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JEFFERSON DAVIS' DAUGHLER ASSAILS ROOSEVELT.

In the New York World of January 19th we find a remarkable letter from Mrs. Hayes, daughter of the late President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States of America. Mrs. Hayes assails President Roosevelt for his false and libellous references to Mr. Davis in his writings, and she quotes and comments in a stinging way. Here is her letter:

To the Editor of the World:

In justice to the Southern people will you kindly have the following extracts from President Roosevelt's book printed in the World and request other newspapers, North and South, to copy this letter?

In Mr. Roosevelt's book, "The Life of Thos. H. Benton," he says most unjustly of the Southern people, on page 161:

"Slavery is chiefly responsible for the streak of coarse and brutal barbarism which ran through the Southern character."

Yet he claims to be half a Southerner. On page 163 he says:

"The moral difference between Benedict Arnold on the one hand and Aaron Burr or Jefferson Davis on the other is precisely the difference that obtains between a politician who sells his vote for money and one who supports a bad measure in consideration of being given some high position."

As a matter of fact, Mr Davis was very indifferent to political position, unlike Mr. Roosevelt; so much so that he never spent a dollar on election and asked no man for his vote. He was in Mississippi but once when elected. He fought in the flower of his manhood when men battled in the field, and never stood on a hill posing as a Rough Rider, a action in a desperate battle who was, it is said, not in the range of the enemy's fire as this fantastic author of such a sentiment history is said to have done at San Juan.

On page 219 he attacks the honesty of Van Buren, Tyler and Polk as servants of the public and speaks of "the unclean grascality" among the officials generally.

Again, on page 220, he attacks the one and only President of the Confederacy, the representative of the Southern people whose toleration he wishes. He says:

"Before Jefferson Davis took his place among the arch traitors in our annals he had already long been known as one of the chief repudiators. It was not unnatural that to dishonesty toward the creditors of the public he should afterward add treachery toward the Republic itself."

This is a libel and a falsehood. Mr Davis was not in political life at the time the repudiation occurred, and he spent several hundred dollars having printed and circulated a pamphlet on the day following that on which he was to be nominated for Congress—announcing that he was unalterably opposed to repudiation. And this he did because the chairman of the nominating body was a repudiator.

I do not hesitate to say that I do not think Mr. Roosevelt has even tried to tell the truth, and I venture to say that the life of Thomas Benton will not survive the criticism which which will succeed Roosevelt.

Mr. Benton's mind was magnificently equipped for the struggle it made for the right as he understood it; but he was not ignorant or malicious enough to call Jefferson Davis a repudiator, or to apply to him any of the other undeserved and vile epithets used by Roosevelt.

When Mr Roosevelt was quite a young man he wrote an article in the North American Review denouncing my father as a traitor, which so wounded my father that he wrote to Roosevelt telling him his view was a one-sided one, and offering data that he might be better informed.

Roosevelt replied through his secretary to his mother's old friend, a man old enough to be his grandfather:

"Mr. Theodore Roosevelt does not care to have any communication with Mr. Davis whatever."

Probably this accounts for his ignorance and one-sidedness.

MARGARET H. JEFFERSON DAVIS HAYES.
Colorado Springs, Col, Jan. 3.

During this campaign, the quotations which Mrs. Hayes makes in such a telling manner were published, but generally it was explained by the President's defenders that at the time he wrote those things he was young and lacked discretion. However, Mr. Roosevelt had his errors pointed out to him and he has failed to do the right thing or make proper amends. Now we witness the pathetic incident of the daughter of a man in his grave defending her distinguished father from false and libelous publications for which there has been no apology or retraction.

At the Lee birthday celebration in Atlanta last Thursday a notable incident occurred. It is told in the New York Times in the following special dispatch:

The Lee birthday celebration was marked by an attack on President Roosevelt by Governor Terrell. The Governor raked the President severely for utterances the latter had made in reference to Southern leaders during the civil war, especially for an attack on Jefferson Davis.

The Governor's attack was made after Charles J. Harden, the orator of the day, had said the President was friendly to the South and put stress on the fact that the President's mother was a Georgia woman. Interrupting Mr. Harden Governor Terrell said:

"I must indorse President Roosevelt's action in some things, but I can never indorse him personally, love him personally, or even respect him until he says to the American people he has done wrong to the memory of President Davis."

Governor Terrell's remarks were cheered.

The Governor says what every self-respecting Southerner thinks about it. There is respect for the exalted position which Mr Roosevelt occupies, but how Southern people or any class of them can slop over about Roosevelt is hard to conceive

ERYAN SUPPORTS ROOSEVELT.

It is a curious anomoly that Col. William J. Bryan could be brought up to the support of President Roosevelt's policy about anything but the fact is that Col. Bryan is about the most fearless and independent man in his views in this country. From his Commoner, which is a regular weekly visitor to the STAR sanctum, we take the following from an editorial:

It seems to be generally understood that Mr. Roosevelt is in earnest on the railroad freight rate question and in this good work he should have the support of democrats, as well as all other good citizens.

Freight rate discrimination has been responsible for many disasters In another column of this issue the Commoner reproduces from the New York World dispatches from various correspondents of that newspaper showing specific instances wherein freight rate discrimination has resulted in serions pecuniary loss.

Commoner readers are invited to carefully read these extracts from the World. The head-lines give a fair idea of the showing made.

For instance:

"Pennsylvania road kills three firms."

"Score of big firms ruined in Atlanta."

"Train of ruin in the city of Emporia, Kansas."

"Baltimore's export trade shrivelling."

"Lincoln industries slowly strangled."

"Firm loses $50,000 to $75,000 a year."

"Ruin of Southern Steamship Company"

"Georgia's crockery business dead."

"Railroads squeeze Columbus concerns"

"Fort Wayne's commercial interests injured."

"Progress of several Iowa firms halted."

"California fruit growers hampered."

"Millions of dollars lost to Mobile's trade.

Anyone who carefully considers the showing made by the World's correspondents must be convinced not only that it is high time the President moved in a strenuous way for reform on these lines, but that he is entitled to the support of the people.

Says the Baltimore Sun: "The volume in which bills to regulate freight rates is pouring in leads to a suspicion that Congress will have so many to choose from that there may be no legislation at all on the subject this season." The cuttlefish seems to know its business. If President Roosevelt really believes that the crowd which accompanied him on the landslide is going to pass his railroad measure or revise the tariff to hurt, the gold brick men will please confer a favor on the STAR by not trying to work their racket on the President.

Says the Macon Telegraph: "It is well for Ben Tillman that Roosevelt refused to let him dine at the White House. He also might have been affected by the dope." Probably Senator Tillman has not been hankering after the President's flesh pots. At least we hope not. Somebody has got to remain virtuous.

The Smoot investigation committee saved its trump card for the last by letting Senator Smoot qualify himself in his testimony to hold a seat in the United States Senate. The committee started out at first with the idea of not expelling the Mormon from the Senate.

A lot of chicken thieves in North Carolina have been sent to the penitentiary by our solicitors, but the government has not landed any postoffice department grafters there.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Bill of Supreme Importance to Cape Fear to Reach the General Assembly.

THE LEGISLATURE LAST WEEK

Democrats Will Caucus Tuesday—Brunswick Shell Fish Regulation Being Repealed — Omnibus Magistrate Appointment—Notes.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 20.—The matter of chief interest in the General Assembly to-day was the final passage by the House of the bill to make Richmond a "dry" county, closing the saloons and distilleries at Hamlet and Hoffman, two of the notable liquor strongholds in the State. When the bill came up for its third reading this morning, Judge Winbourne, of Hertford, made a motion that it be made the special order for next Wednesday at 12 o'clock, so that a caucus of Democrats could outline some method in voting on such bills.

Graham, of Granville, opposed the motion and offered an amendment providing that the license money should be refunded to the saloon men.

Warburton, of Richmond, offered an amendment changing the date for the law to take effect from April 1st to July 1st.

Butler, of Sampson, then offered an amendment making the act apply to the whole State, and all laws in conflict be repealed. This last amendment provoked a great discussion, as it was a play for policies from the minority, and was meant to hit the Watts law.

This amendment was lost by a vote of 80 to 9, two Republicans voting no and one Democrat voting aye.

Then the amendment by Warburton was put and passed. Graham, of Granville, then withdrew his amendment, which was in conflict with the amendment passed.

The bill was then put on its third reading and was was passed and ordered enrolled.

The Senate convened at 11 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Dr. I. McK. Pettinger. Williams, of Lexington, offered a joint resolution to appoint a committee of two Senators, two Representatives and one person to be named by the Governor to consider and investigate outstanding State bonds and provide a plan for settlement of the South Dakota matter. The bills introduced were mainly of a local nature with the exception of one by Dula, of Mecklenburg, to amend and codify all the building and loan association laws, according to certain plans agreed upon by the State league of associations last Summer at Wrightsville and to amend rule 10 of dissents regarding legitimate and illegitimate children.

Bills passed third reading to allow town of Clinton to levy a special tax; to extend corporate limits of town of Lexington; to provide for the cancellation of mortgages given in lieu of bonds in criminal cases; to amend game laws in Granville, Person, Montgomery and other Piedmont counties; to amend the law relating to the commissioner of wrecks.

Resolution to amend the Senate rules so that all bills must be typewritten, and not more than three stenographers shall be provided in the engrossing clerk's office to do this work. The resolution, Senator Webb explained, simply contained a part of the provisions of the resolution that passed the Senate the first of the session, but was defeated in the House. The rule was adopted, 20 ayes and 16 noes.

The bill by Long, of Iredell, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in towns of less than 200 qualified voters was made a special order for Tuesday, January 31st at noon, on motion of Senator Stubbs, of Williamston.

IN THE HOUSE.

Dr. R. T. Vann opened the House exercises with prayer. Petitions were presented from Hon. T. L. Hall, of Carteret, looking to compulsory education, and by Mr. Taylor, of Brunswick, asking for repeal of Chapter 414 Public Laws, with reference to tax on clams and shell fish.

The committee on the liquor traffic the Richmond county prohibition law favorable and the bill was placed on the calendar.

A joint resolution was introduced to instruct our representatives in Congress to endorse the Jamestown Exposition and to vote for an appropriation for the same.

Mr. Taylor, of Brunswick, following up the petition from citizens previously read, offered a bill to repeal Chapter 414, Public Laws, with reference to shell fish.

Austin, of Nash, introduced a bill to make it unlawful to sell or give away liquor in five miles of a polling place on election day.

Bills passed third reading to amend charter of Salem; to incorporate Tabor, Columbus county; to increase pay of jurors in Halifax and Northampton; to provide for elections of commissioners and magistrates in Washington county; to protect game in Richmond and regulate killing of squirrels in Onslow. Both Houses adjourned until to morrow.

GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF.

Governor Glenn to-day announced the appointments of his personal staff. They rank as Colonel and are: F. G. James, of Greenville; Chas. E. John son, of Raleigh; John S. Cunningham, of Cunningham; Wescott Roberson, of Hight Point; John L. Cobb, of Lincolnton; W. D. Pollock, of Kinston, and D. L. Ward, of Newbern.

RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 21.—Capt. J. J. Adkins, who has been here since Wednesday looking after the pilots interest in anticipation of legislation left to-night for Wilmington saying he considers the outlook very favorable for the pilots. Representatives and Senators have been sounded by him and Capt. Edgar Parmele, and is not believed that any very radical measures against the interests of the pilots can be passed. Representative Boney said tonight he expects the contending forces to move on the Legislature about Monday.

Notice was given in the General Assembly to-day that a Democratic caucus would be held Tuesday night and that many matters of party legislation would be considered. Among other things will be a bill by Winbourne, now under favorable report from the Judiciary Committee allowing either race to levy a special school tax for the benefit of that race exclusively. Several party leaders are opposing the bill.

The House to-day tabled bills to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly from January to April, and also to allow the right to waive the homestead by note.

The Board of Public Buildings and Grounds issued an order to-day that the State Library will be closed until the safety of the building can be examined into and the damage by the sinking of the floor Thursday when the big crowd was there for the Richmond county prohibition hearing, is repaired. This work will begin Monday. The Board is having a bill drafted for introduction Tuesday, carrying an appropriation for new buildings that will relieve the congested condition of the office and store rooms, a bill now pending for the building to be erected out of one month's receipts in the Insurance Commissioners' office, not meeting with approval as not providing large enough a building.

Proceedings in Detail.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. G. W. Starling. The first matter of business was concurrence in the House amendment to the Richmond county liquor bill, so that the measure is now law. Bills were introduced to increase the jury tax to $5 in all cases and to incorporate Bryson City graded school district.

Bills passed third reading to amend road law in Anson; to authorize commissioners of Henderson county to sell real estate and to fix compensation of jurors; directing State Treasurer to cancel certain bonds and return same to Alexander county; to amend charter of Ayden; to change township boundary in Rowan; to protect streams from sawdust in Davidson; to prevent hunting and trapping in Richmond; to repeal tax on dogs in Edgecombe; to protect deer in Richmond; to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in a mile of certain churches in Columbus; to elect commissioners of Granville, Caswell and Montgomery counties by the people; to repeal law permitting Pine Bluff, N. C., to levy special tax for advertising; for the better government of the North Carolina institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind. In 1899 the Legislature increased the number of directors of the institution by adding four and this bill simply provides that when their terms expire next March the Governor shall appoint their successors.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House opened with prayer by Dr. Tyree. Petitions were presented from citizens of Spring Hope asking that certain territory be taken out of Spring Hope graded school district and put in District No. 1; that no whiskey be sold within 3 miles of Fletcher Chapel, Gates county; that J. L. Webster be allowed to practice medicine in Wilkes.

Bills were introduced as petitioned for above; also, to incorporate Bryson City graded school; to incorporate Eureka and Fall Creek churches, in Wayne; to amend Sec. 191, Public laws 1903, relative to local self-government in Perquimans; by Judge Winbourne, to further empower administrators and executors to provide greater justice in the trial of actions involving real estate; by Murphy, of Salisbury, to allow street railways to carry policemen and firemen free.

The following bills passed third reading: To amend Chapter 281, Laws of 1901, making it six days instead of 12 for working the roads in Graham; act to prevent the obstruction of the public roads at Keyser, Moore county; act to prevent the killing of quail in Swayne county for three years; act to amend section 279, public laws of 1899, regulating hunting in Rowan and Hertford counties; act to regulate the driving of vehicles, automobiles, etc., on the highways in Mecklenburg county; act to permit the election of county commissioners in Bertie by popular vote; to repeal claim section 2, public laws, of the clam tax law in Brunswick; to make the the title of an act a part thereof; to prevent sale of liquor in Scotland Neck.

Resolutions were introduced and adopted providing that all bills hereafter introduced providing for an increase of magistrates be referred to the proper committee and included in an omnibus bill, and all all bills relative to the close season for game be referred and included in an omnibus bill.

Cowles, of Wilkes arose to a question of personal privilege in regard to some comment made by a morning paper in reference to a bill introduced by him providing that one Dr. J. L. Webster, of Wilkesboro, be allowed to practice medicine without going before the State Board. He said the bill was introduced by request, and he was not responsible for it.

The special committee appointed to look into the matter of the number of pages and laborers needed by the House, reported that they had investigated the matter and 13 pages and 22 laborers were sufficient for the work in the House, and also recommended that no Confederate veteran be discharged.

CASTLE HAYNES' ROAD SCHOOL.

Donations Thankfully Received—Work Will Begin on Building Monday.

Work will begin to-morrow on the building of the new school house on the Castle Haynes road, subscriptions for which have been received by Mrs W. A. Lineker. The following donations are thankfully acknowledged:

Kidder Lumber Co., 1,000 feet 2x4 lumber; Hilton Lumber Co., 1,500 feet flooring; Cape Fear Lumber Co., 1,500 feet ceiling; Roger Moore's Sons & Co., 750 brick; Mitchell & Taylor Shingle Mills, shingles; M. W. Divine & Co., windows, sashes and doors; Jacobi Hdw. Co., four windows; Fore & Foster, window and door frames and inside facing for same, with fastenings; W. E Springer & Co., 100 pounds assorted nails; Mr. George Trask, sills and floor joists and studding. Cash donations, previously acknowledged, $16.50; Mr. Yates, $1; Mrs. C. O. Byerly and Sunday school class, $10; Mrs. Storm, $1; cash, $2,50; cash, $2; J. Hicks Bunting, 50c; cash, 50c; cash, 50c; J. C. Stevenson, $3; J. W. Murchison, $2; Herbert McClammy, 50c; W. B. Cooper, $2,50; Sam'l Bear, Sr., & Sons, $2; J. Well, 50c; R. R. Bellamy, $1; Wm. Neisllie, $1; George Honnet, $1; cash, 50c; The A. David Co., $1; George Haar, $1.

Bring Them "Home."

A special to the Raleigh News and Observer from Oxford, N. C., says: "Mrs. T. B. Kingsbury and daughter, Miss Mary, reached Oxford yesterday morning, having come to take home with them the two little orphan boys of Mr. W. D. Lynch. They are beautiful and attractive children. Dorsey, the elder of the boys, is in extremely feeble health."

THREE BAD PTOMAINE POISONING.

Peculiar Illness of Children of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Harder.

Two little children of Mr. J. R. Harder, No. 619 South Sixth street, are just recovering from a severe attack of ptomaine poisoning, which since last Sunday most seriously threatened their lives. The children are aged 18 months and three years, respectively, and in some food they ate or water they drank they got the peculiar form of poison, which in many cases has baffled science and set at naught all medical theories. The children were constantly attended by Drs. W. J. H. Bellamy and Frank H. Russell and yesterday, for the first time, they were thought to have been out of danger. Mrs. Harder had a slight attack of the same poisoning last week but most fortunately recovered in time to nurse the two little children, who were brought so near to death's door.

Mr. Harder is eastern agent of the Oliver Typewriter Co. and removed here only a week or two ago from Graham, N. C. He and Mrs. Harder have the sincerest sympathy of a number of newly-made friends here in the terrible ordeal through which they have just passed.

RAILROAD RUMORS CONFIRMED.

Statement, However, Denied That L. & N. General Offices Will Remove Here.

The appointment of Mr. J. T. King as car accountant of the Atlantic Coast Line system, succeeding Mr. E. E. Gardner, acting accountant, and the appointment of Mr. B. J. Jacobs, now of Charleston, S. C., as his successor as freight agent of the company in this city, was officially announced yesterday. The changes take effect February 1st. It is needless to say that the promotion of those popular young railway officials will be received with the hearty endorsement of the public. Both are popular and their service with the company has been of the faithful and distinguished character. The other rumors of changes given in these columns yesterday have not thus far been confirmed.

General Manager Kenly, of the Atlantic Coast Line, yesterday denied the persistent rumor that the company was contemplating the erection of adtional office buildings in Wilmington, as far as he knew, or that plans are being made to consolidate the general offices of the L. & N. with the offices of the parent company in Wilmington.

NEGRO DANGEROUSLY HURT.

In Collision With Vehicle Driven by Mr. R. F. Warren Yesterday Evening.

Ed. Griffin, colored, a laborer employed at the railroad, is at the hospital dangerously wounded as the result of a collision, while on a bicycle late yesterday afternoon, with a vehicle being driven by Mr. R. F. Warren. The negro was knocked off the bicycle and the end of one of the shafts of the vehicle struck him at the lower end of the breast bone just above the chest. He also had a bad gash in the back of the head and was suffering much from the shock. The wound in the breast is very severe and internal injuries may develop, in which event the accident would more than likely prove fatal. The negro's home is at Wrightsboro. Immediately after the accident Mr. Warren took the colored man to the hospital and directed that everything possible be done for him. The exact particulars of the accident could not be learned.

INHUMAN ACT OF WOMAN.

Tiny Infant Thrust Into Tin Bucket and Thrown on Waste Pile.

Jammed into a five-pound lard bucket and thrown into a trash pile where refuse from the city streets is dumped back of the Marine Hospital, a tiny male infant was found dead yesterday morning by two young white boys, who promptly reported the matter to the police. Dr. Bell, the coroner, was notified and with Policeman E. L. Smith and other officers, they went out to investigate the revolting affair.

The child was apparently only a few days old and was either a bright mulatto or white. There was absolutely no clue to the inhuman mother, who had thus so inhumanely disposed of the infant. The child was turned over to the county undertaker for burial.

Burt Green Out Again.

After serving 22 months of a two year sentence on the roads, Burt Green, a notoriously bad negro well known to the police, was discharged from the chain gang yesterday, two months of the sentence having been abated under the stockade rules for exemplary conduct while a prisoner. Green was given two years in the Superior Court for a murderous assault in 1902 upon Mr. Sterling Allen, bridge keeper at Hilton. It will be remembered that at the time Green ran away, but soon surrendered himself to Capt. Shearin at the convict camp, confessing the assault upon Mr. Allen and saying he was ready to begin his sentence; that "they needn't bother about any trial." Burt is a born criminal.

Three Others With Smallpox.

Another daughter of Capt. W. W. Skinner has developed smallpox at 714 South Fifth street. The wife of Mr. Josiah Cumber, clerk at Fourth street market, also developed the disease yesterday and is quarantined at her home on Fourth, between Harnett and Swann streets. Lena Hurst, colored, 912 South Eighth street, was also quarantined for smallpox yesterday.

PERILOUS TIMES FOR CZAR'S EMPIRE.

St. Petersburg Feverish With Forebodings of the Outcome of the Great Strike.

TROOPS ARE IN SYMPATHY.

Will Fire on Palace But Not on Strikers, They Declare—In That Event Russia Faces Not Riot But Revolution. Outcome Looks Serious

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22, Sunday. —Despite official assurances at midnight that the situation was well in hand and that ample steps had been taken to protect the vast industrial section of St. Petersburg and insure the safety of the city, the greatest uneasiness for to-day pervades the entire population.

Picket troops are stationed at various points in the city and each house contains a miniature garrison, with gendarmes in the court yards and machine guns ready for the first emergency. The winter palace is strongly picketed, with Grand Duke Vladimir in command. Final instructions were issued to-night.

The plan of the government is to prevent the workmen from coming to the centre of the city to-day by guarding the gates and bridges. A collision, therefore, is believed to be more likely to occur in the outskirts of St. Petersburg.

Meantime the strikers are carrying out their original programme. The few mills and factories remaining active in the city were closed during the day, one of the last of them being the government powder mill. Strike leaders visited every shop in the city and all of them, even those of the butchers and bakers and laundries, were closed. Traffic was stopped on the street car lines, the men having joined the strikers.

Preparations for a big demonstration at the winter palace square at 2 o'clock to-day (Sunday) have not been suspended, although the leader have been warned that it cannot take place and that the Emperor will not be there. The workmen are all convinced that his majesty will appear and listen to the grievances set forth in the petition. The deputation which on Friday took the invitation to Emperor Nicholas to attend the meeting having failed to gain access to his majesty, Father Gopon to-day sent it by his secretary to Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

During the day Antonius Metropolitan, of St. Petersburg, formally excommunicated Father Gopon on the ground that he was causing the people to rise against the Emperor, the head of the church.

Rumors that the troops have plainly indicated their sympathy with the strikers and that if it comes to a collision they will refuse to fire upon them, are everywhere rife and the workmen themselves are thoroughly convinced that such is the case. But the authorities maintain that the loyalty of the troops is beyond question, pointing out that the only time that Russian regiments showed treachery was in the Decembrist revolution of 1821, when the guard regiments participated but they say that the troops then were practically soldiers of fortune returning to Russia after the Napoleonic wars, imbued with the revolutionary ideas of France. It is fully realized, however, that if the troops mutiny or actually join the workmen, that the government will be faced not with riot, but with revolution.

Father Gopon, at the request of Minister of Justice Muravief, went to the Ministry of Justice yesterday and had a long interview with M. Muravief, at which the minister tried to dissuade him from his programme for Sunday. Father Gopon, however, could not be dissauded and at the end of the interview left, saying, "We must each do our duty according to the light given us."

The plan of the workmen is to assemble at three points, the Putiloff and Oubokoff works, and the Island of Vassili Ostrov, and march to the palace square. They are fully convinced the Emperor will be there to receive their petition.

The representatives of the Associated Press went among many groups of the workmen but found no one who expressed doubt as to the Emperor meeting them. All spoke of him most reverentially and they insisted that he is kept in ignorance of the truth and that once he has heard of their grievances they will receive justice. They said that what was wanted was shorter hours and more pay and also political liberty; but the ideas of most of the men on the latter subject are rudimentary and they could not exactly explain them, the only concrete conception being that they wanted a condition such as exists in Germany.

"If not that, they did not want any Emperor at all. They declared their peaceful intentions and said they did not want to fight. They seemed to entertain little fear of being shot down.

"The soldiers are on our side," said one of the leaders. "They may fire on the palace, but not on us."

Not one of the workmen raised a voice against the Emperor though they did not spare some of the Imperial family, especially Grand Duke Alexis, who with others, they charged with being responsible for Russia's defeat in the war in the Far East, saying that they kept the Emperor in ignorance of the true situation. Some of them repeated current gossip about Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian fleet.

"We know what happened in a theatre sometime ago when his mistress came on the stage covered with jewels," said one of the men. "The galleries hissed her and the people cried out, 'Take them off, they are not diamonds, but drops of Russian blood!'"

Late last night it was reported that a strike had been declared in the paper mills in Finland, and rumors are that if blood is spilled here to-day there will be many serious risings throughout the land. The rumors, however, probably belong to the crop of sensational stories with which the city is filled. Private letters from Helsingfors received by the Associated Press to night do not give the slightest insinuation of the imminence of a movement among the Finns.

Notice is received of the sudden death yesterday of Rev. A. T. Graybill, at Linares, Mexico, one of the best known missionaries of the Presbyterian church who had been in Mexico since 1874.

THE SMOOT INVESTIGATION TAKES INTERESTING TURN.

Rigorous Examination of the Senator as to His Belief in Divine Revelations. Absurdities of Mormon Faith.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — Under rigorous examination concerning his belief in divine revelations, Senator Smoot to-day in the investigation before the Senate committee on privileges and elections, said that if he should receive a revelation from God commanding him to disobey the laws of the land, he would leave his country and go to some country where the laws of the land were not in conflict with the laws of God.

Nearly every member of the Senate committee took part in the examination of Senator Smoot on the subject of revelations and the witness' views proved highly interesting.

The examination to-day covered a variety of subjects, including the belief of the people generally on the subject of polygamy, the character of the teachings at the religious classes and the use of the public schools for the conduct of such classes.

Senator Smoot defended his vote for George Brimhall for president of the Brigham University on the ground that he had taken no plural wives since the manifesto. He said Brimhall was living with a plural wife for the reason that his lawful wife was in an insane asylum. He admitted first that he believed Mr. Brimhall was violating the spirit of the law, and pressed by Chairman Burrows said that Brimhall was also violating "the letter of the law." However, the conditions of the first wife was an extenuating circumstance.

"What!" again asked Chairman Burrows, "do you think it an extenuating circumstance for a man to marry another woman and have children by her because his legal wife is in an insane asylum?"

"No, I hardly think that."

The elevation of Joseph F. Smith to the presidency of the church was brought up by Mr. Taylor and the witness said he voted to sustain him and had so voted to sustain Smith at other conferences as president.

"Do you believe the church still receives revelations from God?" asked Senator Overman.

"I believe the church can receive revelations."

"Who receives them?"

"I believe any good man can receive revelations, but President Smith is the only man who can receive revelations that would be binding upon the people."

"Do you believe that any revelation which might be given could be superior to the laws of the land?" asked Senatar Overman.

"I don't believe it would be superior to the laws of the land."

"Then if you got a revelation from heaven yourself would you have to obey it?"

"I believe if it was from God, it would be compulsory upon me to obey it. But if it was contrary to the laws of the country in which I lived, I would move to some other country where I could obey the law."

"Do you believe that revelations are ever given?"

"Well, I have heard men testify so, but I could not say."

"What is your belief?"

"I believe that God could do such things. He did it in former days and could do it now."

After some questioning as to the extent to which revelations were obeyed in wdich Mr. Smoot admitted certain of them were disobeyed, Senator Knox asked:

"As I understand a former answer by you, it is fundamentally and primarily a part of your religion if a revelation should come to the church that commanded you to disobey the laws of the land, you would not have to obey it?"

The Senator responded that he would be a free agent to accept or reject it, but that if God spoke to him personally he would leave the country and go to some place where the law of God was not in conflict with the law of the country.

"But if this revelation also commanded you to remain in this country?" asked Senator Overman.

"I don't think the God I worship is such a God. It is not a supposable case," responded Senator Smoot.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

EX-POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE.

Served One Term and Likely to Get Another for Libelling Congressman Kitchin, of This State.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 21.—M. T. Reddoch, former postmaster at Yazoo City, who served a term in the Nashville prison for embezzlement of postoffice funds, was arraigned here to-day on a charge of subornation of perjury.

Reddoch, while a prisoner in the penitentiary claimed to have seen a letter from Congressman Kitchin, of North Carolina to another convict named W. R. McBrown in which, according to Reddoch, the Congressman agreed to have him pardoned for $350. Reddoch further alleged that McBrown sent the money to Kitchin. After Reddoch got out of the penitentiary he backed up his statement to the department with an alleged affidavit from J. A. Sherman, who was commissary clerk at the prison at the time, who deposed in his affidavit that he saw McBrown put the money in the envelope addressed to Congressman Kitchin and mail the same.

Reddoch was afterward employed to work up the case by the Department of Justice so it is alleged, but an investigation proved that Congressman Kitchin had never written to McBrown and that McBrown had never sent him money. Reddoch worked for two months on the Kitchin case and it is alleged after he had received five or six hundred dollars that he sold the story to a newspaper, the Sunday before the November election.

Reddoch was bound over to-day in the sum of $3,000 to appear before Commissioner Geseley in this city on February 2nd. He was arrested on affidavits sworn out by Postoffice Inspectors Fulton, of St. Louis, and Greenaway, of Nashville, Tenn.

The House Committee on Agriculture yesterday practically completed work on the agricultural appropriation bill and expects to report it Monday. The bill carries an emergency appropriation for the eradication of the cotton boll weevil of $190,000.

CONGRESS SATURDAY.

Committee Appointed to Present Swayne Impeachment to Senate—Eulogies in the Senate Upon Mr. Ingalls.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House to-day passed the Indian Appropriation bill and then devoted several hours paying tribute to the late John J. Ingalls, of Kansas.

Speaker Cannon announced his appointment of the seven managers on the part of the House to present to the Senate the Swayne impeachment case, as follows: Representatives Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Powers, of Massachusetts; Olmsted, of Pennsylvania; Perkins, of New York; Clayton, of Alabama; Dorrmond, of Missouri, and Smith, of Kentucky. The first four managers are Republicans, the remainder Democrats. All but Messrs. Olmsted and Perkins are members of the Judiciary committee.

A resolution was agreed to directing the clerk of the House to present to the Senate the articles of impeachment.

The Indian Appropriation bill was amended only in minor details, $50,000 being added for Indian schools. With the statement that over $100,000 of the trust funds of the Indians had been paid out to the Catholic church during the past year for the maintenance of mission schools, Mr. Stephens, of Texas, endeavored to have the bill amended by providing that no such funds shall be used for such purpose in the future. A point of order was made and sustained against the amendment.

THE SENATE SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—After a day devoted to listening to eulogies upon the late Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, and to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for fortifications, the Senate, just before adjournment to-day, received from the House notification through its clerk that that body had named managers to conduct the impeachment proceedings against Hon. Chas. Swayne.

On motion of Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, an order was agreed to directing that the House be notified that the Senate was ready to receive the House managers.

Mr. Teller gave notice that when the impeachment proceedings were once begun he would insist upon the continued consideration of that matter and would resist any effort to displace it with the statehood bill.

The Ingalls eulogies were delivered in connection with official presentation by the State of Kansas of the statue of the late Senator for statuary hall. The principal address was made by Mr. Long, of Kansas. Among the other speakers were Messrs. Cockrell, Gorman and Daniel. Speaking of Mr. Ingalls' strong partisanship, Mr. Daniel admitted that many of his remarks had been offensive to him, but said they were forgotten in admiration for the man.

The fortifications bill was read, and pending the consideration of an amendment to strike out the provision for insular fortifications, the Senate adjourned.

IS SAN DOMINGO OURS?

Uncle Sam Becomes Receiver of Wolly Headed Republic and Guarantees Its Complete Integrity.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN DOMINGO, REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 21.—A protocol between the Dominican government and the American minister, Mr. Dawson, and Commander A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N., in behalf of the American government, was signed yesterday. The principal conditions are that the American government guarantees the complete integrity of Dominican territory, agrees to undertake the adjustment of all obligations of the Dominican government, foreign and domestic, and the conditions of payments, to adjust unreasonable claims and to determine the validity and amount of pending claims. In the case of the appointment of one or more commissions to reach such an adjustment the Dominican government shall be represented in order to protect it responsibility. The American government will take charge of the existing customs houses and those hereafter to be created and will name the employes necessary to their management, the duties they will exercise and their rights. These will be considered Dominicans and subjects to the laws of the republic.

The Dominican government will have at each custom house inspectors in behalf of its interests from after the date the contract takes effect. The present employes are to be considered as acting under its provisions.

Out of the revenues collected at the custom house of the Republic the American gavernment will deliver to the Dominican government 45 per cent. of the total of the gross amount for the purpose of attending to the necessities of the budget. It is estimated that the first year $900,000 will be receivable monthly.

Out of the 55 per cent. the American government will pay the employes of the custom houses and the interest on the amortization of the foreign and domestic debts. The whole surplus may remain and each fiscal year will be delivered to the Dominican government and devoted to the payment of its debts.

COTTON GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Official Declaration That Planters, Merchants and Bankers Are Invited.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—In a telegram received here to-day, President Harvie Jordan, of the Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association, sets at rest all doubt as to the character of the proceedings of the interstate cotton convention which will meet here Tuesday, and unequivocally states that bankers, merchants and others interested will be appointed to committee as well as cotton planters. The telegram is as follows:

"Am informed that some misunderstanding has occurred with reference to bankers, merchants and others meeting with our convention and serving with our committees. You can issue a statement that we will all meet together and our committees will be made up of farmers, bankers, merchants and others interested, that perfect co-operation and harmony will prevail.

(Signed) "HARVIE D. JORDAN."

The New Orleans Progressive Union has made elaborate preparations to entertain the visiting delegates who are expected to number two thousand or more.

The first important committee meeting will be bankers, merchants and farmers to discuss and report upon the plan to be pursued throughout the South in holding the balance of this season's crop.

— The railroad managers never knew how safe they were until they began to discover the dangers lurking in new rate legislation. New York World.