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A GOOD SUGGESTION.

In his message to the Legislature, the Governor recommends the establishment of reformatories for youthful criminals.

The majority of the States have such reformatories and no State should be without them, even from an economical, if from no other standpoint.

Many of the criminal youth become so by association and example and they are more to be pitied than condemned, and they should at least be given a fair chance to show what is in them and whether they are capable of improvement.

QUALIFIED SUFFRAGE.

The Legislature is not losing any time in making the movement for qualified suffrage. Thus it recognizes the voice of the people and the great issue which was the vital one in the past campaign.

One bill to amend the constitution in the matter of suffrage has already been introduced, and the probabilities are that there will be others, and we have little doubt that by selecting the best points from each we will get a suffrage law that will meet the requirements and with the approval of the people at the polls when it is submitted to them.

The bill introduced by Mr. Winston, of Bertie, Friday, with some additions and alterations, a reproduction of the Louisiana law, which seems to be regarded with considerable favor in Raleigh.

It is to be submitted to the people at a regular election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May, 1900, it being proposed to change the time of holding elections to that date.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXX.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899.

at or throwing into cars, locomotives or trains, slander of innocent women, seduction under promise of marriage, an attempt to commit any of these offenses, or of felony now prohibited by the laws of North Carolina, or which may hereafter be prohibited, or of any crime whereof the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, shall be permitted to vote or be deemed an elector, unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

"Sec. 5. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write intelligently, and he shall demonstrate his ability to do so when he applies for registration, by reading under oath, and writing to him by the officer having in charge such registration, or by his deputy, both of whom are hereby authorized to administer such oath, written application therefor upon a blank to be furnished by such officer.

"The said application shall contain the necessary information to show the applicant to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be signed and sworn to by him, in the presence of the registration officer or his deputy, without assistance or suggestion from any person, or memorandum or letter, except the form of application herein set forth.

"The application for registration above provided for shall be in an exact copy of the following form, with the proper names, dates and numbers substituted for the blanks appearing therein, to wit:

"I, the undersigned, a resident of the State of North Carolina and a citizen of the United States. My name is..... I was born in the State of..... on the..... day of..... in the year of..... I am now..... years and..... months and..... days of age; I have resided in this State since..... and the city since..... and have been a resident of the election district since..... and I am not disfranchised by any of the provisions of the Constitution of this State.

"Sec. 6. Provides that if the applicant be not able to read and write as above provided, then he shall be entitled to register and vote if he shall, at the time of registration, be the actual and bona fide owner of property assessed to him in the State at a valuation of not less than three hundred (\$300) dollars on the tax lists of this class of voters, and the value of the property shall be ascertained by the assessor of the year in which the registration shall have been completed and filed, and on which, if the property so assessed shall be the only tax assessed thereon shall have been paid.

"Sec. 7. No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, or who prior to that time was a regularly enlisted soldier in the army of the United States, and no person or grandson of any such person, not less than 21 years of age at the date of the adoption of this Constitution; and no person who has been convicted prior to the first of January, 1900, shall be denied the right to register and vote in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications prescribed by the Constitution; provided he shall have resided in this State for five (5) years next preceding the date at which he shall apply for registration, and shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this Article prior to September 1, 1900; and no person shall be entitled to register under this section after said date.

"Sec. 8. Provides for the payment of poll tax of all persons under the age of 60 years, and provides that no person shall be permitted to vote unless such payment is made on or before the 31st day of December of each year for the two (2) years preceding the year in which he votes. All between the ages of 21 and 60 not herein exempted come within this provision.

"It is also required by this section that the poll tax receipt for said time shall be exhibited to the election officer in official form, or duplicate in event of loss, or proof of payment of such poll tax shall be produced by the affidavit of the party to whom it was paid.

"Heavy penalty is imposed for changing or altering in any way or for the receipt by any tax collector, sheriff or other person who shall ante-date such shall be guilty of forgery.

"Idiot, deaf and dumb or blind persons are exempted; also persons under 23 years of age who have paid all poll taxes assessed against them.

The other features of the bill provide for the methods of securing registration where registration has been refused, defining who shall be eligible to office, the machinery for carrying the law into effect, &c.

Mrs. Anna Smith, of Worcester, Eng., is the youngest woman of her age in that country. She has a weakness for fairs, and has attended all that were held in her part of the country for the past 100 years. She had sixteen children, and one of her daughters, aged 80 years, also had sixteen. The old lady does all her own work, eats four meals a day, enjoys an occasional toddy, solaces herself with a clay pipe, and is reasonably happy.

The obstacle to the occupation and civilization of considerable portion of Africa is a little fly, whose bite is deadly to horses, cattle, dogs and other animals, although not to man. But man hasn't much business where horses, cattle or dogs can't stay, and therefore that fly-infected region must remain a wilderness until they can shoo these flies away, or discover some neutralizer of the poison.

The New York Herald, which is an expansion board, rises to remark that "our government has its basic principle the will of the people." As far as this is a government of the people this is true, but it is a government also of law, and the people are should be governed as much by the law, and by right and justice, as the government is. The endorsement of the multitude cannot make wrong right.

Most of the European monarchs are particular about shaking hands with common folks, but King Humbert, of Italy, is a regular demagogic hand-shaker, and when he goes out on an excursion or frolic shakes hands with everybody. If they got out of a job and it depended on an election well wagger that Humbert would scoop the whole lot.

A young man who was found with his skull fractured and unconscious on the railroad track at Buffalo, N. Y., a few days ago, began to whistle upon being carried to the hospital and whistled constantly for ninety-five hours, until he died. He whistled all sorts of tunes and seemed to have an unlimited supply.

A German inventor has invented a stone which is a combination of purified paper pulp, mixed with other hardening ingredients. It is as hard as stone but much lighter, and it is to be used for roofs and floors, the special claim made for it being that it is a non-conductor of heat, cold, or noise.

A new raft has been invented for ocean steamers, or other vessels carrying passengers. They are used as shade decks, but in case of accident may be used as rafts having great carrying capacity and holding capacity of 2,000 people.

The retiring Governor of Pennsylvania gave much good advice in his farewell address. It is much easier for some Governors to give good advice when going out of office than to practice it when in.

The late Calvin S. Brice left only \$600,000 worth of personal property, but he left a comfortable little fortune of \$7,000,000 or thereabouts in stocks and other kinds of property.

Boston's claim to fame for will not be confined to beams, for she claims to have the largest railway station in the world, one that will accommodate 2,000 trains a day.

Governor Roosevelt gives due notice that habitual criminals or wife beaters need expect no sympathy and no pardons from him.

It is predicted that the African gold mines will produce this year \$100,000,000 worth of the yellow stuff.

Hungarian statesmen aim high. When they fight duels they shoot into the roofs of neighboring houses.

SHIPPING AT SOUTHPORT.

Revenue Cutter Hamilton Arrived—Tug Iron King—Transport Hartford. [Special Star Telegram.]

SOUTHPORT, N. C., January 7.—The Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. Roath, arrived at five o'clock this afternoon. She left Charleston yesterday morning and in cruising up the coast experienced rough weather during the gale last night.

The transport Hartford is anchored in the harbor for the night, and expects to proceed at daylight on her way to Cuba. The U. S. tug Iron King sailed to-day, bound to Havana.

THE TRANSPORT HARTFORD.

Here to Take on Supplies—Going to Havana for Service—Miss Clara Barton on Board.

About 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning the U. S. transport Hartford, bound from New York to Havana, steamed into this port for supplies and slight repairs. She is moored at the government dock and will probably resume her voyage sometime this afternoon.

The announcement that Miss Clara Barton is aboard the Hartford bound for Cuba to look after the interests of the work of the Red Cross Society of which she is the founder and chief officer, will be of general interest. She spent the entire day yesterday on board the ship and will probably not come ashore at all during her stay in port.

The Hartford has until recently plied between New York and Hartford as a passenger boat and was but recently purchased by the United States government and is being sent to Cuba, in charge of Capt. Thompson, to do a general transport service between the various ports of the Antilles.

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REV. MOSES D. HOGE, D. D.

Dieled Yesterday Morning at His Residence in Richmond, Va.—The Funeral To-morrow Afternoon.

RICHMOND, VA., January 6.—Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, the eminent Presbyterian divine and pastor of the Second Presbyterian church here, died at his residence in this city at 2.30 o'clock this morning.

Early in November last Dr. Hoge while recovering from a severe spell of illness was thrown from his buggy by the vehicles getting in collision with a trolley. He was badly bruised. Two of his ribs were broken and he was unwell for some time after the accident. He was a great sufferer at times, but was conscious to the last. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Hoge was educated at Hampden-Sydney College and Union Theological Seminary, and soon after being licensed to preach was called to this city as an assistant to Dr. Plummer, of the First Church. His first and only independent charge was the Second Church, which he built up, and has been pastor of for fifty-four years. He was educated at Hampden-Sydney College and Union Theological Seminary, and soon after being licensed to preach was called to this city as an assistant to Dr. Plummer, of the First Church.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Lengthy Document Read Yesterday in Both Houses of the State Legislature.

NOTHING REMARKABLE IN IT. Recommends Increased Appropriations for Educational Purposes—The State Guard—Establishment of a Reformatory—Other Notes.

Gov. Russell's message to the State Legislature makes no reference to race troubles. Recounting the beginning of the war between the United States and Spain, and the President's call for volunteers, he says: "North Carolina has reason to be proud of the record made by her sons in this war, so rightfully declared and so quickly brought to a successful conclusion. The First North Carolina Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States among the very first in all the country. In the battle of Santiago it was North Carolina that gave up one of the bravest and best in all the land when Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp was stricken down. He was recognized in the army and through-out the country, as an officer of exceptional merit. Among those who fell at Cardenas was another North Carolinian, Worth Bagley, who was the first commissioned officer killed in the war. Upon the occupation of Cuba by our army, the First North Carolina Regiment was the first to enter the capital city of Havana, and the first to bear the flag through its thoroughfares.

Reports of the Secretary of State, of the Auditor and Treasurer and heads of other departments are submitted. The work of the Geological Survey is shown; legislation for the prevention of forest fires is recommended; also the work of the improvement of the public roads. The State Agricultural Society, the Governor says, has done good work the past two years; the State Museum is commended, also, the Normal and the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts; the colored college at Greensboro has not been as largely patronized as it should be, and money expended upon it should be increased. Appropriation is recommended for Oxford Orphan Asylum. The State Penitentiary is treated upon at some length. Since the beginning of the term, the Governor says, he has issued fifteen commutations and 107 pardons. Other subjects briefly treated are: The N. C. railroad; disturbance of some \$900,000 of money; and mustering troops which the United States refuses to pay; the Soldiers' Home; the State's credit; public printing; public charities and matters; the public schools. As to other matters, the Governor says:

The University. The statement of the condition of the University sent herewith is one made to the Governor by the president of the University in its formal way. The report in full of the University will be made to the General Assembly at a later day.

It is a matter of profound gratitude that the University has now the largest attendance upon its classes that it has ever had in its long and useful history. And this increase in the number of its students has been secured in a time of business depression, such as heretofore has never been known in this State. It is believed that larger and more beneficial results will be secured by the public from our University than have been gotten from any other educational institution of a similar kind in the country upon an equal expenditure of money.

It is also to be recorded that the spirit and practice of the North Carolina University is thoroughly catholic in its aims and its relations to society; for no school of theology; for no special set of speculations in science or philosophy; for no special view of economic thought. It follows that the University is open to all classes of young men who seek cultivation, without regard to their wealth or environments, or connections or convictions. The advantages of this institution heretofore have been wisely and economically used, and I recommend to the Legislature to make such additions to the appropriations for its treasury as may be demanded by its increased attendance and as may be justified by the conditions of the public finances.

The Insane, Deaf, Dumb and the Blind. The reports, respectively, of the Western, the Central and the Eastern Hospitals for the Insane are transmitted herewith, and your attention is called to the recommendations therein contained. These recommendations are made by experts in these matters and things to which they relate, and will be more valuable in informing and directing the legislation than anything that might be advised by non-experts.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature through its committees, will make a careful study of the reports of the reports of the boards of these hospitals, with view of providing operating rooms and facilities for the colonizing of certain patients mentioned in the reports referred to.

The reports of the boards having control of the School for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind are transmitted herewith, and the recommendations in these reports deserve careful consideration and study at the hands of the people's representatives. During the year commencing in 1898, the appropriate structures have been erected upon the grounds of the institution for the education of the blind in the city of Raleigh, and these buildings will be ready to be occupied by the students of this institution. We also recommend that a telephone be placed in the County Home, so that the county physician can be called in case of the severe sickness of any of the inmates. We also recommend that the windows in the insane departments and the dining room be repaired at once, as the glass is nearly all broken out and it is impossible to keep the insane department warm in its present condition. We now beg to be discharged.

Very respectfully, GEO. W. BRANCH, Foreman. Attest: J. F. STANLAND, Clerk.

Provost Guard. Henry Denton, Third Kentucky regiment, was shot and instantly killed at Columbus, Ga., in the Trenchard district, by Private Lambert, of the same regiment. Lambert disappeared and up to mid-night had not been captured.

Only two marriage licenses were issued by Register of Deeds Biddle during the past week. Both were to white couples.

The Fayetteville Observer announces that President Harry Walters of the Atlantic Coast Line, will meet a special committee from the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce within a few days to confer in regard to Fayetteville's advantages for the retention of the present C. F. and Y. V. railroad shops.

Wesley Gray, a very old negro, who lived in the Purcell alley, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. Dr. Price, the coroner, was notified and held an inquest, but found that death resulted from natural causes.

The cotton market was unchanged yesterday at 54 cents for middling, with receipts 251 bales against 661 bales received same day last year. The crop year receipts up to the present time are 370,522 bales against 274,531 bales received to the corresponding date last year.

EDWARD FOY WAS ACQUITTED OF BURGLARY.

Case Tried Before Judge Battle in the Criminal Court—Prisoner Was Much Affected.

The entire session of the Criminal Court yesterday was occupied with the taking of evidence and hearing argument in the case against Edward Foy, colored, charged with burglary. It was about 6.30 o'clock last night when the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the case.

STAR readers will remember that the charge against Foy was that of entering the house of Jordan Nixon, colored, he having been found by Nixon under a bed about 2 A. M. on the occasion complained of in the indictment.

During the trial yesterday Foy acknowledged that he was in the house and under the bed as charged, but protested that he was there without felonious intent and by knowledge and consent of certain members of Nixon's family. Six State's witnesses were examined. The only testimony for the defence was by the defendant, who was defended by L. V. Grady, Esq., in a manner which elicited many compliments.

Solicitor Duffy also highly complimented for his very able and forcibly delivered address to the jury in the interest of the prosecution. Yesterday evening the hour when the jury reached a verdict. It required considerable time to notify Judge Battle and the counsel for the defence so that the verdict could be taken. In the meantime the prisoner, Foy, was brought into the court room. The trial was a matter of life or death to him and he was deeply affected, weeping much of the time. When the jury announced the verdict he lifted his hands and almost shouted, "Bless God for that!"

There is another charge for house breaking connected with the same incident which will be tried to-day. Foy was therefore remanded to jail.

The jury which sat during the trial yesterday was as follows: Isham Quick, Dan J. Price, Jno. A. Holt, E. A. Overt, Prince Le Boo, C. C. E. Parker, Jas. M. Moore, Geo. E. Barron, Jno. B. Quolok, Abram Leonard, T. F. Tyler, A. J. Hanly, J. W. Eubank, C. R. Branch, B. J. King, Richard Pesen, T. M. Kure and J. W. Alderman.

Court will reconvene at 9.30 A. M. to-day.

CITY CART DRIVER INJURED. Mr. Windsor Harrelson Had a Leg Fractured Yesterday Morning.

Mr. Windsor Harrelson, who lives in Masonboro township, had quite a mishap yesterday morning. He was employed by Mr. Jesse Williams as driver on a cart hired to Superintendent Perry, for hauling rock on the streets, and yesterday morning the horse attached to his vehicle became frightened at a street car near the corner of Ninth and Princess streets and ran.

The horse got beyond Mr. Harrelson's control, and he made a jump from the cart to save himself, but becoming entangled with the lines, he fell under the cart and one wheel passed over his right leg, breaking both bones near the knee.

Superintendent Perry immediately had him removed to the City Hospital where Dr. Fife set the broken member, and at last accounts he was doing very well.

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War Department Will Continue Spanish System for a Short Time. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The War Department has finally decided to continue in force, for a time at least, the system of collecting taxes in Cuba practiced by the Spanish authorities, but with some important changes made in the plan, all in the direction of liberality toward the taxpayers and in the honesty of administration.

Cheap cotton is getting away with the paper collar industry. In 1898 there were forty factories which turned out 400,000,000 collars a year, while now there are only two in operation, which turn out 20,000,000.

Reformatories Recommended.

The most enlightened statesmanship, the desire of a common humanity and the teachings of Christianity, unite to urge upon the law-makers of this State to establish one or more reformatories for the care and reformation of youthful criminals. To send a youth to the State's Prison, and compel him to be, for months and years in association with hardened and confirmed criminals, is to make it sure that he will receive an education in crime, and be turned out upon society a desperado. All those who have given special study to the subject, are of opinion that it is better and cheaper to prevent crime than it is to punish it. And the experience of those States which have erected reformatories should encourage us to lose no further time in providing institutions wherein youthful evil doers may be retained and taught to be useful citizens. I therefore, recommend to the General Assembly that it should cause to be presented session and do what may seem deemed wise and sufficient to put North Carolina in line with many of her sisters in this regard.

It is the duty of the penitentiary authorities have done all they could to protect the juvenile criminals from the results of evil associations, but their efforts in this behalf are necessarily limited.

The North Carolina Railroad. In the early part of the year 1897 a suit in equity was brought by the Southern Railroad Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, to set up the 99 year lease of that road to the Southern, to have the lease declared binding and valid in law, and to join the North Carolina Railroad Company as a party to the suit, for bringing actions for the purpose of invalidating said lease. In the course of this litigation it became a matter of dispute whether the State, by bringing actions for the purpose of invalidating said lease, would entertain the suit, and would decree the relief which was prayed for by the complainant. I advised that this would be the result, I advised the directors of the Southern Railroad Company to submit the matter to the court upon the pleadings and proofs without further resistance, provided the Southern Railroad Company would pay all the costs of the litigation and would save the State treasury harmless against all expense. This was done, and thereby a large amount of money was saved to the State and to the North Carolina Railroad Company. The court entered up a decree in favor of the Southern Railroad Company.

By this action the rights of the State as a sovereign are in no wise impaired or affected. The suit was substantially a matter of form, and the Southern Railroad Company and the North Carolina Railroad Company. The decree is in no wise binding upon the Legislature.

The Railroad Commission. In the month of September, 1897, two of the railroad commissioners were suspended, and two others were appointed in their stead, under the authority of law vesting this power in the Governor, by the Railroad Commission Act of 1897. The documents, notices, and correspondence in relation to this suspension, will be submitted to the General Assembly at this session.

An attempt has been made by the Railroad Commission to make a material reduction in telegraph rates. The Western Union Telegraph Company has resisted this reduction, and has obtained an injunction in the United States Court to prevent the reduced rates from going into effect.

The Railroad Commission has also made an attempt to reduce the rates of the greatest railroad systems of the State in the matter of passenger rates. This reduction is also resisted by the railroad, which has obtained an injunction against it in the United States Court.

In both these cases counsel have been employed to represent the interests of the people of the State, and test their case to the public.

North Carolina State Guard. The incorporation of many of the companies of the State Guard into the volunteer army of the United States, has made a reorganization of the Guard necessary. This work of reorganization has been already commenced, and is being completed as rapidly as thoroughness will allow. Major Charles L. Davis, of the United States army, is assisting in this reorganization at this time. It is understood that the services of a United States army officer will permit us to continue to avail ourselves of his knowledge and experience in military matters.

It is recommended that additional appropriations be made for this service. An increase in the funds to be made available for this service is necessary, if our military organization is to be kept up to the requirements of the times. It is especially necessary that the salary of the adjutant general should be increased to the sum of \$10,000 per annum, and that the salaries of the men who have filled this office have done so at considerable personal sacrifice to themselves. And, an additional reason for this increase in salary should be increased, is found in the fact that heretofore the work of this office has been done by an officer of the United States army. And, in the future, it is understood that the services of a United States army officer cannot be obtained. The State ought to be willing to pay this office a just compensation for the services he renders to the public.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT. An Atlanta Paper Refers to Russell's Pet as a Victim and Worthless Set of Ruffians.

As Jim Young's Negro Regiment will soon be out of service and back in North Carolina—some of them in Wilmington—the following from the Atlanta Journal will be read with interest:

"We congratulate the War Department on its determination to muster out at once a regiment of negro volunteers from Virginia, and another from North Carolina.

Both these regiments are stationed in Macon, and we do not hesitate to say that a more utterly vicious and worthless set of ruffians never served under the flag of the United States.

"A number of the soldiers in these regiments have met richly deserved deaths by reason of their assaults upon the person or property of citizens of this State. They have been a nuisance, a pest, and a disgrace ever since they were located in Macon. When they passed the bounds of toleration the good men of that community attended to their property, but they have annoyed and disgusted the decency of Macon to an unprecedented degree.