SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The subscription price of the Weckly Star is

### WHY NOT LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE?

"Let well enough alone" was a pet phrase of Senator Hanna in the last Presidential campaign. Why, he asked, should the people want to change and try new experiments when the country was prospering and there was work for all and all seemed to be doing well? It was not duite true that all were doing well, but Mr. Hanna's way of putting it struck the ordinary mind and enough voters took his view of it to elect Mr. McKinley for the second term. If that was a pertinent interrogatory to put to the voters of the country in 1900 why isn't it quite as pertinent for the negro rights agitators in 1903?

This inquiry is suggested by remarks of two distinguished gentlemen, one prominent as a politician, the other as a church dignitary, both speaking on the race question. The first is John S. Wise, formerly of connection has said some very foolish things. But he seems to have

"The time has come when people are realizing that the question of suffrage is a matter for the States to settle among themselves as they see fit and then to see that the representation of the States is based thoroughly upon the number who are permitted to

"The negro question is going to noive itself along those lines, not by Northern interference, but by a procass of evolution there. When it is understood that negroes there will not be given any show, they will move aw y to States where they do get a squire deal. Then the Southern people wil want them back again and will gr-dually them well enough to hold

If the time has come when the people realize all this why is John S. Wise talking himself hoarse over the suffrage laws of Virginia? The right of the States has been recognized to settle this question in their own way and the only instance where it has been questioned was when some of the Southern States in the interest of good government adopted suffrage laws that reduced the number of negro voters. The concluding sentence in this paragraph shows the milk in the cocoanut, and shows that it isn't the disfranchisement of the negro that make by having the negro counted out on the basis of representation from the South that interests them. That would be a ten strike for the - Republican party, and if it then depended upon the Republican leaders these suffrage laws could not be made too drastic, and would never be repealed or modified.

settle itself on those lines," why bidden. Men have walked for genedoesn't John S. Wise and his fellow agitators let it go on and settle? and iron and other minerals and But when he proceeds further, by never had the curiosity or enterway of illustration, he departs from terprise to see what might be in he truth and states the case as it does not exist. He virtually asserts that the negro does not get a "fair show" or a "square deal" in the South, when, as a matter of fact, in everything that involves his welfare, he gets a fairer show and a squarer deal in the South than he does in the North. They have accumulated over \$200,000,000 worth value of such things. of property in the South, and have had the encouragement and the moral support, and in many cases the material aid of the white people in doing this. There are fifty thous- ceeded in securing the appointment and negroes in the State of Texas | as Justice on the Supreme Court in alone, who own the farms they till. There is not in the whole South a city, town or village in which the negro | had been foreshowed for some time. is denied work because he is a negro. He is not denied an opportunity to earn an honest living if he wants | ty when any way can be found to do to work. That is not the case in | it, it was of course expected that the North. In which section, then, something would be found for Mr. has the negro the fairer show, and the squarer deal?

also believes the race question will fore his friends have not been dissettle itself, but not on the lines appointed in his case. that John S. Wise draws. Recently representing the negro press of the ical management in North Carolina,

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1903.

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Archbishop said in reply:

country, to express their gratification and to thank him for his stand in behalf of the negro. The press dispatch reporting the incident thus gives in substance what the

In responding, he said that to him the Stars and Stripes had no meaning whatsoever unless they mean the brotherhood of man. The idea of a distinction being made in civil and political matters because of race, or lan-guage, or color, he declared, is Un-American. He urged his callers to have patience, and said that with it the march of civilization and of Christianity would result in full recognition of their civil and political rights. He expressed the opinion that there was not in the history of the world an example of similar progress made by any people, of any color and of any race, equal to that made by the colored people in the forty years since President Lincoln declared them free and independent. He predicted that what had been accomplished in the last forty years would be quadrupled in he next forty years.

It may be incidentally remarked that Archbishop Ireland is a Republican in politics, and a warm supporter of President Roosevelt, as he was of President McKinley, which will account for his pronounced views on the political and civil rights question, as applied to the negro. But when it comes to the "fair show" and "square deal" isn't this a pretty effective answer to Mr. John S. Wise? Again, we ask, if the negro has done all the Archbishop says he has (and he certainly has done much) and the prospects are so good for his doing so much better in the future why all this foolish clamor because some of them lose the privilege of voting by our suffrage laws? Why not let him go on doing well, and why not, in the language of the distinguished Mark Hanna, "let well enough alone"?

### COAL IN LOUISIANA.

There is scarcely a week that passes that some new discovery is Virginia, now of New York, who is not made in the wealth-producing engineering the legal proceedings resources of the Southern States. State, but recent explorations and tests show that there are in that cooled down somewhat, and is thus | State immense deposits of a lignite quoted in a recent interview with a superior in quality to the average representative of the Washington bituminous coal. There is said to be comparatively little sulphur in it, while it leaves little ash and burns with a steady glow like anthracite. This deposit is within seven miles of the Texas and Pacific railroad. In speaking of it the New Orleans States

> In discussing the deposit Prof. Smith, who has been conducting the investigation in the field, expresses the opinion that there is enough coal in these deposits to supply Louisiana for many years and that a reasonable estimate of the amount that can be extracted would be hundreds of millions of tons. Practical miners who have made investigations, declare conditions favorable for profitable mining, and every thing seems to point to an early and newly found source of wealth to the

One of the remarkable things about this is that, although the existence of coal in that section has been known for some time, no effort had ever been made to explore or test the extent of it, or the quality or probable quantity of the deposit until a snappy young secured options on as much land as sunk and tests made. Now they mous. say there are "millions in it" for they are troubled about, but that it this young woman, who hustled is the political gain they would and did things while men around there with more money to spend than she had killed time in daylight and slept at night on what will now prove to be a fortunemaker for others.

Instances of this lack of enterprise and go-easy indifference are not uncommon in the South and that is one of the reasons why our If "the negro question is going to mineral resources have been so long rations over rich deposits of coal them until some outsider came along and took the job out of their hands and reaped the benefit.

We have untested coal and iron deposits in our own State that have been known for a couple generations or longer, and are yet awaiting development, until some one comes along who appreciates the

# PRITCHARD CARED FOR.

Senator Pritchard has at last sucthe District of Columbia, a life position with a comfortable salary. This As it is the rule to take care of retiring Senators of the dominant par-Pritchard, who was entitled to some consideration for the hustling he Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota, had done for the party, and there-

Politically speaking this is a matwhile in Washington, he was called | ter of interest, for the appointment upon by a delegation of negroes will retire Mr. Pritchard from polit-

and some other hustler will take his place as organizer and machine maplace as organizer and machine manipulator. Of course there will be a lively contest for that, for aside from the national prominence it gives the man it carries with it directly or indirectly the control of considerable patronage, as the fellow who wants anything will have to stand in with the boss.

It remains to be seen whether the party will gain or lose by the change of managers. In our opinion it will not lose, because while Pritchard had some strong points he had weak points, and played some very thin games when he thought he was playing clever ones. Chairman Simmons caught him several times and blocked him when he thought he was doing the cutest kind of manipulating.

But the retiring of Manager Pritchard means a new deal and that the leaders of the Democratic party will have new men and perhaps abler ones to confront.

It is said that the newly discovered minerial radium will give light and heat continuously for years, and perhaps without limit, without any loss of energy. As it is self luminous and self heating the question that puzzles scientists is to tell how that is. The light and heat power is astonishing,. A pinch of it will illuminate a large room, and it is said that a pound of it in a glass jar, placed in a room would soon burn every one in that room to death. But as it costs \$1,000,000 a pound there is little likelihood of much of it being

A citizen of Tamaqua, Pa., died few days ago at the age of 86 years, who although blind for fortyfive years, managed to run a store, buy and sell goods, and attend to business much better than some men with two good eyes. He could count money like an expert and said against the constitutional amend- Louisiana, rich in many things, has that he had no difficulty in telling ment of Virginia, and who in that not been classed as a coal-bearing the denominations of bills, which he could do by his sense of touch.

> A British Antartic exploring expedition has gone a hundred miles further south than any previous explorers had done, and discovered land with high mountain ranges on it. Of course they planted a flag and now John Bull will claim the

A railroad engine in Mississippi ecently collided with a bundle of Memphis newspaper and was thrown from the track. It isn't safe for even a locomotive to tackle a robust newspaper.

The clergymen of this country cannot be charged with pursuing the dollar and working for pay when the average salary they receive is not more than \$500 a year.

One of the St. Louis judges has set a commendable judicial example by ordering that children be excluded from the court rooms when divorce cases are tried.

It may be some relief to the felwoman turned her attention to it, low who is afraid of snakes to learn that out of the 165 different kinds she cared for, and then had shafts in this country only 20 are veno-

> Usually the swallow is satisfied with travelling about sixty miles an it can clip off 1284 miles.

Mr. Chamberlain made seventy set speeches while he was in South Africa, but the same people didn't have to listen to all of them.

The ancestors of the American goat were foreigners, and emigrated from the highlands of Asia.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

--- An exchange calls the senior Senator from South Carolina "the Unspeakable Tillman," but it occurs to us that there is nothing so bad that he finds it unutterable. If the product of his thought were really "unspeakable" it would be a great blessing to the South .- Norfolk Ledger, Dem.

--- The Southern negroes are being swindled by members of their own race with preparations for taking the kink out of their hair and turning their skin white. Between the politicians and the fake medicine swindlers the negro is having a hard time of it .- Washington Post,

—— Senator Spooner's declaration, in his new biographical sketch in the Congressional Directory, that President McKinley offered him two portfolios of the cabinet, has stirred Senator W. B. Allison to make known the fact that he has been offered and refused the Secretaryship of the Treasury no less than three times and the Secretary of State once. Garfield, Harrison and McKinley each invited the Iowa Senator to a seat in his cabinet, but the Westerner preferred the Senate to cabinet cares. - Savannah News,

James S. Harland, attorney general of Porto Rico, yesterday called on the President and tendered his resignation, to take effect April 30th.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Sensational Statements by Committee As to Condition of Convict Camp.

THE PLACE UNINHABITABLE?

Returned Saturday to Judge Peebles, Presiding Over the Superior Court. An Interview With the County Superintendent of Health.

Rather sensational statements concerning the sanitary condition of the sleeping quarters of the county convicts at Castle Haynes are embraced in the report of the grand jury for the term of New Hanover Superior Court. just ended. It is stated that the bed clothing of the prisoners is in a dirty, filthy condition and is filled with vermin; that the place is not fit for human habitation. The recommendation is made that the clothing now in use be burned and that separate apartments be provided for the races. The report concludes with a reference to the mere formal manner in which grand jury reports are usually received and asks for more careful consideration of their recommendations in the future. The report is as follows:

Hon. R B. Peebles, Judge Fifth Judicial District : SIR:-Your grand jury begs to report that we have carefully investigated all matters coming before us. We have made six presentments.

returned 48 true bills, and returned three for lack of witnesses. A committee from this grand jury was appointed to visit the various county institutions, and make the fol-

"We found buildings at the convict camp in fair repair, the kitchen and diping room in good condition, but the place in which the prisoners are confined as night we found to be very filthy and not fit for human habitation. The bed clothing we found to be dirty, damp and filled with vermin. The white prisoners sleep in the same apartments with the negroes.

The County Home is in [good condition in every department, and we commend Mr. Chadwick for the care he has shown in providing comforts The jail we found to be clean and well kept; the feed good, wholesome

and sufficient. About 35 prisoners are now confined in the building. The Court House is in good order We recommend that the convict

camp be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and the bedding now in use which cannot be made fit for use, be burned and new bedding supplied; that the superintendent of the convict camp be required to keep sufficient force detailed to keep the quarters in s clean, healthy condition, and that a a partition be run across the sleeping quarters so as to separate the white and that frames be put in holes that were sides of the court house and windows be fitted in them; that shelves be arranged in the northwest room in the basement of this building and the books containing the county records which are worth saving, be placed thereon and cared for, and to destroy

those found to be of no value. We call attention to the fact that some of these recommendations were made by the grand jury of the July 1902 term of this court and seem to have been ignored. We are of the opinion that the grand jury's reports have been mere matters of form so far as the effect is concerned.

Our labors have been impeded by not being able to get witnesses before us and we recommend that magis-trates be more careful and explicit in instructing State witnesses in all cases coming before them in which defendants are bound over to this court, to appear promptly. Respectfully sub-mitted, THE GRAND JURY. R. W. PRICE, Foreman. C. E. HALL, Secretary,

Chairman McEachern, of the Board of County Commissioners, was out of the city last night and, therefore, could not be interviewed in regard to

the matters touched upon as to the convict camp. He was communicated hour, but when in a hurry it is said | with by telephone, however, but as he had not seen the report he could make no comprehensive statement. As to the sanitary condition of the quarters he referred to Dr. W. D. McMillan, the county physician, who visits the camp twice a week, or oftener, as occasion requires. Dr. McMillan said that of course the cleanliness would not compare with that of The Orton or Waldorf Astoria,

but he could guarantee that the sanitary condition of the quarters is as good as that of any county or State in the South. As an evidence of this there has been but one case of chills during the month of March. This would be possible only under the best sanitary conditions. Last Fall the per centage of sickness was about five; since that time the average has been between two and three per cent. When the State was in charge of the same camp the per cent. of sickness was nearly 20 and that was urged as a cause for abandonment. The class of convicts who go on a county squad are from the lowest strata of society and therefore it is impossible to keep a strictly clean place for them to inhabit. Dr. McMillan said there was no odor in the camp and he was surprised at the report. The quarters are scoured with bi-chloride of mercury twice a week and the bed clothing and interior of the building is sprayed with a formaldehyde preparation each day after the convicts are sent to work. As for a separation of the races, the State did not require it at Castle Haynes and besides white and colored prisoners are now given quarters on either side of the building. This cuts down guard expenses and while the prisoners are under one roof, there is some separation in their being assigned to different portions of

the building.

The inspection of the convict quarters was not by the entire grand jury, but by a committee composed of Messrs. Godfrey Hart, J. F. Sellars, T. N. Justice and one other juror whose name could not be learned.

Apparent Conflict In Two Acts Regulating Time of Holding Superior Courts. Agreement by Judges.

Inasmuch as there appears to be some conflict between the act recently passed by the General Assembly, changing the times for holding Superior Courts in this district, and the original law upon the subject enacted at the 1901 session, Judge Geo. H. Brown, Jr., and Judge Robert B. Peebles, who have been assigned to ride the Spring and Fall circuits, have consented to the following construction of the law which will be read with interest by all interested in court af-

fairs in this district: "WHEREAS, There is some ambiguity in the Act of General Assembly of 1908 entitled an Act to fix and regulate the times for holding the Superior Courts for the Fifth Judicial District, and some apparent conflict between the evident purpose of that et and the act of 1901, relating to said district, after consultation with attoracys and considering the matter ourselves we have concluded that all the terms for the Superior Court for 5th district are fixed by and designated in the Act of 1903 which is in ef fect from and after March 30th, 1903 No other regular terms of the Superior Court can be lawfully held except those specified in the Act.

"GEO. H. BROWN, JR., Judge assigned by law to ride the Fall circuit, 1903, Fifth District. 'R. B. PEEBLES, Judge assigned to ride Spring circuit

1903, Fifth District." The act passed at the 1903 session i

An act to fix and regulate the times for holding the Superior Courts for the Fifth Judicial District: The General Assembly of North Caro lina do enact:

Section 1-That the Superior Courts n the several counties of the Fifth Judicial District shall be opened and held at the times set forth hereinafter,

New Hanover County.-Sixth Monday before the first Monday in March. one week; fifth Monday before the first Monday in March, two weeks; fourth Monday after the first Monday in March, one week; fifth Monday after the first Monday in March, two weeks; twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March, one week; sixteenth Monday after the first Monday in March, one week; third Monday after the first Monday in September, one week; sixth Monday after the first Monday in September, two weeks; twelfth Monday after the first Monday in Septem-

ber, one week. Pender County-Eighth Monday be-fore the first Monday in March, one week; first Monday before the first Monday in March, one week; first Monday in September, one week. Duplin County-Seventh Monday

before the first Monday in March, one week; first Monday after the first Monday in March, one week; first Monday before the first Monday in September, one week; eighth Monday after the Oaslow County-Seventh Monday after the first Monday in March, one week; thirteenth Monday after the first Monday in September, two weeks. irst Monday in March, two weeks ourth Monday after the first Monday

Sampson County-Third Monday be ore the first Monday in March, for wo weeks; eighth Monday after the after the first Monday in March, two weeks: fourteenth Monday after the first Monday in March, two weeks; first Monday after the first Monday in September, two weeks; tenth Monday after the first Monday in September,

wo weeks. Sec. 2-That all terms of said courts within said district established by Chapters 28 and 29 of the Public Laws of 1901, in conflict with this act, are hereby abolished and all process now returnable to said terms of court abolished by this act shall be returnable to the next succeeding term within said

county. Sec. 3-That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. Sec. 4-That this act shall be in

force and effect from and after the 30th day of March, 1903. In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this, the 6th day of

Mr. Bellamy To Leave,

Mr. "Jack" Bellamy, one of Wilmington's most popular young men in both social and business life, will leave to-morrow night for Lynchburg, Va., to take a position with the American Tobacco Co. Mr. Bellamy's departure will be a distinctive loss to Wilmington, where he has hundreds and hundreds of friends, who wish for him continued success. He has been prominently identified with the banking interests of the city for a number of years and resigns the position of individual book-keeper at the Murchison National Bank to go to Lynchburg.

John Williams, a negro who came down on a wood flat which is anchored in Princess street dock, was shot in the right shoulder by Harmon Storey, a young mulatto drayman, yesterday about noon. Williams received only a flesh wound, which was dressed by Dr. W. E. Storm. From what could be learned the negroes had previous difficulty. Storey walked up to Williams; asked him what he had been lying on him for; drew his gun and fired. Storey escap d and has not been captured.

An Unusual Accident.

A young negro boy who was driving an unruly cow on Princess, between Fourth and Fifth streets, yesterday afternoon had the misfortune to get his thumb tangled in the rope in such an unusual way that it was almost mashed off. Dr. C. T. Harper dressed the wound and found it necessary to amputate the first joint of the thumb.

- License was issued yesterday for the marriage of Miss Victoria Harrell, daughter of Mr. G. H. Harrell, of Delgado, to Mr. D. Sanders, of Harnett township and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Sanders, of Bangor, Me. | pieces a year.

MANY TO THE ROADS.

Ten Defendants Sentenced to More Than Twenty Years Within Ten Minutes.

SUPERIOR COURT ADJOURNED.

Was After Midnight Sunday Morning When Judge Peebles Completed His Work - Burglary Case Consumed Much Time.

Within less time than it takes to

write the story Judge Peebles, presiding in the Superior Court, last Saturday night sentenced ten defendants to terms aggregating 20 years and 9 months on the public roads of New Hanover county. The defendants had been tried during the past week of court but for one reason or another Judge Peebles deferred passing sentence upon them. Saturday the Rock Springs burglary case consumed much more time than was anticipated and a night session had to be held. The court was busy with the burglary case until nearly midnight, when the term expired by limitation. Just before the clock struck twelve and as the jury in the burglary case was retiring, Judge Peebles calmly cast his eye over the prisoner's dock and said "I must be sentencing some of these defendants before Sunday morning." They were all colored and a few of them had fallen asleep on the railing. They received a rude awakening, however; as Judge Peebles commenced turning the leaves of his docket rapidly and meting out punnishment in one, two, three and five year doses. The sentences were imposed and at 12:10 o'clock Sunday morn ing Sheriff Stedman, by instruction, adjourned the court sine die. The sentences are as follows:

James Garfield, carrying concealed weapon; 6 months on roads, beginning March 23rd 1903.

James Garfield, larceny and breaking into house of C. H. Gaskins, colored, 3 years on roads beginning July

of Jacob Wood; one year on roads from July 20th 1906.

Henry Reynolds and William Evans. larceny of jelly from W. A. Farriss; three years as to Reynolds and 12 months as to Evans.

Walter Lucas, carrying concealed weapons; fine of \$25 stricken out and defendant sentenced to 6 months on William Davis, assault with deadly

weapon; judgment of \$5 fine stricken out and defendant given six months on Henry Payne, carrying concealed

weapons; 6 months on roads. Charles Fowler, assault with deadly weapon: fine of 5 cents and costs stricken out; 3 months on roads. Charles Sinclair and Walter Williams, larceny; five years each on public roads. The charge is larceny from cars of the A. C. L. at Castle Haynes. Henry Moore, assault with deadly weapon; change of sentence from 6 months on roads to payment of cost

stricken out and original judgment of 6 months ordered enforced. Hunch Hullen, larceny; appeal withdrawn and sentence changed from four to three years on roads.

The above sentences are exclusive of others passed as the cases were tried during the week. A number of defendants, owing to the shortness of the term, will have to remain in jail until another court is held.

THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

Ratifications Will Be Exchanged at Once by Cable-But Three Days Remain of the Time Limit.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. Washington, March 28.—Secretary Hay, when apprised of the action of the Cuban Senate in ratifying the reciprocity treaty, expressed his gratification. During the last three days Secretary Hay has been in active cable cemmunication with Minister Squiers and no doubt the action of the Senate committee in receding from its position was influenced more or less thereby. But three days remain of the time limit within which ratifications can be exchanged. Secretary Hay said, however, that as soon as official notification is given by cable of the mailing of the necessary documents the ratifications can be exchanged at once with

out waiting for their receipt. Secretary Hay added that in his mes sages to Minister Squiers he gave the positive assurance that the President would call an extra session of Congress in the Fall. The time was not stated but the secretary said Congress would be convened sufficiently in advance of the regular session to assure its action on the treaty as required by the Senate amendment before December 31st.

WOODEN-DISH COMBINE.

Combination of Nearly All the Manufacturers in the Country. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., March 28.-Representatives from eight States met here to-day and formed a combine of almost all the wooden-dish manufacturers in the country. The States represented at the meeting were Virginia, North Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Vermont and

The meeting was the outcome of the preliminary conference held a few days ago in New York and was primarily to regulate prices, but at the same time several plans which are expected to result in the trade betterment were adopted. By to-day's pro-ceedings, M. B. Belden, of New York, a wealthy manufacturer, was put at

the head of the combine. The plants represented at the meet ing have an annual output, it is said, of more than one hundred millio

NO. 23 THE NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

State Veterinary Board Appointed-Egging Gase from Moore County-Licentlates to Practice Pharmacy.

[Special Star Telegram.]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20.-Gov. Ay cock to-day announced the appointment of the North Carolina Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners as follows: Dr. B. L. Griffin, of Concord; Dr. Tait Butter, of Raleigh; Dr. W. C. McMakin, Dr. Thomas B. Carroll, of Wilmington, Dr. J. W. Petty, of

In the Supreme Court to-day the ase of Seawell vs. Carolina Central Railroad from Moore county, was argued on appeal. This is the case in which H. F. Seawell was awarded \$4,-500 for being egged at Shelby during the 1900 campaign when he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. The egging was on railroad property and among the first and last eggs thrown were by railroad employes, hence the suit Argument was by Douglass & Simms, U. L. Spence and W. J. Adams for plaintiff; Shepherd and W. E. Murchison for the railroad. It will be several weeks pefore the court passes on the case. The appeal was on numerous excepions, notably a demurrer that there was not sufficient evidence for the case to go to the jury; that Seawell was not a passenger and there was a lack of evidence of participation of railroad employes in the egging.

## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Smithfield Herald: Neuse river has been higher here than for many years and the county bridge near Wi son's Mill is reported washed away.

- Newton Enterprise: The farmers are delighted with wheat prospects. It is out of danger of fly and s growing by leaps and bounds. The fields present a most attractive appearance. The only danger now is severe freese.

- Gastonia Gazette: The Arling

ton, one of Gastonia's most flourishing cotton mills, is to increase its number of spindles from 7,800 to 10,000 and to make other improvements, the aggregate cost of which will be \$30,-000. This mill, began operation January 1st, 1901, with 6,300 spindles. - Statesville Mascot: Reports

rom all over the county unite in say-James Garfield, larceny from house ing that the prospects for a fine wheat crop are unusually bright. There is a large acreage seeded to wheat in Iredell, the stand is good and if the season continues favorable a high average yield will be harvested.

- Sanford Express: Many of the distillers are making arrangements to move from the country to the towns. There are already three at Hamlet and three at Hoffman and two more are going to the latter place. It is said that several more will go to Hamlet, The moonshiners will no doubt continue to do business in the country.

- Littleton Reporter: Quantities of Western hay, grain, and meat are sold and hauled from here daily. This is a misfortune to the buyer only. The grower, the merchant, the railroads, get their pay, while the buyer only has the satisfaction of knowing he either has or will have to work hard for the money with which those articles, which should be grown here, are paid.

- Roanoke Beacon: The body of Cain Waters, who mysteriously disappeared from this town Dec. 24, and who it was feared had been the victim of foul play, was found in the river near Loan's mill last Saturday. Coroner Lucas summone d a jury and held an inquest. Several witnesses were examined and an examination o the body was made by Dr. W. H Ward, but no evidence was secured to show that Waters had been murdered. and the jury returned a verdict that the cause of death was unknown.

- Greensboro Record: Now that the weather is again favorable, a small army of workmen is busily engaged at the new White Oak Cotton Mill. The foundation of the spinning mill is about completed and that of the weaving mill is well under way. Few people have an adequate idea of the immensity of this plant, which is to rank with the biggest cotton mills in the country. The weaving mill, which will be one story in height, with a basement, will be about 900 feet in length. The spinning mill be 600 feet long and two stories high. It will also have a basement. The two buildings will cover eleven acres of ground.

SAN MIGUEL DIED FIGHTING.

The Last Unreconciled Pilipino Leader Killed in Friday's Pight Near Mariquina-Fifty Insurgents Killed.

By Cable to the Morning Star. MANILA, March 28.—The report that San Miguel, the Filipino leader, was killed in Friday's fight near Mari- her home, where she gave the alarm. quina, is confirmed. His body has been identified and delivered to his relatives for buria'.

San Miguel, with his bodyguard consisting of thirty men, abandoned the fort at Mariquina and attempted to escape, but the Macabebe scouts surrounded the party, mortally wounded San Miguel and killed six of his bodyguard. After he fell San Miguel emptied his revolver among the Macabebes and died fighting. San Miguel was the last unreconciled Filipino inthe mob otherwise showed its disgust surgent. He failed to attain promi

ence during the insurrection. The bodies of the insurgents killed in the fighting at Mariquina, to the number of about fifty, were taken to Caloocan to-day and were surren to the relatives of the dead. Lieuten ant Reese and the other wounded scouts will recover.

COAST DEPENSES.

Purposed Improvement Involving an Ex penditure of Several Million Dollars.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, March 28.-Lieutenant General Miles, General Crozler, chief of ordnance, and General Randolph, chief of artillery, will visit Pensacols, Fla., probably next week, for the purpose of inspecting the system of control and direction of artillery fire the system to other harbors, involv-ing a possible expenditure of several million dollars in the improvement of coast defences.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. LOWELL, MASS., March 28.-In preference to fighting the Textile Unions of Lowell the agents of seven big cotton mills to-day ordered an entire suspension of work for an indefinite

Two days ago these agents officially

announced that a canvass of the field showed that upwards of 80 per cent. were non-union and were opposed to a strike. This sentiment changed yeserday and when a second canvass was aken off the loom fixers, mule-spinners, carders, nappers, weavers and beamers, this morning, it was seen that the Textile Council was able to fulfil its threat and strike in the mills Monday. Without delay notices of shut down, to take effect at once, were posted on the gates, and as piece hands completed their work they were told to leave. When speed went down at noon fully 17,000 operatives had been forced into idleness. The length of the shut-down is problematical, but it is likely to last many weeks, as the unions have been promised financial support from the Inited Textile Workers of America, the National Mule Spinners' Associa-tion, the American Federation of Labor, and from the local trades and labor councils, composed of forty-five

unions. Agent W. S. Southworth, of the Massachussetts Manufacturers' Association, says that if the mill people think that the shut-down will be over in fortnight they are greatly mistaken It will last, he says, until the agents are positively told that all the operatives want to work, and when this time comes the agents will consider the matter of resumptions. President Conroy, of the Textile

Council, who stands as the strike leader, says:
"The action of the mill agents simplifies matters. They have simply anticipated us. If they had not declared a shut-down we would have tied them up any way, and they know it. This makes it easy for us to handle them.

I can't say what will happen. There may be trouble any way. The shut-down will affect primarily the 16,000 and more operatives. In a month many hundreds of operatives in small industries supplying mate rial to the big mills willion the army of the unemployed, and the longer the enforced idleness the greater the paralysis of industry here.

A DESPERATE BATTLE WITH THREE ROBBERS

One of the Gang Was Killed, Another Wounded and Captured and the Third Made His Escape.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star CLEVELAND, March 28.—A desperate battle was fought to-day between three robbers on one side and officers and citizens on the other, at Bedford, a suburb, resulting in the death of one of the robbers and the wounding and capture of another. Many shots were exchanged before the fleeing men

were finally brought to earth. Very late last night three masked men entered the town of Garrettsville. twenty-five miles east of Cleveland. seized the night policeman and bound and gagged him. The officer was then marched to the post office, where he was compelled to witness an attempt to blow open the safe by the marauders. They finally, after working some time, gave up the job without securing anything of value. They then entered the store of F. E. George, where they secured a small sum o money. Later, they stole a horse and buggy and drove to Ravenna, where

they boarded a Cleveland and Pittsburg freight train for Cleveland. Meantime the authorities had been aroused at both Revenua and Garrettsville. Telegrams were sent to Bedford, and when the train arrived there a number of deputy sheriffs and a posse of citizens were on hand, armed with guns and revolvers. The three burglars jumped from the train as it drew up to the station. They immediately drew their revolvers and a running fight began. Finally one of the pursued men droppsdito the ground dead. A second was so badly wounded that helleft a trail of blood in his footsteps and soon threw up his in hands surrender. The third 'escaped. Subsequently the captured robber was taken to the office of United States Marshal Chandler where he gave his name as James Bradley, 23 years old, of St. Louis, Mo. He asserted that he did not know the name of the robber shot to death or of the one who escaped.

NEGRO ESCAPED LYNCHING.

Harvey Williams, Who Criminally Assaulted a Young White Girl Near Bramwell, Va.-Jall Torn Up.

BLUEFIELDS, W. VA., March 28.-Harvey Williams, a negro miner, had a narrow escape from summary death last night. On a lonely strip of road that leads across the mountains from Pocahontas to Coopers, he criminally assaulted the 13-year old daughter of a Mr. Jones yesterday. The little girl with great effort managed to reach A searching party soon captured her assailant and placed him in jail. At night hundreds of people assembled in the little town of Bramwell, bent on lynching Williams, but the officers in citizens' clothes took him away unobserved to Princeton. About midnight the crowd made an onslaught on the Bramwell jail and it was practically torn to pieces. Finding that the negro had been spirited away their anger

at having been foiled. SAPE GRACKERS.

was unbounded and hundreds of pis

tol shots were fired into the air and

Robbed the Postoffice at McGall, S. C., of Cash and Stamps.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 28 .- A special to the Observer from Laurinburg, N. C., says: Safe crackers robbed the postoffice at McCall, S. C., last night and se-cured about \$1,000 in cash and stamps.

A telephone message from McCall states that a couple of blood hounds from the penitentiary at Columbia are giving hot pursuit,

The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of New York for the week!shows: Loans \$904,599,200, installed by Major General Whistler of the artillery corps, with a view in case of its success to the extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving a possible extension of the system to other harbors, involving the system to other harbors. 900. Specie \$163,461,500, decrease \$131,-000. Reserve \$229,845,900, increase \$1,494,900.