

THE LARGEST PAID SUBSCRIPTION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

HAS A HARD TIME NEGRO FINALLY LODGED IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY

William Furby Placed in State Penitentiary After Long Chase—Was First Negro in Jail at Railroad Station

Mondayville, W. Va., Dec. 28.—Furby, the negro accused of attacking Flora Anglin at Weston, was finally lodged in the state penitentiary here today.

The flight of Furby and his companions from Weston to Clarksville and thence to this city forms one of the most thrilling stories of efforts of West Virginia authorities to uphold the law.

Despairing of saving the prisoner's life if he were kept in the Clarksville jail even with soldiers on guard it was decided to rush him to the shelter of the state prison.

There he was put aboard a freight engine and under the guard of two troopers was rushed here. The soldiers remained on guard to keep up the deception and it was not until an hour after Furby was gone that the Clarksville mob discovered the trick.

The mob in its anger then attacked the soldiers and in the ensuing fight several citizens and soldiers were hurt.

Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Osborn, the soldiers' commander was struck on the head with a heavy club and badly hurt.

Private Arthur Yarnort was hit with a brick and taken dying to the hospital.

Several others were also taken to hospitals suffering from severe injuries.

Clarksville, W. Va., Dec. 28.—William Furby, the negro charged with attacking Flora Anglin at Weston, was safely landed in jail here this morning.

Furby, who was locked in the vault of the Weston railroad station yesterday to prevent his being lynched, had another narrow escape when the special train on which he was being brought to jail here was held up at Fort Sumner by fifty men, who searched every car.

At the time Furby was locked in the express safe on the train and the authorities declared that he had escaped.

The mob tore up the seats in the cars looking for the negro.

To placate the mob leaders the authorities joined in the search, declaring that Furby had suddenly disappeared. One of the men tried to open the safe and they discussed blowing it open but they lacked dynamite.

The train was stopped by a lantern waved across the track and the mob swarmed aboard.

"We want that nigger," said the leader of the mob in a menacing manner to the sheriff.

QUIET MARRIAGE LAST NIGHT

Mrs. Virginia George of Norfolk, Va., and Mr. A. R. Brothers, of Portsmouth, Va., were happily married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. G. Coppidge, on West Second St., last evening at 8 o'clock.

Immediately after the ceremony and amid the congratulations of their many friends they left on the midnight Norfolk Southern train for their future home in Portsmouth, Va.

The Daily News joins their many friends in extending congratulations and best wishes.

A PROBLEM NOT SOLVED

Again it becomes necessary to direct the attention of parents to use of the sidewalks of the city by their children with roller skates.

Why parents will educate their children to do a thing when they know it is a violation of the law is a problem we have never been able to solve; evidently they do not care whether they are law-abiding citizens or not.

These parents should visit our police court and the court in other cities there you will see the result of not compelling children to respect the law.

The city officials say you need not be surprised should you be notified some day that your boy or girl is at the city hall, awaiting trial for the violation of a law, which you could have prevented.

An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

Christian Church Sunday School

A large number attended the Christian church Sunday school entertainment at the church last night.

For Thompson Orphanage

On last Sunday evening at the Episcopal church, the offering taken amounting to over \$20 was sent to the Thompson Orphanage.

A Cutting Affair Christmas

Calvin Tetterton and Kalite Woolard got into a difficulty at Runyan last Sunday and the result was that Woolard received a knife wound.

He was placed under bond for his appearance on January 5. Mr. Woolard is getting on nicely and will doubtless recover.

WASHINGTON AN EASY TOWN

It seems that Washington is fast becoming a fairly town. There have been more takings permitted to use its streets (to rob the unsuspecting public) during the past six months than ever before within ten years.

Without any obstruction the streets of Washington are not wide enough to accommodate its traffic and then to force its citizens to give way to a thing which drains the town of money which should go to our merchants is an injustice which should not be tolerated by our officials.

HOME WEDDING AT BELHAVEN

Miss Lella Sprull one of Belhaven's most attractive and popular young ladies, was married, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sprull, in that town early yesterday morning to Mr. Henry Datus formerly of Edward, N. C., now of New Bern.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. C. Bowen, pastor of the Christian church.

Immediately after the marriage the bride and groom left on the Norfolk-Southern train for their future home in New Bern amid a shower of rice and old shoes.

The groom is a young man of worth and integrity. The Daily News extends congratulations and best wishes.

Soundings for the Public Building

For the past week Mr. M. M. Jones a local contractor, has been making soundings for the foundation of the proposed public building at the corner of Market and Second streets.

CARGO OF SNAKES FROM THE ORIENT

New York, Dec. 27.—Snakes by the dozen, none of them under 20 feet in length; red-faced apes, huge lizards, a 36 inch elephant and a record for having saved 21 persons from suicide, arrived here last Friday on the British freighter Muncester Castle, from the Orient.

The rescue occurred just before the Muncester Castle left the waters of the far east, three months ago, when 20 men and a girl were taken from a derailed vessel that had been helplessly adrift for 17 days, for six of which none on board the derailed had anything to eat or drink.

The derailed had drifted 1,200 miles when picked up by the Muncester Castle, all all those on board were ready to cast themselves into the sea, crazed by their suffering.

"Six vessels had passed them without paying any heed to their signals and all were on the verge of insanity when we came within hail.

There was nearly 400 feet of python on board the Muncester Castle when she left oriental waters only 240 feet of snake survived the long voyage from the Far East.

The snakes, lizards, small animals and the tiny elephants had a bad time of it on the trip across the Atlantic, when huge waves battered the freighter, tumbling over the crates and cages and causing an uproar in the section of the vessel reserved for the jungle passengers.

SECRETARY OF STATE GRIMES TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS

His Forthcoming Report to the Legislature Awaited With Interest—Some of His Suggestions Follow

Enrollment of Bills. In reference to the enrollment of bills, I will quote from my report in 1908:

The present method of the enrollment of bills is a great improvement over the old system. They are now typewritten and a carbon copy made at the same time for the printers.

These typewritten copies are bound in volumes, which are much handier than the old, bulky volumes of handwritten bills. In my last report (December, 1906) I called attention to the fact that more than half the bills passed in 1905 were sent to the Enrolling Office in the last ten days of the session.

This included many of the longest and most important bills, which caused an undue rush, much all night work, and prevented to some extent the painstaking time that should have been given these bills to insure their accuracy.

In 1907 this congestion at the close of the session was even more marked than in 1905. At that session the General Assembly passed 1,535 acts, 1,345, or over 80 per cent, of these were ratified during the last twenty days of the session, 201 of them in the last ten days and 237 on the last day.

In such rush work it is almost impossible to have it properly done. The Committee on Enrolled Bills can not devote time to examining such a congested mass of bills without neglecting their duties on the floor of the General Assembly, and find it a physical impossibility to read over these laws in the limited time they have.

This congestion causes much crude legislation and many inaccuracies. This should be avoided.

The Secretary of State should be authorized to have a clerk or assistant carefully proof-read a second time every act passed by the General Assembly and prepare a correct copy for the printer, making such purely clerical corrections as do not change the law.

This would be to the interest of the state and greatly facilitate the printing of the laws.

I will here take the liberty to repeat a recommendation made two years ago (1906), and will quote directly from my last report:

"All bills should be printed, daily an introduced, but this seems impracticable for want of adequate printing facilities. However, all important bills should be printed in large type, triple spaced, wide margins for notes and amendments. In amending, reference should be made to the words before and after the place where insertion is to be made, and especially in this type of supplemental acts."

In expressing a bill the numbers and relative positions of the lines are changed, again the lines are changed in enrolling, and again changed in printing; so reference to the number of line is meaningless and often leads to confusion and errors.

"As the handwriting of the members is not always so clear and legible as to prevent misreading, all bills should be typewritten when introduced—the public bills at state expense and private bills at cost of interested parties.

"Typewritten bills and resolutions passing without amendment should be enrolled without being engrossed, as such a course will save the state considerable unnecessary expense. This was done to a large extent last session, but it should become the invariable rule.

"As I said in my last report, if the Engraving Departments of the House and Senate were combined and made into one department, and the copying therein done with typewriters, it would be in the interest of accuracy and economy. The Chief Engraving Clerk and assistants could be appointed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate."

Heretofore more copies of the Public Laws have been printed than were necessary as the number of justices of the peace have been very much reduced. This has caused an accumulation of old laws. The number printed should be very materially reduced.

It may be advisable to make some change as to the publication of public documents as the present method was adopted when the number and volume of reports was small and not the bulky voluminous documents we now have.

The General Assembly of 1909 provided that hereafter the laws shall be divided into three classes—"public, public local and private laws."

The laws of 1909, public and private, embraced 2391 pages. Only 262 pages of these were strictly public. This change will save several thousand dollars in the cost of printing alone.

It is probably safe to say that two-thirds of the laws enacted by the General Assembly relate to matters which the attention of the Legislature should be directed with and much valuable time is consumed that should be devoted to important public questions. These private acts should be governed by general laws and most of the legislation now demanding the time of the General Assembly could be passed upon as in some other States by departments authorized to attend to such matters or by the Clerks of the Superior Court, County Commissioners or some local authority safeguarded by a referendum.

Besides the time of the General Assembly, many, many thousands of dollars would be saved to this state.

In the General Assembly of 1909, as incredible as it may seem, the records show that more than 56 per cent of the laws of the session were enrolled and ratified in the last ten days of the session. This was an injustice to the State and a menace to safe legislation.

Many of these bills were never read by committee members. It was an impossibility for the members on the Committee on Enrolled Bills to read them, even if they had entirely abandoned or resigned their seats in the General Assembly and given their time up to this work.

It seems imperative that some plan should be devised to correct this congestion at the close of the session.

Of the 1319 laws, comprising 2391 bills of 1909, 174 were strictly public laws, making 362 pages of necessary legislation that perhaps could not be attended to except by legislative enactment. Of the laws passed:

- 14 were relative to local courts.
- 26 referred to the number and pay of county commissioners.
- 22 to method of drawing and pay of jurors.
- 25 appointing justices of the peace additional to the omnibus justice or the peace bill and to those elected by the people.
- 8 to primaries.
- 9 to prohibition.
- 94 to roads.
- 11 stock laws.
- 7 to automobile laws.
- 9 to court stenographers.
- 27 arrears of taxes.
- 6 to deer.
- 7 to hunting.
- 79 to game laws.
- 29 to fishing.
- 11 to drainage.
- 120 laws referring to graded schools, school districts, teachers, etc.
- 4 to depredations of domestic fowls.
- 24 to corporations.
- 3 to banks.
- 27 to railroads.
- 122 to cities and towns (embracing

418 pages). Besides many acts such as leaves of absence for clerks of the court, providing for appointment of cotton weighers, giving police powers, etc.

The Constitution should be amended so that no more than three-fourths of the members of the House or local courts might be established when needed by joint action of county commissioners and justices of the peace with a referendum to the voters.

The pay of jurors, county treasurers, the pay and number of county commissioners, standard keepers, cotton weighers, etc., should be provided for under general laws.

A general road law presenting alternative systems, all under control of a State highway engineer, and allowing county commissioners and magistrates to put in operation such system as best suited to their counties, subject to a referendum to their voters, should be adopted.

Police powers, game laws, stock laws and such matters should be under general laws giving powers to local authorities upon the vote of the people.

Drainage should be provided for under general laws.

It would somewhat restrain the flood of private laws passed at the close of the session if the mandate of the Constitution (Article II section 12) was enforced, requiring that the thirty days' notice of application to pass such a law shall have been given.

The Chartering of corporations with special privileges is contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, and should be jealously watched by the General Assembly.

Carolina Corporation Laws are extremely liberal, and every reasonable power and privilege can be obtained under them.

Municipal corporations should not be created by special laws, but the Legislature by general laws, should provide for the incorporation and organization of cities and towns and the classification of same in proportion to population. This is the case in many states in the union, and works for uniformity and the best interests of the people.

Legislative Reference Librarian. Pigeon-holed and in accessible in rooms and closets of the Capitol are the bills and resolutions introduced into the General Assembly, and reports and petitions to that body since our earliest history.

Many of these bills became laws and many failed to pass. All should be chronologically arranged and indexed as they shed much light on public questions and give much information as to the legislative history of the state.

These scattered papers are known as "The Document Library," and are in the custody of the state librarian, who is legislative document librarian. The state librarian now has more duties than he can properly attend to, and his work is growing every year.

A legislative reference librarian would be a most useful and economical to the state. It could be made his duty to collect, tabulate and annotate information for the use of members and committees of the general assembly upon all questions of legislation coming before that body.

He should make references and analytical comparisons of legislation upon similar questions in other states, and have at hand the laws of other states, papers, magazine articles and discussions of the question both pro and con. Such indexing, tabulation and general information would be invaluable to the busy legislator. It could be made this officer's duty to edit all laws for the state printer, annotating the laws as passed and keeping the Revised of 1905 revised to date.

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MAYOR'S COURT

There was an interesting case tried before Mayor pro tem, Mr. J. F. Taylor at the city hall this morning. The case was State vs Shukrey John, a Syrian and P. Orleans, a Jew both of whom are merchants here.

It seems that on last Monday they became involved in a difficulty over the fact that Orleans did not close up his store. Several remarks were passed and the sequence was a scrap.

Mr. J. S. Ward appeared for Orleans and Mr. Harry McMullan for John. The judgment of the court was that John pay a fine of \$5 and cost; as Orleans was tried for disorderly conduct on the same day and was fined \$1 and cost.

Orleans leaving bodily harm from the Syrians he asked that Shukrey John, P. John and G. Niver be placed under a peace bond. This the court did after being satisfied of the justice. Peace were required to give a bond in the sum of \$50 for the next 60 days.

To Attend Dance. Several of Washington's young people including visitors from other cities will leave on the Norfolk Southern train this afternoon for Greenville to attend a german tonight. They will return on the midnight train.

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Don't figure on a dull evening tonight—drop in and see the show.

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