

# New Bern Weekly Journal.

VOLUME XXIII.

NEW BERN, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1906.—FIRST SECTION.

NUMBER 44

## NOT BLOODLESS.

Dispatches Contradictory as to Conflict at Peking.

Probable That Allied Army Suffered German Newspaper Demands Punishment for Murder of Yen Kettler, Future Actions Indefinite.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.—The reports concerning the entrance of the allies into Peking are conflicting, one report saying they entered without opposition, and another says that every foot of the entrance to the Chinese capital was hotly contested, and severe fighting took place in the streets of the city.

A dispatch says that ten thousand Chinese troops attacked the Russians at New Chang.

The Cologne Gazette demands of the German government that severe punishment be exacted of the Chinese for the murder of the German Minister, Baron von Kettler.

WASHINGTON, August 17th.—The allied armies in China have at last entered Peking and the isolation of the city which began June 15 is broken. Rear Admiral Remy, cabling to the Navy Department in Washington from Taku last night says that Peking was captured last Wednesday and that the foreign legations are safe and that "details will follow shortly."

United States Consul Fowler, at Chifu, also cabling last night, adds important facts. He says the Japanese admiral reports that the allies attacked Peking from the east on Wednesday. There was, he says, an obstinate resistance. The allies entered the capital in the evening and surrounded the legations, whose inmates were safe. The Japanese loss was over 100, but the loss of the other allies is not given. The Chinese loss is estimated at 300.

The program of the allies will be determined to a large extent after they have informed their governments of the conditions in Peking. It has already been decided by the Washington Cabinet that General Chaffee, having rescued Minister Conger, shall return with the American troops to Tientsin. As to the other commanders, it is not believed that they will so readily give up the prize which is now within their grasp—the possession of China's imperial city.

A new column has left Tientsin to join the allies at Peking. It is commanded by General Frey, a French officer, and includes French, German, Austrian and Italian troops. The strength of this column is not known.

The reports of Col. Robert L. Meade and Major Littleton, W. T. Waller, who commanded the United States Marines in the battle of Tientsin July 13 and 14, are made public. They show that the fighting was desperate before the allies captured the city. The allies fought all of the 13th, slept on their arms that night and won their victory the next day.

British troops have landed at Shanghai and German, French and Japanese soldiers are expected to follow. The situation there is regarded as much more threatening from an international point of view.

An official telegram from Seoul, Korea, to Tokio reports that the inhabitants of P'yongpong, on the Korean frontier, are withdrawing because a thousand Russian troops have been landed there.

## Low Rates of Fare.

To the unvailing of a monument to Vance at Raleigh, N. C., August 23. All the A. & N. O. coaches to go through to Raleigh without change, including the elegant Atlantic and North Carolina parlor buffet car "Vance."

Special trains for accommodation of all persons on the line of the A. & N. O. R. R., giving seven hours in Raleigh to witness the ceremonies of unvailing the statue of Z. B. Vance. Special to return same day. Fare for round trip, when tickets are purchased:

Good For One Day, August 23, 1906.	
M. City to Raleigh and return	\$3.10
New Bern " " " "	3.00
Dover " " " "	3.00
Kinston " " " "	2.00
LaGrange " " " "	2.45

Schedule of Special Train.	
Leave Morehead City	4:20 p. m.
" " New Bern	6:05 " "
" " Dover	6:47 " "
" " Kinston	7:07 " "
" " LaGrange	7:27 " "
" " A. P.'s Goldsboro	8:00 " "
" " Leave Goldsboro	8:30 " "
" " A. P.'s Raleigh	10:30 " "

Returning, Special Train will leave Raleigh for Goldsboro and A. & N. O. stations at 6:00 p. m.

Leave Goldsboro	8:00 p. m.
A. P.'s New Bern	10:30 " "
" " Morehead City	11:40 " "

S. I. Ditt, General Supt.

## Clearance Sale Continued.

No goods charged during this sale. Men's white and colored negligee shirts at 50c. Ladies 50 and 55c shirt waists, 50c, 55c, 60c, all 10 and 12 1/2. Laces, Organza, etc. to 50c. Notice big ad.

## WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Poor Condition of The Cereal Generally Reported. Situation in Other Lands.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The official statistics of the wheat crop of the world for 1899-1900 have just been compiled by the Department. They show that in the countries of the Southern Hemisphere, whose wheat crops are commonly included in statements of the world's wheat crops, the production will hardly fall less than 100,000,000 bushels. This is 10,000,000 bushels short of last year's production. Australia and Chile are the only countries showing any material reductions.

The crop in Argentina last winter is believed to be about 105,000,000 bushels, about equaling last year's large figures. In 1898-'99 Uruguay's wheat crop exceeded 7,000,000 bushels. The only decrease of Uruguay yet officially reported was a crop over 8 per cent. smaller than the previous year, but it is thought that such a reduction was general. Figures for Australia indicate a deficiency hardly much less and may be somewhat more than 9,000,000 bushels.

The Chinese crop of 1899-1900 was so small as to be insufficient for home requirements. Indeed, Chile was said to be importing wheat as early as May last, or within a few months after the completion of her harvest.

Notwithstanding the Indian famine the 1900 wheat crop in Bengal, North-West Provinces and Oudh and Punjab was above the average, taking these three divisions together. Elsewhere the crop has been a lamentable failure. The Indian wheat crop as a whole amounted to 182,583,000 bushels, against 236,679,000 bushels in 1899 and an average of 255,490,000 bushels for the preceding five years.

The Russian wheat crop, as a whole, is anticipated at somewhat below rather than above the average. A report from Poland represents its wheat crop as the worst in many years, implying a deficit of several million bushels as compared with 1899 or 1898 in that division of Russia. More than an average crop is indicated for Central Sweden. In Germany somewhat above an average yield and good quality is indicated.

The Austrian wheat crop is rather poor and thin in some districts. The last figures received in the United States put the Hungarian crop at 135,000,000 bushels. Romanian reports generally are favorable, but the total area is somewhat reduced and the total output may be below the average. The Bulgarian crop is reported unusually good, although it, as well as the crop of European Turkey, suffered somewhat from rain during harvest. About an average crop is indicated, with generally good condition, in Italy, Switzerland and Spain.

France indicates a crop slightly above the average for the years 1898-'99, but recent bad weather may make the actual output a little smaller. Favorable reports come from Belgium and the Netherlands.

On unofficial estimates a deficiency of about 9,500,000 Winchester bushels in the wheat crop, as compared with 1899, is indicated for Great Britain, and about 4,780,000 Winchester bushels less than the average for 1897-'98. The North African crop is reported better than the poor one of 1899. The Mexican crop is unusually heavy and of good quality and a large increase in area is reported. The Manitoba crop is very deficient and the latest estimate for the province as a whole puts it at a little less than 11,000,000 bushels.

## Anti-Imperialistic League.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—The Liberty Congress of the Anti-Imperialistic League of America began its sessions here today. The convention of the National or Third-Party men began yesterday.

About 300 accredited delegates were present at the opening of the Liberty Congress, and more are expected tomorrow. The speeches of Edwin Burritt Smith, the temporary chairman, and George S. Boutwell, the permanent president, brought forth much enthusiasm. The public meeting in the evening was much better attended, and the reading of W. Bourke Cockran's letter was the signal for tremendous applause. But the greatest demonstration of the convention so far came in the afternoon, when the venerable George S. Boutwell, ex-Governor of Massachusetts and Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Grant, concluded his address as permanent chairman with the declaration that he had turned his back on the Republican party and would support Bryan for President. The delegates rose in their seats and tendered the ex-Governor an ovation that lasted several minutes.

## The Powers Case.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., August 15.—Three good speeches have been made in the Powers trials and the fourth is under way. The juryman have been so impressed that the closest observer has not been able to discover the drift of their sympathies.

Victor Bradley will conclude his speech tomorrow, followed by W. C. Owens for the defense, and J. B. Gordon for the prosecution and J. H. Tinsley for the defense. Colonel Campbell will speak Friday, followed by ex-Governor Brown and Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin will close Friday or Saturday.

The large majority of people in Georgetown still believe it will be a long jury.

## JOHN J. INGALLS DEAD.

The Kansas Statesman Expires in New Mexico. Senator For Three Terms.

ERRY LAS VEGAS, N. M., August 16.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, died here today at 2:30 a. m. His wife and his son, Sheffield Ingalls, were at his bedside.

Mr. Ingalls' illness dated from November, 1893, when he arrived in Kansas from a lecture tour for the purpose of taking part in the campaign of that year. Shortly after he arrived he was taken with a severe attack of the grip, which was followed by bronchial troubles.

Even after becoming sick Mr. Ingalls worked steadily writing political articles for newspapers throughout the country. He was treated by several specialists, but received no relief, and on their advice remained with his family to die. At home he grew no better. Ten months ago he sought another change in climate, traveling through New Mexico and Arizona. He was still able to write occasionally for the newspapers.

From time to time reports of the ex-Senator's serious illness were circulated, but were invariably denied by him. He did not consider his case hopeless by any means and only two months ago planned to return to Atchison. After a consultation of physicians he decided, however, to remain in New Mexico. On August 14 she telegraphed her sons, Ellsworth and Sheffield, that their father was sinking. They arrived in time to see him before he died.

## GRAND ENCAMPMENT CLOSES.

Session Next Year Will Be Held in Elizabeth City.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 16.—The fifty-third annual session of the North Carolina Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., adjourned at 1 o'clock tonight, to meet next year in Elizabeth City.

The following officers were elected and installed tonight: Grand Patriarch, George Green, New Bern; Grand High Priest, W. E. Falson, Raleigh; Grand Senior Warden, R. H. Ramsey, Charlotte; Grand Junior Warden, L. L. Roon, Wilmington; Grand Scribe, B. J. Jacobs, Wilmington; Grand Treasurer, Thomas W. Blake, Raleigh.

Appointive officers installed were: Grand Marshal, L. W. Jeannett, Asheville; Grand Insigne Sentinel, D. W. Woodhouse, Poplar Branch, Grand Outside Sentinel, T. L. McLean, Greensboro. B. C. Gorham of Fayetteville was elected grand representative to attend the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which convenes in Richmond in September.

## China Not Really a Nation.

We are accustomed to speak of "China" and "the Chinese people" as if they were distinct entities. This is an error at the bottom of many of our mistakes and confusions. We may use the word China as a convenient expression to connote a vast portion of the earth's surface, but in no more exact sense. What figures as China on the map is a number of districts often separated from each other and from the center by immense distances, differing widely in climate, resources and configuration, inhabited by people of largely varying race, temperament, habit, religion and language.

The Mohammedans, of whom there are 30,000,000, regard the Buddhists as irreligious foreigners. "The inhabitants of the central and northern provinces," says Mr. Keane, "scarcely regard those of the extreme southeast districts as fellow countrymen at all." A native of Shanghai was heard to say, "There were seven Chineses and two Cantonese." A man from Tien Tsin and a man from Canton can no more talk to each other than can a Frenchman and a Dutchman. Moreover, there exists between them a violent race hatred. I lost the best Chinese servant I ever had because, being from the north, nothing would induce him to accompany me in the south of China where his speech would have betrayed him. "Cantonese really had man, master," he said to me; "I go home." This curious interbreed is conspicuous where Chinese from different parts of China meet together, as, for example, in Bangkok, or on the plantations in Malaya or the Dutch Indies. Savage faction fights are of constant occurrence. Consequently it is easy to raise a force of Chinese in one place to fight Chinese in another.

It is because there is no such thing as "China" that the military caste of the Manchus, comparatively infinitesimal in numbers, have been able to impose their rule upon the enormous masses of Chinese. This is it is unwise to predicate anything of China as a whole, or to believe that what suits one part will necessarily suit another.

Over the heterogeneous and conflicting masses of China there has never been any effective central control, and what control there has been has steadily grown weaker. There is therefore, not the slightest possibility of the establishment of Chinese authority of a national army, or navy, or civil service. And the corruption which is the fatal curse of China is directly due to the fact that there is not and cannot be any central authority to exercise control over local officials, or in the absence of this, to pay them. The Chinese people, in the language of physics, is a mechanical mixture and not a chemical compound and therefore it is impossible for the action of any single reagent and incapable of exhibiting any common property.—Nineteenth Century Review.

## PEKIN ON FIRE.

Shells of the Allies Set Burning the Inner City.

Empress and Emperor Said to Have Fled Tartar and Imperial City Occupied. Li Asks for Peace.

SPECIAL TO JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Fighting continues in the streets of Peking. The allies have not yet conquered the city.

The foreign forces attacked and entered Peking Wednesday. The enemy obstinately resisted. In the evening the Japanese blew up the Chiao-Tung gate and the Tung-Chih gate of the Tartar city and succeeded in entering. In the meantime other foreign forces entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gate. Detachments were sent immediately to the legation and opened communications. The ministers and staffs were found safe.

When the Tartar city was taken, the allies commenced pouring shot and shell into the inner or forbidden city, where the Emperor and Empress reside. The exploding shells have fired the buildings and flames are sweeping over a great part of the inner city.

The whereabouts of the Empress Dowager and Emperor is still a mystery. Li Hong Chang says that they fled from the city several days ago. Other native reports say that they are still there.

The allies first cleared out the Imperial city, and the Tartar city, and then attacked the forbidden city which is also surrounded by a strong wall.

All the Americans in Peking legation are well except a child of Capt. Myers, of the Marines, which was wounded but is now convalescing. Seven Americans were killed in Peking during the siege.

The Japanese cavalry left Peking today in pursuit of the Empress and her treasure train which is reported to have left the city guarded by thirty thousand troops and is said to have reached Wai-tai.

China, through Li Hong Chang, applies to the United States to instruct Minister Conger and other American officials to open negotiations for peace and settle the trouble. Li makes the same application to all the other powers.

## RALEIGH.

Dry Weather in The East. Ready For Unvailing. Moore County Suffers Worst.

## Special to Journal.

RALEIGH, Aug. 20.—Your correspondent returned yesterday from Beaufort, where a week was delightfully spent. All along the route, 150 miles, the crops were looked at with care. The damage is immense, but it is "streaks", showing the scattered character of the rain. Nowhere has the crops suffered more severely than in Lenoir county. Some corn is ruined, and in some cotton fields nearly all the cotton is open. The little bolls, prematurely forced open by the terrible heat, look very pitiful.

It is learned that the worst damage done by the drought and heat in the State is in the Moore county section. The Aberdeen & Asheboro railway has taken off one train, so scarce is water, and notices shippers it may have to stop entirely.

The streams are nearly dry, swamps never before dry are so now. Wells have gone dry in great numbers. The report of the State Agricultural Department for August will be issued tomorrow. It will be far from good. Corn in some localities, like Beaufort county, is cut off 30 to 40 per cent. Tobacco in Pitt has been cut off greatly. The Commissioner of Agriculture says the drought and heat have done great damage in the mountains, in "streaks", as in other sections. Many farmers say they regret that the used any fertilizers on cotton, as fertilizers "feed" the crop.

There are immense forest fires in the east. The bank of smoke made by these was seen from the sea last Saturday, and obscured the sun. Swamps and pine forests are burning for scores of miles.

The State has received the arms and equipments necessary to completely equip the State Guard. Ammunition has not yet arrived.

The commissioner of agriculture says all the commissioners and all the State Chemists from the Cotton States will be here at the convention this month. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will certainly attend.

N. C. Stronach, the Superintendent of the Soldier's home here, is sick. The foundation for the Seaboard Air Line's depot at Highway was completed today.

The stand for use at the unvailing of the Vance statue was completed today. The orator, Richard H. Battle, Esq., has completed the preparation of his address. It is of almost an hour's length and is certainly a fine production.

## CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

## A Good Lincoln Story.

Mr. Lincoln said once that the best story he ever read in the papers of himself was this:

"Two Quakers were traveling on the railroad and were heard discussing the probable termination of the war.

"I think," said the first, "that Jefferson will succeed."

"Why don't you think so?" asked the other.

"Because Jefferson is a praying man."

"And so is Abraham a praying man," objected the second.

"Yes, but the Lord will think Abraham is joking," the first replied conclusively."

## She Was the One.

Bridegroom (after the ceremony)—Maud, you and I are now one. It only remains to be decided which is the one. I tried to win you, didn't I? Bride—Yes, Harold.

"And I won. That seems to settle it."

"Not quite, Harold. You tried to win me. You succeeded. Then you are the winner, are you not?"

"Yes, dear."

"And I am the won."

## The Patient Chinese.

An example of patient industry is the sorting of hogs' bristles as it is carried on at Tien-tsin, China. Each bristle of the 600,000 kilograms exported from that place last year had to be picked out, measured and placed in the bundle of hairs of corresponding length, and the different lengths by which the hairs are sorted are numerous.

## Seniors and Senoritas.

The married and unmarried women of the United States of Colombia, South America, are designated by the manner in which they wear flowers in their hair, the seniors wearing them on the right side and the senoritas on the left.

## Think of The Eskimo.

When the thermometer upward goes  
And the sun in fury glows,  
Think of the man amid the snows—  
Think of the Eskimo!

When the sweat rolls slowly down,  
Bringing to your face a frown,  
Think of the bear-skinned man so brown—  
Think of the Eskimo!

When your head throbs with the heat  
And you seek a cool retreat,  
Think of the land of ice and sleet—  
Think of the Eskimo!

When old Sol laughs down in glee  
And his blood-red face you see,  
Oh, Man! would not you rather be  
Up with the Eskimo?  
—Albert Ward Dippy, in Philadelphia Bulletin

## THE MARKETS.

The following quotations were received by J. E. Latham, New Bern, N. C.				
New York, August 20.				
CORNO:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Aug.	9.04	9.08	9.04	9.08
Sept.	8.66	8.79	8.66	8.79
Oct.	8.50	8.63	8.50	8.63
Nov.	8.43	8.51	8.43	8.51
Jan.	8.38	8.48	8.38	8.48
Mch.	8.41	8.52	8.41	8.52
WHEAT:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Sept.	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
CORN:	Sept.			
So. R'y Pfd.	52 1/2			52 1/2
T. C. I.	70 1/2			70 1/2
Fed. S.	84 1/2			84 1/2
Con. T.	104			104
Leather				104
Cotton receipts were 800 bales at all ports.				

## SALEM.

Academy and College, for Girls and Young Women. Best home care, together with full College instruction. Specialists in Music, Art, Education, Languages, Commercial and Industrial Studies. Institution founded in 1862. The Register shows 343 last year. New term begins Wednesday, Sep. 5, 1906. Send for Catalogue to  
Rev. J. H. OLEWELL, Principal,  
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In addition to the large and complete stock of Bicycles and Sundries, I am carrying a full and varied stock of Guns, Revolvers, Loaded Shells, &c.

I will guarantee to save you money on any make of Gun, and will sell other goods in this line on very close margin. Give me a call.

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