SUBSCRIPTION PAICE. The subscription price of the We-Liy Star is as

SECRETARY LONG ON THE FILIPINOS.

Last Thursday, at a Lincoln banquet given by the Essex Club, of Boston, Secretary Long was the principal speaker. In the course of his speech, speaking of the Philippines and the progress being made in carrying on the work of "benevolent assimilation," he said:

"If Secretary Root were here he would assure you that the administration in the Philippines is not a failure, but is advancing every day toward the pacification and good goveroment of those islands. Here the wise student looks not to the sporadic incident of a fight here or a riot or murder there, but to the fact that schools are established; that the American teacher is in evidence in great numbers; that courts are established; that roads are built; that business grows, and that American civilization

is here to stay and to bless. "Of course, the cost of internal administration is borne by the islands' revenues. But why should it not be? And what could speak more for their we fare and for their redemption from slavish dependency?

"Tre question of the independence o' to-se islands, which will one day be a substantial and vital question. Men m.y make speeches for party effect, but there is no party, there is no com-minity in the United States that for one moment intends to abandon or would take the responsibility of abandoning the trust under which we now are to give those islands pacification, the government and civilization which we ourselves enjoy. I doubt if there are many intelligent Filipinos who do not accept this view.

"Inis is the work not of a day, but of a generation. But when the time comes that the trust is executed and the ability of self-government is assured, then the question of their politithe islands themselves to decide. Whether they will walk alone and independent, or whether they will walk hand in hand with us, as Canada walks with England, they-whoever they shall then be-will decide. And as England respects the wishes of Canada in this regard, so shall we then respect and ought to respect the wishes of the Philippines."

Secretary Long is a Boston man, and he was talking to a people where the anti-expansion sentiment is very pronounced and where the policy of "benevolent assimilation" with Winchester rifles, torches, &c., never met with much favor. Whether this had anything to do with toning that speech we will not say, but the concluding paragraph is such a remarkable one and such a wide departure from the ordinary benevolent assimilator that it gives ground for the suspicion, at least, that the locality in which it was delivered had a good deal to do with inspiring it.

About the time this speech was being delivered another speech had been delivered in the U.S. Senate, by one of the Senators who represents the State in which Secretary Long was speaking, and the burden of that speech, made by Senator Hoar, was to show that this Government was establishing, in fact had, through its Philippine commission, established a despotism over the people of the Philippines and that under the edicts of that commission if a meeting of Filipinos assembled they could be arrested, tried and punished for treason if they dared to read the Declaration of Independence.

But assuming that neither the

locality, nor the audience, nor the constituency addressed, had any thing to do with inspiring the sentiments expressed as to the ultimate status of the Philippines, and the opportunity that would be given the Filipinos to determine that for themselves, and assuming that Secretary Long was entirely honest and thoroughly sincere in his utterance, it might be asked whether he was simply speaking for himself or by authority speaking for the government. He said that if the Filipinos, after they had been sufficiently tutored in the art of self-government, were to decide that they want to go it alone and govern themselves as an independant people, independence would be given them. What authority has Secretary Long for that declaration? Has the majority in Congress ever said so? Has any official document ever said so? The nearest approach ever made to it was the Bacon resotation which was adopted by the Senate but never passed the House, and that had a string to it which practically made it amount to nothing if it had passed the House, for it ject and the scheme by which they like the women of other countries.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1902.

simply declared that it was not the intention of this government to permanently hold the islands or to make them a part of the territory of the United States, but to withdraw from them as soon as peace and order and stable government were established, and this as soon as it could be done consistent with the interests of the Filipinos and of the United States. The conclusion was the string to this resolution for it permitted the

United States to retain pessession

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of the Philippines while it might be to its interest to do so. But if Secretary Long in his ut turance expressed the sentiments of the administration of which he is a member, or of the majority in Congress by whose authority the work of "benevolent assimilation" with Winchester rifles, torches, des potic edicts, etc., is being carried on what objection can they have to adopting the resolution which Senator Teller proposes as an amend ment to the Philippine tariff bill The resolution is substantially reiteration of the Bacon resolution

and declares that it is not the purpose of this govornment to perma nently retain possession of the islands and that when civil governments are established and the people able to administer them so as to guarantee peace and order and selfrule then the islands shall be turned over to them, under a protectorate of this government if they desire it. That is practially (the protectorate omitted) what Secretary Long declared in his speech, and yet there is not a handful of Republicans in either House of Congress who would so declare by resolution or act that

The only real difference between this utterance of Secretary Long State. and this resolution of Senator Teller is that Secretary Long wants to take plenty of time, a whole generation, iving time for the present genera tion of Filipinos to die out and a new one to come upon the stage of action, while Senator Teller would have it done as quickly as possible.

If it be the intention to go on and

would commit this government

force those people to acknowledge American supremacy, and if they refuse shoot them down like jack rabbits, and burn their homes and their towns and lay waste their fields and strew desolation where once there was peace and plenty, and it may take a generation to teach those people the beauties of self rule and modern progress, wouldn't it be a great deal more sensible to expedite that work by au thoritatively informing them as to what we propose to do and that we have no intention of permanently appropriating their territory on the plea that we have bought it? If we are to carry on for a generation this work of lifting the brown man up and making a modernized chap out of him after so many years of degration, and demoralizing serfdom, how are we going to be repaid for this self-imposed and phenomenally unselfish and self-sacrificing task? The "trust" we have accepted doesn't call for any such sacrifice as that, and common sense would suggest that if we are going to give the Filipinos the final say so as to what their status shall be, the sooner we let them know that and the sooner we put them to practicing the art of self government the better it will be for us and for them. There is no need of nor sense in taking a

A VICIOUS MEASURE.

do it.

generation to do what could have

been done by this time if we had

gone about it in the right way or

that can be done in a little while

now if we go about it in the right

way and are honest in our efforts to

The anti-oleomargarine bill which passed the House of Representatives Wednesday is a vicious measure, not what it pretends to be, but a law to give the big dairies control of the butter markets. Under that law the farmer's wife who sends butter to market dare not color it, sithough it may be pure butter, without leaving herself liable to prosecution and punishment.

The law is aimed at Southern cotton seed oil, large quantities of which were consumed in the manufacture of oleomargarine, butterine, and other substitutes for butter, which experts have testified are better, more palatable and wholesome, than many of the brands of butter put upon the market. Butthey were cheaper and that way the objection

against them by dairy men. This bill was generally opposed as it should have been by Representatives from the South and atly and vigorously by Hon. John D. Bellamy, to whose speech against it the Raleigh Post thus editorially

refers: "The Oleomargarine bill-which if it should become a law wilt be seriously hurtful to the farmers of the South, passed the House by a good majority. Hon. John D. Bellamy's speech against it was one of the most forceful of the many that were made We may use extracts from it, as our

are made the victims of a very dangerous species of class legislation, the end whereof no man can tell."

If it were simply a bill to protect butter from the competition of counterfeits by preventing them from being put upon the market and sold as butter it would be all right. Such things should be sold for what they are and stand upon their merits, but when the object is to drive them out of the market because they are cheaper than butter and thus force house keepers and others to buy butter and put up with what they can get whatever the price may be, it is all wrong, and it is all wrong, too, to strike at another great industry, in which the South is largely interestedcotton seed oil-to favor an industry of other sections which has no more claim to governmental recognition or favor than it has. It is a sectional and mischievous measure, but we do not believe it will pass the Senate in its present sweeping shape.

ANOTHER COTTON PEST.

The growers of cotton have a good deal to contend against, generally speaking. They have army worms, rust, and a number of other pests, but they are now confronted by one which threatens to be a very formidable one-the boll-weevil, an invader from the ootton fields of Mexico.

It made its first appearance on the borders of Texas several years ago, and while it caused some apprehension then, because its voracious habits and destructive power were known, it was hoped that it might be confined to a small area and finally extirpated, but it has taken firm hold of the soil, and has spread until it is estimated that it destroyed last year 300,000 bales of cotton in that

The question now is can it be extirpated, or how far it may work its way into the cotton regions of the South, and where will it stop. It was hoped that the cold of Winter might destroy it, but this doesn't seem to have any effect on it, for it comes to time in the Spring and is ready for business as soon as the growing cotton reaches the stage for attack. But it doesn't stop with the cotton, for when it has destroyed that it turns its attention to corn. wheat and other green things, and is as destructive on those as on cot-

It is said that in some districts in Mexico the attempt to grow cotton has been abandoned on account of their ravages, and the prospect ofraising other things upon which the weevil feeds is not encouraging. According to all accounts this Mexican interloper promises to be a very troublesome and costly settler unless the bug experts discover some effective way to settle him.

Gov. Taft says "every declaration of sympathy with the Filipinos constitutes a great obstacle to the success of our efforts," and that "any utterance hostile to the Filipinos wounds their sensibilities." In that case all there is left for us to do is to play mum. The U.S. Senators will take notice and dry up.

Mr. Carey, President of the National (Beet) Sugar Manufacturing Company, of Colorado, threatens that if Congress make concessions to Cuban sugar, the Republican campaign managers need not expect any more of his "sugar." Remarks like that have some effect.

It is said that 2,000,000 frogs are slaughtered annually in this country for epicures who are fond of that kind of diet. And there is not a frog ranch in North Carolina, although in some portions of the State the frog grows spontaneously.

Gov. Taft says the American mule would be a good thing to send to the Philippines. Is he looking to the nule to help solve the problem over there? The mule generally gets in his work if you give him half a

A young athlete in New York is just recovering from a case of a broken neck. This is the third case of that kind reported in this country, and we have not read of their mending broken necks in any other country,

A St. Louis teacher of Spanish has been find \$28 for kissing his pupils, but as the number of pupils | court has no intention or disposition or the number of kisses is not stated we are left in ignorance of the St. Louis valuation of a Spanish kiss.

demned his brother-in-law to death. He hasn't yet mustered up grit enough to tackle his mother-in-law. Texas is going to put her con-

victs to work raising beets on a 25,

000 acre patch. That beats all the

The Sultan of Turkey has con-

other beet patches so far reported. Gov. Taft says the Filipino women are better than the men, in which respect the Filipino women are just

GREEN SWAMP CASE.

Full Text of Judge Purnell's becree in the Recent Hearing at Raleigh.

WAS A LENGIHY DOCUMENT.

Many Fine Points of Law Involved and Title to 170,000 Acres of Land is Branswick and Columbus Counties Affected-Attorneys.

A few days ago the STAR printed in its Raleigh correspondence the substance of Judge Purnell's rulings in the famous "Green Swamp" pase, involving the title to about 170,100 acres of land in Brunswick and Columbus counties. Yesterday the full text of the decree was received in the office of Deputy Clerk W. H. Shaw, of the United States Court, in this city. The case is in the Circuit Coart of the Eastern District of North Carolina and is entitled "The New Jersey and North Carolina Lumber Co. vs. The Gardner -Lacy Lumber Co:, et al "It was argued by Messrs. Meares & Ruark for the plaintiff, and Hon. J.p. D. Bellamy and George Rountree, Esq., for the defendants. The full text of the decree is as follows:

Plaintiff filed its bill in equity

against numerous defendants and a restraining order was granted, returnable on the rule day in February, 1903. The bill alleges complainant is a corporation created and existing under the laws of New Jersey. That the Gardner-Lacy Co. is a corporation chartered and existing under the laws of South Carolina, having a place of business in Brunswick county, North Carolina, and that the numerous other defendants are citizens of North Carolina. That the State of North Carolins, in 1795, granted to Benjamin Row-Stephen Williams and William Collins, certain lands in North Carolina, and complainant is the owner in fee, seized and in possession of the lands described in said grants, muniments of title, surveys and acts of the Lagislature are set out at length. That complainant has for 30 years had possession of said land, except some small ing trespassers therefrom, paying taxes thereon, etc. That defendants have filed entries on parts of said land, trespassed thereon, cut timber, which is the chief value of the lands to plain tiff irrepararable damage and deprecation of complainant's interest. That to establish complainant's rights would involve it in a multiplicity of suits, endless litigation, delay and irreparable damage, and it seeks this remedy to establish its title, remove all clouds and enjoin trespassers in one action. That while complainant is informed as to the location of its own lines and boundaries, (which are not set out in the bill but ppear in the grants and p'ots attached) and the fact of defendant's and others tresspassing and committing acts of spolation within its boundaries, it has been unable to ascertain the particular grants and deeds, if any, under which efendants pretend to justify and defend, defendants in equity and good conscience should require to disclose, fully and completely, the grants, en tries, claims or deeds under which they claim the right to trespass upon the said lands, cutting and removing timber therefrom—and defendants cannot show any superior title to complainant. That said lands are assessed for taxes in complainant's name at \$61,000. Then follows the

prayers for relief. A temporary restraining order was granted, returnable on the rule day in February, 1902. The subpœna, bill and restraining order were returned, served on 58 of the defendants, naming them where the questions involved were heard-counsel appearing on both

Upon an examination of the record it appears Mrs N. J. Schulken, one of the defendants, filed an answer Jan. 31st, in which she denies the title of complainant to parts of the land referred to, set out her muniments of title thereto and raises issues of fac which constitute an apparently good defence at law. A court of equity cannot try these issues. In short, sets up defences upon an apparently good legal title which must be tried by a jury on the law side of the docket. To a rule to show cause, she makes no specific answer, but her answer is considered in this connection, having been filed before the return day. On the return day the Gardner-Lacy Company answered with many affidavits demurred ore tenus to the bill This defendant claims to be the owner in fee of certain tracts, the "Burnett Little" tract, 80 acres, the "Elijah Little" tract, the "Nathan Little" tract, the "Formey Duvall" tract, the "Narlow and Williams" tract, the "Samuel Evans" tract, 100 acres, and the "Noah Williams" tract, 100 acres, of which it (and those under whom i claims) had for more than seven years been in open, notorious continuous and exclusive possession under color title. It claims the timber-interest on all these lands, has established a lumbering camp and constructed a tramway with iron rails, engine and logging outfit, five or six miles long, and prepared timber for market in ways described, some rafted, some cut down, other trees belted preparatory to being felied. On the same day, being the return day, this defendant demurred to the bill, which demurrer will be more properly considered on the hearing on the next rule day. Other de fendants do not answer the rule and the bill may for the present be taken pro confesso as to them. At the hearing many questions will doubtless be presented which it would be prema-ture to consider now and which the to even consider at this time. The only question for consideration at this time is, shall the restraining order be continued to the hearing?

It is only when complainant in his bill alleges a joint liability or community of interest that the answer of one defendant will enure to the benefit of other defendants. (Bates Fed. Eq. pro. 330, and authorities cited.) Here there seems to be no community, but a great diversity of interest on the part of the defendants, diverse defences, hence the defences set up by Mrs. Schulken and the Gardner-Lacy Company do not effect the other defendants, except in so far as other defendants are connected with such defences. As to other de-fendants, the bill is taken pro confesso and the injunction continued to the

hearing.

Mrs. N. J. Schulken traverses the title of complainant, denies all allegations of trespass, alleges she is not and has not cut timbers, and sets up

an apparent good title in herself. Is-sues are thus raised which must be tried by a jury on the law side of the docket. She is in possession of a part of the land, claiming title thereto and her right to retain such possession

her right to retain such possession must be tried in an action or issues formulated in the form of an action ejectment.

This cannot be done on the equity side of the docket. As against her the bill does not set up such equities as entitle complainant to injunctive relief, unless such action of ejectment is companied at once as soon as his documents.

commenced at once, as soon as his defence is disclosed, and unless proper steps to this end are taken within tendars, the restraining order will be vacated, as to the defendant, N. J. Schulken. This order is entered on the examination of the record ex meromotur.

One the principal objects of the bill as said in Dick V. Foraker. 155 U S. 405-415, and Holland V. Chillon, 110 U. S 15, being to remove clouds on and quiet title, has served its purpose and accomplished its end as to that part of the land claimed by the Gardner-Lacy Company, which dis-closes an apparently good title with the boundaries of the land claimed by e defendant. Defendant discloses its muniments of title, also that it has timbers in different stages of preparation for market and great loss wil be suffered if the same is not prepared for commerce within a reasonable time. Timber belted preparatory to being felled, or that cut, on

ground or in the water if left standing, lying or floating and not utilized when in proper condition becomes worthless for commercial purposes. To effect this end by injunction would be inequitable and serve the contrary or the primary object of a court of conscience and equity, a loss to all parties concerned. This the court will not do. It is not equity. The defendant sets up an apparently good title. It has erected its works at considerable expense, evidently good faith, depending on its title. tie up the enterprise by injunction after these disclosures would smack of oppression, not equity. Complainant has its rights. Defendants also has rights. The court will preserve both. The traversed allegations will be tried by a jury, the usual questions of ejectments, is the complainant, the owner and entitled to the possession of the land, the boundaries of which are known, etc. In the meantime if com plainant shows its good faith by taking steps to test its claim, the interest of the parties as they appear wil be protected and preserved. The tests should be made in a reasonable time. Under the circumstances, the law's delay would be an injustice. A consid equity discussed on the hearing has en purposely avoided, lest their conideration at this time should, when

the contentions, rights and equities of the parties are more fully disclosed will be read with interest: embarrassed the parties of the court by a premature consideration or disassion. The final hearing will prob ably be had within the next 60 days when these questions can more intelli gently be considered and determined It is therefore considered, ordered and adjudged that as to the Gardner-Lacy Lumber Co., the restraining or dar heretofore granted, be and the same is hereby modified and dissolved on the said Gardner Lacy Company's Reserves. ntering into bond in the sum of \$10,-000 conditioned that it shall, if so required, by order of this court account o complainant and pay for such tim-

Said restraining order is ontinued in full force and effect as to land claimed by complainant and not included within the boundaries of the land to which the Gardner-Lacy Co., laims title. It is further ordered that unless the J. and N. C. Land and Lumber Co.

bers as it shall cut and use from the

lands claimed by or which it shall be

adjudged by the court, the New Jersey

and N. C. Land and Lumber Co. was

and is the owner and entitled to the

shall within 20 days from the entering steps to have its title to said land. claimed by the Gardner-Lacy Co. tried by a jury, the said restraining order heretotore granted herein, shall and the same is hereby vacated and dissolved and this cause is held for further orders.

THOS R. PURNELL, U. S. Judge, Etc. Dated Feb. 11th, 1902.

NEW PAYETTEVILLE STEAMBOAT.

Work On the Company's Wharf-Boats

That Plied the Cape Pear. The work of constructing a wharf for the Fayetteville and Wilmington Steamboat Company will begin in about two weeks. The wharf will be on the river front, as it will be impossible to dredge out the proposed basin in time to receive the boats, though the basin idea will not be abandoned and will be eventually completed. The en-gine, which will be used in the hoisting and lowering of freight to and from the steamers at any stage of water will be here within two weeks and will be used in the construction of the

wharf. From the wharf a standard gauge track will be run to the company's property on Donaldson street, where will be situated the distributing warehouse. At the wharf, a large receiving warehouse will be situated. dummy steam engine of 45-horse pow er, with passenger and freight cars, will be run between the two ware-

The steamer City of Fayetteville the first boat of the proposed line, will maintain a regular scaedule and will stop at all the principal landings. In speaking of the proposed new

steamer and its luxurious appointments, a gentleman remarked to us yesterday, that about 1855 two mag ificent boats, The Spray and The Scottish Chief, were put on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, but they were too long to make the bends in the river with any legree of success, and they soon returned to New York, where they ran along the Long Island coast and were considered fine boats even up there. The Hurt is now the only one of the fine boats of the old times running on the river. She has been running be-tween Fayetteville and Wilmington

for the past 40 years. Miss Miller to be Married.

Friends in the city have received invitations from Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Leander Miller; of Winston, N. C., to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Eva May, to Mr. T. Wirt Jackson, of Oxford, N. C. The ceremony will be performed Thursday afternoon, Feb. 27th, at 4:80 o'clock, in Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, Winston. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will be at home after March 6th at Oxford. Miss Miller has many friends in Wilmington, where she has often visited.

"WILMINGTON DAY."

Friday, April 11th, Has Been Appointed by Mayor A. M. Waddell, of This City.

DURING CAROLINA

Movement On Poot for the Local Military to Attend-Letter From Col Hemphill, of the Department of Promotion and Publicity.

Friday, April 11th, will be "Wil mington Day" at the Charleston Ex-

The appointment of that date was made yesterday by Mayor A. M. Waddeli in response to a request made by Col. J. O. Hemphill, manager of the Department of Promotion and Publicity, and Mayor Waddell through the press requests all who can possibly do so to visit Charleston on "Wil mington Day."

Col. Hemphill's letter to Mayor Waddell is as follows: CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14. 1902. The Mayor of Wilmington, Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR SIR:-The week beginning April 7th and ending April 14th has been designated as North Carolina Week at the Exposition at Charleston at the request of Governor Avcock of your State. The people of Charlotte have selected Wednesday, April 9th as Charlotte Day at the Exposition and I shall be greatly obliged if you will make Friday, April 11th, Wilmington Day at the Exposition, upon which occasion we hope sincerely that you and the members of your Council and all the people of Wilmington will be here to make the event one o the most interesting and successful o the entire Exposition period. Please inform me at once of your wishes in the matter, and oblige. Yours, very sincerely, J C. HEMPHILL, Manager Department Promotion and Publicity.

It is very probable that Wilmington will send a large number of visitors to Charleston upon the day named, and already there is a movement to have the Naval Reserves and Wilmington Light Infantry attend in uniform. The the public, and the rates are thoroughly satisfactory.

In this connection the following from the Charleston Evening Post

"The battalion of Naval Reserves of North Carolina are now arranging for a trip to the Exposition, which will be taken during the month of April. Commander H. M. Chase expects to bring a large number of men, and during their stay in Charleston they will be entertained by the La favette Artillery and the Chicora Rifles, of the South Carolina Naval

PROMOTING RURAL SCHOOLS.

Central Campaign Committee Organized i Raleigh Yesterday-Local Taxation for Educational Institutions. Will Call On Preachers,

[Special Star Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13.-The Central Campaign Committee for promoting public education in North Carolina organized here to day, headed by Governor Aycock, Superintendent of Public Instruction T. F. Toop. Dr. Charles D. McIver and forty odd of the most prominent educators, superintendents of schools, college presidents and others. The three gentlemen named above constitute the Executive Committee. There will be a vigorous campaign for the promotion of rural schools. They issued lengthy addresses to the people, urging the overshadowing necessity of universal education and urging, among other things, local taxation for public schools. They call on all clergymen in the State to preach one sermon a year on education in North Corolina.

BUILDING NEW STEAMBOAT.

another Line to be Established Between Wilmington and Shallotte. The Iredell correspondent of the

Southport Standard, writes: Mr. Editor, as we have no railroads through this part of Brunswick, we should speak up for steamboats. The writer returned last week from a trip to Shallotte, and was most agreeably surprised to see a new steamboat being built by Mr. F. P. White. I am not acquainted with the boat business nor models, but there seems to have been the very best care taken in the selec-tion of material and workmanship for this steamer. Mr. White informed me that this boat is to make two trips week from Shallotte to Wilmington. Her carrying capacity will be about twenty-five tons, after the machinery is placed. I was also informed that Mr. White expects to form a stock company in the near future. I think this enterprise will add greatly to the upbuilding of the little town of Shalotte, and should be highly appreciated by the people of Shallotte and surrounding country.

Found Dead in Bed.

Mr. Thompson, an aged citizen of New Hanover, was found dead in bed at his home near the third toll house on the shell road vesterday morning. Dr. C. D. Bell, the coroner, went down and viewed the body, but as death was from natural causes no inquest was necessary. The funeral services and interment will take place to-day.

Accident at Hamlet,

A railroad engine near Hamlet jumped the track on the Seaboard Air
Line yesterday morning about 9
o'clock and was pretty badly smashed up. Engineer Ed Vaughn, of Fayetteville, was hurt, but it is not known how seriously.

In the down the three hights of adds that three hundred corpses have already been taken out of the ruins. The piles of wreckage are so vast that the search is necessarily slow. Most of the victims were musculmans. The stove in the office. jumped the track on the Seaboard Air

THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCE.

Long Years in Congress Give Standing and Infinence. Washington Correspondent of th

Raleigh Post]

There is one fact, quite apparent, in the houses of Congress, which has been long understood by a number of the States, but lost sight of by others, and that is, that length of service is all im-portant, in obtaining a standing in those bodies. In the system of the arrangement of the committees, (and nearly all work of necessity is done in the committee rooms) seniority of ser-vice is the requirement and the rule in warding the committee appointments. No member is considered of much weight, or wields any degree of influ-ence, unless he has seen long service, and under the present complicate

rules, it takes many years to comprehend them, and to become a successful In the House of Representatives the men who moved opinion are not the men of four, six or eight years service, but those of ten or more years of service. It takes years to make statesman, and it is wisdom to heed

this truism. Mr Richardson, the Democratic leader, is serving his ninth term, or 18 years in Congress. Mr. Henderson, the Republican speaker, is serving his eleventh term, or 22 years, while the following constitute the length of service of the chairmen of the mor mportant committee: Mr. Cannon, Illinois, Appropris

ions Committee—28 years. Mr. Payne, New York, Wavs an Means Committee—20 years. Mr. Hepburn, Iowa, Interstate an Foreign Commerce—16 years.
Mr. Hill. Illinois, Foreign Affairs Committee, 23 years.

Mr. Steele, Indiana, Manufacturers Committee, 16 years. Mr. Grosvenor, Ohio, Merchant Ma ine Committee, 18 years. Mr. Wadsworth, New York, Agri cultural Committee, 16 years.

Mr. Hopkins, Illinois, Census Comnittee, 18 years. Mr. Grow, Pennsylvania, Education Committee, 80 years. Mr. Sherman, New York, Indian Affairs Committee, 14 years.
Mr. Loud, California, Postoffice Committee, 14 years. Mr. Smith, Illinois, Private Land

Claims Committee. 14 years, Mr. Ray, New York, Judiciary Committee, 12 years, And of the other committees the chairmen will average about ten years,

In the House, on the Democratic side, the principal leaders of debate are Mr. Richardson, (Tenn), 18 years; Mr. Williams, (Miss), 10 years; Mr. DeArmond, (Mo.), 12 years; Mr. Mc-Rae, (Ark.), 18 years; Mr. Williams, (III.) 10 years; Mr. Clark, (Mo.), 8 years, and Mr. Underwood 8 years; while the silent men who wield the reatest influence are such men as Mr. Bankhead, 16 years; Mr. Elliott, of the Charleston, S. C., District, 14 years: Mr. Lester, of Savannah, Ga., 14 years; Mr. Livingston, Atlanta, 12

years, and Mr. Cummings, of New Vork 12 years. On the Republican side the leaders of debate are all members who have seen long service extending over many years, such as Dalzell, (Penn.), 16 years; Bingham, (Penn.), 24 years; Grosvenor, (Ohio), 18 years; Hepburn, (Iowa), 16 years, and, last but not least, Speaker Henderson, (Iowa),

Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois and New York early comprehended the importance of keeping their men long in service, while of the Southern States, Virginia, Tennes see, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, and possibly Texas seem aione to have grasped the situation

and profited by it. It is self evident, therefore that no State can have her representatives to achieve a national reputation unless such State selects good men, of ability, character and application, and when it secures them once send them back continuously; and then only will they have trusted public servants, who will become useful public men and statesmen-ornaments to their State and

It is the blindest folly to allow a good representative, when once secured to retire after one, two or three terms of service. As the government grows its administration becomes more complicated, and the greater becomes the necessity for experienced legislators. If an industrious, sober, able representative is once selected, experience and opportunity will bring him to the front. It is said that there are many very able, well educated, ambitious men in Congress to day comparatively unknown. They only lack opportunity, and this comes after long service or from good committee assignments. Out of a membership of 357 members of the 56th and 57th Congresses about 225 have served three terms or more.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Durland's Riding Academy Destroyed and an Apartment House Damaged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The building on Central Park West, occupied for many years as Durland's Riding Academy, was destroyed and its neighbor. the Poillon apartment house, slightly damaged, to-day by fire that threat-ened for a time to prove more destructive. The first firemen to attack the burning building were caught in a "back draught," and several were badly burt. Robert Manning was seriously injured. The old academy was built fifteen years ago by Boston capitalists at a cost of \$100,000. It was being converted into a hippodrome.
The chief damage to the Polllon was
to the roof of the building. Its hundreds of tenants fled from their apart ments when the heat began to crack

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Miss Memie McKane Burned to Death in Charlotte Telephone Exchange. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 15 .creaming in agony and with her clothing ablaze from head to foot, Miss Mamie McKane, night operator of the Charlotte Telephone Exchange, ran frantically about the room of the exchange on the third floor of a building in this city at 3:45 o'clock this morning, then dashed out the door and fled down the three flights of

Later he and a companion toured the great west along Freemont's famous rout and it was for a long time reported that the Islands had captured and "scalped" them.

— Mount Airy News: The Banner Chair Company, of this place, has done a fine business from the start, and now that they have an established trade their sales will soon be increased

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Spokesman: Rocky Mount has

a popular and longtime resident who during the Civil War ran the blockade out of Wilmington twenty-eight times.

trade their sales will soon be increased to such an extent that they will be compelled before a great while to erect that big factory we mentioned last Fall. — The prospect for wheat this year is not very promising at this time, especially in the Mount Airy section. It is rather early to judge, but indications point to a slim crop in Surry. A great deal of wheat sown Surry. A great deal of wheat sown last Fall failed to sprout-did not come up.

- Winston Sentinel: A telephone nessage to the Sentinel this morning from Yadkinville reported that Greenbury. Myers, who was brutally assaulted on Monday night, near Cross Roads, by his cousin, Alexander Myers, was still alive, though he was unconscious, and the attending physician has no idea that he will recover. The two men were drinking and a row resulted in Greenbury striking Alexander a severe blow on the head with a gun. Both parties are married. Officiers have not been able to find the man who made the assault. The message from Yadkinville states that Will Martin, who shot Will Kelly, at Huntsville, was reported to have been

seen in the county last Saturday.

— Concord Standard: Press Dillon, a negro waiter at Glen Book Hotel, Asheville, shot and it is believed mortally wounded Mr. J. H. Salisbury, a conductor on the Western road, Wednesday morning. The negro had taken an old gentleman's seat a while before and was slow to give it up, when Mr. Salisbury, in defence of age, slapped the negro. At the break-fast table he drew his pistol and shot Salisbury four times, one ball entering the abdomen and lodging in the spine. Much indignation is felt and Dillon's life depends on being well guarded. - Mr. Correll, the express man, showed the writer a chicken rooster Wednesday evening that has two horns of about one inch in length. They are on each side of the comb and extend nearly as high as the comb. They look natural as if an essential part of his fowl physique.

- Favetteville Observer : Mr. Matthew Bryne, father of Mr. John A. Byrne, superintendent of the Fayetteville Cotton Mills, died about 11 o'clock to-day at the home of his son on Russell street, in the 78th year of his age. — Mr. F. R. Rose, secretary of the chamber of commerce, is in correspondence with some wealthy Northern men, who are seeking a desirable situation in North Carolina for the cultivation of the Russian mulberry and the establish ment of the silk worm industry. These apprised of the advantages offered by the climate and soil of this section, and ask that their projected enterprise be laid before the chamber of commerce, and that any other information accessible be forwarded to them. The cultivation of the silk-worm has been attempted in Fayetteville, as an amateur experiment, and it was found conclusively that it could made a suc-

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN NEW YORK CITY.

Young Man Found Dying in a Hotel in the Lower Part of the City-A Handsome Girl Arrested.

"By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- Walter S. Brooks, a young commission merchant of this city, was found dying in a room in the Glen Island Hotel, West and Cortlandt streets, last night, and after his death, several hours later in a hospital, the police were notified and took in charge Florence Burns, a handsome Brooklyn girl, with whom Brooks had for some time been keeping company. She will probably be arraigned in court to-morrow

morning. A negro bell boy identified the girl as the one who came to the hotel with Brooks; but Miss Burns denies she was the person, and declares that she met Brooks at his place of business early Friday evening, leaving him at 6:30 o'clock to go to her home in Brooklyn. Certain it is, however, that Brooks and some young woman went to the Glen Island early Friday evening, registering as "J. Wilson

It was midnight when the bell boy smelled gas in one of the hallways. Brooks' room was broken into and he was found lying across the bed unconscious, and gas was pouring from the burners. Dr. Sweeney was summoned and noticed what he thought was a simple cut on the back of the head. Later he discovered it was a bullet wound, and Brooks' removal to hospital followed.

The girl was arrested at her Brookyn home. At the police station she through which she was put, maintaining she did not spend the night with Brooks. The bell boy, however, picked her out from three women lined up before him as, the one who had been at the hotel.

Dr. Sweeney and the police put aside the theory of self murder because there was no powder mark around the spot where the builet entered the head of Brooks. Counsel has been engaged by the girl's father who is Fred. Burns, well known in sporting circles as the announcer at big sporting events. Brooks' father is a compositor, and friends of the family say the young man was infatuated with the girl and that the family was using every endeavor to have the intimacy cease. Brooks was 20 years old and known as an amateur athlete.

EARTHQUAKE AT SHAMAKA Three Hundred Bodies of Victims Taken

Out of the Ruins of the City-The Quakes Continue. By Cable to the Morning Star.

TIPLIS, RUSSIAN TRANSCAUCASIA, eb. 15.—Two hundred bodies of victims of the earthquake which destroyed the town of Shamaka had been recovered up to last evening. It appears certain that several hundred bodles are buried in the fissures and debris caused by the shocks. The quakes continue at intervals and the work of excavating in search of the victims proceeds with difficulty.

Among the dead are many women who at the time of the principal shock

were congregated in the various bath ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.-The latest news received here from Shamaka confirms the appalling character of the earthquake at that place and adds that three hundred corpses have