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Table with 12 columns and 12 rows, likely a calendar or schedule.

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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.

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 increase in circulation. This provision can be enacted into law, and the bond secured circulation on January 31st was \$211,041,209. This would be increased by about \$23,000,000 without any increase of bonds.

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plan be changed and some other security than United States bonds be adopted as a basis of circulation. Either that or a national debt, represented by bonds, must be made perpetual. But that would never be even suggested, although some may agree with the views of some of the English financiers when they declare that "a national debt is a national blessing."

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 detriment of the business interests and to the interests of the country at large.

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be made to improve them this country may expect to be visited by an epidemic of yellow fever next Summer, for the fever is there and is a permanent thing. The Cubans, he says, are indifferent to it for they are immune, and consequently they are indifferent to the sanitary regulations that are necessary to prevent the disease. He, therefore, insists that it is the duty of the Government, as a matter of protection to its own people, to inaugurate and carry out these sanitary regulations in its own way, and by Americans who understand what they have to do.

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 the greater.

WORKING IT FOR POLITICS. 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 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 heading, "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."

There is 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 were 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 upon.

A Republican contemporary remarks 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.

SPECIAL MASTER INVESTIGATING CLAIMS.

Purchase Money for C. F. 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. and 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.

Twenty-eight of the negro soldiers, of the Third Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, belonging to the Wilmington Company, who were recently mustered out 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.

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 Macrae, of Dundee, Scotland, who arrived 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 and a popular 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 special 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 travels 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 special 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 "Na both's Vineyard." He was the guest of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson while in Charleston, S. C.

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.

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 advised 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 moral 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 summary 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 Republic. It could not be kept out of politics. To adopt such a principle would defeat the Democratic party in North Carolina by 100,000 votes. He had never known a town where there was so little drunkenness. The town was moral, sober and prosperous. If it was assumed that the fight of the Democratic party was finished, a mistake had been made. No decent man would be left to a majority of the white voters.

He declared that to report the bill favorably 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 the general community. Such notice had not been given. The section of the Code could be repealed but not by an illegal act. If legal, then it was against Democratic policy.

During the debate upon the McEnery resolutions, Senator Vest, of Missouri, said: "What can be a broader farce than the passage of these resolutions when we already have declared our policy at the mouth of cannon, amid the rattle of musketry, and in shooting our doctrines into the people of the Philippines?" He declared that when the treaty was ratified it followed logically that the Filipinos would be coerced. He said that every one of the opponents of the treaty knew that it would be denounced as a traitor or be placed, as the Senator from Montana (Carter) had put it, dangerously near the line of treason.

Senator Mason gave notice that he meant to continue his warfare in the interest of the resolution and he would stay here until the snow should fly next December if necessary to get the resolution adopted. It was, he said, more necessary to adopt these resolutions than to take money from the treasury as proposed in the appropriation bills. He contended that in the Philippines we are now fighting our allies. The moment the jingle of gold had been heard in connection with the Paris conference and when the United States had declared its pedestal of independence, the trouble began and the people commenced their revolt against the treaty. In the Philippines we are now fighting for liberty and peace reigns; in the Philippines the reverse is true, and there hell is found. He asserted that the United States had been the aggressor in the Manila conference and had trampled upon the rights of the Filipinos. They had sought every means of securing a peaceful settlement and we had kicked them out. When Aguinaldo had asked the people to meet at a conference our commander had refused, without knowing what he had to offer. His request had been ignored and we had gone to the villages and shooting his people like dogs, a la Weyer. Senator Mason gave deliberate notice of a filibuster, saying he would speak each day until the resolutions were adopted.

Senator Mason then entered upon the contention that the United States were rapidly becoming a puppet of Great Britain, and that the resolution entitled "The Lion's Whelp," which he said illustrated the relationship, the following lines from which illustrates its spirit: "I know thee, now, my lion's whelp; It could be none other than thy growling more cruel than England, and cruel not to our enemies alone, but to our own people. He heard it said that the Philippines were now being given with the loss of only 8,000 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 had done something," he exclaimed jocosely, "I might excuse the proceedings on the ground of high statesmanship; but I fail to see where we are to get any return for our outlay."

SPIRITED DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

McEnery's Resolutions to Declare a Policy As to the Philippines. SENATORS VEST AND MASON.

Bill to Reimburse Governors of States for Expenses Incurred in Mustering in Volunteer Troops Passed—Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—After a spirited debate of more than two hours this afternoon, a unanimous consent agreement was made by the Senate to vote upon the resolutions of Senator 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 Illinois, after what seemed the conclusion of the debate upon the question, and after several Senators who were known to be opposed to any action on the resolution temporarily had left the chamber. Upon their return to the chamber next Tuesday afternoon, they were known to be opposed to any action on the resolution temporarily had left the chamber. Upon their return to the chamber next Tuesday afternoon, they were known to be opposed to any action on the resolution temporarily had left the chamber.

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STATE PENITENTIARY

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.

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 employees of the prison, at farms, prisons, or in any other place, 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 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, belonging 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 guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 and imprisoned not less than three months."

This is a war measure, intended to bring Capt. Day to terms. The executive board of the penitentiary consists of E. L. Travis, W. C. Newland and W. H. Osborne. 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 stated that this was intended to include all appropriation bills, so that they can be passed upon by the special Committee on Appropriations. The Insurance bill was made the special order for next Tuesday at noon, and was ordered printed. It is 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 Carolina rolling exposition car; to repeal the February term of the Circuit Court in Madison. The following bills passed a third reading: To authorize Durham to issue school bonds. To allow Tyrell to levy a special tax. To incorporate the North and South Carolina Railway. To create a graded school in Kinston. To incorporate the Presbyterian Female College, Mecklenburg. For the relief of blind ex-Confederate soldiers. To establish a dispensary at Madison. To restore white government in the counties of North Carolina. To appoint a joint committee on justices. To change the boundary line between Nash and Alleghany. To appoint additional justices of the peace for Craven. Senators Hicks and Mason were appointed to the Senate as members of the joint Committee on Justices of the Peace. 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 Gurnett: To abolish offices of farmers' 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 better government. By Nicholson of Perquimans: To provide an elevator for the capital. By Brown of Johnston: To amend Clayton's charter. By Boushall: To incorporate the Methodist Orphanage; to prescribe the manner in which new certificates of stock shall be issued in the place of lost ones. By Allen, of Wayne: To incorporate the Commercial and Savings Bank of Goldsboro; to amend Section 3836 of the Code, regarding applications for pardons; to amend Chapter 122, Acts 1897, regarding the A. & N. C. E. R. The resolution of the Judiciary Committee recommending the impeachment of Judge Norwood, was passed by a vote of 62 to 31. The committee appointed to prescribe the case at the bar of the Senate is composed of Allen, Craige and Foushee.

STANLEY TURPENTINE. The Tarble Enterprise: The Stanley Enterprise says the first development of the water power on the Yadkin 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.

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 latest 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 effect a combination. The peanut men are reticent, and exactly what was done is not known. It is believed, however, that the long-talked-of combination has been formed, and that practically 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 there.

CAPE FEAR PILOTS' ASSOCIATION. WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10, 1899. EDITOR THE 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 in the mortgage held by the pilots association here yesterday afternoon and left last evening for Petersburg for conference with peanut men there.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Met Yesterday Afternoon and Selected Jurors for March Term of Court. The Board of County Commissioners 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. Kingebery, D. W. Evans, E. W. Cooper, W. Henry Hunter, Murphy Ward, W. S. Huggins, Jno. Albritton, H. Newman, F. W. Ortman, D. C. Price, Jno. T. Hutto, N. Gordon, J. T. Harper, D. L. Gore, Henry Letigan, A. M. Wilson, J. Harwick, Joseph Farlow, C. T. Leiter, C. W. Davis, Joseph C. T. H. Walsh, A. D. Garrison, W. M. Cumming, J. E. Merritt, J. T. Herbering, F. P. Rialley, Andrew Blair, F. B. Legwinn, Joshua G. Wright, F. H. Mitchell, Hector Green, L. Southland.

CAPE FEAR FRESHET. There was very little news from the freshet up the Cape Fear yesterday, but parties who came down on the belated Atlantic and Yadkin train last night, unofficially reported that the high water mark had been reached. The following is from Wednesday 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. M. W. A. Slater, of Durham. They presented their claims with great clearness and showed that merchants know how to argue their cause with as much astuteness as lawyers."

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 carpenter yard on the west side of the river, and while returning through the city last night 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 physician 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 Produce 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. 7th, 1898—Cotton 5,087 bales, spirits 775 casks, rosin 3,231 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 283,039 bales, spirits 27,144 casks, rosin 149,939 barrels, tar 63,114 barrels, crude 10,548 barrels. 1898—Cotton 294,053 bales, spirits 33,854 casks, rosin 142,800 barrels, tar 55,251 barrels, crude 9,883 barrels.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

Funeral of the Late Gen. Garcia in Havana—Cubans Withdraw From the Procession. By Cable to the Morning Star. HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The late General Calixto Garcia was buried to-day without 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 the streets of Havana, where the Cuban soldiers were. The townspeople 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 800 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 Lanusa, and Senor Domingo M. Capote, secretary of the government, took the view held by the Cuban generals and retired from the procession. 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; Daltell, 1. No quorum.