VOL. XXXI.

fered this as a compromise with

of Representatives of the United

tended to incorporate the inhabitants

tended to permanently annex said isl-

tion of permanently appropriating

the islands, but that they would as

soon as deemed qualified, be given

The commission sent to the

islands by the President, offered

everything save independence, which

was really the question at issue, and

when we gain substantially all that

s necessary to give us such a foothold

as we need for the extension of our

commerce in the East (which is the

main point contended for by the ex-

pansionists), where is the use in

spending millions of dollars and

in sacrificing human life to estab-

lish a supremacy that will give us

but little of any more than would be

gained by the acceptance of such

propositions as those published

above, if they be offered by respon-

sible authority? If a test of the

American people were made, and

these propositions submitted to them

for acceptance or rejection, the

would be accepted by a majority so

overwhelming that it wouldn't be

worth while to count the negative

PECAN CULTURE.

of the 27th inst. publishes a very in-

teresting communication from Mr.

W. W. Woods, of Darlington coun-

ty, on the culture of the English

walnut and the pecan, the latter of

which he prefers because less liable

to be injured by frost. The com-

munication called forth the follow-

ing editorial which we clip as inter-

esting to farmers who may contem-

"We need add but little to what

Mr. Woods has said, as he writes with

a full knowledge of his subject, re-

inforced with the helpful suggestions

of a neighbor whom he characterizes

as 'a veritable master of everything

pertaining to plant growth.' Instruc-

tion from such source is authoritative

for the guidance of those why may

desire to experiment on any scale

with the trees named, and we com-

mend it to their attention accordingly.

not now an experiment in this State.

There are not a few bearing trees in

the different counties, and Mr. Woods

mentions two, forty-five years old, in

Darlington county. Others of vary-

ing age have been reported from other

counties. There are also several young,

but thriving cultivated groves, among

which may be mentioned that of Mr.

Faust, at Bamberg, which we believe

overs about 100 acres, and that of Mr.

Jno.S. Horlbeck, near Charleston, which

sone of the largest in the South, as it

over about 400 acres. Both these

arge groves, one in the middle of

the State and one in the low-country,

are flourishing finely. They afford

all the encouragement that should be

needed for the culture of the pecan

in the State, and would be experiment-

ers have the future assurance of Mr.

Woods that it "will be at home wher-

ever the hickory grows," and the

hickory grows nearly everywhere. Every farmer should plant a few

about his homestead. They should

be planted liberally about every

school house in town, village and

country. Following the wise example

of some of the people of Europe, with

regard to other nut bearing trees, they

should be planted symtematically

along every public road, to shade the

highway and yield fruit to the land-

ess at the same time. Sir Walter

scott's inspiration to his steward to be

'aye sticking in a tree" when not

otherwise employed, might well be extended to landowners and people

generally in our State, with especial

enough of so desirable timber and un-

til we have become fixed in the good

practice so begun. There is small

danger of our planting too many

pecans and walnuts, it appears, as Mr. Woods remarks that except as to the

chestnut, in the mountain and hill

districts, we are 'practically restricted

to the English walnut and pecan.

We should make the most of those

two varieties since we are limited to

them, though the old fashioned, old

reliable and flavorous black walnut

should receive, perhaps, some atten-tion to keep it from perishing from the

face of the earth. The English walnut

no doubt, but we are reminded by Mr.

Woods that the tree is 'sensitive to

cold,' and its native cousin, we be-lieve, is proof even against blizzards.

It deserves some favor on that ac-

"We have to add only a word of warning to what Mr. Woods says with

regard to providing a bed of pecans for

transplanting. It is that care should

be taken to guard the young trees

from the underground attack of the

'cut worm' until they have obtained a

fair start. A gentleman of our ac-

quaintance who had developed last Spring a flourishing nursery of young trees from the planted nuts, informs

us that nearly all of them were fatally

injured by this secret and unsuspected

enemy before he was well aware of

its presence and ravages. His experi-

ence is singular, we believe, but it was

discouraging, and other beginners

would do well to avoid it in their own

is preferable for commercial purposes

reference to pecan trees, until we have

"Pecan culture, it may be noted, is

plate planting nut-bearing trees:

The Charleston News and Courier

votes.

the right to govern themselves.

FILIPINO PROPOSITIONS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World in a letter under date of the 25th inst., asserts, on what he says is unquestionable au thority, that Senor Antonio Regidor is now in London, on his way to Washington, to submit terms of peace, and that he comes as a representatve of Aguinaldo, with full power to act for him, and those who are supporting him in the contest against this country. An advance copy of these, he says, has been forwarded, and has been in the possession of Mr. McKinley for two months, but has been kept secret. How the correspondent obtained a copy of them is not stated, but he gives them as follows:

"1. Absolute free trade between the United States and the Philippine is lands, carrying with it the fullest commercial favor betwen the two coun-

"2. Perfect religious freedom, as now exists under the government of Aguinaldo, the same being a concession made by him to the wishes of the United States

"3. Coaling stations for the United States upon all important islands of the archipelago, to be selected by the United States and ceded outright forever by the Filipinos. This would include Manila.

"4. Military reservations at Manila, Iloilo, Panay, Mindoro, Negros, Masbate, Samar, Mindonca and such other islands as may be determined upon by both governments "5. The employment of United States officials in the customs and all other branches of the government, to

be selected by the United States and paid by the Filipino government. "6. The introduction of the Ameri can police system.
'7. The establishment of a judiciary "8. The reconstruction of the entire

as now exists in the island of Cuba. Filipino government upon lines as nearly consistent with those prescribed by the Constitution of the United States and adapted to the requirements of the natives.

"9. Recognition of the Filipino gov ernment as an independent republic, under a protectorate of the United

There ought to be enough in these to satisfy the most advanced expansionist, for they concede everything save independence, and in that practically accept the guardianship of the United States, for which the United States will receive incomparably more in the liberal concessions granted. To say the least it is going as far to Americanize the islands as absolute possession and rule by this country would, and probably further, for the Americanizing will be done not only with the consent but with the co-operation of the natives and that is a great point gained in the beginning. What more could any reasonable person ask than coaling stations in all the islands, or what more does our commerce, concerning which so much has been written and said, need? There are a good many who believe that we should have been satisfied at first with a coaling station at Manila, but these terms offer us not only that but coaling stations in all the islands, not to be held at the volition of the ceders,

but "outright forever." And in addition to that they cede military reservations on all the leading islands thus putting this government in a position to be able to assert and defend its rights in case they were questioned or infringed by the Filipinos or by any others.

They go further and pledge themselves to adopt a form of government as nearly on the lines of our constitution as adaptation to the requirements would permit, which means as far as their capacity to administer such government would permit. This is substantially what they have been led to believe, for they have been told that they would be given such a government as would "best promote the interest of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands." That is the conclusion of the resolution which passed the Senate of the United States, which resolution was a concession to those who opopposed the ratification of the treaty made at Paris without some statement as to its scope. The intent of the resolution was to say to these people that they were, as soon as they were capable of it, to have self rule, substantial independence, or it was a fraud. If there was any fraud in it it was not on the part of those who were opposed to the ratification of the treaty, but on the

part of those who favored it and of-

THE WEEKLY STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1899.

SUGAR AND COTTON. THE DELGADO

At the meeting of the Cotton States Commissioners of Agricul-"Resolved, By the Senate and House ture in Atlanta last week, the com-States of America in Congress assem-bled, that by the ratification of the missioner from Louisiana red a paper on the sugar cane industry, treaty of peace with Spain it is not inwith some incidental reference to cotton, which he supplemented with ship of the United States, nor is it inthe following interesting statement: "There is now a margin of more

ands as an integral part of the territo-ry of the United States; but it is the than \$100,000,000 before our home intention of the United States to esproduction of sugar can approach the tablish on said islands a government annual home consumption, and this margin affords a vast scope for the suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands to preexpansion of our sugar industry, in pare them for local self government, fields of cane and beets, in sugar manand in due time to make such disposiufactories; in the employment of hundreds of thousands of people tions of said islands as will best proand in the benefits that would mote the interests of the citizens of the accrue to the entire country by the an-United States and the inhabitants of nual addition of this immense sum of \$100,000,000 to its commerce and This may have been a cunningly wealth, which sum, under the existing circumstances is, to the contrary, with phrased resolution, leaving a loopdrawn and sent abroad. When it is hole to crawl out of and evade the considered that the population is inquestion of granting independence, creasing with constantly accelerating but its evident purpose was to make rapidity, and with it the consumption of sugar, the expansion of the sugar the people of those islands and the industry in the United States becomes world believe that we had no intenquestion of immense magnitude.

From information gained while serving as Consul of the United States at Callao, Peru, which I considered reliable, I was led to believe that there is a species of sugar cane grown in the upper Amazonian regions, which is of great size, yields abundant quantities of saccharine juice, and needs renewal no oftener than every fifteen years. In this same and neighboring regions there are species of cotton of various colors and hues of which I have seen specimens. The cane and cotton plants of the South should.

possible, be improved in qualities. and believe the plants, seeds and lints o this cane and of these cottons should be imported for experimental plantings in the Southern States, and, at the proper time, I shall submit for your consideration a resolution requesting the Hon. James Wilson. Sec retary of Agriculture, to procure for these purposes an adequate supply of plant cane, cotton seeds and specimens of lints referred to. Secretary Wilson has manifested a commendable interest in the development of the agricultural interests of the South and I am confident that he would give favorable consideration to a request of this nature from this representative gathering."

CHAMBERLAIN THEN AND NOW In some respects there is a remarkable resemblance in the mental versatility of President McKinley and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the prime instigator of the war against the Boers. It isn't so very long ago since Mr. McKinley couldn't tolerate the thought of forcible appropriation of the islands that formerly belonged to Spain, which in his opinion would be "criminal aggression." but now he thinks it all right since our Commissioners put up that \$20,000,000 job under color of which

Mr. Chamberlain has forced a war with the Boers, but in 1896 he thought a war with the Boers would be a fearful calamity, concerning which he thus spoke in the House of

the Philippines are claimed as our

Commons : "A war in South Africa would be one of the most serious wars that could possibly be waged. It would be a long war, a bitter war, and a costly war, and, as I have pointed out already, I believe generations would hardly be able to blot out the memory of it, and to go to war with President Kruger to enforce upon him reforms in the internal affairs of his State, in which Secretaries of State, standing in their place, have repudiated all rights of interference—that would be course of action which would be im-

There were thousands of thoughtful Englishmen who agreed with him then and there are thousands who now agree with what he said then. He now acknowledges that the Boers have proven themselves ffoemen worthy of our steel," and not, he might have added, in the least disposed to subneit to the steal of their gold mines.

Gen. Frost says the reason why so many towns in Luzon were evacuated after being taken by our troops was because Gen. Otis didn't have mules to transport supplies. Well, what's the matter with Missouri, Kentucky and other mule States? Couldn't they supply mules? And didn't Uncle Sam have money enough to buy them? But if Gen. Otis knew he couldn't furnish supplies, and would therefore have to abandon the captured towns, where was the sense in taking them?

If Miss McClellan's endless 10cent letter chain works all right she will be able to buy a pretty nice house for Admiral Schley. A fellow who has been figuring on it says if it remains unbroken up to No. 40 she will have about \$607,884,790,579,-525,570 to pay for it.

The Boers are said to be fine specimens of manhood. Their average height, according to Howard C. Hillegas, in his book on "Oom Paul's People," is not less than six feet two inches.

The Republican papers say Hanna is stirring up great enthusiasm in Ohio. Judging from the activity shown in passing around the Hanna hat he has the wherewith to stir up enthusiasm. .

Augusta Division, A. C. L.

the Atlantic Coast Line.

The A. C. L.'s new road from Denmark, S. C., to Robbins, S. C., thirtyfive miles, will be open for traffic next Thursday. A freight will be put on from Florence to Augusta. The passenger service will begin shortly. The line between the two cities will be known as the Augusta Division of

COTTON MILLS. Expert Machinists to be Here Next Week

to Commence Setting Up Machinery.

The Superintendent Here. The STAR regrets to note that Mr. Jas. C. Reid, superintendent of the Delgado Cotton Mills, is sick at the

Bonitz House, where he is stopping with his wife and three children. He expects to be out in a few days. Mr. Reid arrived here on Monday from Elon College, N. C., where for the past two years he has superintended the Altamahaw Mill of Messrs. Holt, Gant & Holt. He is a native of Scotland, and had his training with

William Anderson & Co., the Glasgow manufacturers, whose colored cloths are famous throughout the world. He came to America many years ago to be superintendent of the Barnby Manufacturing Company, of Fall River, Mass. Afterwards he was superintendent of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, at Fitchburg, Mass., and of the Delmore Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. For two years he has superintended the mills near Elon College, N. C.

Superintendent Reid is highly pleased with the mill buildings here He says they are modern and well constructed, and that the mill will be one of the finest in North Carolina. Machinery continues to arrive, and expert machinists will be here next week to begin the work of installing the machines. He expects to begin operations January 1st. A large quantity of cotton has already been bought for the mill.

TELEPHONE LINE TO LUMBERTON, N. C.

Inter-State People Have Begun Actual Work On a Circuit to Embrace Many Towns.

It now appears to be definitely set tled that Wilmington is to have telephonic communication with Lumberton and towns on the Lumberton circuit, which embraces Maxton, Rowland, Union City, Fayetteville, Laurinburg, Rockingham, N. C., Marion, Cheraw and Darlington, S. C., and a number of other places closely related to Wilmington commercially and otherwise. The advantage such a connection will be to Wilmington, coupled with the Goldsboro line, which is also nearing completion, cannot be underestimated, and the promoters of the enterprise deserve every encouragement from Wilmington's business men.

A STAR representative had a short conversation with Mr. T. F. Simmons, local manager of the Inter State Telephone and Telegraph Company, yesterday afternoon, touching this subject. He says that work has already been begun on the proposed line and that the service is positively assured o Wilmington.

A force of workmen have been em ployed for some time laying a cable across Northeast river at Hilton Bridge and this work is now completed. Poles have also been distributed slong the route as far as Navassa station, five miles from the city, and this morning linemen will take up the work of laying the cable across the Cape Fear at Navassa.

Mr. Simmons has also made a trip up the Carolina Central to Lumberton and has negotiations pending for the supply of poles and a distribution of same along the line of the C. C. to Lumberton. This circuit will emprace the much talked of Phoenix ine, and will also give telephone service to other intervening towns on the Carolina Central between Wilmingon and Lumberton. Of course Mr. Simmons cannot give

any idea as to the exact time the line will be completed, but he says that its construction is a certainty.

The Cotton Steamers.

Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son esterday cleared the thirteenth cargo of cotton for foreign export from Wilmington this season. It was carried on the British tramp Crathorne, Capt. Williams, and consisted of 8,949 bales, valued at \$334,700. The yessel is of 1,695 tons burthen and is bound for Bremen. Germany. There are left in ber 6th. port now loading at the Champion Compress four other large steamers, the Wraggoe, the Barlby, the Wandy and the Aislaby, all of which aggre gate in tonnage nearly 8,000. The largest in port is the tramp Wandby. She has a net tonnage of 2,580 and is in charge of Capt. Pearson.

The British steamship Slingsby, 2, 094 tons, is loading at the Wilmington Compress for Mr. J. H. Sloan. Yesterday morning the British steamship Suez, in charge of the jolly Captain Higginbotham, arrived from Azores. The Suez is of 1,305 tons register and will also take a berth at the Wilmington Compress for Mr. J.

The County Schools.

Capt. Manning yesterday finished up another successful week's work in visiting the various schools in the county and attending to their wants in every way possible. It is a handsome testi monial to Capt. Manning's faithful endeavor in this direction to know that never before were the public institutions in the country townships in such flourishing condition. Dis trict No. 8, Federal Point township, is still without a teacher, but it is believed that one will be secured in time to re-open the school next week.

- Mr. A. G. Call has been award ed the contract for the building of 700 vards of the county line feace between Middle and Topsail sounds. Work for the manufacture of the raw matewill be begun at once,

VICIOUS ATTACK BY A DOG.

Mr. W. W. McRae Set Upon by a Stray Animal Wednesday Evening in a Rather Unusual Manner.

city Wednesday evening about 6.30 o'clock, Mr. William W. McRae, who has a position as superintendent at the factory of Powers & Gibbs on Northeast river, was set upon by a dog along the railway track and badly bitten about the leg before he had time to defend himself against the unprovoked assault. The dog made a vicious attack upon Mr. McRae, rending the leg of his trousers and severely tearing the flesh. The dog's actions upon the occasion were so unnatural and so_very much unexpected that Mr. McRae was entirely nonplussed and was at a loss to know just exactly what to do as a measure of defence.

He at length rid himself of the unwelcome assailant, continuing his way up the track toward the city, when to his consternation at a point more than 200 yards from the first point of attack, he was assailed a second time by the same dog, which had apparently run ahead of his intended victim and waylaid him. Mr. McRae this time defended himself with a long knife used by him at his work at the factory in mixing chemicals and succeeded in disabling the dog. Mr. McRae this time was severely bitten about the hand in which he clutched the knife. He hurried to the city, and though

there is no possibility that the dog was a rabid one, he applied Mr. Wm. Niestlie's mad stone and had his wounds cauterized by Dr. Frank H. Russell. Mr. McRae was doing very well last night at his home, No. 614 Walnut street.

DEATH OF MRS. FALES.

She Was the Widow of Mr. Nathan Fales Who Was Murdered Several Years

The remains of Mrs. Nancy Fales, widow of the late Mr. Nathan Fales, arrived here last evening at 7 o'clock from Fayetteville. They were accompanied by her son, Mr. J. B. Fales, who was called to Favetteville on account of the illness of his mother. The body was met at the depot and taken to th residence of her son, at Seventh and Castle streets, the following acting as pall bearers: Messrs. R. H. Hewlett, A. D. Hewlett, D. S. Bender, C. W. Craig and J. A. Nixon. This morning at 11 o'clock the remains will be taken from the residence to Masonboro Bap tist church where the funeral service will be held by the Rev. Dr. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city.

The deceased lady was the widow of the lamented Mr. Nathan Fales, who was murdered eight or nine years ago on the Wrightsville turnpike, near the mineral spring. She passed away at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Amos Perry, to whom she went on a visit

Mrs. Fales was for many years a consistent member of Masonboro Baptist Church, and was indeed a Christian lady of quiet and sweet disposition. During her short illness she often longed for the home beyond. She leaves two sons, Messrs. J. B. Fales and John Fales, both of this city; a daughter, Mrs. Amos Perry, of Fayetteville, and a host of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

ACME TËA CHEST COMPANY.

Now Have a Cargo Ready for Shipment at Old C. F. & Y. V. Terminal—The Company's Purchases.

In conversation with a STAR representative yesterday, Mr. Will L. Miller, the American manager of the Acme Tea Chest Company, of Glasgow, Scotland, said that he has now about 350,000 feet of gum timber at Point Peter, the old C. F. & Y. V. terminal, ready for shipment to the factory at the home office. This amount constitutes a cargo for the ordinary British steamer, such as visits this port, and Mr. Miller is now negotiating for a vessel to arrive here about Novem-

In addition to the amount already here at the terminal, Mr. E. P. Brock, of Norfolk, who has charge of the cutters, informs Mr. Miller that he has an additional 300,000 feet along the Cape Fear ready for transportation as soon as possible.

The tug Imperial has the contract for towing the lighters down laden with the logs and she is kept busy all the while. She makes a trip up the river every other day, bringing down alloaded barge and carrying up an empty one. More recently the cutters have made such satisfactory eadway that she has

make a trip each day. As fast as the timber on territory owned by the company s exhausted other lands are being acquired until now Mr. Miller owns a river frontage along the Cape Fear aggregating upwards of half a hundred miles in length. The total possessions are about 15,000 acres, a very large per cent. of which has been purchased outright. The tracts are situated in Bladen, Pender and Colum-

bus counties. Mr. Miller expresses himself well pleased with the prospects here, and Wilmington is justly proud of this important enterprise.

It is not at all improbable, Mr. Miller says, that his company will in future years establish a branch factory here

MASONIC

The Opening Date Has Been Postponed for Another Week. While returning to his home in the

THE DATE WILL BE NOV. 20.

The Temple Will Not be Completed in Time to Open the Fair November 13-Rousing Meetings Yesterday Afternoon and Last Night.

In accordance with the notice, the ladies who are to have charge of the various booths at the Masonic Fair had a general meeting yesterday afternoon, at 4.30 o'clock, at the parlors of The Orton. There was a great outpouring of ladies, not less than 150 being in attendance. They filled the parlors and halls and there was an overflow into some of the adjacent cooms. It was a corking big meeting and such another enthusiastic beribboned set was never assembled in Wilmington.

The object of the meeting was have a parley about the manner of conducting the booths and to get the preparations systematized. Col. Noble F. Martin, manager of the fair, was present and told the ladies what had been done in the matter of arrangements and complimented them upon the splendid work which they had done for the Fair. He told them that the success of the entertainment would largely depend upon them.

The ladies returned numbers of share books filled with share-takers, and they took new books and also a large number of season tickets to the fair to be disposed of. The ladies talked over the plans in general, and it developed that they have their work well under wav.

After the ladies' meeting, Mrs. M. S. Willard, chairman of the "Country Store" booth, accompanied by other and looked over the goods stored in one of the rooms. There are a great many articles of merchandise, and the ladies were highly pleased with their stock of goods. They think they will realize a thousand dollars from the

Enthusiastic Meeting of Masons. In response to the call there was a

ousing general meeting of the Masons ast night at 8 o'clock at St. John's Hall. About sixty of the fraternity were in attendance.

Col. Martin presided and stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of hearing what had been done and what is to be done to make the fair a success. He told the Masons of the enthusiastic meeting held by the ladies and what they had done.

The Duty of the Fraternity. Col. Martin told the gathering of

Masons that on this meeting depended

the magnitude of success of the fair. He said they had the articles and already 307 share books had been disposed of. All these books have been filled, and that means that \$3,070 was assured from that source. He thought the list of filled books could yet be run up to 350. The thing required now to complete the success would be to secure a big attendance at the fair. He believed, with proper efforts on the part of the members of the lodges, 1,500 season tickets to the fair could be sold. This would mean \$1,500. The season tickets, good for the twelve days of the fair, will be sold at \$1, and as the tickets were transferable that would ensure a large attendance every night. He explained that from one to twelve persons could go in on these tickets but the tickets will not be good if torn from the book. The book must be presented to make tickets good, but as many persons can go in as there are tickets in a book. Col. Martin assured the Masons that if 1,500 tickets are sold there will be no floating debt on the temple. Already 380 tickets have been given out, and it was for the Masons now to take tickets and dispose of them. He said he had known of one man selling from 100 to 125 tickets in some of the fairs he had managed. He explained that persons without tickets would be charged 25 cents for admittance each night, whereas a dollar season ticket for the twelve nights meant only eight and one-third cents for each admittance. He said he wanted every Mason present to each take ten ticket

could not sell.

Rivalry Between Lodges. Mr. W. E. Springer, of St. John's Lodge, reminded the members of that lodge that the tickets to be sold by the members of the respective lodges are to go to the credit of their lodge, and as there was considerable rivalry as to which lodge will have most to its credit, he reminded his brothers that Wilmington and Orient lodges were hustling to be at the head of the list.

books and they could return all they

Col. Martin remarked that so far the ladies had taken a hundred more ticket books than tne Masons and that the fraternity would have to spur up. He said the Masons could also take more share books. He stated that the arrangements for the fair are now well in hand, and it was necessary to keep it going. He said if there was no further business along this line, he would like to hear remarks from the Masons in behalf of the fair. He asked Mr. Martin S. Willard to say

something. Masons in the State Interested.

Mr. Willard said he had sent out

share books to several lodges in the State and had received them back filled. Among the lodges heard from there are those at Asheville, Burlington, Salisbury, Charlotte, etc. He said it was singular that many of the rial, to save great expense in shipping. | books sent out were for shares for the

disposal of Winchester rifles and some amusing letters had been received on this account. Some of the writers wanted to know why Wilmington wanted to get rid of the Winchesters that were so much in demand in the city less than a year ago! He said he mentioned the taking of books by lodges in other cities to show that the fraternity in the State is taking interest in the fair. He went on to say that through Col. A. Weill a cash donation had been received from a colored man in Boston. He is a North Carolina negro, and is at the head of a large merchant tailoring establishment in Boston. He wrote that as a North Carolinian he always took an interest in what is going on in the State. Mr. Willard stated that the knowledge of what the Masons of Wilmington are undertaking is not con-

fined merely to this State.

Fair Postponed a Week.

Mr. Willard continued by stating that the Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple corporation held a meetng yesterday and conferred with Mr. Charles McMillen, the architect, and Mr. D. Hanna, the representative of Mr. D. Getaz, the contractor, as to the probability of completing the temple in time for the fair to open November 13th. He said a close calculation was made and it was decided that it was impossible to complete the building before November 17th. The board had therefore decided to postpone the opening of the Fair from November 13th to November 20th, one week. He said it was absolutely necessary to postpone, but it would not interfere with anything but the time the reduced railroad rates had been secured for. The time could be extended, however. The reduced rates, he stated, wouldlno doubt bring a large number of people here from the country and other cities. The reduced rate tickets will be sold as far as Newbern on the east, Weldon on the north, Greensboro and Charlotte on the west, and Florence and probably Columbia on the south. Tickets will be sold on two ladies, went to the Masonic Temple | days of each of the two weeks of | the past ten days looking after his inof the fair and will be good for three days. As the fair will run over into

> their Christmas purchases. After a good talk by Mr. S. H. Fishblate, and a great deal of pleasantry and bantering between members of the different ledges as to which is going to take the lead in selling tickets, the meeting adjourned.

December, the people can avail them-

selves of the opportunity to make

Brigadier General Anderson.

Wilmington had a distinguished visitor yesterday in the person of ex Brigadier General Edward Anderson of the South Carolina State Guard, who came on business for the firm o the Anderson Lumber Company, of Charleston, S. C., of which he is a member. Upon refusal of the State Guard to enlist for service during the late Spanish American war, General Anderson resigned his office and became captain of the First South Carolina Heavy Artillery, which was stationed at Sullivan's Island. Capt. C. H. White, of the W. L. I., who was on duty there for artillery practice during the time, met Capt. Anderson and they formed a warm attachment for each other. While here he was entertained by Capt. White and they renewed many pleasant remembrances of "war times" on the island. Capt. Anderson left on yesterday afternoon's W. C. & A. train for his home at Charleston.

BIG MILL PLANT FOR DUPLIN.

Baltimore Capitalists Will Do Extensive Lumber Business at Faisons, N. C.

The STAR learns upon the best of authority that the Roland Lumber Company, of Baltimore, has purchased upwards of 10,000 acres of well timbered lands in Duplin, Wayne and Sampson counties and will begin work very soon on the establishment of a large plant three miles below Faison, N. C. on the Wilmington and Weldon rail-

The company, it is said, will build line of railway of standard gauge through its timber belt and will begin operations probably as early as January 1st, 1900. The mills have a capacity of about 75,000 feet a day, and a dry-kiln for drying the output will

be built. It will prove a valuable adjunct to other important enterprises in this particular in the vicinity of Wilmington.

Ordered to Atlanta.

Dr. W. C. Wertenbaker, of the U. S. Marine Hospital here, received a telegram yesterday from the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C., directing him to proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report there to Gov. Candler for temporary service. Dr. Wertenbaker will leave Monday or Tuesday for his new field of duty. It is supposed that the Doctor's services are desired owing to a reported outbreak of smallpox in the southwestern part of the State of Georgia.

Painful Accident.

ful accident to Capt. R. M. Capps, who is employed on the government stump puller, the steamer General H. G. Wright. Yesterday while the vessel was at work in Town Creek, the crank on the stern of the boat caught his left foot, demolishing his shoe and cutting off his great toe at the first joint. The toe was cut clear off and dropped overboard. He came up to the city and was given surgical attention at his home on Seventh and Castle streets.

- The schooner Georgie L. Dickson, 510 tons, Capt. Anderson, which arrived here several days ago from Boston with pyrites for the Acme Manufacturing Co., has finished discharging her cargo and will sail for Jacksonville, Fla., this morning to load with lumber. She is consigned ers were 2,747 bales against 1,430 for to George Harriss, Son & Co.

Mr. McRae, Who Was Bitten Wednesday Night, Gone North to Receive the Pasteur Treatment.

WAS IT A RABID ANIMAL?

Mr. W. W. McRae, acid maker at the fertilizer plant of Powers & Gibbs on Northeast river, who was severely bitten by a supposed rabid dog while returning from his work to the city a few nights ago, left yesterday morning for New York to receive treatment at Pasteur Institute of that city.

The story of Mr. McRae's adventure with the dog was printed in the STAR Friday, and as he was in doubt as to whether or not the animal was a rabid one, he thought it best to take the precautionary steps referred to. The mad stone of Mr. Wm. Niestlie was applied immediately after the injuries were received, and later Dr. F. H. Russell cauterized the wound.

Hearing that a rabid dog had been killed at Phoenix, a few miles up the Carolina Central railroad, about the same time Mr. McRae was bitten. Dr. Russell went up to investigate, but the animal was so badly decomposed when he reached there, that no scientific examination was possible. The dog is said to have bitten a woman, a child and a number of cattle in the neighborhood of Phoenix. Dr. Russell advised Mr. McRae to be on the safe side and receive the Pasteur treat-

ment, which he will do as stated. Mr. McRae's friends believe that there will be no serious results from the injuries, but at the same time are glad to know that he will use every effort to prevent the least possibility

of hydrophobia. SCHOONER CARRIE A. LANE.

Many Complications in the Settlement of Claims for Salvage-The Vessel Libelled in the U. S. Court.

A gentleman who was in the city yesterday from Jacksonville. Onslow county, tells the STAR that many comolications have arisen in the matter of the derelict schooner Carrie A. Lane. which was abandoned at sea in September and subsequently boarded October 12th by fishermen at Brown Inlet, the story of which has been several times published in the STAR.

Mr. Arthur Sewall, late candidate for the vice presidency, is owner of the vessel and has been at Newbern for appears was boarded by two parties of fishermen-one from Bear Inlet and one from Brown Inlet-and both lay claim to salvage by right of priority in obtaining possession.

The tug Blanche, of Wilmington. received from Mr. Sewall \$1,000 for her services in towing the derelict in Lookout bight and the Brown Inlet fishermen, whom Mr. Sewall considered as the persons to whom salvage was due, received \$1,300. The Bear Inlet fishermen presented their claim, and upon its refusal through their counsel, W. D. McIver, Esq., of Newbern, Duffy & Koonce, T. E. Gilman and Frank Thompson, of Jacksonville, had the yessel libelled before the Admiralty Court, suit being against the owner. The Newbern Journal of yesterday says that this will, however, not prevent the vessel from being towed North according to

the original plans. The wreck commissioner, Mr. D. J. Sanders, of Onslow county, also lays claim to 21/2 per cent. on the vessel and cargo for his services in the matter. This suit is instituted in the Superior Court of Onslow county. Messrs. Simmons, Pou & Ward, of Newbern, have been retained by Mr. Sewall to represent him and he has returned

TIMBER INTERESTS IN SOUTH.

North.

Editor Whitehead, of The Milling and Lumber Journal, to Speak on This Subject Before Commercial Congress.

Mr. Z. W. Whitehead of this city, editor and general manager of the Southern Milling and Lumber Journal, of Wilmington and Nosfolk, has been invited to deliver an address on the lumber industry and the woods and timbers of the South, before the International Commercial Congress, which constitutes a feature of the American Export Exposition in Philadelphia, and which opened in the

Quaker City on the 12th inst. Thirty-nine different countries in the Americas and Europe were represented among the delegates as accredited representatives attending the opening ceremonies of the "congress." More than 1,000 delegates were present when the meeting was called to order in the great exposition audi-

It will be remembered that Editor Whitehead was invited to deliver an address before the Canadian-American Commission at its session in Washington last Winter, which he did with telling effect in behalf of the present duty on lumber importations and for which he has been most warmly commended by the lumber trade gener-

ally. Mr. Whitehead has accepted the invitation to address the International Commercial Congress. No one in the The STAR regrets to chronicle a pain- South probably is better qualified to speak on the timber interests of the South than Mr. Whitehead. He will probably make his address about the 10th of November.

One-Eighth Advance.

Most all the commission men had, figuratively speaking, a finger in the cotton receipts yesterday and transactions on the wharf were brisk in the

two thousand odd bales which were on the market to different parties. The local market as a result of the same scored an advance of one eighth and the closing quotations were posted at the Produce Exchange, on a basis of 71% cents for middling, which means that the finer grades bring as high as 7½ cents. The sum total to commission men and export-

the corresponding day in 1898.