

The Messenger.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-Class Matter, April 13, 1879.

JACKSON & BELL COMPANY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY MESSENGER by mail, one year, \$6.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, 1.50; one month, 50 cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MESSENGER (two eight page papers), by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents, in advance.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1904.

NO ATTACK ON ADMINISTRATION.

Some of the members of what the Raleigh Post is pleased to call the governor's kitchen cabinet see fit to charge those papers who wish to see a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad with making an attack on the state administration. This is not so. Those newspapers do not wish to attack the administration of Governor Aycock.

No, the papers which advocate the lease of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad are not attacking the state administration and they hope they will not be driven to it in self defense by such papers as The News and Observer, which seems to think itself the guardian of the state administration and the keeper of the governor's conscience.

Evangelists Sam P. Small and George R. Stuart will conduct a union meeting in Greensboro, beginning May 1. It will be held in the Banner warehouse, which will seat about four thousand people. The two noted evangelists conducted a meeting at Brown's warehouse, in this city, several years ago.—Winston Sentinel.

The Greensboro people should send for the Wilmington law and order league instead. It would cost the promoters less, and the men Sam Jones is expected to route could get off cheaper. All the expense the latter would be put to would be the payment of the costs and the fees of the lawyers the L. & O. L. employed to prosecute them.

In speaking of Mr. Cleveland as a possible democratic candidate for the presidency, the Washington Post asks, "Where is the democrat who could equal him in winning support from the republican side?"

A COUGH CONUNDRUM

When is a cough more than a cough? When it's a settled cold. When it hangs on in spite of all you can do. Cough mixtures won't cure it because they are merely for a cough and this is something more. Scott's Emulsion cures the cough because it cures the something more. It heals and repairs the inflamed tissues where the cold has taken root and prevents its coming back.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

There has been a good deal of discussion in the press of late on the question of trial by jury. Some papers have taken strong grounds against the system, while others have upheld the system, at the same time admitting that it is greatly abused under present practice.

There is no doubt that there should be some radical changes in the system, especially in the mode of selecting jurors in capital and other important criminal cases. There is also room for improvement in the selection of jurors in civil cases. Under the present law of challenges in the qualification of jurors there is opportunity for attorneys to secure the most ignorant class of men. In fact men of education and general reading are almost entirely excluded from jury service in capital cases. The class of men who read newspapers and who have intelligence and education enough to think for themselves and to form their own opinions from a statement of facts presented to them are barred from jury service and preference is given to that class who never read papers and who are ignorant of current events except as they get news of them from their companions, with the colorings given them in the transmission through the channels of untutored and uncultivated minds.

The system as to qualifications of jurors should be completely revised. In the selecting of men to try capital cases and civil cases involving large amounts and where intricate questions are raised men should be chosen who are in the habit of reading and who had read of and discussed with others the very case which they are called to pass upon as jurors—men who are in the habit of arguing matters and looking upon both sides of a case without the aid of opposing counsel in a case. Such reading and arguing makes men broad minded and liberal in their views. They are open to conviction by evidence and discussion. The other class—men who generally compose the jurors under our present system—are not of broad mind or argumentative in their disposition. They are creatures of emotion, carried away by the eloquence of attorneys whether there is any merit in the speeches or not. With them the man who has the last speech generally wins. They are generally men of one idea and when they once form an opinion they cannot be induced to change their minds no matter what convincing evidence is laid before them.

The jury system is well enough, but the fault is in the manner of selecting the jurors. There is where the trouble lies. Change the causes of challenge and the system will show up in all its beauty.

Put up or shut up, says the News and Observer. Several papers have put up facts to show the incompetency of the management of the A. & N. C. railroad, and when these facts are proven, that paper will be glad to shut up—in fact, it will be sorry that it had ever provoked controversy.

We wonder if the governor's private secretary, when given his free pass on the A. & N. C. railroad for his professional services, was expected to render any professional services outside of the capitol building?

From the number of lawyers retained, it would seem the old Mullet road kills as many cows as the others.—Wilson Times.

And this from the home of the editor of The News and Observer too.

Hearst and Watterson. Hearst offered Henry Watterson, the brilliant editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, \$25,000 to spend this winter in Washington and write occasional letters to Hearst's papers. Mr. Watterson declined as politely as he could. Mistaking the politeness for wavering, Hearst came back with a renewal of the offer.

This time Mr. Watterson declined, still politely, but with a little more positiveness of expression. He said he could see no more reason why he should write for Hearst's papers than why Mr. Bennett, or Mr. Laffan, or Whitehead Reid, or any editor, should do the same thing, and advised Mr. Hearst to try some of these gentlemen. Still unable to understand Hearst for the third time renewed his offer. And this time Colonel Watterson's reply was to this effect: "Dear Sir: You haven't enough money in your family, and never will have, to induce me to write one line for you."

Walter Wellman in Philadelphia Press.



LOVE

Often leads to poverty. No real woman ever sold her heart for the luxuries of life. But many a woman who has gladly faced poverty for the man she loved, may well doubt her wisdom when pain becomes the mate of poverty. If she were rich, she thinks, she could find a way of cure.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is within the reach of every one. It lifts the burden of pain which weighs down those who suffer from womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"You have my heartfelt thanks, for your kind advice to me," writes Mrs. Geo. Fletcher, of 106 Victoria Avenue, Galt, Ontario. "I was troubled with catarrh of uterus for over a year. The doctors said I would have to go through an operation, but I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, also his 'Lotion Tablets' and 'Antiseptic and Healing Suppositories.' Now I am completely cured, after using only Dr. Pierce's medicines. I am glad to say his medicine has made me a new woman."

Weak and sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative.

THE GAMBLING COMPROMISE.

Reasons Advanced for the Compromise Criticized—Justice to the Innocent Demanded That the Guilty Be Exposed—Prosecution, Would Have Finished the Job.

The report in this morning's Messenger of the compromise of the gambling cases has caused much unfavorable comment. The reasons given by the prosecuting attorneys for the compromise excite more surprise than the mere fact of the compromise itself. It is far from my desire or purpose to impugn the good motives of the prosecuting attorneys, but as a citizen I have a right to dissent from their judgment, and this I do most emphatically. I know nothing of this matter other than has been reported from time to time in the papers, and as none of these statements has been called in question, I am at liberty to suppose that they are substantially correct. This criticism is, therefore, based upon the premises as I understand them.

Gambling is injurious to the public morals, and is, therefore, condemned by law. It is made the duty of the public by suppressing the evil through the prosecution of all offenders. The law does not discriminate between persons, but condemns equally all offenders, and officers of the law have no right to set aside the plain intents of the law, or to suppose that the evil in the breach than in the observance, but the case under consideration is certainly not entitled to this exception.

The reasons given by the prosecuting attorneys for compromising these cases are:

1st. That the prosecution would bring into court prominent men of family, and many young men of supposedly high standing, as well as others, whom exposure would seriously damage.

2nd. That the publicity already given to the cases would have the desired effect.

If the reasoning under the first head be sound, then it follows that a prosecuting officer is estopped in the discharge of his duties merely because a prominent man of family, or a "young man" would be more or less exposed in court as a witness, and that all citizens are alike amenable to the law, and that the ends of justice cannot be defeated by the fear of exposing a criminal whomsoever he may be. Gambling dens could be maintained unless there were patrons, and if these patrons are sailing under false colors, then they are enjoying a reputation for probity which is a fraud on the community, and no officer of the law has either a moral or legal right to help keep up the deception. The exposure of persons implicated in unlawful practices would no doubt work an injury to those so exposed, but the exposure would add nothing to their criminality even though it were otherwise injurious. On the other hand, the employer is entirely to be held responsible for the most trust-worthy and responsible persons, and when the law is violated in a case of this kind, the employer is victimized. The merchant is also entitled to like protection. The gambler has no excuse to offer for his crime, while the employer has the most valid reason for not employing a man whose habits are calculated to make him less trust-worthy, and the merchant should be protected from extending credit to a known gambler. An officer of the law has no right to protect the guilty person at the expense of an innocent one.

The fact that the defendants agreed to a compromise is strong presumption of their guilt, and as these men could not have conducted gambling rooms unless they were adequately supported by the men who it is understood would have been summoned as witnesses, we see no more reason why the defendants should bear all the humiliation of exposure, while the men who made their unlawful practice profitable, get a good free and continue to impose upon the community. Moreover, the statement that a great many prominent men would be implicated had the prosecution been continued is to lay every respectable man in the community under suspicion, thus making the good name of all suffer for the sins of a few. Do not for a moment believe that many reputable citizens could have been smirched by the investigation, and justice to the innocent demanded that the guilty be exposed. As the case now stands, an employer or merchant is in the dark as to whom to trust, while this prosecution could have cleared the atmosphere and been a most wholesome example to other would-be violators of the law.

In regard to the exposure being efficacious in putting a stop to gambling, I am at a loss to know how the injury enjoyed by the patrons of gambling rooms will deter them from continuing their practice. As respects expo-

sure, the defendants had nothing to save, except possibly heavy fines, while their patrons will only be a little more circumspect in the future. There is no reason to believe that the vice will be broken up by the compromise, but on the other hand will be encouraged. The arrests exposed a few of the guilty parties—the prosecution should have finished the job. S. JEWETT.

SWEETHEARTS POKER.

And It Played a Part in D. J. Sully's Pools.

Men who are believed to have made millions out of the bull pools in cotton conducted in the part by Daniel J. Sully, the bankrupt king, will be dragged into court and made to tell all about their business relations with Sully at the present plans of a large number of the creditors are carried into execution. The consequent revelations, should such a step be taken, would, it is said, exhibit a phase of speculative high finance that would astonish not only the public but a considerable portion of the financial district.

It was declared yesterday by one of the largest creditors of Sully, and one of the most substantial men in the cotton trade, that books of the firm will show that, in addition to the regular brokerage business, Sully was the manager of certain pools for building cotton, and that the members of some of these pools included Edward H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific road; Edwin Hawley, president of the Iowa Central, Colorado Southern and other roads, and Frank H. Ray, who is an officer of all of the constituent companies of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, and one of the powers of the tobacco trust.

The way these pools were planted and the details worked out had a tinge of romance. The members of the pool talked them over while playing "sweethearts poker" in a room on one of the upper floors of the Hoffman House.

"Sweethearts poker" was the regular American game simply with a condition attached to the winnings. This condition was that the winners should hand over all of their winnings to their wives. The unmarried ones were pledged to give the winnings to their sweethearts.

The creditors argue the matter in this way:

The cause of the collapse of Sully was one of these pools. He had previously managed several other pools in which the profits had run into the millions. These profits were distributed to the members. If the members were entitled to the winnings the responsibility of paying the losses also devolves upon them, the creditors contend, even if they were not members of Sully's firm. Sully by offering to pay forty cents on the dollar, they say, and the other members of the pool should be made to make up the remaining sixty per cent.—New York World.

A Congress Snake Story.

One of the Georgia delegation in the House, according to The Washington Post, has received this letter from a loyal constituent in a rural section of his district:

"Dear Mister Kongresman: Sum time ago I writ you, asking if there were anything the government cud do to make a fien wife behave herself. I aint herd from you and things is no better.

"Will you please let me no if you kin git me one of them poison snakes from Afrika at the Cultural Department. I hev allers voted for you and this is miter little to ask, specially wenz a man's wife is allers beekin him."

The Georgia statesman is certain he cannot comply with the request, but he is still deliberating about what kind of a reply he shall return to his unfortunate constituent.

"He Was Very Pale."

"Had no appetite and had a great deal of sore throat."



MASTER E. COLE SHOLES.

Nobody, not even the most learned scientist living, can tell all of the reasons why the children do not thrive in growth. We often notice children who have formerly been robust and strong suddenly and without any apparent cause begin to show signs of failing health. Appetite is not as keen as it was, the cheeks begin to lose their color, and there is a falling off in weight. Food does not nourish as it should, there is a susceptibility to taking cold, and the evidence is as plain as daylight that the vitality is lowered. Let us introduce a letter which ought to be interesting to every mother.

Milton Junction, Wis., Nov. 27, 1902. Dear Sirs: I want to tell you what good your Ozomulsion has done to my little son, now three years old. He had been in delicate health and had suffered a great deal with impaired digestion. He was very pale, had no appetite and had a great deal of sore throat. He was not strong and we were very much worried about him.

A short time ago I commenced giving him Ozomulsion, and the change in him has indeed been remarkable. Whenever I see a pale, thin child now I think of it and wish that the child could have the beneficial properties which I know Ozomulsion contains. Our little son now weighs 33 pounds, has rosy cheeks, a good appetite, sleeps well and is growing nicely. His digestion is all right, he no longer suffers from constipation and, in fact, he is the picture of health in every way.

We cannot possibly praise Ozomulsion too much, as we are so thankful for what it did to our little boy.

Very truly yours, (Signed) (Mrs.) LIZZIE SHOLES. When the mother sees her little child restored to health by Ozomulsion she does not care about the scientific reasons for this change in health; all she cares about is that health has been restored and the child is now vigorous and strong and able to grow and develop as it ought to do.

The trouble with children as a rule is that for some unknown reason their systems lack the nourishing properties of food and the growing body languishes in consequence. When the child takes Ozomulsion it not only gets the wonderful properties of cod-liver oil in the best possible form for his stomach, but it also gets the phosphates of lime and soda, which have a favorable effect upon the digestion, feed the nervous system and sustain the growing brain. This combination of cod-liver oil and phosphates, as is found in Ozomulsion, is the best possible remedy for children who do not thrive.

Ozomulsion is a splendid remedy for coughs and colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. It goes far beyond this, however, in giving vitality to the entire system and bringing back the physical vigor by which all children show their prosperity in growth.

For the teething baby that suffers so much distress in its little world Ozomulsion is a remarkable preparation, and in all those conditions in which children do not thrive it is the best remedy which could be employed. Ozomulsion contains no harmful drugs whatever, and is perfectly safe to give to children. Its sweet taste always mends it, because children like it and do not look upon it as a medicine.

Druggists sell Ozomulsion at 25 cents and 50 cents.

If your druggist does not keep Ozomulsion in stock, he can easily order it for you, or if you desire a small sample to see what it is like you can obtain the same by mentioning the name of this paper in which you read this advertisement, and sending 7 cents in stamps to cover postage, to THE OZOMULSION CO., 95 Pine St., New York City.

For Sale by R. R. Bellomy, Wilmington, N. C., and all Druggists.

Advertisement for Kodol Stomach Troubles cured by KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE Under all curable conditions. Includes a star logo and a testimonial from Mr. D. Kauble and Mrs. W. W. Lay.

Advertisement for THE OVEN Of a Buck's Range. Includes an illustration of a range and text describing its features and availability from Wm. E. Springer & Co.

Advertisement for PEA GREEN ALFA LFA. Includes text about the product and contact information for Jno. S. McEachern Sons.

Advertisement for EASTER SLIPPERS. Includes an illustration of a slipper and text about the store's offerings from SOLOMON'S SHOE STORE.