

THE DAILY TRIBUNE BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street. TELEPHONE No. 265.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year \$6.00, Six Months 3.00, Three Months 1.50, One Month .50. WEEKLY EDITION, \$1.00 A YEAR.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E Streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1897.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S PETTY SPITE.

Our readers, no doubt, have discovered in reading The Tribune that there has been a little difference—a little coolness existing between Governor Russell and The Tribune on account of the position we have taken on the lease question—a non-partisan matter. As time passed the breach seemed to widen; between his advising attorney, a thoroughbred Democrat, the News and Observer, an alleged Democratic journal, and the Governor himself, this breach continues to widen, but The Tribune has confined itself to facts and put them before the public in the least offensive style it knew how, and yet great offence has been taken.

This we expected, but we expected it in a many way. In a way that every man has a right to assume in maintaining his position; but it was left for the Governor to instruct his private secretary to ostracize The Tribune; that is to flatterly refuse to give to its representatives any news of the official business of his high office.

In journalism this is one of the most despicable acts as a high official can be guilty of towards the public, outside of a criminal act. To withhold news from any newspaper is regarded by newspaper men as to act so small, so mean and contemptible as to rank the men who are guilty of it as among petty tyrants—men who are incapable of rising to any degree of dignity. It is the custom the wide world over, except in despotic countries, ruled by despots, to give the news to representatives of the daily newspapers, no matter of what politics, religion or even where there are personal differences.

Of course this refusal to give the news of the Governor's office is petty spite, prompted by a small mind. The bulk of a body is no indication of a great mind.

There is not a newspaper in North Carolina or in the South that has upon its staff brighter, more intelligent, more cultured, courteous or energetic men than Messrs. Briggs and Martin, and to be turned down by the sophomore young man who should wear an iron or steel band around his head, is a piece of official spite and venom that has rarely come under our observation.

This thing has been going on for some time and the young men have complained of their treatment and failure to obtain news from the executive office, but we have refrained from speaking of it, for certainly we believed that the Governor would come to his senses, but patience has ceased to be a virtue and we have no more patience with such miserable small minded proceedings.

In our defence for lack of such news it is necessary to tell this story. However, we expect hereafter to get much by grape-vine telegraph.

The Tribune cannot be injured by this course of the Governor, for its columns always teem with live, sparkling news—news from all over the world—and our readers will miss but little by this contemptible effort on the part of the Governor.

It is well understood that the Governor has carried his petty spite so far as to publicly declare that the Tribune would be short-lived, and he has taken this course to help along its death.

But, my dear Governor, permit us to

remark that you are not the State of North Carolina, nor do you represent the people of the State. You are not a loyal Republican and have no claims upon the Republican party. You have never done anything for it which amounted to a row of pins and we take great pleasure in giving you the benefit of this little free advertising. Crack your whip, do your worst and yet the Tribune will be living when you are either officially buried or put upon the retired list without pay.

THE FIRST FARMERS' TARIFF.

The New York Press has so graphically given the true meaning of the Dingley tariff bill editorially that we reproduce it in full. It says: "The Dingley bill is the first farmers' tariff. The country with its introduction enters upon a new economic stage, undreamed of in the beginnings of Protection, unrealized ten years ago, recognized in the McKinley bill and now necessarily evolved out of the conditions of perfected agricultural processes, low ocean freights, cheap lands and labor the world over.

"This evolution will not be found in a general increase of rates over those fixed in the McKinley bill on agricultural products. It will be found in the fact that agriculture alone among the great interests has in all things the same high Protection of the McKinley tariff, and that wherever great interests have clashed the agricultural interests have prevailed.

What old time Free Trader or Protectionist—say John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, or, later even, R. J. Walker and W. D. Kelley—would have dreamed of the coming of the day when iron and cotton manufactures should go practically unprotected, and horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, oats, barley, hay, straw, corn, hops, potatoes, garden vegetables and even wheat—for all our surplus this duty may be needed when Asian Russia is open—receive a high specific duty? The day is here. Its coming is registered in this bill. It is here, because in these lines of manufactures American mechanical skill and commercial ability can cope with England and Germany, can discard \$10 of the \$22 duty which the McKinley law placed on each ton of billets and blooms and 2 cents of the 4 cents a yard which the McKinley law placed on dyed prints. It is here, because American agricultural standards of living and prices of land and labor cannot compete with similar conditions in Canada, Bermuda and Mexico.

"In the great field of the clothing and carpeting of the country's people and its homes the manufacturing and agricultural interests have met. The agricultural interest has prevailed. The rates adopted on both wool and woollens are those of the McKinley bill. But the McKinley bill was not the woollen manufacturer's tariff. The McKinley bill was the wool grower's tariff. It was, in these schedules, designed to repair the injury done to the wool growing interest by the tariff of 1833. The Wilson bill with its vandalism of free wool gave the American farmers' market to the herders of the Argentine pampas and the Australian bush. The Dingley bill not only restores it to him, but restores it on his own, not the manufacturer's, terms.

"Reciprocity was designed in the McKinley bill to benefit the farmer—to find, in the words of its author, Mr. Blaine, ways to sell 'another barrel of pork, another bushel of grain.' Reciprocity's scope is enlarged in the Dingley bill to benefit the farmer. A large group of luxuries—consisting of champagnes, still wines, brandies, mineral waters, silk, laces and the like—have been added to the field of reciprocal negotiation. Their production is entirely European. Whatever Europe admits by way of mutual concession will be of our agricultural, not of our manufacturing surplus.

"We might pile up details to the filling of this page to show that a specially distinctive care of the interest of the farmer has controlled throughout the drafting of this bill. We find such evidence in the tobacco schedule. We find it in the placing of that once much discussed article, binding twine, in the free list, while hemp has a protective duty of \$25 a ton. Here, again, the cordage manufacturer, like the woollen manufacturer, only in a greater degree, takes the market at the farmer's terms.

"It is not the time now to say what the Republican party has done for the farmer in this bill. It has no need to vaunt itself for deeds sown on paper before they fructify in fact. In placing the factory beside the field and creating for his benefit the richest market that the farmer of any age or country has known, it has done more for the farmer than has been done by any party elsewhere—even in the lands where agrarian aristocrats control legislatures. It has now sought to secure to him the possession of that market. This is not because he is a farmer, but because his interest has before all others during the preparation of this bill demanded Protection emphatically and exhibited the bases of its demands. Economic conditions, rather than political considerations, have made this tariff what it is. There are no votes in Protection as a specific bribe, but a steady majority of votes in Protection as a broadly administered general policy. The veteran members of this committee are well aware of this truth. The simple fact is that agriculture as the ruling protected interest has ar-

rived. The traces of its arrival are found indelibly impressed upon the outlines of this bill."

THE VISITING NEWSPAPER MEN.

A large party of newspaper editors will arrive in the State of North Carolina on April 3 on a tour of inspection of the many and varied interests of this grand old state. They come as guests of the Seaboard Air Line and will be met at Portsmouth by Mr. H. S. Leard, traveling passenger agent, who will take charge of them and extend the courtesies while they are in North Carolina. They will reach Raleigh at 5 o'clock p. m. on April 3, and will be met by a committee of business men from the Chamber of Commerce and will be escorted to the Yarboro Hotel, where they will meet the people of Raleigh in a public reception. The next morning they will be entertained by carriage rides around the city and visits to the state institutions, after which they will be furnished with literature and reading matter regarding our city and will leave at 11 o'clock for Southern Pines and Charlotte.

The newspaper men and citizens of Raleigh are cordially invited to meet and assist in the entertaining of the visiting editors.

The Seaboard Air Line deserves credit for their enterprise in bringing this large body of newspaper men to North Carolina by special train and showing them the many advantages to be found here and convincing them that we are abreast of the times and offer every advantage to the prospector and investor. The people of Raleigh should respond by giving them a big reception and banquet and make their visit to our city a memorable one.

No visitor can give a state so much prominence and advertise her resources like a body of newspaper men. They are up to date and know how to appreciate courtesies and how to return them.

SCENE IN A WESTERN CONVENTION.

Out West where women are on equal footing with men in regard to political matters, they have happy and glorious times in their party conventions once in a while. The following story is said to be a life-like picture of a scene in a Democratic convention recently held in Denver, and is vouched for by the Denver correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald:

"It was the warmest scene that has ever been experienced in a Denver convention, in spite of the fact that the other day, when the Democrats met, there was a straight knock-out on the floor, shared by at least a dozen brawny voters of the female persuasion.

"Biff, bang, smash," "Order," "Give it to him," "Put him out," "Who's a liar?" All these cries could be heard issuing from the centre of the mass of human beings, male and female, who were rolling over and over and mingling with a freedom that would not have been tolerated in polite circles.

The women delegates were in the thick of the melee; and when their tongues gave out their fists and finger-nails were still doing painful execution.

"Will you see me insulted?" one of the women cried, and then, as no one seemed inclined to side with her, she made a rush for the flowing whiskers of Akers, which are of the true Populist type. Miss Holmes halted a moment to see if anyone else was volunteering, and then she and her backer sailed in, each taking a handful of the hirsutes, and forcing their foe to flee from further vengeance.

The Tribune has known ever since it received its grape vine telegram announcing the appointment of directors by the Governor to represent the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad, that several of the appointees were ineligible to the office of director because they were not stockholders. But while the official announcement of their appointment was withheld, it did not feel disposed to spring the point. It seems, however, that His Excellency has caught on to the fact that he made a slip: so it may be expected that when the announcement of the new board is made, not more than two or three of the names in The Tribune's list will appear in it.

For some reason that is kept a deep and profound secret in the bosom of the Executive, the names of the new directors of the North Carolina Railroad have not been officially announced, although the removal of their predecessors has been officially proclaimed. In the meantime the old directors have retained counsel to represent them in the suit to be heard in the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro next month.

Some of the Democratic papers are raising an awful howl because the Legislature made a contingent appropriation for the penitentiary. It is no more than the Legislature did two years ago; and if the money is called for and spent, that will be no more than was done by the Democratic management that has just stepped down and out.

That cock and bull story about the penitentiary chaplain that was invented by some wag in this city is still exciting the virtuous indignation of the country Democratic newspapers. By next week they will all find out that they have been played for suckers.

Fitz has fit his last fight; so he says, and will now retire on his laurels and live on his winnings. Though not a native American, he has decided to honor Greater New York by becoming a citizen of that promising village.

The central office of the Southern Employment and Intelligence Bureau has been moved to Raleigh. Mr. Winburn, the General Manager, can be found at Dowell's Dining Hall. They have several vacancies that must be filled at once.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Business Still Below the Normal Volume for the Season.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT NOTED

TARIFF LEGISLATION UNSETTLES BUSINESS.

Unfavorable Weather Delays Spring Trade—Floods in the Mississippi Valley and Rains Elsewhere Have Restricted Country Trade.

New York, March 19.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say tomorrow in their weekly review of trade:

Though steadily increasing, business is still much below its volume in former years of prosperity, and many express disappointment. Yet there is some gain every week, with more hands at work, and more mills in operation, and the sure result, larger purchases for consumption, cannot be long delayed. In some branches it is felt already. There is larger distribution of finished products, and the demand for commercial loans has sharply increased, especially in drygoods and the iron and steel branches.

The progress of the iron and steel industry is hindered by uncertainty regarding the cost of lake ore for the coming year, though the repeated adjournment of producers' meetings is interpreted as evidence that agreement will be ultimately reached. It is reported that Norrie ore at \$2.75 will be taken as the basis, which would imply about \$2.35 for Mesabi ores, but until the question has been settled many important transactions are deferred. While there is no great activity in finished products, the demand steadily increases. Contracts for several great buildings at Chicago are pending, and for a good many bridges and other railroad works, and the demand for wire nails and for wire does not abate, nor the demand for black sheets required in the tin plate manufacture.

Although shipments of boots and shoes are almost as large as many previous years, it is announced that one or two of the largest works have closed for want of orders. At the same time many other concerns are taking very large orders, as is claimed, at prices below those generally quoted. No change whatever appears in quotations of leather this week, and the Chicago market for hides fluctuates without definite tendency, although the slight changes reported are downward. While manufacturers of cotton goods are looking forward with much confidence, the present demand is not equal to expectations, nor has the curtailment in production of print cloths accomplished the desired change in condition. The buying of wool, mainly of speculative character in expectation of new duties, continues remarkably large. Sales at the three chief markets for the past week were 10,891,000 pounds.

No great increase has yet appeared in the demand for goods, although a few more mills have found enough orders to start, perhaps in part anticipating a future demand. The expectation of new duties does not yet influence the goods markets as might be expected. The volume of business indicated by clearing house exchanges is smaller than last year. The average of daily exchanges for the month is 3.3 per cent less than last year.

Failures for the week have been 216 in the United States against 261 last year, and 50 in Canada against 49 last year.

New York, March 19.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Another week of irregular trade brings an element of disturbance in the outlook for a fight over the new tariff bill and the disappointment among manufacturers of woollen goods, silks, cutlery and other lines at various inflexible schedules. Spring trade in jobbing lines is over, collections are slow and at many points there is no change in demand or supply except a request for cheaper grades of goods. Threatened overflows in the Central and Southern country order trade and high and high water have exercised a similar influence in the Ohio valley and in South Atlantic and Gulf States. The movement of general merchandise is also checked at the Northwest by unfavorable weather. The demand for cotton goods is disappointing and manufacturers have moved some lines only at concessions in price. Iron and steel industries appear less likely to expand in the near future. Practically lower prices for Bessemer pig and for billets seem to have been the result of speculative overpurchasing at the late revival in expectation of an advance, which has not shown itself. Delay in fixing lake ore prices has also had an influence. There is less demand for American iron and steel for export, particularly for Northern products.

At most of the larger centres the feeling of encouragement is stronger among merchants at the prospects for continued improvement in trade, yet the increase in volume of business in dry goods, groceries, hats and clothing compared with preceding weeks and with like weeks in previous years does not equal anticipations. There is an improvement in demand for wool, for which prices are higher. Eastern wool manufacturers report more inquiry for goods though the condition of this industry still leaves much to be desired. The tendency of business failures continues to decrease in number, the total for the week being 231, compared with 227 last week.

Sun Cotton Report.

New York, March 19.—The Sun's cotton report says: Spot cotton here advanced 3/8c with sales of 415 bales for export and 257 for spinning. Dullness was the principal feature of the speculation in cotton today. What little trading there was, was of a local professional character. The news from the South was bullish, but owing to the intense dullness prices advanced only slightly. The weather bureau reported the Mississippi still rising and several alarming dispatches were received from the South. The only effect this news had on the market, however, was reflected in a slight advance early in the day, and even part of this was lost before the close, owing to the absence of support.

TARIFF BILL.

The Republicans are Deliberating over the Measure.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—Without waiting for the House to take final action on the tariff bill, the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance have begun the informal examination of the measure. They will give the subject careful attention, and it is understood that their meetings are to be held somewhere down town away from the crowds that always hover about the committee room when this subject is under investigation. The Republican members have decided that no hearings will be granted. They will, however, give full attention to printed or type-written briefs which should be filed with the Committee on Finance. These briefs should refer to specific paragraphs relative to proposed changes in the House bill, or any other change that may be suggested in existing customs laws.

A Hint from the Servian Minister

Constantinople, March 19.—The serious attention of the Porte has been called by the Servian Minister here to the state of things existing in the province of Kossivo, where the Minister asserted, in consequence of mobilization of the Turkish reserves, the Christians have become panic-stricken. The Minister also called attention to the recent attack of a Moslem upon the Austrian and Servian consuls in a cafe at Usukub, in the province of the name. Servia, he said, had maintained a perfectly correct attitude during the present crisis, and hoped that the Porte would put a stop to the existing situation; otherwise the consequences might be serious.

To Withdraw Home Seeker Excursions.

Chicago, March 19.—The Central Passenger Association lines have issued an appeal to the roads in the Southwestern, Western and Southern Associations, urging them to agree to the withdrawal of homeseekers' excursions entirely, on the ground that the volume of business from Central Passenger Association territory is not sufficient to warrant the periodical reductions of rates made for these excursions, which are taken advantage of by ticket brokers and others.

Bridge in Danger.

Louisville, Ky., March 19.—A dispatch from Wickliffe, Ky., says that part of the approach to the bridge over the Ohio River at East Cairo, Ky., has been washed away, delaying traffic on the Illinois Central. More damage is expected. The river is rising here with eighteen feet on the falls. One and thirty-eight hundred feet in height of rain has fallen in the past twenty-four hours.

Turkish Consuls to Vacate Their Posts.

London, March 19.—According to a dispatch from Larissa, the Turkish consuls in Thessaly have been authorized by the Porte to vacate their posts and return to Constantinople should they deem such action advisable. This, the report says, is in consequence of the consuls having called the attention of the Porte to the threatening attitude of the Greeks on the frontier.

Wind and Hail in Germany.

Berlin, March 19.—High winds and severe hail storms prevailed throughout the greater part of Germany last night, doing a great deal of damage in many places. Several lives were lost and many persons were injured.

SPENCER BLACKBURN.

Elkin Times. The late lamented Legislature put Yaddin and Davie in the Eighth, and Cleveland and Gaston in the Seventh Congressional districts, thus making the Eighth hopelessly Republican, and the Seventh certainly Democratic. This was the work of E. Spencer Blackburn, the gentleman from Ashe, who parts his name, as well as his hair, in the middle. He hopes to go to Congress some day, but the Honorable Romulus Z., our present highly esteemed Congressman, will give him a bout before he lands. And when Mr. Linney gets through with Washington life there are numbers of other hungry patriots around who are waiting for that job, and who will give E. Spencer a twist before they will let him secure the prize. We think we can see in the hazy distance with the Congressional bee a buzzing in their bonnets the vague but distinct forms of Dr. Wilcox, of Ashe; Col. Marsh Mott, General Bryan, and his son Tecumseh Sherman, of Wilkes; Little Bill Teague, of Alexander; Judge Greene, of Caldwell; ex-Congressman, and wants to be again; Brover, of Surry; A. E. and J. V. Holton, and the rest of the Holton family, of Yadkin, and whole armies of patriots from Forsyth, including the Reynoldses, the Snipeses, the Wheelers, and many others.

No, sir; not right yet—E. Spencer.

And yet E. Spencer Blackburn will get there all the same.

Jail Delivery.

Kinston Free Press.

Edward Moore and J. S. Felton, white, and Eli House, colored, broke jail some time last Friday night. They made their escape from the cage by sawing a steel bar in two and bending the sheet iron far enough to permit them to get into the passage of the jail. The door of the jail is fastened outside by a lock and staple, the staple being bradded on the inside. The brads were sawn off, the staple forced out, and the door opened through which they made their escape. The prisoners had nearly made a hole in the jail wall, by taking out brick, through which they could have escaped in a short time had their attempt at the door failed.

There is no doubt but the prisoners got a saw from outside, as they were searched that day, and a back window of the jail had been broken out through which was a pole—the means of getting the instrument to the prisoners.

All of the prisoners were charged with larceny and were waiting for May term of court. House was charged with stealing a bicycle from Mr. J. R. Harvey, of Grifton; Moore of taking pants from Marks' store. Felton is accused of the habit of going to boarding houses, taking lodging and appropriating money, clothing, shoes and everything else transportable of his room mates, and moving off early in the morning. He was accused of practicing this scheme twice in Kinston. While in jail here a countryman recognized Felton as the man who slept in the rooms with him in a boarding house in New Bern, about Christmas, and on waking next morning, found Felton minus, as were also the countryman's money and clothes.

HAVE A HERCULEAN TASK

THE COMMISSION TO EXTERMINATE NOXIOUS INSECTS ORGANIZED.

Special Purpose to Destroy the San Jose Scale Which Increases 3,000,000,000 to One During a Season.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the President of the State Horticultural Society recently organized under the law as prescribed in the act to prevent the introduction and dissemination of dangerous insects, fungus and weed pests of crops. The law was passed by the recent Legislature and the organization will be known as commission for the extermination of noxious insects, fungus diseases and weeds which are affecting or may affect crops. Dr. Battle, of the newly created commission, said yesterday that they were inaugurating an especially aggressive campaign against the dreaded pest, known as the San Jose Scale.

They have power to examine all nurseries within the State and all nursery stock coming from without, with power to quarantine, treat or destroy all stock infested by San Jose Scale, than which there is said to be no more destructive insect extant.

They are so small that they can only be seen by the use of microscopic appliances. So very prolific are the little creatures that, starting with a single female in the spring if all the increase here, there will be not less than 3,000,000,000 insects produced during the summer. They are carried from tree to tree upon the feet of birds and the bodies of other insects, and so certain and rapid is the dissemination that starting with a single scale on a single tree in the spring, a hundred or more trees may be badly infested by fall.

This insect was wholly unknown east of the Rocky Mountains previous to 1887. It is now so permanently established in most of the eastern States that it will very probably remain as one of the pests to be restrained but never exterminated by the fruit growers.

It is to, as far as possible, exterminate this pest, or at least check its spread, that the commission is now bending its enormous rate of natural increase, they have, indeed, a herculean task before them.

TWO STORIES OF A SUICIDE.

An Injured Wife Gives Her Version of the Affair.

Yesterday THE TRIBUNE printed a special from Fayetteville, giving a brief account of the suicide of Geo. E. Bennett, from which it appeared that the man was driven to self-destruction by the conduct of his wife. The Fayetteville Observer has this account of the affair:

Yesterday afternoon, Geo. E. Bennett staggered into the house of Dr. McDonnell, near the Fayetteville Cotton Factory, and asked permission to lay down and rest. He said he had been drinking and laying out in the woods for four days, and wanted to rest comfortably once more. He was asked, by the kind women of the house, if he did not want something to eat. He shook his head and lay down. In a few moments the man commenced to breathe heavily, and when Dr. McDonnell ran over to the bed, Bennett held up an empty bottle and a sealed letter. Mr. McDonnell snatched them from him, and reading "Laudanum" on the label of the bottle, knew that the man was dying. He ran to the factory's telephone and notified Drs. Highsmith and McGowan. These gentlemen hurried to the bed of the suicide, but it was too late, the man was beyond help, and he soon passed away. The letter was broken open, and was as follows:

Fayetteville, N. C., March 17, 1897. To all whom this may concern: This, that I do, is brought on me by an untrue wife. I do it for the sake of my children, for she is not fit to bring them up right, and they are not getting the care they would get if she would let me take my place, instead of taking other ones in my place! So if I have any friends here, I ask one favor of them, that is to bury me in the State graveyard, two miles north of Fayetteville, by the side of my daughter. When you see this I will be gone; may the Lord have mercy on my soul, I have no hope here, good bye.

This my hand and seal, this the 17th day of March, 1897.

Geo. E. BENNETT.

Papers please copy.

An Observer reporter saw Mrs. Bennett this morning, and she made the following statement: "We came to Fayetteville in 1875 from Mooresburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bennett and myself were married 29 years ago, and since the birth of my first child we have lived unhappily together. My father took me from him once. He drank a great deal, and was jealous, and of a passionate disposition. He provided a good living for us, however, up to three years ago, when he completely gave himself away. We have been separated since a week before Christmas, though he has visited the child on a number of times. I saw to my house on Tuesday night. He came to my house about 11 o'clock and called and called for help. Fearing that he might do some bodily harm to the baby, I rushed back, and he jumped out of a window, leaving his coat tails in my hands. He then commenced to throw bricks through the window, and the children and myself left the house. I never saw him afterwards. He had said, on one occasion, that he had a bullet ready for me, my son Dan and myself. I have always been a true wife, and good to my husband and children."

A number of the best citizens of Fayetteville give Mrs. Bennett a good character.

An officer went to arrest Bennett yesterday evening on a warrant charging him with forcibly entering the house of his wife, but found the man dead.

The eagerness displayed by the North Carolina Republican delegation in Congress to induce Governor Russell to accept the vacant district judgeship looks a little suspicious, as if there was some anxiety to shove the Governor. Have the North Carolina Republicans got an elephant on their hands in the Governor? If so, they are likely to continue to have him on their hands, for he says he has no thought of accepting the judgeship.—Charlotte Observer.