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THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXIX. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1898. NO. 45.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

THE LOAD WAS TOO HEAVY.

Some time ago Chairman Simmons of the Democratic State Executive Committee wrote a letter to the present Superintendent of the Penitentiary, asking for a report of the penitentiary management for the year 1897, which should have been made by law by the 31st of December. Instead of receiving the report or a respectful answer, his letter was replied to in an offensive diatribe published in a newspaper, which was the first Mr. Simmons saw of it. The answer was so rude and so offensive that it was generally supposed that it was inspired or written by Governor Russell and that all Superintendent Mewborne had to do with it was to lend his name as a signature.

In that letter one of the reasons assigned by Mewborne for not complying with Mr. Simmons' request was that he did not have the clerical force to furnish a copy, thus conveying the impression that the report was in his hands but could not be conveniently copied. But the fact is that report had not been made and as far as known has not been made yet.

Governor Russell knew when Mr. Simmons asked for that report that it had not been made, and he knew that by law it should have been made by the close of last December, but instead of then asking the question why it had not been made he trumped up or helped Mewborne to trump up reasons for not complying with the request of Mr. Simmons and thus became privy to the deception practiced on the public when the effort was made to create the impression that the report was in his hands. That was not a very nice business for the Governor to be engaged in but that is precisely what he did when he fabricated that reply to Mr. Simmons, which appeared over Mewborne's signature, or by his inaction and silence, if he didn't write or inspire that letter. But knowing that this report had not been made, and believing or professing to believe that John R. Smith was not only incompetent but corrupt, he removed him from the penitentiary and made him Commissioner of Agriculture, making a swap with Mr. Mewborne whom he put in Smith's place. He did this knowing that Smith had discredited the office of Superintendent to which he had been appointed by him, and was also evading a mandate of the law which required an accounting for his stewardship and for the property of the State which had been placed in his charge. He was thus not only condoning the offence, but still showing gubernatorial favor to the offender. This virtually makes the Governor particeps criminis both before and after the act.

At the same time that Mr. Simmons wrote to Superintendent Mewborne and received his insolent reply through the newspapers, he wrote to Mr. Claudius Dockery, chairman of the Board of Penitentiary Directors, asking for the report. Mr. Dockery replied courteously saying that he did not have a copy, but was informed that it would be in the hands of the Governor in few days and referred him to the Governor. The logical and natural inference from this was that the report had made, and that there is no irregularity. Dockery as chairman of that Board knew that this report should have been made nearly eight month ago, but he, too, took no interest in the matter and never opened his mouth about it until he replied to Mr. Simmons, and doubtless that report would never have been mentioned if Mr. Simmons had not forced them to speak.

The refusal to show up gave grounds for the belief that there was "a nigger in the woodpile." The Governor couldn't stand the pressure. John R. Smith and the report that didn't come were too much for him to carry and therefore he concluded to dump the load, and relieve himself of the responsibility for Smith's shirking, or of further complicity in his violation of the law, which he proceeded to do in the following letter addressed to Mr. Claudius Dockery:

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
"Executive Department.
"RALEIGH, August 2nd, 1898.

"*Claudius Dockery, Esq., Chairman Board of Directors of the State's Prison, Raleigh, N. C.:*

"DEAR SIR—Chapter 219, entitled 'An Act for the Government of the Penitentiary,' ratified the 3rd day of March, 1897, provides in section 9—that the Board of Directors shall make an annual report to the Governor, showing 'the financial condition of the institution by inventory and accounts of the superintendent, and also the condition and residence of the convicts,' together with other requirements stated in said section:

"No such report has been received in this office from your Board. I have been informed from time to time that the report would soon be in. It looks like time enough, or more has passed. I can see how it might require a considerable time for the Board to prepare the report after it received the reports and inventories from the superintendent and I understand that under former administrations the report has come in several months after the end of the fiscal years; but I must say it seems to me that your report ought to have been in before this 'You will please inform me when it will be delivered to the Governor's office.

Very truly yours,
D. L. RUSSELL,
Governor."

To which Mr. Dockery replied as follows:

"ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Aug. 4.

"DEAR SIR—your favor of the 2nd inst. to hand. At the last meeting of the Directors, a report showing the condition, etc., of the penitentiary, as prescribed by law, was made by ex-Superintendent Smith. It was examined by the Board, and the clerk was ordered to have it typewritten for transmission to your office. The report is now in the hands of the clerk, and ought to be ready by this time. At any rate, I am sure it will be received at your office inside of two or three days.

"Very truly yours,
"CLAUDIUS DOCKERY,
"Chairman.

"To Governor D. L. Russell, Raleigh, N. C."

All this is interesting in view of the fact that there had been no official move made in reference to this report until Mr. Simmons had called public attention to the fact that it had not been made, as required by law. By his letter to Mr. Dockery the Governor shows that he knew the report should have been made over seven months ago, yet in all that time he never asked for it, but did appoint Smith to another soft snap, with less salary it is true, but with the alleged understanding that the difference in salary was to be made good in some way.

As far as known this report has not yet reached the Governor, as it will have to go through some artistic manipulation before it will be in shape for Gubernatorial inspection. It is in need of repairs, as we infer from the following which we find in the Raleigh *Post*, in connection with the two above epistles:

"On August 7th John R. Smith came 'to town' and announced to *The Post* with great flourish that the report would be furnished this paper that night. When night came John R. told the city editor of this paper to call next day and he would certainly have the mysterious document. The next day came, and John R., when asked for his report, sent the reporter to Logue Harris. Logue told the reporter to chase Claude Dockery, stating that the evasive report was in the chairman's hands. Dockery denied this, and referred the reporter to John R., who again referred the reporter to Logue, and thus the reporter made the grand circuit through these three distinguished citizens. It was a case of hide-and-seek, and so well was that report shuffled about that *The Post* has never laid eyes on it.

"John R. admitted that 'some additions' had to be made to the document. The report was kept back with an object. It is now being held back for a purpose. Doctors John R. Smith, Logue Harris and Claude Dockery are working on it. They know the people are demanding to see it. They know that it is in no condition to go before a scrutinizing public. It has got to be doctored."

And thus the hocus-pocus goes on by which they are trying to fool the people, but they are not fooling them a bit. The people know that where so much drubbing is necessary to get a report which by law should have been made nearly eight months ago there must be some crookedness that needs covering.

SLIPPERY BUTLER.

In speaking of Rocky Mount Butler some time ago, as a political manipulator, we said that he would betray any man or any party to carry out his own schemes. Compacts are binding on him only so long as they subserve his own purposes. All that he has ever achieved has been by trickery, and all that he ever will achieve will be by the same thing. That we are not alone in this opinion or influenced in it by partisan prejudice, is shown by the following which we clip from *Home Rule*, a Populist paper published at Raleigh:

"We will put the most liberal construction upon Mr. Butler's idea of carrying out a contract or complying with a resolution, and say that it is forgetfulness. It seems that he forgot that he pledged his own support to Senator Pritchard's resolution in 1896, but forgot that he had pledged the whole Populist party. Later, in a convention meeting in Raleigh of representative Populists, it was agreed that all Populists should bury their little differences, and in the future be a unit. Mr. Butler was present and consented to all, and even the next day, in a speech at Wadesboro, forgot what he had done and publicly denounced the minority Populists. Later in the National Populists' Committee at Omaha, one of the conditions of compromise was, that the National Chairman nor any of the committee was not to interfere with the Congressional districts in any of the States. A glance at the *Caucasian* will reveal that fact at once that Mr. Butler has forgotten the purpose of this resolution, and is now trying to dictate the name of every man that should run for Congress on the Populist ticket in this State. The people could stand an occasional oversight but when it gets to be an everyday business they will tire after awhile."

No honest, sincere man could co-operate with the Republican party and with the Democratic party at the same time, but that is precisely what Butler and his crowd did two years ago, co-operate with the Democrats in the Presidential election and with the Republicans in the State and Congressional elections, and having failed to form a fusion with the Democrats this year, he will fuse with the Republicans, when he can, although he professes to be opposed to fusion with them. But although he may pretend to be opposed to that if he can further his own interest or tighten his political grip he will favor it secretly. Our Populist contemporary has sized his "forgetfulness" up about right. Marion is a stale egg.

STUMPING FROM THE BENCH.

Judge Spencer B. Adams presided over the Columbus court last week. The Judge, who hails from Caswell county, is one of the drift which floated to the surface when the Republican-Populist Fusion pool was stirred, having become a Judge without having gone through the preliminary process of being a regularly made lawyer. He may have learned some law, for he was clerk of the Caswell court long enough to have learned some, but whatever knowledge of law he may have acquired, he never acquired the acumen to discover the impropriety of talking politics from the bench, if it be presumed that he knows the difference between a political speech and a grand jury charge.

The Whiteville *News*, of last week, gives the substance of his speech or charge, and prefaces it by saying that the reporter had been in the habit of reporting court proceedings for the past six years, but never before struck such a unique charge coming from a Judge to a jury.

He first paid his regards to people "who go up and down the country abusing people for the way they vote." As this was said while discussing the offence of intimidation the inference, of course, is that he meant Democratic speakers, who are about the only people who are now "going up and down the country abusing people for the way they vote," for the Republicans haven't hopped into the hustings yet, and besides you couldn't with a maul and chisel, get it into Judge Adams' head that Republicans "who go up and down the country" ever intimidate anybody.

He came to the defence of the last legislature and commended it for the law in regard to embezzlement by public officers and fiduciary agents, which he said was worth more than all the legislature cost.

He ventilated his views on another matter which we refrain from incorporating in this article, because of the coarse way he expressed himself, and we couldn't accurately express his views without using his language.

But the most strikingly, unique and original part of this speech-charge was when he went Rocky Mount Butler one or two better and entered into an indirect defence of or apology for rape. We give what he said on this subject in the language of the Whiteville *News* editor:

"Proceeding to the question of rape, he argued to the jury that it was a lesser offense than seduction because the only difference was, he said, that one was committed by force and the other by fraud. It required some courage for the former. He illustrated his position by saying that he had rather his purse was stolen by the highwayman than by deception."

We do not know whether this Judge has ever shown any signs of mental aberration, but we assume that he was not suffering from anything more on this occasion than a woeful lack of a sense of propriety, for the reporter of his remarks says that with the exception of the political parts of his charge it was "very good" and that his conduct since had made a favorable impression. It would have been a mitigating circumstance if when he thus spoke he had been suffering from some mental ailment, for surely there is no excuse for a Judge on the bench so addressing a jury and thus attempting to lessen the enormity and the offence of one of the basest crimes known to the law, which in law ranks with murder and in the estimation of the people ranks so much worse that it is outlawed and the man or rather fiend who commits it is regarded as forfeiting his life without the formality of judicial proceeding.

This Judge practically pronounces the law that punishes that crime with death, a harsh and a cruel law, and an unjust law, for it punishes even a more heinous offence simply with imprisonment. Could a jury thus instructed from the bench be expected to literally carry out that law if there were any possible way of getting around it, any possible doubt that they might use in favor of the accused, although his guilt might be fully established, provided they were influenced in in their view by his judicial interpreter.

Out of the more than 1,600,000 inhabitants in North Carolina he is the first man we have ever heard of to assert that any "courage" was required to commit a dastard crime like that, to lay in wait for some lone, helpless, weak, unprotected and unsuspecting child or woman, take her by surprise, strangle her, accomplish his purpose, perhaps climax the outrage by cutting her throat and then betake himself to cover to escape the punishment that he knows will surely come if he be caught. This requires courage does it, rape-extenuating judge? Courage to attack a child or helpless woman in a lonely place, beyond the call of friendly help! Is it courage when the bloodthirsty, hungry wild beast lays in wait for its unsuspecting prey, jumps on it and devours it? It may require some courage for a highwayman to hold up a man in the road, because he confronts a man, and possibly a brave man who may be armed and defend himself, but that highwayman would be a hero compared with his fiend whose "courage" this late-day, ermine-befouler tells a jury is an extenuation of his crime.

And he is one of the "non-partisan judiciary" that floated to the surface during the stirring of the waters. His party likes him so well that he was, with the aid of negro votes, renominated at Graham, Saturday, 13th inst., and it is expected that by some fusion deal the Populists of his district will support him. But we venture to say that while if he be elected at all it will be by the votes of that element which is most prone to the commission of the crime which he from the bench indirectly palliates, he would not, if he were to go upon the stump, make that speech in his district. He would not have the shameless effrontery to stand before his own people and make it.

There are two things which we sincerely hope will be settled before the peace commission gets through with its business, that is whether the name of that Spanish admiral at Manila was Montejo, Montijo or Montojo, and whether that fugitive Governor-General is Augusti or Augustin. Neither of them made their names illustrious, but still it would be some satisfaction to know what they really are.

What is said to be the heaviest railroad train ever hauled by one locomotive, was recently drawn from Altoona to Harrisburg, Pa., over the Pennsylvania road. It consisted of 130 loaded coal cars, weighing 5,212 tons, drawn by a locomotive which weighed 104 tons. The distance, 132 miles, was made in twelve hours. The train was about three-quarters of a mile long.

FORTY NEGRO MAGISTRATES.

Republican papers and speakers are trying to create the impression that there are so few negroes holding office, even in Eastern North Carolina, that the question is not worth considering. Well, let us see how it is, and we will begin with New Hanover county, which includes Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

The county of New Hanover has Forty Negro Magistrates, all duly commissioned and having jurisdiction and authority over whites and blacks alike.

The county of New Hanover has six school committees, and on these committees there are six negroes whose duties are not confined to the negro schools, but extend to white schools also.

The county of New Hanover has four or five Negro Deputy Sheriffs, whose duties bring them constantly in contact with the whites. The only constable for the city of Wilmington is also a negro.

The city of Wilmington has Fourteen Negro Policemen, including three substitutes.

The county of New Hanover has a Negro Member of the Legislature and a Negro Register of Deeds; and the next Republican nominee for County Treasurer, it is generally conceded, will be a negro.

The City of Wilmington has three Negro Aldermen, and all the Health Officers, (four) are negroes.

The Collector of Customs of the port of Wilmington is a negro, and in the several departments of the Federal government here there are at least twelve negroes holding positions.

Forty Negro Magistrates in one county! Think of that, white men of North Carolina! And think how many more there will be unless the Democrats control the next Legislature. It is New Hanover that stands at the head of the list in the number of Negro Magistrates now. But if the negro votes elect a majority of the members of the next Legislature other counties will be humiliated too. Mecklenburg and Union, Anson and Richmond, Robeson and Columbus, Brunswick and Pender will all drink of the bitter cup. The negroes cast 120,000 votes for the Republican ticket in this State. They know their power and they will assert it.

We ask every Populist in North Carolina if he ever dreamed that in voting to elect a Fusion Legislature he was voting to make Forty Negro Magistrates for the county of New Hanover. No, there is not an honest Populist in the State who believed that his vote was contributing to the degradation of the white race, and now that they have been convinced of their mistake these Populists will join with the Democrats in electing a Legislature that will undo the great wrong that has been committed.

The time has come when every decent white man in North Carolina should show the stuff of which he is made. He must decide now whether he prefers white rule or negro rule. The Democratic party is the white man's party because it is composed of white men. The Republican party is the negro party because it is composed mainly of negroes.

Forty Negro Magistrates in New Hanover county! Let every white man in North Carolina know this.

POPULIST DISINTEGRATION.

A Nashville telegram to the Washington *Post*, under date of the 18th inst., announces the fact that when the Populist State Committee met in that city it was without a quorum and therefore unable to do any business, the lack of a quorum being caused by the resignation of three of its members. In a joint letter they gave the following reasons for resigning:

"Realizing the impossibility of bringing about the reform for which we have heretofore labored with the party in its present disintegrated and disaffected condition, and having determined to support the Hon. Benton McMillin for Governor of Tennessee, we feel that the honorable course to pursue is first to resign, and we hereby tender to you our resignations."

Mr. J. H. McDowell, one of the three, who has been the most influential Populist in Tennessee since the organization of the party, and a member of the National Committee, said in explanation:

"The Populist Party has absolutely no hope because of disintegration of State and national organizations. The Democrats have nominated a man for Governor in whom we have confidence. Just what he says, we believe he will do. We believe his pledges of reform will be carried out, and have the utmost confidence in him."

These three gentlemen have done just what thousands of honest and disgusted Populists in North Carolina have done and are doing, gone back into the Democratic party, where they see a better prospect for the reforms they desire than they do in a rapidly disintegrating party, split up into warring factions, led by little, narrow-minded leaders who are trying to climb by pulling each other down.

It is so in North Carolina, so in Tennessee, so in Georgia, so in Texas, in fact it is so in every State where the Populist party has an organization. Even the national committee is composed of the representatives of these warring factions, who carry the warfare into the national organization, where several would-be leaders are contending for supremacy.

No wonder that thoughtful, honest men who are working for principles and not for the promotion of the schemes of ambitious or mercenary leaders are becoming disgusted, and are abandoning a party which is thus made a foot ball of men who prate of "principle" and "reform," while working only for self.

Every white man should understand that in voting for Dockery for Congress he votes for a Republican who has accepted a nomination on a gold platform, and that the Republican party in the Sixth Congressional District is composed of about fourteen thousand negroes and one thousand white men. Every white man should remember, too, that Dockery has repeatedly voted for negroes in preference to white men for office, in one election supporting a disreputable negro rather than vote for a one-legged Confederate soldier of irreproachable character.

It may be incidentally noted that Admiral Dewey didn't ask for any "instructions" until he had taken Manila in.

MINOR MENTION.

The Hand Book, prepared and issued by the State Democratic Executive Committee, is an inestimably valuable publication, which it is to be regretted cannot be put in the hands of every white voter in the State, for it is not only an eloquent exhibit and defence of Democratic administration, but a complete exposure of the incompetency, corruption and hypocrisy of the Fusion rule, from which the State is now suffering. As a whole it is an unanswerable argument for Democratic rule, bristling with facts and figures that no honest, State-loving, self-respecting white person can read without a feeling of indignation and a resolve to wipe out the shame by routing the parties and the combinations that brought it upon North Carolina. It is an admirable production, full of valuable information as compactly and briefly presented as the subjects discussed would permit, and it is to be regretted, we repeat, that a sufficient number could not be printed to put one in the hands of every white voter in the State. The gentlemen who prepared it are entitled to much credit for the good and valuable work they have done.

* *

The action of the Populist State Committee at Raleigh has settled the question of fusion with the Republicans as far as that committee is concerned. There will be fusion wherever the terms (which means the spoils) can be agreed upon. This was foreshadowed in the meeting held a short while ago, at which the time was fixed for the meeting of the State committee, so it causes no surprise, in fact there has been little doubt at any time that fusion would be the order. It may be noted, however, that this committee, dominated as it now is by S. Otho Wilson, Harry Skinner and others, represents but one faction—the anti-Butler faction—of the party and speaks more for itself than for the masses of the Populists who will have something to say about the fusion business when the voting time comes. Butler and the Butlerites were conspicuous by their absence because they knew they would cut no figure in proceedings, and they wisely concluded to stay away rather than go there to be sat down upon. As it was they came near getting down on Butler by ousting his paper as the party organ and installing *Home Rule*, which was prevented by Harry Skinner who thought it good policy to placate the Butler faction, whose help he may need in the coming campaign. But Butler will doubtless come to an understanding later, by which he can sneak in and join in the fusion game.

* *

A press dispatch from Houston, Texas, published yesterday, informs us that Marion Butler has tumbled over into the Middle-of-the-Road camp. This is no surprise, for the fact is that nothing that Marion Butler might do politically would surprise anybody. He has within a few years been for fusion with either one or both of the old parties, and has fused with both. He, within the past year, tried to fuse with the Democratic party, and failing in that, played to keep the way open for fusion with the Republican party provided he could work the game to suit himself. But his opponents having secured control of the State committee, and taken charge of the fusion business, he was knocked out and had to take a back seat, and now he is trying to get even by joining the Middle-of-the Road anti-fusionists, and declaring that there shall be no fusion, and that he will call the convention together in time to forestall any movement of that kind. This is no indication, however, as to what Butler will do, for later on he is just as apt to be fusion if he thinks he can make a point by that, as against it. In the mean time he will observe how the wind blows and when the time comes will spread sails accordingly. Marion is a mariner who sails with the wind.

APPOINTMENTS FOR BELLAMY.

He Is Now Making a Preliminary Canvass of the Sixth District.

John D. Bellamy, Democratic candidate for Congress, is making a preliminary canvass of the Sixth District, and has accepted invitations to speak as follows:

At a pic-nic to be given at Gibson's Station, Richmond county, Thursday, August 18th.

At Monroe, Union county (Court week), Tuesday, August 23d.

At the great Croatan basket dinner to be given at New Hope, near Pate's Station, Robeson county, Friday, August 26th.

At Lockwood's Folly, Brunswick county, at the Democratic mass convention to be held Thursday, September 1st.

At Burgaw, Pender county (Court week), Monday, September 12th.

— British steamer *Moorby* sailed from Troon for Wilmington, N. C., August 15th.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

Work on Fortifications at Fort Caswell Will Probably Last Nearly a Year.

INCREASE IN ARMAMENT.

Mortar Batteries to Be Added—Rapid-Fire Guns—The Garrison—Torpedo Cables to Be Removed from River this Week.

Now that the war is over, people in this section of the country are inquiring what Fort Caswell will be on a peace basis. One thing is certain, there will be no lull in the work on the fortifications within a year. The work on the emplacements for the last two rifles are not entirely finished, and there is plenty of employment for hundreds of men ahead in constructing the mortar batteries. No contract has yet been made for the immense quantities of rock to be used for this purpose, although it may be closed any day. With four eight-inch rifles, two twelve-inch rifles, six or eight mortar batteries, and some rapid fire guns which are to be added later, Fort Caswell will rank along with any fortification on the South Atlantic coast, south of Fort Monroe, so far as its armament goes, certainly.

Of course it is a matter of uncertainty as to how many artillerymen the War Department will keep at Fort Caswell; but taking into account that the standing army is to be greatly increased and that Fort Caswell is to be protected on such an extensive scale, it is fair to presume that the post will not be permanently weakened to any great extent, so that the sight of bluecoats on the streets of Wilmington, which up to last March had been the rarest sort of thing for many years, will continue to be a familiar one. This will not be a matter of regret, for the soldier, though inclined to be the least bit convivial at times, is not a bad accession to the population. His money is spent freely and the greater part of it right in Wilmington.

But far above the amount of money that the soldiers will leave here for months to come will be that which Uncle Sam has spent, or will have spent, in fortifications. Roughly estimated there will have been expended by the time the fortifications have been completed about half a million dollars, not including the money paid for guns.

While Fort Caswell will be ready at any time to open its heavy guns upon any enemy that may approach our shore with hostile intent, the devices which were constructed for the purpose of unexpectedly blowing up the enemy without letting him know where he was hit, will have to be laid anew when the emergency arises. The engineer department received orders yesterday to take up the cables. Orders were received some time since to remove the torpedoes, but the cables were left so that the explosives could be taken out again and attached on the shortest notice. This week the orders last received will be obeyed and the river will be free from obstructions. The force of soldier engineers which went to the fort to plant the torpedoes when they have completed the work of removing them will go back to join their command at Willet's Point.

DEPUTY SHERIFF DISCHARGED

Ed. Bryant, Colored, Turned Down by Sheriff Hewlett Because of Disgraceful Conduct.

Ed. Bryant, the negro deputy sheriff who was a few days ago bound over to the Criminal Court on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon upon Conductor Furch, of the Street Railway, was yesterday dismissed from his office of deputy by Sheriff Hewlett, who came up from his home in Masonboro township for that special purpose yesterday. He said that he read in Wednesday morning's STAR of the disgraceful conduct of Bryant in wantonly creating a disturbance on a street car, and flourishing his pistol in the conductor's face Saturday night and concluded that he could not afford to keep such a man in the service. No successor has yet been appointed.

The discharged deputy says that he guesses he can live without the job and contends that he has done nothing for which he is ashamed.

MOST FIENDISH CRIME.

A White Woman, Her Son and a Colored Woman Murdered by a Negro—The Murderer Lynched.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MACON, GA., August 20.—A special to the *Telegraph* from Americus, Ga., says:

The most fiendish crime in the history of Sumter county, or the whole State, was committed at Friendship, twelve miles west of here last night. Mrs. James McGarrah and her son, James Boone, were murdered by a negro man with an axe while they were in their beds. After this double murder the fiend outraged a negro woman, tied her to a tree in the woods and mutilated her in a shocking manner. She died, also, but not until she had told the murderer's name. He told other negroes that he had killed three people last night, then borrowed a horse and rode away.

The murdered people were discovered by John Boone, a son of the murdered woman and a crowd at once started after the fiend. He was caught late this evening and promptly lynched.

MRS. FELTON SPEAKS

She Makes a Sensational Speech Before Agricultural Society.

Believes Lynching Should Prevail as Long as Defenceless Woman is Not Better Protected.

[*J. A. Holman, Special to Atlanta Journal.*]

SOUTH BEND HOTEL, TYBEE, GA., August 12.—The feature of the session yesterday afternoon was the address by Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Bartow county, in which she discussed at length the public questions of interest in Georgia at this time, and dwelt with particular emphasis on the lynching problem. She reiterated her plea for co-education at the State University.

Mrs. Felton spoke of the necessity for the better education of farmers' daughters as a protection from the assaulter, and declared that instead of so much money being expended for foreign missions it might be used to even better advantage in educating the heathen at home, even in Georgia.

"I hear much of the millions sent abroad to Japan, China, India, Brazil and Mexico, but I feel that the heathen at home are so close at hand and need so much that I must make a strong effort to stop lynching, by keeping closer watch over the poor white girls on the secluded farms; and if these poor maidens are destroyed in a land that their fathers died to save from the invader's foot, I say the shame lies with the survivors who fail to be protectors for the children of their dead comrades.

"I do not discount foreign missions. I simply say the heathens are at your door, when our young maidens are destroyed in sight of your opulence and magnificence, and when your temples of justice are put to shame by by the lynchers' rope. If your court houses are shams and frauds and the law's delay is the villain's bulwark, then I say let judgment begin at the house of God and redeem this country from the cloud of shame that rests upon it!

"When there is not enough religion in the pulpit to organize a crusade against sin; nor justice in the court house to promptly punish crime; nor manhood enough in the nation to put a sheltering arm about innocence and virtue—if it needs lynching to protect woman's dearest possession from the ravening human beasts—then I say lynch; a thousand times a week if necessary.

"The poor girl would choose any death in preference to such ignominy and outrage, and a quick death is mercy to the rapist compared to the suffering of innocence and modesty in a land of bibles and churches, where violence is becoming omnipotent except with the rich and powerful before the law.

"The crying need of women on the farms is security in their lives and in their homes. Strong, able-bodied men have told me they stopped farming and moved to town because their women folks were scared to death if left alone.

"I say it is a disgrace in a free country when such things are a public reproach and the best part of God's creation are trembling and crying for protection in their own homes. And I say, with due respect to all who listen to me, that so long as your politics takes the colored man into your embraces on election day to control the vote; and so long as the politicans use liquor to befuddle his understanding and make him think he is a man and a brother when the propose to defeat the opposition by honey-snuggling him at the polls, and so long as he is made familiar with their dirty tricks in politics so long will lynchings prevail, because the causes of it grow and increase."

[Mrs. Felton is one of the most distinguished women of Georgia, intellectually and socially. She is the wife of Dr. W. H. Felton, a former Representative in Congress, and takes a prominent part in everything pertaining to the advancement and protection of her sex.—EDITOR STAR.]

POLITICAL NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

A Strong Ticket Nominated by the Democrats of Wake County—John R. Smith's Penitentiary Report.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 20.

The Lippards & Shealey Manufacturing Company, at Concord, for the manufacture of cotton goods, was incorporated to-day. The capital stock is $50,000.

The Democratic primaries throughout the county were largely attended yesterday. The ticket will be William Russ for clerk; B. P. Williamson for treasurer; W. H. Hood, Sr., for treasurer; M. W. Page for sheriff and N. B. Broughton for one of the candidates for the House if he will accept. This is the strongest ticket ever named in Wake.

John R. Smith's report hasfat last been received. John R. says he found the penitentiary farm in terrible condition, had endless things to contend with, and then concluded the season with a net balance of over $2,000 in the treasury. His report has caused a laugh even among the Populists and Republicans.

Carl Duncan states that Republican headquarters will be opened first of next week. Chairman Holton and Secretary Hyams were expected this week, but did not come.

It comes from pretty good authority that Gov. Russell is earnestly for Dockery in the Sixth district, and that he is pressing Norment to come down. The Governor may make several speeches in the Sixth district.

The Populist county convention meets to-day. The delegates are completely controlled by the Republicans.

Hall Ayer says that the Pop. campaign hand-book will be short and contain only facts. Claude Dockery has been here working up some campaign material several days.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Monroe *Journal*: Mrs. W. H. Austin, of New Salem township, died August 9th of pneumonia. She was about 50 years of age.

— Littleton *Reporter*: Prospects for good corn and cotton crops are encouraging, while tobacco crops are said to be on an average equal to those of the last few years.

Monroe *Enquirer*: Mr. F. P. Saunders, who lives in the eastern portion of Marshville township, says that he has been making trips from his home to Waxhaw for several years and that crops are far better now along his line of travel than he has ever seen them.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: There are more cattle sold in Goldsboro in a week, the year round, than are sold in any other town in the State in a month. These are pastured and fattened by the purchasers and then shipped to Northern markets in carload lots. The farmers are the beneficiaries.