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WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Extravagance of President Roosevelt—Decision of Supreme Court in Election Cases and Other Important Happenings.

Special Correspondence Courier.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—The people of the United States have a strenuous President in the White House, and he also is a very costly proposition when you come to count the dollars he has cost the tax payers of the country since he entered the mansion of the chief executive of the nation. Aside from the half a million dollars it has cost to repair and refurnish the building during the past year, the cost of maintaining the establishment has increased enormously. There were $65,000 spent on a presidential office building, directly to the west of the White House, and members of Congress who have expressed an opinion of it say that it looks like a stable. It certainly is about the oneryest looking affair for the office of the chief executive of a great nation to have cost so much money that any man ever saw. On first beholding it nearly every man says to himself that if that little cheese box cost $65,000, then some man certainly got in his graft good and hard. Then there are other expenditures that the people of the country never heard, in connection with Roosevelt's short occupancy of the White House. There has been an increase in the running expenses of the White House, since the Roosevelt advent, of over $25,000 a year; new furniture and fittings for the "Mayflower" (the President's yacht) over $100,000; the cost of keeping the "Mayflower" in commission for two months last year, about $15,000; repairs and refitting the "Mayflower" last year about $34,000; repairs and refitting the "Mayflower" this year about $30,000. All this with the half million dollars spent on the White house makes approximately about $750,000 that the strenuous President has cost the tax payers of the country more than he or any man in his position should have cost them. There were a few thousand dollars left over from the appropriation to fix up the White House unexpended after the work was finished, and plans immediately were put in operation to get rid of this amount before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, next. A lattice work screen was erected to hide the Roosevelt family wash from the vulgar gaze, a double tennis court is in progress of preparation, although the President never plays tennis and by the time it is finished the Roosevelts will [illegible] Oyster Bay for the summer. Fine imported green bay trees costing over $300 each have been placed on top of the east entrance to the White House until it resembles nothing so much as a beer garden on a roof in the height of the season. Great beds of high-priced flowers of many kinds will be set out and that part of the White House grounds used by the Roosevelt family and their friends will bloom with the luxuriance of the tropics. "There aint a goin' to be no core to this apple" when the President gets through with that appropriation. If will be "all in" and the people will have paid a pretty penny to gratify the esthetic tastes of the strenuous President. The President's yacht, the "Mayflower," is the most gorgeous craft that ever floated in salt water. It was built by Mrs Ogden Goelet and was about completed when the government bought it for $430,000, at the time war was declared with Spain. It is officially classed as a cruiser and is about the size of the "Cincinnati" or the "Boston." In the assignment of ships of the navy she appears "on special service." She is really at the disposal of the President at all times, and was fitted up at enormous expense for his enjoyment. The King of England or the Emperor of Germany does not travel in more imposing style than does Mr. Roosevelt when he is aboard his private yacht, for the "Mayflower" is nothing less than that. As I said before, the refittings and refurnishings cost not less than $100,000, and a part of this was for solid marble baths that cost $2,000 each. Presidents Cleveland and McKinley were satisfied to ride on the "Sylph" or the "Dolphin" when they wanted to go out to sea, but alongside of the "Mayflower" they look like cheap tugs. If the people of the country want the aristocracy of wealth instead of intellect in the White House, they should by all means keep Roosevelt there.

The decision of the Supreme Court recently handed down, on the Alabama election franchise case, and which declared in effect that a state has the right to determine who shall be entitled to the ballot, has created much interest here in political circles. Of course, there are divergent opinions. Among southern Democratic members of Congress the opinion is universally approved on constitutional grounds, while some of the northern Republican members say that no state has a right to disfranchise any class of its citizens. The decision of the court is a victory for states rights. It virtually says that any state may do as it pleases in a sovereign matter of this character and the decision will tend to clarify the situation respecting negro suffrage in all of the states of the South, and probably will put an end to further test cases. If so, it is believed here that it will have a far-reaching effect for good in the whole country and go far toward the settlement of the so-called negro problem. It simply means that the southern people are the agency through which the question of the negro's future can be solved, and that the first step toward satisfactory settlement is to be found in disfranchisement. It means that the negro must first be eliminated from politics. That accomplished, the white people of the South can seek, by industrial development, the betterment of the black race, which shall not only redound to the advantage of the colored people, but the whites of the South as well.

The written opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes contains a discussion of the question how far a court of equity ought to go in attempting to redress political wrongs, and it arrives at the conclusion that such a court properly has no such power—that for the court to undertake such jurisdiction would amount in the end to the administration of the government by the court, and puts the whole question up to the Congress. Some people here believe that this decision will be an incentive for Crumpacker and others of his ilk to get busy again and endeavor to have their pet measure put through reducing the representation of the states of the South which have curtailed the negro vote. If they do it will prove a precious boon to the Democracy in the next great battle of the ballots. The people of the country simply will not stand for it, as was evidenced by the sweeping Democratic victories in 1874 and 1890 after the attempt to put through the force bills. The Republicans are not looking for that kind of an issue.

Whenever the trusts want anything they begin working in the other direction. They wanted the Elkins bill passed at the last session of Congress, and that is why they sent those telegrams to the Senate asking that it be killed. They knew that would do the trick. That is why, at this time, they are giving out the impression that they do not want Roosevelt nominated or elected. They know the people will give them what they do not want. Watch the game.

Attorney General Knox is in a quandary. He is like the fellow who was drunk and was hugging a lamp-post. "If he let go he would fall, and if he held on he would freeze. Mr. Knox has shown that a successful prosecution of the trusts can be conducted, and he doesn't want to injure the trusts. They are creatures of the Republican party, and the party is their creatures. If the party is going to turn against its friends there is going to be trouble. If Mr. Knox does not go on the people will make life a burden for him, and if he does go on [illegible] that's what's the matter with Knox.

I was told a few days ago by the highest possible authority that the investigation into the Coal Trust methods by the Interstate Commerce Commission instituted by Mr. William Randolph Hearst, would go to the bottom of things before it was dropped. The Coal Trust must produce its papers and contracts or be hauled before the courts of the country and show a reason for its refusal that is legal. What a Republican attorney general has been done by a citizen whose sympathies are always with the under dog. More power to his elbow.

One effect that the rottenness in public office under Republican administration is going to have, is that it will revive the necessity for a Democratic platform next year modeled after that of 1876, on which Samuel J. Tilden was nominated and elected. That platform called for reform in almost every paragraph. There is as much necessity for reform now as there was then, and it seems to be the consensus of Democratic opinion here that the cry of reform will be one of the issues in the next campaign. If the honest men of the nation, regardless of politics, could be made to understand the conditions here in many of the departments, they would sweep the Republican party out of office on the cry of reform alone and with no other issue in the campaign.

CHARLES A. EDWARDS.

A Preacher Goes Wrong the Second or Third Time.

Some time ago the following appeared in the Greensboro Telegram: "Rev. J. W. Parker, former pastor of the Danville Holiness Church, was tried yesterday upon charges and specifications heretofore filed with Rev. Chas. F. Weigele, the evangelist, who holds a commission with Seth C. Reese, chairman of the National Board of the Holiness church, to conduct such an investigation. The trial is being held at the home of R. N. Farmer, on Cabell street. The result of the investigation cannot be forecast. Mr. Parker, the accused man, is in the city, and is confident that he will be vindicated at the trial. A great many witnesses have been examined. The utmost secrecy has been preserved throughout, and no announcement was made until last night."

The examining committee last night returned the following report requesting Rev. Parker's resignation:

We find the testimony insufficient to prove him guilty of anything criminal. However, we feel that his failure as an executive, to preserve order in his official board meetings, and his indiscreet utterances while in the pulpit proves him to be incompetent to fill the position he occupied. We therefore request that Rev. J. W. Parker resign his position as pastor of the Apostolic church, in Danville, Va., in order that peace and harmony be restored among the Holiness people.

DR. A. FULLER.

One of Randolph's Most Prominent Citizens.

A. Fuller, A. M., M. D., was born in 1832 in the western part of Randolph county on Uwharrie River, raised on a farm on which he was a hand in harvest crop time, went to neighborhood schools, subscription or free, then to academies till prepared for college, graduated and received the degree of A. B. from Trinity College in 1855 and A. M. three years later. He then gave his attention to medicine and attended the Medical department of the University of Louisiana at New Orleans and later the Jefferson Medical College

of Philadelphia, from which he graduated and received the degree of M. D. Since which time he has been a close student and a diligent practicianer of medicine.

He was married to Miss Julia C. Lindsay in 1868. He is a farmer, but has been in the active practice of medicine for the last 46 years.

At the age of 71 years he is still a most active and energetic man. He is one of the oldest physicians in this section and has practised longer probably than any other physician in this section of the State. His practice is still large, his physical energies show little indication that he has passed his three score and [illegible] judgment can be relied on with confidence.

Dr. Fuller lives at Jones Mine postoffice in Tabernacle township, Randolph county.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

All Property Must Be Listed in the Month of June.

Under the law as to listing taxes, it is well for every citizen to inform himself as to the law. Persons exempted from poll tax permanently or for this year are required to present a certificate of release when they go to list and the list taker will make an entry as to the fact that he is released. Those who have lost their certificates of exemption must have them renewed at the June meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

Persons who fail to give in to list takers will have to list before the Board of County Commissioners up to the second Monday in July, and are required by law to pay twenty-five cents for recording and five per cent. on the amount of tax; all persons who are liable for poll tax and fail to give themselves in, and all persons who own property and fail to list by the second Monday in July, may be charged with double tax, deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction fined or imprisoned. All persons should list their polls and property promptly as prescribed by law, as a failure to do so may cause them trouble. See sections 15 and 68 Machinery act of 1903.

On the first and third Tuesdays of May and June the Frisco System (Saint Louis & San Francisco Railroad) will have on sale reduced one way and round trip tickets from Birmingham, Memphis and Saint Louis to points in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. Write W. T. Saunders, G. A., P. D., Frisco System, Atlanta, Ga., for information.

A negro preacher of Baltimore said in New York the other night that "Christian education" and not "industrial education" was what the negro needed. What the negro needs is to be let alone by the theorists and small fry "deliverers" of his own as well as of the white race. Until he gets some sort of industrial education he will make a very indifferent Christian.—Chattanooga Times, Ind.

REV. SAM P. JONES WRITES OF HIS TRAVELS.

Atlanta Journal.

I returned today from a tour of Texas, going into the state at Texarkana, coming out by Galveston and Beaumont. Our Georgia farmers, if misery loves company, would feel encouraged if they knew the terrible condition of the farms and farmers in Texas and Louisiana. I have visited Texas almost every spring for many years, and I think the outlook for corn, cotton and wheat is the most discouraging I have ever seen. Since the weather bureau began keeping the record this is the only April that no rain has fallen in Texas to amount to anything. Their black land is as hard as a brick now. Constant rain in the spring, then turned dry by the hot sun and winds, it plows up in clods almost as hard as bricks. Of course in the sandy lands of Texas it is better. I didn't see a hundred acres of cotton up in Texas, I don't think, and corn is up, but looks sickly and small. Wheat, they say, is almost a total failure unless rain shall fall within ten days. Oats are in a worse condition. Yet amid all, Texas forges ahead in many ways.

I spent Monday in Galveston, lecturing there Monday night. I had not been there since the great storm of September, 1900, but I tell you there's life in the old land yet. Really, Galveston is a more beautiful city today than ever. It is one of the greatest seaports in America, and I am told the largest cotton seaport in the world. The Southern Pacific has brought all their ocean steamship from New York to Galveston. They formerly came from New York to New Orleans. The Southern Pacific railroad is spending two millions of dollars on their wharf.

The thing that will bring confidence and promote growth to Galveston is the sea wall they are now building about half around the city, covering the southern and western portions of the city that are exposed to the storms and tides and winds from the gulf. I was amazed as I looked upon that sea wall. They first drive down thirty feet piles of logs into the sand on the beach. Four rows of each, covering a width of about 18 feet, then inside of the outside rows of piles they put down 4x2 timbers, twenty feet and then break the cracks in these timbers with 2x14 timbers, and then they begin to bed with cement and crushed rock compound, then build it up nearly 17 feet high. It is 17 feet at the base. It is carried up nearly straight on the inside, the outside is a concave. The tides have never gone more than 14 feet high. This wall [illegible] against the walls. Outside of the walls they are placing thousands of loads of granite rock, weighing from a thousands pounds to five tons. They are building that wall so that it will stay in spite of wind and tide. It will be about three miles long when the wall is finished, then they will bank sand benind it on the inner side in a gradual slope for sixty feet and make a beautiful drive way through. Then Galveston can lie down and sleep in safety amidst the most terrible storms at sea. The city has voted and sold bonds to the amount of a million and a half dollars for constructing this wall. A million dollars of the bonds were taken by the citizens of Galveston at par. This is a wise and good investment for the city, and I believe that in fifty years from now Galveston will see that her investment in the sea wall was the best she ever made. I congratulated them on their courage, and enterprise and told them that the city that could live through what they had lived through was immortal. Galveston has more pluck and energy and life today than ever befor., and she will go on to greater growth and wider commercial influence. I would have liked to have spent a week there, for they are charming people.

There was a bridal party on our train coming up from Atlanta today in a private car. They sent into the car ahead for wife and myself to come back, they wanted to meet us. We went back and found a merry company and a jolly crowd aboard the private car. It made me think of years gone by when I was on the train with a bride, and a magnificent bride she was, but I reckon I was as sorry a groom as ever brought a bride away from her mother's home, but though I wasn't what she wanted, she had sense enough to pitch in and make me what she would have me be, and she sometimes now laughs and says that I am quite an improvement on my former self. She to me is the same old girl. Laugh, marry and be merry all the time. To most people life is a tragedy, with now and then a little comedy.

With best wishes for the farmer that he may have much sunshine with a little rain; that our crops may be better than ever, in spite of the bad stars we have made.

Yours truly,
SAM P. JONES.

Tried Three Times.

Annie Shields and Hume Shields against E. H. Allred, was an action for $1000 damages for striking the female plaintiff with a buggy whip. Verdict and judgment for $40. This was the third time that this case had been tried. At the first trial the jury gave no damages and at the second trial they gave $5 as damages, and both of those verdicts were set aside by the judge. The last verdict was not set aside and this noted case is at last ended.—Chatham Record.

THE NEW LABOR LAW

An Act Regulating Hours of Labor in Manufacturing Establishments and Prohibiting Labor of Children Under 12 Years of Age.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA DO ENACT:

Section 1. That no child under 12 years of age shall be employed or work in any factory or manufacturing establishment within this State: Provided, this act shall not apply to oyster canning and packing factories within this State, where said canning and packing manufactories pay for opening or shucking oysters by the gallon or bushel.

Section 2. That not exceeding 66 hours shall constitute a week's work in all factories and manufacturing establishments of this State, and no person under 18 years of age shall be required to work in such factories or establishments a longer period than 66 hours in one week: Provided, that this section shall not apply to engineers, firemen, machinists, superintendents, overseers, section and yard hands, office men, watchmen or repairers of break-downs.

Section 3. All parents, or persons standing in relation of parent, upon hiring their children to any factory or manufacturing establishment, shall furnish such establishment a written statement of the age of such child or children being so hired, and any such parent, or person standing in the relation of parent to such child or children, who shall in such written statement misstate the age of such child or children being so employed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court. Any mill owner, superintendent or other person acting in behalf of a factory or manufacturing establishment who shall knowingly or wilfully violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That this act shall be in force from and after January 1st, 1904.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 6th of March, A. D., 1903.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

There are said to be wild dogs in California.

Archie McNair, a drummer from Maxton, fell from a buggy at Aberdeen last week and broke his neck.

At Durham last week Daniel Barnes, colored, committed suicide quarreled with his sweetheart.

The annual session of the Western N C Conference of the M E Church, which meets in High Point in November, will be presided over by Bishop A Coke Smith.

J T Patterson, a prominent citizen of Cherokee county, was found dead in bed at a hotel in Asheville May 13th. His death is thought to have been due to heart failure.

A serious shooting affray took place at Chadbourn, Columbus county, May 13th, between Chester Edmunds and a man named Reid, in which Edmunds was, perhaps, fatally wounded. The shooting was the result of an old feud.

The petrified man, which was recently found in a western county and has been on exhibition in Asheville, has been sold and it is said the price paid for it was $3,500.

Miss Roosevelt, as a result of her strenuous social career, is confined to her bed with illness. Miss Roosevelt and her mother have had a brilliant social career.

The Dispatch says that Miss Roxie Sheets, Lexington, who is engaged in the fancy poultry business, this spring shipped 122 settings of eggs to points from Virginia to Texas. She netted over $100 from the sales.

The Mortgage.

The mortgage is a self-supporting institution. It always holds its own. It calls for just as many dollars when grain is cheap as when grain is dear. It is not drowned out by the heavy rains. It never winter kills. Late springs and early frosts never trouble it. Moth and rust do not destroy it. It grows nights, Sundays, rainy days and even holidays. It brings a sure crop every year, and sometimes twice a year. It produces cash every time. It does not have to wait for the market to advance. It is not subject to speculations of the bulls and bears on the board of trade. It is a load that galls and frets and chafes. It is a burden that the farmer cannot shake off. It is with him morning, noon and night. It eats with him at the table and gets under his pillar when he sleeps. It rides upon his shoulders during the day. It consumes his grain crop. It devours his cattle. It selects the finest horses and the fattest steers. It lives upon the first fruit of the season. It stalks into the dairy where the busy house-wife toils day after day and month after month and takes the nicest cheese and the choicest butter. It shares the children's bread and robs them of their clothes. It stoops the toiler's back with its remorseless burden of care, hardens his hands, benumbs his intellect, prematurely whitens his locks and oftentimes sends him and his aged wife over the hills to the poor-house. It is inexorable and exacting taskmaster and its whip is as merciless as the slave driver. It is a menace to liberty, a hindrance to progress, a curse to the world.—The Odd Fellow's Talisman.

H. A. Moffitt & Co.

Having bought out the stock of goods belonging to Worth Store Co., we are now prepared to meet the demands of the country trade.

Having just returned from the Northern Markets, where we bought a large stock of goods for two large stores, enables us to buy much cheaper than our competitors. We want your trade, we need your trade, and we must have your trade, if prices are any inducement.

Just listen to some of our low prices, if you please:

Good calicoes worth 4¢ going at 5 cents.
28-inch colore lawn worth going at 5 cents.
Pant Goods worth 20 cents going at 15 cents.
1 yard wide percale worth 10 cents going at 7½ cents.
Oak window poles worth 15 cents going at 10 cents.
Ladies' trim hats worth 60 cents to $2.50.
Ladies' sailor hats worth 50 cents going at 25 cents.
Ladies' parasols worth 50 cents to $150.
All over laces worth 30 cents to 75 cents per yard.
A good line of white shirt waist goods from 10 cents to 25 cents per yard.
Ribbon and embroidery from 5 cents to 30 cents per yard.
Ladies' slippers worth $1.25 for $1.00.
Mens' shoes worth $2.00 for $1.50.
Men's and boys shirts worth 50 cents for 35 cents.
Window shades with spring rollers only 10 cents.
Ladies' belts from 10 cents to 25 cents.
Nice bed steads worth 3.00 for $2.50 cents.
Nice center tables worth $1.25 for $1.00.
3 cakes toilet soap for 5 cents. 3 cakes laundry soap for 5 cents.
10 cent bottle sewing machine oil for 5 cents.
Good oil cloth worth 20 cents for 15 cents per yard.

We invite you to call and examine our new and up-to-date line of goods. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

All kinds of groceries on hand. A few 2 horse Syracuse plows on hand which we will sell cheap.

H. A. Moffitt & Co.
Worthville, N. C. Successors to Worth Store Co.

Of Money Saved!

BY BUYING YOUR
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, &C., &C., of
WOOD & MORING.

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of every description and of the very latest styles, and when you want a new dress, new hat, new suit of clothes, a new pair of shoes, or anything else that is up to date, why just go to see

Style Originators. **WOOD & MORING.**

New Goods!

WE ARE pleased to announce to our friends and customers that have the latest and most exquisite styles in white goods, lawns, dimities, and dainty shades in dress goods fabrics are now awaiting your inspection. Our large assortment will convince you that we are leaders in dress goods.

Gents Department!

OUR CLOTHING counters are laden with rare bargains, and we can fit you out spic and span in a new suit, shoes, hat, etc. All the styles in shirts, collars and neckties at prices to command a purchase. Come to see us.

Miller & Wood.

BARGAINS!

WE ARE GOING TO

... Close Out ...

Our Clothing, as we Haven't Room to Carry it.

You can secure some good bargains in Clothing, Shoes, and in fact anything kept in a general store. We mean just what we say. We are closing out our Clothing—about 90 suits. Come in and be convinced

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