

# THE MORNING POST.

Vol. XI

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

No. 32

## Blackburn Says He Has Not Opposed Pritchard

### Retirement of Richardson Regarded as Certain. Skinner Visits the President. Cabinet Sits on the Indianola Case

By THOMAS J. FENCE

Washington, Jan. 9.—Special.—Congressman Blackburn, gave an emphatic denial today to the story that he sought endorsement at the hands of the Republican caucus of the North Carolina legislature as the party nominee for United States Senator. Mr. Blackburn said that his first knowledge of his alleged candidacy was contained in a telegram published in the Washington Post under a Raleigh date line. Mr. Blackburn said:

"I have never written to any one about the senatorship, nor have I asked any one to support me in the Republican caucus. The story in the Washington Post was a great surprise to me and I am satisfied that it was originated for the purpose of embarrassing me. I have had nothing to do with the matter, whatever, and the story is a pure falsification. I have not opposed Senator Pritchard, and no one has any such letter as was referred to in the telegram from Raleigh."

Mr. Blackburn has been confined at home for several days. He stated that he would have had something to say on the subject earlier had he been able to do so.

The news of the probable retirement of James D. Richardson, the minority leader in the House, which was published in the Raleigh Post this morning was learned in Washington this evening and created much interest here. "I am still considering the subject," Mr. Richardson said today when interviewed on the subject. "If I should decide to give all my time to the office I now hold in Masonry it would involve my retirement from politics."

Mr. Richardson's friends in Congress say that while his statement seems to indicate only a tentative consideration of the subject, they believe he has practically decided to retire from politics and that he will not be a factor in the contest for the leadership of any party in the next House. So general is the opinion that he will retire that many of his friends who would have supported him for the minority nomination for speaker in the next Congress, which carries with it the leadership of the party, are making other arrangements in the vigorous contest that will arise over that office.

The opposition to Mr. Richardson's leadership has been growing ever since the present session began, and is now beginning to crystallize about Representative John Sharpe Williams of Mississippi, although Representative Champ Clark of Missouri will also be a candidate for the honor. With Richardson out of the race the most influential Democrats believe that Mr. Williams would easily win.

District Attorney Harry Skinner called on the president this morning and took occasion to speak in advocacy of Senator Pritchard's cause. Mr. Skinner was very much pleased with his interview at the White House and came away sounding the president's praises, who, he said, entertains the highest regard for Senator Pritchard personally and politically. It is Mr. Skinner's opinion that, whatever action the president takes in the Vick case, Senator Pritchard's prestige will not suffer as a result.

Following Mr. Skinner's visit there came other news that the president is holding the Vick case in abeyance for further investigation, and that there will be no final action until Senator Pritchard leaves the hospital and is able to be heard. This authority also stated that the president will act upon the wishes of the people of Wilson and that, while there is little hope for Goodkin, a white Republican with a good record will probably receive the appointment. This news came from a North Carolina Republican, who is hostile to Vick.

During the day Mr. Skinner called at the department of justice and urged that the salary of the assistant district attorney be increased from \$1,250 to \$2,000. The department is inclined to grant the increase and will probably do so if a change is made. It is said that the department of justice will not take up Judge Purnell's charges against Oscar Spears unless Senator Pritchard so requests. Friends of Senator Pritchard assert that he is not disposed to take a hand in the Spears fight. Unless the senator does make a move the indications are that Spears will continue unmolested in his office.

The cabinet was in session today and spent some time considering the Indianola case, as well as a number of southern appointments in which the case problem is involved. It is not known that the Vick case was discussed, but the presumption is that it was. The Indianola case was the subject of some conversation, but Postmaster General Payne had little in the way of developments to communicate. Attorney General Knox, to

whom the case was referred, said that he had not had time yet to take it up, but he expected to begin consideration of the papers almost immediately. Reference to the Indianola case led to some discussion of southern appointments, but no action was taken as to the general policy of the administration. The papers relating to several appointments were taken up, and it is understood that some appointments were determined upon, but no information concerning them was made public.

In the morning Representative Moody will go to the White House, where he has an engagement with the president to discuss the southern situation. Mr. Moody will plead the cause of the ill white and give his unqualified endorsement to Senator Pritchard's cause.

The president has decided to appoint Colonel E. M. Hayes, of the Thirtieth infantry, brigadier general to succeed General John A. Johnson, upon the resignation of the latter, which will follow as soon as the Senate confirms his nomination. Colonel "Jack" Hayes, as he is so well known in Raleigh, where he resided for a number of years as military aide to Governors Carr and Russell, is very ill in Fort Meade, S. D., where he is stationed. He is said to be at the point of death. Colonel Hayes who is one of the most popular officers in the army, is the commissioned officer of longest service in the entire army. He entered the service in 1855, enlisting in the 12th Regt. in life he married in Morganton, N. C.

The work of establishing rural free delivery is practically at a standstill because of the fact that the new appropriation is not yet available. There are something like 100 routes approved in North Carolina which will not get into operation until March 1. Representative Poy has twelve such routes. Mr. Poy saw Superintendent Machee, of the rural delivery service, yesterday, and he has promised to send a special agent to Raleigh to establish a route from the city to the neighborhood of Dr. Sewell's. It is not known when the inspector will be able to go to Raleigh, but Mr. Machee has promised to send him at an early date. Representative Claude Kitchin has ten routes already approved, which the department promises to put in operation at the very earliest date possible.

Telegrams have been received from a number of state geologists in the south and east, stating that they will come to Washington at once to work in behalf of the Appalachian Park bill.

Miss Eliza Simmons came over from Baltimore, where she is attending music and attended the White House reception with Senator Simmons. Nearly all of the state delegation attended the reception.

at the end of twenty or thirty years. The advantages possessed by the south in this respect, advantages which may be enjoyed indefinitely, if lumbering is conducted intelligently, are set forth in the Manufacturers' Record by J. W. Prentiss of Bangor, Me., as follows:

"These yellow pine lands are practically level. Ties for a logging road can be laid upon the ground with very little preliminary grading. It is a country in which the steam skidder can be used to the best advantage. Mills can be built anywhere on the borders of the tract to be operated. There is no dense undergrowth to be cleared away, and hence no danger from fire. The operator has no mountains to climb nor snowstorms to combat. It is a short operation, and does not tie up a lot of money for five or six months. In Maine it takes from October until the following July to get a log from the stump to the sawmill. In Louisiana the average is less than 48 hours.

"In the north most saw mills can run between the spring thaw and the first fall freeze. In the south they run 200 days in the year, and many of them are now running nights, so great has become the demand for long leaf yellow pine. Then the bulk of the long leaf yellow pine in the gulf states is most advantageously situated; it is all within striking distance of tidewater; the whole timber belt is honeycombed with railroads leading to all parts of the United States, just at present the new railroad building in the south and southwest is greater than in all other parts of the country combined, and it is in the south, particularly Louisiana and Texas, that the largest solid tracts of timber are to be had. This is a thing of great importance, for with modern methods of operation, the larger the tract, with reason, the more valuable.

It is safe to predict a rapid increase in the value of yellow pine stumps, particularly in the small belt of long leaf yellow pine in southwestern Louisiana and southeastern Texas, for it is there some of the finest tracts of virgin long leaf yellow pine are to be found in the United States. None of that timber has ever been boxed for turpentine. The trees are for the most part tall, straight and free from defects, and of about the same size and age. The gulf ports are within a few miles, and for home trade there are the treeless states of the southwest and the great agricultural states of the Mississippi valley."

## BILLS IN COMMITTEE

### Many Matters of Importance Under Consideration

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Senate committee on interstate commerce today took up Senator Elkins' bill to enlarge the powers of the interstate commerce commission by providing for the enforcement of its orders, and also permitting a modified form of pooling under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission. The committee went over about half of the bill, resolved to consider the measure to a conclusion.

The committee referred to a subcommittee the House bill extending from 24 to 40 hours the period allowed for the transportation of live stock without unloading.

The House committee on naval affairs, by a vote of five to four, today refused to authorize a favorable report on the bill to place Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson on the retired list.

The House committee on insular affairs today authorized a favorable report on the bill to establish the gold standard in the Philippines and directed Chairman Cooper to make an effort to get the measure before the House for early consideration.

Mr. Patterson of Tennessee offered a substitute, which was rejected, providing for the extension of the financial system of the United States to the islands.

The House committee on judiciary today authorized a favorable report on the bill prepared by Attorney General Knox, and introduced by Representative Littlefield, to expedite adjudication in the courts of cases brought under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act. The bill embodies the third suggestion made by Attorney General Knox in his letter to the Senate and House judiciary committees upon the subject of trust legislation. The Democrats joined with the Republicans in voting to favorably report the bill.

## Overman Leads With Fifty Votes

### Watson Second With 38 and Craig Third—Other Candidates—Eloquent Nominating Speeches

It may require several meetings of the joint caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. The meeting last night was devoted largely to nominating speeches and seconding speeches in support of the six candidates.

At ten minutes after 12 o'clock, midnight, the voting began and three ballots were taken. Adjournment was had at 1 o'clock until Monday night at 8 o'clock.

The third ballot resulted:

Overman	50
Watson	38
Craig	28
Carr	15
Hoke	5
Alexander	5

This showed a gain of 7 for Overman over the first ballot, a gain of 1 for Watson, a loss of 1 for Craig, a loss of 2 for Carr, a loss of 4 for Hoke, while Alexander's vote did not change in the three ballots.

The caucus opened.

The joint caucus was called to order at 8:10 by Chairman Morton, and the clerk ordered to call the roll.

After the roll call it was ascertained that 145 Democrats were present.

Senator Gilliam moved that before proceeding with the vote that if a nomination is not reached by 12 o'clock tonight that an adjournment be had until 8 o'clock Monday night.

Mr. Douthett moved to amend by saying after three ballots an adjournment be had.

Senator Blow moved to lay the whole on the table. Motion was lost.

Mr. Travis thought it unfair to fix beforehand a time to adjourn at a particular ballot. It might be unfair to some of the candidates.

Senator Gilliam spoke again to his proposition and urged that an hour or particular time be fixed for adjournment. The state will lose nothing by sleeping over the question if a nomination is not reached at an early hour.

Mr. Curtis suggested that the caucus get down to business and not discuss the last thing to be done first. (Applause.)

Mr. Travis moved that when the caucus adjourn it adjourn until 8 p. m. Monday. This was a substitute offered for Senator Gilliam's motion to adjourn at 12 o'clock. The substitute prevailed.

Motion by Mr. Abell that all nominating speeches be limited to ten minutes and seconding speeches to five. Mr. Watts amended by making all speeches five minutes. Senator Gilliam moved as a substitute that nominating speeches be limited to fifteen minutes and seconding speeches to five minutes. The substitute was lost.

Judge Graham moved to lay the original motion on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 63 to 55. Mr. Abell's motion was then adopted limiting speeches to ten and five minutes.

The chairman announced that nominations were in order.

Mr. Craig's Name Presented.

Gen. Theo. F. Davidson arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman, I nominate Hon. Locke Craig for Senator (applause). I conceive that no graver duty can be imposed upon this legislature than the choosing of a representative to the United States Senate. When we come to discharge this duty we step upon the plane of national politics. There is more involved than personal preference and local questions. The man we select should be one of high intelligence and in full sympathy with all institutions and every legitimate enterprise whether they be of the hand or the brain, a man whose patriotism is only limited by the frontiers of the republic. A man of such superb courage and calm wisdom that he can throttle that form of greed and avarice that would interfere with the peace and happiness of our people. I believe the gentleman I have named possesses all the necessary high qualifications for the high office. The speaker then gave a brief history of Mr. Craig from his early home in Bertie to his removal to the west and rapidly rising there, he became the hope of the young Democracy of the west. As a campaigner his voice has rang from one end of the state to the other. He is in the morning of a mature life, possessed of a strong physical constitution, a well-stored mind and is in complete accord with the people, their needs and demands."

Mr. Alexander Nominated.

Senator Pharr of Mecklenburg presented the name of Hon. S. B. Alexander of Mecklenburg. The speaker outlined the varied lines of service Mr. Alexander has rendered the state. He is a farmer, a business man and has a thorough knowledge of men and measures. His services in the army, legislative halls and elsewhere should commend him to you.

Mr. Watson Nominated.

Hon. R. A. Doughton, of Alleghany, nominated Hon. C. E. Watson. We have arrived at the stage in our politics when the last Republican from North Carolina is to be removed from

the congressional halls at Washington. I name a man who combines all the qualities of head and heart to make a fine senator. He followed the fortunes of Lee and Jackson and who was four times shot in the terrible battles of that war. He was not only great as a soldier, but as a lawyer he has demonstrated in an honorable degree that the profession is a great one. He is one of the best in the State. He has encouraged and strengthened many young men. He is great not only as a soldier and lawyer, but as a Democrat. In 1866 when the dark gloom hung over the State he chosen as the leader, though it was a forlorn hope, but as a true soldier he went in and made the fight. Is there a sense of gratitude in the Democratic party? I think there is, and he should receive the votes of this caucus for the Senate. His heart beats in unison with the masses of the people. He has all the qualities that go to make up a great representative of the people.

Nomination of Mr. Overman.

Mr. Murphy of Rowan placed the name of Hon. Lee S. Overman of Salisbury before the caucus. He is known and loved all over the State and well qualified to wear the toga of Vance and Ransom. He is an eloquent speaker, an able man and combines all necessary traits of head, heart and character to make a sterling representative of the people in the United States Senate. He comes of a family noted for its religious devotion and is worthy in all respects to sit where he sat whose picture hangs over my head (Vance). I present to you a man, yea, in all respects a man for Senator, a man I love, whom everybody in North Carolina loves, the gallant chieftain of Democracy, Lee S. Overman. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Judge Hoke's Name Presented.

Senator Hoey of Cleveland nominated Judge W. H. Hoke. Among all the great names in North Carolina none shine brighter than that of Hoke. For many years Judge Hoke has dispensed justice from the Superior court bench. It may be argued that he has not participated in the political reforms we have lately gone through. To thought he could best conserve the interests of the State by wearing the judicial ermine uncontaminated with political work, but he has been in hearty sympathy with every reform that has been inaugurated, always voting the Democratic ticket. If elected he will tower among the ablest members of the Senate. A great jurist with powerful brain and force of character he would be highly acceptable to all the people of the State and all would feel proud of his great achievements in the United States Senate. His great intellect towers above the average as the great oak towers above scrub growth.

Gen. Carr's Name Presented.

Senator London of Chatham presented the name of Gen. Julian S. Carr. His name is a household word where patriotism is nurtured. Throughout North Carolina you can find no man who has done more to build up the state. He has always contributed largely to all campaigns, and if his aspirations have not been realized he has never sulked in his tent but has kept up his loyal, patriotic course. He has been honored as the official head of the United Confederate Veterans of the state, and when he dies no nobler epitaph could be inscribed upon his tomb than: "This was the old soldier's friend." Let us honor the living as well as reverence the dead. In a few more years no Confederate soldier will be considered eligible. I plead with you to rally to the support of Julian S. Carr of Durham.

Seconding Speeches.

Mr. McNeill of Scotland county seconded the nomination of Gen. Carr. He believed in gratitude but did not believe gratitude should be all, and desired to supplement the remarks of Major London by saying that Gen. Carr is a business man and for that reason is worthy of the honor.

Mr. Williams of Union seconded the nomination of Hon. C. B. Watson. He is the equal of any in ability and excelled by none. The speaker appealed for Mr. Watson by his war record, his political record and party service. His special services entitle him to recognition now.

Mr. Mitchell of Bertie spoke for Hon. Locke Craig in a ringing speech, including a touching reference to Mr. Craig's early life and training, and his later political aggressiveness.

Senator White of Franklin seconded the nomination of Mr. Overman. In doing so he proclaimed his utmost faith in the man of his choice. His private life and public record is a virtue and runs through his life as a golden thread. There is no man or faction in our party that does not trust Lee Overman implicitly. He is worthy in every respect.

Mr. Quickle, of Lincoln seconded the nomination of Judge Hoke, in a eulogy of his private life and public career.

Mr. Douthett spoke in behalf of Hon. Locke Craig, and believed he would do as much as any man to conserve our farming interests.

Mr. Dockery, of Richmond spoke for Hon. Lee S. Overman. "We are to send a man to the Senate who is able, and who is decent. In Democracy there

(Continued on Second Page.)

## SMASHED THE TARGET

### Big Gun Practice Brought to a Close Prematurely

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Extraordinary accuracy in marksmanship has cut short the heavy gun practice at the Presidio; the government reservation. The 12-inch guns were to be brought into play, and the target was a wooden structure, pyramidal in shape, about twelve feet long at each base line and about eight feet high. It was towed oceanward by a tug with a long tow line, and while moving at seven miles an hour was to be fired on.

When the target was about three miles from shore and under tow it appeared to be about the size of a man's hand. It was then that Corporal Regan fired a 12-inch gun. The shot struck about eight yards astern of the moving mark. Carefully Regan aimed the second missile, and scarcely had the roar of the discharge ceased when the target disappeared. The shot had hit "the enemy" amidstships and shattered it into splinters.

## BARN BURNER SENT TO JAIL

Durham, N. C., Jan. 9.—Special.—A negro, James Bowman, is in jail charged with burning the barn of Mrs. Bettie Latta, ten miles north of Durham. The burning occurred last Monday night. There were two witnesses at the trial who swore that they saw Bowman enter the barn, carrying with him an armful of brush and that soon afterwards they saw him run off and smoke was coming from the building. Bowman bitterly denies the whole business.

Bowman is about twenty or twenty-one years of age. A week ago he was run off from his father's home on account of some disagreement. The next day his father found that he had slept in the barn, and securing his shot gun, ran him from the farm. It is probable that after this he went to the barn of Mrs. Latta, it being on an adjoining plantation, to shelter himself from the weather. The barn was used for storing straw, chaff, etc. It is thought that Bowman carried the brush in there for the purpose of kindling a fire in the middle of the building, there being no floor. The straw caught fire and he ran out. Being ignorant and scared, he denied everything.

## Speech on the Gallows

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—Ernest Davis, colored, was hanged in the Manchester jail at 7:55 o'clock this morning for the murder of Henry Stokes, colored, in August last. The man made a speech on the scaffold in which he confessed his crime and said that he hoped his death would be a warning to the young negroes to "cut out whiskey and women," and be good citizens. Davis stabbed Stokes to death. He died a member of the Catholic church, and said his sins had been forgiven.

## Fire at Richmond

Richmond, Jan. 9.—About 3 o'clock this morning fire destroyed one of the buildings of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, just below the city. Loss about \$60,000; covered by insurance.

## Nature's Contribution to Southern Prosperity

### Sources of Industrial Life Found Above Ground and Beneath the Surface. Immensity of the Production of Coal

Baltimore, Jan. 9.—Special.—Exploitation of materials for industry, above ground or below it, is an index to the substantial progress of a country. Contiguity of fuel for the boiler and of food for the furnace, and mill is the promise of industrial prosperity. It is only necessary to think of the vast forests of hardwoods topping the coal mines and all rivers of West Virginia, the flow of oil beneath the rice fields and the yellow pine tracts of Louisiana and Texas, of the water powers tributary to the cotton fields of the Carolinas and Georgia, of the vein of coal opened in digging for the foundation of a cotton mill in Alabama, of the phosphate deposits close to the wheat fields of Tennessee and of the juxtaposition of coal, iron ore and fluxing limestone in the Birmingham district to perceive the promise for the south, while the record of the development of these riches emphasizes the part the south is playing in the growth of the country. In this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are articles bearing especially upon two great natural resources of the south. In one Mr. F. E. Seward of New York, an authority on the subject, discusses what he regards as a paramount industry of the country, the mining and handling of bituminous coal, of which 12,000,000 tons were mined in 1902. He says:

"The vast railroad systems of the country would not be possible were it not for the economic supply of coal, and they have piled up vast fortunes from its transportation. There is no such property anywhere so reliable as a source of revenue as that to coal. The tonnage is bound to grow as the years go by and the very close alliance of all the producing and carrying com-

panies, whether for the soft or hard variety, makes the opportunity for future profit greater than it has been in the past. The exploitation of the coal deposits is in the hands of important concerns and about twenty-five concerns do fully 90,000,000 tons of soft coal output. Mining in the soft coal mines is now very largely by machines and it is of the greatest importance to everyone that this is so, for with the expanding demand which there has been, it would have been impossible to keep up the requirements with manual labor alone. Transportation is reduced to a minimum by the use of larger capacity cars; the facilities for handling the increased tonnage have been provided and, with vessels engaged with the traffic on the lakes, oftentimes 6,000 tons capacity and on the ocean beyond that figure, there have been found means for meeting the needs of the country.

"The United States is now the largest producer of coal of any country in the world, and its tonnage is 40 per cent of the total of the world's mineral fuel supply. We occupy front place in many things at the present time and coal is one particular item. There is no other country where fuel is had in such abundance, and usually at so moderate a cost to its user. It is mined in twenty-eight states of the union, so that at no point is it distant from a market."

Of the 250,000,000 tons of bituminous coal mined in the country in 1902, nearly a fourth came from the south, the production of this section being ten times what it was in 1850. There was a corresponding increase during twenty years of another southern resource, lumber, the value of its product having been \$38,950,482 in 1850 and \$188,114,524 in 1900. The southern value in the former years was about fifteen per cent of the total for the country, but in the latter year it was more than 33 per cent of the total.

This increase has been due to the passing of the sway of white pine from the middle west to the yellow pine of the south. The progress has been so rapid that the prediction is made that unless scientific methods of forestry are adopted there will be very little yellow pine left in the gulf states at