THE RANDOLPH BULLETIN.

VOL. II. ASHEBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1907. NO. 34.

IN HONOR OF ROBT. E. LEE

One Hundredth Anriversary of Great Leader'S Birth Fittingly Celebrated

WHOLE SOUTH OBSERVES

Principal Exercises Held in Lee Memorial Chapel of Washington and Lee University, Over Which General Lee Was So Long the Genius.

Lexington, Va., Special.—The 100th anniversary of the natal of the South's great chieftian, Robert E. Lee, was observed by appropriate exercises Saturday at Washington and Lee University, which bears his name, over which he was so long the guiding genius, and where he now lies buried. The principal exercises were held in Lee Memorial Chapel, where an address on his life was delivered by Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. The large auditorium was packed with an audience until no more could be admitted. The exercises were opened by the singing of a favorite hymn of General Lee by the University student choir. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. B. Strickler, of Richmond, rector of the University. Dr. George Denny introduced the distinguished speaker of the occasion and in concluding his remarks conferred upon Mr. Adams in the name of the University the degree of LL. D.

President Denny's Address.

President Denny in introducing Mr. Charles Francis Adams declared that it would be impossible to picture in imagination a more appropriate spot in which to celebrate the centennial of the birth of Robert E. Lee than on the campus of the Washington and Lee University. He referred to General Lee as "the greatest man who has ever adorned the presidency of an institutin of learning, not merely within Virginia, nor merely within the South, but—I dare also to say—within the limits of the American Republic." He declared that the Confederate general's work at the head of the institution will some day "rest like a capital upon the solid shaft of his civic and military renown." The life and services of Robert E. Lee, *he said*, is the institution's largest asset, its richest tradition, and its noblest memory. The president referred to the fact that all sectional strife and sectional hate had ended and that students are now in attendance at the university from every section of the country and declared that it was a genuine pleasure to welcome a great citizen of Massachusetts, a gallant soldier and officer in the Union army, who bore himself as bravely in battle and laid down his sword as free from stain as did any son of Virginia in that fierce ordeal through which "God remolded and cast anew the nation."

"The coming of a man, distinguished in the services of his country," he said, "from the capital of New England, in midwinter, a thousand miles to the tomb of Robert E. Lee, in order to strew fresh flowers upon his grave, is a sure evidence that Virginia is loyal to the national flag."

President Denny then conferred upon Mr. Adams the degree of Doctor of Laws and presented him to the audience as "a son of Washington and Lee, and therefore, a son of Virginia."

The speaker was received with great applause and for over an hour held his audience's closest attention. Mr. Adams at the start captivated the great audience when he said:

"I would have done as Lee did, though it may be deemed traitorous to say so."

Celebrated at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Ceremonies were held here in honor of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The day is a State holiday, and the State and city offices, the banks, and many places of business were closed accordingly. The ceremonies began at noon with a memorial service at St. Paul's Episcopal church, the church Gen. Lee attended during his residence in Richmond. Bishop Randolph delivered an address and Rev. James Powers Smith, chaplain on the staff of General Stonewall Jackson; Rev. J. William Jones, a biographer of Lees; Bishop Gibson, and Rev. Mr. Forsyth took part in the service. Capt. Robert E. Lee, of West Point, Va., and family; Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, of Fairfax county, Virginia; Col. Robert E. Lee, of Fairfax; Dr. G. Bolling Lee and other members of the Lee family.

In the afternoon there was a parade of the local military Confederate veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy, the last named in carriages, to the Lee monument, where wreaths were placed on the memorial. Later there was a presentation by the Daughters of the Confederacy to the Virginia Historical Society of an oil portrait of the Confederate chieftian by Mrs. Andrews, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Minnigerode. Mrs. Andrews was present. At 7 o'clock the Men's Club of Richmond held a meeting at the Second Baptist church, which was addressed by Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, the author; Edward Valentine, the sculptor of the Lee recumbent statue at Lexington, and others.

Appropriate Celebration at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Special.—The centenary of General Robert E. Lee's birth was appropriately celebrated here. Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy assembled around the Confederate monument in Heming square and marched *to the First Baptist* church, where the exercises took place. Former Governor Francis P. Fleming presided, and William J. Bryan, a young attorney, was orator of the day.

Gov. Swanson Delivers Principal Ad- Lee's Birthday Anniversary Celebrated in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee was appropriately celebrated here. Large representations of the local Confederate organizations gathered Saturday in the Hall of Representatives at the State capitol and heard an address by Hamilton Douglass, of Atlanta. Appropriate music was rendered and the local Daughters of the Confederacy conferred crosses of honor upon 16 Confederate veterans.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—The 100th anniversary of General Lee's birthday was generally celebrated throughout North Carolina. Nearly every town and city of any importance had an appropriate programme, and the people turned out in large numbers to do honor to the occasion. Both branches of the State legislature adjourned for the day and it was generally observed as a holiday.

56 000 Negroes Endorsed President's Action in Brownsville Affair.

Baton Rouge, La., Special.—Speaking for the 50,000 negroes who compose its membership, the Grand Council of the National Industrial Association of America, in convention here, adpoted a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's action in dismissing the negro soldiers at Brownsville.

Prominent Georgia Planter Suicides.

Cartersville, Ga., Special.—I. O. McDaniel, a prominent planter, 63 years old, committed suicide at his home near Atloona, in Barlow county by shooting himself. He is thought to have been demented, as no other cause is known for his self-destruction. He was a brother of former Governor Henry D. McDaniel, of Georgia, was highly educated and well thought of in his community. He is survived by one son, Ralph McDaniel, of Birmingham. Some think financial reverses responsible for his suicide.

Receiver Appointed.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Judge Pendleton in the Superior Court granted a petition for the appointment of a receiver for the Georgia Mutual Fire Insurance Company and named Samuel P. Evins as temporary receiver, fixing January 26 as the date for hearing arguments. The petition was filed by H. C. Powell, who alleges the company is insolvent.

dress at Roanoke.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—Gov. C. A. Swanson, of Virginia, delivered the chief address here at the Lee centennial exercises held in the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Confederate veterans of Roanoke and Salem and the chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The Daughters pinned crosses of honor on a number of old warriors. A service was also held at St. John's Episcopal church, which was largely attended.

Agree to Reduce Rates.

Richmond, Special.—The Adams and Southern Express Companies have agreed with the Corporation Commission to reduce rates in Virfrom 5 to 25 per cent, and even more in some cases, provided the United States Express Company will come into the arrangement.

Inter-Oceanic Canals Report.

Washington, Special — Chairman Millard of the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals made public the report of the inter-oceanic canal commission on the borings at the Gatum dam site, which were furnished in response to a request from the committee. The report includes a cabled statement from Chief Engineer Stevens in which he says that 127 holes have been bored at the Gatum site and all shows that the lock walls will rest on firm and suitable soft rock.

Casulty List From Bubonic Pleague.

New Orlens, Special.—In Rio Janero, during the week ending December 6, there were 32 cases of bubonic pleague and eight deaths, according to steamer Dunblane, which arrived here from that port. In the same week in Rio Jeneiro there were three cases of yellow fever, with one death, and also three deaths from leporsy.

To Make War on Spitters.

Richmond, Special.—One hundred and twenty-five policemen were instructed by Chief Louis Werner to pursue a crusade, in the interest of the public health and cleanliness, against the habit of expectorating in the streets, in cars and in public places. Persons taken into custody for the offense will be prosecuted under the State law, prosecution conducted under the local anti-spitting ordinances having heretofore failed.

ROOSEVELT ON GEN. LEE

Exercises at National Capital in Ball Room of New Willard Hotel Held Under Auspices of United Confederate and Southern Societies of the District of Columbia—Every Mention of Lee's Name Greeted With Applause.

Washington, Special.—With elaborate exercises and in the presence of a distinguished audience, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the soldier patriot of the Confederacy, was commemorated here under the auspices of the United Confederate and Southern Societies of the District of Columbia. The famouse ball room of the New Willard Hotel, where the meeting was held, was filled to overflowing. The United States Marine Band stirred the audience with "Dixie" and other Southern melodies. Almost every mention of the name Lee was greeted with applause. Although unable to attend, President Roosevelt sent a letter in which he extolled the virtues of the Confederacy's great general, in war as well as in peace. His suggestion that the centennial anniversary be celebrated by the establishment of a permanent Lee emorial at some great representative educational institution of the South, met with instant favor.

The exercises were presided over by Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy, and were opened with prayer by Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D., rector of St. John's Episcopal church, who was followed by Rev. Wm. T. Thompson, D. D., with the reading of selections from the Bible, after which the surpliced choir of the Church of the Epiphany rendered "The souls of the Righteous."

Chairman Herbert then delivered a brief address, after which he read an extract from the "Life of Thomas H. Benton," written by Theodore Roosevelt, in which he referred to the Confederate leader as the "Very greatest of all the captains that the English speaking people have brought forth," and that the world had never seen better soldiers than those who followed him.

The reading of the president's letter was assigned to Mrs. Raplh Walsh, president of the District of Columbia division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The President's Letter.

The White House,
Washington, Jan. 16.

To the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, chairman; Chief Justice Seth Shepherd, General Marcus J. Wright, Judge Charles B. Howry, Mr. William A. Gordon, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, President Edwin Aldeman, Mr. Joseph Wilmer, and others of the committee of arangement for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee:

Gentlemen: I regret that it is not in my power to be with you at your celebration. I join with you in honoring the life and career of that great soldier and high-minded citizen whose fame is now a matter of pride to all our countrymen. Terrible as the destruction of the civil war was, it was awful that such a conflict should occur between brothers, it is yet a matter of gratitude on the part of all Americans that this, alone among the contests of like magnitude, should have left both sides as a priceless heritage the memory of the mighty men and the glorious deeds that the iron days brought forth. The courage and steadfast endurance the lofty fealty to the right as it was given to each man to see the right, whether he wore the Gray or whether he wore the Blue, now make the memories of the valiant feats, alike of those who served under Grant and those who served under Lee, precious to all good Americans. General Lee has left us the memory, not merely of his extraordinary skill as a general, his dauntless courage and high leadership in campaign and battle, but also of that serene greatness of soul characteristic of those who most readily recognize the obligation of civic duty. Once the war was over he instantly undertook the tack of healing and binding up the wounds of his countrymen, in the true spirit of those who feel malice toward none and charity toward all; in that spirit which from the throes of the civil war brought forth the real and indissoluable Union of today. It was eminently fitting that this great man, this war-worn veteran of a mighty struggle, who, at its close, simply and quietly undertook his duty as a plain, everyday citizen, bent only upon helping his people in the paths of peace and tranquility, should turn his attention toward educational work; toward bringing up in fit fashion the younger generation, the sons of those who had proved their faith by their endeavor in the heroic days.

There is no need to dwell on General Lee's record as a soldier. The son of Light Horse Harry Lee, of the Revolution, he came naturally by his aptitude for arms and command. His campaigns put him in the foremost rank of the captains of all time. But his signal valor and address in war are no more remarkable than the spirit in which he turned to the work of peace once the war was over. The circumstances were such that most men, even of high character, felt bitter and vindicative or depressed and spiritless, but General Lee's heroic temper was not warped nor his great soul cast down. He stood that hardest of all strains, the strains of nearing himself well through the gray evening of failure, and therefore out of what seemed failure he helped to build the wonderful and mighty triumph of our national life, in which all his countrymen, North and South, share. Immediately after the close of hostilities he announced with a clear-sightedness which at that time few indeed of any section possessed, that the interests of the Southern States were the same as those of the United States; that the prosperity of the South would rise or fall with the welfare of the whole country and that the duty of the citizens appeared too plain to admit of doubt. He urged that all should unite in honest effort to obliterate the effects of war and restore the blessings of peace; that they should remain in the country, strive for harmony and good feeling and devote their abilities to the interests of their people and the healing of dissentions. To every one who applied to him, this was the advice he gave: Although absolutely without means, he refused all offers of pecuniary aid, and all positions of emolument, although many such, at a high salary, were offered him. He declined to go abroad, saying that he sought only "a place to earn honest bread while engaged in some useful work." This statement brought him the offer of the presidency of Washington College, a little institution in Lexington, Virginia, which had grown out of a modest foundation known as Liberty Hall Academy. Washington had endowed this academy with one hundred shares of stock that had been given him by the State of Virginia, which he had accepted only on condition that he might with them endow some educational institution. To the institution which Washington helped to found in such spirit, Lee, in the same fine spirit, gave his services. He accepted the position of president at a salary of $1,500 a year in order, as he stated, that he might do some good to the youth of the South. He applied himself to his new work with the same singleness of mind which he had showed in leading the army of Northern Virginia. All the time by word and deed he was striving for the restoration of real peace, of real harmony, never uttering a word of bitterness nor allowing a word of bitterness uttered in his presence to go unchecked. From the close of the war to the time of his death all his great powers were devoted to the two objects; to the reconciliation of all his countrymen with one another, and to fitting the youth of the South for the duties of a lofty and broad minded citizenship.

Such is the career that you gather to honor; and I hope that you will take advantage of the one-hundredth anniversary of General Lee's birth by appealing to all our people, in every section of this country, to commemorate his life and deeds by the establishment at some great representative educational institution of the South of a permanent memorial, that will service the youth of the coming years, as he, in the closing years of his life, served those who so sorely needed what he so freely gave.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Following brief remarks by Senator Berry, of Arkansas, and Justice David Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, Representative Jno. Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, spoke.

The annual ceremony of presenting crosses of honor to Confederate veterans of distinguished military record then occurred, the exercises being brought to a close with a benediction by the Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Monopolies make the Government pay high prices for naval supplies.

Typhoid fever is raging in certain sections in the Bronx and Brooklyn, N. Y.

It will cost the Belmont syndicate $6,000,000 to substitute trolley lines for the present horse cars in the city of New York.

Japan has decided not to send its naval training squadron to the Pacific Coast, on account of the hostile feeling in California.

Out in Wisconsin the railroads have been warned to run their trains on time or have a good excuse ready for the Commissioners.

Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, at Rochester, N. Y., attacked the dogma of the Christian Church, which he called immoral in many respects.

President Butler said $12,000,000 would enable him to pay Columbia University's teachers appropriately—his idea being $7500 a year.

A bulletin from the Department of Commerce and Labor showed that the value of manufactures exported from the United States in 1906 was over $700,000,000.

American residents of the Isle of Pines deny the statement included in Secretary Taft's report that money was sent from the island to aid the rebellion in Cuba.

During the year 1906 Tennessee gave her schools $432,000, retired $840,000 of her bonds, paid all current expenses and still has a million and a half in her treasury.

Explorer W. C. Daniels returned after years spent with New Guinea head hunters, to find his wife had secured a divorce on the ground of desertion and married a son of Admiral Schley.

Authorities say that 120,000 German sailors enter the port of New York each year.

BAKED BEANS.

Take a quart of large white navy beans, the last year's stock preferred Look them over, removing any particles of grit or dirt; wash and set away to soak over night, or for fifteen hours. Put in plenty of water as they will soak up their own weight. On rising the morning following put the beans in a pot with plenty of water and set on the back part of the stove to simmer for about four hours, or until preparing for dinner, adding a little salt and hot water as required. When preparing for dinner transfer the beans to a crock or baking vessel. Pour over them three tablespoonfuls of New Orleans molasses and the same of white sugar, stirring in a little. Take a piece of pork, or salt or smoked bacon about four fingers square, cut and set in the center of the crock with the skin side up just even with the top of the beans. Set the crock in the stove and allow the beans to bake slowly for two hours adding sufficient hot water to keep them with plenty of moisture until they are brown on top and the meat is thoroughly done. Serve in the crock hot or cold. A week's supply may be cooked at one time as there is nothing more nutritious for cold lunches. If any farmer's daughter will set before her beaux a crook of beans cooked after this recipe, she will not have to remain single long.—The Epitomist.

BASE INGRATITUDE

Governor of Jamaica Insults Benefactors

AMERICANS ORDERED AWAY

Governor of Jamaica Grows Insolent in Declining the Aid of the United States for His Stricken People.

Kingston, Jamaeia, By Cable.—Rear Admiral Davis' mission of mercy to striken Kingston came to an abrupt and painful conclusion Saturday in consequence of Governor Swettenham's objection to the presence of American sailors engaged in the work of clearing the streets, guarding property and succoring the wounded and sick, culminating in a letter to the admiral peremptorily requesting him to re-embark all parties which had been landed.

Admiral Davis was greatly shocked and pained and paid a formal visit to Governor Swettenham, informing him that the United States battleships Missouri and Indiana and the gunboat Yankton would sail at once.

To the Associated Press Admiral Davis said that immediate compliance with Governor Swettenham's request was the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States.

The friction between the governor and the admiral began with the arrival of the American war vessels, when the governor objected to the firing of a salute in his honor, on the ground that the citizens might mistake the firing for a new earthquake. He also declared there was no necessity of American aid, that his government was fully able to preserve order, tend the wounded and succor the homeless.

Admiral Davis wrote a very gentlemanly letter explaining to the governor how the salute came to be fired in apparent disregard to his wishes, to which the governor sent an insolent and insulting reply.

Rear Admiral Davis told the Associated Press that he deeply regretted the attitude of the governor. He was still convinced that the governor was unequal to the task of relieving the distress—that this was evident from the fact that the American field hospital had tended many sick and wounded and others were constantly arriving, having been unable to gain admission to the government hospital.

The total number of known dead is about 450, and it is believed there are at least 150 persons who have not been accounted for.

Food is coming into the city from the country districts, but a famine is greatly feared.

The filthy conditions of the camps on the parade grounds and race course, where thousands of persons are huddled under improvised tents, roofed over and sheltered with palm leaves, causes grave apprehension of an outbreak of typhoid fever.

At present there is a most urgent need for tents for several thousand persons, but the government is not supplied with these and is not making endeavors to obtain them.

Fain is now threatening and if it should come it will involve untold suffering on the homeless thousands.

To Gather No More Supplies.

New York, Special.—The gathering of supplies here for the Kingston earthquake sufferers by the New York-Kingston relief committee will be discontinued at once, for the time being at least, and in view of the refusal on the part of Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, to accept aid from American war vessels, it is quite probable that the supplies now on the way to Kingston on the steamers Allegheny and Prinz Joachin will never reach that port. Both steamers have been ordered to call at Port Antonio and there await further instructions.

Late Congressman Adams a Defaulter

Philadelphia, Special. — The late Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of this city, who committed suicide in his apartments in Washington last year by shooting, was declared in the Orphans Court here to have been a defaulter to the amount of $70,000. The startling assertion was made during an argument in surcharge proceedings, brought against H. Carlton Adams, surviving executor and trustee of the estate of his father, Robert Adams, Sr., by his stepmother, Mrs. Robert Adams, Sr., and his stepsister, Mrs. Charles Moran, of New York.

Fatally Injured by Switch Engine.

Jesup, Ga., Special.—Judge O. F. Littlefield, a prominent attorney, was run down by a switch engine here and probably fatally injured. While he was awaiting the passage of a freight train which blocked a crossing the yard engine ran into him, inflicting serious internal injuries and mangling his left leg, necessitating amputation. Judge Littlefield is the local legal representative of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Railways.

Agrees to Inter-Change of Mileage.

New Orlenas, Special.—The statement that the Southern Railway has agreed to interchange mileage with other systems in the South, including the terriory east of the Mississippi and south of the Orio rivers, was made by F. W. Crandall, chairman of the national railroad committee of the Travelers' Protective Association. Reductions in the deposit required on mileage books by the Southwestern Passenger Asociation were also announced.

Negro Killed by Officer

Ludowici, Ga., Special.—William McDuffie, a negro, arrested here for disorderly conduct, attacked Deputy Marshal Delk and a citizen deputized by the officer. McDuffie seemed the revolver of one of the men and struck him down. He then ran, exchanging shots with his pursuers and slightly wounding a citizen named Gordon. A shot struck McDuffie in the head and killed him.

THE N. C. LEGISLATURE

North Carolina Legislature Meets and Gets Down to Business.

There was a great deal of discussion an the bill to prohibit the sale of coco-cola and other soft drinks supposed to be injurious to health. It was referred to the committee.

The public service corporation House committee did not consider any particular one of the numerous bills introduced relating to railroads, but announced that all kindred bills would be taken up January 24 and persons desiring to be heard could appear. These bills would be considered from day to day until disposed of. It is proposed at that time to have the Senate committee on railroads meet jointly with the House committee so that all matters can be passed upon at once. The request was made of the members to introduce all bills phone and express companies before January 24, so that the committees could consider them consecutively.

Favorable reports were made on bills allowing Elizabeth City to issue bonds; to allow Brunswick to issue bonds; to prevent usury and extortion; to define the time in which a eaveat may be entered to a will; amending the law regarding appeals by defendants in summary proceedings in ejectment cases; in regard to what ministers may perform the marriage ceremony; to fix salaries of commissioners of Guilford.

Bills were ratified increasing the number of commissioners of Iredell and changing the name of the Salem Academy.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced: By Seawell: To create the county of Lee out of portions of Moore and Chatham.

By Webb: To fix the salaries of certain State officers and provide for an assistant attorney general. This bill provides a salary of $6,000 for the governor; $4,000 for the treasurer; $4,000 for the secretary of State; $3,000 for the attorney general, the latter being authorized to appoint some competent and capable lawyer as assistant attorney general to aid in representing the State and its officers in all offices which may be required of the attorney general, as provided by the revisal, such assistant to receive $1,800; $3,000 for the State auditor; $3,000 to insurance commissioner; $3,000 to the superintendent of public instruction; $2,500 to the corporation commissioners; $2,500 to the commissioner of agriculture. These salaries are in lieu of all salaries and fees now received and there is to be no other compensation than as above provided.

Bills and resolutions were put on their third and final reading as follows:

To fix the compensation of the chairman and board of county commissioners of Guilford county. Mr. Thorne afvocated the passage of his bill amending Section 2,081 of the Revisal of 1905 relating to the marriage rite, the bill authorizing any duly licensed preacher to administer the marriage rite. The bill upon objection to its being read a third time took its place upon the calendar. Substitute bill defining the time when a caveat may be entered in a will. Consideration of this bill was postponed, hour of joint meeting with the house arranged and the senate proceeded to the hall of the house. Upon the return of the members of the senate chamber, Mr. Daniel stated that the bill relating to the time a caveat may be entered to a will was recommended to be passed by the State Bar Association. On motion the bill was re-committed to the judiciary committee.

The reading of bills on their third and final reading was resumed

Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Laughinghouse: To provide for payment of penitentiary bonds.

By Vestal (resolution): To obtain information regarding the number of insane persons in jails and county homes in the State.

By Stevens: To require political candidates to furnish lists of expenses, and to prevent corporations from contributing campaign funds.

Bills Pass Third Reading.

The following bills passed third reading:

To make indictable assault upon an innocent woman.

To so amend the Watts law that an election can be held on prohibition on the same footing as one on dispensary or saloons.

To authorize a trial judge in cases of felonious assault, to exclude all persons except those directly interested from the court room during trial.

To give justice of the peace jurisdiction of cruelty to animals.

At Wednesday's session but little was accomplished besides the introduction of new bills. The work of the committees was also unimportant.

Senate.

Among the Senate bills favorably reported were:

To allow judges in trial of cases of felonious assault and attempted felonious assault to exclude from the court rooms persons not connected with the case.

To allow county commissioners to force clerks of court to increase bonds.

To make indictable attempted assault upon an innocent woman; unfavorable reported, the law already covers this matter. There was also an unfavorable report on the bill amending the law as to requirments before granting license to attorneys, another bill of the same character being before the Legislateure with a favorable report. A third unfavorable report was on the bill to define and punish battery by lawyers, and yet another on the one requiring sheriffs to keep a record of processes for services and to have an official seal.

Favorable reports were made on bills:

To prevent the exposure and sale of indecent pictures and prohibiting indecent shows and to prevent the usury and extortion on mortgages on household goods, etc.

To secure the pensioners the amounts allowed them by pension boards.

To compel water companies to supply wholesome drinking water.

To prohibit the collection of a sum in excess of the regular fare from passengers who for reasonable cause do not have tickets.

There was a report without prejudice on the bill prescribing the manner in which passengers should enter and leave trains. It was stated that nearly all the raiway bills went over until next Thursday.

House.

The House under the new rule met at 10:30 and as no minister was present there was no prayer. Several petitions were introduced for the repeal of the homestead law, the suppression of Mormonism and the abolition of saloons in Morganton.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

To enlarge the powers of the State board of pharmacy.

By Horton: To separate white and colored persons on street railways.

By Galloway: To prevent the waiving of bills of indictment.

By Mangum: To amend the Revisal as to delays in transporting freight, also requiring railway companies to furnish freight cars.

By Hampton: To amend the revisal regarding the clerk of Currituck court.

By Price: To extend the pension law to certain ex-Confederate soldiers

By Laughinghouse: For the relief of prisoners in jail in Pitt awaiting trial.

By Buchanan: To regulate pay of witnesses and jurors in Moore.

By Mauney: To authorize the corporation commission to require railways to install more passenger trains and make connections.

Reformatory Bill.

Just before the close of the session Mr. Preston, of Mecklenburg, asked leave and was allowed to introduce out of order a bill providing for a reformatory and manuel training school for criminals and wayward children. Three hundred copies of this bill was ordered printed.

Morganton to Be Dry.

A bill that caused considerable discussion was enacted on Thursday, this being the measure to prohibit the sale of liquor, beer or wine in Morganton. Morton, opposing the bill said he understood Morganton had voted under the Watts law and that the people there had said they preferred saloons. The present proposition is that the other part of the county shall vote Morganton dry, although the Watts law gives the Morganton people the right to vote on the question every two years if they so desire. The Democratic party is pledged and committed through the Watts and the Ward laws to the plan of local self government and not to go any further in these matters. Avery, of Burke, said the people of his county demanded this law, and that he had petitions signed by 1,200 of them asking for it, there not being a single petition against it. The matter was the one issue in the late campaign, candidates of both political parties demanding it. If the bill were defeated it would mean his political and professional death in Burke. He declared he absolutely believed the people in the country had a right to say what they wanted, when the saloons in Morganton were poisoning and distressing the most remote townships in the county.

Blount, of Washington, and Gibbs, of Swain, spoke in advocacy of the bill, Gibbs saying he was a Republican, but could tell the House positively that if this bill were not passed, Burke would go Republican two years hence. Owens, Republican, from Sampson, favored the bill. Bowman, Republican, of Henderson, eloquently and strongly supported the bill, saying that his county was corrupted by barrooms in Marion and he hoped to see all such places closed and put out of business. Upon a roll call vote only two noes were given against the bill.

Friday was a particularly dull day in the Legislature in both branches. There was no session Saturday, the body having adjourned out of respect for the memory of General R. E. Lee. A large number of the members went home.

The bill to provide in the State care of the mental defectives was brought up in the Senate and placed on the desks of the members. This is Bickett's bill creating a special commission to be known as the hospital commission, composed of the superintendents of the four principal hospitals and four practical business men who are employed to buy not over 1,000 acres of land and erect a building for white epilepties and other white mental defectives who can be properly treated in such a colony and a tract of 500 acres with buildings for colored epilepties and other defectives and not over 200 acres for each of the present hospitals on which buildings on the cottage plan can be erected. Bonds not to exceed half a million dollars to be issued. Prominent members say this bill will pass.

Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: To prohibit trusts and combinations between fire insurance companies; to provide rights of way between Hickory and Catawba Springs; to prevent mischevous stock from running at large; to provide that savings deposited in banks by minors may be paid them on request; by London, to codify the laws in relation to cases against telegraph companies in mental anguish cases; by Morton, to require household servants in New Hanover county to keep their contracts; by Lockhart, to increase the number of challenges allowed the State in capital cases.

Bills passed the House to provide for primary elections in Union and to prevent fraud in primaries and political conventions; to allow trustees of the Coddie Creek Railway fund in Iredell county to lend that fund and to authorize the appointment of such trustees; to place Rowan in the Landlord and Tenant act; to allow convicts to work on roads in Catawba county.

COTTON MEN MEET

Growers Hold An Interesting Convention

DOWN ON ALL THE GAMBLERS

The Several Welcoming Addresses Responded to by Head of Georgia Division of Southern Association, Who Asked if the Growers Were Street Gamblers, Spinners of Europe and Spinners of Our Own Country—President Jordan Directs Attention, in His Addresses to the Achievements of the Organization—He Enumerates the Results and Urges Continued Effort—Old Methods Revolutionized.

Birmingham, Ala., Special. — "Throw off the Wall street yoke," was the predominant sentiment among the speakers at the third annual convention of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, which assembled here. Ringing words favoring closer organization among cotton growers and standing up for what they think are their rights were cheered to the echo by the deelgates.

The idea prevails that there has been more prosperity among cotton growers since the formation of the association two years ago, than ever before and the speakers, who urge further steps to protect their own interests and to refuse the prices of the South's great staple to be fixed in Will street, were applauded.

W. L. Foster, of Shreveport, La., said that he hoped to see the time come when a man could not sell his cotton, unless he was a member of the Southern Cotton Association.

Three sessions of the convention were held. The executive committee assembled again, but the sessions were secret.

The speakers at the afternoon session were W. L. Foster, of Shreveport, La., on "The Average Cost of Producing a Pound of American Cotton;" Bernard Suttler, of Atlanta, editor of the Southern Cotton Journal, on "The Benefits of Closer Organization," and R. R. Dancy, of Houston, Tex., on "The Relation of American Cotton to the Civilized World."

The speakers were John D. Walker, of Sparta, Ga., and Col. T. G. Bash, of Birmingham. Every one of the cotton States are represented.

After several welcoming addresses M. L. Johnson, of Georgia, president of the Georgia division, responding said that for 40 years the South had submitted to being robbed on the price of its chief product because of its poverty. "For 40 years," he continued, "we have paid tribute to Wall street gamblers, the spinners of Europe and spinners of our own country. Are you ready for the fight against this robbery?"

The speakers scored the American spinners "for allying themselves with the interests of the foreign spinners to the detriment and impovishment of their own people and their own consumers."

President Harvie Jordan then delivered his annual address.

Horror Great As Frisco's.

Kingston, Jamaica, By Cable.—The disaster here is as great as the calamities at San Francisco and Valpraiso. Thousands of persons have been killed, and the dead bodies are being taken from the debris by hundreds. The whole town is in ruins, and the greater portion is still smouldering ashes. The smell of burnt flesh prevades the air. The cable lines from Kingston is broken, and the correspondent had to go to Holland Bay, 40 miles to the east, to file this message. Thousands of persons were on the streets of Kingston at the time, and great numbers of them were crushed. Many Americans in Kingston were killed and have been buried.

Inventor of Mallory Plow a Suicide.

Atlanta, Ga., Special. — Suffering from an attack of temporary insanity, following ill health, A. R. Mallory committed suicide by shooting himself in the head here. Mallory, who was 52 years of age, was the inventor of valuable agricultural machinery, particularly the Mallory plow, which is used extensively in the South.

Secretary Root Leaves for Canada.

Washington, Special. — Secretary Root left Washington for Ottawa, Canada, where he will arrive about nood Friday to be the guest of Eearl Grey, the Governor General. Mr. Root was accompanied only by his wife and daughter.

Patterson Inaugurated Governor.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—Malcolm R. Patterson, of Memphis, was on Thursday inaugurated Governor of Tennessee.

Bessemer City Mills Fail.

Greensboro, Special.—Judge Boyd in the United States court Tuesday afternoon appointed Caesar Cone, of this city, receiver for the Southern Mills, at Bessemer City. The complaint was filed by King and Kimball, attorneys for the Cone Export and Commission Company, of all the creditors and a majority of the stockholders.

Battleships Are Needed.

Washington, Special. — President Roosevelt has written a letter to Chairman Foss, of the naval affairs committee, urging that an appropriation should be made at once for two first-class battleships of the maximum batteries all of 12-inch guns. The letter states that in addition to the battleships provided for last year of the Dreadnought class, another should be provided for this year without fail. The President also urges the building of torpedo boat destroyers.