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### THE NEGRO NORTH AND SOUTH.

A "prominent Republican Senator" name not given is quoted as recently saying that he was "surprised at the growth of the anti-negro sentiment in the North, and he thought over it for a little while he would cease to be surprised and would find little difficulty in accounting for it."

For years the negro agitation was kept up in the North by the Republican party leaders, and hair-lifting stories were told and published broadcast about the "barbarous treatment" of the negro by Southern Democrats. They heard so much of this, it was so often reiterated with embellishments of fancy that the impression was created that the principal amusement of Southern Democrats was gunning for negroes, and that it was a good deal easier on any morning, when the weather was not too disagreeable for hunting, to find dead "niggers" than live ones. They heard only one side of the story; if they were disposed to listen to more than one side, and if they happened to see a contradiction many of them concluded that the contradiction was a lie.

But time has brought a change. Fair papers of the North, independent in politics, have been telling the other side of the story, even some of the Republican papers have shown a disposition to be honest and truthful, the thousands of Northern and Western people who have settled in the South have done much to enlighten the friends in the sections they came from, and intelligent, observant and honest Northern so-journers, in public and private life, have also done much towards this enlightenment. And in addition to all this the closer contact into which many of the Northern people have come with the negro since so many of the have gone North and located in the cities has done even more, perhaps, in the way of lifting the infatuation for the "ward of the nation."

We see evidences of this in a number of Northern cities where the color line is drawn even tighter than it is in the South, an illustration of which we present in the following, clipped from the Philadelphia Ledger:

"I am a colored man, a mechanic by trade. There is nothing in the line of a house in wood that I cannot make. I can build all the stairs, windows, make the sashes, blinds and doors. I can build a house from the ground up and turn the keys over to the owner complete. I can draw the plans, make the blue prints, make the specifications, and give estimates. Yet I am debarred from employment on account of my color. The prejudice in this city is stronger than in any other place. No one wants me because I am a colored man. Why is this? I am thirty-seven years old. I draw the plans of the colored church on Tacker street, above Twentieth. My name is on the corner stones. I built the State College of Orangeburg, S. C., and I have built cottages in Orangeburg and for the mayor of Beaufort, S. C., but still I am debarred from employment in Philadelphia."

"SAMUEL H. BLYTHEWOOD."

Philadelphia is "the city of brotherly love," it is a Republican city of the most pronounced type, ruled by men who profess to believe that the negro is politically and civilly the equal of the white man, and fully entitled to all the rights and privileges of the white man, including the right to enjoy his liberty and earn his livelihood in competition with the white man. In other words, he is entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in the full sense that the white man is.

But it is not so in Philadelphia, the Republican-ruled city of brotherly love." Nor is it so in New York, Boston, or any other Northern or Western city. There is not a city in the South of which such a letter as the one above could be truthfully written nor one about which such a letter ever has been written, as far as our reading goes.

What does the right to vote for some white party boss amount to with the man who is debarred from working to earn a living?

In contrast with this read the following, clipped from an address on the "South and the Negro" delivered

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ed a few nights ago in the First Reformed Episcopal church, colored, in New York, by James J. Torbert, assistant principal and financial agent of the Fort Valley Hay and Industrial school, for negroes, in Georgia, who said in part:

"Slavery left us 4,000,000 strong. Today we are about 9,000,000. It is us without a home, but well schooled in the exercise of the muscles and to some extent with the desire to imitate the white man. Our homes to-day dot the hill tops, plains and valleys, all the way from Virginia to Texas. Slavery left us illiterate, but with a passionate desire for knowledge, and to-day we have 2,500,000 people in the public schools and 35,000 teachers trained from the rank and file of the race."

"If we are denied political power for the time being, the power to do good has neither been taken away nor abridged. We can plant our feet squarely in the soil and make the white agriculturist green with envy if he views our well-kept homes, our well-filled barns and our fruit-growing and bearing fall and plenty with each season of the year. When the white man prevents my race from buying and selling among themselves, from teaching and preaching the gospel of truth to the wayward, from receiving and giving, from living and loving, then they will have persecuted us. They prevent none of these things; they prevent no progress."

How does this read compared with the will of Samuel H. Blythewood, of Philadelphia? What a contrast between the treatment of the negro in the South and in the North. The South, after long and bitter experience, restricts suffrage for her good and for his bad, and thus tries to make him a more intelligent and better citizen, but she leaves open to him the avenues of honest endeavor, and "prevents no progress," while in the North the negro is allowed the privilege to vote, but is denied nearly everything else, including the right to earn his living by labor when he comes into competition with white labor. Which of these conditions should the negro with a thoughtful brain prefer?

As a further proof of the opportunity the South gives the negro to labor for his own betterment we have the accumulation of property by them and the progress they have made, which is most noticeable in those States where they have been the least under the baneful influence of unscrupulous partisan leaders, where there has been the least negro agitation and where they have been least interfered with and left freest to work out their own salvation in their own way.

The solution of the negro problem is to let the negro alone, a conclusion which the Northern people, who have worried of this incessant agitation, seem to be coming to.

### TOBACCO AS A CROP.

There is no crop produced in the United States which was once confined to such a comparatively small area, the cultivation of which has expanded as has that of tobacco, which is now grown to a greater or less extent in nearly every State in the Union, being a very important crop in some States where it was not grown at all a few years ago.

As a producer, Kentucky holds the first place, North Carolina coming second, though less than thirty years ago the cultivation was practically limited to a narrow belt on the Virginia border. Now there is twice as much grown outside of that belt as there is in it. According to the estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1902 Kentucky produced on 333,194 acres 257,755,200 pounds, valued at \$25,775,520, or \$80 an acre. North Carolina on 219,623 acres produced 142,550,950 pounds valued at \$15,677,304, a little over \$71 an acre.

These figures show that this is an important crop, and compares favorably in the returns with other "money crops," being ahead of most of them, but the tendency is to overdo this crop and produce a surplus that will cut down prices and profits. With the expanding area and prospective increase in production, this is the danger that confronts the tobacco-grower, especially the growers of particular kinds of leaf for which the demand is not so great as other kinds. This is something that the North Carolina tobacco planter should keep in view, and if the cultivation largely, not base his calculations too largely on that crop.

Gen. Basil Duke, Democrat, of Louisville, gave President Roosevelt a friendly boost in a lecture before the students of the Virginia University, saying that there was no hope of electing a Democratic President, and he would rather see Roosevelt elected than any other Republican. Mr. Roosevelt promptly reciprocated by inviting him to call at the White House and tendering him the Judgeship in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which the General declined. He has a better job as attorney for a big railroad.

### WHERE THE HARM IS DONE.

No white person North or South takes seriously the bill introduced "by request" in the first session of this Congress by Representative Blackburn, of this State, and lately by Senator Hanna in the Senate. The inspiration of these bills as far as the statesmen who present them are concerned is generally understood to be political, to cater to the negro vote, and thus hold it solid for the schemers who have been manipulating and managing the negro ever since his enfranchisement.

Possibly they do not know or think of the harm they do with fakes of this kind. The negroes have been duped in many ways by these political schemers. They were once promised "forty acres and a mule," they were promised political, civil and social equality; they were deluded with the hope of holding high office and deluded in other ways, but schemes like these while intended to dupe them for the benefit of aspirants to office, make them the dupes and victims of sharpers of their own race, who play this game on them and fleec them out of their money under pretence of helping the pension scheme along and assuring them that it is sure to be realized if the necessary funds to push it be forthcoming.

It is estimated that such sharpers have already fleeced confiding negroes out of between \$250,000 and \$300,000, and perhaps more. Since the introduction of that bill by Senator Hanna they have begun operations again, and we read of their performances in several localities in the South, in Alabama and Georgia, and they are doubtless at work elsewhere. The class of people they pick out as victims is, of course, the most ignorant and credulous, many of whom cannot read, and are arrogant enough to believe any story told them by a glib-tongued negro. The result is that they are bunched out of the little cash they may have and see that negro sharper no more.

It is a shame that white men who ought to understand these things would from selfish motives become instrumental in proposing schemes to make the innocent negro the prey of the negro villain.

Commenting on the spreading of appendicitis a Washington doctor says a good deal of it is imaginary. People read about it, persuade themselves that they have the genuine article and are never satisfied until a knife is run into them. Imagination is the most powerful thing with some people.

The Niagara Falls Power Company will use the California red wood in place of steel in its tunnels. It is said if water pours continuously over this wood a soapy, pasty surface is formed which makes the wood practically indestructible from corrosion and hence preferable to steel.

A Kansas Senator has introduced a bill in the Legislature prohibiting people from eating snakes in that State. He thinks the snakes can be put to better use. As they have got into the snake business the next thing in order may be a bill to prohibit people from "seeing snakes."

A fellow in Illinois who was in a hurry to get out of that State, succeeded with ten pounds of dynamite, which scattered him all around, shook the country for miles around and kept the coroner busy for two or three hours in finding pieces enough to hold an inquest over.

The fact that Mrs. C. Vandervilt held up a train in Florida for an hour is considered of sufficient importance to make a subject of a press dispatch, while there are thousands of women in this country who are experts at holding up trains.

A Massachusetts paper is authority for the statement that during the coal famine "women of respectability were seen dragging away two or three 100-pound bags of coal at a time." Another proof of the vigorous properties of beans as a diet.

### SEABOARD WRECK.

Collision Friday Night Near Pembroke, N. C., Under Peculiar Circumstances.

### A FIREMAN BADLY HURT.

Engle, After Accomplishing Much Harm, Broke Loose and Sped Up the Track. Story as Told by a Passenger. The Wreck Cleared Up.

Passenger train No. 39 on the Seaboard Air Line, which left Wilmington Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for Hamlet, in charge of Capt. W. L. Beebe, of this city, was in collision with a freight train about one mile beyond Pembroke the same night about 10 o'clock. The fireman on the freight train was badly injured by being pinned under the demolished tender. None of the crew or passengers on the Wilmington train were injured more than being badly shaken up. Traffic was blocked for several hours and the mixed train due here at 8:30 A. M. and the passenger train due at about noon did not arrive until the afternoon.

Mr. A. F. Pound, of Atlanta, who arrived in Fayetteville yesterday morning, gave the *Observer* the following account of the wreck, which is very interesting:

"I was on the passenger train which was proceeding to Hamlet slowly on account of a disabled engine, when one mile from Pembroke our train was struck by an engine which was running at full speed. This engine had orders to meet us at the station which it had just passed and relieve our disabled engine, but for some reason ran past that station and came on us at a terrific speed, demolishing our engine, the baggage and express cars. The engine was running backward; it was the tender that struck our engine. The loose engine, which had evidently been reversed before the collision, then broke away from its demolished tender and ran back towards us, displaying dead on a trestle about eight miles from where the wreck occurred. Neither the engineer, fireman or any of the crew of this engine had orders seriously hurt. The fireman of the loose engine was found pinned under the tender and was extracted, in a dying condition. This engine had orders to reach the spot at 3:30 o'clock this morning and all the passengers were safely conveyed to Hamlet, a wrecking crew being left to clear up the wreck. Mr. Pound says he is not personally acquainted with the conductor, but says he deserves great praise for his coolness and bravery in displaying orders to those in his care. He says any railroad might be proud to have such a man in its employ. In transferring the passengers the conductor lay on the ground and made of himself a step by which Mr. Sage, who is a cripple on crutches and was badly shaken up, might descend from the car.

STEPHEN KEYES, ESQ., DEAD.

Well Known and Aged Citizen of New Hanover Passed Away Thursday.

Stephen Keyes, Esq., an aged citizen of the county, died Thursday evening at his home in Federal Point township, where he had resided since before the war. Mr. Keyes was 83 years of age and had been in failing health for several years. Two or three months ago he had a fall and suffered a fracture of one of his limbs which contributed to the infirmities of his age to his death. The funeral was conducted Friday afternoon from the late residence and the interment was on Myrtle Grove Sound.

Mr. Keyes was a native of Massachusetts and taught school for a number of years after coming South. Just after the war he was a prominent Republican politician of the county and served at different times in the seven years as chairman and a member of the Board of County Commissioners. In later years, however, he led a quiet life on his farm in the country, enjoying a competency gained in his earlier days. Mr. Keyes is survived by six children—Misses Mary, Lizzie and Ida Keyes and Messrs. William, Thomas and John Keyes, all of Myrtle Grove Sound.

### ALLEGED CRUELTY TO CONVICTS.

Investigating Committee Held Short Session at Raleigh Yesterday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 18.—The special committee to investigate the charges of cruelty to convicts in moving a squad of 180 from Convict Pine to Marion, thence to Raleigh, held a session at the prison this afternoon and examined witnesses, mostly guards and other prison employees, who participated in moving the prisoners. The trend of the evidence was a total contradiction of the evidence taken Tuesday at Marion, all testifying that there was no cruelty; that the condition of the roads was not severe and that the men stood the march well. Dr. Rogers, physician at the penitentiary, testified that he examined the convicts on their arrival here and found them in good condition, except for a reasonable degree of fatigue after the march and the commission, as it is designated, from point of origin to final destination with a stop-over privilege in East St. Louis for cleaning, soaking, or other legitimate purpose, the shipment of convicts on a through rate from East St. Louis, is not shown to be objectionable in this case. The shipment, however, of men to East St. Louis on a local rate and forwarding from there as a new shipment on a twelve cent proportional rate to Vicksburg and common points is objected to by the commission, as it disregards the higher thirteen cent local rate from East St. Louis to those destinations.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Decision Involving Rates on Transportation of Grains from St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day decided the case involving the rates and practices of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, in the transportation of grain to Vicksburg, Miss., or beyond, from St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill. It is held that a published tariff regulation, permitting grain to be shipped through from point of origin to final destination with a stop-over privilege in East St. Louis for cleaning, soaking, or other legitimate purpose, the shipment of convicts on a through rate from East St. Louis, is not shown to be objectionable in this case. The shipment, however, of men to East St. Louis on a local rate and forwarding from there as a new shipment on a twelve cent proportional rate to Vicksburg and common points is objected to by the commission, as it disregards the higher thirteen cent local rate from East St. Louis to those destinations.

### IS HE A LUNATIC?

Primitive Methods of a Negro Found Yesterday in Federal Point Township.

### CAMPS IN THE WOODS.

Sleeps on the Ground and Says He Subsists on Raw Corn. The Authorities After Him to Determine His Sanity—Tells His Story.

The county authorities are very much puzzled over the actions of a strange colored man, who gives his name as Jim Williams, and who was found one night last week by Mr. Ed. Branch, a hunter, in a solitary camp in the woods near the Masonboro road, four and a half miles from Wilmington. Mr. Branch reported his find on Friday to the authorities, and Justice G. W. Borsemann and Constable W. B. Savage went out to investigate at the earliest practicable moment.

They found the camp described by Mr. Branch, and asleep on the hard ground was the solitary occupant, a middle aged man with whom they talked as to his primitive methods of living. He said that he slept on the ground because he thought it was right to do so. Two large dry goods boxes, turned on their sides, were lying near the camp and in them, the man said he slept when it was raining but upon other occasions he slept on the ground. For food he said he ate raw corn. There was also at the solitary spot, which is a short distance from the road in the wilderness, a bundle of old clothes and a few other appurtenances.

From a view of the desolate place and a talk with its occupant the officers at once made up their minds that the man was a lunatic and so reported to the Clerk of the Superior Court upon their return to the city. The necessary papers were issued to bring the man into safe keeping and last night Constable Savage, Deputy Sheriff W. H. Cox and Mr. W. G. Brinkley went out to execute them.

After a hazardous trip over the scrubby oaks and through various marshes, they were able to discover the place by night, but the man had gone. Where, the officers are puzzled to know. They found the boxes, the clothes and other things seen at the camp the day before, and also a sack of dry corn, corroborating what the man said he used for food, but no clue to the evidently crazy negro could they secure and were forced to return to the city without accomplishing anything. Another search for Williams will be made to-day and in the meantime the authorities will continue to speculate as to a correct explanation of the negro's strange conduct.

### DEATH OF MR. W. T. HARKER.

Well Known Citizen of Wilmington Passed Away Yesterday—Funeral To-day.

Mr. W. T. Harker, a well known citizen of Wilmington and an ex-Confederate soldier, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at his home, No. 515 Castle street, aged 53 years, six months and 25 days. He had been in poor health for some time and his death was not entirely unexpected. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him and during the war his valorous and noble conduct was a source of pride to his family. He leaves to mourn their loss two sons, Messrs. W. T. Harker, Jr., and R. L. Harker, and one daughter, Mrs. D. A. Rowan.

### HOMICIDE IN NORFOLK.

Benj. Adams Died from Pistol Shot Wound Inflicted by His Brother.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 14.—Benjamin Adams, who was shot by his brother Percy in front of their West Norfolk home Thursday night, died at St. Vincent's hospital to-night from the wound.

The circumstances of the shooting were very pathetic. The dead man had been drinking heavily and on a rainy night he was in a grocery store, where he secured a cleaver. After driving every one out of the place he started for home with the avowed intention of killing his brother. In front of the house he met his brother Percy. The latter warned him to keep away, but Ben ran towards him with a pistol and fired twice in the air. Instead of checking the frenzied man it only increased his fury and he continued towards the man, who was then gunned by a bullet into the approaching brother. The ball lodged in the back after piercing the stomach and no hope was over entertained. He exonerated his brother before dying.

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### MADE GHASTLY FIND.

Captain of Brunswick Sharpie Found Badly Decomposed Body in the River.

### WAS IDENTIFIED SATURDAY.

Proved to Be That of Isaac Kelland, Drowned Nearly Two Months Ago Up Cape Fear River—Coroner Viewed the Remains.

A ghastly find was made in the river by Capt. J. S. Brown, who was coming up the river in his sharpie Friday afternoon about 2 o'clock from Shallotte, Brunswick county. Floating in the water just below the "Dram Tree," two miles below Wilmington, was the badly decomposed and swollen body of a colored man, yellow in complexion and weighing about 180 pounds. Capt. Brown threw a line around the body and tied it to the wreck of the schooner just below the narrows and upon reaching the city, reported the occurrence to Dr. C. D. Bell, the coroner.

Dr. Bell went down the river and viewed the remains, but as the hour was late and no one could be secured to identify them, he returned to the city and completed the investigation Saturday. The body proved to be that of Isaac Kelland, a negro who either jumped or fell overboard from the steamer *Highlander*, about 40 miles up the Cape Fear river, Monday before last Christmas. On the negro's body were found bills for goods purchased in Wilmington from Mr. J. J. Kelly, furniture dealer, Messrs. Croom & Hunt, grocers, and a pint bottle of whiskey, pretty well emptied. By the papers the negro was identified, and his father and mother, Sam and Mary Kelland, who live in Chabourn's alley, this city, were notified.

His body was in such a badly decomposed state as to prevent its removal to Crails, near where he resided, and the burial took place on "Sunset Hill," overlooking the river near the spot where he was found.

The negro was not given to drink and the finding of the flask of liquor upon his person was unexpected. He has a wife and four children living near Crails. He came to Wilmington Monday before Xmas to make some purchases and returning on the boat that night he was seen to fall or jump deliberately from the deck of the steamer into the water. Accounts of the drowning published at the time stated that mysterious circumstances surrounded the affair and these will perhaps now never be cleared up.

The Greensboro Telegram, one of the STAR's most valued afternoon exchanges, has passed under the sole proprietorship and editorial control of Mr. R. W. Haywood, who has purchased all the interest of his partner, Mr. Perkins, in the paper. Mr. Haywood was formerly of this city and has many friends who will note with pleasure this evidence of his success in the newspaper field.

### SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Smithfield Herald: Mr. J. M. Langdon, of Pleasant Grove township, was in town Wednesday. He reports a trial which lasted about five days. The price of turpentine has been slightly increased this year despite the present low prices. Last year Mr. Langdon sold the tobacco off of two and one-half acres of land for \$225.80.

Danbury Reporter: Travel over the Danbury-Walnut Cove road has almost ceased for the present. The road is in such a dreadful condition that it is almost impossible to go over it. The road is in such a dreadful condition that it is almost impossible to go over it. The road is in such a dreadful condition that it is almost impossible to go over it.

Lamberton Robinsonian: In the case of the State against Henry Marlowe, charged with the murder of Jno. Oribb, the defendant was convicted of murder in the second degree after a trial which lasted about five days. So far as we have been able to learn, the verdict was a righteous one, and is as fully concurred in by public opinion as any verdict in the history of the State.

Monroe Enquirer: Mr. H. D. Browning showed us a ripe strawberry taken from his garden last Tuesday, the 10th inst. The supposed seed crackers who were arrested near here last week and are now in jail have been seen by a number of officers from other places where they have been. Mr. H. D. Gregory, valiant inspector, spent last Thursday and Friday here and swore out warrants for them for breaking into the postoffice at Crails, S. C., some time ago.

Raleigh News and Observer: Mr. C. C. Days, of Centerville, was found dead lying near the Southern Railroad track Tuesday morning, two days after he was arrested. He was not positively identified until Friday night, when the coroner and his jury went after the body and made an investigation. Mr. Days was a well known citizen and leaves a wife and several children. From the evidence obtained it appears that Mr. Days was intoxicated, and while walking along the railroad track was struck by the train. Both legs were broken, besides other bruises were found on the body and head.

### PENSION EX-SLAVES.

Those Who Did Service in the Confederate Army to Draw Money for Assistance.

### LEGISLATURE PROCEEDINGS.

Revenue Bill Introduced as Prepared by Joint Finance Committee—Republican to Point of Personal Privilege—Gild Labor Bill.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12.—The Senate to-day passed the Durham depot bill, empowering the Corporation Commission to compel the erection of union depots in towns where two or more roads enter. The most important amendment was by Mann, of Chowan, that union depots cannot be ordered where present separate depots are adequate. The bill was ordered to the House for concurrence in amendments before ratification. Argument on this bill consumed over two hours.

Joint resolution introduced a bill to revise the navigation and pilotage laws at the port of Wilmington and on the Cape Fear river. He asked for the House for concurrence in amendments before ratification. Argument on this bill consumed over two hours.

Joint resolution introduced a bill to appropriate \$30,000 for the State exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. Notable bills introduced in the House to-day were: Graham, joint resolution to obtain estimates as to the cost of enlarging the capitol.

Joint resolution on the election of Senators by the people. Newland to amend the charter of Carolina and Northern Railroad. Plans to change time for holding Brunswick county. Graham's resolution in the House to enlarge the State capitol provides for an enlargement of the capitol building contemplated in the original plans being north and south wings in the national capitol. It sets forth the duties of the judicial, State, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction have been crowded out of the building and the libraries are in great danger of destruction.

Graham's resolution in regard to the election of United States Senators by the people appeals to Congress to call forth a constitutional convention for the amendment of the federal constitution by the direct vote of people. Bills introduced are now in the hands of committees.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13.—In the House to-day Hinton, of Pasquotank, made the first speech on the Watts Whiskey bill. He spoke with vigor in favor of the bill. In answer to question by Morion, Hinton admitted he signed a paper in his county before the election to leave the whiskey question to a vote of the people.

Benbow, of Yadkin, spoke against the bill and favored the amendment offered by Morion to leave the question to a vote of the people. The Smith bill was offered as a substitute by its author for the original bill and all amendments. Smith spoke at length in support of the bill. This provision for a vote on all questions relating to the whiskey traffic.

Newland, of Caldwell, eloquently advocated the Watts bill. Murphy, of Rowan, offered his bill. Introduced several days ago, as a substitute, and made a ringing speech in its support. The Watts bill goes over as unfinished business for to-morrow.

The only notable bills introduced in the House to-day were: Robeson, for the relief and support of the State University, appropriating \$38,000. Harrington, of Harnett, to regulate hunting in Lillington township. During the night session, from 8 to 10:30 o'clock, fifteen bills were passed. Notable ones being to amend the charter of Bayboro; to protect claims in Funderburg; to amend section 367 of the Code, and the bill to change the time of holding courts in Brunswick county.

The Senate bill to establish a North Carolina Prison Parole Commission was taken up, having been re-called from the House. Pharr argued against the bill. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Among the bills passed third reading was the House bill to incorporate the North Carolina Farmers' Protective Association; the Senate bill to shorten the time for notice by publication, making it four weeks instead of six weeks; Robeson bill to amend section 367 of the Code, and the bill to allow State libraries to exchange with other States.

A House tax of \$2 is put upon photographers, in place of the graduated tax.

The Joint Finance Committee has not quite completed a revision of the act, so that it cannot be reported to the Legislature before Monday or Tuesday. It had been expected that it would be introduced to-morrow.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 14.—Representative MacRae, of Anson, to-day by request introduced in the House a bill to pension ex-slaves and free negroes, who did faithful service in the Confederate army, empowering the county pension boards to put their names on under the same rules that apply to white veterans.

Doughton, of Alleghany, late in today's session introduced in the House the revenue bill prepared by the Joint Finance Committee. It was made the special order for Wednesday noon and 500 copies were ordered printed. Other notable bills introduced were: Davidson, a resolution in memory of the late J. M. L. Curry. Willis, resolution concerning the improvement of the Fear river. Willis, to provide special tax in Bladen.

Woodley, to regulate compensation for sales under deeds of trust. Dockery, to authorize Hamlet to issue bonds for schools. Freeman (Republican) rose to a question of personal privilege and read an extract from a newspaper, charging that the Republican caucus had agreed to oppose all temperance legislation, declaring that he was unqualifiedly for it. He said he had good reason to believe an employe of the House inspired the article.

In the Senate the bill to abolish the Board of Examiners of State Institutions passed its second reading, and went over until Monday on objection for the third. Senator Glenn, who introduced the bill, stated that he had there was such a board until they issued their abominable report on the colored A. & M. College at Greensboro, that that institution a very great injustice.

The child labor bill, as reported by the Committee on Manufacturing, was made a special order for next Wednesday. Among the bills introduced were: Webb, relating to special procedure. Godwin, to raise revenue for Clinton. Godwin, for the relief of widows of Confederate soldiers.

The resolution in memory of Dr. Curry was adopted by a rising vote. Further argument of the Watts Whiskey Bill and other proposed temperance legislation was postponed until next Tuesday on account of the absence of a large number of members. Bill passed providing for the better management of public roads in Columbus county. A resolution by Willis of Bladen, introduced in the House to-day, urges upon Congress the importance of providing for improving the Cape Fear river from Wilmington to Fayetteville in accordance with plans prepared and recommended by Major E. W. VanCott Lucas.

Col. J. S. Cunningham, as president of the North Carolina Farmers' Protective Association, made a call for meetings at thirty points in eastern, central and western counties of the tobacco belt to organize branch associations. The dates are Feb. 19th; to March 31st; include Rocky Mount, Feb. 20th; Kinston, March 2nd; Wilson, March 3rd; Clinton, March 11th; Newbern, March 12th.

### MURDER TRIAL IN KANSAS.

Mrs. Cummins a Witness Against Her Husband, Charged With Killing Anne Dishman, a Servant Girl.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MORNING STAR.

WELLINGTON, KAN., Feb. 14.—In the trial of John Cummins, charged with the murder of Anne Dishman, a 13-year old servant girl, the defence sprang a surprise by stating that it would be proven that the murder was committed by the defendant's wife. If the defence asserted in his statement to the jury that Mrs. Cummins held an irresistible influence over her husband and that she induced him to make a written confession of the crime to save her. Cummins, in his confession, said that he struck the girl on the head and then looked her in the face, where she was left without attention until she died.

Mrs. Cummins was placed on the witness stand and created a sensation. Cummins in his confession, had said that he first buried the girl's body on his farm and later exhuming it had placed it on a hay stack and set the pile on fire.

Mrs. Cummins was asked why she told the officers about the murder, and she replied that before the body was buried Cummins had begged her not to tell, but after the burning he became independent and she was afraid he would try to fasten the crime upon her.

"Then you want him punished!" asked the attorney. "He ought to be hung," she shouted. "You ought to protect him to protect him, were you not?" Mrs. Cummins shot a quick glance at her husband and almost screamed in answer: "I did not hate him then, but I do now."

### WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN.

Train Ran Into an Open Switch—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MORNING STAR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Train No. 33, the New York and Florida express, of the Southern Railway, ran into an open switch at Fayetteville, to-night. The train was wrecked, colored, was killed and Engineer Thomas Parvis is missing. So far as known none of the passengers were seriously injured. The body of the fireman was recovered.

It is thought the switch was tampered with for the purpose of wrecking the train. The switch light was missing and the engine was derailed. The train consisted of three sleepers, a mail car and a baggage car. Only the engine and mail car left the track. The wrecking train with hydraulic was sent from Alexandria, Va., to Ravenscroft, which is eighteen miles south of Washington. The wrecked train left here at 9:35 P. M.

Miss Marion Cockrell, daughter of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, was married in Washington, D. C., yesterday to Edson Fessenden Gallaudet, president of the president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Rev. Dr. T. Shamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, officiated. President Roosevelt and a notable party of other guests were present. The bridal couple will reside at Dayton, Ohio.

The Senate has agreed to the House amendments to the 22nd anti-Resident bill. The bill now goes to the President.