SUBSCRIPTION PAICE.

The subscription price of the Weckly Star is

#### MAKING TROUBLE FOR HIM SELF.

of leading Northern papers on the course the President has pursued in the Indianola postoffice matter and in the appointment of Dr. Crum as Collector of Customs at Charleston. The partisan papers which from force of habit, if nothing else, endorse every thing the President does, approve both, and remark, as does the Philadelphia Press, that it is proof that he intends to treat black and white alike. The non-partisan papers, some of which an effective party organization, and it were admirers of Mr. Roosevelt, pronounce both unfortunate blunders, and some of them seem to be unable to understand why he should have blundered so when he could have so easily avoided it and benefited both his party and himself by doing so. The New York opposition to this, but he has not as yet Herald, the New York Times and the What will he do in the appointments Phildelphia Ledger, all independent, non-partisan papers, and friendly to the President are strong in their condemnation, and regret that by his action, when the contrary should have been his desire, he is keeping up and giving fresh impetus to the race question whether he intended it or not. It does not seem to have occurred to them that he was playing Minnie Cox and Dr. Crum for politics, although if they had they would doubtless have pronounced it bad politics, the politics of an amateur. But this is the

which discusses views as to political motives. It says: Political experts are discussing with curious and lively interest the motives underlying the action of President Roosevelt in the matter of the negro wom a in charge of the postoffice at an obscure country town in Mississippi. According to the authorized version given out at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt and his Cabinet spent several hours over the discussion of the apparently insignificant case, and thea two or three hours more were required to prepare a statement to be

view that a good many take of it.

ago there was a letter from its

of the Indianola post office case,

given out for publication. So the question of whether a negro woman shall hand out letters to a rural population of some 600 souls occupies the President of the United States and his entire Cabinet for a longer consecutive period than has any one of the great subjects, national or international, including the Venezuelan aff ir, with all the possible momentous consequences devolving on its settlement, which have been brought to the attention of the Administration since Mr Roosevelt's accession. Furthermore, this insignificant affair is considered of so much consequence as to warrant the issue of a formal state

It is no wonder political circles are unusually agitated. Of course, the spoutaneous impression is that personal and political ambitious are at the bottom, but wise heads are shaking in the prospect that after all this solemn deliberation and determination the President is weaving a tangle from which it will be difficult to extricate himself. You may be inclined to doubt it, but the naked truth is Mr. Roosevelt has gone stark, staring Presidency mad. He thinks of it by day and he dreams of it by night. Every move he makes, every appointment, every line of policy, big or little, is bound up in his absorbing desire to obtain his party nomination in 1904. Passionate, impetuous, self-willed as he is, this has caused him already to commit errors so grave as would scarcely have been essayed by one of ordinary political acumen and sa-

The fact is, Theodore Roosevelt never was and never can be a scientific politician. His whole nature i against it. This is what has made him the creature and the plaything of the master politicians of his party, and which, no matter how strong or popular he may be at large when 1904 rolls around, will place his destinies absolutely in their hands. Most certainly he is not this day anything like so strong with influential Rapub-licans in the Senate and the House as he was when he first came into office. He promises to-day and un-

does to morrow. Mr. Roosevelt gets credit for clever management of some perplexing questions, such as the trust question, which he has forced his party to take cognizance of; the anthracite coal strike, which he was instrumental in bringing to an end: the prosecution of the Beef Trust, all of which helped him and question. But in all of these he Dingley.

# VEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XXXIV.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1903.

General Clarkson may have been his Mentors. Speaking of the motive the correspondent says:

Naturally everyone says the Presi-den hopes by his action in the case of the Mississippi negress to secure a hold upon the negro delegates from the South in the Republican convention. With the possible exception of Gen. Grant, every Republican President nominated since 1880, has been under vital obligations to the negro delegates. There is most likely to be a similar condition in the next convention. Whether Mr. Ruosevelt's action will be material depends largely upon whether some other candidate will apply the golden arguments which have always been more effective with the negro delegates than any and all other appeals. At any rate, this is his desire and this is his hope. Inspired by this, he has taken ex parte spired by this, he has taken ex parte scilon, for there is nothing in the contents of the paper which he has issued to show there may not be good and valid reasons for objections to the negress. It seems peculiar that race prejudice should be responsible when the woman has already, without threats or remonstrance, served the people as postmaster for six years. It is anticipated that the Mississippi Congressmen may throw the light on the subject which is absent from the White House pronunciamento. However, for reasons to be presently given, We have been noting with some interest the expressions of opinion the Southern members of Congress are rather averse at this time to opening up the negro question in any general

In but few States of the South has the Republican party new any organization of importance. In most instances the delegates to the Republican na-tional convention are selected in a happy-go-lucky sort of way, the negroes, in consequence of their numbers, claiming and securing a considerable proportion.

North Carolina it happens be different. In that State there happens to be in control of Senator Pritchard. Senator Pritchard, as the country knows very well, although Southern Republican, is not only opposed to negroes holding office, but to their taking any active part in politics. He has been for some time engaged in the work of building up a white Re-publican party in North Carolina. Mr. Roosevelt has given out intimations of ard's advice or to the contrary? This is what the politicians are waiting for. Will he blow hot in Mississippi and cold in North Carolina? Unless he does the chances are 10 to 1 he will not get the North Carolina delegation. There's the rub for him.

He has passed the point where he tries to maintain consistency for while he turned down the leading "Lily White" in Alabama he angles with Senator Pritchard, and dallies with the Vick case in Wilson, and flies in the face of white sentiment in South Carolina, regardless of politics, by appointing a negro collector of customs in Charleston. In the Baltimore Sun a few days It is a very inconsistent, complex game that he is playing and one that Washington correspondent, writing he will find it very difficult to play to the end successfully, for there are men in his own party who profess to be friendly to him and to desire his nomination next year who are watching and ready to take advantage of any blunder he may make to defeat him for the nomination.

He said in his letter called out by the opposition to Crum that color should be no bar to appointment to office if there were no other objecttion, and apparently acting on this declaration he appointed Crum. How easy it would be for some shrewd manipulator who wanted to embarrass him to get some bumptious negro in New York, for instance, to apply for some federal office in that city and thus put the color declaration to the test? With the Lily Whites, and the Lampblacks, and the effort to play in with both, Mr. Roosevelt has been, perhaps unconsciously, concecting good deal of bother for himself, which he may realize later on.

### WHAT DINGLEY SAID.

In the discussion of Senator Vest' resolution on free coal, Thursday Senator Hale said he didn't believe that Mr. Dingley ever said that some of the duties were expressly made higher than necessary for the protection of those whom they were intended to protect, so that in negotiating reciprocity or other treaties we could make concessions that would appear liberal without depriving our manufacturers of any protection they needed. That was a sort of Yankee trick. In reply to Senator Hale's the testimony was produced of the Philadelphia Bulletin, which quotes Mr. Dingley with speaking thus in conversation with the editor:

We are purposely making them too high, because we want them as a basis which will enable us to offer foreign countries material inducements to cuter into reciprocal relations with us. mercial relations with the United industries of the protection they really

The Bulletin is not a Democratic paper, but a Republican paper, of the independent order. It is not an anti-tariff paper, but a believer in reasonable protection, and when that paper published this statement it had his party; and of the Venezuelan no intention of misrepresenting Mr.

had the counsel and co-operation of But this statement attributed to older and more experienced heads Mr. Dingley was freely cited when counsel of older and more experi- thracite coal, which was generally tive capacity as pretty good.

enced heads in the Minnie Cox and supposed to be on the free list, got Dr. Crum cases is doubtful. In on the dutiable list, and some of the this Postmaster General Payne and | Senators were giving the public their version of it. That was last Summer, but no friend of Mr. Dingley ever arose to dispute it, or to say that he didn't believe it, or that it was a reflection upon the sincerity of a man who is dead and can't speak for himself. It is no reflection upon his sincerity at all, it simply shows that he was putting up a shrewd job which would enable this country to drive a better bargain with other countries when it came to dickering on treaties.

Whether Mr. Dingley did or did not say what is attributed to him, it is not generally admitted that many of the duties are higher than necessary for protection purposes, and that some of them are not necessary at all for protection purposes? Even many of the protectionists admit this, and yet they shrink from touching the Dingley tariff, which Senator Vest aptly characterizes as the "sacred elephant."

### WHY NOT ?

Apropos to the nomination of the negro Crum as Collector of Customs at Charleston the Washington Post, an independent paper, makes the following pertinent inquiry:

If the President feels called upon to appoint the negro, Orum, as collector at Charleston, S. C., why is he not as urgently called upon to appoint a ne-gro as collector at Philadelphia? There are more negro voters in Philadelphia than in Charleston. Moreover, the negroes in the former city are infinitely more substantial, cultivated, and responsible. They represent a much higher civilization and maintain a far better standard of citizenship.

Of course he would never for moment entertain the thought of appointing a negro to any such office in Philadelphia or any other Northern city, although he says there should be no discrimination in these matters on account of color. in money any custom or rule of assess-But his practice contradicts his ut- ing it at less than its true value ought terances because he does discriminate, the only difference being that his discrimination is governed by geographical lines and location.

If the otherwise unobjectionable negro is eligible to office in a Southern city, why not in a Northern city, where the negroes are more of a political factor than they are in Southern cities, and where the Republican party is much more in debt to them for the support they give it? They help the party not only in some of the Northern cities but in some of the Northern States to hold power, but when it comes to recognition in the way of distributing the offices in the gift of appointing powers, they are invariably ignored and counted as

This thing has been the practice so long that even the negroes themselves, who hold frequent meetings to denounce discrimination in the South, seem to look upon it as a

matter of course. Roosevelt gives hearings to prominent negroes, talks nice to them, throws an occasional sop to some Southern negro, but turns the cold shoulder to the Northern negro, all the same. Thus it has been and thus it will be. On the discrimination question Roosevelt is a fraud.

We are indebted to the New York World for The World Almanac and Encyclopedia for 1903, an inestimably useful and valuable publication, giving a vast amount of information on numberless subjects, much of which cannot be found in any other publication of the kind. There are nearly 550 pages of compactly printed matter, every page of which presents something of value, and so conveniently arranged that it can be found at once. Single copies 25 cents, by mail 35. Address the Press Publishing Company, Pulitzer Building, New York.

Police Justice Donahue, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., fined a fellow citizen \$10 for refusing to provide food for his wife, who had appealed to the court. The man said he didn't have \$10 to pay the fine, when the J. P. ordered a couple of burly policemen to pick him up and invert him. Sixteen statement that he didn't believe it, | dollars in silver dropped out of his pockets. This was gathered up, handed to the J. P. who gave it to the woman, sent her home, remitted the husband's fine and sent him to jail for a week.

The bachelor Governor of Kansas, who by the way is a right good looking fellow for a Kansas man, has written States we can largely reduce duties in to all of the 1,000, more or less, many directions in return for the enwomen who were willing to become trance of American products into their women who were willing to become markets without depriving our own his Governess. He was afraid if he took one he might have trouble in making a satisfactory explanation with the other 999, or thereabouts.

They have added to the catalogue of bacteria one kind that feeds on glass and another on the hardest cement. Some time ago they discovered one that feeds on steel rails, from which it may be inferred that they are not particular as to than his own. Whether he had the the question came up as to how an- what they eat and that their diges-

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE** 

Read to Both Houses of North Carolina General Assem-

bly Yesterday. MATTERS OF TAXATION.

Much Property is Not Properly Listed. Two Columns Devoted to Education. Reformatory for Young Crim-Inals--\$500,000 Bond Issue.

[Special Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8 -The first biennial message of Gov. Aycock was read in both branches of the General Assembly to-day. It is a volumnious paper treating exhaustively of every interest of the commonwealth. After a few words of welcome to the assemblymen the Governor refers to the great prosperity which p rvades the State. Regarding the devising of ways and

means by which the expenditures of the State will come within the revenue he says he is of the opinion the revenue law now in force under the new assessments to be made next June will supply all demands of current expenses. The revenue and machinery acts of the Legislature he says were much criticised, but experience shows that with a few modifications they are as good as could as be devised under our constitution. Regarding the taxamuch of the value of corporations is intangible and no tax law which ignores this intangible property is just to the owners of tangible property as-sessed at its true value. The law now in force recognizes this fact and provides for the assessment of this intangible property and lays down rules by which it can be done with reasonable accuracy. These rules proceed upon the idea that "whatever property worth for the purposes of income and sale it is also worth for taxation. No just man demands more than this and no fair-minded man can justify

anything less. There is much property other than railroad property undervalued for tax-ation. When the law says that proerty shall be assessed at its true value matters of assessment of all property ample revenue will come to the State for every legitimate purpose, and those who are already paying upon full values will enjoy that equality which by right belongs to every citizen in bear ing the burdens of government. The Machinery Act passed by the last Legislature makes ample provision for se-curing this end. He therefore, recommends that both the Revenue and Machinery Acts now constituting our law in reference to taxation shall remain as they are with the modifications recommended by the Treasurer and Audi-

The Governor says if any plan can be devised for remedying the evil of refusal to properly list personal prop-erty, causing a full listing of property at its full value, a long step will be taken towards the adjustment on an equitable basis of the burdens of taxation. The recommendation that a tax be levied for State purposes or distil-leries, rectifying establishments and salcons. The recommendations of the Superntendent of Public Instruction are

commended to the assembly and a strong and lengthy appeal made for liberal provision for the education the "whole people." He declares he would have discussed the matter more briefly and made no mention of the race question had it not been that some of the members were instructed to advocate a law by which taxes paid by white people should go to white children and those by negroes to negro children. This idea he denounces in the strongest terms, declaring such legislation would be a crime against civilization and a disgrace to the State. He says, "Let this not be the first State in the Union to seek to make the weak more helpless. Let us be done with this question." He endorses local taxation. Fully two columns are devoted to education. The State University, the A. & M. colleges for white and colored, and the State Normal and Industrial College are each noticed separately and commended to the liberal consideration of the Legislature, also a number of schools of lesser importance that receive State aid. The report of the Secretary of State

is briefly commented on and the rec ommendation made that all vacant lands in the State be transferred to the State Board of Education, which already has the swamp lands, to be sold to the highest bidder. He advises an amendment to the law so the Secretary of State can have more than one assistant in the legis-lative engrossing department. He ecommends the erection of a new State building for office and storage purposes corner of Morgan street, and that the records of permanent election registrations received by the Secretary of State from the county clerks of court be constituted the permanent records as a matter of economy. The reports of the State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney General, Insurance Commissioner and Board of Agriculture are each briefly but highly com

In treating the report of the Com-missioner of Labor and Printing the Governor contends that the time has come in this State when the State can, without injustice to any interest, de clare that not more than eleven hours shall constitute a day's work and not more than ten hours for night's work, and that no child under twelve years old be employed in a factory and none under fourteen years after 1905, unless they can read and write. The report of Shell Fish Commis sioner Webb contained a propose

law to preserve and increase the pro

duction of oysters in our Eastern

The management of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, State property, is commended, the road being in better condition than ever before. The State School and State Board of Health are cordially commended, and the State's Prison is reported selfsustaining with a surplus on hand. Extended reference to the care of the in sane is made and insistance is made that increased accommodations be pro-vided at Morganton and at Raleigh. The Governor recommends that a general law be passed prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor except in incorporated towns and says the "State should no longer depend on the Fed-

mendation is made that a code com-mission be appointed.

An ample appropriation for a credi-table exhibit at the Louisiana Pur-

tasse Exposition is recommended, and the statement made that if the State appropriates \$15,000, an additional \$15,000 will be raised by private sub-

The work of the Audubon Society of North Carolina in striving to protect game and sea birds is commended.

A reformatory for young criminals is urged as a necessity and the Assembly asked to make a start to-wards its establishment.

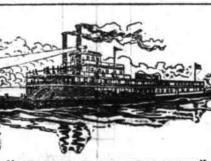
The message states that the total de ficit in the State treaury, Dec. 1, 1902-was \$319,419.41. It is regulated says the Governor that this deficit should have come about, but the State has has had full value for it. The appropriations made by the last General Assembly exceeded the estimated income, and even where the appropriations were paid it was found by most of the institutions of the State and unforeseen accidents that they could not conduct their business upon the appropriations made. The upon the appropriations made. The history of the borrowing of the \$200, 000 several months ago was reviewed and the act justified in an extended review of the situation. He says three other courses were open: First, with-hold appropriations for the enlarge-ment of the asylums and refuse to pay the \$100,000 appropriated for provid-ing four months public school terms. Second, call the Legislature in extra session and let it take the responsibility of repealing the appropriations or make provision for meeting them. Third, pay the appropriations and issue bonds at six per cent issue bonds at six per cent. The inadvisability of all three alternatives is argued. It is impossible, the message says, to meet the floating debt together with current expenses and the absolutely necessary permanent improvements out of the State's current revenues. "It is therefore apparent to me that it is necessary to issue bonds to pay off the present indebted ness," says the Governor. He asks that the Governor and Council of State be authorized to issue non-taxable bonds in the sum of \$500,000 to run 50 years. He believes a three per cent. ond can be sold at par.

In conclusion the Governor says: Perhaps no General Assembly has ever assembled in time of peace that has had greater opportunity for real service to the State: You will not forget the dread of our people for debt and their opposition to excessive taxa-tion, nor will you fail to appreciate the great undertakings which the State has entered upon and the larger future for which we all so earnestly hope. There is but one right way only to the right thing, trusting them as they may ever be trusted, to approve the things which count for the betterment of the State.

### A TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT.

Three Steamboat Companies on the Cape Pear Will Be Operated Cosjointly. Mr. Love Agent at Wilmington.

The splendid new steamer City of Fayetteville, of the Fayetteville and Wilmington Steamboat Company, Lamb. will go into commission on the Cape Fear river this week and will provide an all-water route between Fayetteville and New York, Boston, Providence and Philadelphia, in connection with the Clyde Steamship Company at Wilmington. When the new boat enters the freight and passenger service on the Cape Fear it will mark a new era in shipping upon the waters of that historic stream. The new steamer is now being furnished at Fayetteville and will make her initial trip, most probably the last of this



"THE CITY OF FAYETTEV ILLE."

In connection with what is said above, the following from yesterday afternoon's Fayetteville Observer will be read with interest: "The three steamboats lines that ply

the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington, to-wit: The Cape Fear and Peoples' Company, of which Col. W. S. Cook is general manager, which owns the Hurt and Hawes; the Merchants and Farmers' Steamboat Company, of which Mr. Oliver Evans ent, which owns the Highlander and Driver, and the Fayetteville and Wilmington Steamboat Company, which owns the City of Fayette-ville, of which Mr. A. A. Lisman is president and Mr. E. W. Cooke general manager, have formed a traffic arrangement, and Col. W. S. Cook has been made the agent at Fayette-ville, and Mr. T. D. Love the agent at Wilmington for the three

There was a meeting vesterday of the stockholders of the Fayetteville and Wilmington Steamboat Company, at which the following stockholders were present: Messrs, H. W. Lilly, W. L. Holt, W. M. Morgan, R. P. Gray, A. A. Lisman, S. H. MacRae, L. A. Williamson, E. H. Williamson and E. W. Cooke.

"The meeting was for the purpose of reviewing the financial condition of the company, and to take preliminary steps for the operation of the line, pending the annual meeting of stockholders in February. "Under the new arrangements all

the boats of the several lines will use the splendid new wharf of the Fayetteville and Wilmington Steamboat Company. - Two seamen from the Revenue

Cutter Tuscarora, Peter Veal and Rudolf Sneider, engaged in a bloody fisticuff on Front, between Market and Dock streets, early last night. They weresarreted by Police Sergeant C. S. Burnett and Special Officer J. G. Swann, who took them to the police station for trial Monday.

- Miss Molly Paca, aged 62 years, eral Government to suppress this evil business." He recommends that attempt to outrage a woman and to poison be made punishable by life imprisonment. He comments at length on the evils of lynching. Recom-

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE** 

Transmitted to Both Houses General Assembly at Raleigh Yesterday.

SENATE COMMITTEES NAMED.

Liquor Question Tackled Immediately Two Bills in Senate-Lower House Took a fland in South Dakota Bond Case-Other Notes.

[Special Star Telegram.] RALEIGH. N. C. Jan. 8 .- Both branches of the General Assembly convened for the second day's session at 11 o'clock. The Governor's message was received and read simultaneously in both houses, requiring more than two hours. A joint resolution was adopted, ordering 1,000 copies printed for distribution. [A synopsis of the message is printed on the second page of the STAR to-day.]

Bills of note introduced in the Senate: To raise revenue by imposing a tax of 55 cents per gallon on liquors manufactured or sold in the State, by Reinhardt. To confine manufacture and sale of liquor to incorporated towns and impose State and County tax of \$500 on each, by Justice. The Senate committees were announced by Lieutenant Governor Turner, the chairmen being as fol-

Propositions and Grievances-C. S. Privileges and Elections-R. B. Mc-

Claims—D. J. Aaron.
Judiciary—J. E. Woodard.
Internal Improvements — A. licks. Education-J. S. Henderson. Military Affairs-H. N. Pharr. Agriculture-Geo. H. Bellamy. Banks and Currency—R. I. Walker. Corporations—E. L. Travis. Finance—H. A. London. Insurance-R. B. White. Penal Institutions—T. D. Warren. Salaries and Fees-U. L. Spence. Engrossing—R. F. Beasley. Deaf and Dumb Asylums—H. E

Insane Asylums-J. D. Glenn. Federal Relations-C. W. Mitchell Fish and Fisheries—S. S. Mann. Pensions and Soldiers' Home—J. F. Railroads and Railroad Commission

Public Roads-J. P. Allison. Counties, Cities and Towns-J. P. Public Health-J. A. Pollock. Mining-Jas. H. Cathy. Election Laws-Don. Gilliam

E. J. Justice.

Constitution Amendments-A. Burton. Shell Fish Commission - J. 3pruill.

Rules-J. A. Brown. Appropriations-F. T. Baldwin. Judicial Districts—A. L. Blow. Library—N. M. Thayer. Justices of the Peace—A. A. Hicks. Public Buildings and Grounds—Jas.

Trustees of the State University-W. N. Pritchard Engrossing Bills-C. A. Webb. House committees are not yet an

In the House, a bill by Graham, of Granville, to extend the time for setling bonds of the class now being sued for by South Dakota, on old compromise basis, to January 1908 was voted down on second reading; then on motion of Morton, it was reconsidered and referred to a committee. Other bills introduced were: To

provide an agricultural building for the A. & M. College, by Scott. To repeal the dispensary law in Union county, by Williams. To incorporate the Merchants' and Farmer' Bank of Winston, by Britton. To incorporate the Bank of Kernersville, by McCall. RALBIGH, N. C, Jan. 8.-At joint caucus of Republican members of the Legislature to-night Jeter C. Pritchard was nominated to succeed himself as United States Senaor. His record is enthusiastically endorsed. Twenty-three Republicans-19 Representatives and four Senators -participated; also two Populist representatives from Sampson.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 10.-Neither branch of the General Assembly was in session to day longer than an hour. Notable bills passed by the Senate were a House bill authorizing the Secretary of State, to appoint an assistant to index the laws, the cost to be not over \$500. The House resolution to investigate the number of Assembly employes. Senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to prepare a bill for the establishment of

Much time was consumed in the disussion of a bill, authorizing the Secetary of State to employ an enrolling clerk at \$300 and mileage, and to pay copyists ten cents per sheet. It finally passed without amendment. Notable bills introduced: By Hoey, to wind up partnerships in estates; Gilliam, to amend Section 1229 of the

code; Pollock, to increase the number of commissioners of Lengir county and to change Lenoir Superior Court; Buron, to give superior courts equitable jurisdiction of contingent remainders n the distribution of lands Bills of interest passed in the House were as follows: To increase the num-ber of commissioners of Rockingham

county; to amend chapter 410, of the laws of 1891, by striking out Scotland Bills were introduced as follows: By Smith, to define meaning of the law in division of school fund per capita, so that school terms for the races be the same length (the bill is no change

from present practice); by Guion, to remove disabilities of married women in making contracts and to allow damages for mental anguish; by Creyer, to incorporate the Winston-Stewart Turnpike Co. A large number of local bills were introduced.

McNeill introduced a petition against

extending the stock law in Scotland county. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 10.—A charter

was granted to-day to the North State Piano Co., Washington, N. C., capital \$100,000. The incorporators are J. T. Buckman, E. T. Stewart, L. R. Mayo, A. E. Hodges and Stephen C. Bragaw. A bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Lenderson will probably meet with very general endorsement. It provides that deputy clerks of County Superior courts shall have authority to represent the clerks in all matty to represent the clerks in all matters. If enacted into law, as it will probably be, it will prove a great convenience both to clerks and the public.

The senatorial fight seems still to be a considerable enigms. The gain of from 48 to 50 votes by Overman in

NO. 12 last night's caucus, gives a decid-edly more confident air to the friends of Overman, many of whom claim that on the "home run" he will get the eight votes now being cast for Alex-ander. Many of the most experienced politicians who are on to forces at work in the fight talk of Gen. Carr as work in the fight talk of Gen. Carr as the probable nominee. He really lost two votes during the caucus balloting last night, but this is not regarded as any bad indication. He will get a large following from Overman men in case of a deadlock as to Overman. Friends of Craig and Watson are working with confidence and really it it is impossible for the best political prognosticators to form any idea of the ultimate outcome.

ale Lebrory

Passing of Slot Machines.

As predicted in the STAR yesterday, the effect of Judge Peebles' order that any of the defendants in the slot machine cases, who continued the devices in operation in the city and were afterwards convicted, he would consider their action a defiance of the law and would punish them accordingly, had the effect to stop practically all of them and no more will the music from their gilded sides be heard in the land. The machines were boxed and shipped elsewhere—to points unknown. As a result of the "cesation of hostilities" by the machines, the city will lose a revenue of \$10 per month on each and the State and county was lose \$10 per year on each.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

- Fayetteville Observer: Henry Sutton, a negro, escaped from the county chain gang, which is encamped at Big Sandy Run five miles from

Payetteville Friday morning. - Weldon News: The Roanoke has been full this week, and so early in the new year, too, but let us all hope that later in the season, when the crops are looking green, it will keep within bounds. The water was about 35 feet above low writer mark when at its highest point, but fortunately all crops have been moved out of the low lands and no damage has been re-

- Lumberton Robesonian: Mr. . W. Skipper died here at the residence of his son, Mr. C. B. Skipper, Thursday morning, about one o'clock. He had been in feeble health for several months and his death was not unexpected. — Mr. A. E. White is making an effort to organize a stock company to build a tobacco warehouse. If this and the other warehouse, the building of which is being contemplated, are built, it will give us four warehouses in the town

- Sanford Express: Mr. G. H. Makepeace says Pinehurst is filling up with tourists and that many of the cottages and hotels are now occupied. Some fifteen or twenty new cottages will be built and the hotels enlarged in the Spring. — Twenty-five able-bodied negroes left Sanford Tuesday for the State of West Virginia to work in the coal mines. It seems that the coal companies of that State are tryng to supplant white labor with negro

- Greensboro Record: Messrs. Spencer, Fisher and Jordan have just received thirty pairs of Hungarian quail and have placed them on the big hunting preserves at Friendship. They come high—\$6 a pair. Only one lied as a result of the shipment, and Mr. Jordan brought it to the city. In color it resembles our quail, but is larger, and is said to be the hardiest bird of any. It frequents sedge fields. turnip patches, etc., in preference to

the woods, but is very swift of wing. - Wilson Times: There is somehing hard to understand about the altercation between Davis and Johnson at Fremont, last Saturday evening. John received a shot wound in he back of the neck though no pistol was found on Davis' person and he claims he had none. Some think that Davis in the melee took the pisto away from Johnson and in the scuffle as Johnson turned fire the ball into his neck. Others are of the opinion that Johnson accidentally shot himself trying to ward off Davis' blows.

- High Point Enterprise: The office of the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Co. was entered Wednesday night by safe crackers, who got in heir work, leaving the safe a wreck but securing only a small amount of money, about \$5.00. The door of the afe was pounded with a sledge hammer until the bolts and cement gave way. The inside door was then broken into pieces. The floor of the office was office was covered with debris and the tools used, sledge hammer, chisel and another small hammer were close by. No dynamite was used

A BURGLAR KILLED.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Identified as a Convict from the Penitentlary at Raleigh, N. C.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10 .- A burglar who was shot and killed by a policeman here early yesterday morning, was to-day identified as Harry Belmont, an escaped convict from the penitentiary at Raleigh, N. C. Belmont robbed the postoffice at Ocilla, Ga., in 1893, was arrested at Savannah and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Raleigh. He escaped after serving one year and was not again heard of until he was killed in Atlanta while attempting to escape from policeman Mann who caught him in the act of robbing a store.

## Newspapers Cannot Be Published Without Money!

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VENEZUELAN COMMISSION

Moister Bowen Expected in Washingto Within a Week-Arrangements tor the Sessions.

By Tolograph to the Morning Star. Washington, January 10 .- A caalegram, received from Minister Bowen at the State Department to-day, conveys the information that he has decided definitely to sail from LaGuaira for the United States to-morrow, and he should be in Washington within a week or ten days. The minister also stated in his message that considerable distress is being felt through the operation of the blockade in the cutting off of food supplies.

While arrangements have not yet been made for the meeting of the Venezuela commission, some attention has been given to the subject, and it appears that the United States government will be expected to provide accommodations for the body. It is probable that accommodations will be procured in one of the hotels here, for the State Department has no available room to devote to such purposes. Signor Mayor Des Plances, the Italian ambassador here, is, by virtue of seniority, entitled to preside if the proceedings are to be in the nature of a joint meeting, and his long diplomatic. service is regarded as peculiarly fit-ting him for the important work im-posed upon the commission. All four of the prospective members of the commission, Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador; Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, and Count Quadt and Baron Sternberg as well as Minister Bowen, all speak English perfectly, and it is likely that this language will be the official medium of communication in the commission's proceedings.

BOSTON BANKER ARRESTED.

field on \$20,000 Ball to Asswer the Charge of Larceny of a Large Amount of Money.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.-Edward J. Dunning, a State street banker, with a residence in Brookline, was to-day indicted, arrested, arraigned and held in \$20,000 bail to answer a charge of larceny. It is alleged in the indictment found by the Suffolk grand jury that Dunning fraudulently obtained \$23,000 from Francis A. Brooks, for years a leading member of the bar who died last Fall.

Assistant District Attorney Mc-Laughlin stated to the court when Dunning was arraigned that the counts of the indictment do not represent all the money obtained from Mr. Brooks, as Dunning received large sums within the past two years.

When Dunning was brought before Judge Bond, Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin briefly reviewed the principal points in the case and said The money was secured by the idefendant through a series of gross frauds on Mr. Brooks during the two years prior to his ceath. The state of Mr. Brooks' health was such that he should not have been permitted to at-tend to large financial matters and a petition for the appointment of a conservator for his estate was pending at the time the defendant got the money. Being unable to secure bail, Dunning was taken to jail.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCERS.

Not Satisfied With the Caban Reciprocity Treaty Pending in the Senate.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WASHINGTON, January 10 .- For hree days representatives of the beet sugar industry of Michigan have been in conference in this city not only among themselves and other beet ugar producers from other States, but also with the Michigan delegation in Congress. To-day Senator Burrows had a long interview with President Roosevelt, during which it is understood he indicated to him that the Cuban reciprocity treaty now pending in the Senate was not satisfactory to he beet sugar interests.

What the producers chiefly desire is stability of rates which would enable hem to put additional capital in their industry and develop it further with ome assurance of success. So far as is known the President has not indicated what his attitude might e concerning the proposition to amend

WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN

the pending treaty.

Pireman and Brakeman Killed—Damage to Property Considerable.

COLUMBIA. B. C., Jan. 10.-A serous wreck in the Southern Railway yard in this city early this morning caused by the collision of a shifting engine pushing seven flat cars of brick and an outgoing freight train bound for Augusta, caused the death of Fireman Frank Yeldell and Brakeman William Chapman, both colored Conductor | Pound and Engineer

Reese saved themselves by jumping. The damage to property is considerable. Four cars were thrown from the track and demolished and the engine of the freight was stripped. The responsibility of the collision has not yet been definitely fixed, although nembers of the railroad commissi were soon at the scene of the wreck.

PIRE AT NASHVILLE.

Large Dry Goods House Destroyed-Loss Over \$220,000. By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 10 .-The wholesale dry goods establishment of Lyle & Black Company was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire started in the basement and its origin is supposed to be due to a defective electric connection.

The dry goods houses of Kornman & Sawyer, and O'Brien Brothers, on either side of the burned building, caught fire, but the flames were extinguished without much difficulty. These concerns sustained considerable damage to their stock by water. The loss on the Lyle-Black stock is estimated at \$210,000 and is covered by insurance for \$100,000. The house is valued at \$18,000 and is insured for \$10,000.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary will meet Monday next for the purpose of taking up the trust question. It is expected the committee will go into the subject very thoroughly and that a number of meetings will be held either by the full committee or a sub-committee.

President Roosevelt has received an invitation to attend the annual convecation of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South, to be held in Lexington, Va., next May. The President indicated that he probable would not be able to accept.