

THE WEATHER TODAY.
For North Carolina
FAIR.

The News and Observer.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY
For Raleigh
RAIN.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1902.

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Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

INTEREST IN THE MESSAGE IS DEEP

General Alger Succeeds Senator McMillan.

ANTI-TRUST MEASURES

House Elections Committee No. 1 Will not Investigate the Credentials of Carter Glass, Congressman from Virginia, at This Session.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Interest in the session of the Senate today was heightened by the fact that the President's message to Congress would be read and also that General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, former Secretary of War under President McKinley, would be sworn in to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan. His desk and chair were hidden beneath a mass of flowers, and as he took his seat he was surrounded by a number of his colleagues who extended hearty congratulations. In the gallery were a number of General Alger's personal friends and members of his family.

One hour and fifteen minutes were consumed in reading the message. From printed copies which had been placed on the desk of each Senator, they were enabled to follow every word as it was uttered. Almost the entire Republican representation were in their seats, while not more than half of the seats on the Democratic side were occupied. The closest attention was paid to the message as it was read, and frequently Senators would confer regarding some particular portion of it which had attracted their particular notice.

[The message is printed in full on page two.]

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced following a brief executive session. The resignation of Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate, who has served in this capacity for so long, was received with genuine regret. He had become a familiar figure in that body and has made it a practice to become personally acquainted with every Senator. No action was taken on the resignation.

A concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Morgan (Ala.), providing for the printing of a compilation of bills and debates in Congress relating to trusts was referred to the Committee on Printing. At 1:50 the Senate adjourned until tomorrow as a mark of respect to the late Representative Charles H. Russell, of Connecticut.

Proceedings in the House.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The House was in session an hour and forty minutes today. One hour of that time was consumed in reading the President's message. The reading was listened to with attention by members without regard to party, but without demonstration, except at the conclusion of the reading when the Republicans applauded generously. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, gave notice that the bill to defray the expenses of the Coal Strike Commission would be called up tomorrow. The deaths of the late Representatives Degraffenreid and Sheppard, of Texas, which occurred during the recess, were announced and after adopting the customary resolutions of regret the House adjourned as a further mark of respect to their memories.

Hull's General Staff Bill.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, today introduced a bill creating a general staff corps of the United States Army. The bill provides that the staff be composed of officers detailed from the army at large under such rules as the President may prescribe. The proposed duties of the staff are to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of preparedness for military operations; to render professional aid to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating action of all the different officers in carrying out their orders. It is proposed that the general staff corps consist of one chief of staff of the army with the rank and pay of a lieutenant general, one major general and one brigadier general to be detailed by the President from colonels, six lieutenant colonels, and twelve majors; twenty captains mounted.

The bill provides further that the chief of staff under the direction of the President and Secretary of War, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the several administrative staff and supply departments, and shall be a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. Under the bill inspections of troops are to be made habitually by commanding officers and inspections of the army at large by the general staff.

An Adverse Report.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Elections Committee No. 1, of the House, decided today to report adversely on the resolu-

tion offered yesterday proposing that the credentials of Carter Glass, elected to the House from Virginia, be investigated. The resolution was presented with a view of having an inquiry made of the new Virginia constitution, as regards alleged disfranchisement of voters.

The committee decided that no action was advisable at this session inasmuch as a full delegation from Virginia and from other States which have adopted new constitutions will present credentials at the beginning of the next Congress. Therefore, the committee believes it best to let the case of Representative Glass pass for the session.

Committee on Territories.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The Senate Committee on Territories will meet tomorrow forenoon for the purpose of taking up the bill for the admission of the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona as States, preparatory to the report to be made on the bill to the Senate later in the day in accordance with the unanimous agreement arrived at last session. The Republican members of the committee, with the exception of Senator Quay, have been in conference during the greater part of the day, analyzing and classifying the testimony taken by the sub-committee which visited the territories during the month of November. No authoritative statement has been made as to the attitude of the Republican members, but Republican Senators generally understand that with the ex-

(Continued on Page Five.)

THE NAVAL WAR GAME

The Plan of Admiral Sumner to Seize and Fortify a Port.

(By the Associated Press.)

United States Flagship Iowa, Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, Dec. 2.—Despite the superiority of Admiral Higginson's squadron over that of Admiral Sumner, the latter is confident that he will be able during the coming naval war game, to seize without disaster a port to form a base of operations against Cuba and the American coast. As a result of the conferences between Admirals Sumner and Crowninshield and the commanding officers of the vessels under their command, most of whom have taken part in the naval war college games with the Caribbean sea as the scene of operations, a plan has been adopted which, it is asserted by those who know, is practically certain of success.

The problem presented requires Admiral Sumner to fortify a port with mines and guns, to do which he is allowed six hours. Should Admiral Higginson appear with a superior force before the expiration of that time Admiral Sumner will be considered as defeated. To determine the strength of the opposing squadrons, the Department has given a battleship the value of 2 points; a heavy protected cruiser 5 points; a smaller protected cruiser 3 points; a gunboat 3 points, and a torpedo boat or smaller one 1 point each. It is estimated that Admiral Higginson has 126 points and Admiral Sumner 66 points. If the estimate is correct, it is claimed it would be folly for Admiral Higginson to divide his battleship squadron, numbering 80 points, and that they must act together so that on hearing of the arrival of Admiral Sumner's squadron they can hasten to attack it. Some officers believe Admiral Higginson will separate the battleships into two divisions and form a division of fast cruisers, which will hold the balance of power and re-enforce the battleships.

It is believed here that Admiral Higginson has arranged with the United States consuls and weather observers in the West Indies to report the appearance of Admiral Sumner's vessels and has made telephonic and telegraphic arrangements in Porto Rico so that if a port of that island is attacked he will be immediately advised.

The distance from Trinidad to the nearest base is 570 miles in a straight line and 700 miles by the outside course. Leaving Trinidad on Friday morning, Admiral Sumner cannot possibly reach his destination before Sunday morning and may proceed slowly and arrive Monday or even later. All lights will be out at night, except a red lamp aff to serve as a guide for the vessel following. It is permissible to hoist neutral colors in order to deceive the scouts of Admiral Higginson's squadron.

The squadron is constantly engaged in target practice, in order to make a record off Culebra Island.

The Iowa will have finished coaling tomorrow and then the squadron will be ready to sail.

ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES.

This Will Meet in Raleigh on 26th and 27th of December.

The sixth annual meeting of the North Carolina Association of Academies will be held in Raleigh in the Senate chamber Friday and Saturday, December 26 and 27. There will be reduced railroad and hotel rates.

This organization now embraces in its membership the principals and teachers of the leading high schools and academies of North Carolina. About fifty schools are represented upon its roll of over one hundred members.

The officers are: President, John Graham, Warrenton High School, Warrenton, Warren county; Vice-President, A. F. Sams, Cary High School, Cary, Wake county; Secretary and Treasurer, R. L. Madison, Cullowhee High School, Painter, Jackson county.

PULLS WOOL OVER ROOSEVELT'S EYES

Now View This Vision of North Carolina.

SO SPEAKS PRITCHARD

But Conditions he Paints do not Exist in This State, and While he May Hoodwink Roosevelt he Deceives no One Here.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Senator Pritchard today gave out the following:

"There seems to be an erroneous impression as to the attitude of the Republican party in North Carolina with respect to the colored voters. When our party met in convention at Greensboro it declared in its platform that inasmuch as the recent Constitutional Amendment, which restricted suffrage in so far as the colored voter is concerned, had been adopted, it was no longer a political question, and that it could not be considered as a political issue in the future. If the Democrats would abide by the pledges which they made in the campaign of 1900, which were to the effect that if the Constitutional Amendment should be adopted all men would be permitted to exercise the right of intellectual freedom in dealing with political questions.

"There were contesting delegations from a few counties in the east, and it was well understood that they attended the convention at the instance of Democratic manipulators, and with the sole view of doing what they could to prevent anything like the formation of a strong Republican organization in their respective counties. The delegates seated from these counties were substantial farmers and business men, and were selected by qualified voters, while, on the other hand, those who contested their seats were selected by citizens, the majority of whom were not entitled to vote, and in some instances these delegates had made incendiary speeches denouncing the national Republican administration, as well as those who are responsible for the management and control of the affairs of the party in the State.

"The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of seating one or two delegations, which white and colored delegates had been elected by constituents who were legal voters, and who were in sympathy with the movement, which has been inaugurated in North Carolina, with a view of placing the Republican party on a permanent basis in the eastern part of the State. Thousands of colored men are in accord with the movement, realizing as they do that any attempt to prevent the colored man from participating in the future, by improper arguments and methods to secure a solid vote of the colored people for the Republican party will result in great injury to their race.

"There were two classes of people who strenuously objected to the policy adopted by the Republican party, and strange to say, these classes had heretofore been diametrically opposed to each other. The Democrats insisted that we ought to make a distinction between an issue in the campaign, and a number of misguided colored people insisted that it should be made an issue, but the demands of neither were heeded, and the results of the recent election afford ample proof of the wisdom of the policy adopted by our State convention.

There has been a disposition on the part of the Republican party in North Carolina to prevent the colored man from participating as a delegate in any convention to which he may be elected by those who are duly qualified voters; the Republicans in North Carolina simply refused to adopt any policy which has a tendency to create strife and contention among our people as a whole. Every wise colored man knows that anything approaching negro domination in the South would result in disaster for the Republican party and lasting injury to the colored race. These are plain facts that cannot be ignored by those who desire to see the principles of Republicanism triumph in the Old North State.

"While the white Republicans of North Carolina did all in their power to prevent the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, yet a majority of the colored voters who were permitted to register and vote under the amended Constitution at this election voted the straight Democratic ticket, and their action in this respect presents a new phase of the race question. I call attention to the following extract from an editorial in the Raleigh Post, a leading Democratic paper, published the day after the election:

"Yesterday's election develops a new problem. A large number of the colored people allowed to vote cast their votes openly and with evident pleasure for the Democratic nominees from top to bottom. This was so in this city and county, and we are informed the same thing took place even to a large extent in a number of counties. Indeed we would not be surprised, taking all circumstances under consideration, if a large majority of these voting throughout the State yesterday did not vote the straight Democratic ticket.

"Here we have the Democratic press boasting that a majority of the colored voters were cast in favor of the Democratic candidates. The editor of the Post is one of the best informed politicians in

the State; and he seeks in effect to show that the recent election returns clearly indicate that the Democrats cannot carry North Carolina in the future. Without the aid of the colored voter. When we come to consider the fact that a majority of the colored voters voted the straight Democratic ticket, voted for the people who had disfranchised their fellow-citizens, it can hardly be expected that the Republican party would be willing to permit this class of voters to dictate its policy in the future.

"It is a matter of history that the Fifteenth Amendment would not have been adopted at the time it was ratified by the various Legislatures had it not been for the fact that all the Southern States, with the exception of Tennessee, had refused to adopt what was known as the Howard amendment. The Howard amendment provided that the Southern States should have representation in Congress with respect to the elective franchise. It simply undertook to fix the status of citizenship in the Union, and among other things it provided that as long as the negro was denied the right to vote he should not be counted in the federal enumeration. If it had been adopted, there would have been no necessity for the Fifteenth Amendment; and for its defeat the Southern Democrats are responsible. Its adoption would have secured for the colored man by common consent on the part of the Southern Democrats that which he has not secured an express provision of the Constitution of the United States, for under such circumstances the South could have obtained increased representation only by allowing the colored man to vote.

"Since 1876 it has proved in actual fact impossible to secure the enforcement of the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment. There has been an almost complete disintegration of the Republican forces in all the Southern States where the colored man composes the party; but in States like Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia there has been a steadfast adherence to the principles of Republicanism by the white Republicans, in the face of every form of political disaster. At times in North Carolina we have been defeated, but have at all times succeeded in electing one or two Congressmen, and on two occasions we secured control of the Legislature and at one time elected a Governor, and have twice elected a United States Senator.

"The colored man's political rights as long as there was any chance to secure them; and now stand stoutly for his rights before the law; and ask only that, as he has shown himself powerless to fight his own battles, he will not now hamper us when we are trying to do all that can effectively be done for him.

"The amendment, which was proposed to our Constitution in 1900, was, in my opinion, in violation of the Fifteenth amendment, and these of us who believe in the principles of Republicanism did little to prevent its defeat. After a desperate struggle it was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and it is now a part of the organic law of our State, and until it is stricken from the Constitution or annulled by the courts we have no alternative but to respect it as the law of the land, and nothing can be accomplished by attempting to keep the question before the people as a political issue.

"I have been criticised because would not recommend the appointment of colored men in Eastern Carolina. I have consistently recommended the men in each community most fit for the office sought, and have endeavored to consult the wishes of the good citizens as to whom they desired to have appointed to fill positions wherein the citizens were brought in direct contact with the official. Any other course would have been calculated not only to injure the cause of Republicanism, but to do a great and lasting injury to the colored race by arousing violent racial prejudices. The colored people have been given several important positions by the present administration, and I am satisfied that the race has received as fair treatment by this administration in North Carolina as it has in any State in the Union. There is a disposition on the part of the progressive people of North Carolina to break away from the Democratic party, and thousands of them did so at the last election, but the movement is not well under way yet, and while we have made gains that are marvelous, at the same time if we adhere to the policy adopted at the Greensboro convention for a sufficient length of time to convince the people that Republican rule will mean just and fair government for all, then North Carolina will be as reliably Republican as Pennsylvania or Ohio. In other words, if we can only fix the status of the Republican party in North Carolina as being analogous to that of Pennsylvania or Ohio—that is to say that the natural leadership of the party, the intelligence and character of the party, will control its affairs, then there will be no question about our State giving her electoral vote to President Roosevelt in 1904.

"The result of the recent election should be highly gratifying to those who are opposed to the machine Democracy of the State. It has settled the question as to the number of white people who up to this time vote the Republican ticket. The most extreme Democrats have contended in the past that at least 120,000 negroes voted the Republican ticket, while the more conservative Democrats have insisted that we did not have more than 25,000 white voters in the State, and that the remainder of our vote was composed of negroes.

"The white vote of the State amounts in round numbers to about 304,000. Under the operation of the Constitutional Amendment at the last election, only about 6,000 colored people were permitted to register and vote, and, according to the boast of the Democratic papers, a large majority of these who did vote supported the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

(Continued on Page Five.)

CASTLES OF VICE TAKEN BY ASSAULT

Jerome and his Doughty Knights Scale Ladders.

AXES AND SLEDGES CRASH

Canfield's Gilded Palace of Chance, a Gibraltar of Strength, one of the Places Taken

---Burbridge's Another---Few Arrests Made.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 2.—District Attorney Jerome's sensational raids on alleged gambling resorts begun about midnight last night, were continued until 4:30 o'clock this morning and numerous small places were raided.

The attacks on the latter, however, were almost overlooked in the public interest, which centered in the assaults on the mansions occupied by Richard A. Canfield and William Burbridge, which were entered by means of ladders, axes and sledges. The police allege that Frank Farrell is interested in Burbridge's place. Great quantities of costly "evidence" were carted away from these places by the police, but arrests were few.

Up to last night a general impression prevailed that Canfield's, which is in the heart of the fashionable up-town district, only a few doors from Fifth avenue and near two celebrated restaurants, was a "Gibraltar," which could not be taken, and a similar belief prevailed in regard to Burbridge's place, which was especially protected by steel doors. This place is in a cross street uptown, only half a block from Fifth avenue, and a few steps from a celebrated hotel.

So great was public interest aroused by the news of the raid on Canfield's that people flocked to the neighborhood until the intersection of Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, the corner nearest Canfield's, was blocked with carriages and people.

After Burbridge's the raiders visited Ludlam's place, otherwise known as the Savoy Club. They got one man there, a colored subordinate employed about the place, Jerome, Captain Piper, Inspector Brooks, several assistants to the district attorney, and numerous detectives.

The storm followed the river from the south and its effects were felt in Arkansas and Texas.

New Orleans, Dec. 2.—A severe wind storm swept the western suburbs of this city just before daylight. The house occupied by Prof. John Dornier and his family was blown down and three persons hurt. Dornier was bruised and cut about the head and perhaps fatally injured.

Mrs. Dornier also sustained serious injuries. The house was a wooden structure pitched on piles in the marshlands back of the city park.

Prof. Dornier is an old theatrical man, circus clown, tight-rope walker, and all around athlete, known all over the United States.

Buttala, Ala., Dec. 2.—A disastrous rain storm swept over a portion of the county five miles south of Clayton this morning. Telegraph and telephone wires beyond Clayton are down and reports are meagre. The storm was most severe around Pratt Station and Baker Hill.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

Mangum's Schools in Durham County is Highly Praised.

State Superintendent Joyner, who spoke with Judge R. W. Winston and Mr. Paul Durham at Mangum's school house in Durham county last Wednesday, was much pleased with the condition of things there.

There was a splendid meeting and a great dinner served. The people have consolidated three small districts into one and have an excellent school house with three teachers in charge. With an enrollment of 104 pupils there is an average attendance of 76, and the county superintendent says that the attendance at the one good school is twice as great as it was at the three little schools and three little school houses.

Mr. Joyner referred to this in his speech, and declared to the people that the state of affairs there was the best proof of the value of consolidation of school districts that could be given.

True Bill for Burglary.

(Special to the News and Observer.)

Washington, N. C., Dec. 2.—The grand jury yesterday found a first degree true bill against Seth Simmons for burglary. This bill will only be considered as a second degree bill. The trial comes up Wednesday morning.

Appointments by the President.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 2.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Justice—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

United States Marshal—B. F. O Neal, Western district of Louisiana.

War—James F. Smith, California, member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of Public Instruction in the government of the Philippine Islands.

State—Robert S. McCormick, Illinois, ambassador to Russia; Bellamy Storer, Ohio, ambassador to Austria-Hungary; Charlemagne Tower, Pennsylvania, ambassador to Germany.

Envoys Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary—Charles Page Bryan, Illinois, to Switzerland; Leslie Combs, Kentucky, to Guatemala and Honduras; Arthur S. Hardy, New Hampshire, to Spain; John B. Jackson, New Jersey, to Greece, Roumania, and Servia; William B. Sorsby, Mississippi, to Bolivia; David E. Thompson, Nebraska, to Brazil.

Director of the Census—William R. Merriam, Minnesota.

Postmasters—North Carolina, William A. Mace, Beaufort; E. C. Shearin, Enfield; J. W. Jones, North Wilkesboro.

SILK MILL FOR HIGH POINT.

A Plant for Turning out Trolley Cars to be Established There.

(Special to the News and Observer.)

High Point, N. C., Dec. 2.—Authentic information given your correspondent tonight says that a large silk mill will be established here. The promoters of the enterprise are from New Jersey, some of whom were here yesterday. A lot has been bought upon which to erect the plant and other steps taken which speak of the materialization of the enterprise. The capital stock will be large and fully ample for a big business. More definite information cannot be secured tonight.

Following this information there comes from a reliable source the news that next spring a company from another State will erect a factory here for the manufacture of trolley cars. The plans have been made and settled upon for some time and everything will be in readiness at that time.

STORM IN THE SOUTH

Reports of Much Damage Wrought Came From Several States.

(By the Associated Press.)

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 2.—A destructive wind storm swept over north Mississippi and western Tennessee about noon today, causing considerable loss of property. No fatalities are reported. The velocity of the wind reached a maximum of 52 miles an hour. Reports from the sugar country state that heavy damage to telegraph and telephone wires has been experienced and communication with southern points is in a demoralized condition.

At Memphis, several small boats in the harbor suffered damage, the smokestacks of two steamers having been destroyed by the force of the gale.

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Envoys Extraordinary and Minister

SHAKE UP IN THE COUNTY OFFICERS

A New Road Overseer and County Attorney.

RESULT WAS A SURPRISE

The Board of County Commissioners Select

Bart M. Galling for Attorney and D.

B. Harrison for Road Super-

visor.

The new Board of County Commissioners did things with a rush yesterday. In fact some things that were done took the breath away from those who hoped the result would be different.

It was known that there would be a contest for the office of County Attorney, but the result in the election of Road Supervisor was a complete surprise, as only a few had heard of opposition to Mr. W. C. McMackin.

As a result of the election held by the board during the morning and afternoon the following officers were elected: COUNTY ATTORNEY—Bart M. Galling. ROAD SUPERVISOR—D. B. Harrison. SUPERINTENDENT COUNTY HOME—W. G. Allen.

JANITOR—G. H. Moneyhan.

CONSTABLE TO GRAND JURY—John Farrar.

The election for County Attorney came first. After organizing and electing Mr. A. H. Green chairman on Monday, the board, the other members of which are Messrs. W. A. Ellington, J. D. Allen, J. W. Pegram and Eli T. Scarborough, caucused on the matter Monday evening and elected yesterday. The position pays \$100.

The gentlemen voted for Messrs. W. B. Snow, the incumbent, Bart M. Galling and B. N. Simms. The first ballot resulted: Snow, 2; Galling, 2; Simms, 1. The second ballot resulted: Galling, 3; Snow, 1; Simms, 1, and Mr. Galling was elected. He is an able and earnest attorney, a hard-working Democrat and will make a good officer. The board passed resolutions which were deserved in appreciation of the work of the retiring County Attorney.

For the position of Janitor of the Court House there were many names presented. These were B. Snipes, C. B. Blackley, M. H. Rigan, A. H. Moody, W. M. Utley, J. W. Myatt, G. H. Moneyhan, N. B. Johnson, W. J. Jones, and A. C. Mills. On the second ballot Mr. G. H. Moneyhan, of Neuse, was elected. The place pays \$30 a month. Mr. J. W. Myatt, the retiring janitor, has held the place four years. Mr. Moneyhan is the father of Mr. A. H. Moneyhan, of this city.

The board next selected as the constable of the grand jury John Farrar, of White Oak. This position pays \$2.00 a day while court is in session.

The election of a Road Supervisor was next in order. The salary of the position has been \$75 a month, though this was not fixed yesterday. For a number of years Mr. W. C. McMackin has held the position, but yesterday the board selected Mr. D. B. Harrison, who lives near Eagle Rock. He is a successful farmer, about forty years old and has had experience in roads while in charge of convicts at Oaks Farm. His friends predict success for him as the Road Supervisor.

As Superintendent of the County Home Mr. W. G. Allen was re-elected without opposition. During the morning there had been some talk of consolidating the positions of Superintendent of the County Home and Road Supervisor, but this was not done. The position pays \$50 a month.

The board transacted routine business during the day and adjourned late in the afternoon.

All of the county officers have been sworn in and have given bonds. Clerk of the Court Russ took the oath of office before Justice C. R. Deban, of Rolesville, and then the County Commissioners and the other officers qualified before him.

The justices of the peace who have thus far qualified are Messrs. J. C. Marcom, V. Royster, W. H. Hood, of Raleigh; C. R. Deban, Rolesville; A. E. Stone, Cary; J. D. Johnson, Garner; D. Vaughan, Flint; W. D. Peed, Rogers' Store; Robt. H. Shaw, Dayton; M. B. Barbee, Raleigh; E. A. Womble, Raleigh.

Not one woman in a thousand knows the difference between loving and being loved.

A POLITICAL PROPHET.

The News and Observer Came Within 1,755 Votes of the Democratic Majority.

On Tuesday morning, November 4th, the News and Observer predicted that the Democratic majority in the State election would be 65,876. This prediction was based on estimates made by the County Democratic Chairman in most of the counties, other leading Democrats, and other sources of information. This paper also predicted that the Democrats would elect ten Congressmen, thirteen solicitors sure, 100 of the 120 members of the House, and "not less than forty-three of the fifty Senators."

The official returns show that this paper is a prophet of reliability. Ten Dem-

ocratic Congressmen and fourteen Democratic solicitors were elected. Forty-four regular Democrats and one Independent Democrat were elected to the State Senate and 100 Democrats were elected to the House, 17 Republicans and 3 Independent Democrats.

As to the prediction of the majority for the State and Judicial ticket, here is the official result: Mr. J. Y. Joyner, the head of the Democratic State ticket, received a majority of 67,631, or 1,755 more than the News and Observer predicted.

That's about the best political prophecy ever made in this country.