The Weekly Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD
Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 6, 1903.

MR. ROOSEVELT DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

Mr. Roosevelt has the reputation of being an obstinate man. When he has set his mind on doing anything it is difficult to turn him unless he sees some particular reason, which will redound to his interest, for being turned. He has said much and done much to array opposition since he has become President, but he has always tried to defend or make some plea for what he said and did. He has his spokesmen who talk for him first and then he avails himself of the first good opportunity to speak for himself without seeming to seek or make the opportunity.

When he was catering to the negro vote by bouncing the "Lily White" federal office holder in Alabama who showed too much "pernicious activity" on that line, and followed that up by the determination to appoint a negro collector of customs at Charleston, he took advantage of the letter written him by some business men of that city protesting against the proposed nomination, by writing his "open door" letter, substantially declaring that where there was fitness color should be no ground of objection and that the negro should stand precisely upon the same plane as the white man. He accordingly appointed Crum, apparently to be consistent with the declarations in that letter.

These two causes, the letter which substantially declared the negro the equal of the white man, followed up by the appointment of a negro to an office always held by a white man, have subjected him to severe criticism in the South, and elsewhere too, and arrayed an antagonism in this section which is not confined to Democrats but is felt by many Republicans.

He showed his obstinacy again in the Indianola post office matter when, without investigation, he jumped to his conclusion, closed the office and punished a whole community, compelling the people there to send several miles to another office for their mail.

There was no occasion for writing that Charleston letter and committing himself to a declaration that brought unnecessary trouble to him. There was no necessity for appointing a negro to an office in Charleston which had always been held by a white man, and there was no occasion for his arbitrary course in the Indianola post office matter. He has doubtless more than once regretted the writing of the letter, for it inspired the aspirations of negroes who took him at his word and made such a rush for offices that he had to call a conference of leading negroes to stem the tide and save him from the importunities he had encouraged.

Within the past few days he has wrttten another letter, in answer to one written him by the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, in which he expresses his surprise and pain that his course in the matter of appointing negroes to office should have aroused such a feeling in the South. He says he can't understand it, especially in view of the fact that he has appointed very few negroes in the South, nearly all appointed by him having been first appointed by his predecessor, and simply reappointed by him when they had shown fitness for the positions they held. He has also, he says, replaced with white men some negroes appointed by his predecessor, that he has consulted the wishes of the people of the communities in which appointments were made and complied with them when those wishes did not "conflict with a principle." He further reminds Mr. Howell that there are a good many Democrats holding Federal offices in Georgia, who have not been disturbed and will not be while they efficiently and faithfully perform their duties, and that in appointments to office he has freely consulted with and taken advice from Democrats in Georgia and other States, some of whom he names.

This may all be and yet it is no defence of his course. He permitted the negroes appointed by his predecessor to remain in, because to remove them, if he felt so disposed, would raise a howl among the negroes, so that politics might have been at the bottom of that. He in a few instances appointed white men to the places held by negroes, doubtless for good and sufficient reasons. He counselled with Democrats, as he publicly said he would while in Charleston, and then when he saw fit ignored the advice of those Democrats and appointed men objectionable to the communities they had to serve. The fact is that while seeming to have a desire to do the best and give no cause for offence he did the very thing to give it, like the cow that gave the bucket of milk and then kicked it over.

He wrote a foolish letter in which he advanced as a principle a declaration without a principle in it, and then on the ground of standing by the principle which he announced made an appointment offensive to the business community of Charleston, when he could have filled that place with a white man without causing any friction, and would thus have saved the people of that city much annoyance, and himself much criticism and vexation.

The people of the South, as a mass, felt kindly towards Roosevelt, and he reciprocated by touching them in a sore spot, and, catering to negro sentiment, ignored white sentiment, and then undertakes to justify it by asserting that he is simply standing by "a principle." There is no principle in that kind of thing, and if there were with him it was more politics than principle. The game was entirely too transparent.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is a Republican of the strictest sect, but is conservative, broad-minded and liberal in his views. He adheres tenaciously to his convictions, but he concedes to others the right to differ from him and to have their convictions. He differs from the white people of the South on the negro question, and on the possibilities of negro evolution, but he does not believe in trying to force the white people of the South to surrender their belief and accept and live up to his. In this, while as good a Republican as any of them, he differs from many of his Republican contemporaries who would, if they could, force the Southern white people to recognize negro equality. In his Union League speech at Chicago, in discussing the race question, he paid the following tribute to the Southern people, which was for some reason omitted from the press report:

"I know how sensitive our Southern people are on this matter of social equality and companionship, and I think I might say fairly and properly —and that perhaps I have a right to say it—that it is not wise for the people of the North to undertake to deal rashly or even to judge hastily of a feeling so deeply implanted in their bosoms.

"Time, the great reconciliator, will reconcile them to that if in the nature of man they ought to be reconciled to it. And if in the nature of things and in the nature of man time does not reconcile them, it will be a sign that they ought not to be reconciled to it; and that some other mode of life for them must be devised.

"Now, my friends, having said what I wished to say on this subject, perhaps I may be indulged in adding that, although my life politically and personally has been a life of almost constant strife with the leaders of the Southern people, yet as I grow older I have learned not only to respect and esteem, but to love the great qualities which belong to my fellow citizens of the Southern States. They are a noble race. We may well take the pattern from them in some of the great virtues which make up the strength as they make the glories of the free States Their love of home; their chivalrous respect for women; their courage; their delicate sense of honor; their constancy, which can abide by an opinion or a purpose or an interest for their States through adversity and through prosperity, through the years and through the generations, are things by which the people of the more mercurial North may take a lesson. And there is another thing—covetousness, corruption, the low temptation of money has not yet found any place in our Southern politics.

"Now, my friends, we cannot afford to live, we don't wish to live, and we do not live, in a state of estrangement from a people who possess these qualities. They are friends of ours; born of our borning; flesh of our flesh; blood of our blood; and whatever may be the temporary error of any Southern State, I, for one, if I have a right to speak for Massachusetts, say to her, 'Entreat me not to leave thee nor to return from following after thee. For where thou goest I will go, and where thou stayest I will stay also. And thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.'"

A few years ago Senator Hoar delivered an address at the New England banquet in Charleston, when he uttered substantially the same sentiments, and even went so far as to practically say that if he lived in the South he would probably see the race question as the white people of the South do. There is very little doubt of that, for there are few Northern people who live in the South, who do not soon learn that there is a difference, and a radical difference, between the races, and that the black race must be held subordinate to the white. And this will ultimately be generally accepted.

A Rhode Island female teacher had an insurrection in her school the other day because she undertook to spank the captain of the foot ball team, a 180-pound chap. He kicked against it, and his friends rushed to the rescue. She didn't have any pistol in her hip-pocket, like that South Carolina teacher, but she laid the first one out with a knock from the shoulder, closed the eye of the second, and then they raised a flag of truce. That ended it.

John S. Fay seems to have a sticky hold on the job of postmaster at Marlboro, Mass. He was appointed by President Johnson in 1865 and has stuck ever since. A few days ago he was re-appointed by President Roosevelt. When he took the job it was worth only $1,100 a year but now it pays $2,500.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

RECORD OF THE PAST

No Stronger Evidence Can Be Produced

Look well to their record. What they have done many times in years gone by is the best guarantee of future results. Any one with a bad back, any reader suffering from urinary troubles, from any kidney ills, will find in the following evidence proof that relief and cure is near at hand:

Mr. G. M. Myers, the well-known shoemaker of Winchester avenue and 14th street, Ashland, Ky, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are like true friends, the longer you know them the better they are appreciated. I can add nothing to the statement I first made in 1896 after I procured the remedy at the Ventura Drug Co., and took a course of the treatment, which cured me. I was absolutely free from all backache for nearly three years, then I noticed a slight ache, as the result of a cold, in my back. A box of Doan's Kidney Pills disposed of it. I have recommended this remedy to many, and have never heard of one who did not endorse the claims made for it."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. feb 29 1w

SUPREME COURT ARGUMENTS.

Several Cases from the Fifth District Heard in Raleigh Yesterday.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.—Arguments in the Supreme Court to-day were as follows: Worth vs. Wilmington, dismissed for failure to print. Beaman vs. Ward, by J. D. Kerr and Geo. E. Butler for plaintiff; T. R. Cooper and Faison & Grady for defendant. Porter vs. Armstrong, by J. D. Bellamy and H. L. Stevens for plaintiff; E. K. Bryan and J. T. Bland for defendant. Dunn vs. Railroad, by A. D. Ward for plaintiff; Junius Davis for defendant. In re Anderson, by Bruce Williams and J. D. Kerr for appellant; Stevens & Beasley for appellee. Williams vs. Williams, continued by consent. Ricaud vs. Alderman, by Bryan and Davis for plaintiff; Bountree & Carr, Bellamy and Stevens & Beasley for defendant.

The Willard Factory Fire.

The machines ordered by telegraph Tuesday morning for the Willard Bag & Mfg. Co. during the progress of the fire which partially wrecked its factory on South Water street, arrived last night and will be put in to-day. Manager E. Payson Willard says that the factory will be running on full time before to-night. Until the buildings can be repaired, the machines will be operated in two warehouses which the company has at the rear of the wrecked building. The enterprise displayed by the management in recovering itself from the destructive fire just at a season when the factory is busiest in the manufacture of fertilizer bags, is wonderful and is only characteristic of the company in its progressive policy since its establishment a number of years ago. Part of the factory was operated yesterday.

Married Last Evening.

At the home of Mr. J. T. Kerr, on Acorn Branch, at 8 o'clock last night, Miss Ella Johnson, of Acorn Branch, and Mr. Edmond A. Kerr, of this city, were happily married. Mr. Jos. Westbrook, of Acorn Branch, and Miss Annie Mott, of Charleston, S C, Mr. Colon Kerr, of Acorn Branch, and Miss Annie May Newberry, of this city, Mr. Rufus Futch, of Wilmington, and Miss Kammie Hankins, of Wilmington, were the attendants. An elegant reception was given immediately after the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. G. B. Webster. A large number of friends were present. The bride and groom were welcomed by friends upon their arrival at the home of the groom. They received a number of handsome presents.

A Town-Raised Coon.

For some time the fowl house of Mr. H. E. Bonitz, at the rear of his residence, 711 Princess street, has been systematically raided by some animal whose identity was not known until yesterday morning. Mr. Bonitz set a steel trap for the depredator a few days ago and night before last a large 15-pound coon walked into it. Mr. Bonitz doesn't know from whence he came, but he put an end to the animal's existence in short order yesterday and will sell the hide to make recompense for a fine Plymouth Rock hen which the coon devoured a few nights ago.

A Young Girl Injured.

Miss Mary Owen, the young daughter of Mr. Hugh Owen, Front, between Wooster and Dawson streets, sustained a painful fracture of the ankle and suffered severe pain from a large splinter, which ran its way into the flesh just below the knee, as the result of a fall which she had yesterday evening at the Wilmington Cotton Mills, where she is employed. Drs. Wright Hall and R. E. Zachary were called to attend her and she was doing very well last night.

Temporary Presiding Elder.

Fayetteville *Observer*: "Bishop A. Coke Smith yesterday appointed Rev. T. A. Smoot, pastor of Hay Street Methodist Church, Presiding Elder of the Fayetteville District temporarily, or until he shall appoint a successor to the late Rev. B. R. Hall. It is understood that Bishop Smith tendered Mr. Smoot the appointment, but that the latter expressed a desire to remain pastor of the church here, and was induced to accept it only *ad interim*.

Will Open Saturday.

Owing to unexpected delays, Capt. A. D. Brown will not open his new store at 114 Market street this morning, as advertised. The store is the one now occupied by Messrs. B. F. Penny & Co., who are selling out their stock preparatory to removal. Capt. Brown will open the store on Market street Saturday and will have something interesting for the buying public at that time.

CRUELTY TO CONVICTS

Legislative Investigating Committee Made Its Report to the General Assembly.

MANAGEMENT WAS UPHELD.

Recommendations, However, for a Change in Future Method of Contracting With Railroads—Hot Coffee Should Have Been Provided

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—At to-night's session of the House a special order bill to limit argument before juries in Superior courts in all except trials for capital offences passed as it came from the Senate and was ordered enrolled. The bill repeals Section 30 of the Code and provides that in all trials in the Superior courts of the State, two addresses to the jury shall be allowed, two for the State or plaintiff and two for the defendant. The judges of the Superior Court are also authorized to limit the time of argument on the trial of all actions, civil and criminal, except in capital felonies, but in no instance shall the time be limited to less than one hour on each side in misdemeanors or to less than three hours on each side in other causes

Where any greater number of addresses, or any extension of time shall be desired, motion shall be made, and it shall be in the discretion of the judge to allow the same or not, as the interests of justice may require In jury trials the whole case as well of fact may be argued to the jury.

A bill providing for court stenographers in the several judicial districts at $1,250 each per year, came up, but many representatives asked that their counties be excepted and the bill was passed over to allow an adjustment, so that those counties desiring an application of the law can have it.

Among the bills passed on final reading in the House were: To protect landlords and tenants, applying to numerous counties, including New Hanover, Brunswick and Bladen.

To erect an agricultural building at the A & M. College by borrowing $50,000 from the State Agricultural Department.

To establish a free ferry across Cape Fear river at Whitehall, Bladen county.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.—The joint Special Committee appointed to investigate charges of cruelty to convicts in moving a squad of 159 prisoners from Spruce Pine, via Marion, to the penitentiary, January 21st, submitted its report to the Legislature to-night. After reviewing briefly some of the testimony, the committee says:

"We fail to find any acts of cruelty on the part of Superintendent Mann or of any of the State employes, but that Superintendent Mann has in official letters and personal direction been on the side of humanity, justice and mercy. The same is true of Capt. Lashley, who was in charge of the convicts on the trip."

The report states that the march could have been avoided by bringing the convicts by rail through Tennessee, but authority over the convicts in another State was questionable and the Governor and Board of Directors had advised it as unsafe to take the convicts out of the State; therefore the Spruce Pine march was the only available route under the circumstances.

The committee finds that the march was justifiable; that ample wholesome food was furnished and due care was exercised in the treatment of prisoners on the march; that there was some cursing of convicts, but that it was by guards employed by the railroad company. The recommendation is therefore made, that in the future no outside overseers be permitted to have any authority over the convicts and that the Superintendent specify hereafter in taking contract work that the prison's overseers have absolute control of the convicts.

The committee criticises the steward for not giving the convicts hot coffee for supper at Marion, and says they were kept housed up in the car too long—thirty-six hours. Altogether the report is very favorable to the prison authorities.

CEDAR BLUFF, VA., Nov. 12, 1902.

We have sold Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic for the past 10 years. We know it has saved hundreds of long cases of fever and heavy doctors' bills and has saved the lives of hundreds of our own people. We keep it in our households.

CEDAR BLUFF WOOLEN CO.

Agency of this wonderful medicine will be placed with good men. Address A. B. Girardeau, Savannah, Ga. †

Stole Pair of Ducks.

Charles Taylor, colored, was locked up at the police station yesterday for the larceny of a pair of ducks from Mr. H. A. Fields, one of Wilmington's popular letter carriers, who conducts a truck farm in the suburbs of the city. The negro sold the ducks in Wilmington and would probably have gone unpunished had he not brought a crate of chickens for sale yesterday and been identified as the same negro who sold the ducks several days ago.

Waiting on Federal Authorities.

Sheriff Greene, of Marlboro county, S. C., who came Monday for the negro murderer Sam White, who was identified at the last term of U. S. Court after eleven years and for whom Gov. Aycock honored a requisition last week, returned yesterday afternoon and will come again for his prisoner. White has not yet been released by the Federal authorities and until an order from Judge Purnell is received, the negro can't be removed.

Prisoners from Sampson.

Deputy Sheriff Everett Turner, of Sampson county, yesterday brought to the New Hanover roads two convicts sentenced at last week's term of court at Clinton. They are Geo. L. Bass, white, larceny, twelve months; Wiley Shaw, colored, larceny, twelve months.

— Judge Peebles, Solicitor Duffy, Messrs. Herbert McClammy, R. G. Grady and C. D. Weeks went up to Burgaw yesterday to attend Pender Superior Court.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c. †

PASSED THE SENATE.

Revenue Bill, With Some Few Amendments, Rapidly Becoming Law of State.

THE COUNTY LIQUOR TAX.

Half of It Will Be Diverted from School Fund—Railroad Section Caused Tilt Between Members — Express, Telegraph and Telephone.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4—The Senate this morning agreed to make a special order of the Scott's bill to erect a $50,000 Agricultural building for the A. and M. College, for 11 o'clock to-morrow, and of the Self divorce bill as passed by the House, for noon to-morrow.

Nearly the entire session to-day was spent in committee of the whole, considering the Revenue bill by sections. The Senate at 11 o'clock took up the bill. Hoey offered an amendment to change the tax on druggists selling whiskey from $25 to $10. The amendment was lost. Wellborn moved to make the tax $100. This was also lost and that section was adopted.

Section 63, taxing grain distilleries, was taken up. An effort was made to strike out "shall" and insert "may" in "each county shall levy a like tax," but the effort failed. Justice offered an amendment that when a manufacturer rectifies and sells wholesale he shall pay a tax on rectifying and wholesaling but not on distilleries. It was adopted.

Section 65, providing that dispensaries shall pay the State an annual license tax of two per centum of the gross receipts, was amended making the tax five per cent. on gross receipts.

Mr. Burton made a fight to have the Reidsville school district excepted from Section 64, saying if all the license there did not go to the schools the Reidsville schools might have to close. He plead for the exemption of Reidsville. Travis said the same condition that prevailed as to Reidsville was true of other towns. After half an hour's debate Burton's amendments were lost. The section referred to provides that only one-half the liquor tax levied by the State shall be paid to the county boards of education of counties in which liquor is sold and that the other half go into the State Treasury. According to the old law all the license levied by the State went to the county schools and the change will materially affect many large liquor counties like New Hanover and others.

Section 67 was amended by Blow, of Pitt, so the sheriff can levy on goods that merchants attempt to move without having paid license tax. Further considering the merchants' tax, Thayer wanted a tax of 25 cents per $1,000 on sales under $50,000. The amendment was lost. Pharr, of Mecklenburg, moved to strike out the entire 67th section relating to merchants. This was lost. Baldwin, of Forsyth, offered an amendment to reduce merchants' tax in each instance five cents. The amendment was adopted.

The schedule as it now stands amended is on the first $50,000, thirty-five cents per $1,000 or fractional part thereof; over $50 000 to $75,000, twenty-five cents; over $75,000 to $125,000, twenty cents. The provision making the merchants pay a fee of 15 cents for each return was stricken out.

Efforts were made to change the tax on emigrant agents but the tax remained at $100 for the State and $100 for each county.

Mr. Henderson moved to strike out Section 78, the privilege tax on railroads. Mr. Justice and Mr. Henderson had a spirited colloquy on the subject. Mr. Justice said Mr. Henderson always opposed taxes on railroads. Mr Henderson said he was for fair just taxation. He believed that no court would allow such section to stand. Mr. Justice explained that when he said that Mr. Henderson had always consistently opposed increasing railroad taxes, he had the highest opinion of him. Mr. Henderson's amendment to strike out the section was lost, as was also an amendment striking out section 79, providing the rate of taxation as it was last year, viz.: a graduated schedule upon gross earnings from $2 to $5 per mile.

The section preceding, which Mr. Henderson wanted stricken out, provides that every steam road shall, on or before July 30th of each year, return to the State Auditor, upon blanks to be furnished by him, a true statement of the gross earnings upon which the schedule is based; also of the number of miles operated by each company and the gross earnings upon each mile; which statement shall be verified by the oath of the secretary and treasurer or of the person so operating the railroad, and the State Auditor shall certify the same to the State Treasurer for taxation.

The committee rose at 2:15 p. m., reported progress and took a recess until 8 o'clock to-night, with the understanding that the Revenue bill be completed at that hour.

The bill was completed at the night session according to the determination of the Senators upon the afternoon adjournment, and it passed on its second reading. Section 80 taxing Express companies $2 on every mile of steamboat or railroad in the State over which mile such company does an express business was amended by striking out "steamboats" An amendment by Travis, of Halifax to reduce the tax on Express companies from $2 to $1 per mile was lost. The tax of 2 per cent on gross receipts of telephone companies and 25 cents per mile on telegraph wires was allowed to stand.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds and Piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NO BAIL FOR UTLEY.

Supreme Court Justices Walker and Connor Refuse Defendant His Liberty.

HIS LATEST SENSATION.

Discharged All His Counsel Except Ex-Judge Sutton and A. S. Hall, Esq., Assigning No Reason Therefor. Twenty Years' Sentence.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2.—Justices Platt D. Walker and H. G. Connor heard argument to-day on application for a writ of habeas corpus for Ed. L. Utley, under sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary, appeal pending, for the killing of Theo. Hollingsworth, at Fayetteville.

Thos. Sutton and Col. J. W. Hinsdale appeared for Utley; Attorney General Gilmer and Messrs. H. L. Cook and N. A. Sinclair, for the State. The hearing was at 11 o'clock and the ruling at 4:30 P. M. was that Utley be not admitted to bail, for the reason that no unusual circumstances were shown to warrant such action. Sheriff Marsh will leave for Fayetteville with the prisoner to-morrow. Utley was accompanied to Raleigh by his uncle, Mr. Herbert Lutterloh, and Mrs. Lutterloh.

The Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday afternoon says of the latest sensation created by Utley:

"E. L. Utley has created another sensation. On Saturday afternoon each one of his counsel except ex-Judge Sutton and Mr. A. S. Hall, received a note from the prisoner saying that as his case would be conducted on different lines from that at the first trial, if the Supreme Court should grant him a new trial, he would have no further use for their services.

"The names of these lawyers, all of whom are men of State reputation, and counted the ablest attorneys, are: Col. C. W. Broadfoot, dean of the Fayetteville bar; Hon. Geo. M. Rose, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. J. G. Shaw, ex-member of Congress; H. McD. Robinson, Esq., ex-member of the Legislature; Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh.

"The reason for this action is hard to fathom, and the above-named attorneys are as much at sea as the people at large."

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

PRIZE HOUSE AND STEMMERY

Matter Left Open Until Subsequent Meeting of Board of Directors—Machinery Will Be Purchased—Imperial Company's Propositios.

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington Tobacco Warehouse Company, held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the contract was let to Mr. W. E. Glenn for the erection of a modern warehouse on the site recently purchased at the intersection of the W. & W. and Seacoast railroads, in the northeastern section of the city, and plans for the building of a stemmery and prize house and the purchase of machinery for the former were quite generally discussed.

President W. E. Worth was in the chair at the meeting; Mr. James Kyle was present as secretary, and Directors Geo. O. Gaylord, H. L. Vollers, M. W. Jacobi, Jos. H. Watters and W. B. Cooper were in attendance.

The bids for the construction of the warehouse were received by President Worth until noon last Monday and he was directed yesterday to conclude the contract with Mr. Glenn, the lowest bidder, who obligates to furnish everything and make a "turn-key" job for $6,339. The other bidders for all or a part of the work were the Wilmington Towing and Construction Company, Thad F. Tyler, D. H. Harriss, of Warsaw, J. W. Hansley and S. L. Smith & Son.

The new warehouse will be one of spacious floors, good ventilation, excellent lighting and modern in every respect. The plans were drawn by Architect H. E. Bonitz and the size of the building will be 70x200 feet. It will be situated conveniently to the railroads and country wagons and easy of approach, In other words the plans and specifications call for a building second to none of its class in North Carolina.

The matter of the building of a prize house and stemmery and the purchase of machines for the latter was generally discussed and the President was instructed to look more fully into and gather all the information possible, relative to the subject. The question of whether to rent the stemmery or operate it in connection with the warehouse was discussed to a limited extent but that matter was also deferred. Mention was made in these columns a few days ago that the Imperial had made a proposition to rent the stemmery, but it is not known what will be done. It is said that if the Imperial does not get the company's stemmery it will pursue its usual policy of erecting one and operating it independently.

— License was issued yesterday for the marriage of Miss Nettie Grissom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. A. Grissom, and Mr. Samuel S. Southerland, son of the late James Southerland, all of Myrtle Grove Sound.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic will drive out every trace and taint of Grip Poison from the blood and do its work quick and do it right. Old and neglected cases of Grip are quickly cured by a course of this wonderful medicine. Write to A. B. Girardeau, Savannah, Ga., for Agency. †

— "If life began at the North pole, as our eminent brother asserts," said the first scientist, "what conclusion would you draw from that? What effect has that had on our present-day life?" "Why," hazarded the second scientist, "doesn't it show that what we have hitherto considered the pole-seeking craze is merely an instinctive manifestation of home-sickness?"—*Judge.*

SCHOOL FUND TANGLE

Legislators at Work Trying to Make Up the Deficiency of $452,500.

THE INEVITABLE BOND ISSUE.

No Money for State Exhibit at St. Louis, Says the Committee — Prohibition and Other Bills Considered in the House Yesterday.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2.—The House argued and finally passed to day a bill to amend Section 1,285 of the Code, relative to the time limit for marriage of divorced parties. It provides for abandonment of two years to be the cause for divorce, neither party to remarry in five years. The bill was introduced by Self of Catawba. After argument by many members, the previous question was called by Self, General Davidson demanding the ayes and noes. The vote stood, 58 aye and 45 noes on second reading. Objections were raised to a passage of the bill on third reading, but the rules were suspended by a vote of 60 to 30 and the bill passed final reading by 57 to 43.

Among the bills passed by the House were: To amend the act, incorporating the Guilford Battleground Association; to protect oysters, clams and terrapins in Brunswick; relating to the rules governing demurrage in the matter of placing cars by railroads for shippers Morton wanted to amend by adding "reasonable" before word "rules," wherever it occurs in the bill. The amendment was lost and the bill passed. Other bills were: To amend the corporation law of North Carolina; to provide for the registration of trained nurses; to give electric light and power companies the same powers and rights of condemnation as telephone and telegraph companies It was amended, however, by Mr Newland so as not to apply to existing actions

Among the bills passed the Senate to-day and were to the House were: To incorporate the Southport and Northeastern railroad; to allow Lenoir, Jones and Onslow counties to construct a road from Kinston to Jacksonville, Onslow county.

Among the House bills which passed the Senate and ordered enrolled were: To authorize the voters of Richmond county to vote on road beds; to incorporate Scotland village, Scotland county.

The Joint Finance Committee this afternoon agreed by a vote of 9 to 4 to recommend that the General Assembly provide for the issuance of $400 000 bonds to run for fifty years and bear 3½ per cent. interest.

During the night session of the Senate the following bills passed and were ordered enrolled: To incorporate the Appalachian Improvement Co.; to incorporate the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Wilson; to permit the sale of liquor at certain resort hotels in New Hanover, the County Commissioners being empowered to decide what places shall be termed resort hotels; to regulate the roads and drainage in Robeson; to regulate the sale and inspection of cotton seed meal.

The Senate tabled a House bill to allow damages for mental anguish.

Among the Senate bills passed and sent to the House were: To amend the code by requiring railroads to take loaded cars tendered at sidings.

The House to-night passed a joint resolution to investigate the unlawful discrimination in freight rates. Mr. Morton read a letter from a Wilmington wholesale merchant, saying that such proceeding would entail unnecessary expense and be worthless. He spoke vigorously in opposition, but it passed its readings with good majorities. The resolution provides for the appointment of a commissioner of investigation, the appointment to be made by the Governor.

Among the bills passed final reading were an act to abolish graded schools in Cross Creek township, Cumberland county; to incorporate Abbottsburg, Bladen county; to amend the road law in Pender.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—The Senate to-day passed a general school law as an amendment to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1901. The section providing for township high schools was stricken out and one added, requiring county boards of education to publish on December 31st of each year statements in like manner as county commissioners are now required to publish. The bill is lengthy, embracing principally the changes recommended by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. A notable change bearing upon the race question is as follows:

"No child with negro blood in his veins, however remote the strain, shall attend a school for the white race; and no such child shall be considered a white child."

Among the bills passed at the night session were: To prevent the use of liquor to buy votes; to protect clams and oysters in Brunswick county; a joint resolution looking to an enlargement of the capitol.

The House to-night passed the bill as it came from the Senate. Watts offered an amendment that white teachers be allowed 33⅓ per cent. more salary than colored teachers, but general expressions of disapproval from all parts of the hall caused its withdrawal. The bill was ordered enrolled for ratification.

The Senate spent a good portion of to-day's session considering the bill appropriating $300,000 for public schools. White withdrew his original bill and offered a substitute changing somewhat the method of distributing the second $100,000. The general purpose of the bill is still to insure a four-months' term for all public schools of the State. The bill passed second reading by a good majority after two hours' argument. It will be on third reading to-morrow.

The bill allowing Robeson county to vote on moving the court house from Lumberton to Pembroke came up to-day.

McBryde, of Robeson wanted the bill passed so the people could vote on it. He plead for Senatorial courtesy. Holy of Cleveland, said it was dangerous to let counties go to voting on such a question. There was nothing at Pembroke except two stores and a swamp. This was a motion to move the court house from a town to the country. The bill passed, 20 to 15.

Among the bills passed by the House were: To incorporate the Warrenton and Carolina Railroad Co.; resolution of thanks to the editors and compilers of regimental histories; to incorporate the Salisbury Railroad Co.; to authorize the Commissioners of Brunswick county to levy a special tax; to incorporate the Virginia, Carolina and Southern R. R. Company.

The House passed the bill to incorporate the Audubon Society of North Carolina for the protection of song and game birds, voting down numerous amendments to except counties. The bill makes it unlawful for any person to hunt on the land of another without the consent of the owner and requires all non-residents to procure a $25 license before they can hunt in the State.

The Joint Committee on Agriculture this evening voted unanimously to report favorably the bill authorizing the Department of Agriculture to borrow $50,000 and loan it to the A & M. College to erect an agricultural building, allowing the college five years in which to pay back the money out of its regular appropriations. The building is to be completed in two years.

The Secretary of State charters the Hamlet Real Estate Loan and Trust Co., of Hamlet; capital $5,000; incorporators Geo. J. Freeman, Martin C. Freeman and Albert S. Cowan.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.—The House had an unimportant session today. The bill for $400,000 bonds was reported favorably from the Finance Committee.

Bullard introduced a bill supplementary to the Cumberland prohibition act, and Morton one for the relief of Virginia E. Bunting, of New Hanover. Among the bills passed were: To pay the expenses of school committeemen; to investigate cruelty to convicts; to secure supervision of all insurance companies doing business in North Carolina; to define ownership of lands bordering on the water in New Hanover; to sell the State's interest in Boone and Blowing Rock Turnpike Company; to establish the Western North Carolina Training School for Teachers, appropriating $1,500 for buildings where citizens raise a like amount and $2,000 for the maintenance annually of the institution to be for the extreme Western counties.

Gov. Aycock announces the selection of Guilford Battle Ground as the location for the monuments by the United States Government to Gen. Francis Nash and Gen. William Davidson.

At to-night's session, the House passed a substitute joint resolution and bill providing for the borrowing of $100,000 from the State Literary fund for paying the second $100,000 school appropriation for 1903, and for the issuance of $300 000 ten-year bonds, instead of $400,000 fifty-year bonds as first agreed on. The resolution and bill were considered together; the resolution passed 78 to 2 and the bond bill 69 to 13. The discussion brought out the condition to be that the present deficit is $452,500 of which $300,000 is money borrowed in New York; $100,000 due the public schools and $152,500 due various parties. There is at present $30,000 available, leaving $422,000 unprovided for. The passage of the resolution and bond bill to-night leaves $22,500 to be gotten extra out of the taxes soon to be collected.

Some bills passed by the House are: To incorporate the Bank of Warsaw; to incorporate the North Carolina and Ohio Railroad Co; to extend Flea Hill and Cedar Creek stock law territory in Cumberland county.

The Committee on Appropriations reported unfavorably to the Senate to-night the bill to appropriate $30,000 for a State exhibit at St. Louis.

All grades of refined sugars were advanced five points yesterday.

DR. LYON'S **French Periodical Drops**

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