The Weekly Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

8888888888888888 \$\$\$238538588588588 8888888888888888 8245929292925858 6 Months #228888824428865 32833888888888888 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 38888888555585 2888888888888888 25828282822200-100 388888888888888888 B::::: \* \* ::: : :::::

Entered at the Post Office at ilmtgton, N. C., as

ing, otherwise not.

It is not a good system, because

under it the basis for circulation

is speculative, fluctuates in value,

and can be controlled by syndicates

whose business it is to trade in bonds.

and these syndicates have their

headquarters in the money centers,

which thus control the currency of

the country, control it in their own

interests and very often to the det-

riment of the business interests and

to the interests of the country at

large. This is the reason why money

is plentiful in some sections of the

country (where these syndicates op-

erate) and scarce in others, why it

commands only a very low rate of

high rate in others. They let it out

at a low rate for a short time, where

they can call it in when they choose,

and a high rate when it goes out of

their sight, and it cant't come in at

all, thus pursuing the very opposite

course of the money-lending institu-

tions of Europe which, when they

have trust funds, etc., to loan, offer

the borrower who will take it for a

long time special inducements in the

·But if in all other respects the

National Bank system met the re-

quirements, (which it does not)

there is one serious and vital objec-

tion to it and that is that under the

conditions which created it and have

since existed it is essentially sec-

tional in effect if not so intended.

It cannot in the nature of things be-

come an effective system for the

West and the South, for the reason'

which we have stated, namely, that

the United States bonds which form

the basis of note issues are controlled

by the money combines of the

country, which thus have a mo-

nopoly of the paper currency. The

South and the West can have only

as many banks and as much bank

note currency as they are willing

that the South or the West shall

have, and they will never let us

have enough to break the monopoly

The only hindrance to their abso-

lute monopoly now is the existence

of these \$346,000,000 of green-

backs which they are working to

have retired and replaced by their

own notes, which they may after-

wards withdraw when they conclude

that it is their interest to do so.

There is nothing to prevent them

from doing this or from arbitrarily

contracting or expanding their cir-

culation regardless of how other

interests or the business of the

That system, by whatever name it

may be called, or however well man-

aged it may be, or however secured

its notes may be, which makes one

section of the country dependent

upon another section for the cur-

rency with which to carry on its

business and develop its resources,

is radically defective and that kind

of a system the National Bank sys-

tem is. The individual banks may

be all right, and may render valu-

able service to the communities in

which they are located, but the sys-

tem as a national system is essen-

DISEASE BREEDING CUBA.

When intervention by this coun-

try in behalf of Cuba was being

agitated one of the strong arguments

used in favor of intervention was

that as a matter of self-preservation

we should help to free Cuba from

Spanish rule so that a more en-

lightened public policy might be

established in that island, that it

might become modernized and some

attention be paid in the coast cities

to sanitary regulations that would

prevent the incubation of fatal dis-

ases, which were carried from then

to us and especially to the Southern

sea ports, with which there is con

siderable traffic. It is a fact that

nearly every epidemic of yellow

fever that has appeared in the South

has come from Cuba. This argu-

ment no doubt had some effect in

Cuba is now free from Spanish

rule, but we are confronted by the

more so unless these Cuban seaport

cities be thoroughly cleaned up and

kept so. Dr. Fowler, for some time

Chief Surgeon on General Lee's

hastening intervention.

tially bad.

country may be affected thereby.

which they hold.

low interest charges.

SUBSCRIPTION P ICE. The subscription price of the We-ly Star is as

## BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

One of the schemes for currency reform recommended by the House Committee on Banking and Currency is that the National Banks be permitted to issue notes to the full par value of the bonds deposited by them to secure circulation instead of only 90 per cent. as now. There are some differences of opinion in Washington as to what the probable effect of this would be, which is thus told by the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, a very careful and well informed writer:

"Some of the advocates of the proposition, that circulation be raised to the par value of the bonds deposited as security, anticipate a very material in-crease in circulation if this provision can be enacted into law. The bond secured circulation on January 31st was \$211,041,209. This would be increased by about \$23,000,-000, without any new deposit of bonds, if all the banks promptly took advanto par, as they probably would do. The advocates of raising circulation to par do not believe that the expansion would stop at this point. They estimate that many millions of bonds would be deposited by the banks to secure new circulation # the profit were increased by the proposed increase in the circulation allowed. This might be true of the bonds in the hands of the banks which are not now employed either for circulation or as the guarantee of public deposits.

The amount of these increased materially after the last bond issue and stood on December 1, 1898, at \$29, 224,090. If circulation were issued upon all these bonds, with the issues to par upon those already deposited, there would be an addition of about \$53,000, 000 to the bank-note circulation. It is a somewhat disputed question how much beyond this the increase might go. The increased profit in circulaeffect in sending the banks into the bond market as purchasers, but if this effect were very marked it would increase the price of the bonds to an amount which would neutralize to some extent the increased profit upon circulation. It is be-lived at the Treasury, moreover, that a very large proportion of the bonds which are not in the hands of the banks are held in trust funds and by permanent investors, and would not be drawn into the market by a marginal increase of price. If the entire gain in sirculation, including the \$52,000,000 already referred to, reached \$100,00,-000, it would fulfil the expectations of many conservative students of the

subject "An increase of \$100,000,000 in the bank-note circulation would materially ease the money market in case pressure next autumn and perhaps for two or three autumns. There is a further possible source of increase in the bank-note circulation, but it is not one which would certainly add to the currency in the hands of the public. This source of increase is the \$73,652, 420 in bonds owned by the banks but deposited in the Treasury on January 31 as the guarantee of Treasury funds which have been entrusted to the banks. These bonds might be largely used as the basis of new circula tion if they were released; but their release would only occur in case the Treasuay should withdraw from the banks the sum of \$88,844,458 in Government funds which was in their hands on January 31. If the Treasury talance were reduced by this amount and the money put in general circula-tion, the bonds would afford the basis for a net increase in the money in the hands of the people. The public funds, however, are already in the money market by means of their deposit with the banks, and their withdrawal from the banks and disbursement by the Treasury would not increase the net circulation. Locking them up in the Treasury for the purpose of releasing the bonds would leave the money in circulation no larger in amount than before. Only by a large reduction of the Treasury balance by actual disbursements in excess of receipts would it be possible to release the bonds with real benefits to the money market. An increase of \$73,000,000 in the circulation in such a case would be of material importance. but all these combined possibilities o increase would hardly meet the demands of a growing volume of business for more than a few years. There is now no other method of increasing the monetary supply except by gold production and gold imports, and a sudden pressure for gold by means of high inno responsive method of increasing the domestic circulation to fill the void unless the banks bid high prices for bonds. These resources for meeting the momentary demands of the future are not considered satisfactory by the advocates of monetary legislation, whatever brief period of time they may cover, because they do not tend to make the circulation in any way responive to business demands except under intense pressure."

We do not profess to be a financier, but we express the opinion of same danger, and will be even some who are regarded as financiers when we say that the National Bank system, which some call the best system ever devised in this country, is a mere makeshift, which was staff, but now a resident of Brookoriginally intended as a makeshift, lyn, New York, writes about the to be only temporary, and which filthy condition of these Cuban must in the nature of things be cities, and warns this Governonly temporary, unless the original ment that unless energetic efforts ing will draw even teeth.

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plan be changed and some other be made to improve them this SPECIAL MASTER security than United States bonds country may expect to be visitbe adopted as a basis of circulation. ed by an epidemic of yellow Either that or a national debt, repfever next Summer, for the fever is resented by bonds, must be made there and is a permanent thing. The Cubans, he says, are indifferent to it perpetual. But that would never for they are immunes, and consebe even suggested, although some quently they are indifferent to the may agree with the views of some of the English financiers when they sanitary regulations that are necessary to prevent the disease. He, declare that "a national debt is a therefore, insists that it is the duty national blessing." A national debt of th's Government, as a matter of which carries with it interest bearprotection to its own people, to ining obligation is not and cannot be augurate and carry out these sania national blessing, although it may tary regulations in its own way, and be so regarded by the gentlemen who hold the obligations and draw by Americans who understand what they have to do. the interest, which the toiling millions are taxed to pay. If they are the nation then it is a national bless-

This man, who has been on the ground and knows what he is talking about, is writing as a citizen of this country in the interest of the people of our coast States, who should not be subjected to this great peril, which can and should be averted. With the greater intercourse which we may expect between our own and Cuban ports this peril becomes

## WORKING IT FOR POLITICS.

the greater.

We were told in the outstart of the war with Spain that there was no politics in it, and that was repeated frequently during the progress of the war, but there was politics in it all the same, and the Republican politicians and organs were quick to claim the victory over Spain as a triumph interest in those sections and a very for their party. Now they are playing the vote on

the peace treaty for partisan purposes, and claiming the ratification as a party triumph. The New York Sun goes so far as to print the names of the Senators who voted against ratification under the head ing, "Traitors!" calling attention to the fact that there were only five Republicans amongst them, but failing to mention the fact that there were ten Democratic Senators among the "patriots." Another rabid organ congratulates the country on the consoling fact (from its standpoint) that two-thirds of the Senate is still "patriotic." The New York Tribune on the same line views the votes of the Senators as voicing the people they represent. If this be true then this country is very far from being united on the question of expansion, while

it was united on the war for Cuba. If there be a division of sentiment since isn't it the result of the change of policy and the ignoring of the pledges made when the war with Spain began? If the advocates of expansion had been true to these pledges and had not yielded to the temptation to grab territory, which was never thought of until we got Spain under our feet, the American people would now be as united as they were when the war with Spain began and when the protocol for a cessation of hostilities was agreed

A Republican contemporary 16marks that our spies are watching Agoncillo and his spies are watching our spies, and that we must have spies to watch the spies who are watching our spies. This looks like turning the thing into a regular "I spy" play.

Hon. Dan Lamont is going to invest \$10,000 in a picture of his friend Grover. This evidence of appreciation of the boosts that Grover gave Daniel ought to make Grover smile and look his best when he squares himself to the artist.

The President of the Chicago University (richly endowed) thinks that no college with less than \$100,-000 endowment should be allowed to confer degrees. He wants to monopolize that business out there.

There is an anti-cartoon bill before the California Legislature. In the estimation of some of the Solons out there drawing cartoons of legislators is a good deal more reprehensible than drawing checks for them.

Cincinnati will issue \$6,000,000 of bonds to build water-works. There are a good many of the denizens of that burg who would prefer to see that sum invested in beer

As the Philippines do not belong to the United States yet, and will not until the Spanish Cortes ratifies the treaty, how can the Filipines who dispute American sovereignty be "rebels?"

The Dismal Swamp canal, which connects Chesapeake bay with Albemarle sound, will be open for traffic about March 1. It is twenty-two miles long.

A Pennsylvania man recently coughed up a lizard, which he thinks he imbibed while on a hunt for something else. He felt better after it, and so did the lizard.

A Chicago man who lost his false teeth recovered them by advertising. This shows that judicious advertis-

INVESTIGATING CLAIMS.

Purchase Money for C. P. and Y. V. Deposited in National Banks of Winston, Wilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh.

The investigation of claims against the C. F. and Y. V. Railway Co., and those against Jno. Gill as receiver, began before special master E. S. Martin yesterday at 10 A. M., in the United States Court room and will be continued from day to day until all have been disposed of as provided by the order of the United States Circuit Court.

The interests of the C. F. and Y. V. and receiver Gill are being represented by Hon. G. M. Rose, of Fayetteville and General Manager J. W. Fry of the C. F. and Y. V. is also in attendance.

A great variety of claims have been filed, among them claims for lost goods, injury to persons, disputed freight bonuses and mileage adjustments. No estimate of the amount involved has yet been made. Special Master E. S. Martin, who is

also, by order of the Court, a special commissioner jointly with Hon. Clement Manly, of Winston, to have the custody of the purchase money paid by the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company for the C. F. & Y. V, property and pay it out after due process of law to creditors, told a member of the STAR staff that the purchase money, amounting to \$1,913,133.12, received by himself and Mr. Manly, has all been deposited in national banks of the State as per the recent decree of the United States Court. It is distributed as follows: Winston banks, \$501,500.00; Charlotte. \*\$455,066.56; Raleigh, \$455,066.56; Wilmington, \$501,500.00. The money deposited in Wilmington is, Mr. Martin says, about equally divided between the Atlantic National Bank and the National Bank of Wilmington.

### Wilmington Negro Volunteers.

Twenty-eight of the negro soldiers, of the Third Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, belonging to the Wilmington Company, who were recently mustered ont at Macon, Ga., arrived on a special train consisting of one passenger coach and a caboose, over the Seaboard Air Line yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock, The train left Raleigh vesterday morning with about 60 on board, but all except those who arrived here, stopped at their homes at various stations along the road. They were very quiet and orderly and Capt. of Police Furlong and Policeman Woebse, who met the train, experienced no trouble with

PEANUT TRUST IS NEXT.

Preliminary Steps Taken for an Organization-Entire Output to be Controlled. [Washington Post.]

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 8. - There is very little doubt but that the entire peanut output of the United States will be in the hands of one heavily capitalized concern in a short time. Several abortive attempts have been made to form peanut trusts, but the atest attempt has taken tangible form. There was a meeting in Norfolk last night of representatives of Eastern capitalists, who have for some time been endeavoring to form the combination. The peanut men are reticent, and exactly what was done is not known. It is believed, how ever, that the long-talked of combination has been formed, and that practi cally all the peanut cleaning establishments in the United States have agreed to enter the trust.

The probabilities are that the price of peanuts will advance as soon as the organization of the trust is completed. Mr. W. E. Weatherly, formerly of New York, who was largely influential in forming the trust, completed his work here yesterday afternoon and left last evening for Petersburg for conference with peanut men

# CAPE FEAR PILOTS' ASSOCIATION

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10. 1899. EDITOR STAR.-In your issue of February 9, 1899, I notice in your report of the Seamen's Friend Society the treasurer was authorized to pay \$500,00 on the mortage held by the Pilots' Association and continue pay-ments until the debt is liquidated. I wish to say as secretary and treasurer of the Cape Fear Pilots' Association, t has no money loaned nor has it ever S. F. CRAIG.

Capt. Craig says that the fund which the Seamen's Friend Society is indebted is a fund that is in the hands of a board of trustees for the benefit of needy pilots' widows and orphans, and has been set aside for that purpose by an act of the Legislature.

Fifty-one Years of Service.

The Favetteville Observer of Thursday has the following to say of Daniel Buxton, a well known colored river pilot, who makes frequent trips to Wilmington: "He is seventy-one years old to-day and is in active service, | belated Atlantic and Yadkin train last piloting the Hurt up this morning on | night, unofficially reported that the her regular trip from Wilmington. high water mark had been reached. For fifty-one years he has been running on the Cape Fear and has made a fine record for himself. He is, besides, one of Fayetteville's best colored citi-

FOR COAST DEFENCE.

The Fortifications Appropriation Bill as Completed in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, February 11 .- The Fortifications appropriation bill was completed to-day by the House Committee on Appropriations. It carries \$4,744,798, as against estimates made for this purpose of \$12,151,898. The bill carries out the general policy of past Congresses in strengthening the seacoast fortifications. As explana-tory of the heavy reduction from the estimates the report shows the extent the Endicote board.

REV. DAVID MACRAE OF DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Eminent Author and Lecturer Here Gathering Data for Companion Book to "Americans at Home."

Wilmington has a distinguished visitor in the person of the Rev. David Macrea, of Dundee, Scotland, who ar rived in the city yesterday and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Sprunt at their residence on Front street. He is well known throughout Great Britain as well as in Europe and this country as a successful author an able preacher and as a brilliant and

popular lecturer. Rev. Mr. Macrae was in Wilmington just thirty-one years ago as the guest of the late Alexander Sprunt, father of his present host, and is remembered with especial pleasure by many of the older citizens. He was then making a tour of the United States, and upon his return to Scotland he wrote "Americans at Home," a book which has been widely read both in Great Britain and America.

The object Rev. Mr. Macrae first had in making his present tour of the States was the revision of "Americans at Home," but since reaching this continent and commencing his travelshis conception of the marvelous changes which have taken place since the book was first published have so changed that he has determined to rather write a sequel or companion volume, which will present the American people of to-day as the eminent author finds them.

In the forthcoming book the race problem of the South will be treated, with especial attention to the recent trouble in this State, of which Wilmington was the storm centre.

It will be of interest to state that Rev. Mr. Macrae was a warm personal friend of General Stonewall Jackson. In fact, he has the coat which the hero of the Confederacy wore when he received his mortal wound. It is now in the Museum at Dundee, Scotland. Strenuous efforts have been made by the Daughters of the Confederacy to get the coat for the Museum at Richmond. However, Rev. Mr. Macrae will not give it up, and says that on the occasion of his recent visit to the Confederate Museum, after seeing what an extensive collection of relics of Jackson they have, he advised them to read the Bible story of "Naboth's Vineyard." He was the guest of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson while in Charlotte recently.

During Rev. Mr. Macrae's first visit to Wilmington he delivered two lectures, the proceeds of which were devoted to the Ladies' Benevolent Society. It is very probable that he will be prevailed upon to lecture for some one of the city's worthy organizations during his present visit.

Mr. James Sprunt recalls that he once overheard the late Dr. Wm. G. Thomas remark to his father, the late Alexander Sprunt, that Rev. Mr. Macrae was "the only man he ever saw that could make his hearers laugh by a simple wave of the hand."

He brings with him very strong letters of introduction from a number of eminent English statesmen and from Mr. William T. Stead, of the Review of Reviews' London office. His present plans are to spend about two weeks with Mr. Sprunt, after which he will travel South and West. He expects to return to Scotland during May or June.

# COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Met Yesterday Afternoon and Selected Jurors for March Term of Court. The Board of County Commis

sioners held a called session yesterday afternoon, Col. Roger Moore presiding, and Messrs. Alexander and Barry being present.

A number of the county's bills for

January were audited and ordered paid and the following list of jurors drawn to serve for the term of the Circuit Criminal Court which convenes in this city Monday, March 13th: J. H. Jones, T. B. Kingsbury, D. W. Evans E. W. Cooper, W. Henry Hunter, Murphy Ward, W. S. Huggins, Jno. Albritton, H, Newmann, F. W. Ortmann, D. C. Price, Jno. T. Howe, N. M. McEachern, J. R. Smith Julius T. Gordon, J. T. Harper, D. L. Gore, Henry Lietgen, A. M. Wilson, J. M. Hardwick, Joseph McFarlan, C. T. Leiter, C. W. Davis, Joseph Ricks, P. H. Walsh, A. D. Garrason, W. M. Cumming, J. E. Merritt, J. T. Herring, F. P. Risley, Andrew Blair, F. B. LeGwinn, Joshua G. Wright, F. H. Mitchell, Hector Green, L. South-

Cape Fear Preshet.

There was very little news from the freshet up the Cape Fear yesterday, but parties who came down on the afternoon's Fayetteville Observer: By to-morrow morning it is estimated the high water mark will be reached, about 54 feet, or 4 feet short of the Populist fresh. This fresh has already been immortalized—it is called the Dispensary fresh. The Clarendon bridge is in no danger as the drift, though in great quantities, is not made up of much heavy timber."

Merchants Can Talk Right. The Raleigh News and Observer of yesterday says:

"Three very fine speeches were made before the Finance Committee yesterday morning in favor of the repeal of the Merchants' Purchase Tax by Mr. Charles H. Ireland, of Greensboro: Mr. J. C. Stevenson, of Wilmington, and Mr. W. A. Slater, of Durham. They presented their claims with great of the emergency work accomplished during the recent war period, and says it carries out the recommendation of know how to argue their cause with as much astuteness as lawyers."

HON. CHAS. M. STEDMAN.

Makes an Able and Conciliatory Speech in Raleigh on the Dispensary Question.

Before the Committee on Propositions and Grievances of the House of Representatives, Hon. Chas. M. Stedman appeared, Thursday, one of the counsel for the people of Greensboro who are opposed to a whiskey dispensary for that town. Of his efforts the News and Observer says:

Major Stedman's speech was able and conciliatory. He viewed the question as dangerous to the Democratic party of this State. He was not ad rised as to the merits or demerits of a dispensary. Opinion was divided, But he thought that with three distilleries near Greensboro a dispensary would be hurtful. There were no better men in the State than those who were present to advocate a dispensary. But equally good men opposed it. Nearly all the men of Greensboro whom he met were opposed to a dispensary unless it was to be voted on by the people. It was hard for any man to refuse to sign a petition presented by his pastor when told it was for the good of the community. To talk of petitions was like picking up pebbles at the foot of the pyramids. It was the principles of the party not petitions that should be considered. To pass a sumptuary law without submitting it to a vote of the people was abhorrent to every principle of the Democratic party. It was abhorrent to the genius of the American Repub ic. It could not be kept out of poli-To adopt such a principle would defeat the Democratic party in North Carolina by 100,000 votes. He had never lived in a town where there was

moral, sober and prosperous. If it was assumed that the fight of the Democratic party was finished, a mistake was made No decent man opposed morality. But a sumptuary law should be left to a majority of the

so little drunkenness. The town was

He declared that to report the bill avorably was contrary to Section 3.111 of the Code which required notice to be posted for thirty days before application could be made for the passage of any law affecting an entire community. Such notice had not been given. The section of the Code could be repealed but not by an illegal act. It legal, then it was against Democratic

DEATH OF SAMUEL A. SWAIN.

Occurred Suddenly Last Night From Neuralgia of the Heart.

Mr. Samuel A. Swain, who is well and favorably known in Wilmington, died suddenly last night about 6.30 o'clock at his home on Third street, between Queen and Wooster; aged about 50 years.

Mr. Swain for about three years has been employed by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., as foreman of their turpentine vard on the west side of the river, and while returning through the city from his work yesterday he complained of feeling ill and stopped at a drug store for medicine. After procuring the medicine he went immediately to his home, and before a nhysician could reach him he died of

neuralgia of the heart. The deceased leaves a wife and three children, who have the sympathy of many friends and acquaintances in the loss they have suffered. He was an honored and valuable member of Clarendon Lodge K. of P., and Mr. Nash, manager of Messrs, Paterson, Downing & Co.'s business here, said last night that he was one of the most efficient men he had ever had in his service. He came to Wilmington about twenty years ago from Brunswick county and at different times has held positions of trust and responsibility with Messrs. Worth & Worth, Woody & Currie and other firms in

the city. The funeral and interment will take place to-morrow.

Cotton and Naval Stores. The following receipts of cotton and naval stores were posted at the Pro-

duce Exchange yesterday: Week ending Feb 10th, 1899-Cotton 2,099 bales, spirits 221 casks, rosin 4,405 barrels, tar 2,702 barrels, crude 175 barrels.

Week ending Feb. 10th, 1898-Cotton 5,037 bales, spirits 775 casks, rosin 3,221 barrels, tar 3,002 barrels, crude 143 barrels,

The receipts for the crop year up to the present time and for the corresponding time last year are as follows: 1899-Cotton 283,678 bales, spirits 27.144 casks, rosin 149,933 barrels, tar 62,154 barrels, crude 10,548 barrels.

1898-Cotton 294,053 bales, spirits 33,584 casks, rosin 142,800 barrels, tar 55,251 barrels, crude 9,883 barrels.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE. Puneral of the Late Gen. Garcia in Havana-Cubans Withdraw From

By Cable to the Morning Star.

the Procession.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.-The late General Calixto Garcia was buried to-day withut the presence of a single uniformed comrade in arms. Immense throngs of his compatriots paid honor to his memory. -wondering as the long procession defiled through streets of Hayana, where the Cuban soldiers were. The towns people learned after the funeral that the Cuban generals had had a dispute with Governor General Brooke's staff over the question of precedence, and had withdrawn in anger, ordering 150 other officers and 200 privates out of the lines. The members of the Cuban Assembly also withdrew, and it is understood that two of the members of General Brooke's advisory council, Senor Lanuza, and Senor Domingo M. Capote, secretary of the government took the view held by the Cuban generals and fetired from the procession. The unfortunate affair is the talk of

The unfortunate affair is the talk of the entire city.

The twenty-second ballot for United States Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature resulted as follows: Quay, 17; Jenks, 4; Dalzell, 1. No quorum.

STATE PENITENNARY

Late Literan

SPIRITED DEBATE

IN THE SENATE.

McEnery's Resolutions to De-

clare a Policy As to the

Philippines.

SENATORS VEST AND MASON

Bill to Reimburse Governors of States fo

Expenses Incurred in Mustering in

Volunteer Troops Passed-Pro-

ceedings in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 11,-After

spirited debate of more than two hours

this afternoon, a unanimous consent

agreement was made by the Senate to

McEnery, Democrat, of Louisiana

declaratory of a policy of the United States as to the Philippine islands, at 2 30 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

The request for this agreement was

made by Senator Mason, Democrat, of

sion of the debate upon the ques-

tion, and after several Senators who

were known to be opposed to any ac

tion on the resolution temporarily had

to the chamber they learned what had

appened in their absence, and later in

the afternoon Senator Hawley, Repub-

o have the agreement vacated.

Consideration of the Legislative, Ex

Senator Vest's Speech.

During the debate upon the McEnery

"What can be a broader farce than

resolutions, Senator Vest, of Missouri.

the passage of these resolutions when we already have declared our policy

the Filipinos would be coerced.

said that every one of the opponents

of the treaty knew that he would be

denounced as a traitor or be placed,

as the Senator from Montana (Carter)

had put it, dangerously near the line of

Senator Mason.

gave notice that he meant to continue

his warfare in the interest of the re-

solution and he would stay here until

the snow should fly next December if

necessary to get the resolution adopt-

ed. It was, he said, more necessary to

adopt these resolutions than to take

money from the treasury as pro-

He continued by saying that in

the Philippines we are now fighting

our allies, The moment the jingle

United States had been the aggressor

had sought every means of securing a

peaceful settlement and we had kicked

hem out. When Aguinaldo had

asked the poor privilege of a confer-ence our commander had refused,

without knowing what he had to offer.

His request had been ignored and we had gone on burning his villages and shooting his people like dogs, a la

Weyler. Senator Mason gave delib-

erate notice of a filibuster, saying he

would speak each day until the reso-

Senator Mason then entered upon

the contention that the United States

were rapidly becoming a puppet of Great Britain, and he read a poem en-

following lines from which illustrates

"I know thee, now, my lion's whelp;

This country was even growing more cruel than England, and cruel

not to our enemies alone, but to our

own people. He heard it said that

the Filipinos could be conquered

with the loss of only 3,000 or 4,000

lives. According to his way of

thinking, one American life was worth

more than those of all the natives on

the islands. How many Senators had

gone there! or have all the Senatorial

appointees retired before the approach of danger?

"If you would only show me where

we could steal something," he ex-

claimed jocosely, "I might excuse the proceeding on the ground of high statesmanship; but I fail to see where

we are to get any return for our out-

The whole matter looked to him

like murder and a travesty upon our professed following of the lowly Naza-

A bill to amend an Act entitled "An

Act to reimburse the Governors o

States and territories for expenses in-

curred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply

and equip the volunteer army of the United States in the existing war with

The Senate at 5:45 P. M. adjourned

House of Representatives.

The memory of the late Represents

tive Dingley was fittingly eulogized

in the House of Representatives to-day

by those who had been closely associ-

ated with him. The early part of the

day was given to some minor routine

special order, had the balance of the

day. The tributes came from both

sides of the House, and expressed

heartfulness of personal regard, as well as admiration for the scholarly quali-

ties of Mr. Dingley.

At the conclusion of the eulogies on
Mr. Dingley and as a further mark of

respect, the House at 5:45 P. M. ad-

Representative Wheeler of Ala-

bama, better known as Major General

Wheeler, introduced a joint resolution

proposing the thanks of Congress and

the American people to Major General Elwell S. Otis and the officers and

men of his command for their gallant

and successful action at Manila on the

Secretary Long has sent to the Sen-

4th and 5th of February.

work, and the eulogies, which wer

Spain," was passed

iourned.

lutions were acted upon.

It could be none but thee.

its spirit:

posed in the appropriation

just before adjournment.

Philippines?

Bill Passed in the House of Representatives to Bring Day to Terms.

IT CUTS OFF ALL SUPPLIES.

Forbids Payment of Any Bill, Account or Salary Except on Written Order of New Executive Board-Resolution to Impeach Norwood.

[Special Star Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., February 11 .- A bill was introduced in the House this morning and passed, forbidding the State Treasurer "to pay any bill or account for the penitentiary until ordered to do so by the new executive board, in writing. That it shall be the duty of the executive board to issue to all officers of the State prison, and all employes of the prison, at farms, prisons, or in any other places, a written order for the salary, per diem, mileage or other amount due such officer or employe, and it shall be unlawful for the State Treasurer to pay such officer or employe any money on account of such salary, per diem, mileage or other account, except upon the written order of the board. The vote upon the resolutions of Senator bill further provides, "That it shall be unlawful for any officer, agent, employe or other person to sell or dispose of a crop, of any kind, or any other property whatsoever, belong-Illinois, after what seemed the concluing to the State's prison, except upon the written order of the executive board. Any person violating any section or provision of this act, shall be left the chamber. Upon their return guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 and imprisoned not less than

lican, of Connecticut, gave notice that at the proper time he would endeavor This is a war measure, intended to bring Capt. Day to terms. The executive board of the penitentiary consists ecutive and Judicial appropriation bill was concluded and the bill was passed of E. L. Travis, W. C. Newland and W. H. Osborne.

three months."

A resolution introduced by Mr. Holman, chairman of the Finance Committee, was adopted, providing that all bills which have passed the House, carrying appropriations, be held up in the Senate until it could be seen what they all amount to. Holman at the mouth of cannon, amid the rattle of musketry, and in shooting our doctrines into the people of the stated that this was intended to include all appropriation bills, so that they can be passed upon by the special He declared that when the treaty Committee on Appropriations. was ratified it followed logically that

The Insurance bill was made th special order for next Tuesday at noon. and was ordered printed.

In the Senate.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Bills were introduced: To enable counties to levy a special tax and fund indebtedness; to instruct the Secretary of State to exchange Supreme Court Reports with the President of Hawaii; to appropriate \$500 to the North Caro. lina rolling exposition car; to repeal the February term of the Circuit Court in Madison. The following bills passed a third

To authorize Durham to issue school onds.

of gold had been heard in connectiou with the Paris conference and when we had descended from the high pe-To allow Tyrell to levy a special destal of independence, the trouble began and the people commenced their revolt against the treaty. In

To incorporate the North and South Cuba we were still contending for Jarolina Railway. liberty and peace reigns; in the Phil-To create a graded school in Kinippines the reverse is true, and there

nell is found. He asserted that the To incorporate the Presbyterian Fein the Manila conflict by trampling upon the rights of the Filipinos. They male College, Mecklenburg.

For the relief of blind ex-Confederte soldiers. To establish a dispensary at Madison.

To restore white government in the counties of North Carolina. To appoint a joint committee on ustices.

To change the boundary line beween Nash and Alleghany. To appoint additional justices of the

peace for Craven. Senators Hicks and Mason were appointed from the Senate as members of the joint Committee on Justices of the Peace. titled "The Lien's Whelp," which he said illustrated the relationship, the

The bill to increase the number of commissioners for the county of Northampton passed final reading. Bills were introduced as follows:

By Patterson of Robeson: To amend the charter of Red Springs Seminary; to extend time of organization of the Bank of Maxton.

By Winston: To add Northampton county to the Eastern Circuit Court. By James: To drain Angola creek, Pender county, and protect oysters in Topsail township.

By Garrett: To abolish office of farmer's institutes, now held by D. Ried Parker,

By Currie of Moore: To incorporate Manly and Pine Bluff and amend the charters of the same. By Sugg: To give Greene county

etter government. By Nicholson of Perguimans: To provide an elevator for the capitol.

By Brown of Johnston: To amend Clayton's charter. By Boushall: To incorporate the Methodist Orphange; to prescribe the

manner in which new certificates of stock shall be issued in the place of lost ones. By Allen, of Wayne: To incorpo-

rate the Commercial and Savings Bank of Goldsboro; to amend Section 3336 of the Code, regarding applications for pardons; to amend Chapter 122, Acts

897, regarding the A. & N. C. R. R. The resolution of the Judiciary Committee recommending the impeachby a vote of 62 to 31. The committee appointed to present the case at the bar of the Senate is composed of Allen, Craige and Foushee.

# SPIRITS TURPENTINE

- Stanly Enterprise: The Textile Excelsior says the first development of the water power on the Yad-kin is to be a 60-foot dam, with wheel house, turbines, etc., to cost over \$1,000,000.

- Wilson News: This Friday morning the report came to Wilson that a white man had been found dead on the Finch mill road, about two miles from town. Upon investigation it was discovered that his name was "Mink" Barnes, and that he left the home of a relative a little ways above the place where he was found dead, about 8 30 o'clock this morning. It is supposed that the deceased came to his death from heart failure.