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ON THE VERGE OF PEACE SUMMARY OF LAWS Despite Strenuous Denials by the Rus-

Only Their Well Directed Flight Has Saved Entire **Army From Extermination**

RUSSIAN CAUSE DESPERATE

GENERAL KUROPATKIN RESIGNS |

Extent of the Russian Disaster is Far Greater Than Earlier Reports Indicated, and it is Now Almost a Forecone Conclusion That Even Should the Remnants of the Army Reach Tis Pass They Would be Unable to Hold It Against Their Pursuers.

While General Kuropatkin has apsucceeded in saving more of his actuality than seemed possible, his men, ammunition and comminartat supplies, in the battle of Mukden me far greater than earlier reports indicated, and even that portion of his army which he succeeded in extricating from the positions around cd, and missing, probabiy a third of friends admit that this is a strong in-Makdan is still in serious danger. The bis army, or nearly 100,000 men, and Japanese generals, realizing that with a fourth of his artillery. Kuropatkin a little more speed they could have inflicted a clushing defeat on the Russing army after the battle of Liao Tie Pass through a rain of shrapnel Yang determined not to again allow which is being thrown on them from an opportunity to pass, and are fol- both right and left. This he seems lowing after the defeated and sorely to have been able to accomplish by retried Russian forces. While a small sorting to the same tactics which tory for the Russian arms will alone ment, made the following recommendaportion of Kuropatkin's army has reached Tie Pass, the greater part of there who escaped from the battle of Mulden are still struggling northward, being at last accounts between 12 and is miles from their goal, with the Japanese, flushed with victory and reenforced by fresh men, harassing them from all sides. Even should the remnants of the army reach Tie Pass, it is hardly possible for it to make a stand there against the overwhelming force opposing it, and especially as the Russians must be worn accepied. out and weakened by the loss of men, gans and ammunition. It is more likely that Kuropatkin will fall right back to Harbin with what he can save and wait there for the re-enforcements that St. Petersburg already has promised him. A possible obstacle to the plan is General Kamamura's army, which has not yet been located and which may also be heading for the northern capital. General Kuropatkin admits that 1, 190 officers and 46,931 men are not responding to roll calls. This is rathor vague. It may or may not include the thousands of wounded who have been sent north, and again it may not include the losses suffered by the Third Army, with which the commander-in-chief was not in communication for some time. The figures given by the Japanese War Office appear more reasonable, namely: 40,000 prisoners, 26,500 dead on the) field, and 50,000 killed or wounded, the latter figure, of course, including the dead found by the Japanese. The Russian losses, therefore, total much over 100,000 men, or more than onethird of the whole army. The fact that the Japanese report the capture of only 60 guns indicates that Kuropatkin, at the last moment, succeded in sending, a considerable portion of his artillery northward on the railway. The Japanese losses up to this morning were reported as 41,222, not including the army which pushed north between Mukden and Fushun. Official Russia is determined to carry on the war, and St. Petersburg reports that orders have been issued for the mobilization of more troops. This may prove a difficult task with guns. the temper of the Russian people in. its present condition. There is still hope in St. Petersburg that Russia can exhaust Japan financially, and for months there has been talk of the mobilization of an army on the Siberian border, which would compel losses, in which the Russians alone Japan to keep her vast army in Man- lost in killed and wounded and misschuria. ing 67,000 men.

Made a Good Run. Official information from the Russian headquarters in the field, supple-

mented by dispatches from correspondents with the aimy of the Russian Emperor, show that General Kuropatkin, after suffering by far the most severe defeat of the war, has succeeded, as he did after the battle of Liao Yang, in extricating the remnants of his army from a position which military experts 24 hours before believed would result in its annihilation or surrender. The retreat lief that Kuropatkin's recent defeat from Liao Yang has been considered the most masteriy ever executed, but it is far overshadowed by this latest feat of the Russian general, who has tion, Official Washington believes that taken personal command of the troops. After fighting for nearly three weeks, losing in killed, woundgathered what was left together north of Mukden and is taking them towards

Peace, and Expect Definite Notice of Such Intention to Be Signified as a Result of the Czar's War Council. Washington, Special -- When the Czar calls his war council he will be able to inform them that Japan will welcome peace on reasonable terms, and will promptly name her conditions, provided she receives trustworthy assurances that they will be serlously considered. This the Emperor has learned from friendly chancellaries in Europe as well as the general terms acceptable to Japan. These, it

sian Ambassador, the Diplomats Are

Convinced That Russia Will Ask For

is said, will be retention by Japan of Port Arthur, a Japanese protectorate over Korea, and an indemnity. A high official states that Russia has recalled her second Pacific squadron. An attache of a Russian embassy in Europe is quoted as expressing the bewill force Russia to ask for peace.

Briefly, these were the reports current in the diplomatic corps Monday, and, as a result of this important informa-Russia and Japan are on the verge of peace. If it be true that the second Pacific squadron has been recalled, ev-

dication that Oyama's mighty blow has made for peace. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, is the notable exception in the group of foreign envoys here. "However generous the terms which Japan might offer," the ambassador said. "Russian prestige is not among them.

make for peace. If not at Tie Pass,

Birdseye View of the Work Done By Recent Legislature

MANY LAWS OF A PUBLIC NATURE

Acts and Captions of Acts That Were Passed by the Recent Session of the

Raleigh Morning Post.

General Assembly.

In any bird's eye view of the legislation enacted by the general assembly of 1905 about five acts loom up his deputies or police officers, when in-over all the rest as centers of general formed of violation of this act, to arinterest. They are the bond settlement, the new divorce law, the Ward bill, the Revisal of The Code, and the "bucketshop bill."

These and all other measures effecting the whole state are treated briefly below, summaries being given, where the bills are lengthy and in such cases as the revenue and machinery act, the school law or the revisal only the changes are noted.

The local acts chartering railroad and establishing graded schools are classified.

THE BOND SETTLEMENT. A special legislative committee, composed of Senators A. C. Zollicoffer of Vance, A. M. Scales of Guilford and Representative Walter Murphy of Rowan, J. R. Gordon of Guilford and J. B. Coffield of Martin, in conference with the governor and council of state re-That is the one thing for which the garding the best setlement of the Schafwar will be fought to the end. Vic- fer bonds and the South Dakota judg-

THE ANTI-JUG LAW. The Anti-Jug Law is about the same that has been in effect for two years. A from its provesions. TO ENFORCE WATTS LAW.

A special act makes it a misdemeanor for an yperson to allow a distillery to be operated on his land in all territory where the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited, and officers are required to search for and seize any distillery in such territory and deliver it to the United States authorities for confiscation, and destroy any materials found at such distillery also to seize any liquor found in the possession of any person not tax paid and stamped as required by the United States government and deliver it to the

United States officers. It shall be the duty of the sheriff or rest the offender and subpoena all persons who may have information regarding the offence charged. Any soicitor who believes that liquor has been manufactured or sold contrary to law in his district, may have summoned any person believed to have knowledge of the offense before the grand

jury. COCAINE, OPIUM AND MORPHINE. An act regulating the sale of cocaine, opium and morphine makes it companies, banks, incorporating towns unlawful for any one to sell, or give away these drugs except upon the written prescription of a reputable practicdentist, which prescription shall not be refilled unless directed by the attendmorphine for a human being.

THE DIVORCE LAW.

The new divorce law repeals all laws creating any cause for divorce enacted so that the county commissioners may since the session of 1883, and amends pay to the members of the county the Code by making fornication and boards of election and the registrars

lawful for anyone to entice or procure a tenant or cropper to abandon or fail to cultivate the land, or after receivlarge number of counties are exempt ing notice to harbor on his own premises or on the premises of another, any such tenant. This applies to the coun-

ties of Wake, Hyde, Anson, Hertford, Sampson, Franklin and Union. In order to aid farmers desiring to hold their cotton for higher prices an act was passed amending the act of sheriffs and their deputies and police 1901, chapter 678, by reducing the bond required of warehousemen from \$25,000 to \$10,000 and by providing also that If any warehouse company has a mapital stock of not less than \$5,000, it shall not be required to give the bond. The act also makes all warehouse receipts issued by warehousmen complying hands of all bona fide holders for value without registration. This of course

means that farmers can obtain money money

CONDITIONAL PARDONS

The governor is empowered in any case in which he is authorized by the constitution to grant a pardon, grant it subject to such conditions, re-

oner who has been pardoned upon conditions to be observed and performeby him, violates any of such conditions the governor shall have him arrested and detained until he can examine the case. If it appears that he has violated the conditions of his pardon, the ing physician, veterinary surgeon or governor shall order him remanded and penitentiary as may not otherwise be confined for the unexpired term of his employed. sentence, in coqueting which the time ing physician. No veterinary surgeon is between the conditional pardon and the allowed to prescribe cocaine, opium or subsequent arrest is not to be taken as part of the time of the sentence.

ELECTION LAW AMENDED. The general election law is amended

Days of grace are abolished on argotiable instruments with the exception

NO. 11.

of sight drafts. County commissioners of all counties except New Hanover and Mecklenburg may regulate the speed of automobiles, motor-cycles and other like vehicles on public roads and bridges.

All the laws regulating pilotage were repealed and Wilmington made an absolutely free port, the only one south of Maine on the Atlantic coast. This was agreed to after one of the hardest fights before the committee ever known in the North Carolina legislature, hetween the pilots and the business men of Wilmington

An amendment to the general rallroad law makes the minimum number with the law valid and binding in the of persons necessary to form a rafiroad company six instead of twenty-five.

After June 1st, 1905, the standard weight of a bushel of corn meal in on their worehouse receipts as if they North Carolina shall be 48 pounds, and were checks, or use them in trading as all bags shall contain two bushels or one bushel and one-half bushel or onefourth bushel or one-eighth bushel raspectively, each bag to be marked whether the meal is bolted or unbolted. the amount it contains and the weight. But this act does not apply to the restrictions and limitations as he considiation of meal direct to customera ers proper and necessary, and if a pris | from bulk stock when priced and delivcred by actual weight or measure.

To repair the walks and grounds of the capitol square the board of public buildings and grounds is empowered to use such brick and other material from the penitentiary as is not otherwise appropriated, and such labor from the

The powers and duties of the governor are increased by an act empowering him when he shall deem it advisable to visit all state institutions for the purpose of inquiring into their management and needs.

According to what is called the Hutchinson act railroads are required to settle claims for loss or damage within sixty days when the shipmer: is from one point to another within State Treasurer B. R. Lacy was reimbursed \$374.80, the amount taken by the embezzling clerk Martin after Mr Lacy assumed office, which he made good out of his own pocket. Later in the session an act was passed to refund to ex-State Treasurer William II. Worth \$2,600, loss sustained by the failure of the First National Bank of Asheville, Western Carolina Bank of Asheville and the Bank of Guilford in which state funds had been deposithomestead, or by one for him, but GRADED SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED Graded schools were established at the following places: Granite Valls, Rhodhiss, Pinnacle, Freemont, Bryson City, Randleman, Louisburg, Youngsville, Aulander, Mooresville, Flat Rock, Winton, Morehead City, Beaufort, Hertford County, Bakersville, Hertford, Ruffin, Rockingham .Copeland in Surry, Belhaven, Lake Landing in Hyde, Frenklinton, Incama, Kernere ville, Walkertown in Forsyth, Kings Mountain, certain territory in Wilson, Edgecombe and Nash. POWER COMPANIES CHARTERED. The following power companies were chartered: Tallassee Power Co., the Great Pee Dee Electric & Power Co., the Waynesville Railway and Power Co., Appalachian Electric Power & Transit Co., Mecklenburg Power & Traction Co., Raleigh & Durham Passenger & Power Co., Hickory Rallway & Power Co. RAILROAD COMPANIES CHARTER-ED. The following railroad companies were incorporated: Durham & South Carolina, Sanford & River Valley, Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Co., Dover Southbound Railroad Co., Yadkin & Transmountain Railway Co., Tuckaseigee Railway Co., Edgecombe Railway Co., Southport & Northwestern Railway Co., Asheville & Northern Railway Co., Fee Dee Valley Railway Co., Graham County Rail. way Co., Beaufort & Western Rallway Co., Appalachian Interburban Railroad Co., Southport & Western Railway Co., the Asheville & Burnsville Reilway Co., the Cliffside Railroad Co., Winston, High Point & Wadesbory

Bryan Loses Appeal.

The Pass Undefended, Tim Tsin, By Cable .- The well-in-Hartford, Conn., Special.-In a decision handed down by the Supreme formed here roughly estimate the to Court Thursday, the Superior Court is tal Russian casualities at 150,000 and eral meeting to consider the complaint upheld in declaring that the tsealed those of the Japanese 60,000. It is of the weavers concerning the ten letter in the Philo S. Bennett will con- reported that Tie Pass is practically looms system. It is understood that

General Kuropatkin has sent in his

esignation to the Emperor. General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas assuming himself all the responsibility for his defeat, making no excuses except that the strength of the Japanese was miscalculated and refusing to place any of the blame upon the council of generals upon whose advice he determined to give battle. His reputation as an offensive strategist is gone, and, thoughh the Emperor's military advisors know not where to look for a better general, his resignation will be

In losing General Kuropatkin, the army will lose the idol of the private soldiers, an officer who, in spite of the intrigues of his generals and his failure to win a battle, has won their confidence and affection.

The flight of the Russian army of upwards of a quarter of a million men and the 2,000 pieces of artillery with which it was expected confidently General Kuropatkin and his lieutenants could prevent the advance of the Japanese beyond the Shakhe and Hun rivers, is still in the balance. They have been drawn from those positions, and are now rushing northward towards Tie Pass, around which are high hills, which were prepared for defense after the battle of Liao Yang, in September, there being no hope at that time that the Japanese would allow the defeated army to rest south of the Tie Pass. That the Russians have lost many guns and large quantities of ammunition and supplies is certain, for with but a single track of railway to the north, it would be impossible to remove the large stores which had been gathered together at Mukden, These, it seems certain, have been destroyed. The Japanese have not yet reported the capture of guns, which they generally do almost immediately; but it seems hardly likely that Kuropatkin could have removed all of his artillery. On the 1st of January, according to correspondents who have just returned from Mukden, the Russians had in position along the Shakhe and Hun rivers 1,500

The losses in the operations preceding the battle and those in the battle proper must reach enormous proportions, but up to the present time, neither side has attempted an estimate. They will exceed the Shakhe

then at Harbin; Russia will assemble another army mightier than before, and with that army she will settle the

issue. It may be six months, a year or perhaps two years. Time will be no consideration." At the Japanese legation, it is declared that St. Petersburg, and not Tokio, is the capital from which the world must hope for peace proposals.

> Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, said in the most emphatic manner that Japan had not directly proposed peace. He did not deny that neutral powers. through their envoys, from time to time had sounded Japan as to the

terms on which she would accept peace; but these, he said, necessarily changed with the progress of hostilities, the intimation being that Russia could have obtained better terms after the fall of Port Arthur than after the capture of Mukden.

If the Japanese government were assured that peace proposals would be considered by Russia, there is authority for the statement that Japan would respond immediately. Officials here expect that by Tuesday St. Petersburg will have fully comprehended the extent of Oyama's victory, and then will make known its

decision regarding the continuance of the war in the face of Mukden's fall. 50,000 Wounded Recently. St. Petersburg, By Cable.-General Kuropatkin, in a dispatch dated March 12, says 50,000 Russians were wounded during the last few days' fighting. General Kuropatkin says: "According to reports from the rear guard, a Japanese force consisting of a division and a half is within a short distance of the Russian guard. The Second Army is marching continually under the fire of the enemy, who is advancing from the cast and west.

General Kuropatkin adds that the rear guard advanced in perfect order, but that the movement of the transport along the mandarin road was very difficult, owing to the Japanese, cannonade. The country between Tie Pass and Mukden is intersected by rivers and steep banks, and the Russian wagons were obliged to halt and await their turn, causing much delay. General Kuropatkin compliments the Japanese intelligence department. He says: "Thanks to the organization of their intelligence department and their reconnoissances, the Japanese always knew the positions occupied

by our army." The first regiment of Siberian Rifles had the most fighting. They marched under the Japanese fire from east and west almost continuously. Col. Leesel succeeded in extricating three officers and 150 men of the regiment with its colors and one battery. in the battle of March 6 the regiment lost over 1,000 men.

Fall River Weavers Want Material In-

Fall River, Special.-The Cotton Manfacturers' Association held a gen-

tion to the general assembly "Gentlemen: The committee to whom

was referred the matter of the South Dakota judgment and the Schaffer bonds, to the end that they might carefully consider the same and make some recommendation to the general

assembly, do now respectfully make the following report:

"1st. That the governor of the State with the approval of the council of State, be directed to settle the South Dakota judgment in the manner deemed by them best to protect the State's interest

"2nd After a careful consideration of the bonded indebtedness known as the Schaffer Brothers bonds, being 242 bonds of the par value of \$1,000 each, with interest on the same for twentynine years, and after consultation with the attorneys of said bondholders, the committee unanimously agreed to recommend the following:

"The State is to pay the bondholders \$892 per bond, which is less than par value, and amounts to \$215,864. This is \$447,216 less than the principal and interest of the 242 bonds, \$179,136 less than the first proposition suggested by the bondholders to the governor, \$86,-136 less than the first written proposition made by the bondholders, printed in the newspaper as a letter to the governor, and \$26,136 less than the ultimatum that they offered at the first

meeting of this committee. The \$215,-864 recommended by the committee, and accepted by the bondbolders, is based (though less) on the settlement of 1879, allowing 25 cents on the dollar and interest for twenty-four years, with interest on the deferred coupons, this being in strict accord with the settlement of 1879 and the Democratic platform

"We believe this settlement is both honest and just, and we therefore recpresent that the general assembly accent and approve it.'

This report was unanimously adopted by both branches, and a bill passed in accordance therewith, which being a coll-call measure, required six days for its enactment and necessitated the legislature remaining in session until Monday, March 6th, although the term expired on Saturday.

The bill, after stating the conditions of the settlement agreed upon by the committee, the payment by the State of \$215,864 for the 242 bonds now held by the Schaffer Brothers and the governor to settle the South Dakota judgment against the State for \$27,400, provides for an issue by the State treas-

urer of bonds of North Carolina to the amount of \$250,000 to meet the above expenditures, the bonds to bear upon their face the express purpose for which they were issued, and drawing 4 per cent. interest dating from January, 1905, to be paid semi-annually on January 1st and July 1st. The bonds are to be of denominations of \$500 or

\$1,000, and are not to be sold for less than par.

THE WARD BILL. What is known as the "Ward bill" amends the Watts law of 1903 by stipulating that "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to manufacture or rectify for gain any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters within the State of North Carolina, except in incorporated cities and towns having not less than one thousand population, wherein the manufacture of liquor is not, or may not hereafter be prohibited

adultery on the part of the husband a cause for divorce instead of separation from the wife and living in adultery. It is provided that this law does not apply to any suit now pending. THE BUCKET-SHOP LAW.

ng in futures in the State except manufacturers and commission men

THE NEW VAGRANCY LAW. The vagrancy law was broadened tions. considerably in its application and in ts defination of vagrants. Its provis-

ions are as follows: Sec. 1. That section 3834 of the Code of North Carolina and all laws amending thereof be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That all persons who may come within either of the clases hereinafter named shall be deemed a vagrant.

Sec. 3. (1) Persons wandering on strolling about in idleness who are apport them

(2) Persons leading an idle, imomral or profligate life, who have no property to support them, and who are able to work, and who do not work. no property to support them, and who have not some visible and known means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood.

(4) Persons having a fixed abode, who have no visible property to supor by trading in, bartering for, or buying stolen property.

(5) Professional gamblers living in idleness.

(6) All able-bodied men who have no other visible means of support, who shall live in idleness upon the wages or earnings of their mother, wife, or minor child or children.

Sec. 4. That the punishment for vagrancy as defined in this act shall not exceed \$50 fine or 30 days' imprisonment for the first offense, and for the second and subsequent offenses the justice of the peace shall bind the defendant over to the superior court in the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200), and upon conviction for said offense in the superior court the defendant shall be sentenced to the public roads or to the months nor exceeding one year.

PENSIONS.

The pension law for Confederate solby increasing the annual appropriation from \$200,000 to \$275,000. The classes and amounts to each are now as fol-

1. To such as have received a wound to perform manual labor in the ordinary vocations of life, \$60

2. To such as have lost a leg above the knee or an arm above the elbow,

\$45. 3. To such as have lost a foot or a eg below the knee, or a hand or arm below the elbow, or have a leg or arm utterly useless, \$35.

4. To such as have lost an eye and the widows and all other soldiers who are now three-fourths disabled from any cause, \$20

ension roll any Confederate veteran

such compensation additional to that allowed in the law as may be considered just and fair. The error in the the state. law relative to the dispensing of liquor on election day is also corrected, and it is now illeged to sel lor give away The Bucket-Shop Law prevents deal- with intent to influence a voter any intoxicating liquor on election day within five miles of a polling place, This does not apply to primary elec-

HOMESTEAD LAW

The homestead law is amended so that the allotted homstead shall be exempt from attachment for debt so long as owned and occupied by the when sold or otherwise conveyed by

him, the exemption ceases, and it may be attached for liens existing prior to the time of conveyance. But the homesteader who has conveyed his allotted homestead can have another allotted able to work and have no property to and as often as may be necessary. This act has no retroactive effect.

DANKE CHARTERED.

The following banks and banking companies were chartered: Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Jackson (3) All persons able to work, having County Bank, Rouse Banking Co., Commercial & Farmers' Bank at Enfield, Citizens' Bank at Edenton, Bank of Dallas, Pinetops Banking Co., Imperial Trust and Savings Co., the Love Trust Co., High Point Savings and Trust Co., Citizens' Loan and Trust port them, and who live by stealing, Co., Asheville Brokerage and Investment Co., the Citizens' Bank and Irest

> Co. of Southern Pines, the Guaranty Trust and Security Co.

TOWNS INCORPORATED.

The following towns were incorporated: Tabor in Columbus county Troutman in Iredell, Almond in Swain, Hazelwood in Haywood, Lewarae in Scotland, Walnut in Madison, Alexander in Buncombe, Salemburg in Sampson, Andrews in Cherokee, Havwood in Chatham, Patterson in Call well. Atlantic in Carteret. Hudson in Calddwell, Macon 17 Warren, Highland in Catawba, Coursi in Bladen, Moncure in Chatham, Cronly in Columbus, Locust in Stanly, Mineral Springs in Union, Maufin in Pitt, Garner in Wake, Coats in Edgecombe, Cornelius workhouse for a term not less than six in Mecklenburg. Roaring River in Wilkes, Yanceyville in Caswell, God win in Cumberland, Creedmoor in

Granville, Rocky Point in Pender, liers, sailors and widows is amended | Richlands in Onslow, Englehard in Hyde.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is made unlawful for anyone to take waste or packing from a journal box of any locomotive or railroad car. that renders them totally incompetent | The penalty is fine or imprisonment in

jail or state's prison. All laws exempting municipal bonds from taxation are repealed, but any municipality may exempt its bonds from its own taxation. Hereafter the State will appropriate

\$100 to each county fair instead of \$50. and any shows at such fairs are exempt from state and county tax.

The state appropriates \$10,000 each year for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 to pay the expenses of the state's participation in the Jamestown Tercen-Moreover, the county boards of pen- tennial Exposition on Hampton Roads sions are empowered to place upon the Va., beginning in May, 1907. This ap-

The salaries of the supreme court

justices and the superior court judges

were increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Other salaries increased were those

of the two clerks in the office of the

state superintendent of public in-

retary of state from \$1,000 to \$1,206

One change was made in the judicial

districts by taking Wilkes out of the

eleventh and putting it in the thir-

A resolution was adopted requesting

the postoffice authorities to es-

tablish a sub postoffice at the capital

but

ments is changed.

000.000 to the enterprise.

Interburban Electric Railroad Co., the Dobson Electric Railway Co., the Jackson County Railway Co., Raieigh & Southport Railway, Kingston & Cape Fear Railroad Co., Nantahala Railroad, Flume and Transportation Cc., Southport, Northern & Western Railway Co., Watauga Railway Co.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Extensive plans for the improvement of the Suez Canal are now well under way.

Society in Washington seems determined to introduce "the Continental Sunday."

An Indianapolis man has been ordered by the courts to pay his ex-wife \$52,150 alimony.

Copper money in France is being gradually replaced this year by alumnum bronze penpies of

taining a bequest of \$50,000 to Willlam J. Bryan is not a part of the Bennett will. The case went up on Mr. Bryan's appeal from the Superior Court's decision.

Japs in Kuropatkin's Rear.

Not Expecting Peace.

administered."

With the Japanese Left Armies, Washington, Special.-"After Liao Wednesday, Noon, via Fusan .- The Yang there was talk of peace. Rusleft armies have cut and destroyed sia's answer was re-inforcements. Like the railroad between Mukden and Tie Liao Yank, Mukden is scene of another retreat, and again Russia's answer will Pass. Details are not obtainable at be large re-inforcements, but of peace, present. The Russians are in retreat not a word." This was the emphatic over the northern roads. The left statement of Count Cassini, the Ruscolumn of these armies is at Likampu, sian ambassdor.' If an'echo of peace | 11,500; entrenching tools, 6,000; wire, seven miles north of the Hun river should come out of St. Petersburg, no 1,200; wagons for the railroad, 450; and five miles west of the railroad, official in Washington would be more and has had a fierce fight with a Rus- surprised than the Russian ambassasian force thrice its number. The dor, who has all along been positively Russian casualties number 10,000. The informed that nothing but victory for Russian centre is retreating in great General Kuropatkin can bring an end to the war, confusion.

Acquitted on One Charge.

Savannah, Ga., Special .-- W. R. Mc-Arthur Thursday afternoon was acquitted in the Superior Court of larceny after trust. The prosecution was based to the maker, but were placed in Arthur, his father, are to be tried upon a negro who killed Hillary Langston joint indictments charging larceny after white, was sentenced to die on the gal

Will Hang For Killing Negro. Charleston, S. C., Special .- A special from Darlington tells of the sentence in the Court of Sessions, and among the penalties imposed. Bob Smalls, a white man recently convicted of killing a respectable and industrious neupon the payment by C. L. Cliff to Mc- | gro named Frank Scott, was sentenc Arthur of \$275 in discounting twelve ed to be hanged Friday, May 5. Johr \$25 notes. The notes were not returned Noll, also white, an accessory to the crime, was commended to mercy and banks. W. R. McArthur and F. E. Mc- was given a life sentence. Sam Mark.

lows with Smalls, May 5.

the mill men are disposed to raise the undefended, and another great action is regarded as improbable. A Japanese officer has said: "We must push the advantage home and give no respite until a crushing defeat has been

rate of weaving under this system from 14.72 cents a cut to 15 cents, an increase of about 1 1-2 per cent. Secretary Whitehead, of the Weavers' Union said that this would not be acceptable.

Spoils Taken Near Yen Ken. Tokio, By Cable .- The following re-

port was received from the headquarters of the Japanese army in the field: "It is estimated that the spoils which fell into our hands in the direction of Sinking (Yen Ken) since the occupation by our troops is as follows: Rifles, 27.200; machine guns, 6; small ammunition, 320,000 rounds: shells, garments, 40 cart loads; coal mining, machinery for eight pits; timber,

4.000 pieces. "Besides these, we took large quantitles of cereals, fodder, tents, beds, stoves and maps and telephones,

Mills Adopt 10-Hour Day.

Union, S. C., Special .- At a meeting Monday of the directors of the Union Cotton Mills and Buffalo Cotton Mills, of Union, it was voluntarily decided to reduce working time to ten hours a day. This action was taken on behalf that there will be increased and better production. The Union Mill is capitalized at \$1,100,000, and has 69,500 spindles, while the Buffalo Mill has a capital stock of \$600,000, with 40,000 spindles.

by law or regulated by special stat-

Then every city or town in which manufacturing or selling is permitted under this act shall maintain a town or city government as provided in its charter and a police force of not less than two policemen, and some member of the police force is required to visit each place where liquor is sold or manufactured in the town at least once a week to see if the laws are being obeyed and if the place is being conducted in an orderly manner, and to make a written report of his visit to the mayor and board of aldermen. which report the mayor shall deliver to the solicitor of the district. In case of the failure of any town to carry out these requirements, the county commissioners may revoke and cancel li-

cense authorizing the sale and manu-Another section is added which makes the possession and issuance to any person of a United States license to sell. manufacture or rectify at wholesale or retail in any county, city or town where the manufacture, sale or rectification is forbidden by the laws of the State, prima facie evidence that the party is guilty of doing the act permitted in the license, in violation of the State law. The act is to take effect from January 1, 1906.

or widow disgualified by the \$500 property clause, who may appear to be unable to earn a living from property valued as much as \$500 or more. LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Two acts were passed relative to contracts between landlords and tenant for and and crops.

stenographer in that office from \$500 tenant or cropper who procures adto \$600; of the chief clerk to the sacvances from his landlord to abandon the land rented by him without good cause and before paying for such ad- and of the brigadier general from \$150 vances: for any landlord who may to \$300. contract with a tenant to furnish advances so he can make a crop to refuse to furnish the advances. And any person who employes a tenant who teenth and taking Ashe out of the to his knowledge has violated this act thirteenth and putting it in the elevshall be liable to the landlord for the enth amount of the advances made and also be guilty of a midemeanor. Whenever

any tenant shall contract for the rental of land for the current year and fail to perform the terms of his contract he shall forfeit his right of possession and the landlord may recover possession.

This law apples to the following state. counties: Wayne, Lenoir, Greene, Johnston, Jones, Onslow, Craven, Cleveland, Sampson, Pitt, Duplin, Gates, Cumberland, Perquimans, Chowan, Robeson, Bladen, Nash, Harnett, Edgecombe, Hertford, Wilson, Rockingham, Pender, Currituck, Gaston, Northampton, Beaufort, Chatham, Tyrrell, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Halifax, Caswell, Camden, Cabarrus, Columbus, Martin and Montgomery.

The other set is practically the same combe is now the only county so electexcept that in addition it makes it uning its board of education.

ropriation is conditional upon 1 74 color. United States government giving \$1,-

The Corcoran Art Gallery, at Washington, D. C., recently paid \$2000 for an oil painting of a codish by William M. Chase.

French horticulture in the experimental gardens at Bordeaux has acclimatized for Europe one of the sweet One makes it a misdemeanor for any struction from \$1.000 to \$1,250 of the potatoes of Western Africa.

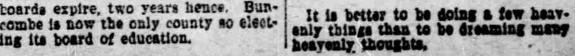
> Five pensioners of the Revolutionary War and 1116 pensioners of the War of 1812 are still upon the Government's pay rolls.

Dr. Osler, of Johns Hopkins University, reiterated that men over sixty are "absolutely useless," but admitted that his chloroforming suggestion was only a joke.

The descendants of Mary Setous, one of the four maids of honor to Mary Queen of Scots, have in their possession a curious watch which was during the session of the general as- given by that queen to her favorite.

sembly. This would obviate the neces-London clubs are Lot very cheerful sity of employing two mail clerks places in cold weather, according to a and would thereby save \$300 to the Saturday lieview writer, who says that in times of frost and snow the The pharmacy law was amended number of sleepers and suorers is. revised and consolidated so that its ad- | abominably increased.

ministration is made more effective Two Japanese prisoners were picked by means of more complete machinup by the Russians in a recent skirery for carrying out its provisions. misi. One was unhurt, the other mornone of the essential requiretally wounded. They were brothers, and the one had preferred capture to The counties of Cleveland and leaving the other to die alone on the Mecklenburg may elect boards of edbatt'effeld. ucation after the terms of the present



facture of liquor in that town.