

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has defined in a published letter his intentions and policy as to the appointment of negroes to office. Protests had been made to him by prominent Republicans, as well as Democrats, in South Carolina against the appointment of a colored man, named Crum, as collector at the port of Charleston.

In answer to these protests the President wrote and published a letter explaining his policy as to the colored people. From that letter we copy the following extract:

"It has been my sedulous endeavor to appoint only men of high character and good capacity, whether white or black. But it has been my consistent policy in every State where their numbers warranted it to recognize the colored men of good repute and standing in making appointments to office."

In other words the President will appoint a colored man to office just as quick as he would a white man, and will not regard any distinction as to race or color. This position or policy of the President has caused a collision between him and Senator Pritchard. The latter is anxious to exclude negroes from all participation in politics and to organize a "lily white" Republican party in this State. And just now there is a contest over the appointment of a postmaster at Wilson. Senator Pritchard is vigorously opposing the reappointment of the present incumbent, a negro named Vick, who is admitted to have made a good officer. It remains to be seen whether the President will yield to the Senator's wishes or will carry out the policy set forth in his recent letter.

The election of United States Senator, although now only a few weeks distant, does not attract as much attention now as it did several months ago. At one time it was feared that it might create some contention or discussion in the Democratic ranks, and suggestions were made and discussed as to the best way of settling it.

Fortunately, however, such fears were groundless. The senatorial question, so far as we know, did not affect the nomination or election of any member of the Legislature. So far as we can learn, no member of the Legislature was nominated and elected, or was defeated, because he favored or opposed the election of any one of the senatorial aspirants. This writer, in his canvass of the four counties in this senatorial district, was never once questioned as to his choice for Senator, nor did we hear half a dozen of our constituents say who was their choice.

DEMOCRATIC REGISTRARS of election are to be indicted in the Federal court. This is now the Republican programme. It is thought to be the best way of consolidating the negroes and carrying favor with President Roosevelt.

A dozen or more registrars are to be indicted in the Federal court of the Western District (where Judge Boyd presides) on the charge of illegally refusing to register certain negroes. Of course it is all a political persecution and is intended only for political purposes, but we now predict it will prove a boomerang to its instigators.

THE President's message was read in both Houses of Congress on last Tuesday. In it he recommends the passage of a law to eradicate whatever evil has arisen in connection with the trusts, and to amend the constitution if need be. He is more mild on trusts than he was in his latest speeches. He does not think reduction of the tax would diminish the evils of the trusts. He thinks some additional financial legislation desirable.

A SUIT was instituted in the Federal court in Virginia in behalf of some negroes to test the validity of the new constitution adopted in that State.

The case was argued at Richmond, a few days ago, before Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, and was dismissed, because of the want of jurisdiction. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court at Washington.

Why should the State pay \$2,500 annually for a "fireman's relief fund?" The firemen are not employed by the State, but belong to local companies organized in towns and cities for the protection of their respective localities against fire. The object of this annual appropriation is commendable, and relief should be afforded those brave firemen who are disabled in the line of duty—in fighting fires. But is it the duty of the State to afford this relief? Is it not rather the duty of the towns and cities which are protected by the firemen?

According to the census of 1900 the population of this State was 1,890,810, and of that number only 338,277 lived in incorporated towns. So that not quite 18 per cent. of North Carolina's people reside in towns (and in many of the towns there is no fire company), so that the great bulk of our population derive no benefit whatever from the fire companies. Why then should they be taxed to pay \$2,500 a year for the fireman's relief fund?

This appropriation is made by virtue of an act passed by the Legislature of 1891, which has never been repealed. In view of the economy which must be enforced by the next Legislature attention should be called to every appropriation and the necessity or propriety of it be closely investigated.

Congress convened last Monday. This is not the Congress to which Representatives were elected last month, but is the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, which will expire on the 4th of next March. No important legislation is expected at this session. There is certainly no probability of any legislation which is so much needed on the tariff and trusts.

The terms of the recently elected representatives will not begin until next March and they will not take their seats until next December—a year hence—unless a special session is called, which is not probable. It is ridiculous electing Congressmen so long before they can take their seats. They ought to come fresh from the people and thus be better enabled to represent the latest expression of their will and wishes.

Stemmer and Crew Lost. South Sea, Mar. 10, Dec. 1.—In the terrible west gale on Lake Superior Saturday night the Steamer Charles Hebard was driven on the rocky shore at Point Maine and was soon dashed to pieces by the seas. Her crew consisting of thirteen men and a woman cook, had not been heard from and it is feared all have perished.

The Warmest November. The official record of the weather of Charleston shows without a break 25 years. During that time trained government employees have compiled volume on volume of data that may be considered at any time and the information of those records discloses the fact that among all those months brought to this region no milder a November as the month just.

Steamer's Rough Voyage. New York, Dec. 1.—The American Line steamer St. Louis arrived in port today, from Southampton and Cherbourg, one day late, after a very stormy passage. The St. Louis left the channel with moderate breezes, which later became a whole gale with violent squalls and a very high, dangerous sea. The gales continued in violence until Friday, when they fell. As the St. Louis came into her dock she showed the effects of her rough weather. Her funnels were well crumpled when the spray had been dashed against them and one of the forward stowaways being hung a week on the davits, others on the same side were marked by dents where the heavy seas had struck them.

During the height of the storm on Wednesday afternoon, a seaman, Chas. Johnson, a Norwegian, was washed overboard and lost. During almost the trip the captain was obliged to stand on the bridge and most of the time the officers were obliged to support to keep the seas from carrying them away. On the 29th, the St. Louis ran into a violent hail storm, and the hail stones were so large that the officers had a hard time navigating the ship. For days they ran the vessel under reduced speed, with the passengers behind storm doors and the sea continually breaking over the ship and sweeping the decks.

Truck laving is to begin right away on the Raleigh & Cape Fear railroad at the rate of a mile a week. A depot is being built at Lillington, on the side of the river nearest Raleigh.

# Washington Letter.

Washington, Nov. 27, 1902.

The President has concluded his message and has sent it to the printer. Most of the members of Congress have arrived in Washington and everything is in readiness for the short session which will convene on Monday.

From the remarks made at the White house and among the Cabinet officers it appears that the vested interests of the country have succeeded in securing the President out of making any important recommendations in his annual message and in preventing him from expressing his usual forcible style his convictions and the trusts need drastic measures to effect their control. "A conservative communication" is the description heard on all sides, which means that it will be a milk and water communication from a man whose chief aim is the presidential nomination two years hence.

There will be no attempt to amend the present tariff law at the start session. Even the tariff on anthracite coal, which the Secretary of the Navy has pronounced "unfamous," will be allowed to stand, the plea being that the time is too short to permit of intelligent action. The time will not be too short, however, for the consideration and passage of the ship subsidy bill, according to leading Republicans. The lobby which will come to Washington to secure the passage of that measure will far outweigh in the eyes of the Republican members, the interests of the people at large.

Notwithstanding the short time at the disposal of the Fifty-seventh Congress in earnest effort will be made to put the Fowler currency bill, a measure so impugned that the Republicans dared not consider it when an election was pending. The anti-machinery bill will also be taken up and, it is predicted, passed. Appropriations on the usual extravagant scale of Republican majorities will be made and, with a depleted treasury, the members of the Fifty-seventh Congress will seek their homes with the knowledge of having performed the duties for which they were elected.

There is a great feeling of confidence among the Democratic members and Senators who are assembling in Washington this week. They all believe that the Republican party is about to demonstrate to the people its inability to legislate for the interests of any but a comparatively few capitalists and they are confident that the good sense of the American people will cause them to revolt and will result in a Democratic landslide in 1904. There is little anxiety among the Republicans themselves and particularly on the part of the President. They appreciate that they stand between the people and the trusts and protected manufacturers but they dare not abandon the latter and trust themselves to the mercy of the former.

Representative Richardson of Alabama, who succeeded to the district represented by General Joe Wheeler, says, "It appears to me that the Democrats have a great opportunity now, if they only believe themselves and don't get foolish. I believe they will make the most of the position. True, we have no great leader but I believe we will eventually select a good man. Great opportunities always bring out men of the proper calibre. We must be careful, however, not to frighten the business interests."

A new department of the government, the Department of Commerce, with Secretary Cortelyou as its chief, is the end to which Representative Hepburn of Iowa is now working and in his efforts he has the earnest co-operation of the President. Mr. Hepburn is drawing the bill which will provide for the new department and will introduce it as soon as Congress convenes. He believes it will be favorably reported before the Christmas holidays and hopes to see it become a law, even during the early winter.

The most alarming reports are being received from the Philippines regarding the financial situation in the islands where the compromise currency legislation of the last session is producing the most disastrous effects. Unwilling to permit a silver standard to exist in the islands and afraid to attempt the change to a gold standard, Senator Lodge and his colleagues, contrary to the protests of the Democrats, enacted legislation providing for currency which should be neither one nor the other and now the islands are suffering from erratic legislation. It will be imperative that the Philippine committee of the Senate attempt to remedy the existing conditions and their efforts promise to provoke as lively a debate as attended the passage of the Philippine bill during the last session.

# Shot When Hunting.

Reidsville, Nov. 29.—The body of Mr. M. G. Burton, familiarly known as Pomp Burton, was found in the woods a few miles northwest of Reidsville this morning. Mr. Burton accompanied several of his neighbors on a hunting expedition yesterday and the supposition is that his gun was accidentally discharged, the result being his death. The deceased was about 40 years of age and is survived by a wife and several small children.

# Snow in Cherokee.

Murphy, N. C., Dec. 1.—Snow fell here all day throughout Thanksgiving, but it did not remain long on the ground. The mountain peaks on all sides of Murphy, however, are covered in white and are very beautiful. The weather this fall has been the best in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants, since having been necessary about two weeks, and even yet it is not too cold to enjoy being out doors.

# Attempted Lynching in Ohio.

Trouton, O., Nov. 29.—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning a mob attempted to take Wm. Glasco, the assistant of Mary Maloney, from the county jail, but was prevented by the sheriff and a force of special deputies.

The mob was forming for an attack when Glasco was spotted away in a carriage. It is believed he was taken in a roundabout way to the Portsmouth jail. Glasco admitted assaulting Miss Maloney, and said it was done in revenge for her brother striking him. The girl is in a serious condition, and is expected to die. A blow on the head, but fell when several brought help.

# Farm Animals in Philippines.

Manila, Nov. 30.—The efforts to restore agriculture in the Philippine Islands have been hindered by a scarcity of farm animals. Ninety per cent. of the embryos died in the original shipment of mules, and of the small number imported only a few have died. The government had planned to import a large number of these animals to meet the needs and had arranged to have them purchased. It was forced to abandon this plan on account of lack of money and the refusal of the plantations to purchase. The government will now attempt to get the needed animals from the agricultural situation in a serious condition.

# Elect Only Senior Officers.

There is a good deal of talk now about the Legislature passing laws to restrict the election of officers. It might be well, if the Legislature is to undertake to restrict the liquor traffic, for the people's interest to show their faith by their work and elect only senior men to fill the offices. It is a notorious fact that in some of the recent Legislatures men have been elected to important positions who were disgraced because they were disreputable and the State by public drunkenness while in office. The Landmark does not think it a crime to take a drink but it does think it outrageous to place men in public positions who disgrace themselves by public drunkenness, or who drink to such an extent that they are unable to attend to business. We have had a good deal of this sort of thing about Raleigh, and men who have been elevated to other important positions have not been guiltless in this respect. A reform is needed in this direction and now is a good time to inaugurate it.

# Black-Drumstick and Poultry Medicine.

I have had occasion to use your Black-Drumstick and Poultry Medicine and am pleased to say that I never used anything for stock that gave half as good satisfaction. I heartily recommend it to all owners of stock.

J. F. BISHOP, St. Louis, Mo. Sick stock and poultry should not get their feet and legs frozen. Black-Drumstick and Poultry Medicine is the best remedy for all such ailments. It cures every kind of ailment of the feet and legs of stock and poultry. It is a sure cure for all such ailments. It is a sure cure for all such ailments. It is a sure cure for all such ailments.

# Snow in Texas.

El Paso, Nov. 30.—Snow fell steadily here today for several hours, covering the surrounding hills. Reports from New Mexico and old Mexico indicate that the storm covered a wide stretch of the country. North of here in the White Mountains of New Mexico snow is four feet deep and wolves and other wild animals have been driven to the valleys of the white oaks country in search of food. The herds of sheep and losses have been severe.

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This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness and ALL DISEASES arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion. The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small, elegant, by sugar coated and easy to swallow. Take No Substitute.

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Aug. 28, 1902.

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The second tract contains about 24 acres, adjoining the lands of the late Wesley Griffin and others.

The third tract contains about 100 acres, adjoining the lands of the late S. W. Cotten and others.

The fourth tract contains about 402 acres, adjoining the lands of the late James Harmon and others.

The fifth tract contains about 82 acres, adjoining the lands of the late James Harmon and others, and lying on Turkey creek.

The sixth tract contains about 216 acres, adjoining the Pittsboro and Egypt roads.

This land will be sold in separate tracts or altogether, just as may be desired.

The seventh and eighth tracts contain 110 and 150 acres respectively, and are a part of the three farm two miles west of Pittsboro.

Also two tracts on Hickory Mountain, one of 60 acres and the other 107 Acres, north of the farm of the late James A. Alden.

All of it is well adapted to wheat, corn, cotton and clover.

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Feb. 20, 1902.

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In effect November 23, 1902.

# Southbound.

City	Day	Time
New York, P. R. R.	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Philadelphia, P. R. R.	10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Baltimore, P. R. R.	11:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Washington, W. & A. P.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Richmond, W. & A. P.	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Frederick, P. R. R.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Northampton, P. R. R.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Hagerstown, P. R. R.	1:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Frederick, P. R. R.	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
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