Champ Clark's Letter

Revised List of Presidential Candidates — The Critical Republicans — The Message

[Special Washington Letter.]

To use an expression much more emphatic than elegant, on Monday, Dec. 1, the house Republicans "but or more than they could chew. After Hon. Carter Glass, successor to Major Otey of the Lynchburg (Va.) district, had been sworn in, Mr. Tayler of Ohio, chairman of election committee No. 1, arose and moved that the Glass credentials be referred to his committee, which should be empowered to sit in Washington or Virginia, to send for persons and papers, etc., the evident intention being to begin a congressional investigation and agitation as to the constitutionality of Virginia's new constitution. A buzz went round that at last the great fight was on, and there was much rushing about and laying together of heads. That was on Monday, mark you. On the next day, Tuesday, Mr. Tayler made a unanimous report from his committee to the effect that it was inexpedient to tackle such a huge question at the short session. A change had suddenly come over Br'er Tayler's dream. He had slept upon his suggestion. It did not promise well. What on Monday seemed a holiday performance—the unseating of a Democrat duly elected—on Tuesday was too huge an undertaking for the short session. Wherefore this sudden return to sanity? The reason is not far to seek. Certain northern states, notably Massachusetts, have placed certain qualifications on suffrage which would cut down congressional representation if the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are strictly applied; hence the halt so abruptly called in Mr. Tayler's programme. Much depends on whose ox is gored—very much indeed. Cramp packeting is head for the short session at least.

As to Presidential Candidates.

The short session of the Fifty-seventh congress opens with considerable talk as to presidential nominees. The events of the last nine months have greatly influenced the political forecasts of many men. To begin with, when congress adjourned in July the gossip indicated that there was a big fight on between Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Hanna with the chances decidedly in favor of the latter gobbling the greatly coveted plum of the Republican nomination, but now President Roosevelt seems to have things all his own way. It is a ten to one shot at this writing that he will break all the precedents as to cases where vice presidents have become presidents by reason of the death of their chiefs and secure the nomination for himself. Of course everybody knows that Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur all desired to succeed themselves in the White House and failed to do so, but in their cases their parties were unduly torn by personal factions. In fact, Tyler never was a Whig. He was simply a disgruntled Democrat nominated by the Whigs as an expediency. Johnson never was a Republican, but was a war Democrat. Fillmore was at loggerheads with William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed. Arthur belonged to the Stalwarts, and Blaine led the Feather Heads. At the present time the Republican party is singularly free from personal factions. So Colonel Roosevelt has little to fear on that head. But they are split upon tariff and trusts. On that rock his presidential bark may split. If he can steer clear of that, his title seems clear—if not to mansions in the skies, at least to a presidential nomination. The one thing that so greatly improved Colonel Roosevelt's prospects in life was his conduct touching the coal strike. The president is a good deal of a scholar, and he no doubt frequently recalls the splendid lines of Shakespeare:

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, the voyage of their lives is
Bound in shallows and in miseries.

On the Democratic side the only man in the east who appears to have been benefited by the vacation events is Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland, he of the Greek head and face. His presidential stock has risen perceptibly—not as much as Colonel Roosevelt's, but it has risen. The wiseacres with one accord consider ex-Governor and ex-Senator David Bennett Hill out of the running. His sin appears to be that he failed to get Mr. Coler into the gubernatorial mansion at Albany, though a great many believe that Coler was fairly elected. If that be true, it seems a little tough on the Sage of Wolfert's Roost to hold him responsible for the theft of the governorship by the Republicans. But success is the standard of merit, and for the time being, at any rate, Hill is in eclipse. His enemies say that he should have nominated Judge Parker, who, as they allege, would have been elected hands down. Hill's enemies assert that the reason he did not nominate Parker is that he knew Parker would be elected governor and feared he would be elected president. However that may be, it is plain as the nose on Lord Napier's face that Gorman has gained in prestige while Hill has lost. Gorman always has been stronger in the south than Hill. The southerners will never forget—and they ought not to forget—that the great Marylander saved them from the Lodge force bill. That was a great performance and stamped Gorman as the most brilliant parliamentary leader of his generation. So the Gorman talk goes on apace, swelling in volume as it goes.

While Colonel Roosevelt was improving his own presidential chances in the matter of the coal strike he was playing everlasting smash with the presidential prospects of another distinguished statesman, Hon. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, twice governor of the Keystone State. If Roosevelt had not intervened, Pattison would have been elected governor for a third time and would have loomed up as a presidential probability of vast proportions, but he carried his pitcher to the gubernatorial fountain once too often, and Senator Quay's cousin, Pennypacker, will succeed Governor William A. Stone at Harrisburg.

Ex-Attorney General and ex-Secretary of State Olney is also growing in favor. Recent events helped him, but not so much as they helped Senator Gorman. After March 4 the Marylander will be constantly in the public eye as leader of the Democrats in the senate.

There is a new Richmond in the presidential field who is likely to prove a potent figure in the great tournament—William Randolph Hearst, editor and proprietor of the New York American and Journal, of the Chicago American and of the San Francisco Examiner. Recently Mr. Hearst was elected to congress and will unquestionably be one of the Democratic leaders in that body. Mr. Hearst is young, but since William Pitt pere gave Sir Robert Walpole a famous whipping it has not been considered either a sin or a disgrace to be a young man. This particular youngman from New York is a strenuous character and has a habit of capturing whatever he goes after. Far stranger things have happened than that he will create a great rustling among the dry bones and walk away with the capital prize in the political lottery. He has ideas in his head—brilliant ideas, practical ideas, original ideas, beneficent ideas—and is not afraid to express them. If he proves to be as successful in politics as he has been in journalism, he will be a wonder. One good thing about Mr. Hearst is that he is a Missourian by lineage and a Democrat by inheritance. His mother and his father, Senator George Hearst, are natives of the district which I have the honor to represent in congress. There are no better Democrats on earth than the Missourians. Perhaps William Randolph Hearst will prove to be the Democratic Moses.

Republican Hypocrisy.

The house refused the Republican majority by brute force unseated James J. Butler of St. Louis, but did not seat his Republican opponent. They simply declared the seat vacant. They did this notwithstanding the fact that after throwing out every ballot about whose legality there was the slightest doubt Butler still had a clear majority of about 1,500. Butler went home, appealed to his people and was elected to both the short and long terms by over 6,000 majority. Monday, Dec. 1, he was duly sworn in. That night he was served with a notice of contest on the ground that he was fraudulently elected. Butler may not be a saint—he does not claim to be—but he is better than some Republicans who voted to oust him and who most probably will vote to oust him again. This much is true—every district in the republic has an indubitable right to elect any man it desires to represent it in congress provided he is possessed of the constitutional qualifications. That Butler possesses those qualifications has never been doubted or denied. He possesses more ability than the average congressman. But what a spectacle for men and angels the Republicans present, howling about corruption and fraud in elections anywhere or by any person whomsoever so long as Philadelphia remains on the map—Philadelphia, whose chronic corruption is notorious and where it is freely charged that at the late election the registration lists were padded to the extent of 20,000! They are a beautiful set to be prating about the purity of the ballot box! They ought to extract the beam from their own eye before talking about the mote in the eyes of other people. They robbed Tilden of the presidency in 1877. They stole two United States senatorships from Montana when that state was admitted into the Union. It is widely believed that they stole the governorship of New York from Coler last month. So far as known, they have never failed to get any office by fair means or foul that was within their reach. In Kentucky they resorted to bold assassination, and their precious "Governor" Taylor is now a fugitive from justice. Yet they prate incessantly of purity in politics and the sanctity of the ballot box!

Of course politics ought to be pure and the ballot ought to be sacred. If Butler sinned in these regards, Butler ought to suffer the consequences, but it is the height of the preposterous for Republicans to prate about sweetness and light until they cease from their evil practices and make restitution of the goods which they have stolen.

Good Suggestion.

In certain quarters it is suggested that Hon. Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, late postmaster general of the United States, should be elected a senator of the United States. It is inevitable that a Republican will be elected. That being the case, no better selection could be made in Pennsylvania than Mr. Smith. He is one of the most amiable men who have been in high public station in Washington in the last ten years. He is a most brilliant writer and speaker. He would add renown to the state which in the long ago sent such men as Albert Gallatin, Jere Black, George M. Dallas and Governor Curtin to the nation's capital.

The Message.

President Roosevelt deserves credit for one thing at any rate and that is that his annual message is comparatively brief. How presidents ever got it into their heads that it was their duty to crowd a discussion of the universe and all it contains into each annual message to congress, like the peace of God, passeth all understanding. Once when a young lawyer was hammering on the simplest and clearest principle of law before a supreme court one of the judges interrupted him to say, "It must be presumed that this court knows some law." So it may be assumed that congress is not wholly destitute of a little information as to current events. President Roosevelt is an optimist, as is shown by this opening paragraph:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers or, in a sense, pioneers themselves, of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular the events of the last four years have definitely decided that for woe or for weal our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly, but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

But our people—the sons of men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood—rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century, grave problems abroad and still graver at home, but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who in the days of Washington founded this government, and in the days of Lincoln preserved it.

That he is honest in his declarations as to the trusts may be freely granted, and still the statement may be made with perfect truth that his recommendations on that subject are decidedly hazy. The only thing certain about it is that he adheres to his original opinion, shown in his speeches last fall, that there is no connection between the tariff and the trusts, which I believe and which millions more believe is erroneous. Judging from the message, the president needs a new attorney general, for, while he suggests that possibly a constitutional amendment is needed to control the trusts, for apparently he does not favor their destruction—Attorney General Knox in his famous Pittsburg speech declared that the law already on the statute books or which congress may place there is ample to control the trusts. It's a pity that these eminent physicians disagree on a subject so important.

Among his minor recommendations the following is the best and most sensible.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

"Allee Samee."

Though they have an antilynching society with headquarters in Boston and branch offices in many other places and though much has been said in the northern press about lynching in the south and west, it appears, after all, that human nature is much the same north, south, east and west. Some time ago certain eminent citizens of Marion, Plymouth county, Mass., tarred and feathered a visiting brother who was too assiduous in his attentions to a married woman of that town. They rode him on a rail. All these things were done in the most approved style of the White Cappers of Indiana. A great uproar ensued. The country was horrified—not so much that a lynching should take place, but that it should take place in the county of Plymouth, in the old Bay State. The Antilynch society demanded the punishment of the lynchers, and seven prominent citizens of Marion, Plymouth county, Mass., were duly indicted, and we were informed that the expedition and severity with which they would be punished would set the whole country an example of how to treat lynchers. The trial came off, and, mirabile dictu, the lynchers were acquitted! More, and worse still, when the acquitted lynchers returned to Marion the population of the entire city met them at the gates and acclaimed them heroes—conquering heroes. It was a great day for the city of Marion, in the county of Plymouth, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Champ Clark

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Parties having any of the above named evergreens on their premises would do well to see me at once. I remove it without cost or inconvenience to you and pay highest spot cash prices.

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ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

North Carolina Dare County. Before the Clerk.

Camden County.

Johnnie Readick, Mary Riddick and J. L. Riddick, Plffs.

vs.

Mattie Riddick, J. C. Riddick, Dorothy Riddick and Samuel Riddick,

Defts.

The above named defendants, Mattie Riddick J. C. Riddick, Dorothy Riddick and Samuel Riddick, are hereby notified that the purpose of the above entitled proceeding is to obtain from the Superior Court of the county afore said an order of sale partition of two certain tracts of land, with improvements thereon, situated in the State and County above named and more particularly described as follows:—180 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Burnham and others and 142½ acres more or less, adjoining the land of the said B. F. Burnham and others. Said defendants will further take notice that they are requested to appear before the clerk of the Superior wiurt of said county at the Court House thereof on Monday, December, 29th 1902, and answer or demur to the petition which has been filled in this cause or relief will be granted according to the prayer of the same.

This the 20th day of October 1902.

R. L. Forbes,
Clerk of Superior Court Camden County, N. C.

North Carolina. Dare county. Stperior court, November term, 1902.

H. T. Greenleaf, Plff.

vs

W. A. Ensign, chas. A. Ensign and Norris Morcy, Defts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, after due diligence, can not be found in the State of North carolina; that they are non-residents of the said State and are residents and citizens of the State of of New York; that the plaintiff has a good and meritorious cause of action against the defendants, of which this court has jurisdiction, as set out in his complaint; that the defendant, Ensign, own property in this State.

It is, therefore, on motion ordered and adjudged by the Court that publication be made in the "Tar Heel," a newspaper published in Elizabeth city, N. C., for six successive weeks notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held on the 11th Monday after the first Monday in March, 1903, and a swer or demur as they may be advised, or judgement will be rendered against them addording to the relief cemaneed.

The defendants will further take notice that the plaintiff has obtained a writ of attachment which has issued against their property in Dare county known as "The John Gray Blount Patent," that the same is returnable at said Term of this court, on the 11th Monday after the first Monday in March, 1903. The purpose of this action is to recover Fifteen Hundred Dollars upon contract.

Theo. S, Meekins,
clerk of Superior court of Dare County, N. C
Nov. 12, 1902.

North Carolina, Dare county. Superior court November term, 1902.

H. T. Greenleaf, Plff.,

vs

H. H. Persons & J. R. Hazel, Receivers of the Bank of Commerce of Buffalo, New York and Norls Morey, Defts.

ORDER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, after due diligence, can not be found in the State of North Carolina that they are non-residents of said State of and are residents of the state of New York; that the plaintiff has a good and meritorious cause of action against the defendants of which this court has jurisdiction, as set out in his complaint; that the defendants, Becewers have property in this State.

It is, therefore, on motion, ordered and adjudged by the court that the publication be made in the Tar Heel a newepaper published in. Elizabeth City, N. C. for six successive weeks notifing the defendants to appear at the next term of this court to be held on the eleventh Monday after the first Menday in March, 1903, and to answer or demur as they may be advised or judgement will be rendered against them according to the relief demanded.

The defendants will further take notice that the plaintiff has obtained a writ of attachment which has issued against their property in Dare County known as "The John Gray Blount Patent," the same is returnable at said Term of this Court on the eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March, 1903. The purpose of this action is to recover Fifteen Hundred Dollars upon contract.

Theo. S. Meekins,
Clerk of Superior Court of Dare County, N. C.
Nov. 12th 1902.-Dec, 26.

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I want to buy all kinds of junk, hides, tallow, beeswax, old iorn, metals, rags, sails, rope, rigging, rubber boots, old machinery.

Highest cash prices for furs and hides of all kinds.

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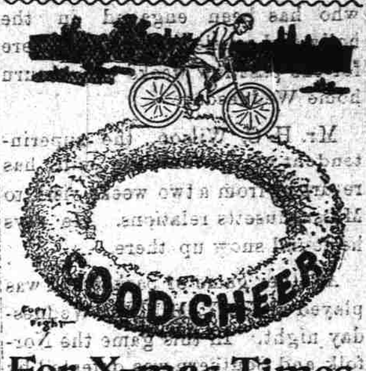

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ELIZABETH CITY BUGGY CO.

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

North carolina. Dare County. Superior Court, November Term, 1902.

H. T. Greenleaf, Plff

vs.

Peoples Bank of Buffalo New York, and Norris Morey, Defts.

It appearing to the satisfacion of the cour that the deffendants after due diligence cannot be found in the State of North carolina; that they are non-residents of the said State and are residents and citizens of the city of Buffalo New York; that the plaintiff has a good and meritorious cause of action against them of which this Court has jurisdiction, as set out in his complaint; That the defendant, Peoples Bank, has property in this State.

It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged by the court that publication be made in the "Tar Heel" a newspaper published in Elizabeth city N. C., for six successive weeks notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of this court to be held on the eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March, 1903, and answer or demur as they may be advised, or judgment will be rendered against them according to the relief demanded.

The defendants will futher take notice that the plaintiff has obtained a writ of attachment which has issued against their property situated in Dare county known as "The Gray Blount Patent," the same is returnable at said Term of this court, the eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March, 1903.

The purpose of this action is to recover fifteen hundred dollrrs upon contract.

Thos. S. Meekins,
Clerk of Superior Court of Dare County N. C.
Nov. 12, 1902.

North Carolina, Dare County, Superior Court November Term, 1902.

H. T. Greenleaf, Plff.

vs

Jos. H. Lasselles, Receiver of the American Exchange Bank of Buffalo, New York and Norris Morey, Defts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, after due diligence, can not be found in the state of North Carolina; and that they are non-residents of the said State and are residents and citizens of the City of Buffalo, New York; that the plaintiff has a good and meritorious cause of action against them, of which this Court has Jurisdiction, as set out in his complaint; that the defendant Receiver owns property in said State of North Carolina.

It is therefore on motion ordered and adjudged by the Court that publication be made in the "Tar Heel," a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., for six successive weeks notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held on the Eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March, 1903, and answer or demur as they may be advised, or judgement will be rendered against them according to the relief demanded.

The defendants will futher take notice that the plaintiff has obtained a writ of attachment which has issued against the property of the defendants situated in Dare County known as "The John Gray Blount Patent," and the same is returnable at said Term of teih Court on the eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March, 1903. The purpose of this action is to recover Fifteen Hundred dollars

Theo. S Meekins,
Clerk of Superior Court of Dare County N. C
Nov. 12, 1902

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Nov. 26 1902.

Lv. Norfolk (via Ferry)	9:30 a. m.	8:45 p. m
Lv. Portsmouth	9:55 a. m.	9:05 p. m
Lv. Suffolk	9:57 a. m.	9:38 p. m
Ar. Lewiston	1:00 p. m.	
Lv. Weldon	11:55 a. m.	11:45 p. m
Lv. Henderson	2:02 p. m.	2:28 p. m
Lv. Raleigh	3:45p m.	4:15 a. m
Ar. Southern Pines	5:18 p. m.	6:16 a. m
Ar. Hamlet	7:30 p. m.	7:25 a. m
Ar. Wilmington		12:30 p. m
Ar. Charlotte	10:32 p. m.	10:30 a. m
Lv. Hamlet	9:45 p. m.	7:35 a. m
Lv. Columbia	12:20 a. m.	10:25 a. m
Ar. Augusta		5:40 p. m.
Ar. Savannah	6:55 a. m.	2:35 p m
Ar. Jacksonville	9:15 a. m.	7:00 p m
Ar. Tampa	6:45 p. m.	6:45 a. m
Lv Hamlet, N. C	9:45 p. m.	7:40 a. m
Ar. Athens	5:58 a. m.	2:52 p. m
Ar. Atlanta	7:35 a. m.	4:00 p. m
Ar. Macon	11:25 a. m.	7:20 p. m
Ar Montgomery	6:25 a. m.	9:20 p. m
Ar Mobile		2:55 a. m
Ar New Orleans		7:25 a. m
Ar Chattanooga	1:00 p. m.	1:00 a. m
Ar Nashville	6:55 p. m.	1:30 a. m
Ar Memphis	8:20 p. m.	4:15 a. m

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No. 32 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 7.15 a. m.

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IN EFFECT MAY. 26th, 1902.

Train Service.

NORTHBOUND

Leave Elizabeth City daily (except Sunday) 9:29 a. m. and 2:40 p. m. arrive at Norfolk 11 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.

SOUTHBOUND

Leave Elizabeth City daily (except Sunday) 11:36 a. m and 5:45 p. m. arrive at Edenton 1:30 p. m. and 6:40 p. m. arrive at Belhaven 5:20 p. m.

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STEAMBOAT SERVICE

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and New Berne daily, (except Sunday) connect with A. & N. C. R. R. and Atlantic coast line for Goldsboro, Wilmington etc.

Leave Edenton 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connecting with W. & P. R. R. for Washington, N. C. and Steamers for Windsor.

Leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 12:45 p. m. for Jamesville and Williamston, and Tuesday and Saturday for Chowan river, and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Leave Belhaven 10:00 p. m. for Washington, N. C. 5:00 a. m. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday for Aurora, South Creek, Makleyville; and Monday and Friday for Swan Quarter and Hyde.

For further information apply to W. B. Keys Agent, or to the General offices Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

M. K. King, Gen Manager, H. C. Hudgins, Gen'l Pt. & Pa

BANKS N. C. LINE.

Schedule in effect Nov. 12th 1902.

The Steamer HARBINGER changes her trip on Wednesday, and will leave N. & S. Depot at 3 a. m. instead of 12 m., and will take in Columbia came day. Leaving Columbia at 10 a. m. for North River Landings and Coinjock. Arriving at Newbern's Landing at 3 p. m., Coinjock 7 p. m. Returning, leave Coinjock 4 a. m. on Regular Schedule Time.

On Monday and Friday, the Steamer HARBINGER will leave N. & S. Depot same old time, 12 m., for North River Landings and Coinjock.

W. G. BANKS, Mgr.,
Eliz. City, N. C.

New Marine Railway and Shipyard

opened for all kinds of new and repair work. A line of all kind of material on hand. Give me a trial, satisfaction guaranteed.

John W. Williams, Prop.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Sale of Valuable Property.

On Tuesday, December 23rd, at 10 A. M., I shall offer for sale at public Auction, FOR CASH, on my premises, where I now reside near Nixonton, Pasquotank county, N. C., the following articles of personal property, to-wit:

75 Head of Hogs; 25 Head of Cattle, consisting of cows, calves, yearlings and one extra fine yoke of oxen; one mule, one horse and one colt: All of my poultry of every description; also some of my corn, hay &c. One Mower and Rake and other farming implements.

Dec. 4, 1902—2t. Z. W. HOLLOWELL.