SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. The subscription price of the We-Liy Star is as

TO GET RID OF THE COLORED BROTHER.

Notwithstanding the talk by Northern Republican politicians and Republican newspapers in the North about the disfranchisement of negroes in the South there is not one in a hundred of them who would not be not only willing but glad to see the negroes disfranchised if they thought the Republican party would be thereby benefitted. As a rule the men who have been participating in national conventions have never taken fraternally to the colored delegates to those conventions, for they were an embarrassing feature in several ways. They could not mingle with the negroes on terms of equality, and yet it was necessary to treat them with much civility and consideration to retain their good will for the candidates who desired their votes. They had to be enter- all traces of sectionalism and insure tained and the color line was always the future prosperity of the South as nothing else would do. I firmly bemore or less sprung and this always added to the embarrassing complications with "the man and the brother."

And then there was another thing which was even more troublesome than the matter of fraternization and that was that the colored delegates were looked upon as purchasable, and of a kind that wouldn't stay bought when a higher bidder came along. In addition to this being quite annoying it gave rise to scandalous charges from which few Republican national conventions have been exempt. The last didn't escape these charges, for it was said with much emphasis that Hanna very soon corralled the Southern colored delegates at St. Louis and captured them for McKinley. It would therefore, for these if not for other reasons, be a relief to the Republican politicians if the colored dele gate could be eliminated from their national conventions, and the only practical way to do that without their active agency, or their seeming to desire it, will be through the disfranchisement of the negroes in the South, thus eliminating them as political factors.

It may be observed that prominent Republicans from the North who have visited the South lately have had very little to say on that, subject while some of them, such as Senator Hoar, for instance, have virtually endorsed the movements that have been made for qualified suffrage, although they know full well that this movement has but little effect in disqualifying white voters and affects almost exclusively the black.

But this feeling to which we refer is not an entirely a new thing, for eight years ago or more a movement was started in some of the Southern States to eliminate the negro voter from the Republican party under the belief that if this were done a white Republican party could be organ ized in the South which would have much more vitality in it and be much more formidable than the Republican party composed of the white and colored contingents ever was. This idea has not yet been entirely abandoned, although its promoters are going about it in a different, round about way, They do not propose to drive the negro out of the Republican party, but they propose favoring nullifying his vote and thus eliminating him as a factor from all parties, and thenseeking aspiring Southerners who may be tempted by bribes of office the Republican party and become proselytizers for it. That this is the programme that some of them have seriously considered is shown by the following, which we clip from the Charlotte Observer of the

3d inst.: "The Observer yesterday mentioned the arrival in the city of Mr. Samuel B. Archer, secretary and treasurer of the Tariff Commission League, Newark, N. J., and Washington City. In an interview yesterday Mr. Archer

"The object and purpose of my trip South is to endeavor to unite the business interests, organized and individual, in favor of a bill now before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. The purpose of the bill is to take the tariff question out of politics and place it in the hands of a permanent committee, or court, organized on the same lines as the United States

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under a well defined law, as repre-sented by said bill. "So far, here, I have found the feel-

ing unanimous in favor of the plans set forth in the bill and many of your men have united with the League to help carry it through Congress. I have already received the hearty cooperation and support of many of the boards of trade and other commercial organizations throughout the South.
"For some time past I have been thoroughly convinced that the interests of the North and South are iden-

tical. That the same laws that built up New England and made the vastwealth of that territory applied equally to the Southern States, if the business men here would take the same advantages of them that their Northern brothers have. And in suggesting these ideas to the Southern manufacturers I have found that the sentiment here is almost unanimous. I am convinced that if the color line were obliterated from politics that the South, and especially North Carolina, would be as strongly Republican in politics as many of the Nothern States, and I firmly believe in our Southern friends uniting with us in the the election of a Republican ticket in 1900 and thus furnishing a Republican administration with plenty of able white men, to chose from for filling Federal officers. This would not only be the quickest way of obliterating the features of the color question, but would in no manner in-terfere with your local or State officers, who could be elected as here-

"The recent visit of President Mc-Kinley through the South has shown that he has a warm place in the hearts of Southern people, generally, and it is possibly needless for me to say that General Fitzhugh Lee, by his actions at Havana during the recent difficulty with Spain, and General Joe Wheeler, through his gallant and valiant work at Santiago have endeared themselves to the hearts of the people of the en-tire Union and I believe that the placing of either of those men, or any other good Southern man, on the ticket with McKinley in 1900, would on the platform similar to the one adopted in St. Louis in 1896, with such changes as the recent war and present conditions would suggest, give the Southern people an opportunity to unite with the Northern Republicans to put an impregnable front to Bryanism and the free silver craze. It would completely obliterate lieve that the conditions to day brought about by the war with Spain make it a most favorable opportunity for bringing about such a result. Since arriving in the South I have spoken about this matter to many manufacturers, and politicians as well, and find that they would generally favor such

"The Atlanta Constitution, a short time ago, asked the very pointed and pertinent question: 'What is the mater with a ficket reading McKinley and Wheeler for 1900?' And it is my purpose o go to Atlanta within a few days and suggest to the Constitution and other papers the starting of a canvass of the South, looking to the election of white delegates to the National Republican convention in 1900, pledged to such a ticket as I have suggested above, and if I find them favorable to such a proposition I will spend the next three months in doing all that is within my power to help the matter on. Starting such a movement now and getting the newspapers of the South to push it to the front, will naturally bring the question up in the North and very soon show how the Republican papers of the North would support such a movement and would put the matter n good shape to commence a thorough campaign early in the fall. Of course understand that such a movement will take a great deal of educational work among the people to bring it to a successful issue and the present is none too soon to start it."

Mr. Archer will be here for several days. He has been in the State for two weeks and from here he goes

We do not known Mr. Archer, or how well he shoots his arrows, but he is taking a very business like view of this matter and is going about it in a very business like way. Most certainly with the negro eliminated from politics in the South and the tariff question out of politics, two of the main causes of friction between the South and the Republican party, would be removed, and as new issues are apt to arise which may not be affected by geographical lines it is possible that the Republican party of the future may be regarded with less aversion in the South than the Republican party of the past has been, for that was run almost exclusively on sectional lines. Mr. Archer reports progress, and may possibly be exaggerating if he has not been deceived, but it is interesting to know the plans some of the Northern Republicans are making and how they are proceeding to carry them out.

GOOD, IF TRUE.

We find the following, from its Mount Airy correspondent, in last week's issue of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record:

A report is current that the Atlantic Coast Line has determined to extend the Atlantic and Yadkin division, formerly the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, into the Virginia coal fields, connecting with the Norfolk and Western and other lines. John R. and position to ally themselves with Kenly, at Wilmington, N. C., is gen-

This is good news, if true, and the probabilities are that there are grounds for the report. We do not know exactly how many miles will have to be constructed to make connection with the Norfolk and Western road, but the distance is short, and our impression is that considerable of the ground had been graded several years ago under the then management of the C. F. & Y. V., which had determined to make that connection. That financial panic which swept the country caught the C. F. & Y. V. road, as it did many time ago if it had not been for this. all amount to, the self-assumed task

through the mountains on the bor- let them "be swallowed" by other der, which makes the work of construction comparatively easy for a mountain country.

This is a matter in which the country penetrated by the Atlantic & Yadkin Valley Railroad is very much interested, and in which Wilmington is especially interested, for when this little gap is closed it will give us rail connection with the Western systems of roads and one of the shortest lines between the seaboard and the grain fields and commercial centers of the West, in addition to tapping the coal fields

that lie between. This means possibly two things for Wilmington, one that she may become a great shipping port for Western products and become to some extent a competitor in this with Newport News, which has been built up by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad after it made its Western connections, and it means that Wilmington may become a great manufacturing city as she can then command an abundance of cheap fuel.

The gentlemen who are financially interested in this enterprise and are now managing this road have too much sagacity to permit it to run into the ground at Mount Airy, and therefore we take it for granted that they will make the opening through the hills to link with the system of roads on the other side. But every one who has given any thought to the subject, or is at all familiar with the geographical position and the road systems of the West, will see at a glance that there are immense possibilities in this en-

THEN LET THEM BE SWAL-

A studied effort is being made by the expansion press and other pansion boomers to make it appear that the conditions by which we are now confronted in the Philippines were thrust upon us by the fiat of events, that it is "destiny" that we must take up "the white man's burden" no matter how heavy it may be and lift the black and the nut colored and the vellow man that we come into contact with to the higher plane, in other words that the mission of this country is to be a civilizer and christianizer of the benighted heathen.

This is simple mockery, and sometimes borders on blasphemy when they make Providence the inspirer of their rapacious schemes. The Washington Star is one of the supporters of the expansion policy, and thus remarks upon the situation as it now presents itself in the Philip-

"Germany's move at Manila is very important one—Important to her and to us. There may be diplomacy in it of a very shrewd kind. But that is neither here nor there. It is to be considered upon its face value. It is recognition of our authority and supremacy in the Philippines, and strictly n accordance with our own claims. The President has done right, therefore, in responding favorably to Germany's overtures. They could not have been rejected, indeed, without such a confession on our part as would have compromised the Government before the world.

And we must resolutely face the situation and take into account all reasonable contingencies. German interests in the Philippines may not be large, but whatever they are they are entitled to protection. The United States now accepts responsibility for them. If events shall show that it connot protect them. or if it change its policy in the general matter of the Philippines so as to neglect them, it cannot properly complain if Germany shall decide to step in and try to pro tect them herself. And if Germany shall go ashore for that purpose then the course will be clear for other power in interest, and then shall come to pass that which has been predicted: The Philippines will be swallowed up in a scramble of the European nations.

"It is worse than folly to undertake to temporize with our problem in the east. The United States either has or it has not a duty to perform there. It it is to stay, even for no other purpose than a restoration of order, it should set about the work with every means necessary to a speedy accomplishment of that end. No halting, half-hearted measures will serve. If it is to throw up the task as unwelcome, or beyond its strength; it should do so at once and completely. The problem, un less resolutely seized, is full of the greatest danger to the country.

"The men who are trying to cripple the Government in the matter of men and supplies, and thus force an ignominious back down at Manila, are engaged in strange business for American citizens. It is of small moment whether Mr. Bryan, Mr. Gorman or Mr. Cleveland is a Presidential candidate next year if meanwhile the prestige of the United States as a nation is to be sacrificed to local divisions over local matters."

Germany has doubtless done shrewd thing in thus making the United States the custodian of its interests in the Philippines and therefore responsible for any damage that may come to them. And perhaps under the circumstances this was the best thing for this Government to do, for not to have done so might have been a confession of weakness, but Germany having done this other nations having interests may do likewise, and we will find ourselves the custodians of all of them, not for the present only but for an indefinite period, until the other railroads, and put a stop to Filipinos are subjugated and we the work of extension, which would have the islands absolutely under doubtless have been effected some our control. And then what will it

land-grabbing nations, after we have made sure of a base of supplies to to put ourselves on equal footing with other land-grabbers. But better still let those people understand that we don't want their islands, recover their confidence if we can help them to form a government, then throw the responsibility of taking care of themselves upon them, and let them "paddle their own

A Pittsburg, Pa., restaurant man wreaked two dollars' worth of vengeance out of the fellow who cornered the egg market. He boasted about it in the restaurant and then ordered for his breakfast two eggs on toast. His bill was \$2.10, \$2 for eggs and 10 cents for toast. He kicked but he had to shell out.

It is said that Secretary Alger's private secretary reads the papers before he sees them, and chucks aside all that rap him, and lets him see only shose which say nice things about him. But Alger isn't deaf and hears a good deal that he doesn't read.

Some time ago Admiral Dewey and General Merritt said 5,000 troops would be enough in the Philippines. They have 20,000 now and 7,000 more are on the way. But the expansion policy had not been decided apon when they expressed that opinion.

The Swedish Minister of War, General Rappe, has got himself into trouble by appearing before the King in military uniform, surmounted by a plug hat. Plug hats are more dangerous in that country than "embalmed" beef in this.

That Chicago sausage-maker, who earned for a young wife, has confessed that he killed his other wife and threw her body in the Lake. This relieves the Chicagoese of the horrid suspicion that she might have been ground up into sausage, and eaten by them.

President McKinley is "honoring" his peace commissioners. He has appointed Judge Day and Senator Gray to circuit judgeships, nice snaps for life. This is in return for getting this country into a pretty considerable snap.

As a result of a racket over som rails that had blown from a line fence on adjoining property, West Virginia, Rev. J. C. Rexroad is dead and two wealthy farmers are in jail charged with his murder.

Admiral Dewey shows his gump tion when he declines to let politicians put him up as a Presidential puppet. He is one of the gentle thing.

It is said that Senator Hoar never drinks water while speaking. Sensi ble fellow. He always stops speaking when he wants to drink.

Since the close of the war with Spain there has been a large increase n Spanish immigration. They know more about this country now than they did before.

The Cherokee Indians have drawn the color line by organizing a club which is opposed to white men marrying red women.

It is hot at Manila and there haven't been any more fires there lately, either.

The Contract Awarded.

Wilmington's splendid new Masonic Temple is to be completed by September 25th. Work will commence on the building next week. The contract was awarded yesterday to Mr. D. Gatez, of Knoxville, and work is to be pushed so that the temple will be ready for occupancy on the date named above. Mr. Gatez's bid was \$30,251.00; but it is understood that the contract'as awarded changes the amount by probably \$400. Other bidders were J. D. Parish, of Louisburg; Jno. C. Stout, Wilmington; Rose and Barrett, Raleigh; Nicholas Ilner, Atlanta; Porter and Godwin, Goldsboro; W. G. Spier, Washington, N. C., and Wagner, of Atlanta.

VIRGINIA'S GOVERNOR.

Passed Through Fayetteville on a Special With a Party Going South.

[Special Star Telegram.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 2 .-Governor Tyler, of Virginia, and party passed here Wednesday on a special car en route for the South. In the same train with the Virginia Governor's car was the car "City of Charlotte," carrying the North Carolina Rolling Exposition. The clever manager of the North Carolina car exhibit entertained Virginia's Governor and party, who were all more than pleased at the resources of North Caro-lina shown on this car.

Mr. L. T. Beattle Dead.

Mr. Lucien T. Beattie, formerly a citizen of Wilmington, died last Friday at his home, Gravel Hill, Sampson county, of dropsy. The funeral will take place to-day at Ivanhoe. Mr. Beattie was for a number of years naval stores inspector in this city and had many friends among the business Supreme Court, giving the committee time ago if it had not been for this. all smouth to, the solitation of the solitation and elevation? Better houses on Water street.

FUNERAL SERVICES YESTERDAY.

The Remains of Mr. P. H. Mitchell Laid to Rest in Oakdale Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Frank H. Mitchell was conducted yesterday at 3 P. M. from St. James' Episcopal Church, Bishop Watson and Dr. Robt. Strange were the officiating ministers A large congregation was in attendance. The members of Cape Fear Camp, United Confederate Veterans assembled at their armory at 2,30, marched to the residence and accom panied the remains of their deceased member to the church and thence to Oakdale cemetery where the interment was made. The floral tributes were very pretty and elaborate.

The pall-bearers were Mr. Lewis Belden, Col, Roger Moore, Mr. Stephen Jewett, Mr. R. F. Hamme, Capt. W. P. Oldham, Mr. Geo. R. French, Mr. J. B. Huggins and Mr. N. B. Rankin. It is very much regretted that it was impossible for either of Mr. Mitchell's two sons, Mr. Arthur J. Mitcheli, of Schenectady, New York, or Mr. B. F. Mitchell, of Bloomfield, to reach the city in time to attend the funeral. Mr. Arthur Mitchell was away from home on a business trip and could not be reached by telegraph. Mr. B. F. Mitchell could not attend on account of sickness. Mr. Dave Mitchell, brother of the deceased, came from New York and will remain in the city until Saturday.

Will Take a Trip Abroad.

Dr. Robert Strange, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, has been voted a vacation which he will spend in Europe. He has been in rather ill health for some time and it is hoped that travelling abroad will serve to recuperate his health. He expects to leave the city within a few days and will sail from New York. His itenerary has not yet been fully arranged.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Selected by the Democratic Caucus. Chairman of the Board.

[Special Star Telegram.] RALEIGH. N. C., March 3.-The Democratic caucus to-night selected the Railroad Commissioners, as follows: Frank McNeill, of Wilmington, chairman; Samuel L. Rogers, of Macon county, and E. C. Beddingfield, of Wake county. The contest was a long and spirited one, lasting

from 8 o'clock till midnight. After selecting the Railroad Commissioners, the caucus went into the election of a Commissioner of Agriculture at 1.30 o'clock. S. L. Patterson, of Caldwell, was chosen.

It is expected that the Legislature will adjourn next Tuesday morning.

Murder in Cumberland. The Fayetteville Observer of Thurs-

day says: Carver's Creek township is greatly stirred up over a mysterious murder in that township. Coroner Caviness, of Hope Mills, was summoned there this morning and he passed through here men who knows when he has a good at noon on his way to the seat of trouble to hold an inquest.

Yesterday the body of a young mulatto woman named Mary. Eliza Blue was found in McKay's creek about 15 miles from Fayetteville with a shawl tied around the head, the skull of which was split open with some blunt instrument. Life had been extinct several days. The girl, who lived with a man named Jesse Ray, a wellto do farmer, disappeared Monday and the finding of her body was the result of several days' search. Sus-picion is attached to Ray, who, it is said, has himself disappeared.

AT BASIC CITY, VA.

Mr. C. W. Worth President of a Furniture Manufacturing Company.

The current issue of the Manufac turers' Record has the following item regarding the reorganization of a new furniture manufacturing company, of which one of Wilmington's foremost business men has been chosen

The establishment known as the Basic City School Desk and Furniture Manufacturing Co., of Basic City, Va. has been recently purchased by another syndicate. A new charter has been applied for and it will be operated under the name of the Basic City Furniture Co., manufacturing bed room suits exclusively. The capital stock will be limited to a minimum of \$25,000 and a maximum of \$50,000. The officers of the company are C. W. Worth, of Wilmington, N. C., president; J. R. Kemper, of Staunton, Va. ident; James M. Walker, of High Point, N. C., secretary and treasurer. The plant will be started up in about thirty days. In addition to the above named offi-

cers, Mr. D. E. Reuter, of High Point, has been elected superintendent,

WERE WILMINGTONIANS.

Mrs. Connor Writes Washington Post British Ship Diligence Incident. [Washington Post, March 2nd.]

Editor Post:-Please permit me through your columns to thank Dora Harvery Munyon for her reply to Mrs. Fowler, of Massachusetts, who asserted in a speech to the Daughters of the ed in a speech to the Daughters of the American Revolution, that but for Massachusetts there would have been no revolution, &c. In addition to what Mrs. Munyon says of North Carolina's part in that war, I wish to call attention to the fact that when, on the 28th of November, 1766, the Captain of the British ship Diligence attempted to land at Wilmington, N. C., with stamps, he was met by an armed body of men, and was informed that they would resist the landing of the stamps, and would fire on any one attempting it. He did not attempt it. This daring act was done by wellknown men in open day, not disguised as Indians, and occurred ten years before the Declaration of Independence and eight years before the "Boston Tea Party."

MRS. H. G. CONNOR,

Wilson, N. C.

CONGRESS CLOSED ITS SESSIONS.

Final Adjournment Vesterday at Noon After an All-Night Wrangle.

ALL IMPORTANT BILLS PASS.

The Agreement Reached on the River and Harbor Bill. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, March 4.-Vice President Hobart declared the Senate of

tion on the Price of Armor Plate.

the Fifty-fifth Congress adjourned without day eight minutes after 12 o'clock to day, after a continuous session, beginning at 11 o'clock on Friday, with the exception of one hour recess during the forencon. The day of final adjournment broke

with the Senate in executive session, lisposing of a large number of nomi-When the doors were open there were seen but a handful of tired and haggard looking Senators who were waiting for the final reports from the conferees on the two bills yet in dispute. Finally, Senator Hale appeared with both. The Deficiency bill was quickly passed and then came the final and

Closing Fight on the Naval Bill and the price of armor plate and for an armor plate factory. This was finally over, and the weary Senators took a short recess. Upon reassembling the Senate took on a new appearance. The chamber had been cleaned up and the Senators came back to the closing meeting with a more spruce appearance. Some few attempts at legislation were made, but all were unsuccessful.

Then the galleries filled with gaily

dressed visitors, who were there to see the final ceremonies. They were not long permitted to enjoy themselves, as an executive session drove them into the corridors, where they patiently waited for the doors to be opened. When this was done only five minutes remained of the Congress, but the hands of the were turned back ten minutes to give time for the usual complimentary resolution and the address of the Vice President.

President McKinley and his entire cabinet had come to the capitol and were in the President's room, back of the Senate chamber, where the various bills were hurried for signature. Finally, the last big appropriation bill had received the President's approval and everything was

Ready for the Close.

The resolutions thanking Vice Pres ident Hobart and President pro tem Frye were adopted, the Vice Presi dent responding in an appropriate address, and the Senate, which had been in a turmoil for several days, quietly

came to an end It was 3.30 o'clock this morning be fore the River and Harbor bill was dis posed of. The House refused to agree to the Senate amendment, making at appropriation for the construction on reservoirs at the headwaters of the Missouri river. Senator Warren, Re publican, Wyoming, who had fought for the retention of this amendment

yielded and the report was agreed to. Following quickly upon this agree

ment, another bone of contention was tossed into the Senate in the form of a partial report of the Naval bill conferees. Senator Hale, of Maine, in charge of the report, said the con-ferees had been unable to agree upon the Senate amendment reducing the price of armor plate to \$300 a ton and to that authorizing the construction of a government plant in the event of the refusal of the armor companies to accept the price fixed by the Senate Senator Hale moved that the Senate conferees recede from the amendment

This motion created a lively debate. Senator Hale, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Chandler of New Hampshire and Senator Butler of North Carolina being the leading participants. The Senate voted down Senator Hale's motion and sent the bill back to conference.

At 5:30, Senator Allison, Iowa, presented a partial report on the Sundry Civil bill. The conferees still disagreed upon several items, principal among which were the public building amendment and that providing for the construction of the Hawaiian cable Both of these amendments arouse discussion. The partial report pre sented by the conference committee was then adopted.

On motion of Senator Allison, Senate receded, after considerable discussion from the Senate amendment inserting several public building proects, the bills for which had not assed both branches of Congress.

Pacific Cable Project.

Senator Allison then moved that the Senate recede from the remainder of the amendments in controversy, including the Pacific cable project This motion was vigorously discusse ov Senator Pettigrew, Senator Chan ller and Senator Butler. The last named denounced the action of the House in delivering "ultimatums" to the Senate as "cheek concentrated and gall compounded" and an "insul

The Senate then voted on Senator Allison's motion to recede from the remaining amendments in dispute, and it was carried, only three or four voices being heard in the negative. The final conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation was agreed to without division.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

the final conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill and it was submitted to the Senate. Senator Hale made a statement concerning its pro visions, He explained that the report of the conference committee fixed the price of armor for the ships authorized by this bill at \$300 a ton, no contract for the hulls to be made until the contracts had been made for the armor. The number of battleships, armored cruisers and protected cruisers are as fixed in the House bill. The Secre tary of the Navy is authorized to con-tract for armor for the ships provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill of 1898 at \$400 a ton. "That," said Mr. Hale," is the meat

of the whole proposition. The report of agreement leaves out the provision for an armor plant, because we could get no recognition now from the House for such a proposition. I am frank to say that the result of the conference does not suit anybody very well. It does not suit anybody very well. It does not suit me, but Mr. President, it was the best we could do."

ried to the rescue. He moved a recess for ten minutes.

"Pending that, I ask unanimous consent to speak for three minutes," demanded General Wheeler. The Speaker then turned toward him for the first time and looking straight into the gray eyes of the General, ignored his request probably a total loss."

Senator Butler:-"Will we conclude any contracts for new War vessels un-der the pending bill if it becomes a

Male Librory

Mr. Hale-No I think not. I be lieve we shall do no more than get out the plans and specifications for the authorized ships and decide about turrets and the like. Of course the Senate conferees had to yield some-

Senator Tillman-But we seem to have yielded everything and the House

Senator Hale—The Senate conferees cannot settle this controversy

Senator Tillman-But the Senate can. We can place on the House the responsibility for an extra session. I Closing Fight Over the Naval Appropriawas never so strongly tempted in my life to say, "this bill shall not pass and become a law, but I have had assurances from gentlemen on this side of the chamber," waving his hand to-ward the Republican side, "that they will help us out at the next session and am willing to accept those assur-

Butter Objects to Protected Cruisers, Senator Butler denounced the proposition for the construction of protect ed cruisers, saying they were of little or no account in war.

After some further discussion, the conferee report was agreed to without This was the last of the conference agreements on the appropriation bills to be acted upon by the Senate, and its

acceptance caused a general sigh of re-After a recess, the Senate re-con vened at 10:30. Senator Fairbanks moved considers

tion of the bill extending the immigration laws to the Hawaiian islands, enator Pettus objected on behalf of his colleague, Senator Morgan. The bill was, however, taken up and Senator l'ettigrew spoke upon it. Senator Morgan had entered the chamber at this juncture and moved an executive session. The motion

Last Legislative Session. At 11.45 the doors of the Senate were opened and the Senate began its

prevailed, 32 to 22.

last legislative session of the presen Congress.
Senator Hoar offered a resolution to appoint a committee of two Senators o join the similar committee of the Iouse to wait upon the President to inform him that the Senate was ready to adjourn and to inquire whether or

not he had any further communicaadopted, and Senators Hoar and Gorman were named as the committee. Senator Hoar reported that the comnittee had waited upon the President of the United States and had been instructed by him to say that he had disposed of the public business which had been laid before him by the two houses. and that he had no further communication to make; that the two houses have reached the end of a very labori-

ous and important session, and that he wished the members a safe return to their homes Senator Cockrell presented the usual esolution of thanks to the Vice President and Senator Vest. The resolution

was unanimously adopted.

Vice President Hobart then briefly addressed the Senate, in which he spoke of the immense amount of work done by Congress, and thanked the members of the Senate for the kind-

ness received at their hands. House of Representatives.

Wearily the House sat through the silent watches of the night, recessing from time to time while awaiting conerence reports upon the appropriation bills. The floor of the House was littered with waste paper which drifted ankle deep about the desks and made the hall look as if it had been swept by a snow storm. Still the weary and heavy-eved legislators kept at their posts, through the night. The eaders upon whom the strain and ourden of the closing hours fell most heavily, and the Speaker, who had the greatest responsibility of all, remained constantly in their places, watching vigilantly the progress of

the contests between the two houses. The final agreement on the River and Harbor bill, containing the compromise on the Nicaragua canal, was ecured about 3.30 A. M.; the Sundry Civil bill, in which the House forced the Senate to surrender the provision for the Pacific cable, about 6 o'clock; the District of Columbia bill, with the provision for sectarian institutions liminated, about 7 o'clock; the Deficiency bill at 8.30 o'clock, and the final conference report upon the Naval bill at about 9.30 A. M.

A Dreary Scene.

The hall presented a sodden, be lraggled-looking scene when the day light sifting through the ground-glas ceilings dimmed the yellow lights this morning. Outside, a fine drizzling mist was falling, completely shroud ing the top of the dome. The red eyed members sat listlessly in their

With the advent of the day the House began again to take on the appearance of life. Members went below for baths and breakfast, and returned refreshed to their stations. As early as 7.30 the people began to pour into the galleries, the first party to arrive being a dozen ladies, who took their places in the public galleries. The important business of the House had been virtually completed when the House recessed for an hour at 9.30. All that remained was the enrollment of bills and the final ceremonies.

The last legislative act of the House was the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the acceptance by the United States of a tract of land from the State of Massachusetts. It was now 11.45 by the clock, but at this moment the assistant door-keeper of the House, armed with a long pole, set back the hands of the clock ten minutes. This raised a loud laugh. But immediately afterward came a

Most Dramatic Episode.

General Wheeler, of Alabama, who ing his privileges as a member of the House pending the determination of the question as to his right to a seat in the House, arose from his old seat down near the front of the Democratic side and loudly asked for recognition. "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker," he called. The Speaker's face finshed slightly

but he looked straight ahead. "I ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes," shouted the General. But the Speaker disregarded him. Every eye was now riveted on the diminutive figure of the grizzled old veteran of two wars. The situation was intensely dramatic; but Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, hurried to the rescue. He moved a recess

completely, putting the motion of Mr. Payne, and declaring it carried.

As the hands of the clock pointed to seven minutes to twelve, although it was really then three minutes past the hour, the committee appointed to wait upon the President marched down the aisle.

The Speaker had retired to his room NO. 21

The Speaker had retired to his room and Mr. Payne, the Speaker pro tem., was in the chair. Mr. Dalzell, in the centre, announced that the committee had fulfilled its duty, and that the President had made reply that he had no further communication to make.

"The President requested to state," he continued, "that the Fifty-fifth Congress had performed its extraordinary duties manually, and he renary duties manfully, and he requested me to extend to each and evey member his best wishes for his safe re

turn to his home." Great applause greeted this amend-ment. But five minutes remained. In it was enacted one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in the

matic scenes ever witnessed in the Hall of Representatives.

Mr. Payne summoned Mr. Dockery.
Democrat, Missouri, to the chair, and he in turn recognized Mr. Bailey, the minority leader of the Congress, to present the resolutions thanking the Speaker for the impartial manner in which he had presided over the dewhich he had presided over the de-liberations of the House., A great hush fell upon the vast concourse the galleries as Mr. Bailey began to

He said: "It is an admirable trait of the American character and it is one which will tend to the permanence of our institutions, that no matter how much we may contend against each other over our differences of opinion each is always ready to accord to the other whatever praise may be deserved. This commendable spirit has led some shallow men to criticise us, because they could not comprehend how we could so strenuously combat the principles of our adversa ries and still respect those adversaries themselves. These men do not know that a large majority of the men in every party of this country sin-cerely believe that a large majority of the men in every other party are earnestly anxious to promote our country's welfare (Applause). And it is out of this broader spirit that a custom has grown, which is as old as the House itself, that in the closing hours of every session there shall be be offered a resolution like that which

I now send to the clerk's desk. "Resolved, That the thanks of the House are tendered to the Honorable Thomas B. Reed for the able, impar-tial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous and important duties of the chair.' The reading of the resolution was greeted with tumultuous applause, and after fitting response by the Speaker the latter declared the House ad-

GEN. WHEELER'S CASE.

journed sine die.

What He Intended to Say When He Asked and Was Denied Permission to Address the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, March 4.-With reference to his attempt to-day to secure recognition for the purpose of address-

ing the House, General Wheeler to-

night said: "Seeing there was nothing to be. done in the House, I asked unanimous consent to speak for five minutes. I was not recognized, but Mr. Payne was notified to move a recess of five minutes. I then asked that, before that motion was put I be permitted to address the House for three minutes. If the Speaker had submitted my request, I am confident no member of the House would have objected.

What I intended to say was as fol-"No one reveres the constitution more than myself, and I could not be induced to advocate a construction contrary to the intent of its framers.

When I received the appointment as a major general of volunteers last May I was requested by persons whose desires 1 could not disregard not to resign my seat in Congress. I found that during the present Congress thirtythree of its members had been appointed to offices, and that none of them had resigned their seats in Congress. I examined the decisions and precedents on the subject and found that, during the 110 years of the existence of our government, hundreds and possibly thousands of members of Congress had accepted offices during their terms, and that none of them holding a temporary office like mine had ever been unseated. I found that the decision of courts, even including four decisions quoted by General Henlerson, took the ground that inhibitions found in the constitution with regard to officers, referred to offices of a permanent character and not temporary character. I also found that the Attorney eral of the United States had rendered an elaborate opinion on this subject, in which he took precisely the same ground and held that an office in the volunteers was not such an office as was inhibited by the constitution. 'I was anxious for the matter to be brought up in the House and fully discussed, so that the decision would be in harmony with the spirit of the

DISORDERLY NEGRO TROOPS

Eighth Regiment of Immunes Threaten to Burn a Town in Georgia-Precautions Taken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., March 4.-Sheriff Henry, of Walker county, wired Governor Candler yesterday that he wanted some militia to help preserve order there. The Eighth immunes, which is composed mainly of negroes from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, is being mustered out and threatening to burn the town, and the sheriff ecame alarmed. The Governor sent Colonel O'Bear, a member of his staff, to Lyttle last night investigate and ordered the four Atlanta companies of the State military to be ready to move. Meanwhile, as a precautionary measure, Governor Candler wired President McKinley regarding the trouble and asking him to send regulars to the scene. He received a reply that one company would be sent from Huntsville at once. Company K. of the Sixteenth infantry, arrived at Chickamauga at 7 o'clock to-night and upon hearing this and receiving word from Colonel O'Bear that the situation had been greatly exagger ated, the Governor directed not to send militia from Atlanta, although he will hold them under orders to be in readiness for two days more. The Eighth was the only regiment at Chickamauga and the one company of the Sixteenth will probably be heldthere only a short time as the regiment is under orders to proceed to Manila.