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## SUBSCRIPTION P. C.

The subscription price of the Weekly Star is as follows: Single Copy 1 cent, postage paid, \$1.00 per year in advance. 6 months, .50. 3 months, .25. 1 month, .05.

## AS A NORTHERN MAN SEES IT.

We have recently in these columns presented some articles showing how the proposed constitutional amendment is viewed by Northern men, how they in some instances have solved the race problem for themselves, as in the case of Southern Pines, in this State, where four-fifths of the people are of Northern birth, and in the case of the colony and city of Fitzgerald, in Georgia, where probably nine-tenths of them are Western or Northern people. We have also presented some articles showing why Northern settlers in this State and Northern men contemplating the investment of capital, favor the adoption of the amendment.

Macon county is not weighted down with the presence of very many negroes; there are comparatively very few there, as there are in many other counties in the western part of the State, but Macon county suffers more or less from the large negro population in the State and from the part that element has played and may yet play as a factor in the Government of the State and as a factor in retarding its progress and prosperity. Mr. Henry M. Stewart, a Northern man by birth and a Republican in politics, but for many years a citizen of that county, has written a letter in advocacy of the amendment, which, although written by a Northern man, is one of the strongest arguments for the amendment that we have yet seen. It is published in the Franklin Press.

After giving briefly the history of negro enfranchisement, which was inspired by political considerations and not for the betterment and elevation of the negroes, and showing its utter failure to accomplish the purpose for which it was professedly forced upon the South, he proceeds to give the reasons why the franchise should be taken away from men who as a race have shown their utter unfitness to wield it and have not only thereby totally failed to better themselves but have done incalculable injury to the South and to the white people of the South whose efforts at progress have been so much retarded by the weight of the negro they have had and still have to carry. Having shown that nothing has been gained either by the South or by the negro from negro suffrage, but much lost to both, he proceeds:

"Nothing has been gained by the political freedom of the negro. In the hands of the negro, the franchise has been lost. Immigration avoids the South. Foreign immigrants will not associate with the negro. Educated farmers do not wish to employ the black, and white working men will not consort with him. In every way he is an obstacle to the advance of the South, and while the white man of the North has been phenomenal, the South is really advanced only in estimated value. It is true, that more recently, the appearance of prosperity has brightened, but this does not appear as a tangible fact. Let us realize that nothing has been gained by his enfranchisement, when the question arises what will be lost or gained by his disfranchisement."

"It is certain that in proportion to the numerical force of his vote, the South will lose a corresponding representation in the Congress. But how much does that amount to? What advantage does the South enjoy now that may be missed? It is difficult to perceive any such loss of advantage, in the national affairs. There will be a substantial gain in our domestic affairs. The incubus of the negro in our politics will be swept away, and really we may believe that it will ensure to the benefit of the State to a very considerable extent. Great dissatisfaction will be removed throughout the State, and the disappearance of the negro, as a class from public affairs, will be a relief at home, and abroad it will put the South in a very much more favorable light towards immigrants than it has enjoyed previously."

"I think, I know more of this than many others who have not the wide acquaintance I have with industrial matters in the North, especially as agriculture and related industries. I know that our present condition is a great obstacle to immigration, which otherwise would be attracted by our cheap lands, and favorable climate. Twenty years spent in constant efforts to enlighten the people of the North as to the enormous advantages for investment in the South, has given me experience and opportunity for judging accurately in this, and almost invariably, persons coming from the North and desiring the condition of our labor supply have returned discouraged. With the disfranchisement of the negro this serious objection will be removed, and with the white man unincumbered, other white men will be glad to come here, and take an active part in development."

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opening the enormous agricultural, and other industrial resources which now lie idle for want of hands, and heads, and capital, to fertilize and make them productive. So our gain will be tangible, vigorous growth will be an inevitable, and unnoticable, and unnoticed quantity. For these reasons I cordially support the amendment to our State constitution, and urge others interested in the future progress of the State, to support it, and use all their influence in the same direction.

"It would be unjust to include in the foregoing those of the colored people who have had the good sense and enterprise to avail themselves of all opportunities they have had to fit themselves for the duties and obligations of citizenship. The color of a man's skin is no bar to his right to all the consideration due his manhood. And there are many colored men in the State who are as well fitted to exercise the obligations and enjoy the rights of citizenship to the full as any white men. These are not in any way interfered with in this proposed amendment, and their aid and help in the duties of self government and sure will be welcomed by the whole body of the white race. And we may be sure their efforts to improve the condition of others of their race by education will be fully and cordially aided by all their fellow citizens irrespective of color."

"We cannot say what the precise effect of the amendment if carried into effect may be. But we may say there will be a wholly new departure in regard to the management of our domestic affairs. A sore will have been healed, unquestionably a healthy and vigorous growth and development of the material resources of the State will result, and the rapid improvement in all our industrial conditions will tend to attract thousands of energetic and industrious citizens from other parts of the Union, and bring them here to help in the work of making North Carolina one of the great communities of the South. The negro will stand on his own merits and if he is worthy of joining hand in hand with his white brethren, he will be entirely welcome to take his part in the responsibilities of a free and intelligent government, as soon as he is fitted by the reasonable requirements of this proposed amendment to our constitution."

From a purely business standpoint it would be difficult to make a stronger argument than this for the adoption of the amendment, and force is given to it by the fact that the writer has been identified with movements in which he has encountered the blighting effect of too much negro. Northern people do not understand the negro as Southern people, who have been accustomed to them all their lives. do, and they, as a general thing, have not half the tolerance for them that Southern people have, and that is one reason why they object to being thrown into close contact with them when they may be dependent upon them for labor or run the risk of being dominated by them in public affairs. Mr. Stewart simply speaks as thousands of other Northern settlers in North Carolina and other Southern States speak and feel, every one of whom, if in North Carolina, would advocate the adoption of the constitutional amendment, as he so forcibly does.

## THE "IF" THAT ACCOUNTS FOR IT.

As far as the tariff on Porto Rico and the Congress of the United States are concerned that question is temporarily settled by the passage of what is called the relief bill, turning over to the island the moneys which had been collected. But the Supreme Court will yet have something to say about this kind of legislation and the people will have a good deal to say about it between this and the next Presidential election. It puts the Republican party on the defensive and its spokesmen will have a sweet time denouncing this business and reconciling the contradictory reasons for it. The boldest and most candid reason assigned by any of them is in the following from the speech of Senator Foraker, in the Senate, when he said:

"If we cannot levy a duty on the products of Porto Rico, we cannot levy a duty on the products of the Philippines. The Philippines are now a part of the United States, and if we cannot levy a tariff on their products, we might just as well disarm them by his disarmament."

"There can be no intelligent legislation on this question until we get a commanding view of the situation that will be afforded us by a decision of the Supreme Court."

The President had three months previously said in his message that it was our "plain duty" to give free trade to Porto Rico, but Senator Foraker discovered that free trade to Porto Rico logically meant free trade for the Philippines and this involved the destruction of the protective tariff system, and therefore, the protection of the beneficiaries of that system necessitated ignoring the President's "plain duty" message, and putting the screws on Porto Rico in spite of our pledges to her people.

The American people see through this thing, they understand and are even now asking why these statesmen so conflict with each other, why injustice must be done to Porto Rico and our national honor be sacrificed for the benefit of the protected interests which have so long, without any need, been levying tribute upon the American people.

According to the pan out Mr. McKinley's "plain duty" means a duty of fifteen per cent. That's plain enough.

## AFRAID TO SUPPORT IT OPENLY.

There are a good many of the more intelligent negroes in this State who favor the adoption of the constitutional amendment, and would support it openly, but from fear of social ostracism or personal injury. In reference to this we clip the following from the Windsor Ledger:

"We have heard several of the better class of negroes speak in favor of the Amendment. They say the law will do for the race what they have been unable to do and that is to draw the line between the good and the bad, the decent and the worthless, the law-abiding and the criminal, the intelligent and the ignorant. That is true. The few intelligent voters and competent negroes in each locality will thus be lifted out of the great mass of ignorance and vice. But few of them will vote for it. If one in this county was to announce his purpose of voting for it the negro women both high and low would mob him before long."

There never was anywhere a more complete despotism exercised over any people than that exercised over the colored men of North Carolina, by their own race and more especially by the women. To vote against the ticket approved by the machine-runners of the Republican party in any election—National, State, county or municipal—is to subject the negro voter to social ostracism by the women and to danger of personal violence by the men, agged on by the powerful aids the white bosses have had in keeping the negro voters solid for the ticket endorsed and supported by the machine. Everybody who knows the negro knows what this means, and knowing this can readily understand why so few negroes vote any other than the Republican ticket, when there is a Republican ticket in the field, no matter what the material may be of which the ticket may be composed, or the issues it represents.

The adoption of the amendment would relieve the better class of negroes from this intolerable despotism and would be a good thing for that reason if for no other, and they know it, and would therefore support the amendment openly if they were not afraid to do so.

## WHY SHOULD THEY?

The latest advices from the field of strife in South Africa are that Gen. Roberts has begun his march on Pretoria and that the Boers are so much discouraged that many of them are going to their homes, and that even some of the generals have done this, being unwilling to fight longer in what they deem a hopeless cause. This is not cowardice, for these men have demonstrated their valor on too many fields to have it questioned now. To continue this fight indefinitely now would be to wage a war which must in the end prove disastrous to them, for the whole world knows the unequalness of the contest and the utter impossibility of a little army of probably less than 30,000 men, hemmed in and cut off from all outside source of supplies, successfully contending against over eight times as many men, and indefinite numbers to draw upon, with all the supplies they need, ships to go and come at call, and ports and railroads for the delivery and rapid transportation of men and supplies. In the war between civilized people there never was a more unequal contest.

It is only a question of time when the Boers must succumb to this, and consequently it will not be surprising if Presidents Kruger and Steyn after making some show of resistance to Roberts' advancing army recognize the inevitable and surrender Pretoria as Bloemfontein was surrendered. They might continue the fight in their desperation and inflict much damage on the British, but it would inflict more damage on themselves, and therefore humanity will dictate that they should realize the hopelessness of the struggle and make the best terms they can, and in doing so they will not in the least tarnish the glory they have won as people. All that brave, liberty-loving men could do they have done and more should not be and is not expected from them.

The Philadelphia Record seems to think it is about time the color line were drawn in that burg, to eliminate the thirty or forty thousand colored denizens, "armed with rights, but mainly ignorant of the duties of citizenship," whose ballot swinging very seriously complicates the problem of good government in that town. They had all come to it after they have had some practical experience with "the man and brother" as a ballot slinger.

Some of the gold Democrats (?) of Indiana have had a meeting and decided that they can't support Bryan or any one else on the Chicago platform, and they are not much stuck on McKinley, either. Well, all we can see that they can do will be to play their old game, put up a little golden calf of their own—and then vote for McKinley.

## THE WADLEY CASE.

Supreme Court of Appeals Has Granted H. G. Wadley a New Trial.

## CASE OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Defendant Once a Resident of Wilmington—Charged With Embezzlement of \$196,000 of Fire Insurance Funds—The Decision.

Much local interest has recently been manifested in the case of H. G. Wadley, a former resident of Wilmington, who was convicted of embezzlement in the lower courts of Virginia several months ago, and it will now be of interest to his numerous acquaintances here to know by a decision of Judge Harrison, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, that he is to be granted a new trial.

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday in printing a resume of the case, says that several years ago Mr. Wadley, who was one of the best known business men of Wytheville, Virginia, was mainly instrumental in organizing an insurance company, of which he gradually acquired all the stock. As president of the company he exchanged its assets for other assets. In the meantime the company sustained heavy fire losses. When payment was sought the company was found to be without assets upon which the insured could realize. As a result, a creditor's suit was instituted in the Federal Court. The company was placed in the hands of a receiver, and a commissioner was appointed to take an account of the claims and assets. Wadley appeared before the Commissioner, and in a voluntary deposition set out in detail all his transactions and submitted the books of the company, kept mostly by himself, which showed these transactions. Creditors of the company then threatened him with prosecution for embezzlement of assets unless their debts should be paid by him out of his private funds. This he declined to do, on the ground that he had acted in good faith, and for what he considered at the time to be for the best interests of the company. Indictments followed and the case went to the Federal court which enjoined the lower court from using the books of the company in evidence and upon a writ of habeas corpus issued out before Judge Simonson, Wadley was released from jail. The case was next taken to the Supreme Court of Virginia with the result as stated and as is set forth in the following opinion handed down Thursday.

Wadley vs. Commonwealth. Opinion by Judge George M. Harrison. The plaintiff in error was convicted in the County Court of Wythe for the alleged embezzlement of the assets of the Wytheville Insurance and Banking Company. The case came up to the Supreme Court of Appeals upon an appeal from the County Court. The court held that the motion to quash the indictment upon the ground that it was based upon illegal and inadmissible evidence was properly overruled.

"It is the policy of the law," says the court, "in the interest of justice, that this preliminary hearing should be conducted with closed doors. This secrecy is not only consistent with, but essential to the nature of the inquiry. The sufficient cause for the indictment found by a lawful constituted grand jury. The presumption is that every indictment is found upon proper evidence."

As to the exception to the ruling of the trial court in refusing to discharge the prisoner because four regular terms of said court had been held after the indictment was found before the same was tried, the Court of Appeals said: "There was no error in this ruling. This delay was caused by injunction proceedings by the defendant, restraining the State from proceeding with his trial, and by this means he caused the delay which he now seeks to profit by. The subject of the case was fairly brought to trial. It never meant by its enumeration of exceptions, or excuses for failure to try to exclude others of similar nature, that the court was to be misled by the defendant. It was only to enact, if the Commonwealth was in default for three terms without any of the excuses for the failure enumerated in the state, or such like excuses, fairly imputable by the courts from the reason and spirit of the law, the prisoner should be entitled to his discharge."

As to the admissibility of the evidence to establish the cause of certain securities, viz: The Cannons bonds, the court held that witnesses should have been brought forward to testify to facts within their own knowledge, and to permit a witness to give his opinion upon the question at issue upon information derived from his correspondence with others, was violation of the most fundamental principle of evidence; even in a civil case it would have been inadmissible. "The difficulty or impossibility of proving an act by the testimony of a witness, is not a foundation upon which to rest the introduction of improper evidence."

In reference to the objection by the defense to the language of one of the instructions asked by the prosecution to-wit: "With intention to defraud said company and thereby render it unable to meet its obligations," the court held that the language of the instruction was proper, and that the defendant was not to be prejudiced by the effect of the language is rather to impose an additional burden of proving the insolvency of the company upon the prosecution."

As to the instruction asked for by the defense, to the effect that the jury must believe there was a criminal intent to convert to his own use the property of the company, the court held that if there was evidence to support such instruction the lower court erred in refusing it. "In embezzlement, as in larceny, there must be a fraudulent intent to deprive the owner of his property and appropriate the same."

Judgment of the County Court reversed, the verdict of the jury set aside and the case remanded for new trial.

## WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER.

Bills Providing for Survey of Cape Fear and Neuse Rivers by Representative Thomas.

## [Special Star Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Representative Bellamy last evening called at the jail to see Michael Dowling, arrested for robbery and who was a witness against Mr. Bellamy in the Bellamy-Dockery contest. Mr. Bellamy said to-day that he called simply to ascertain for certain whether the man arrested was the same who figured so conspicuously in Gen. Dudley's argument for Dockery. He found that he was the identical "Mike."

Representative Thomas' bill for the improvement of the Cape Fear river between Wilmington and Fayetteville, is in detail as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, that the Secretary of War be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Upper Cape Fear river, from the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, to the city of Fayetteville, North Carolina; said survey to be made for the purpose of estimating the cost of producing a depth of water in the harbor of Newbern, North Carolina, sufficient at all times to permit the free passage of steamers and vessels in and about said harbor and up to the wharves and freight depots of the city of Newbern. That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and he is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to cover the cost and expenses of said survey."

The following is his bill in detail for the deepening of the Neuse river: "That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of Neuse River, North Carolina; said survey to be made for the purpose of estimating the cost of producing a depth of water in the harbor of Newbern, North Carolina, sufficient at all times to permit the free passage of steamers and vessels in and about said harbor and up to the wharves and freight depots of the city of Newbern. That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and he is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of making said survey."

## A PUBLIC EXECUTION.

Two Murderers Hanged at Nashville, N. C.—6,000 People Present.

## [Special Star Telegram.]

NASHVILLE, N. C., March 15.—John Taylor and Robert Fortune (negroes) were hanged to-day for the robbery and murder of Robert Hester, near Rocky Mount, December 21st, 1899. Sheriff Warren threw the trap at 1:10 P. M.

Fortune died in four and three-quarter minutes. Taylor in eight minutes. Taylor made a few remarks. He confessed the crime, also the murder and robbery of the negro Lawrence Jackson at Weldon December 18th, 1899. The crowd was estimated at 6,000.

## Cotton and Naval Stores.

The following comparative statements of the weekly and part crop year receipts of cotton and naval stores at the port of Wilmington were posted yesterday at the Produce Exchange.

Week ended March 16, 1900.—Cotton, 3,358 bales; spirits, 78 casks; rosin, 2,140 barrels; tar, 2,350 barrels; crude, 161 barrels.

Week ended March 16, 1899.—Cotton, 1,021 bales bales; spirits, 109 casks; rosin, 2,036 barrels; tar, 1,966 barrels; crude, 39 barrels.

Crop year to March 16, 1900.—Cotton, 261,895 bales; spirits, 29,442 casks; rosin, 164,915 barrels; tar, 76,611 barrels; crude, 11,996 barrels.

Crop year to March 16, 1899.—Cotton, 287,845 bales; spirits, 27,599 casks; rosin, 155,793 barrels; tar, 69,927 barrels; crude, 10,972 barrels.

## From Hallsville by River.

The steamer E. A. Hawes, Capt. Ward, arrived yesterday from Hallsville, Duplin county, with a large freight, consisting of forty-one bales of cotton, ten tons of cotton seed, naval stores and country produce. Capt. Ward says that boating on Northeast river is troublesome and difficult on account of the numerous snags and other obstructions. Hallsville is about one hundred miles from Wilmington, and people there are anxious for regular communication by river with Wilmington; good freights can always be had.

## To Connect with the S. A. L.

A Knoxville, Tenn., dispatch of the 15th inst., says:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad, held at Johnson City, Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to extend the road from Cranberry to Lincoln, N. C., about 75 miles. Lincoln is about 30 miles west of Charlotte, N. C. The extension will penetrate the rich deposits of magnetic iron ore, for which western North Carolina is famous. It will also touch the Mitchell county gold section. Morganton, N. C., will probably be on the route.

## Receiver Appointed.

The Greensboro correspondent of the Charlotte Observer of yesterday says:

At chambers in Graham, this morning Judge W. S. O. B. Robinson appointed J. W. Lindau receiver of the Fishlake-Katz Company, clothier of this city. The liabilities are \$8,000, while the assets will amount to \$12,000 to \$15,000. The concern has been in business under different firm names for a number of years, but had been making an effort to retire for the past year.

## Cosmorama of Trade and Art.

The Cosmorama of Trade and Art under the auspices of the First Baptist Church choir, to be given March 30th, is progressing very nicely. Seventy-nine merchants have taken advertisements and a good many more will be added to the list in a few days. It promises to be a very novel and attractive entertainment.

## DEATH OF MRS. M. E. PARKER

She Passed Peacefully Away at the Home of Mr. W. E. Springer Early Yesterday Morning.

Many friends in this city will hear with unfeigned sorrow of the death of Mrs. Mary E. Parker, relict of the late Capt. W. M. Parker, which occurred yesterday morning at 7:15 o'clock at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. W. E. Springer, No. 214 North Second street.

Mrs. Parker had been in ill health for a week or ten days but not until last Sunday was her condition considered serious. She rapidly grew weaker and Rev. Dr. E. A. Yates, her former pastor, was summoned to Wilmington from his home in Durham. He was at her bedside when she died yesterday morning in the triumph of a Christian faith and will conduct the funeral services this afternoon, which will be from Grace M. E. Church at four o'clock.

Mrs. Parker died of Bright's disease. She was a daughter of the late lamented Capt. Benjamin Rush, of Fayetteville, and her husband, who died several years ago, while attending conference at Fayetteville, was a member of the well known hardware firm of Parker & Taylor. Mrs. W. E. Springer is the only member of the immediate family surviving the deceased, and to her is extended the sincerest sympathy of a wide circle of friends in the irreparable loss which she has sustained.

There was a large attendance of relatives and friends upon the funeral services of Mrs. Mary E. Parker, which were impressively conducted yesterday afternoon from Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at 4 o'clock. The services were by Rev. J. N. Cole, assisted by Rev. Dr. E. A. Yates, of Durham, the former pastor of the deceased lady.

The interment was at Oakdale cemetery, where there were also assembled a large concourse of friends to witness the last sad funeral rites of one whom they loved. Many beautiful floral tributes were laid upon the grave in token of their love and esteem. The following were the pall bearers upon the sad occasion: Col. Roger Moore, Messrs. H. P. West, W. B. Cooper, F. H. Fechtig, E. B. Borden, Jno. F. Garrett, J. C. Springer and W. W. Hodges.

## Work of White Cappers.

It is reported that white cappers visited the houses of two obnoxious colored persons in the First Ward last night and administered a sound thrashing in each instance. It is learned that incendiary talk and general bumpious conduct was the cause of the whipping. One of the negroes, it is said, lives on Sixth between Brunswick and Bladen streets and the chastisement was administered between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The other negro was found in "Dross Neck" and was whipped between 11 and 12 o'clock.

## Wreck Removed.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey publishes the following notice to mariners:

On January 30 1900, the remaining spars of the sunken schooner Fannie Brown, lying in latitude 35 deg. 34 min. N. longitude 75 deg. 17 min. W. about 23 miles NE by N. from Cape Hatteras Beacon Light, were pulled out and towed into Hampton Roads by the revenue cutter Onondaga. Onondaga failed to develop less than 12 fathoms over the wreck, which is therefore believed to be no longer a menace to navigation.

## INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Members to Investigate Conditions in the South Assembling in Atlanta.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, March 17.—M. D. Ratcliff, of Washington, a member of the United States Industrial Commission, arrived in Atlanta to-day. Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, chairman; Colonel L. F. Livingston, Captain Elliston A. Smyth, of South Carolina, and Mr. C. H. Harris, of North Carolina, and other members of the commission appointed to investigate the industrial condition in the South are expected to-morrow.

## GEN. JOE WHEELER.

An Effort Being Made to Induce Him to Withdraw His Resignation.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is evident that an effort is being made by some of the administration officials to induce General Wheeler to withdraw his resignation. It is intimated that this effort is attributable solely to an interest in the personal welfare of the General. In this connection it is recalled that the President has had it in mind to ask Congress for special legislation empowering him to retire General Lee and another brigadier general of volunteers with the rank of brigadier general in the regular army. Some of the persons who are interested in the success of this movement feel that by immediate resignation and the protraction of his present determination to perform the duties of his office, he will be able to secure his seat in the House of Representatives. General Wheeler will arouse antagonisms which may make it difficult thereafter to secure the passage of the legislation needed to secure his retirement.

## FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

The Result of an Attempt to Start a Fire With Gasoline.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17.—Five persons killed, one fatally and one seriously injured, resulted from an attempt to start a fire with gasoline here last night. George White used the fluid at James Weaver's residence and an explosion followed; the building was set on fire and the inmates were covered with the burning fluid. The three dead were Philip Weaver, aged 49; Roy Weaver, aged 14; Lora Weaver, aged 3; Tully Weaver, aged 5; George White, aged 35. Fatally burned, Alway Weaver; seriously burned, James Weaver.

## THE ELK'S BUILDING.

Plans for the New Temple Practically Decided Upon by Committee.

## HOOK &amp; SAWYER, ARCHITECTS.

Have Submitted Specifications Which Provide for Magnificent Structure. October First Will See Completion of the "Home."

Plans for the erection of the new "Elks Home" on Front between Chesnut and Grace streets as drawn by Messrs. Hook & Sawyer, architects of Charlotte, N. C., were yesterday on exhibition at the store of Exalted Ruler H. J. Gerken, of the Wilmington Lodge of Elks, and the STAR is informed that it is very probable that the specifications as drawn by this firm will be accepted. The matter, however has not yet been definitely determined upon and a meeting of the building committee, which is composed of Messrs. F. H. Stedman, William J. Bellamy, R. W. Wallace, M. W. Divine and Jno. H. Sweeney, will be held in a few days to decide definitely upon the question.

The plans as drawn by Messrs. Hook & Sawyer are peculiarly unique in their character and are different from any architectural designs in the city. The building will be a three-story structure and its dimensions will be 33x75 feet. It is proposed to build of New Jersey brick with brown stone trimmings and the "Home" will be one of the prettiest buildings in the city. On the first floor there will be a commodious store room with solid plate glass front. At each corner of the front of the building there will be a door-way, one of which will lead up a stair-way to the second and third floors and the other will open into the store room.

Upon the second floor there will be reception rooms, parlors, banquet hall, reading room and other apartments set apart to the social pleasures of the order and upon the third floor the lodge room proper will be located. On this floor there will also probably be erected a stage for amateur theatricals or similar entertainments that may be arranged from time to time by the lodge.

It can now be positively stated that ground for the new building will be broken by May 1st, and the building completed by October 1st, at which time it will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by the fraternity.

The committee in charge has already begun collecting subscriptions of bonds of the first instalment, and it is learned that flattering success has rewarded the effort.

The building will prove a handsome addition to the already pretty structures on Front street and the Wilmington Elks are to be congratulated upon the substantial prospects for their new home.

## COLLISION AT NORFOLK.

U. S. Transport Summer Ran Into a Barge at a Railroad Pier.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, Va., March 17.—The new United States army transport Summer, commanded by Captain Charles T. Baker, and said to be the finest troop ship afloat, sailed from the navy yard to-day at noon for Hampton Roads where her compass will be adjusted. When the transport left the yard, outward bound, a stiff breeze was blowing from the south. The big ship became unmanageable when off the Southern Railway pier, this city, and was swept against a car float which lay at the pier. A tremendous crash followed, as the transport smashed the barge, and the latter broke down the front tier of piles on which the wharf stands. The men at work unloading the cars on the float escaped to the pier. The barge, however, had it in mind to ask Congress for special legislation empowering him to retire General Lee and another brigadier general of volunteers with the rank of brigadier general in the regular army. Some of the persons who are interested in the success of this movement feel that by immediate resignation and the protraction of his present determination to perform the duties of his office, he will be able to secure his seat in the House of Representatives. General Wheeler will arouse antagonisms which may make it difficult thereafter to secure the passage of the legislation needed to secure his retirement.

## UNDULY ALARMED.

Exaggerated Reports About Whitecaps in Orangeburg County, S. C.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 17.—Last night Governor McSwain received startling dispatches from Neeches, in Orangeburg county, stating that whitecaps had threatened parties there and that the community was alarmed. He was requested to send militia. The Governor hurried the sheriff to the place and received a dispatch from him to-day saying that everything was quiet and that the people were unduly alarmed.

## NOT SERIOUSLY HURT.

The Effects of the Cold Weather on the Georgia Fruit Crop.

By Telegram to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—Few reports have been received at the Agricultural Department in the last few days regarding the effect of the cold weather on the fruit crop of the State but it is not believed that considerable damage has been done. While the cold in some localities has been severe, it is not thought that the crop was far enough advanced to materially injure the tender buds unless the low temperature continues for several days.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, decrease \$2,983,580; loans, decrease \$1,000,000; deposits, increase \$453,100; legal tenders, decrease \$1,572,600; deposits, decrease \$15,342,000; circulation, decrease \$623,500. The banks now hold \$2,841,445,000. The legal requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

## SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Mount Olive Advertiser: The farmers are preparing for large crops. From daylight to dark teams are engaged in hauling fertilizers from warehouses to the farms.

Concord Standard: Numbers will probably be prepared to hear that attachment papers have been taken out against the Union Copper Mining Co. and the Gold Hill Mining Co. Numbers of persons are numbered among the ones who have accounts and are joining in the effort to collect their debts.

Fayetteville Observer: The Messrs. Cook and H. H. Pemberton are meeting with fine success in the knitting mill which they have so greatly enlarged and improved. They have no trouble in disposing of their product, which is now over 100 dozen pairs a day. This is one of many similar enterprises which will start up in Fayetteville when we have the electric power and deep water to the sea.

Salisbury Sun: Sheriff J. M. Monroe spent yesterday afternoon at Gold Hill. While there he levied on the property of the Union Copper mine and Gold Hill mine—such of the property as he found on the property of the county line. The levy was made under warrant of attachments for debt, the warrants being secured by the Salisbury Supply & Commission Company—now and the Salisbury Hardware & Furniture Company—none.

Jonesboro Progress: Buck Cox, colored, formerly of Jonesboro, only about thirteen years of age, and, and for one so young, a chicken thief of some repute, has turned his hand to bigger game and is in trouble. On Friday he stole a horse from the property of one of the colored men here. He told several tales as to how he came in his possession, and finally rode off towards McKay's Quarter. Soon police came looking