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THE WEEKLY STAR.

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THE MONEY SUPPLY.

Having put the country on a gold basis, the advocates of the gold standard are now congratulating it on the prospective continuance of prosperity as a result of what they suppose to be the settlement of the financial question, and of the abundance of money. The gold advocates and the Republican politicians take much credit to themselves for the present encouraging conditions, but as a matter of fact the improvement in the financial condition of the country is the result of causes with which they are in no way connected. It is in a great measure, and perhaps mainly due to the extraordinary demand from other countries for American products within the past couple years, not only for our foodstuffs, but also for our manufactures, of which we are now shipping a larger volume than ever before.

Every dollar's worth shipped abroad means that much added to the money volume of the country. It may not all come back in the form of money, but if it doesn't it comes in some other way which practically counts as so much money, for if it is used in settling balances against us it keeps that much money at home which would otherwise have gone abroad. This accounts for the large increase in our supply of gold, which has not been drawn upon as largely as heretofore to cancel foreign obligations. The demand for American foodstuffs, and the increased price, with the increase in the price of cotton this year has put much money into the hands of our farmers which went to pay their debts, to buy things they needed, and things of which they denied themselves while money was so scarce with them, and this money went into circulation to help business and help everybody. One dollar kept moving is worth more than ten dollars locked up, and hence it isn't so much the alleged volume of money in existence as the activity of the money that fosters good times, and that's why the silver or paper dollar is really worth more as a business and prosperity promoter than the gold dollar, for neither of them is hoarded as the gold dollar is, but is kept moving, and going from hand to hand and helps every one through whose hands it passes.

The gold organs substantially admit this when they predict continued prosperity based on the increased and increasing volume of money. As illustrating this we quote the following from the Philadelphia *Times*, a very conservative and a very sensible paper, but a zealous gold standard paper. Noting the increase in the volume of money, it says:

"Both in total circulation and in gold, which is henceforth to be the basis of the circulating medium in law as well as in theory, the money supply is greater than ever before. The total money of the country on April 1st was $2,021,274,506, as against $1,927,846,942 April 1st, 1899, an increase of nearly $160,000,000. The gold supply was $785,845,549, as against $727,748,591 a year ago, a gain of more than $58,000,000. The balance of the nearly $100,000,000 of total increase is chiefly in national bank currency and fractional coinage.

"The significance of these statistics can hardly be misunderstood. The *per capita* money supply of the country exceeds $26, the highest ever known. The purchasing power of the money was never greater. The balance of trade in our favor so large that a still further increase of the gold supply by importation is inevitable, while the home production of gold can hardly fall below $75,000,000 and is likely to exceed this sum. The expansion of the national bank currency due to the passage of the new currency law has not reached its highest limit as yet.

"Every indication points to an expansion of the circulating medium of the country amounting to nearly one hundred millions during the coming year, and with this large amount seeking investment in the business of the country a light money market is hardly a possibility. The present boom in business, judged by the present and probable future condition of the money supply, can hardly be halted within the next year or two. With more than two billions already in circulation and the amount increasing daily, no legitimate business enterprise can be in straits for lack of currency to carry it on."

As far as the volume of money goes it doesn't matter what kind of money it is, provided it is *money*, and accomplishes the offices of money, so that as far as our own people are concerned it does not matter whether it consists of gold, silver or paper, or of all of them. It would be better if any distinction were to be made that it should consist of silver or paper or both than of gold, for neither of these would be hoarded as gold is, nor be made a subject of speculation as gold is.

The *Times* did not, when it published this editorial, intend to furnish an argument to sustain the contention of the advocates of bimetallism, but it did, and a strong one. The main argument for the coinage of silver by the advocates of the resumption of coinage in 1878 was that the supply of money was not sufficient for the needs of the country, and that the way to supply the needed volume was to open the mints to silver. But the gold men couldn't stand free silver and the result was the compromise Bland-Allison act which added about $500,000,000 to the currency of the country. The opposition to that act was based on the theory that it would make money to abundant and too "cheap."

Three years ago the advocates of the free coinage of silver contended that opening the mints to silver was the way to prevent contraction of the currency and to ensure such a volume as business needed, the result of which would be the restoration of prosperity, which had been destroyed by the contraction of the volume and the enhanced value of gold caused by the demonetization of silver and the closing of the mints against it. They contended that a small volume of currency meant depressed industries and stagnated business, while a large volume meant active industries and activity in business. Doesn't the *Times*, gold organ as it is, substantially admit this when it predicts a continued boom in business based on the present large money supply, which will continue to increase? If this means anything it means the more money the better, the greater the volume of trade and the greater the prosperity, precisely what the advocates of free silver coinage have contended all along.

GEN. ROBERTS' TASK.

After the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith and the capture of Gen. Cronje and his little army and the surrender of Bloemfontein, coming within such a short time of each other, the British people became so elated that they came to the conclusion the backbone of Boer resistance was broken and that May day would see practically the end of the war. With the death of Gen. Joubert they thought the Boer army had lost its head and brains, and this strengthened the hope of a speedy end of the war.

But they have already discovered that their hopes are doomed to disappointment, for the Boers have rallied from the depression caused by their reverses, and the loss of Cronje and the death of Gen. Joubert, and have for some time been showing more aggressiveness, energy and bewildering strategy than they ever did before, and instead of contenting themselves with defensive operations have assumed the offensive, and are putting Gen. Roberts on the defensive, although he has ten men to their one. The British commander is actually strengthening the defences of Bloemfontein to resist attack, and the same is being done at Kimberley, where attack seems to be apprehended. A few days ago it was reported that Gen. Roberts had dispatched troops to drive the enemy from the territory between Bloemfontein and Kimberley, where a short while ago no enemy was in sight.

This is not a pleasant contemplation for those who a short while ago were rejoicing in the prospect of a speedy end of that miserable business, for now the impression is that the war cannot possibly be closed before Christmas, while men well informed declare that it will take another year of marching and fighting to close it.

If it were an ordinary country, furnishing supplies for men and animals, and railroads, or other good and sufficient means of transportation, Roberts has men enough there to close it up in a few months, but this isn't the case, for he has not only an inhospitable climate, with its peculiar diseases for men and animals, but he has practically a desert to cross before he reaches Pretoria, which must be crossed on foot and over which provisions, munitions of war, artillery, &c., must be transported by mules, horses and oxen. This of course means slow marching, while the marches and the supply trains are liable to harassing by a resolute, active and wily foe. And then before Pretoria is reached, mountain defiles must be penetrated, every one of which is fortified with the greatest engineering skill and the most formidable engines of defence. Pretoria may be taken, but it will be only after herculean efforts and much loss of life to the takers.

Possibly if the British war managers had pursued a different course after the successes of the British armies peace might have come somewhat early, but elated by success they threw off the disguise and proclaimed their purposes, and this left nothing for the Boers to do but fight or abjectly submit to the yoke prepared for them. Cronje and his men went to St. Helena, and there President Kruger, Steyn and their generals expect to go if overcome or if they surrendered. To them death is preferable to exile in St. Helena or anywhere else, and to their loyal burghers death is preferable to seeing their honored and idolized leaders subjected to such a cruel fate and their Republics destroyed. So with them now it is not only a fight of determination, but of desperation and self-preservation, and the British war managers are as responsible for this as they are for the war itself, which they could have averted but provoked.

The late "Prof." Holden, astronomer, of Maine, discovered that the earth was flat by watching his mill pond. The mill pond didn't spill out in the night, as he knew it would if the earth was round, and that in his estimation settled the case for the idiots who had been contending that it is round and goes whizzing 'round.

We have heard of cranky fellows who turned their stomachs into junk shops, but the latest freak is a Williamsburg, N. Y., boy who took a weakness for eating, not sawing, wood. The doctors got hold of him lately, put him to sleep and raked about two pounds of bark, shavings, shingles and other lumber out of him.

A friend of President McKinley says he was, when in Congress, a great reader and would wade through several big books on political economy at a sitting. As a sitter he may be a success, but as a sticker he doesn't amount to shucks. See, for instance, how he flopped on his "plain duty."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Rep., remarks that a Republican Legislature would give Missouri the greatest lift she ever had. No doubt of it. As lifters the Republicans are generally a howling success. After they get through there is seldom anything left worth lifting.

Miss Coggin, a prominent teacher in Chicago, in a lecture before her sister teachers, gave nine reasons why she had not married, the principal and entirely sufficient one being that no one had asked her.

It is said that there are over fifty thousand properties in Cuba encumbered with mortgages, the aggregate amount of which is $256,000,000. That's a pretty well shingled territory, too.

The Republicans of Virginia have endorsed Hanna for national chairman for their party. Quite natural. They never had such a daisy distributor of the needful as Hanna.

The Charlotte *Observer* says one of the speakers at the Raleigh convention had "North Carolina" in every sentence. He was determined on sticking to North Carolina.

General Otis still reiterates that the war in the Philippines is about over. As he is coming back it will be over as to him anyway, and that will be some satisfaction.

The English Government has ordered a hundred and fifty American type writing machines for use in its official departments. Another tribute to American genius.

Confederate Curiosities.

Mr. John A. Barnes, of this city, is the possessor of quite a number of old Confederate letters and stamps, one of the letters is from Chancellorsville, Va., dated at Camp via Winchester, Va., June 16, 1863, and directed to Mrs John Futch, Bannerman's, N. C. He has several others from Richmond, Va. On one of the envelopes are the following lines:

Bright Banner of freedom with pride I unfold thee.
Fair flag of my country, with love I behold thee,
Gleaming above us in freshness and youth;
Emblem of liberty, symbol of truth,
For the flag of my country in Triumph shall move
O'er the Southerner's home and the Southerner's grave.

Barn and Stables Burned.

A correspondent of the STAR, writing from Mount Olive, says that yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the barn and stables of Mr. J. A. Westbrook was totally consumed by fire. The loss is about $2,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. It caught in the top, as was observed by Mr. Westbrook, who was attracted by the smoke soon after the fire started.

— Repairs to the Custom House were yesterday completed. The work consisted of repainting, kalsomining, pipe fitting, &c., and cost about $1,000.

STATE CONVENTION.

McNeill and Turner Nominated by Acclamation for Corporation Commissioners.

THE ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Delegates to the National Convention Appointed--The Platform Adopted—Adjournment—The State Election Board—County Boards.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12.—The nomination by the State Convention this morning of Franklin McNeill and Samuel L. Rogers as Corporation Commissioners was by acclamation. All other candidates before the convention withdrew before the vote was taken McNeill was put in nomination by Judge Connor and Rogers by J. Frank Ray, of Macon.

For Electors at Large Dan Hugh McLean, of Harnett, and Lee S. Overman, of Rowan, were selected by acclamation; all the other names suggested being withdrawn.

For delegates at large and alternates, the following names were chosen by roll call: Edward J. Hale, of Cumberland; Julian S. Carr, of Durham; Walter E. Moore, of Jackson; Thos. A. Jones, of Buncombe. For alternates: Theo. F. Kluttz, of Rowan; W. S. Chadwick, of Carteret; B. F. Aycock, of Wilson; J. G. Hackett, of Wilkes.

Members of the State Executive Committee and delegates to the National Convention recommended by the various districts were accepted by the convention.

This being done, the platform (as presented in to day's STAR) was adopted and the convention adjourned.

State Election Board.

The State Election Board held a meeting at the Yarborough to-day and appointed an election board for every county in the State, as provided by law. The resignation of W. B. Pollard, of Forsyth, who on account of ill health has never been able to attend a meeting of the board, was accepted, and to fill the vacancy, E. H. Johnson, also of Forsyth, was chosen and immediately qualified. All the members of the board were present, but Robt. D. Gilmer on account of his being a candidate for a State office was excused from taking part in the deliberations of the board. At its next session, the first Monday in July, he will resign and his successor be elected.

The County Boards.

In selecting the members of the county boards no rule was followed except that prescribed by law, viz: that they shall be "discreet men." In some counties all these are Democrats. In others, there are two Democrats and one Republican or Populist. But in no county have the fusionists a majority on the board. In making up the list the wishes of Democrats of the county were consulted. Where an entirely Democratic board was asked it was given, but where it was deemed best that the other side be given minority representation a Republican or Populist was put on with two Democrats. The list as finally agreed upon is (in part) as follows: New Hanover—Martin Newman, E. K. Bryan, F. A. Montgomery. Onslow—M. M. Capps, G. H. Simmons, J. A. Pittman. Pender—W. W. Miller, W. M. Hand, J. F. Moore. Pitt—Leonard Fleming, F. C. Harding, Jesse Cannon. Richmond—H. S. Ledbetter, W. T. Crosland, Alfred Baldwin. Robeson—Frank Gough, A. C. Oliver, G. H. Hall. Duplin—Dr. J. M. Faison, G. W. Carroll, S. A. Middleton. Edgecombe—W. H. Powell, Jr., of Tarboro; Elias Carr, Jr., of Old Spart; L. V. Bassett of Rocky Mount. Anson—Crawford D. Bennett, of Wadesboro; Jas. T. Henley, of Wadesboro; C. B. Lindsey, of Lilesville. Brunswick—A. P. Thomas of Calabash, J. D. Galloway of Southport, G. H. Bellamy of Elpaso. Bladen—B. B. Cromartie of Elizabethtown, J. D. Beatty, K. B. Council of Council's station. Columbus—Wade Wishart of Whiteville, D. S. Cowan of Robeson, W. E. Thigpen of Chadbourn. Craven—W. D. McIver of Newbern, C. E. Troy, S. H. Lane. Cumberland—J. B. Smith of Fayetteville, J. A. McArthur of Fayetteville, W. G. Holmes of Fayetteville. Jones—J. H. Barrus, J. W. Wootten, W. B. Hargett. Lenoir—H. E. Shaw, Shade Wooten, W. A. Jones. Martin—W. E. Gladstone, B. R. Jenkins, N. S. Pelle. Greene—J. A. Albritton, of Snow Hill; H. H. Best, of Snow Hill; T. E. Barrow, of Snow Hill. Halifax—T. L. Emery, of Weldon; J. B. Ricks, of Enfield; W. F. Butterworth. Harnett—V. L. Stevens, of Dunn; J. A. Davis, of Linden; J. A. Smith, of Agier. Sampson—H. E. Faison, A. J. Johnson, W. E. Stevens. Scotland—J. P. McRae, J. T. Bostic, T. T. McNair. Wayne—W. J. Harrison, M. B. Whitfield, B. F. Aycock. Wilkes—A. M. Pannoy, A. M. Church, J. L. Hemphill. Wilson—J. D. Gold, A. Barnes, W. Cherry.

— The United States Court for the district embracing Wilmington will be held Monday, June 18th, but witnesses and defendants will not be required to attend until Tuesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The admiralty docket will be taken up on Monday.

— It is stated that Mormon elders have received notification from the head of the State conference to hold no more debates with Gentiles until after the meeting of the annual conference early in May.

DUTIES OF COUNTY ELECTION BOARDS

Prescribed in the Act of the Last Legislature Relating to the Regulation of Elections.

Upon the announcement of the appointment by the State Election Board of a county board, which is a provision of the last legislature and therefore not so familiar to the ordinary reader, many inquiries were made as to the duties devolving upon the county boards.

The provision, which is entitled "an act to regulate elections," stipulates that "three discreet persons" shall be appointed by the State Board at least three months before the next general election and biennially thereafter to be be known as the "county board of election." It is the duty of the county board to appoint all registrars and judges of election in their respective counties, and they have the power to remove any registrar or judge of election appointed by them for incompetency, failure to qualify within the time prescribed by law, failure to discharge the duties of office after qualifying, or for any other satisfactory cause. The county boards hold office at the will of the State boards and members may be removed for cause and fined not more than $50 or imprisoned not more than thirty days for continuance in the exercise of the functions of their offices after having been thus removed.

The law provides also for the meeting of the county boards not later than the first Monday in May, 1900, and biennially thereafter for organization by the election of a chairman and secretary and for the division of the county into precincts. They may adopt the present division or may alter it, but there must be at least one polling place in each precinct. Twenty days notice through some public journal must be given of any alteration. An entirely new registration is provided for in the coming election and on or before the first Monday in June and bi-ennially thereafter the county board is required to appoint one registrar for each precinct and on or before the first Monday in July it shall also name two judges of election for each precinct, who shall be men of good character and of different political persuasion. The county board shall also prescribe the size and color of ballots to be voted at such general election and shall furnish to the clerk of the Superior Court twenty five samples of such tickets. The board shall also provide ballot boxes for the several polling places and have general control of the election.

The chairmen of the county boards in the various Senatorial districts shall meet at a designated place after receiving the general election returns from the board of county canvassers and declare the result of the election of a State Senator or Senators, and shall also furnish certificates of election to other successful candidates and qualify county officers so elected on the first Monday in December. The chairmen shall also on or before the fifth day after the general election transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the result of the election for State officers.

Chairmen of county boards shall receive $1.50 per day for time actually employed, and five cents per mile travelled in actual discharge of duty, payment to be made by the several counties. Members of the county boards are allowed $2.00 per day for service actually rendered.

SENATORIAL PRIMARIES.

Full Text of Provision of Democratic State Platform Relative to Election of U. S. Senator.

The following is the full text of that section of the Democratic State platform adopted at Raleigh this week relative to the selection of a senatorial candidate by the primary system:

"We favor the election of United States Senators by the people.

"We favor the enactment of laws by the next General Assembly providing for the holding of primary elections for the nomination of State and county officers, Representatives in Congress and United States Senators.

"We hereby instruct the State Executive Committee to make provision for the holding of a primary on the first Tuesday of next November for the selection of a United States Senator by the Democratic voters of the State, at which every elector who has voted the Democratic ticket in the State election shall be entitled to cast one vote for one man for United States Senate, and the candidate who receives the majority of the votes so cast in the whole State shall receive the support of the Democratic members of the Legislature; and if no candidate shall receive a majority then the committee shall hold a second primary, at which only the two highest candidates shall be balloted for and the one receiving a majority of the votes so cast shall receive the support of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Provided, that if any third candidate shall receive at the first primary, so held, within 2,500 votes of the second highest candidate, then in that event the three candidates shall be balloted for at the second primary, and the one of the the three receiving the highest number of votes shall receive the support of the Democratic members of the Legislature for United States Senator.

— The STAR is very glad to note the continued improvement of Mr. James W. Monroe. He has now partially recovered the power of speech and is much better in other respects. It is confidently expected that he will be out again in a few weeks.

— Mr. Wm. Struthers went up to Grice, Columbus county, yesterday to look after his truck farm.

A REP.-POP. COMBINE.

Conference of Leaders of the Parties in North Carolina Held in Washington.

COMPLETE FUSION AGREED.

Plan to Checkmate the Democrats—Republicans to Name the Candidate for Governor and Perhaps Lieutenant Governor.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The following prominent North Carolina Populists and Republicans were to-night closeted with Senators Pritchard and Butler and Representative Linney: E. C. Duncan, O. H. Dockery, Cyrus Thompson, Chairman Holton, G. S. Breashers, C. M. Bernard, Benj. Thorp and Milliken. When asked as to the purpose of the meeting they said, "Merely on business," and that there was no politics in it. It was learned from reliable authority that the object of the meeting was to agree on a slate and on a plan to checkmate the Democrats.

LATER—Senator Pritchard gave out that the conference had agreed to complete fusion. That Republicans would name the candidate for Governor and perhaps the Lieutenant Governor; the Populists naming the balance. That Reynolds would be named for Railroad Corporation Commissioner. He also said the conference would meet again to-morrow and agree on the slate and plan.

The Court of Claims to day submitted to Congress the finding of facts in the $1,302 claim of Kenneth R. Pendleton, of Perquimans county, North Carolina, for supplies seized by the Union army during the civil war. The court recommends an allowance of $117.

Representative Kluttz is endeavoring to get the Committee on Public Grounds to report on the bill providing for a commission to determine the location and cost of the proposed Appalachian park.

Richmond Pearson is endeavoring to get Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, to call up the contested election case of Pearson versus Crawford, but it is hardly probable that the case will come up before the next ten days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Republicans and Populists, mentioned in last night's dispatches, met in secret conference in Senator Pritchard's office to-day.

The reports as to what was done are very conflicting. One is that the Republicans were to support Thompson for Governor and Butler for Senator, and in return the Populists were to do all in their power to return Senator Pritchard to the Senate in 1903.

The other report, which is given out by what can be termed more reliable authority, is that they could not agree to fuse and that there will be two separate tickets, the Populist putting up a complete ticket and the Republicans likewise, and that this was caused by the parties not agreeing on the amount of spoil each should have. The Populists claim that the Republicans were asking for all the choice plums on the tree. The greater portion of them are still in the city.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day submitted to Congress a communication from Major R. L. Hallie, Engineer Corps, asking that an appropriation be made for a new light house tender to replace the "Bramble" on the Fifth N. C. district, in lieu of the fact that the "Bramble" was not fit for service. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends the appropriation.

JUDGE SIMONTON'S RULING

On Questions of Evidence in the Railroad Tax Cases.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13.—Judge Shepherd, standing master in the railroad tax cases, to-day received Judge Simonton's ruling on the questions of evidence which arose during the examination of witnesses at Wilmington on March 29th. Judge Simonton holds as follows:

"1st. That books of a private corporation may be ordered produced for the purpose of helping the railroads to prove that corporations' property is undervalued for taxation.

"2d. That railroads cannot be ordered to produce their books to help the commission prove that railroad property is undervalued for taxation."

An Aged Prevaricator.

Romeo Tucker, colored, who lives near the Southern extremity of Seventh street, is the oldest man living in Wilmington or in the world, for that matter, if his word is to be taken as "gospel." Romeo appeared at the office of Dr. W. D. McMillan Friday afternoon and asked for recommendation to be placed on the list of beneficiaries of the United Charities. Dr. McMillan fired the usual questions at him as to his age and capabilities to work and what he learned from the series of inquiries was a revelation. Romeo said that he was 170 years old and saw the light of the world long before the War of the Revolution. "When I first came to Wilmington," said the old man, "the place was all grown up in trees and there were no children here." The old darkey wanted to tell more but Dr. McMillan made an examination of his physical condition, found that he was worthy of charity and gave him the recommendation which he asked.

AT DELGADO VILLAGE.

Thriving Little Town Gradually Settling Down After Its Hasty Establishment Church and School Advantages.

A visitor to the new Delgado village to the southeast of the city would now be surprised to find the remarkable signs of progress evidenced upon every hand and to note what changes have been wrought by the establishment of the big cotton manufacturing enterprise there. The cottages, of which there are more than a hundred, are now well nigh filled with a contented set of operatives, who are much pleased with their new location. The Mineral Spring affords a copious supply of good water and situated on the shell road and on the Wilmington Seacoast railroad, the people find easy approach to the seaside resorts and are promised in the very near future excellent school and church advantages.

The company store in the village brings the operatives near to market and it is already doing a splendid business. "The hours of labor in the mills are very reasonable," remarked a resident of the village yesterday, "and the people who have collected from all parts of the State to the new factory are beginning to feel at home. Of course a number of contentious persons naturally found their way here with the two hundred and more new operatives who came, but we have succeeded in 'weeding' these out and are now pleased with the new surroundings."

The mill starts up in the morning at 6 o'clock with forty minutes for dinner at noon and the day force "knocks off" at 6.30 in the evening. On Saturdays the operatives are given half holiday that they may visit the city, beaches or other places.

A new postoffice will soon be established there and Delgado will be the most thriving suburb of the city.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Canvass for Subscriptions Will Commence To-morrow — Charlotte Tournament and Festival May 20th.

Chief Schnibben was asked yesterday after noon relative to the prospects for the Firemen's Tournament. He said that matters were progressing nicely but that there was yet much to be done in the way of soliciting subscriptions from the business men to insure a success of the event. Little has been done along this line so far, but to-morrow it is proposed by the finance committee to begin the work in dead earnest. It is earnestly hoped that the public will respond liberally to the call, for it is only at their hands that the tournament may hope to succeed.

Many other of the committees have already begun work and it remains for the finance committee to climax their efforts this week with a good list of subscriptions. A feature of the entertainment for the week will be a big bicycle tournament and relay race, if permission from the city authorities can be secured to have the start from Fifth ann Market streets.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, chief director of the Charlotte May Twentieth Festival, in writing to Capt. W. P. Monroe, says that after their tournament, is over, Charlotte people will bend every energy to make the Wilmington tournament the success it deserves. Capt. Monroe has been selected by the Charlotte tournament officials as one of the plug judges. Tuesday, the 20th, Mr. Campbell writes, will be Independence Day; Wednesday will be the Firemen's Day Thursday will be Elks' Day and Friday will be set apart to athletics. On this day an automobile race will be given, which will be the first ever seen in the South.

DIED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Mrs. J. H. Mallard Passed Peacefully Away at Her Home in This City.

The STAR chronicles with regret the announcement of the death of Mrs. J. H. Mallard, which occurred yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at her late residence, No. 711 Princess street.

Deceased was the wife of Mr. J. H. Mallard, the well known travelling man and hosts of friends all over the State will sympathize with him deeply in his misfortune. She had been in failing health for several months and had been seriously ill for the past three weeks.

Mrs. Mallard was born at Lillington, N. C., March 3rd 1835 and was twice married, her first husband having been the late F. C. Burnett, from which union three children now survive as follows: Messrs John S. and L. H. Burnett and Mrs. H. E. Bonitz. These have the sincerest sympathy of a large number of friends throughout Eastern North Carolina.

She was a member af St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and of an amiable Christian disposition.

TEXAS PRIMARIES.

Fight for the U. S. Senatorship Between Chilton and Bailey.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DALLAS, TEXAS, April 14.—Primary elections held to-day in the counties of Hill, Hunt, Basthrop and Mills. Owing to the hard fight for the United States Senatorship between Senator Chilton and Congressman Bailey great interest was manifested. It is conceded that theman who carries all of these counties to-day will practically have the race won.

Mrs. Elizabeth Whitfield Bellamy, authoress, is dead at her home in Mobile, Ala., aged 63 years. She was the widow of Dr. Edward C. Bellamy, surgeon in the Confederate army.

UNUSUALLY STRONG ONE.

Representative Bellamy's Opinion of the State Ticket Nominated by the Democrats at Raleigh.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Representative Bellamy, when asked to day to give his views on the recent Democratic State ticket nominated at Raleigh, gave out the following: "I have just heard of the report of the convention, except as to a few positions not yet selected. It has displayed great wisdom. The candidates chosen are very strong and popular. Our candidate for Governor is a man of splendid sense and fine education, and is to day the best speaker on the hustings in the State. He will excite enthusiasm in the canvass, and will fill the chair with much credit to our State. Our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, W. D. Turner, is not only a good man, but is one of the best legislators with whom I ever served—able, conservative and fair. Bryan Grimes, the nominee for Secretary of State, is a fine selection—among the number of able candidates. He is not only a very sensible man, but one of the ablest and best of the State. General Toon, selected for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a fine scholar and good educator, and my opinion is that the convention could hardly have made a better selection. It goes without saying that Ben Lacy's nomination is a very just compliment to a deserving man. His nomination is a popular one among the laboring men.

"The ticket is an unusually strong one. In fact, one of the best ever presented by the party. They deserve an overwhelming majority, and will carry the State by an unprecedentedly large vote."

TO BOYCOTT THE SOUTHERN.

President Powell Makes an Appeal to the Ticket and Freight Agents on All Other Lines.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., April 14.—The Order of Railway Telegraphers to-night declared a boycott on the Southern Railway and they hope to make it effective through the ticket and freight agents of the United States and the Federation of Labor. Telegrams were sent to-night by President Powell to the twenty thousand ticket and freight agents in the United States, asking them to route passengers and freight via other lines than the Southern, pending the present trouble A message was also sent President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, requesting him to boycott the railroad. No response to this dispatch will be necessary to inaugurate this movement, Mr. Powell says, as the railroad telegraphers' order is affiliated with the Federation of Labor. Under the Georgia laws, the movement of freight trains in the State ceases at midnight Saturday for twenty four hours, and this the strikers claim is another aid to them in their struggle. The "scouts" which the telegraphers sent out the day of the strike have reached the places assigned them and taken up their work of inducing the operators to quit work.

President Powell claims the strike to-night is more effective than at any time since its inception. He assigns as a reason for the running of passenger trains by the Southern, the abandonment of the freight traffic.

The railway people here say that both passenger and freight traffic is moving with but trifling delay and that if it were not for the newspapers they would not be aware of any strike.

CHILDREN CREMATED.

Three Negro Boys Burned Alive in Their Home at Savannah.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 14.—Primus, Lawrence and William Williams, colored, aged respectively five years, two years and six months, were burned alive last night in plain view of more than one hundred persons, who were powerless to rescue them.

The mother of the children left them alone while she went to make a call. There was no fire in the house, not even a lighted lamp, when she left. But there was a box of matches on a table, and the eldest boy was awake. The woman had been gone only a few moments, when screams from the house attracted attention and it was found to be in flames. The children were plainly seen inside by the crowd which quickly gathered, but being surrounded by four walls of fire, it was impossible to do anything for them.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Rumor in Moscow That the Czar Will Demand Peace With the Boers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The Czar and Czarina started last evening for Moscow.

Extraordinarily persistent rumors are current in Moscow that on Russian Easter Sunday the Czar will issue a manifesto containing an ultimatum to Great Britain, demanding that she conclude peace with the Boers forthwith, under threat of occupying Cabul and Herat if Great Britain fails to comply. This report is connected by some persons with the fact that no reservists are at present allowed to take unlimited leave; but probably the orders to the reservists are connected with the projected Summer manoeuvres in the central provinces in which two hundred thousand troops will participate and at which Emperor William is expected to be present.

ALABAMA PRIMARIES.

Indications That Morgan Will Be Reelected U. S. Senator.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., April 14.—Dispatches to the *Constitution* from various parts of Alabama, up to 12.30 A. M., indicate the re-election of Hon. John T. Morgan to the United States Senate by a large majority. Senator Morgan carried Governor Johnston's home county by three to one for the Governor.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, increase $3,045,475; loans, increase $6,106,200, specie, increase $5,487,300; legal tenders, increase $516,400; deposits, increase $11,832,900; circulation, increase $455,300. The banks now hold $10,950,275 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.