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ROOSEVELT AND TILLMAN.

The public would not be so ready to criticize the President for his conduct in the matter of having Senator Tillman shadowed if it were not known that there was personal enmity between the two men. The people have not yet forgotten that several years ago the President, after having sent an invitation to the South Carolina Senator to dine at the White House subsequently withdrew the invitation in a very offensive manner because of certain conduct of the Senator on the floor of the Senate of which the President did not approve. That affair, our readers remember, was the cause of an unfortunate occurrence in connection with the presentation at Charleston of a sword to Major Jenkins, in which Lieutenant Governor Tillman, nephew of the Senator, fed the President out of the same spoon from which the latter had administered the bitter dose to his uncle. There has been "bad blood" between the President and the Senator ever since, which neither has attempted to conceal. Roosevelt has bided his time, evidently determined to strike when occasion occurred. He thinks his time for revenge has come and he has struck and tried to strike to the death. Tillman may be guilty and he may be perfectly innocent of any wrong doing. That question has nothing to do with the one we are discussing—the display of personal animosity on the part of the President in the manner in which he has conducted this matter. The public needs no further proof of this than the conduct of the President in giving out for publication the reports of his detectives and shadowers before the report had reached the officials for whom they were intended and whose duty it is to act upon them. Roosevelt may be acting within the bounds of the duties of his office, but the public will believe that he has been actuated by personal spite and hatred toward the man who has on the floor of the Senate so often criticized his conduct.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The papers all over the State, judging by their frequent references thereto, are taking great interest in the happenings in this city in regard to prohibition. Here is another editorial comment of the Greensboro Record on the subject:

"Wilmington is not as good as we gave her credit for being. It was stated the other day that her aldermen were not going to license any near-bear saloons. They are not—just going to let them sell without any license, though they are going to try to keep drug stores from selling Jamaica ginger."

The Durham Sun a few days ago made the following comment on the rumor that effort would be made to secure some special legislation at the present session of the General Assembly for Wilmington, especially in regard to the sale of liquors at the summer resorts on our beaches:

"There is some talk at Wilmington of a possible application to the Legislature for certain modifications of the State prohibition law in the matter of serving intoxicants to guests at the summer coast and mountain resorts. Just now those in a position to know of any such contemplated action are not talking for publication. Wilmington, which has the lid screwed down pretty securely, would probably not sanction any deviation from a strict enforcement of the law, regardless of the resorts."

INCREASE OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Greensboro seems to be the center of the movement among the lawyers of the State for an increase of Superior Court Judges and judicial districts as means of relieving the congested condition of the civil dockets in many of the counties. It is said that even with the establishment of Criminal Courts, thus relieving the Superior Courts of this business, there would not be time in the civil courts to attend to the business with the present number of judges and districts. Some people think that were the lawyers to be more diligent in utilizing the time they now have allotted to the trial of civil cases the dockets would not be so crowded. Apropos of this contention, the Greensboro Record of Saturday in alluding to the term of court for trial of civil cases to begin in that city yesterday, says that Judge Long, who will preside, will find work to do, not only on the docket, but "work to do to get litigants to enter the ring."

Isn't it often as much the fault of the lawyers and the parties to suits as it is lack of time of the courts that cases are continued term after term?

INTER-STATE COMMERCE IN LIQUORS.

In another column we publish an article on the question of inter-State commerce in liquors, a theme now being discussed all over the country and one of great interest to a great many people. The article contains a summary of the provisions of a bill on the subject which Senator Knox drafted and which was introduced by Mr. Clark of Wyoming, and also that Senator's views on the subject. According to Senator Knox Congress cannot prohibit inter-State traffic in this article without an amendment to the Constitution, but it has the power to regulate such traffic, for which purpose his bill is introduced. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that Mr. Knox is regarded as one of the best lawyers in the country. He has been Attorney General of the United States, is now a Senator and after March 4th will be Secretary of State.

The New York World Almanac and Encyclopedia for 1909 is just from the press. It is what its name implies—an encyclopedia as well as an almanac. It is a real first class book of reference and is worthy of a place on the desk of every business and literary man. Its seven hundred pages contain facts and statistics on almost every conceivable subject. It is for sale at news stands at 25 cents—10 cents for postage if ordered from the publishers.

The Columbia Record suggests that Senator Tillman introduce a resolution to impeach President Roosevelt. No doubt he would like to do so were he a member of the House, in which such proceedings would have to originate.

Taft seems to fight shy of that proposed game of golf with Rockefeller. Wonder of he is afraid Roosevelt would put secret service men to shadowing him if he associated with the Standard Oil magnate?

The members of the penitentiary board and the Governor seem to be the only persons in the State who endorse the plan of the State charging the countries for the use of their own convicts.

The Charlotte Chronicle says no proposition that has ever been sprung on the State has met with such a unanimous degree of opposition as the Mann proposition to make counties pay for convicts.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—The Governor-elect of Arkansas, George W. Donaghey, is exhibiting great fastidiousness about the date of his inauguration. He says he will not be inducted into office on the 13th of the month or on a Friday. Mr. Donaghey is more sensitive than are most politicians, who are willing and anxious to take an oath of office on any old day.—New York Tribune.

—In the matter of "blind tigers" Savannah is a good deal like Charleston. It is reported that our Georgia neighbor doesn't take kindly to prohibition. In fact, it is said that more whiskey is being sold and consumed in Savannah under the new regime than ever before in its history. The people of the city that Oglethorpe founded are open and above board in their violation of the law, and manifest in various ways their utter contempt for it. This is all wrong and does not speak well for the Georgia city. A law, even though a bad one, should be obeyed. A community that allows it to be willfully broken does itself an untold injury and is undeserving of sympathy. Columbia Record.

—Aside from kind words and professions of love and affection for us, Mr. Taft will add nothing to what the South already has. As a matter of fact, we do not know of anything that we want, either from Mr. Taft or his party. We prospered before the Republican party was born. We were the envy of the North. And after the war, our first real progress recommenced when we were relieved of the Republican party and its carpetbag governments and principles. If Mr. Taft will deal out impartial justice, as his oath of office requires, we shall be perfectly satisfied, and will feel that he has done his full duty by the South.—Richmond Journal.

—The people of Obion county, Tennessee, must have a pretty high average of manhood. This is shown by the verdict of the jury in the night rider cases. All the men charged with the murder of Captain Rankin were found guilty and all but two will probably pay the penalty with their lives. Under ordinary circumstances there is nothing remarkable about a conviction for murder, but the circumstances under which the men accused of the murder of Captain Rankin were tried were not ordinary. The accused were members, or charged with being members, of a gang of midnight marauders who had no regard for law or for human life. This gang held the whole surrounding country in terror and numbered scores if not hundreds of members. If the eight men on trial are hanged or sent to the penitentiary there will still be ten times as many others free, vengeful, unprincipled and merciful.—Times-Union.

Malaria Makes Pale Blood. The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTE-LESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

TWINKLINGS.

—Madge—Miss Avoirdupois is taking horseback riding. Has she got off any fat? Dolly—Yes, off the horse.—Lippincott's.

—First Shopgirl—Miss Blank is going away. Second Shopgirl—Is she leaving for good? First Shopgirl—No; for better or worse.—Brooklyn Life.

—"Who is that singing so dreadfully out of tune?" "It is my wife." "Perhaps the accompanist plays out of tune." "She is accompanying herself."—Megendorfer Blaetter.

—"Goodness me! You don't say!" "It's true as Gospel. I heard it from Mrs. Jones, and her cook's fellow lives right next door to their washerwoman, so, you see, I get it direct."—Browning's Magazine.

"Of course," said the economist, "there are good corporations and bad ones." "Of course," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "Now, what is your idea of a bad corporation?" "One that pays less than a 20 per cent dividend."—Washington Star.

A Bad Guess.

John Hawtreys was one of England's famous whipping schoolmasters. At Eton in autumn the small boys used to buy chestnuts and roast them in a shovel over the fire. One day a boy named F., who was a great favorite of Hawtreys', had a lot of chestnuts and as a special favor was allowed to make use of the pupil room fire while the boys were all studying. Hawtreys was going in and out of the room while he was working, and on one occasion, coming in rather quietly, he caught sight of F. kneeling over the fire arranging his chestnuts. Not seeing his face and supposing it was one of the other boys stealing the chestnuts, John Hawtreys quietly took his cane from his desk and, creeping forward on tip-toe, gave the wretched F. a most tremendous whack. The boy jumped up with a yell, his hands clasped behind him. Then the tutor saw who he was and said, embracing him: "Oh, my poor boy! I am so sorry! I thought it was another boy stealing your chestnuts."

We, of course, were all delighted and roared with laughter.—London Graphic.

Danton and the Organ Grinders.

Paris has more than once made war on organ grinders. There, as here, they have their enemies and also their champions. The war, however, is an old one, and politicians had time to attend to it even at the height of the revolution.

No less a man than Danton then took the part of the musicians.

"Citizens," he cried from the tribune, "I hear that an attempt is being made to prevent the organ grinders of Barbary from playing their tunes as usual. Do you think, then, that the streets of Paris are too gay? Have the people of Paris too many songs on their lips? One after another our liberties are being wrested from us. Leave us at least the liberty of listening to the organs of Barbary, of hearing from them our favorite songs and refrains."

Danton was gullioned for reasons with which this speech had nothing to do, but the oration containing these sentiments was the last that he had the opportunity of delivering as a member of the convention.—Westminster Gazette.

Another Way Out of It.

Nobody had ever had reason to accuse Abel Pond of being dishonest, but he was as sharp a man in a bargain as could be found in the county. When the building committee applied to him for a site for the new library he was ready to sell them a desirable lot, but not at their price.

"I couldn't feel to let it go under \$600," he said, with the mild obstinacy that characterized all his dealings with his fellow men. "It wouldn't be right."

"You ought to be willing to contribute something for such an object," said the chairman of the committee. "If it's worth six hundred, why not let us have it for five hundred and call it your've given the other hundred?"

"M'm—no, I couldn't do that," said Mr. Pond, stroking his chin, "but I tell you what I will do. You give me seven hundred for it, and I'll make out a check for a hundred and hand it over to you, so's you can head the list of subscriptions with a good round sum and kind of wake up folks to their duty."—Youth's Companion.

A Real Apology.

"When the late Joel Chandler Harris was an editor here among us," said an Atlantian, "I called on him one day and found him very willing to correct an error about me that crept into his columns."

"We talked about newspaper contradictions, public apologies and the like, and 'Uncle Remus' took down a scrap-book and read me an apology that was an apology indeed. It had happened, he said, in a Transvaal paper. I'll never forget it. I agreed with Mr. Harris that it was the finest specimen of the public apology and retraction extant. It said:

"I, the undersigned, A. C. du Plessis, retract hereby everything I have said against the innocent Mr. G. P. Bezuidenhout, calling myself an infamous liar and striking my mouth with the exclamation: 'You mendacious mouth! Why do you lie so?' I declare, further, that I know nothing against the character of Mr. G. P. Bezuidenhout. I call myself, besides, a genuine liar of the first class."
"A. C. DU PLESSIS."

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The Voice of Fame.

An American author of some note was passing a summer in New Hampshire. One day he received word that a distinguished Englishman was visiting in the country town and would like to call upon the author, of whom, he added in his note requesting an audience, he had heard.

Somewhat flattered, the author wondered to himself who had spoken to the distinguished Englishman about him.

"Some Oxford dignitary doubtless," he reflected pleasantly, "or possibly some London publisher or critic," and he awaited the stranger's arrival with interest.

"So you had heard of me," he ventured after the usual greetings had been spoken. "Well, that is odd. Might I ask who?" But his visitor interrupted him.

"Oh, yes!" he said. "I heard all about you before I got here. The porter on the Pullman told me that you were the very man to come to to ask about the best route to Niagara and what hotel I'd better stay at."

Paying Visits in Australia.

In Australia a month's visit to a country house would be nothing. Two months—three months—six months—as long as you like would not be considered too long, other things being equal. Nobody thinks of dates. To write and invite you from the 15th to the 30th would be rude. You are asked to stay as long as you like. Or else you ask yourself to stay as long as you like. Or even—to face all the contingencies—you neither ask nor are asked. You simply go. And, having arrived, you remain, for the one unfailing commodity of an Australian country house is welcome. Everything else may give out. If you stay long enough there is sure to be a time when there are no servants, no milk, no vegetables, no meat but mutton, or even no water, but the thoughts of guests going away will never enter the minds of the host and hostess. Good nature, gayety, informality—these are the leading notes of life in every Australian country house.—London Globe.

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For sale, 2,000 yards of Best Prints, slightly mis-printed in some places, worth 7 1-2 cents per yard, today 5c; 2,000 yards of Check Gingham at 5c per yard; 1,800 yards of yard-wide Bleaching, good cloth and no dressing, worth 10c per yard, for 7c; 1,500 yards of Lonsdale Cambric in short lengths from one yard to ten yard pieces, worth 12 1-2c per yard, now 8 1-2c; 1,000 yards of Woolette Wash Goods, cloth that was made to sell for 10c per yard, a special price now of 6c. Tryon Sea Island Shirting Goods that were sold last season for 8 1-2c, now 6 1-2c per yard. One yard-wide Brown Shirting at 5c per yard; 2,000 yards of heavy Hickory Chambray, 32 inches wide cloth that is worth 10c per yard, special price 7 1-2c. Full size Bleached Sheets, 2 1-2 yards long, for 39c each. Standard full size Pillow Cases made of mercerized cloth, 36x42 inches at 10c. 10-4 Cotton Blankets at 23c each. A special price on all wool blankets, quilts and comforts.

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