

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, \$3.50; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50 cents. THE SEMI-WEEKLY MESSENGER (two eight page papers), by mail, one year, \$1.50; six months, 80 cents in advance.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1906.

ARROGANCE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

If one would listen to Speaker Cannon he would conclude that the speaker had no other legislative duties than to approve of the action of the house of representatives. The speaker is very angry because the senate dared to amend the statehood bill passed by the lower house. He seems to think that because the house has the exclusive right under the constitution to originate revenue legislation that it is paramount in every way to the senate. Has not Senator Aldrich or any other senator as much right to oppose making a state out of Arizona and New Mexico as has Speaker Cannon or any member of the house to vote in favor of such a proposition? Mr. Cannon claims for the house the right to "run things" in the senate. It is absurd and childish for him to show such temper at the action of the senate regarding that and the Philippine tariff bill. His attitude and that of other members of the house toward the senate because of its action in these matters is calculated to make the latter body all the firmer in standing by its vote on the statehood bill. He is pursuing the wrong course to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two houses. But it suits us. We say, "let the heathen rage." They are playing right into the hands of the opponents of the statehood bill. These dictators of the house seem to think the senate has no rights they are bound to respect; that the senate is a mere figurehead and is to be bullied and frightened by threats into doing their bidding. We hope the senate will consider this a fitting opportunity to show the house that it knows what its rights are and that it intends to maintain them. We do not think any of the senators who voted against the Philippine bill or for the amendment to the statehood bill will be frightened into submission by the implied threat in the remarks of Congressman Watson about the house not standing for such treatment. The speaker of the house has become so absolute and so despotic in his rule over that body that he has come to think that he has the right to master it over the senate also. We hope the leaders of his party in the senate will take this occasion for teaching him a wholesome lesson.

MR. GROSVENOR ON THE THIRD TERM.

After a visit to the White house Congressman Grosvenor declares in favor of a third term for Mr. Roosevelt. He says all this talk about a third term makes him tired; that Washington never said anything against a third term, and that he cannot see any reason why the people cannot elect a man to the presidency as long as they want to. All this may be very true, and still there stands the unwritten law against a third term for a president, which the people have rigidly enforced for over a century. Even President Grant, with all his reputation and popularity, could not secure its repeal by popular consent in his party. If a majority of the people wanted to keep a man in the presidency for his whole life they could do so. No one denies Mr. Grosvenor's proposition, but the obstacle in his way is that the people do not want it and want him to go. Mr. Grosvenor thinks Mr. Roosevelt would poll more votes than any one else, though Mr. Hearst is going to be a powerful factor in politics in 1908. May be so, but the republican party is not going to give Mr. Roosevelt the opportunity of demonstrating the truth of the Ohio congressman's assertion. Mr. Grosvenor is disgruntled at his own defeat for renomination, so allowances must be made for him. He is liable to say anything.

The venerating machinery trust is to be broken by the establishment of a factory for its manufacture in the south. The existence of this trust has been the cause of no venerating plants being established in the south where material is so plentiful.

GOVERNMENT CARE OF CONFEDERATE GRAVES.

The Charlotte Observer of Monday contained an editorial on the Foraker bill, which provides for the marking at government expense of the graves of confederate soldiers who died at the north. That article expresses so exactly our views on the subject that we give it below with full endorsement of the sentiments contained in it:

The president has signed the Foraker bill, and 39,000 confederate graves in the north will be provided with marble headstones, and the grounds holding those graves will be fenced and protected from animals and unwarranted intrusion. The Birmingham Age-Herald says that the Foraker bill by no means meets the views of Congressman Underwood, of Alabama, who was greatly interested in the matter of caring for the graves of those who fell in defense of the south. According to the paper quoted, the Alabama representative looks upon the civil war as he does the war of the Roses in English history. Those wars, too, were civil wars, and the English people soon ceased to discriminate between the men who won and the men who lost. Mr. Underwood, as we understand it, desired that the government undertake the marking of graves of confederate soldiers who fell in battle in whatever section, while the Foraker measure limits the erection of headstones to those graves located in the north. The Alabamian's view of the civil war is not doubtless the proper one, and the glory of both sides is the common heritage of Americans; but we question whether any of us are really willing to so regard it. Few, if any, of us southerners are enabled to glory in the achievements of any of the federal soldiers in the late war, and certainly we are not more prejudiced than those on the other side. This is one united country and so far as the present and the future are concerned this section is as patriotic as any other, but time alone can wipe out all feeling. This being true, the matter of the government care of the graves of our soldiers should be voluntary. In other words, while it is no more than right that the graves of ex-confederates be marked at government expense, it should be done without special effort on the part of our representatives in congress, and without objection, especially of a capricious character, to what is done. Representative Underwood is out of order. We do not think the ex-confederate soldiers and their friends should ask the federal government to provide for the care of confederate cemeteries in the south.

The Lumberton Argus of yesterday announced that as its last issue. The Argus Publishing company has sold out to the Robesonian Publishing company and thus goes out of the newspaper business. We are sorry to learn this. We shall miss the semi-weekly visits of this sprightly and cleanly edited paper to our office. Brother Peterson gave his subscribers a good paper. He worked through his columns for the good of his section and the advancement and moral up-lifting of his people. We are glad to know that his retirement from newspaper work will be only temporary. In this consolidation of the two papers the Robesonian will be greatly benefited. It will now have the field to itself and with its larger patronage will be enabled to improve upon its already most excellent paper.

Watson's Magazine for March devotes much of its editorial space, twenty-eight pages in all, to the Georgia gubernatorial campaign. It goes for Clark Howell "tooth and toenail." In reply to the charge by Mr. Howell that the magazine is owned by Town Topics, Mr. Watson admits that company owns a majority of the stock in his magazine, but says: "I am this magazine. Not a line can go into it to which I object. Not a line can be kept out of it to which I put my approval." There are fourteen pages devoted to letters praising the magazine. The balance is composed of miscellaneous articles.

Massachusetts has more laws for the protection of children than any other state in the union—such as child labor laws, compulsory school laws, probation officer laws, etc.—still, according to the report of the state prison association the number of children between the ages of seven and seventeen years arrested for offenses is about ten thousand annually.

Caleb Powers' case must go back to the state courts for final disposition, says the federal supreme court. Hope the Kentucky courts will get him in the penitentiary after awhile.

It may be that Secretary Taft does not want to go on the bench and that the president does not want him in that position, but the press of the country seems determined that he shall be Justice Brown's successor.

The Savannah Press says the University of Georgia has turned out ten hundred and ninety lawyers. It makes no effort to count the colonels.

President Roosevelt has taken upon himself another task—that of looking after the health of the people employed in the government departments in Washington. He has issued rules of instructions to the heads of the departments on this subject.

A Paris cable dispatch says, "Count Boni cannot leave France just now." Is it his creditors or lack of shoes that is keeping him at home?

BUTLER AND THE SECRETARY-SHIP.

So ex-Senator Butler and ex-Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, are again pulling together. This time it is not for the purpose of making money out of the former's state but in his interest in politics—trying to secure a position in the cabinet for the North Carolinian of many political parties. We do not believe Mr. Roosevelt will appoint him to a secretaryship should there be a vacancy, and we hope, if he does, that his nomination will be turned down in the senate. Were the position offered to some man from this state who was republican in politics through principle we would be delighted to see him thus honored, but we must say that we do not think Marion Butler is deserving of honors from any party, nor do we think the people generally of this state would take pride in having one of her citizens in the cabinet if he was the man. As to his qualifications for the position of secretary of the interior there are other men in the state, real republicans, just as well fitted for the place, men who have stood by their party through thick and thin and have not swung from one party to another as prospects of financial or political profit offered. If Mr. Roosevelt has all the admiration for a square man and abhorrence of a trickster that he claims to have he will pass Marion Butler over in making his choice of a North Carolinian as Secretary Hitchcock's successor. In appointing him he will be conferring no honor on the state or strengthening his administration with any party or set of men in the state. Such appointment would be considered simply and purely as a personal reward to Marion Butler for whatsoever aid he may have given the president in the matter of North Carolina politics and in the hope that his political trickery might be useful to the republican party in the future. But Mr. Roosevelt should know from Butler's past record that he cannot be counted on; that his only kind of political gratitude is that which has been defined to be a "lively sense of favors to come." We believe Mr. Roosevelt is too good a judge of human nature and knows Marion Butler and his political record too well to be willing to have him a member of his official family.

IT LOOKS LIKE PATRICK IS GOING TO SUCCEED IN LETTING OLD AGE CHEAT THE HANGMAN IN HIS CASE.

BLACKBURN WORKS DUMB RACKET He Has Stopped Talking About His Many Proposed Stunts

Representative Blackburn has changed his tactics very materially since his last visit to North Carolina. When he left here he was talking of doing a half-dozen different stunts, one of which included a speech on the floor of the house in denunciation of his political adversaries. Since his return his vocabulary is almost limited to the extent of saying "good morning," in greeting friends, and on one or two occasions last week was heard to make response of "yes," and "no." Silence is Mr. Blackburn's guiding thought since he talked over his case with his attorneys at Greensboro and Asheville. When the congressman returned to Washington he and his friends considered the advisability of calling a mass meeting at Wilkesboro, in which Republicans from every township in the district were to be present with the object of tendering him another nomination. Vindication by mass meeting was not considered the advisable thing by a number of Blackburn's friends and the idea was abandoned, although some of his enthusiastic supporters said three thousand people could be gotten together.—Washington Special to News and Observer.

A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

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U. S. LEGATION IN PEKIN

It is Strongly Fortified and is First Official Residence of United States in a Foreign Country.

The American legation in this city is prepared for any emergency and the reports of serious anti-foreign riots in various parts of China have no terror for the members of the legation, who live in their fortified enclosures as in a city by themselves. The last preparations have been completed and, if it should become necessary, the legation will be able to stand a long siege. The American legation in this city is a regular fortress and is the first official residence owned by the American government in any country. The buildings were constructed by Sydney W. Mealey, assistant supervising architect of the treasury department, who was sent to China after the Boxer uprising more than three years ago for the purpose of building a safe retreat for the members of the American legation. He completed his task recently and returned to the United States. The buildings are of brick and stone and of very solid construction. The largest building is for the use of the minister. Surrounding it are buildings for the secretaries, the chancery building, and a number of smaller structures. They are all built closely together and are surrounded by a formidable wall of masonry. A short distance back of the wall on one side is the great city wall, on which has been constructed an American fort, equipped with small guns. The American legation is now as well protected as any of the other legations. In a case of emergency the American residents of Pekin could find refuge in the legation quarters. The present garrison of the American fort is not very strong, but should it become necessary, there are enough troops available in the harbor of Manila to transport a strong force of American soldiers to Pekin in case of trouble.—Pekin Dispatch.

Glenn and Insurance. We hope the News and Observer has not correctly quoted Governor Glenn in regard to his attitude towards insurance companies. Our Raleigh contemporary says the governor is preparing his message to be submitted to the legislature of 1907 and after adding that insurance will be a conspicuous feature of the message quotes him as saying: "A large number of the premiums paid by the citizens of North Carolina go elsewhere, and in my judgment the insurance companies doing business in this state ought to be required to invest a large per cent of their premiums in North Carolina; and, too the amount paid by policyholders to the insurance companies is said to be too much." That doesn't sound like the progressive, liberal man we have taken Governor Glenn to be. It is but a step from that species of paternalism that would take over to the state the exclusive right to do insurance business.—Salisbury Post.

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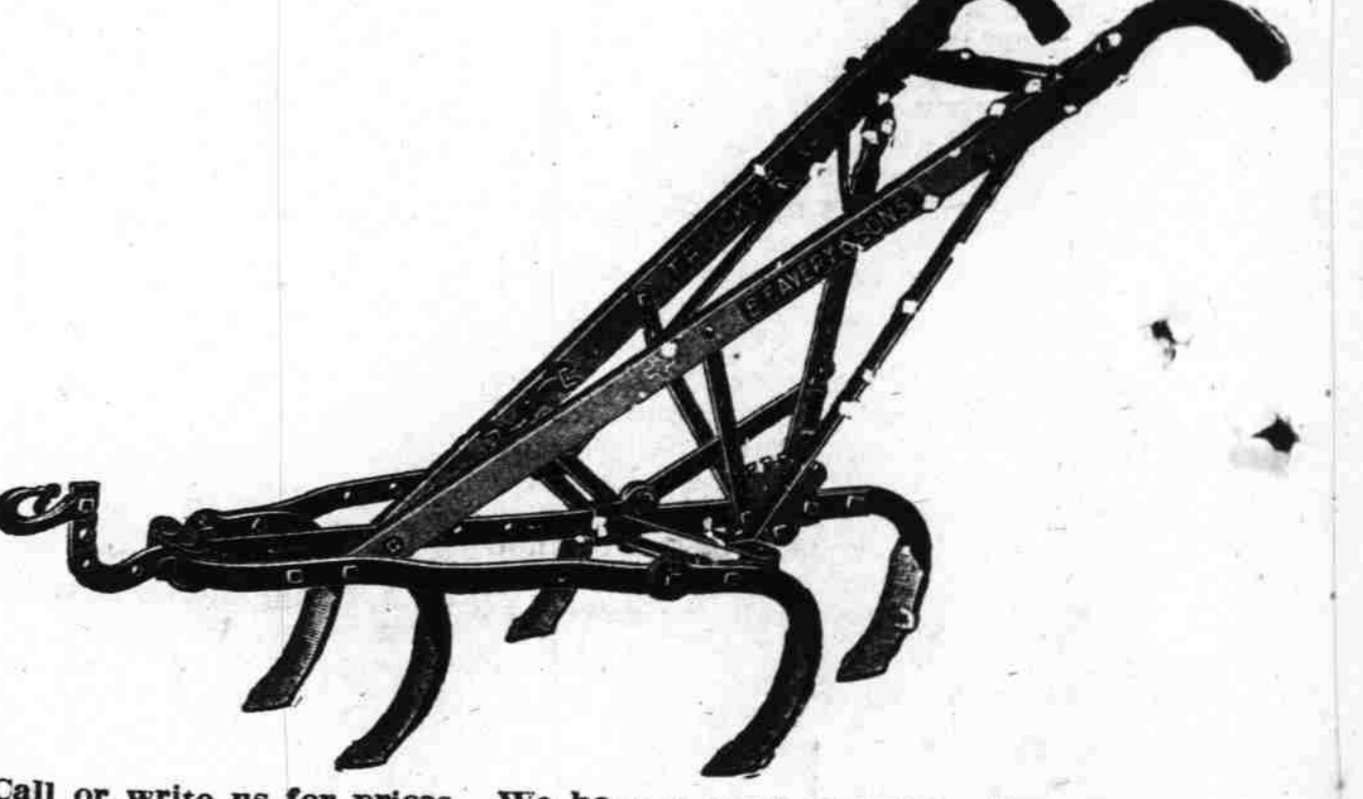
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The season is approaching, when and where, We can get the best goods for our Spring wear. We have thought, and thought for you, and have bought largely enough to supply all your wants. In Ladies' Dress Goods, for those who want nice pretty things, you can find them here. To name over the styles and prices too, Would be far too much for us to do. We have bought and received today, a beautiful line of Ladies' Hand-Made Hats for the early Spring wear. We have these goods in all prices from 98c, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Ladies' Tailor-Made Skirts—we have some surprising values. Some of them of Mohair, made in the new style—box pleated and handsomely made up, at \$3.98. We have other styles at \$4.50 and \$5.00 each. Ladies' Muslin Underwear—we are showing some very good values we have a nicely made corset cover lace trimmed at 10c, 25c, 48c, 69c, and a beautiful garment for \$1.00. All styles of night robes, white skirts as well as colored ones and a full line of black Satene Petticoats that we sell for 48c, 69c, and something extra nice for \$1.00. We have also just received a nice line of Ladies' White Madras Embroidered Waist Patterns, which we are selling for 75c and \$1.00 each, at

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