratic party has never had full control of the Government, President and both branches of Congress but for two years, and during those two years, there were other questions that commanded more attention for the time than the trusts did.

Mr. Shaw says the trusts which existed previous to the passage of the Sherman law were killed by that law, the last one of them disappeared so that according to him there were really no trusts to legislate against, but there was the tariff question and the money question, the latter of which became the looming question during Mr. Cleveland's last administration, so much so that it completely overshadowed the trust question.

Assuming that he is honest when he says the trusts were driven out by the Sherman law, he admits that they took another shape, that of "combinations," or "consolidations," which grew with amazing rapidity after the Wilson tariff was succeeded by the Dingley tariff, which gave them some twenty per cent more protection than they had under the Wilson tariff. He is hardly consistent with himself when he says the trusts were killed by the Sherman law, and then admits that combinations took the place of those trusts, the object in forming which was to prevent or escape competition, to guard against which was one of the main objects of the Sherman law. It prohibited combinations to prevent competition and thus monopolize the market, which is the principal complaint against and objection to trusts, so that the thing which Secretary Shaw says was killed by the Sherman law took another shape and exists in full vigor with a change of name.

The Sugar Trust, for instance, is called the American Sugar Refining Company, the Steel Trust is called the United States Steel Company, the Oil Trust is called United States Standard Oil Company, the Coal Trust is called the Anthracite Company, but they are all Trusts, all the same.

While claiming that the Republican statement gave the country the only law to hold the trusts in check, and contending that the Democratic party is not competent to deal with the question of regulating trusts,

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MARRIED IN SAVANNAH, GA.
 Miss Clark, of Georgia, Bride of Mr. Ed. W. Haggins, of Wilmington.

[Savannah News, 9th.]
 Shortly after noon, at Grace church yesterday, the marriage of Mr. Edwin Toomer Haggins, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss Janie Elise Clark was solemnized. A large gathering of friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the ceremony. Rev. Charles A. Jackson officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Annie Huggins, a sister of the groom. Mr. C. S. W. Halsey and Mr. W. S. Arnold were ushers.

The bride, a young lady of rare beauty, was attired in a traveling dress of gray. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Haggins left for Washington, D. C., where they will spend their honeymoon.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Jane Clark. Mr. Haggins is a popular employe of the Atlantic Coast Line at Wilmington. The popular young couple will be at home, 412 Market street, Wilmington, N. C., after Monday, 18th inst.

JAMES SPRUNT INSTITUTE.
 Wilmington Presbytery Acted Adversely Upon Proposition for Its Removal to Wallace—Sessions Closed.

Wilmington Presbytery at its session at Mount Williams church, Pender county, Friday, acted adversely upon the proposition to move the James Sprunt Institute from Kenansville to Wallace; but it was agreed, after a full discussion, to investigate the locations at Wallace and Teachey's, in view of the interest manifested in higher education in those sections, with a view to establishing schools at either or both places later. The Presbytery already has very flourishing high schools at Clarkton and Faison and both are enjoying exceedingly prosperous terms this year.

Rev. C. W. Traywick, of Wilmington, was moderator and Rev. G. H. Starbuck, of Black River, and Elder W. M. Hand, of Burgaw, were clerks of the Presbytery.

Rev. J. C. Story, who is in charge of the Brunswick group of Presbyterian churches, was ordained to the ministry.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Kenansville in April.

MURDERED BY BURGLARS.
 Prominent Citizen of Lexington, Ky., Shot to Death and His Son Wounded, Perhaps Mortally.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]
 LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 11.—A. B. Chinn, of the firm of Ohlin & Todd, dry goods merchants in this city, one of the most prominent men in Kentucky, was shot to death in his home by two masked burglars at 8:30 A. M. to-day. His son Asa, who heard the noise, rushed to his father's rescue and opened fire on the burglars through a closed door. The burglars returned the fire and Asa was perhaps mortally wounded. Citizens and police are searching for the murderers, but no clue has been found.

The battle in the hall was a sharp one. So close were the burglars to Asa Chinn the powder burned his face. His room was that of his parents and he had scarcely gotten to sleep when his mother aroused him. The two burglars stood at the bedside of Mr. and Mrs. Chinn, and striking a match covered them with their revolvers, demanding money. It was by the light of this match that Mrs. Chinn saw their green masks. Her impression was that the burglars were the men in town known as the "two boys," the murdered man was a deacon in the Central Christian church. He was sixty-eight years old.

EVERYTHING QUIET—TROOPS HAD LITTLE TO DO—SHIPMENTS OF COAL IN A SMALL WAY STILL GOING ON.
 WILKESBARRE, PA., Oct. 11.—Another week of the coal mine workers' strike closed to-day without any incident worthy of note. It was extremely quiet throughout this valley and the workers did the work to do. Some of the coal companies' superintendents assert that they have made a slight gain in the number of men employed since last week, but they admit there has been no real distinction. The shipment of coal is still going on in a small way.

There were no new developments at strike headquarters. President Mitchell arrived from New York city early in the day and had nothing to say regarding his trip. He felt that it was better for all concerned that nothing be said at present.

Mr. Mitchell's attention was called to the letter of Vice President Willcox, of the Delaware and Hudson R. R. Company, to President Roosevelt, in which he maintains that the miners' union is an illegal organization. The strike leader hesitated to say anything for a moment, and then replied: "The miners' union is organized along the same lines as all labor unions in the country. If the miners' organization is illegal so are all the others, and I say our union is not illegal."

A DOUBLE MURDER.
 Farmer and His Wife Killed in Their Home at Atoyaca, Tex.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]
 NAOGOODCHES, TEXAS, October 11.—A telephonic message to the sheriff this morning from Atoyaca, a village eighteen miles east, stated that Duncan Hicks, a prosperous farmer, and his wife were both found to-day at their home two miles east from Atoyaca, with their brains shot out. The only solution of the murder mystery, a negro suspected of having committed the crime is under arrest.

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C. J. RIVENBARK.

MARRIED IN SAVANNAH, GA.
 Miss Clark, of Georgia, Bride of Mr. Ed. W. Haggins, of Wilmington.

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The bride, a young lady of rare beauty, was attired in a traveling dress of gray. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Haggins left for Washington, D. C., where they will spend their honeymoon.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Jane Clark. Mr. Haggins is a popular employe of the Atlantic Coast Line at Wilmington. The popular young couple will be at home, 412 Market street, Wilmington, N. C., after Monday, 18th inst.

JAMES SPRUNT INSTITUTE.
 Wilmington Presbytery Acted Adversely Upon Proposition for Its Removal to Wallace—Sessions Closed.

Wilmington Presbytery at its session at Mount Williams church, Pender county, Friday, acted adversely upon the proposition to move the James Sprunt Institute from Kenansville to Wallace; but it was agreed, after a full discussion, to investigate the locations at Wallace and Teachey's, in view of the interest manifested in higher education in those sections, with a view to establishing schools at either or both places later. The Presbytery already has very flourishing high schools at Clarkton and Faison and both are enjoying exceedingly prosperous terms this year.

Rev. C. W. Traywick, of Wilmington, was moderator and Rev. G. H. Starbuck, of Black River, and Elder W. M. Hand, of Burgaw, were clerks of the Presbytery.

Rev. J. C. Story, who is in charge of the Brunswick group of Presbyterian churches, was ordained to the ministry.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Kenansville in April.

MURDERED BY BURGLARS.
 Prominent Citizen of Lexington, Ky., Shot to Death and His Son Wounded, Perhaps Mortally.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]
 LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 11.—A. B. Chinn, of the firm of Ohlin & Todd, dry goods merchants in this city, one of the most prominent men in Kentucky, was shot to death in his home by two masked burglars at 8:30 A. M. to-day. His son Asa, who heard the noise, rushed to his father's rescue and opened fire on the burglars through a closed door. The burglars returned the fire and Asa was perhaps mortally wounded. Citizens and police are searching for the murderers, but no clue has been found.

The battle in the hall was a sharp one. So close were the burglars to Asa Chinn the powder burned his face. His room was that of his parents and he had scarcely gotten to sleep when his mother aroused him. The two burglars stood at the bedside of Mr. and Mrs. Chinn, and striking a match covered them with their revolvers, demanding money. It was by the light of this match that Mrs. Chinn saw their green masks. Her impression was that the burglars were the men in town known as the "two boys," the murdered man was a deacon in the Central Christian church. He was sixty-eight years old.

EVERYTHING QUIET—TROOPS HAD LITTLE TO DO—SHIPMENTS OF COAL IN A SMALL WAY STILL GOING ON.
 WILKESBARRE, PA., Oct. 11.—Another week of the coal mine workers' strike closed to-day without any incident worthy of note. It was extremely quiet throughout this valley and the workers did the work to do. Some of the coal companies' superintendents assert that they have made a slight gain in the number of men employed since last week, but they admit there has been no real distinction. The shipment of coal is still going on in a small way.

There were no new developments at strike headquarters. President Mitchell arrived from New York city early in the day and had nothing to say regarding his trip. He felt that it was better for all concerned that nothing be said at present.

Mr. Mitchell's attention was called to the letter of Vice President Willcox, of the Delaware and Hudson R. R. Company, to President Roosevelt, in which he maintains that the miners' union is an illegal organization. The strike leader hesitated to say anything for a moment, and then replied: "The miners' union is organized along the same lines as all labor unions in the country. If the miners' organization is illegal so are all the others, and I say our union is not illegal."

A DOUBLE MURDER.
 Farmer and His Wife Killed in Their Home at Atoyaca, Tex.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]
 NAOGOODCHES, TEXAS, October 11.—A telephonic message to the sheriff this morning from Atoyaca, a village eighteen miles east, stated that Duncan Hicks, a prosperous farmer, and his wife were both found to-day at their home two miles east from Atoyaca, with their brains shot out. The only solution of the murder mystery, a negro suspected of having committed the crime is under arrest.

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THE IMPERIOUS BARONS.
 "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" applies with considerable aptness to the coal barons, who seem to be acting like madmen devoid of reason. They started out with a determination to recognize in no way the Miners' Union, and to crush it, if necessary could crush it, heedless of the cost to themselves, to the miners or to the public, and now when such extraordinary efforts are being made by officials of the Federal and State governments and by committees representing industrial interests affected by the coal strike, they imperiously and doggedly reply that they have no concessions to make which would recognize the Miners' Union or its president, Mr. Mitchell, so that simmered down it simply means that the issue is the Miners' Union, to crush which these arrogant mine operators would keep their mines closed and subject the people of the North Atlantic States especially to a coal famine, with all the horrors that implies.

And yet, while taking this imperious, indefensible, heartless attitude, they have the audacity to call for troops, and having gotten 9,000 State troops say these are not enough, but that they must in addition have the support of the Federal Government not only to help them mine coal, but to crush the Miners' Union.

No wonder Governor Odell, of New York, became indignant in the conference held Friday, and denounced the unreasonable and cold-blooded resolve of these barons to make no concessions, although the Miners' Union was willing to meet them more than half way. The miners show some regard for the sufferings of the public deprived of coal, in striking contrast to the haughty, unfeeling, tyrannical, cold-blooded, selfish bearing of Baer and the other mine magnates, who are playing such a brutal and despicable game, apparently oblivious of the fact that they are making themselves odious to the people and provoking a retribution which is as sure to come as season follows season.

They may keep up the fight with the miners, but when public sentiment stands behind the miners the barons will be overwhelmed and crushed.

The negroes in the neighborhood of Dublin, Ga., have organized a reform association, to train negroes in the way they should go. When one of them doesn't behave as they think he should, he is notified to appear for trial, and if convicted is whipped in the presence of the community. They do not undertake to regulate the whole colored community, only members of the society.

MR. M'KETHAN OUT.
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