The Weekly Star.

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Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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INDEPENDENCE WITH A STRING TO IT.

The reason assigned why an extra session of Congress would be necessary was on account of Cuba, whose new constitution would soon be ready for submission. The Senators were anxious to avoid the extra session, and therefore they contrived a way to obviate its necessity. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, fixed up an amendment to the army appropriation bill which is said to have been acceptable to the Senators who insist upon carrying out the Teller resolution in good faith. The Platt amendment recites the Teller resolution, which promises independence to Cuba, and authorizes the President "to leave the government and control of Cuba to the people" as soon as a government shall have been established under the constitution, which shall define the relations of the United States with Cuba, as follows:

"1. That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign Power or Powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign Power or Powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

"2. The said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which and to make a reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the islands, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

"3. That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

"4 That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

"5. That the Government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans, to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

"6. That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to the future adjustment by treaty.

"7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defence, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

"8 That by way of further assurance the Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States."

Some of these conditions are reasonable, assuming that the United States have any right to impose conditions that must be recognized by or incorporated in the constitution of Cuba.

As a precautionary measure it may be well for this Government to pledge and obligate Cuba not to put herself in the power of any foreign government either by treaty or by getting into debt to them beyond her ability to pay, for that might cause entanglements and bring about conditions which might make it necessary for this country to go to war again to protect Cuba. There is nothing unreasonable nor is there anything selfish in that demand, and there is no reason why the Cubans should object to it unless they might construe it as a reflection on their patriotism and good sense.

The third clause is skilfully constructed and so phrased as at any time to authorize interference by the United States, if there should be any internal trouble or dissension, under the plea of "preserving Cuban independence." The adoption of this will be a better thing for the Cubans than for us because it would be a guarantee of peace in the island when factions might arise, as they do in nearly all the Latin American Republics, and they were reminded that if they got to mixing up with each other the United States might walk in and call them both to taw, in which event the United States would probably conclude to stay in. Under this cunningly phrased clause any sort of a racket which threatened trouble or disorder would be a justification for interference by the United States, while it would give the United States Government more power in Cuba than it has in any State in this Union.

The fourth clause looks out for the friends of ex-Secretary Alger and others who took time by the forelock and rushed over to Cuba before the echo of the guns fired at Santiago had died out and went for concessions, franchises and various other things in which they saw money, getting claims on mineral and other properties that are now or may be immensely valuable. It will be remembered that while the concession business was in full tide Secretary Alger issued an order that no concessions would be permitted or would be recognized by this government until they had been submitted to and approved by him, and it will also be remembered that some time afterwards he took a junketting party with him, one of whom was his business partner, in a government vessel ostensibly on official business and spent some time in the island, personally observing, no doubt, the matters in which he or his friends might be interested. There are others, of course, in it, to whom Senator Hale alluded in his speech when he said, nearly twelve monts ago, that there were certain influences in New York which would oppose the withdrawal of the United States from Cuba, and these same money influences are to be taken care of under this fourth clause.

The fifth is reasonable and will be as good for the Cubans perhaps, as it will be for us, unless it be true that they do not suffer from yellow fever which sometimes gives us trouble and fills graves in our South Atlantic and Gulf cities, into which it is brought from Cuba. It is not unreasonable that as a matter of self-protection we should insist upon steps being taken to prevent the breaking out of the fever in Cuban cities from which it is carried to such of our Southern ports as are frequented by vessels from those infected ports. We gave that as one of the reasons justifying intervention claiming that Spain did wisely to prevent the outlook of yellow fever or to prevent carrying it to this country when it did break out. The Cubans can't reasonably object to that although they may not so fully realize the necessity of cleanliness as we do.

It has been claimed that the Isle of Pines, referred to in the sixth clause, is ours under the treaty with Spain, but the fact is the Isle of Pines was not named, because it was regarded as a part and parcel of Cuba, a mere suburb, so to speak, that didn't amount to much in itself unless a line were drawn between it and Cuba, when it might become important on account of its proximity to Cuba, more important to Cuba than to any other power interested. The thought of laying claim to it by this Government was an afterthought, but we have no idea that if Cuba assents to the other conditions there will be any contention over the Isle of Pines by this Government.

The clincher is in the seventh clause, which demands that Cuba shall sell or lease us sufficient lands for coaling or naval stations, not give us the permission to coal in her harbors, but pledge herself for a certain consideration to be agreed upon the right to use such harbors as we may desire for coaling and naval stations, that is stations where we may feel free to go and come and tarry as long as we choose with our war ships, which, of course, means practical control of these coaling or naval stations. This will carry with it the right to keep troops in these stations, as may be deemed necessary. To this the Cubans may object, and possibly will, and perhaps this is anticipated.

Taken all together these demands mean a very long and strong string tied to Cuban independence.

A GREAT STATE.

Everybody knows that Texas is territorially and productively a great State, but few who do not take the trouble to post themselves realize how great she is. The following which we clip from the Baltimore *Sun* will give some idea:

"Texas has now become the Empire State of the South, having nearly a million more inhabitants than Georgia, which has heretofore had that proud title. It has a greater population than all the New England States combined, exclusive of Massachusetts. Its growth in wealth is no less marvelous than its growth in population. The discovery and development of its oil fields, the vast production of cotton the extent and constant increase in railroad mileage mark it as one of the greatest and most progressive States in the Union and the States and Territories adjacent to it seem to be sharing its prosperity.

"In an article in the *Manufacturers' Record* Mr. D. Allen Willey gives a list of railroads which have been planned and are likely to be built in the Southwest, including Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. These proposed roads have a mileage of over 5 000. So much rail road construction indicates great business activity in that part of the Union, besides abundant prosperity and confidence in the future.

"Under the terms of the resolution of Congress admitting Texas into the Union the right to divide the State into five States was accorded. The time will come when Texas can be carved into five great States At the present time, if it were equally divided according to population, it would make five States each having a population of over 600,000 and each one being greater in population than any of the fifteen of the present smaller States of the Union. In its area Texas is even more imposing than in its wealth and progress It is larger than any European country except Russia. With a population of fifty millions Texas would not be as thickly peopled as Germany was in 1880. Reasonably well cultivated Texas could produce enough breadstuffs to feed the population of the United States and could raise the world's supply of cotton, besides leaving a pasture field as large as the State of New York. If it were divided into five equal States each State would be nearly as large as New England or as large as the States of New York and Connecticut combined. From these figures it is apparent that Texas is entitled to the distinction of being called an Empire State."

With the cheap, fertile lands, there will be a tide of immigration into that State for years to come, and then when those great unpeopled regions are divided into farms and cultivated what will she be then? She produces a third of the cotton crop now grown and would easily produce without taxing her cotton growing area all the cotton the world now needs or will need for some years to come, and with that practically unlimited quantities of wheat and other grain, fruits and vegetables, and grasses enough to pasture millions of stock.

In the future she may possibly be divided into several States, which might hasten development, but that will be some time off yet, for the Texans are proud of their big State: The discoveries of great oil deposits, the extent of which no one can estimate, will be a potent factor in hastening development and adding to her wealth, power and greatness.

SENATE ORGANIZED AS COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Impressive Proceedings—Defendants Appeared by Counsel—The Trial to Begin March 11th

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 25.—The Senate organized as a Court of Impeachment at 12 30 o'clock to day and has fixed March 6th as the time for defendants to file an answer to the articles of impeachment and March 11th for the trial to begin. The proceedings to day were specially impressive. The jurors' oath was administered the Senators by Lieutenant Governor Turner, in groups of five. Thereafter the managers of the prosecution on the part of the House with other counsel, were notified to appear.

Mr. Rountree, spokesman for the prosecution, prayed that summons issue at once for the accused judges. The court adopted the London resolution, that defendants appear at the bar at 1 15 o'clock. At that hour counsel for the defendants came into court, Furches and Douglas not appearing. Ex Governor Jarvis was spokesman for defendants' counsel. The other counsel are Messrs. F. I. Osborne, F. H. Busbee, B. F. Long, W. P. Bynum, Jr., J. L. Patterson and C. M. Cook. Messrs. Patterson and C. M. Cook have not arrived yet.

Ex Governor Jarvis addressed the court, saying that ordinarily thirty days would be a reasonable time to allow the defence to prepare an answer to the articles of impeachment; but they desired as speedy a trial as consistent with a proper defence of the judges. Therefore, he would ask until March 6th proximo to answer the charges, and that the trial begin March 11th.

Mr. Rountree asked the court to require an answer March 4th; trial to begin March 6th.

A resolution by Mr. Morrison, of Richmond, that defendants file answer March 6th and the trial begin March 11th, in accordance with Mr. Jarvis' request, was unanimously adopted.

This puts the entire trial beyond the limit of the present session; so the trial will be held by the Senate, without pay.

Counsel other than the House Board of Managers who appeared for the prosecution were Messrs. C. M. Busbee and J. H Pou. It is understood that Guthrie, Watson and others will be associated later.

CAPT. T. J. GREEN DEAD.

Prominent Citizen of Bladen, Well Known Here, Died Suddenly Yesterday.

The Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday afternoon has the following notice of the death of Capt. T. J. Green which will be read with sincere regret by his numerous friends in this city:

Captain T. J. Green died suddenly at White Hall, Bladen county, this afternoon. A telegram conveying this sad intelligence was received here at three o'clock this afternoon. No other particulars have as yet been learned.

This news is startling as well as sad, as only last week Capt. Green was home on a visit, looking the picture of health, and during his visit celebrated the anniversary of his birthday.

Capt. Green leaves a widow and the following children: Mrs. J. S. Steel, Mrs. W. G. McLauchlin, Mrs. W. N. Williams, Miss Ella Green and Mr. Thomas Green, all of this city.

For about twenty years he was one of the most popular of the Cape Fear River steamboat captains, and was known to most people of the state who travelled between the years 1867 and 1897.

Burglar Bound Over.

George Nash, alias Julius Culley, the Wilmington burglar arrested last Saturday in Norfolk, was bound over to the Criminal Court by Mayor Waddell in the municipal court yesterday morning and in default of $200 bond in each of the two cases against him, he was sent over to the county jail. The charges against him are breaking into the store of the Mercer & Evans Company and breaking into the jewelry establishment of Mr. George Honnett. The negro still persists that he is innocent, but the officers are confident that there will be no trouble in making out strong cases against him in the higher court. The story of his possession of the goods stolen encompassed by such varied inconsistences that it removes all doubt regarding his guilt.

— The Eastern District Criminal Court for New Hanover county, Judge E K. Bryan presiding, will be convened on March 11th. It is presumed that the matter of criminal indictments against the officers of the Mutual Fidelity Company of Baltimore, will be considered by the grand jury at this term.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Rev. Richard W. Hogue, who was recently called to the rectorship of St James' parish, this city, is expected to visit Wilmington and preach before making his final decision with regard to accepting the call.

— Mr. J. A. Barrus, who has been A. C. L operator at Whichards, arrived in the city last evening on his way to Pollocksville to accept a similar position. He is stopping in the city with his cousin, Mr. R. W. Haywood.

— Truckers say that some damage was done to lettuce beds by the recent snow. The canvas covers in some instances were broken through by the collection of snow upon the same and in this way the cold air and snow pinched the foliage to some extent.

— The bill to repeal Chapter 524 of the Public Laws of 1899, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, abolishes the law prohibiting the removal of oysters in New Hanover waters for building or road work or any other purposes except for food.

— The bill to incorporate James Sprunt High School, at Kenansville, and to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of the institution was reported favorably by the House Educational Committee at Raleigh on Tuesday. This school is under the care of Wilmington presbytery.

About Judge Bryan.

The Goldsboro correspondent of the Raleigh *Post* has this bit of pleasantry concerning Judge Bryan, of Wilmington:

"E K Bryan is now a full fledged judge, having taken the oath of office at New Bern last night, at which point he enters upon his work as Criminal Court judge. I am glad of his preferment. I knew Kedar when, as a boy he had huckleberry notions I knew then there was something in the young man, and I am always delighted when a young man comes to the front. The young men are the hope of the country; the aged ones are fast passing away."

Lieut. Wootten Will Return.

Rev. Edward Wootten has received advices that the Twenty eighth regiment, U. S. V, in which his son, Bradley J. Wootten, is a first lieutenant, will leave Manila March 15th in the transport *Thomas*, bound for America. The 35th regiment will sail on the same day for America and the 29th and 32nd regiments will leave on March 25th. The friends of Lieutenant Wootten hope that he may visit Wilmington on furlough soon after reaching this country.

Jefferson Lodge Last Night.

At the meeting of Jefferson Lodge No. 61, K. of P., last night Mr. E H. Munson was chosen master of ceremonies and Mr. G. W. Branch, assistant, for the entertainment on March 20th, of the three sister lodges upon the occassion of the second of the series of joint meetings recently arranged. The Chancellor Commander will appoint a committee of arrangements later. At the meeting of Jefferson lodge last night nine applications for membership were received.

Becomes Postal Manager.

Mr. A. H Nash, of Salisbury, who for the past several months has had charge of the Postal Telegraph Company's branch office on the wharf, has been made manager of the Postal office at Camden, S. C., and will leave this afternoon via the Seaboard Air Line to enter upon his new duties March 1st. Mr. Samuel E Wood, a very clever young man at the key in the uptown office, has succeeded Mr. Nash on the wharf.

Mr. Walter Rutland Appointed.

Yesterday's Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Mr. Walter Rutland, formerly agent of the Atlantic Coast Line at Wilmington, has been appointed inspector of the Associated Railways, with headquarters in Atlanta, Mr. Rutland succeeds Capt. T. C. James, who resigned to become commercial agent of the Norfolk and Western at Wilmington. Mr. Rutland's appointment is effective March 1st.

Marriage Last Evening.

At the residence of Mr. Thomas Rivenbark, No. 414 Swann street, at 8 o'clock last evening, occurred the marriage of Mr. William J. Eagle and Miss Minnie Balcomb, both of this city. The ceremony was performed by Justice J M. McGowan. It was a quiet home affair.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 25.—The Senate passed a bill to incorporate the State's prison and provide a government, with amendments; by Brown, that all suits against the prison be construed as against the State; by Lindsay, that the five directors shall not be eligible to any other office, and, by Gudger, that no real estate can be sold by the board except by unanimous vote and consent of the Governor.

Other bills passed final reading: Relative to the stock law in Chatham; to allow Edenton to issue bonds

Bills introduced: By Morton, to amend Laws of 1893 regarding Big Bridge ferry, New Hanover county; to appoint justices of the peace for Brunswick county. By Woodard, to amend the charter of Wilmington. By Gudger, to protect pupils of public and private schools from contagious and infectious diseases. By Bray, to make the west side of Currituck sound a lawful fence. By Foushee, to fix the pay of members of the court of impeachment at $4 00 per day. This last bill is in view of the fact that the trial will be after the regular session. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A large number of members express themselves as opposed to voting pay for the the time consumed in the trial.

There was a long discussion in the House over the bill to provide for and appropriate $1,500 instead of $1000, for clerk hire, in the office of the commissioner of insurance. It resulted in the adoption of an amendment making an appropriation of $1 250, and the bill passed its final reading. Bill to allow the Seaboard Air Line to consolidate with other companies except the Southern or Atlantic Coast Line was discussed at length and re-referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bills introduced: By Zachary, to discharge drunken solicitors. By Simms, to incorporate the Raleigh and Cape Fear railroad. By Bannerman, to allow divorced persons to re-marry.

Fayetteville Dispensary.

The joint committee on Propositions and Grievances is in session to-night to hear discussion of opposing delegations from Fayetteville on the Cumberland county dispensary. The hall is crowded. Senator McNeill, at eleven o'clock, is making a speech against the dispensary and in favor of submitting the question to a vote of the people. The fight is the hardest yet had before any committee. Judging from the enthusiasm aroused by McNeill Anti dispensary will be victorious. The contention is apparently sustained that there is fifty per cent. more crime now than before the dispensary was inaugurated.

The joint committee at 11:30 o clock to-night decided—vote ten to eleven—to report the Fayetteville Anti-dispensary bill unfavorably. The opposition is led by Broughton and Judge Graham. A fight will be made to pass the bill despite the unfavorable report. It is reasonably certain that it will pass the Senate.

The joint Committee on Education completed preparation of the bill for a general school law to night. It will be printed to-morrow. It is a little different from the old law. The powers of county superintendents are enlarged, and changes are principally along lines suggested by the Teachers' Assembly.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26.

The General Road Bill.

The general road bill, as drafted by the joint Committee on Roads, Alexander chairman, passed the Senate with amendment by Morton not to apply to New Hanover county, and later by Travis, not to apply to any county unless adopted by the commissioners. The bill provides for county road commissions and other necessary regulations.

The Divorce bill was the special order at noon. It passed as it came from the House, except an amendment by Webb was adopted to allow divorce on the ground of three years' abandonment. Also, by Woodard, in case the husband is guilty of or attempts a specified heinous crime. The vote was 30 ayes, 15 noes.

Other bills passed: To establish water works and sewerage in Elizabeth City; to authorize Kinston to issue school bonds; to incorporate schools of Southport township; to amend Laws of '99 regarding Lumberton; to amend charter of Kinston; to repeal chapter 523, Laws '99, in reference to oyster waters of New Hanover county.

Bills passed: To allow the Seaboard Air Line to consolidate with branch roads; to incorporate the White Oak River and Onslow County Tramway Company; to incorporate Parkland, Robeson county; to provide a short form for crop liens and chattel mortgages, and regulate fees for same; to amend Laws '99 relating to working roads in Rockingham county; to prohibit the sale or manufacture of liquor in Duplin county.

Night Session.

During the night session of the House the following bills passed: To regulate the State printing by placing the right to give out the contract by the job in the hands of the State council; to amend the charter of Smithfield; to incorporate the Washington and Plymouth railroad; to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in Sampson county; to establish a free ferry at Elizabethtown; to incorporate the Bank of Beaufort; to increase the number of commissioners for Robeson county; to prevent the entry of certain lands in Onslow county; to incorporate the Clinton and Dunn Telephone Co.

The House committee decided to report the Compulsory Education bill unfavorably.

The joint Committee on Congressional Districts met to-night and decided to recommend that the General Assembly follow the plan of ten districts, as follows:

First—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Gates, Hertford, Perquimans, Dare, Tyrell, Washington, Martin, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Chowan.

Second—Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Edgecombe, Wilson, Lenoir, Green.

Third—Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Pender, Sampson, Duplin, Wayne, Pamlico.

Fourth—Vance, Franklin, Johnston, Wake, Chatham.

Fifth—Granville, Person, Durham, Orange, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes, Forsyth.

Sixth—Harnett, Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover.

Seventh—Union, Anson, Richmond, Scotland, Moore, Montgomery, Randolph, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin.

Eighth—Stanly, Cabarrus, Rowan, Iredell, Alexander, Wilkes, Surry, Allegheny, Ashe, Watauga, Caldwell.

Ninth—Mecklenburg, Gaston, Cleveland, Lincoln, Catawba, Burke Mitchell, Yancey, Madison.

Tenth—Rutherford, McDowell, Polk, Henderson, Buncombe, Haywood, Transylvania, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Graham, Clay, Cherokee.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 27.—The Senate devoted nearly three hours to-day to discussion of the Fayetteville dispensary, and took recess to ten to-morrow without reaching a vote. Mr. McNeill made a forcible speech for the bill repealing the dispensary law. Mr. Broughton was the principal opposition. Mr. Morton spoke in advocacy of repeal of the dispensary law. Debate will be resumed to morrow. The following among other bills passed final reading: To amend charter of Kinston; to provide water works for Elizabeth City; to amend the charter of Lumberton; to incorporate the Thomasville and Eldorado Railroad Co.; to establish graded schools at Edenton.

The general road law bill was discussed and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It contains a clause making the killing of a man on a railroad crossing manslaughter. This and other sections are considered drastic.

University Trustees.

The following are elected trustees of the University to serve until 1909: A. B. Andrews, Wake; R. H. Battle, Wake; J. S. Carr, Durham; W. H. Day, Wake; Warren G. Elliott, New Hanover; A. W. Haywood, Alamance; T. W. Mason, Northampton; P. B. Means, Cabarrus; James S. Parker, Gates; P. D. Walker, Mecklenburg; A. W. Graham, Granville; L. S. Overman, Rowan; W. D. Pruden, Chowan; D. H. McLean, Harnett; J. W. Wilson, Julius Johnson, Caswell; J. A. Sprunt, New Hanover; L. J. Pivot, Warren; F. D. Winston, Bertie; R. B. Creecy, Pasquotank; George Rountree, New Hanover; E. M. Armfield, Guilford; Charles McNamee, Buncombe; Victor S Bryant, Durham; R. A. Johnson, Richmond; F G. James, Pitt; C. B. Patterson, Robeson. Until November 3d, 1901: A. W. Graham, L. S. Overman.

Bills Introduced: By Woodard, to establish a normal school at Wilson. By Leak, to allow Laurinburg to issue bonds.

The Pension Bill.

The Confederate pension bill, the most important feature of the House, was passed without a dissenting vote, with an amendment to require all applicants for pensions to appear before the county board July 1st, 1901, for examination as to physical disability. The bill will be ratified as soon as the Senate concurs in the Russell amendment.

The bill to amend the charter of Waxhaw, Union county, created considerable discussion, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The object is to change the corporate limits so that the Waxhaw cotton mills will be exempt from taxes.

Among bills passed were: To establish school districts in Chadbourn and Williams townships, Columbus county; to incorporate the Raleigh and Cape Fear Railroad Company; to establish a graded school at Smithfield; to incorporate the James Sprunt Institute.

Bills introduced: By Carlton, to appoint justices of the peace for Duplin county. By Bannerman, to prohibit sale of liquor in Pender county. By Nicholson, to prohibit sale of liquor in parts of Beaufort county. By Hood, to incorporate the Sampson Railroad Company. By Rountree, to prohibit the sale of liquor near Kendall church, Brunswick county.

To Amend Constitution.

Mr. London introduced an important bill in the Senate to amend article 9, section 1, of the Constitution of North Carolina, as follows:

"But nothing contained herein shall prohibit people of any race, living in any county, city, town, township or territory from levying a special tax for educational purposes of that race, if a majority of the qualified voters of that race shall, at any election duly held for that purpose decide to levy said tax, which tax shall be levied upon property and polls of that race alone.

"Section 2.—This amendment to be submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State of the next general election."

The object of the bill is to make legal, white property owners taxing themselves (a supplementary levy) for the education of white children alone, and thereby lengthen the present school term of any town or township, or county, without being compelled to devote a proportion of the extra tax towards the maintenance of long terms for negro schools.

The committee on forming sixteen judicial districts met to-day and submitted a report, which it was not agreed to consider. Consideration will be resumed to morrow. It puts New Hanover in the Sixth district, with Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson, Pender, Green and Onslow. The Seventh is Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Brunswick.

The Revenue Bill.

A prominent member of the Wilmington delegation, here to insist upon a modication of the Revenue act, said that after a careful canvass of members of the Assembly he is convinced the obnoxious clauses relating to corporation tax, income tax, inheritance tax, and other objectionable features will be eliminated. The general sentiment is to greatly modify or defeat the bill

Democratic Caucus.

The joint Democratic caucus was in session to night from 8 to 12 o'clock to consider the ten Democratic congressional districts, as prepared by committee, but failed to arrive at any satisfactory agreement. On the resolution not to re district at all but elect an additional congressman at large the vote was very close. The districts proposed by the committee are as appeared in the STAR yesterday. A vote on adoption of the committee's report failed for lack of a quorum owing to the lateness of the hour. It is believed the report will be adopted to-morrow night, to which time the caucus adjourned.

Lively Police Court.

James Hawkins, Mamie Stanley and Burt Green, all colored, were sent to the county roads by the Mayor yesterday, the first two for a period of 20 days and the latter for a month. They were guilty of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bertha Gause, also colored, charged with assault with a knife upon Fannie Williams, also colored, was bound over to Criminal Court and in default of a $100 bond she was committed to jail. Fannie Williams was fined $10. William Samuel and John Williams, both colored, were fined $5 for an affray.

The New Carolina Ice Company.

Shares in the Carolina Ice Company, now under reorganization at the National Band of Wilmington, are being rapidly subscribed to and the new enterprise promises well. About 100 of the 150 shares necessary to the reorganization have already been taken.

— Monroe *Journal*: Mrs. A. D. Howell, of Peachland, died sunday, 17th inst., aged 52½ years. She had been an invalid for a long time and death was not unexpected. —— A little colored girl 10 years old living on Sutton's place five miles north of town, was burned to death last evening. The child was standing before the fire when her clothes caught. She was out of the house and kept running and the wind fanned the flames, making them burn the fiercer. She lived only a few minutes, in fact was dead before anyone could reach her.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

Dickinson's Property, on Front Street, Acquired by Murchison National Bank.

HANDSOME BANK BUILDING

Will Be Erected on the Site as Early as Possible—The Purchase Consummated Yesterday With Capt. Donald MacRae.

The sale of a valuable tract of Front street real estate was consummated yesterday, which means that the appearance of this popular business thoroughfare will soon be much enhanced by the erection of a handsome bank and office building thereon that will be second to none in the city.

The sale was of the valuable Dickinson property, corner of Front and Chesnut streets, to the Murchison National Bank, of Wilmington, and the final details of the same were arranged yesterday. The amount of the purchase is $17.000 and the STAR has it authoritatively from Mr. H. C. McQueen, president of the institution, that a handsome bank building will be erected on the lot at as an early a date as seems to the purchasers practicable. As yet the size of the building or the nature of its architecture, of course, has not been decided but it may be depended upon that the building will be fully in keeping with the custom of the Murchison Bank people to have nothing but the best and to have it early when a start is made. The building will likely be on the street corner of the lot just opposite the post-office, and it is said that the purchasers will most likely build it three stories in height.

The property was bid in at commissioners' sale on January 15th by Capt. Donald MacRae for $16 000 and there was much conjecture at the time as to the disposition he would likely make of it. The lot has a frontage of 141 feet on Front street and runs back about the same width along Chesnut street about 182 feet to Dickinson's alley. Upon it is situated a handsome and very large three story residence of Philadelphia pressed brick. This will be easily available for the construction of the new building.

MARRIED AT POINT CASWELL.

Beautiful Wedding Celebrated in Caswell Presbyterian Church Yesterday.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

POINT CASWELL, N. C., Feb. 27—At high noon to-day at the Caswell Presbyterian church, the Rev. D. P. McGeachy officiating, Miss Effie Larkins and Mr. Isaac Decker were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Ou yesterday the young people met and decorated the church in a beautiful and artistic manner becoming the occasion. Upon the opening of the grand wedding march by Miss Pearson, the following order was observed, Mr. Lee Simpson with Miss Annie Charles; Mr. Sam Wood, of Wilmington, with Miss Jennie Larkins; Mr. Leon Larkins and Miss Ellen Hollingsworth, Mr. W. Milton Decker, of Wilmington, with Miss Pearl Larkins. The bride on the arm of her brother, and the groom with best man marched to the front of the altar, where they were met by Mr. McGeachy, who performed the beautiful and impressive ceremony.

The bride was dressed in a gray suit trimmed with white silk; the brides maids were beautifully attired in travelling costumes As this was the first marriage performed in the Caswell church, the entire wealth and fashion of this section was in attendance and crowded the church to its utmost capacity.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: From Polk county comes the news of a horrible killing which occurred late Monday afternoon. The facts as near as can be obtained to night is that a man by the name of Blackburry went to his home drunk, and commenced to quarrel with his wife because she had not enough supper to supply his whiskey appetite. He struck her several blows with his hand and three or four hard kicks with his foot, until she was almost unconscious. Their baby, which was laying on the bed, began crying, he grabbed it and threw it at his wife, its head striking the corner of the mantel. It died instantly. The baby and wife lay on the floor until midnight, when the wife managed to get to a neighbor's to tell the news. It is said if Blackburry, who escaped, is caught, he may be lynched.