

## Frantic Endeavor Retards Achievement

Germany Fast Outstripping Both England and United States in Industrial Field.

By Dr. C. H. Parkhurst



AMERICAN haste is putting its blight upon everything that really deserves to be called substantial American progress. We have recently been informed by one who has had exceptional opportunity to acquaint himself with the facts that distinguish the American schoolroom, there is less to show for it than is secured by the more steady and composed discipline of German instruction.

A German is never in a hurry, but he does as much as an American, and does it better and more thoroughly and with less wrench to himself and to other people. We call him phlegmatic, which means, if properly understood, that he is to such a degree master of himself that he can cover a great deal of ground without going all to pieces in the process. And whatever flings we have made at German inertness, we are all prepared to say that Germany is still to a considerable extent the world's schoolmaster in all matters of profound thought, that Germany is rapidly overtaking England and America in the field of industrial competition, and when it comes to a question of military genius and preparation Germany would quite likely be able to whip all the rest of Europe.

But the most serious feature of frenzied American activity is not that we are not doing as good and solid work as would be accomplished were our activity of a less wearing and distracting kind, but that it leaves the minds of the people in that tumultuous condition that tends to render them insensible to any influence except such as emanate from the field of material interest and ambition.

This is not a season when men are deeply meditating. It is not a season when men are praying. And that is not simply because they are in too much of a hurry to think or pray, but because their strain and distraction destroy their capacity for reflection and devotion; and material results, all our country through, are being purchased at the expense of physical exhaustion, intellectual confusion, moral debility and spiritual sterility.

Everybody deprecates this condition of things, but everybody, or almost everybody, gives way to it. We have acquired the habit of being in a hurry. It has become a kind of second nature with us to do as much as we can do naturally and then to add another stint to it and to hold our watch in our hands while we are doing it. The shortening of the time by one hour for running a steamer from New York to Queenstown sends a thrill through the entire body of what we call modern civilization.

Civilization is one of the severest diseases from which the race is suffering. And the irrationality of the situation is evidenced by the fact that the feeling of the people generally is that the present pace is a pace that kills and the severer the tension the less there is to show for it in the way of comfort and satisfaction. In point of haste and nervous perturbation, Heaven were to be like New York or almost any American city—except, perhaps, Philadelphia—we should pray to be sent somewhere else.

It is not work, even hard work, that puts people out of sympathy with the things that are finest and best. Work rationally indulged in is a means of grace, but frenzy is a kind of interior cataclysm that knocks everything out of place and involves men in unintelligible and unproductive confusion. Christians, in particular, ought to set the example of reserving to themselves sufficient leisure and maintaining in their souls and atmosphere of quiet to enable them to come often into fellowship with God.

The spirit of the times is in these respects bad. You know it. The enforced and nervous pressure is disastrous so far as relates to what is best in life and finest in the individual soul. Christianity rose in successful revolt against Paganism. Now the temper of today's spirit in all this matter of nervous haste and conscienceless rush is pagan, as truly so as though it were being practised in old Borneo or Madagascar. And it is for the church, and for Christians and for you to lead off in an old-fashioned apostolic revolt against this despotism of pagan frenzy and to settle down into that rational mode of life whose very quietness shall carry in it something of the spirit of Jesus.

## Young at Seventy

Aldrich's Life Touched a Surprisingly Wide Segment of American Literature.

By Ferris Greenstet



THE annals of American poetry are a remarkable record of longevity. The poets of our first rank, barring tragic Poe, have lived to an honored and benignant old age. Thomas Bailey Aldrich was no exception in the calendar of years, yet even at three score and ten it was hard to think of age and him together. Blond, erect, ruddy, alert, he seemed at seventy untouched by mortality. More than Lowell even, he was the perennial boy. And to his biographer, curiously inquiring into the vanished days of that long singularly fortunate life, the image that overlays all others is that of "Tom Bailey," the bad boy, who was yet "not such a very bad boy." The exquisite lyric poet, the inevitable story-writer, the accomplished editor, the witty, urbane man of letters, all take in the mind a coloring of sincerity and soundness, or mischief and mirth, from that Portsmouth boyhood which makes his whole life seem not only its fulfillment, but in strange sense its prolongation.

It is, then, with a certain surprise that one becomes aware of the wide segment of American literature that his life touched. And it is precisely in this that one prime interest of his letters lies. Through them, as through the candid eyes of Tom Bailey, we watch the flow and ebb of the literary tides of more than half a century.—From the Century.

## Thrift

By Ramsey Benson.



THRIFT was discovered by a Scotchman whose name has come down to us. The modern tendency is to forgive him, on the assumption that he could not possibly know what he did.

Thrift was brought over to this country in the Mayflower, which gives it a certain claim upon our respect. The cavaliers of Carous Rex were making it hot in England for thrift, sobriety, decency and all the rest of that merry crew, and that is why these were seeking a home in the New World. They left unstained what there they found, to wit, freedom to worship God without having to dig up for income and costly vestments. In a kingdom power derives from prescription, but in a democracy from thrift. The men who run things with us make no denial that thrift has put them where they are, with a trifle of judicious speculation, from time to time, as the opportunity has offered.

Thrift dominates our national councils. Witness our \$400,000,000 navy, staying off a \$500,000,000 war, and leaving us \$100,000,000 ahead, not to speak of the moral uplift.

Thrift is what the New England theologians really mean when they speak of saving grace. Faith, hope and charity are graces, but they are not so very saving, especially charity, the greatest of these.—From Life.

### A Modest Costume.

You know those thick double veils similar to a Turkish woman's, that they have been wearing in Newport this summer? Well, they say in Newport that the other day an extremely pretty girl appeared in a very daring sheath skirt.

Her father took her to task about it.

"Don't you think," he said, "that the skirt you wore this afternoon is most immodest?"

"But papa," said she, "I wear one of those double veils with it."—Washington Star.

### Bulb-Loving Squirrels.

The gardeners at the Capitol Park at Harrisburg, are experiencing their annual guard mount over the newly-planted bulbs to prevent wholesale destruction by the squirrels. The squirrels are very fond of the hyacinth, tulip and daffodil bulbs and lose no opportunity to dig them up and gnaw them. Comparatively little damage is done, however, by the squirrels because the flower beds are watched closely by the gardeners and police. After the winter mulch is spread on the beds there will be little trouble.—Philadelphia Record.

## MR. TILLMAN'S REPLY

Gives President Few a Prods of the Pitchfork.

HE DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

Wanted to Buy Land—Land Held Unlawfully Exposed the Wrong and the Fraud—Is Not Guilty of Crime.

In addressing the Senate Monday Mr. Tillman arose to a question of personal privilege, declaring that for the first time in the history of the government, so far as he had been able to learn, a member of the Senate had been brought to the bar of public opinion before the Senate itself. He judged under indictment by no less a person than the President of the United States. The manner of doing it, he said, and the animus and zeal displayed by the Chief Executive were worthy of consideration.

The Senator limited his scathing of the President being warned by his physician against overexertion. He said:

"One of the truest and best sentiments in English literature is this from Tennyson: 'Solling another will never make one's self clean.'"

"Later on in this session it is my purpose to devote some time to bringing Theodore Roosevelt face to face with his true self and let the people of the United States see what character of man they have been so bowed down to. For the present I content myself with applying to him this quotation from Spencer's 'Fair Queen':"

"He rages throughout the whole world, neither is there any that can restrain him. Of late he has grown especially presumptuous and pestilent, barking at and biting all alike whether they be blameworthy or innocent. None are free from his attacks. He spares neither the learned wit nor the gentle post, but rends and tears without regard of person, reason or time."

"In my public work here," said Senator Tillman, "I have not hesitated to criticize and comment on the official actions and utterances of President Roosevelt and I have doubtless given him good cause to seek revenge. I was not aware that those darts of mine had quivered in the Executive hide and stung him so, but the eagerness and intensity with which he has presented his case against me, his making a precedent, when none has existed before, his taking from the committee to which he has forwarded them the papers and giving them to the press before that committee had considered them, indicates that Theodore Roosevelt enjoys to the limit the feeling of getting even with Ben Tillman and lays on the 'Big Stick' with the keenest relish, doubtless believing that the 'Pitchfork' has gone out of business."

He declared that the President was an adept at advertising and had used the press with more skill than any man in American politics. "Another probable reason for his great haste," said the South Carolina Senator, "was that he sought to distract attention from the action of the House of Representatives on Friday in laying part of his message on the table, by the sensational accusation against a man who has had long service in the Senate.

"First, he promotes me to membership in the Ananias Club, and charges in effect that I have deliberately lied to the Senate.

"Second, he charges that I have exerted my official influence and work as a Senator for my personal benefit alone to secure the passage of a resolution and to press the Department of Justice to bring suit against the corporation which holds the west of the public domain in the West and will not sell it to settlers under the terms of their grants from the government.

He has prepared his indictment with consummate ability and skill. He is even cunning in the apparently innocent pretense that in making a search through the secret service for one kind of malefactor he has run down another and the case of that one, of such serious importance, that his sense of official obligation compelled him to prompt action. Mark you, he has been in the possession of all the facts in this case since July last, and men will be curious to know why, if his zeal was honest, he did not make them known then."

As to the Oregon land affair the Senator says: "It will be noted that I accused Dorr in the Senate of being a swindler, and asked the Postoffice Department to issue a fraud order against him. Dorr declared in his circular: 'So sure is Senator Tillman of our success that he has subscribed and paid the necessary fees for a quarter section for himself and ten other quarter sections for ten of his nearest relatives.' Dorr's declaration that I had paid the fees is an absolute falsehood and the postoffice inspectors, while they searched the records for entries at Coquille and noted that Reeder & Watkins had filed 'several hundred applications' no where mentioned that any had been filed in my name or for me. Therefore, the falsehood is proven on Dorr, and yet the President declared 'the assault which Senator Tillman made upon Mr. Dorr was, according to the report of the inspector, a wanton assault made to cover up Senator Tillman's own transactions.'"

"Now about the lying: My letter of February 15th, of which the President secured a photographic copy, antedates by four days, my statement in the Senate that I had not bought any land or undertaken to buy any, and the President considers this positive proof of falsehood. I did not say I had not considered the purchase of land; I did not say I had not contemplated the purchase of land, because I had done both. In my conversation with the Attorney General in regard to the resolution which I introduced, and which he himself prepared after we had talked over the

whole situation, I distinctly remember telling him that my interest in the matter had been first aroused by my desire to purchase some of the timber land and that my coming to him was due to the fact that I discovered, upon investigation, that I could not buy it, through any agency whatsoever; that I could not buy it even by law suit, because I was advised by very able lawyers in the West, among them the Hon. George Turner, of Washington, that in attacking the holders of those land grants no one would have any standing in court except the grantor, the government itself. I was perhaps disingenuous, but a moment's thought will convince any honest minded man that as I had not signed any papers, had not paid any money, had taken nobody's receipt, the usual processes by which one 'undertakes' to buy land; I was speaking accurately and not falsely. Everything hinges on the meaning of the word 'undertaken' and my use of it. Did I mean to conceal the fact that I was anxious to buy some of the land? Nor at all. Did I mean to attack Dorr as a swindler when I myself was engaged in a dishonest and dishonorable transaction? That is what the President would have people believe. Can I be justly charged with falsehood when I had told the Senate of the entire transaction it would have made no difference whatever while I would have been charged with intruding my private affairs into a public discussion? Just what law did I break? What wrong did I do or contemplate? I never expected, and could not under the terms of the law, as I construed it, get more than seven quarter sections for myself and family, one for my private secretary and one for Mr. Lee, making nine in all. This, in the aggregate, would mean that I would obtain through my activity here, as the President's charge is, nine quarter sections, of 1,440 acres at a cost of \$4,500. Will the President undertake to say that I have lost my right to buy land because I am a Senator? Can the President deny that my activity secured the passage of the resolution instructing the Attorney General to bring suit for the recovery of this land for the use of actual settlers? If Harriman and other like him are made to disgorge by reason of these suits shall the fact that I was endeavoring to buy a little pittance of the land be used as the basis of a charge of being a liar and a corrupt Senator to be disgraced?"

After relating a long drawn out consideration of certain men connected with the situation through which he abandoned the hope of obtaining the land he said:

"Dorr, of whom I had never heard before," he said, "was evidently pushing his scheme of getting suckers to invest and using my name, as I have indicated, without authority; because I had not paid any fees to him or written to him or filed any applications. I, therefore, felt it incumbent on me to expose the swindle in the Senate, which I did on February 19th, and asked the postoffice authorities to issue a fraud order. I pressed the passage of the joint resolution in the Senate and on April 30th it became a law. March 18th it was taken ill and on May 16th, after a partial recuperation, I sailed for Europe, returning October 21st.

"I have not attempted to deceive anybody; I have not told any falsehoods; I have not broken any law; I have not been guilty of any immoral conduct. I had the right to purchase the land if I could, but my judgment told me it was unsafe as an investment. I would like to get some of it yet.

"In conclusion, Mr. President, I court the most searching investigation. Nay, I demand it. I declare most emphatically I have never sought to conceal my efforts to buy land."

### HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

To bring this whole matter before the public eye at once let it be noted that Senator Tillman some time ago urged that certain land grants in Oregon had been forfeited by lack of compliance with terms of the grant and urge that they be sold. Before looking into the matter he concluded to make an investment himself. When certain investigations were being made by the secret service men this was discovered. In the late troubles between the President and Congress about the secret service appropriations which the President wanted restored to former sufficiency and the charges by Congress that the secret service department was becoming offensively active, the President used strong language which Congress looked upon as reflections on that body and demanded of the President instances to justify his language. While disavowing any intention of discourtesy he complied so far as to give names that furnished the basis of his language. Thus the case of Senator Tillman became a part of the justification of the President.

It seems that the Senator's case was stumbled upon while making certain other investigations. It is also stated that certain parties who were offended with Senator Tillman's urging the sale of this Oregon land resorted to this method of revenge to put the President in possession of the facts of Senator Tillman's purpose to acquire some of this land.

To add to the complication Postmaster Burns has sent Senator Tillman a bill of \$16.00 for postage for a typewriter that the Senator had franked from Trenton, S. C. to Washington, it being claimed that he had no right to send it under the franking privilege. The Senator refuses to pay the bill on the ground that it is the government's typewriter, that he was using in the interest of the public and that it was the custom so to do, he having never heard of any rule promulgated against it.

Had it been his own private affair he would have expressed or freighted it. Senator Tillman has been accredited with rigid honesty as is President Roosevelt, the former fiery to the term of "pitchfork" and the latter impulsive to an unusual degree. Withal the public will most probably pass no judgment until further developments.

## LEGISLATURE MEETS

North Carolina Lawmakers Now in Session

JUDGE GRAHAM MADE SPEAKER

Legislators Assemble and Organize—Gov. Glenn's Message Read in Person.

Raleigh, Special.—The General Assembly met on Wednesday noon, when the nominations made in caucus Tuesday night were confirmed by election. Francis D. Winston presided in the principal clerk, presided in the House. Chief Justice Walter Clark administered the oath of office.

With the completion of the organization Governor Glenn was notified of the readiness of the Assembly to receive his message and on Thursday morning when he appeared before the joint session of the assembly and read the message in person.

On the third ballot and by a vote of 43 to 36 the Democratic caucus of the House Tuesday night selected ex-Judge Augustus W. Graham, of Granville, Speaker of the House, over Mr. W. C. Dowd, of Mecklenburg. On motion Judge Graham's nomination was also made unanimous.

Just forty-nine years ago Judge Graham's father was elected Speaker of the House by the first caucus held in the new hall of the new Capitol. The nomination of other officers for the House resulted as follows: Principal clerk, T. G. Cobb, of Morganton; reading clerk, R. M. Phillips, of Lee county; engrossing clerk, M. D. Kinsland, of Wayneville; sergeant-at-arms, George L. Kilpatrick, of Lenoir.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate resulted in the selection of Whitehead Klutz, of Salisbury, for president pro tem. He had no opposition. Other officers chosen were: Principal clerk, A. J. Maxwell, of Craven county; reading clerk, Mark Squires, of Lenoir; engrossing clerk, W. E. Hooks, of Greenville; sergeant-at-arms, R. E. Staley, of Wilkesboro; assistant, Nick Dobby, of Raleigh; Senator J. A. Long, of Person, was made chairman of the Senate caucus and J. L. Barham, of Wayne county, secretary.

A joint resolution was offered in the House by Perry, of Vance, extending profound sympathy to the King and Queen of Italy and their subjects and appropriating \$5,000 for the relief of the sufferers of the earthquake. This was referred to the committee on finance to be approved.

The Senate on Friday passed two separate bills increasing the salary of the governor from \$4,000 to \$8,000 and the Commissioner of Labor and Printing to \$2,500. There was no opposition to the bills along party lines. Senator Emple of New Hanover, favored \$7,500 for the Governor's salary.

Representative Morton of New Hanover, had his protest filed on the journal in opposition to the Governor's reading his message in person. Speaker Graham is remarkable for the number of old Confederates, chiefly from the Home, that he employs as laborers about the Senate chamber. He is himself a veteran.

The legislative committee fixed up on 1 p. m. next Tuesday for inaugurating Governor Kitchin. The Woodmen of the World band, of Concord, has been selected for the occasion. The cadets of the A. and M. College are named to participate. The day was largely consumed in committee work, after a short session in which committees were named.

**No Increase in Governor's Salary.**  
In the Senate a bill was introduced relating to superannuated judges, providing one who shall be available for special terms and to supply for any Superior Court judge who is sick.

The bill that passed the Senate increasing the Governor's salary from \$4,000 to \$8,000 came over on Saturday and in the regular order of procedure was referred by the Speaker to the committee on salaries and fees.

Both the Speaker and the chairman of the committee on rules, Mr. Dowd, seemed inclined to look with disfavor upon the practice of suspending rules and considering bills before they have been to committees.

In the Senate Monday morning Mr. Whitehead Klutz, of Rowan, introduced a bill providing for the creation of a State highway commission; the object and purpose of which shall be "to instruct, assist and co-operate in the building and improvement of the public roads of the State." The plan followed and outlined in the bill is that which has been so successfully carried out in various States, those drafting the measure having investigated the situation at great length. Copies of the bill have been sent to practically all of the heads of the county road-building forces and engineers throughout the State and others, and nothing but approval and commendation has been expressed with regard to it. The sentiment of those members of the Assembly who have investigated its provisions is altogether favorable, the only issue problematical as to its ratification in full is that relating to the amount to be appropriated by the State.

Section 22 reads as follows: "The sum of \$150,000 annually is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act."

A session Monday of fifteen minutes for the Senate and less than an hour for the House was characterized mostly by the merest routine. In the House Representatives "sat up and look notice" when Representative Underwood moved the withdrawing of the Senate bill for the increasing of the Governor's salary from the committee on salaries and fees, where it was tied up, in order that it might be put upon its readings without waiting for final committee action. The vote on re-

calling the bill was taken and the Speaker declared that "the noise seemed to have it." Thereupon a division was called and straightway fifty-nine members stood up as against recall to thirty-nine for recall. Later the committee reported unfavorably upon the bill. The force of the argument was that even if it passed now it could not be available for this term of office, being after the first of January, which seems to be implied by the constitution as the Governor's legitimate beginning of official term.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the complete list of pardons and commutations granted by him during the past two years.

"Among various bills in the house were: Harshaw (by request)—Prevent persons from hiring horses on false representations.

Green—Amend Sec. 2040 Revisal, making tugboats and other vessels liable for supplies furnished them in home ports.

A resolution by Mr. Underwood to send two delegates from the House to the meeting of the North Carolina Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis at Charlotte January 12th and 13th was adopted. It was requested that Dr. Gordon be one.

## ALL ARE INDICTED

Pittsburg's Councilmen Accused of Accepting Bribes.

Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—The seven councilmen accused of accepting bribes and conspiring to secure bribes and the two former bankers accused of giving bribes, all of whom were arrested two weeks ago upon complaint of the Voters' League were indicted late Monday by a grand jury impaneled Monday morning. True bills were found as follows: T. O. Atkinson, select councilman, bribery and accepting bribes. William Brand, president of common council, bribery and accepting bribes and conspiracy. John F. Klein, common councilman, bribery and accepting bribes and conspiracy. Joseph C. Wasson, common councilman, bribery and accepting bribes and conspiracy. Jacob Soffel, common councilman, bribery and accepting bribes. Hugh Ferguson, common councilman, bribery and accepting bribes. W. W. Ramsey, former president of German National Bank, offering and giving bribes. A. A. Vlack, former cashier of same bank, offering and giving bribes. All of accused gave bond after their arrest, and these bonds will stand until the court hearing. There is every indication that these hearings will be held almost immediately.

**Dr. Taft Will Eat 'Possum and Taters in Atlanta.**  
Atlanta, Ga., Special.—One hundred 'possums with the usual accompaniment of sweet potatoes, will grace the banquet table of the Atlanta chamber of commerce on January 15th, when President-elect Taft will be the guest of honor. When a delegation of prominent Atlantians called upon Mr. Taft a few days ago in Augusta to arrange the details of his visit to this city the spokesman courtly asked the next occupant of the White House if he had any suggestions to offer relative to the preparation of the banquet. "Just one," he smilingly replied, "I have had a lifetime longing to taste 'possum and taters. My visit to the South would be incomplete unless this wish is realized."

**Relief For Earthquake Sufferers.**  
New York, Special.—Laden with twenty-five tons of clothing and more than thirteen tons of provisions with which to clothe and feed the starving and half-naked survivors of the Calabria and Sicily earthquake and carrying homeward over 300 Italians of all ages, most of whom are hurrying to the scene where their loved ones have been killed, maimed or rendered destitute, the steamship Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American line sailed Tuesday for Genoa and Naples. Most of the provisions destined for the Italian sufferers were donated by Nathan Straus from the stock of a local firm of which he is a member.

**No Trouble With Honduras is Anticipated.**  
Mobile, Ala., Special.—Ernesto Fotes, Honduras consul at Mobile, referring to the publication of a probable Central American conflict said Monday that all these reports are notable for their want of veracity. He said that peace in these countries is an assured fact, and that the neutrality of Honduras is maintained by the treaties of Washington, and in consequence, Honduras today has only a normal number of regular soldiers.

**Alligators Raised Like Pigs.**  
Since the alligators are getting scarce on our Southern coasts and their value is being better known there are at least three alligator farms in this country and they may be more, since each one of the three has made a success of the industry. They are situated in Arkansas, Florida and California. They are raised and butchered like pigs.

**Wilbur Wright Smashes All Aeroplane Records.**  
Lemans, France, By Cable.—Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplaneist, beat all previous aeroplane records here Thursday with a magnificent flight that lasted for two hours, and nine minutes. He covered officially a distance of 73 miles, but as a matter of fact, counting the wide curves, he made over 90 miles. Mr. Wright's feat was the more remarkable because of the intense cold. After breaking the record Mr. Wright went aloft again with M. Barbout as a passenger.

**The Dismembered Body of Rev. J. M. Carmichael, of Columbus, Mich., was found on Wednesday in heating stoves of his church.**

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Items of Interest Gathered By Wire and Cable

GLEANINGS FROM DAY TO DAY

Live Items Covering Events of More or Less Interest at Home and Abroad.

Washington, N. C., had a \$20,000 blaze Friday morning.

The United States leads the world in the production of lead.

The eleven-year-old son of Wm. Tillman, of Chatham County, committed suicide with a gun last week, because his father punished him.

Six Tennessee night riders have been convicted of murder in the first degree and two in the second degree, with jury penalty of 20 years imprisonment, all for the murder of Capt. Rankin.

Sheriff Van Pelt, of Pensacola, has had to stop street cars from running on Sunday to conform to the law.

The Virginia Portland Cement Co. has started up in full force again, with 500 hands and hopes to double its force soon.

Hampton, Va., voted on Wednesday to issue \$100,000 in bonds for city purposes.

An address from the people of Spottsylvania, Va., will be issued soon, calling on the people of the nation to unite in erecting a grand monument at Bloody Angle, in honor of Gen. R. E. Lee and U. S. Grant.

Hon. John S. Henderson, receiver, announces that affairs at Whitney, N. C., will soon be straightened out and work will begin on the great electric power plant.

The American Battle Fleet, as soon as it came out of the Suez canal, tendered its services to Italian authorities to aid at Sicily, but were declined because not needed.

Hon. Bert M. Fernald was inaugurated Thursday as governor of the State of Georgia.

Hon. Oben S. Draper took his seat as Governor of Massachusetts on Thursday. The inaugural assembly was unprecedented.

The North Carolina Legislature has increased the salary of the Governor from \$4,000 to \$8,000.

"The annual income of the late 'Sugar King' Claus Speckles is \$275,000 per month. Pending the probate of the will the widow is to have \$4,000 per month.

Dr. Roseburgh of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, has made a wonderful discovery about tuberculosis germs, and hopes soon that an anti-toxin will be in use to which the dread disease will yield.

The South Carolina Penitentiary shows a net balance of \$29,495.19 for 1908 over 1907, after losing about \$15,000 by flood and making permanent improvements to the extent of nearly \$11,000.

Half starved dogs in the stricken cities of Italy are dangerous to the crippled, and they eat the dead like hyenas.

The next meeting of the Cotton Manufacturing Association will be held in Richmond, Va., on the 4th Tuesday in May.

A head-on collision occurred on the Southern at Canegie Tuesday, in which five persons were hurt, one of them probably fatally.

A late pitched battle between vigilantes from Mexican ranches near the California line and a party of stock thieves resulted in the killing of the four thieves.

The Virginia Railroad is now open from Norfolk through Roanoke, Va., \$20 miles.

James Treanor, a printer, was burned to death with the loss by fire of Central Hotel, Covington, Tenn., on Tuesday. A score of others made narrow escapes.

Senator Caracas's deposed ruler, is fast recovering from an operation, which he has undergone in Berlin, and has promise of health.

Congress has appropriated \$800,000 to the earthquake sufferers in Italy.

A semi-annual dividend of 31-2 per cent on North Carolina Railroad stock was declared at Greensboro on Tuesday.

A sanatorium for consumptives has been opened at Red Springs, a Virginia mountain summer resort.

C. F. King, famous in finance, was convicted of larceny in Boston. He gave bail of \$35,000, and came out of jail, but soon one of the sureties surrendered him to custody again. He is in jail.

A convention of the Virginia and Carolina Hotel Association convened at the Jefferson, Richmond, Va., on Wednesday.

Congressmen will be limited this season to 10,000 packages of vegetable seeds to send to their constituents instead of 12,500 as before. 500 packages of flower seeds are still allowed to each.

The Brownsville trouble which has been so much agitated, has cost \$15,000, and the end is not yet.

It is reported that Geo. E. Millos, of the Knoxville Sentinel, has purchased the Chattanooga News consideration, \$175,000.

Fire which raged for five days in the steamer Texas, while on her maiden voyage, has been extinguished and the Texas is ready for repairs to try it again.

There are 811 midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Frank Davenport was electrocuted at Richmond, Va., on Monday for murder.

The dismembered body of Rev. J. M. Carmichael, of Columbus, Mich., was found on Wednesday in heating stoves of his church.