

The News and Observer

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FRIDAY January 30, 1903.

A MORNING TONIC.

(Lucy H. M. Soubey.)

The temper of the mind in which we meet the hundred and one tiny circumstances of every hour determines our happiness or unhappiness far more than does the detail of what those circumstances are. We cannot choose the circumstances, but we can choose the temper.

A CONTEST THAT REFLECTS GLORY UPON THE STATE.

"In the land of Sci when a soldier lost his buckler there was no regret because a soldier found it."

In the contest for United States Senator in the Democratic caucus, which ended last night, after having been waged for twenty days, the honor was won by Hon. Lee S. Overman, of Rowan. There was disappointment of course, in the hearts of those who had earnestly sought to secure the nomination of Watson or Craig, but when they reflected that the buckler had been found by a worthy soldier there was no regret—"a soldier had found it."

In the history of this country there is no record of a long and stubborn fight for a great office that has reflected so much honor upon a Commonwealth as the one that ended last night. The three contestants have been for three weeks under the calcium light. No criticism has been heard of the public or private character of either of the aspirants. While the press of other States has teemed with scandals in almost every long drawn-out contest, there has not been a suggestion from any source that improper influence has attended the contest that closed last night.

Everybody will rejoice that the end of his notable fight has come and that it has come to a conclusion in a way to reflect glory upon the State.

THE FULLER BILL.

Today at 3:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Corporation Commission, the Fuller bill will come up for hearing before the Senate Committee on Railroads. In so far as the principle involved is concerned, this is the most important bill that has yet been considered by the General Assembly. Through its attorneys and agents, the Southern Railway made a desperate fight in the House Committee and on the floor of the House. After hearing every argument and specious plea, the House defeated the bill by a vote of about 2 to 1.

For several weeks after the election the rumor grew that last summer, while the folks were busy defeating the effort of the railroads to down Judge Clark, the railroad managers had captured the Senate. Evidently the Morning Post, organ of the Southern Railway, puts some faith in that current rumor, for it is now writing long editorials against the Fuller bill. While the bill was pending in the House, the railroad organ did not dare to make a big fight against it because it knew the House couldn't be influenced by its railroad pleas. But, now that it is in the Senate, the Post becomes bold and prints two columns of editorial against it. When the bill comes before the Senate Committee and the Senate, the railroad organ will find that the current report is a slander upon the Senate. It is made up of men who wear no collar, accept no dictation from the Southern Railway or any other corporation. It represents a constituency who believe that the people have a right to compel railroads to give necessary accommodations to the traveling public. At Durham, two of the railroads are ready to unite on a modern up-to-date union depot. One railroad, the Southern, has for ten years denied Durham a decent depot and now declares it shall have no depot until the litigation over Peabody street is settled. That litigation has been in the courts for ten years. It may "go on forever." To deny necessary accommodations in a union depot (no other accommodations will suit in this day)—is to doom the people of Durham to indefinite denial of accommodations to which they are justly entitled. The Senate will not refuse to constitute a tribunal where the people of Durham or any other town similarly discriminated against by any railroad in the State, may appeal for redress. That is all that the Fuller bill proposes, muddying the waters by questions that

have nothing to do with the bill, it would have been enacted into law by an almost unanimous vote of both houses without delay.

HON. LEE S. OVERMAN.

Hon. Lee S. Overman was born in Salisbury, January 3rd, 1854. In 1874 he entered Trinity College, Randolph county, and graduated in 1876. Upon the redemption of the State by Governor Vance in 1876, Mr. Overman, a brilliant young man, just out of college, was made private secretary by the great War Governor. In that position Mr. Overman made a friend of every man who called at the Executive Office, and formed many strong friendships. He devoted his nights to the study of the law and in 1878 was licensed to practice law. In 1879 he resigned as private secretary, returned to Salisbury where he entered at once upon a practice that has grown with every passing year. He now commands a clientele second to that of no practitioner, at a specially able bar. In 1886 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Rowan, and has been elected five different times to the House. He proved himself a safe and wise legislator, and his people have often called upon him to serve them. His record is without flaw. In 1893 he was elected Speaker of the House and proved one of the fittest men who has filled that high office in a quarter of a century. He is a splendid parliamentarian, has commanding presence, and made a fine officer. He has held many positions of trust and honor. He was director and afterwards president of the North Carolina Railroad under the administration of Governor Carr.

At the session of the Legislature of 1895, the Democratic caucus nominated Mr. Overman as their candidate to succeed the lamented Vance in the United States Senate, and he received the vote of every Democrat for that high office. In 1900 Mr. Overman was the Democratic Presidential elector for the State-at-large. In that and in every other campaign since he attained his majority he made eloquent speeches for Democratic candidates. He is a Democrat without variableness or shadow of turning, and has always been ready to serve his party in the ranks or in leadership. He is an eloquent and able campaigner; a successful and able lawyer; a popular and wise legislator of large experience; and is well equipped for the great office of United States Senator.

Personally, Mr. Overman is a gentleman of high character, a popular and affable gentleman, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of the whole State. He was married in his early manhood to Miss Mary Merrimon, daughter of the late United States Senator and Chief Justice Augustus S. Merrimon.

"AN ABLE PAPER."

The editor of this paper has been greatly gratified at the expressions of approval from many sources of the leading editorial in last Sunday's News and Observer. A few of the many have appeared in these columns, not because of a desire to print words of praise about the paper, but to show what many of the best men in the State think about the need of effective and progressive temperance legislation. We take the liberty of printing the following letter from an eminent citizen of Virginia, showing that the healthful sentiment against intemperance is confined to no State lines. He writes in a personal note:

"Your editorial on temperance legislation is one of the most remarkable editorials I have ever read. It should take rank among the able State papers of North Carolina. In my judgment it is unanswerable. Next for a child labor law! And continued power to your strong right arm."

He is right. A proper child labor law is the next logical step.

STATE NEWS.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29.—Capt. Gilbert and crew of seven men, who made a miraculous escape this week from the barquentine Niveah, New York to Maysport, which was founded and sunk off this coast last Thursday, reached the city yesterday and Capt. Gilbert left today for New York, where he will be assigned to another vessel.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 28.—Mr. Charles Barnes, a brakeman on the Norfolk and Western yards, was seriously injured while climbing up a moving car on the warehouse track. He was caught between the car and the roof of the platform, crushing him and throwing him from the car. His left arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder, his left hip badly bruised and his back injured.

\$100 Lost or Stolen.

(Special to News and Observer.) New Bern, N. C., Jan. 29.—Mr. J. C. Rivenbark lost here yesterday a pocket book containing about \$100, including checks from Messrs. Rhodes, Tapp Wooten, Copeland and others. Mr. Rivenbark says he believes his pocket was picked. He missed the purse during the dinner hour at the hotel. Payment of the checks was promptly stopped.

Here is a letter that tells its own story:

"Tarboro, N. C., Jan. 26, 1903. "Hon. Donnell Gilliam. "Dear Sir:—Please kill Mr. McNeill's cannon-cracker bill. Remember you have boys, and do not end their joys. Let them continue to make a noise. "Yours truly, "ROBERT MACNAIR."

Spirit of the Press.

THE SITUATION IN THE ASSEMBLY. Biblical Recorder.

This week the London bill, the Watts bill and the Justice bill (which is very like the Watts bill)—each to regulate the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in North Carolina—will be heard by the Joint Committee of the House and Senate on Propositions and Grievances. The readers of this paper are deeply concerned in these measures. We trust that every one who made his influence count in some way. If you have not, there is yet time, as the final bill will not be put upon its passage until next week. If you mean anything, let yourself be heard.

We are prepared to say with confidence that unusual progress will be made in temperance legislation. Perhaps not all that has been asked for will be granted. But we are confident that either the Watts bill with strengthening amendments or the London bill with somewhat weakening amendments will be passed—if the people will keep up their good work. The Liquor Lobby here is powerful, numerous and in the fighting trim. To yield a point of effort at this hour, to take anything for granted, might be disastrous.

The Watts bill with amendments will be quite effective in the rural districts, clearing them of distilleries and bars. That part of the London bill providing for elections on the dispensary question wherever desired will give the moral force a good fighting chance in every town and city in North Carolina. We are prepared to encourage our people to hope strongly for legislation of this sort. Whether the Assembly will go one step farther and put the burden of proof on the saloons in local option elections, we do not know. In our opinion the advocates of prohibitive legislation can as well afford to go into an election on the offensive as on the defensive. Action of this character by the Assembly would be evidence that the gentlemen are disposed to take high moral ground and to give the people an open field against the liquor evil. It would be somewhat advantageous, perhaps, but it would be more creditable to the Assembly and the party in power, and more advantageous to them, than to the forces that have been mustered against the saloons and distilleries. The people in our towns and cities should now be preparing for local option elections. They have no right to expect the Legislature to close their saloons if they cannot do it by majority vote.

THEY ASK ONLY WHAT IS FAIR. Rocky Mount Motor.

The paid attorneys of the whiskey men are telling the members of the Legislature that if they pass a law changing or restricting the present form of selling whiskey it will ruin the Democratic party. The Democratic party will never be ruined for passing any law that is for the betterment of the State. But on the other hand if they fail to pass some such law the party will lose an element composed of the moral and intelligent class that have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket whether they thought the party right or wrong on issues, for fear of the negro. Up to now the whiskey men could not divide on issues. That time has passed. Now can the Democratic party afford to rest on past achievement. Politics in North Carolina will be fought hereafter on issues and a higher plane and the Democratic party to remain in power, must meet the approval of the moral, intelligent and conservative class of voters. This class now asks, not for a prohibition law, but a law that will drive whiskey out of places that have police protection and then leave it to the majority of the people in the town how they will control it. This is manifestly fair and if the Democratic party doesn't meet this demand it will lose a larger element of votes than those who are selfishly interested in the whiskey business.

UGHT TO BE IN EVERY HOME. Chatham Record.

A copy of last Sunday's issue of the Raleigh News and Observer ought to be in every home in North Carolina. An entire page is devoted to a most carefully and forcible editorial on the "Temperance Legislation That This State Now Needs." In addition to this another page is illustrated with a most attractive cartoon or picture representing "the great American whiskey trade parade." At the head of the parade is the whiskey distiller riding in a costly automobile; next is a wholesale whiskey dealer riding in a fine carriage drawn by two spirited horses; then comes the retail dealer driving a fine horse, and behind them on foot is a long straggling line of the consumers or victims of whiskey. At the bottom of the picture is the question, "Where Are You?"

Such an editorial and cartoon will be of incalculable benefit to the temperance cause, and for them the talented editor deserves the grateful thanks of all the moral forces of North Carolina.

A BIG DIFFERENCE. Chatham Record.

President Roosevelt seems determined to force social negro equality upon the people of this country. He shocked public sentiment and outraged the feelings of all decent persons, at least in the South, by inviting Booker Washington to dine with him. That was several months ago, but last week he did worse than that by inviting negro men and women to a special reception at the White House, where they were placed on a social equality with the wives and daughters of Congressmen, many of whom at once left in disgust. This was not a public reception, open to everybody, but was one that could be attended only by those specially invited by card. In this it was very different from the occasion when Fred Douglas and his white wife attended a public reception during Mr. Cleveland's first term, about which Republican speakers and papers have told so many falsehoods.

WHAT DEMOCRACY STANDS FOR. Washington Gazette-Messenger.

The News and Observer, in the Sunday edition had an editorial headed, "Temperance Legislation in This State." Though it is so long we can not reproduce it in full, it is so full of great truths we can not refrain from copying now and then a paragraph or section. Any man who does you an ill turn will never forgive you for it.

MORE PETITIONS FOR LIQUOR BILL

State Must Get Cash for Use of Convicts.

QUIET DAY IN THE HOUSE

Gen. Bryan Came Near Breaking the Solid Prichard Vote of the Republicans.

Nothing but Local Bills are Acted Upon.

Yesterday was an extremely quiet day in the House. The bills introduced and those acted upon were all of a purely local nature, and their titles in the detailed report below will give all necessary information as to their contents.

The only thing of any general import whatever was the striking out of the bill to incorporate the Winston-Stuart Turnpike and allow company the section authorizing the use of State convicts on the turnpike, to be paid for in stock of the company.

That is a matter that has caused some little trouble heretofore, and the desire to avoid any possible complications. Hereafter, all typewritten bills, to which there is no amendment, will be sent to the Senate without engrossment.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Speaker Gattis called the House to order at 10:30, and Rev. W. M. Bradshaw opened the session with prayer.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for temperance legislation were presented by Representatives Blount, Bowman, Smith, Ricks, Daniels, of Valdese; Cowan, Newland, Welsh, Graham, Kinsland, Freeman, Parker, of Halifax; Orlman, Mason, Phillips, Little, Price, of Rockingham; MacCall, Whiteaker, of Guilford; Sugg, Warren, Price, of Stanly; Etheridge, Scott, King, Walters, Humphreys, Willis.

By Wood: From citizens of Sampson, asking that any legislation on liquor be submitted to vote of people.

By Grant: From Davie county that any liquor legislation be submitted to vote of people.

By Rucker: To prevent indefinite office-holding by county officials.

By Newland: To change mode of election of county school boards of education.

By Siler: Relating to stock law in Chatham.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Britt, of Robeson: To authorize special tax in Robeson county.

Etheridge, of Dare: To allow special tax in Dare county.

Little, of Pitt: To incorporate town of Stokes, Pitt county.

Wood, of Johnston: To appoint a Justice of the Peace in Johnston county.

Price, of Stanly: To appoint court stenographers for the various judicial districts.

Scott, of Alamance: To amend charter of Alamance Loan and Trust Company.

Graham, of Granville: For the relief of Mrs. Rotter, a teacher in Granville county.

Willis, of Brunswick: To prevent obstruction of waterways in Brunswick county.

Crocker, of Wilson: To establish a dispensary at Wilson, N. C.

PASSED FINAL READING.

To allow Murphy township in Cherokee county to subscribe to the capital stock of the Hiwassee Valley Railway Company.

To provide for the drainage of Matuskeet Lake in Hyde county.

To extend ferry rights in Anson county, amending Laws of 1854-55.

To incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Aid and Home Protective Association at Gastonia.

To incorporate the Winston-Stuart Turnpike and Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the section of this bill authorizing the use of State convicts on turnpike, to be paid for in stock, was struck out. Mr. Davidson offered to amend, allowing convicts, upon cash payment for services, which Mr. Blount accepted, but upon motion of Mr. Kroger, of Stokes, patron, stating he had no objection to the section being struck out, it was so done.

For relief of People's Benevolent and Relief Association, of Charlotte, exempting from taxation.

Upon objection being made to this bill without some explanation, Mr. Rucker got it mixed with the Carnegie Library bill. Dr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, said he knew nothing about it, except that Mr. Pharr introduced it, and anything he did on that line, it was perfectly safe to follow. Mr. Pharr was absent.

Chairman Roberson, of the Committee on Corporations, explained that the bill only construed the law of 1901, which was in doubt, as to corporations of this character being liable for insurance tax. The bill then passed.

To incorporate the Carnegie Library Company, of Charlotte.

To allow pay to witnesses and officers in certain cases in Yadkin county.

To fix day for election of town officers in Raeford.

To incorporate the town of Abbottsboro in Bladen county.

To amend charter of Belhaven, in Beaufort county.

Senate bill, to amend charter of Greenville, on motion of Mr. King, referred to Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

To appoint Justices of the Peace in Johnston county.

Resolution providing that all typewritten bills to which there is no amendment, shall be sent to the Senate without engrossment.

There was the usual daily half-hour joint over adjournment until ten or eleven o'clock, when a substitute to adjourn until 10:30 today was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

The session of the House and Senate to ballot for an United States Senator was without result, the usual ninety and nine public and private citizens of the State receiving from one to three votes each.

The event of the session was the break in the solid Republican vote for Senator Pritchard. Mr. J. Q. A. Bryan, of

Wilkes, evoked the first applause and laughter of the series of frightfully dull sessions, by announcing his vote as follows: "The Honorable W. F. Porter, vice-president of the Panama Exposition Company, of Buffalo, New York."

L. L. Smith, of Gates, received a number of votes and was loudly applauded. Among the new "dark horses" voted for, were Messrs. J. P. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg; T. J. Redding, of Randolph; E. M. Arnold, of Guilford; J. T. Finch, of Randolph; H. B. Short, of Columbus; T. B. Womack, of Wake; C. Q. Lamont, of Union; T. B. Finly, of Wilkes; J. Y. Joyner, of Guilford; W. C. Monroe, of Wayne; Joseph G. Brown, of Wake; James E. Shepherd, of Wake; J. A. Pridgen, of Lenoir.

Golden Opportunity for Legislators.

To the Editor: I have read with great interest and much pleasure your several editorials on the subject of "advanced temperance legislation." They impress me as being eminently wise and appropriate, and if our legislators will act upon the suggestions made and take the different bills now before the General Assembly and incorporate the best features of these bills into a law, by so doing, they will accomplish a work for the people of North Carolina, whose good results can not now be forecast, and for which generations yet to come will rise up and call them blessed.

All who have given thought to the matter, whose eyes have not been blinded by the selfish interest in the traffic, know that the liquor business has been the bane and curse of thousands of our people, and that the State can not make the industrial, educational, social and religious progress she should make, until the whiskey traffic is entirely removed, or put under the most effective police regulations. There is enough in the history of the saloon dealers, with the home life in North Carolina to arouse the hot blood in every heart. It is amazing to see how patiently the people have borne with the ruin it has wrought, whereas it has had right of way or unrestrained liberty.

The main problem of the day in politics, whether the view point be party or money, moral or financial interest, is the anti-liquor question. No power of legislation, and no power that can be obtained by labor combinations, or by schools and churches, can help the laboring man while he spends his money for drink.

The men who devote their time and money to social reforms without pointing to the saloon and distillery as the principal causes of poverty and degeneration, are striking with a straw, and seeking flies where only crickets grow. It is estimated that fully one-half of the drink bill comes out of the wages of the working men. It is needless to reiterate what all our legislators know, that the greatest hindrance to our progress as a people is the whiskey evil—and the party now in power can erect for itself a monument that will stand through the ages by giving the people partial if not full deliverance from this veritable Moloch, who consumes young and old who worship at his shrine.

L. W. CRAWFORD. Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 28, 1903.

Enthusiastic for Temperance.

To the Editor: I have long enjoyed the reading of your paper, but your last Sunday edition, January 24th, has caused me to feel a very special interest in your paper, because of the true and earnest position you have taken in behalf of the temperance cause, which is being so much agitated around the legislative halls as well as over the entire State.

I most heartily endorse your stand and feel proud to know that your are standing in such power to defend those who have suffered because of strong drink, and to uphold principles that are so noble and true, and will, when incorporated into the Democratic party give it a foundation that can't be shaken by those who would hold us accused by the liquor traffic.

We are proud that we have such a noble legislation at work and when we have the blessing handed out as a law, we will then have the grand and great party that is standing for true protection for the most helpless women and children.

Our people are enthusiastic for the passage of the London bill.

Earnest prayers are being offered in our churches for those who are fighting this great battle.

A. G. COX. Winterville, N. C., Jan. 28, 1902.

Progress and Temperance.

To the Editor: I most heartily approve your work for temperance. I am very much interested in our churches and schools and I know that work for temperance means work for them, but if I did not care for churches and schools I would still be interested in temperance reform on account of our social and business relations. I realize more and more progress so long as there is so much liquor drinking among the people. Wonderful changes have been wrought in Johnston county in the past four years in favor of temperance and we are more aroused than ever before.

J. M. BEATY. Smithfield, N. C., Jan. 28.

New Methodist Church at Kinston.

(Kinston Free Press.)

At a meeting of the board of stewards of the Methodist church, it was decided by a vote of nine to four to purchase the lot at the corner of Queen street and Peyton avenue for the site for the new church that is to be built this spring by the Methodists. The trustees have held an option on this lot, which is owned by Dr. John A. Pollock, for some time, and at the meeting of the board of stewards, which body voted as above stated, it was decided to close the trade and build the church on this site. The consideration is \$4,500, and it is the intention to begin the erection of a splendid brick edifice at an early date, probably at the opening of spring.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all food into rich, red blood. Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion. W. H. King Drug Co.

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And Tired, Fretted Mothers

Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scaly humors, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, letter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

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Application will be made to the General Assembly by the Board of Aldermen of Wake Forest to change the corporate limits.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly to amend the charter of the town of Randolph.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the charter of the town of Hertford and to extend its corporate limits.

January 13, 1903. 1-14-30t

JOHN W. HAYS, CIVIL ENGINEER.

Water Powers, Water Supply, Sewerage. No. 3 S. Adams street, Petersburg, Va.

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HORSE STOLEN—REWARD.

Sunday a young white man, clean shaven, 18 or 20 years old, weight about 135 pounds, slender, nicely dressed, wearing a cap, hired a roan mare and top buggy to be returned same afternoon; has not yet shown up. Mare is eleven years old. Buggy red wheels, black body. Suitable reward for information leading to recovery. Telegraph

J. A. TAYLOR & SON, Rocky Mount, N.