POLITICAL REFORM AND THE GENERAL UPBUILDING OF MADISON COUNTY.

VOL. VII.

MARSHALL, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1905.

NO. 3.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

North Carolina's Executive Makes Suggestions To The Legislature

The Biennial message of the Governor was read in both houses of the State Legislature on Thursday. The substance of the message and all the most important sections are given below:

INTRODUCTION.

The Honorable, the General Assembly: I congratulate you as you enter upon the discharge of your duties that you find in the State an excellent condi-tion. Her citizens of all callings are prosperous and the revenues of the State are adequate for all the needs that you will be called upon to supply. At the close of the last fiscal year on the 30th of November there was in the State Treasury for general purposes the sum of \$333,683.30. The revnue and machinery acts passed by the last General purposes the sum of \$333,683.30. eral Assombly have worked admirably and have brought into the State Treasury sufficient sums for all purposes of government economically administer-ed. You will therefore enter upon the ed. You will therefore enter upon the discharge of your duties unhampered by a deficit and untempted by any large surplus to make extravagant appropri-

Certain taxes levied by the last General Assembly have been declared by the courts unconstitutional. These taxes are adverted to in the report of the State Treasurer and I concur in his recommendations concerning them.

the State Treasurer and I concur in his recommendations concerning them. Such changes ought to be made in law as will enable the collection of these taxes for the future and likewise for the past two years. The taxes so levied were proper, but of course they must be levied in a constitutional manner. With the few changes suggested, the machinery and revenue acts are perhaps as good as we can make them under our constitution.

The whole subject of taxation is one well worthy four profucundest consideration. The burdens of government, always onerous are made more so by a wrong distribution of them. The taxation in many of our towns and cities when combined with the State, county and special taxes, is found to be very burdensome and results in great loss of revenue by reason of the refusal of the taxpayer to fully list his property when the tax rate is so high as to amount to something like confiscation. I commend to your most careful consideration the able discussion of this all commend to your most careful con-sideration the able discussion of this matter by the State Tax Commission. matter by the State Tax Commission. This commission has given much and profound study to the question of taxation and its opinion is worthy of the most serious consideration.

The assessment of railroad property for taxation in 1898 was \$35,619,860; in 1893 this assessment was made \$70.

628,523, thus more than doubling the of South Dakota against North Caro-assessment in a period of five years. Ins., and enacting laws of general This increased assessment of railroad benefit, there are no momentous ques-This increased assessment of railroad property at first glance might appear to be unjust, but when it is considered that within the time named the gross earnings of the railroads of this State have increased from \$11,543,566 to \$18,610,815, the appearance of injustice passes away and leaves ene in doubt whether the railroads are even now asd at anything like their true value The Corporation Commission has man-aged the assessment of railroad prop-erty and the collection of taxes out of the railroads with great wisdom and without creating any serious friction tween these great corporations and

EDUCATION.

I commend to the earnest consideration of your honorable body the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and recommend the adoption of the suggestion contained therein. This State is extremely fortunate in having as Superintendent of Public Instruction a broad-minded, cultured and able man, who is purbing her educational interests forward at a pace which commands the admiration of our slater State. He has given much study to the subject upon which his report is based and I cannot do better than to declare that I concur in his reasoning and his conclusions. I greatly deprecate any attempt to raise the race issue on the question of education. There is absolutely no justification for attring up our people on this subject. The small sum which the white people are contributing to the support of the negro schools cannot for one moment justify the continued agitation of the question of dividing the school fund according to the sum paid by each race. Having divested the negro of power it is manifestly our duty to make of him the best citizen of EDUCATION. resources of our land, the such that y to the subject upon which he is cancing and his conclusions. I greation There is absolutely no justification for the man to declare that I concur in his reasoning and his conclusions. I greation of declare that I concur in his reasoning and his conclusions. I greation of great the property of the negro of continuing glories in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence made on the 20th of May, 1775, yet not having the subject. The small sum which the white people are contributing to the support of the negro schools cannot for one moment justify the continued agitation of the question of dividing the school fund according to the sum haid by each race. Having divested the negro of power it is manifestly our which we devote to his education. There are three courses open with reference to the negro. The first is to let him so without any training and fine means and that is for philanthropic peotation of the sum of the

THE STATE IS NOW PROSPERING selves—making him more capable, more efficient, more reliable and with a deeper affection for us. The last plan it seems to me commends itself both to our selfishness and our generosity. But apart from our sense of obligation to this weaker race, I am impressed with the necessity of causing all agitation which leads to the embitterment and estrangement of the negro, for the reason that as this estrangement and this embitterment increase large numreason that as this estrangement and this embitterment increase large numbers of them will go out from among us. The greatest need of North Carolina today is more labor. It seems to me the hight of folly to continue to bring about conditions which lessen the amount of labor in the State. On the contrary every encouragement should be given by fair treatment—even by generous consideration, to stop the emigration of this important part of our labor. It is useless for us to pass law labor. It is useless for us to pass law taxing emigrant agents, if we deny to the negro the privilege of giving to his child a decent public school educa-

> Provision ought to be made for the payment of the expenses of the Su-perintendent of Public Instruction. It perintendent of Public Instruction. It is absolutely necessary in the performance of his duties for him to travel throughout the State; indeed he ought to visit other States of the Union to learn their methods, views and plans. To do so will necessitate the expediture of from \$500 to \$750 in the payment of railroad fare. Heretofore the railroads of this State under a statute permitting it have been granting to the permitting it, have been granting to the Superintendent of Public Instruction superintendent of Pupile Instruction passes over their lines, but for the past year or so they have refused to do this. Unless the Legislature is going to require them to furnish the passes, provision certainly ought to be made to defray these absolutely neces-sary expenses of the Superintendent. A State which so much needs education cannot afford to stint its Superintendent. ent in the necessary expenditure of money in the performance of the duties of his office and in his better equipgent of that office.

> Taxes should be as low as possible, consistent with the needs of the State; any taxes levied beyond this is wrong in principle, and should not be tolerated. Taxes should also be uniform and just, never levied twice on the same thing, or what is constructively the same thing, and while it is always difficult to correct errors of this kind, still the burdens of taxation should be borne alike by all, and not doubled on some, while others escape their proportionate part. No person, for any TAXES. on some, while others escape their proportionate part. No person, for any purpose, should ever pledge the credit of the State unless authorized by the Legislature, in whom alone is lodged that power, and even that great body should not do so, unless in extreme cases or matters of urgent necessity. APPROPRIATIONS.

From the message of the retiring Governor, and the reports of the varicovernor, and the covernor, after passing the appropriation bills, providing means for the protection of the State in the suit ina, and enacting laws of general benefit, there are no momentous ques-tions affecting the State demanding the attention of the present General Assembly.

The appropriation bills, now vastly increasing, which will be submitted to noreasing, which will be submitted you, will doubtless be carefully con-sidered and scanned. Our disburse-ments should never exceed our re-ceipts, for a State, like an individual, hould not pay out more than it gets, should not pay out more than it gets, thus fostering extravagance and waste. And in view of our present fi-nancial condition, and what may be our speedy needs, only a sufficient amount should be granted to our State institutions to adequately maintain them, economically administered. These institutions ask this year for \$1,509,900.00, which is in excess of their last appropriation \$567,900, and which, if allowed, makes our disburse-

ments greatly exceed our revenue. IMMIGIRATION.

In the past, as a State, we have been too modest and shown too little been too modest and shown too https self-assertion, thus detracting from our diginity and worth, and leaving the world little acquainted with the resources of our land, the worth of our people or the history of the Com-monwealth.

He also recommends the most liberal appropriations for pensions that the resources of the treasury will permit.

The Governor urges a law against trespassing on railroad property.

PUBLIC ROADS. Much progress has been made in the building and improvement of our pablic roads during the past two years. All legislation looking to the furthering of the good work should have your approval.

PARDONS. As required by law, I transmit herewith the list of pardons, commutations and reprieves granted by me design the past two years, together with my reasons therefor. The number of pardons is quite large, but is no greater than in my judgment, after most careful examination, is proper. We have existeen Superior Court judges in this state of different temperaments and coinions and to each of whom is this state of different temperaments and opinions and to each of whom is granted large discretionary power in the imposition of punishment. It is not to be supposed that each of them imposes the same punishment for the same offense, even where the circumstances are identical. It is recognition of this fact, among others, that the pardoning power is placed by our constitution in the hands of the Governor. Punishment ought as near as may be to be equal where the circumstances are alike. stances are alike.

NORTH CAROLINA RESOURCES We have all the chief minerals found in other States, our grante and marble especially being of the fines quality and inexhaustible. Our ves quality and inexhaustible. Our vivit forests, on mountain and in swam are now needed for the world's market, while our mighty, but i bridled, water powers would turn the machinery of a thousand mills. The equitable charm of our climate is un surpassed, offering unrivaled induce newts to both pleasure and health seckers as well as those wishing per

ly administered. Publish abroad in detail those mighty resources and add to them Lie mignty resources and add to them the positive asurance that all who come shall be gladly welcomed, aided and protected; taxed no more than is necessary for the economical administration of government and given every opportunity to build thems was the and well soon balls and well soon balls. up, and we will soon have an influx of strong and capable men in our State, establishing everywhere diversified interests and greatly adding to sified interests and greatly adding to our wealth and power. Let capital feel that it will not be robbed, because it has wealth, or does business as a corporation; and convince labor that no matter how humble it may be, its every right will be respected, and they will come and be with us.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANCE.

I transmit herewith the reports of the various hospitals for the insane. The information which they contain will put you in possession of all the facts needful for your guidance in the performance of pour duty to this afflicted class of our citizens. There ought to be ample provision made for the care of all the indigent insane. The constitution requires it, humanity dethe care of all the indigent insane. The constitution requires it, humanity demands it and the platforms of all parties pledge themselves to accomplish it. The state is able to bear the necessary burden for bringing about this result and nothing short of its accomplishment will satisfy the public conscience. I cannot too strongly urge upon your honorable body the necessity of making adequate provisnecessity of making adequate provis-ion for the care of the insane.

No braver men ever went to the front n battle than the North Carolina soldiers in the civil war; no more heroic ever suffered with quieter patience than those of our State during the period of that awful contest They offered their lives and gave of their substance everything to the cause o fthe Southern Confederacy. At the time they were, in the main, young and in no need. Today they are old and want the necessities of life. Statoe is paying out \$200,000 annually as a recognition of their services; but this is not enough. Still further pro-vision remains yet to be made. The first, second and third class pensioners are not in so much need as the fourth class pensioners. Provision should be made for the gradual raising the pension for each member of the fourth class until it shall reach \$25. If, in your wisdom, you can see your way clear to do more than this I shall be glad. The state will rejoice, and we shall all still remain in debt to the glorious men and women who made history for us from 1861 to 1865 in such fashion that we can never be weak nor craven without falling away from the high estate to which they raised us CONCLUSION.

After four years of service to the State I cannot retire to private life without expressing to the people through your body my appreciation of their generoeity to me. They have all times been quick to manifest their all times been quick to manifest their support of every proper suggestion on my part and they have been most generous in overlooking the shortcomings of my administration. Nor can I leave without expressing my deep grafitude to my associates in the State government for their effective, loyal and cordial support for avery measure which ment for their effective, loyal and cor-dial support for every measure which has looked to the betterment of con-ditions in the State. I wish for each of them a long and prosperous life filled with service. To those who have come in more intimate contact with me in the performance of the duties of my office. I wish to convey the sense of the service of the duties of my in the performance of the duties of my office, I wish to convey the sense of my deep obligation for their diligent and faithful performance of their duties and their constant fidelity to me. I retire from office with pleasant recollections of all those who have aided me in the work which the people laid upon me and herewith beg to express to them my thanks for the great service which they have done the State.

CHARLES B. ALCOCK.

Executive Mansion, Raleigh, N. C.

LEGISLATURE AT WORK

Work That is Being Done By the North- Carolina Lawmakers. Senate Proceedings.

Lieutenant Governor Turner called the Senate to order promptly at noon, with nearly all the fifty Senators in

The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. I. McK. Pittinger, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd. The oath of office was administered by the presiding officer, the Senators

being sworn in according to the nu-merical order of the districts they represent.
The election of officers of the Sen ates was then entered upon. Mr. A. J. Maxwell was nominated for chief clerk by Senator Ward, of Craven. There was no other nomination and

all the Senators (on roll call), in-cluding the Republicans, voted for Mr. Maxwell Forty-four Senators voted, all for

Maxwell, and he was immediately thereafter sworn into office.

Senator Vann nominated Mr. Walter L. Cohoon for reading clerk, and he was also elected without opposition and sworn in. Mr. Cohoon received 45

Mr. L. Brown Pegram was nominated by Senator Aaron for door-keeper. There was no other nomination Mr. Pegram received 49 votes and was

sworn in. Senator Eller placed in nomination for assistant door-keeper Mr. Robert N. Staley, and he was duly elected vithout opposition, receiving 43 votes. Senator Toms nominated J. W. Simpson for engrossing clerk and he

was elected without opposition. Senator Burton nominated Senator C. A. Webb for President pro tem. Senator Bryan nominated Sena tor Pearson, of Burke. Senator Webb eceived 40 votes and Senator Pearson eight.

The chair then declared the Senate duly organized and ready for business Senator Burton offered the usual resolution to notify the House that the Senate was duly organized. Adopt-

Senator Eller introduced a joint resolution providing for the canvassing of the vote for State officers and the inauguration of the Governor-elect and other State officers. The resolution provides for the canvassing of the vote and the inauguration of the Governor the same day—next Wednesday, Janu-ary 11. After some discussion the resolution went over.

in the House.

Sharp at noon Principal Clerk Frank D. Hackett, called the House to order and requested Rev. R. F. Bumpass, of Ederton Street M. E. church, to offer the opening prayer. At the end of this it was announced that Chief Justice Walter Clark would administer the oath of office to the members. The latter, as is the custom, came forward to the desk in batches and were

There were very few spectators in the galleries, but the lobbles were well

The swearing in of the members and the subscribing to the House roll was a tedious process, consuming an hour an da half of time, and when this formality was concluded, on motion of Representative Woodward, of Wilson, seven members who had left their certificates of election at home, were lowed to be sworn in. Prominent in this group, was ex-Member of Congress Branch, of Beaufort,

At 1.30 Chief Clerk Hackett announce ed that every member of the House of Representatives was present and duly qualified, and the next business would

be the election of a speaker. Speaker Pro Tem W. A. Graham announced that the nomination of a Speaker was in order, Mr. Mitchell, of Bertle, placed in nomination O. H. Guion, of Craven, Mr. Cunningham, of Guion, of Craven, Mr. Cunningham, of Pérson, seconded the nomination. Mr. Butler, of Sampson, presented the name of J. A. Crisp, of Caldwell, as the Republican nominee for Speaker. As to all other positions, Mr. Butler said, the minority had been treated fairly by the majority and would have no can-didate. Mr. Rector, of Henderson, sec-onded Mr. Crisp's nomination. Mr. Woodward, in a neat speech, presented the name of O. H. Gulon, among many other compliments, saying he was one of the finest products of the east. Mr. Winborn, of Hertford, said that as a candidate himself for the high honor, he felt honestly that the caucus acted wisely last night in selecting Mr. Guion paying him a high tribute. Other wisely last night in selecting Mr. Guion paying him a high tribute. Other speeches seconding the nomination of Guion were made by Warren, of Jones, and Robinson, of Guifford. The vote on roll call, being the first of the session was: Guion 95: Crisp 22.

The second day was largely occupied in hearing the message of Governor Arcock read. A few bills were latroduced and the appointment of committees announced.

mittees announced.
On Thursday in the house bills were introduced as follows: Bill by Coffield, that after Pebruary 22, no new bills be presented to the House was referred to the committee on rules. Cowies, of Wilkes, to amend the constitution of the State. Referred to judiciary committee; to amend chapter 328, laws 1963. Referred to judiciary committee. mittees announc

winborn, to amend the constitu-tion; to provide for high grade achools. Referred to committee on education. Stewart, to reform the divorce law of North Carolina. Referred to com-

Rector, to amend the road law of

ing as committee on part of the House committee on the inauguration of the Governor, January 11th: Laughing-house, of Pitt, chairman; Murphy, of Rowan, Hasten, of Forsyth, Warren, of Jones, Robison, of Guilford.

Senate Committees. Following are the Senate commit-

Proposition and Grievances-Duly

Bragaw, Thorn, Arendell, Jones, Tur-ner, Turrentine, Shaw, Williams, Long of Iredell, Taylor.

of Iredell, Taylor.
Privileges and Elections—Scubbe,
Gilliam, Zellicoffer, Eller, Empie,
Alexander, Miller.
Claims—Sinclair, Aaron, Fleming,
Ward, Watkins, Edelly Crisp.
Judiciary—Mason of, Northampton,
Gilliam, Zollicoffer, Burton, Mason of
Gaston, Scales, Duis, Foushee, Stubbs,
Lord Webb, West Meaning, Wrights Vann, Webb, Ward, Fleming, Wright, Bragaw, Williams, Tems, Long of Irs-dell, Empie, Eller, Boddle, Coxe, Grady, Sinclair, Pearson, Bryan. Internal Improvements—Ricks, Long.

of Person, Watkins, Toms, Stringfield,

Education—Scales, Bragaw, Mason of Northampton, Boddie, Grady, Mc-Culloch, Long of Iredell, Duls, Stringfield, Pearson. Military Affairs—Grady, Williams, Coxe, Toms, Bragaw, Fleming, Thorn,

Agriculture — McLenn, Everett, Thorn, Beasley, Ricks, Moore, Shaw, Turrente, Boyles.

Banks and Currency-Everett, Wat-

kins, Long of Pearson, Bragaw, Ricks, Odell Emple. Bryan.

Odell, Empie, Bryan.
Corporations—Wright, Empie, Eller,
Coxe, Bragaw, Zollicoffer, Gilliam,
Foushee, Ward, Crisp.
Finance—Long of Person, Zollicofter, Mason of Northampton, Pearson.
Engrossed Bills—Boddie, Coxe,
Toms, Alexander, Moore, Jones, Boyles,
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums—
Turner, Mason of Northampton, Elling-

Turner, Mason of Northampton, Ellington, Foushee, Everett, Grady, Som-

Insane Asylum—Arendell, Aaron, Ellington, Webb, Mason of Gaston, Odell,

Long, Miller. Federal Relations—Toms, Mason of Northampton, Zollicoffer, Wright, Sinclair, Pearson.

Wright, Sinciair, Pearson.
Fish and Fisheries—Beasley, Vann.
Arendell, Turner, Ward, Grady. Toms.
Pensions and Soldiers' Homes—
Stringfield, Ellington, Everett, Long of Person, Mason of Northamptin, Ricks, Turner, Turrentine, Watkins,

Crisp.
Railroads and Railroad Commissions Foushee, Mason of Northampton,
 Vann, Burton, Mason of Gastonia, Mc-Lean, Wright, Scales, Sinclair, Taylor.
Public Roads—Ellington, Foushee,
Shaw, Moore, Thorn, McCulloch, Bryan,
Counties, Cities and Towns—Vann,
Webb, Arendell, Odell, Bragaw, Duls,

Webb, Arendell, Odell, Bragaw, Duis, Jones, McLean, Watkins, Public Health—Jones, Moore, Beasley, Coxe, McLean, Shaw, Sommers, Manufacturing — Odell, Watkins, Ricks, Long of Pearson, Turner, Everett, Eller, Scales.

Mining-Alexander, Watkins, Wil-Stubbs, Sinclair, Arndell, iams,

Election Laws—Burton, Webb, Gil-liam, Stubbs, Scales, Odell, Foushes, Shaw, Pearson. Constitutional Amendment — Flem-

ing, Burton, Studie, Gilliam, Mason of Northhampton, Mason of Gaston, Sin-

Shell Fish-Ward, Beasley, Arendell, Grady, Bragaw, McCulloch, Emple.
Appropriations—Mason of Gaston Everett, Scales, Ellington, Webb, Thorn, Boddie, Aaron, Empie, Taylor. Congressional Apportionment — Wil-liams, Stubbs, Gilliam, Grady, Boddie, Eller, Empie, Odell, Mason of Gaston, Judicial Districts-Bragaw, Fleming.

Boddle, Toms, Coxe, Emple, Eller. Joint Committees.

Library-Emple, Burton, Gilliam, Turner, Elligton.
Justices of the Peace—Aaron,

liam, Shaw, Moore, Jones.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Watkins, Ellington, Long of Person, Ever-

Trustees of the University—Coxe, Eller, Scales, Gilliam, Sinclair, Bod-die, Webb, Turrentine, Pearson. Enrolled Bills—Long of Iredell, Coxe, Boddie, Alexander, Aaron, Beasley, Grady, Jones, Bryan. Printing - Turrentine,

Moore. Codification of Laws—Zollicoffer, Gilliam, Foushee, Scales, Eller, Bur-ton, Boddie, Mason of Northampton, Mason of Gaston, Bragaw.

Rules Webb, Mason of Northamp-ton, Zollicoffer.
The first named Senator is chairman of the committee.

Friday was a busy day with the Legislature. Many bills were introduced mostly however unimportant ones. The bill to regulate the liquor business in Asheville and Buncombe county passed third reading. The bill to require all bills to be typewritten failed to pass. A number of additions to committees

were announced.
In the Senate Saturday a number of bills were introduced. The proposed measure to allow the Governor \$1,000 per year for expenses was referred back to the committee on receipt of a telegram from Governor-elect Glenn that he wanted no increase in salary.

In the House Saturday McNinch introduced a bill to regulate the divorce evil in North Carolina A number of

ocal bills were also introduced.

Mr. McNinch, for the juliciary con makee reported that the bill referred to it providing for the repeal of the law of 1903, inown as the anti-pig-law, respectfully asked that it be re-ferred to the committee for the regu-lation of the liquor tradit. This was

Monday in Both Houses Monday was a busy day in the Legis-lature. The following bills were in-troduced and referred to the committee

Graham, of Lincoln, to amend the law, providing that only half fees shall be paid where no true bill is found by grand jury in Lincoln county. Referred to finance committee.

Harrison, to protect game in Hali-fax county. Referred to committee on

ropositions and grievances. Crisp, to incorporate Granite Falls græded school, in Caldwell county. Referred to committee on education. Harrison, to protect consumers of barber shops. Referred to committee

on propositions and grievances.
Allen, to repeal chapter 786, laws of 1901. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.
Allen, to abolish effice of standard keeper for Currituck county. Put on

calendar. Taylor, to regulate the fees of certain officers in Brunswick county.

Committee on salaries and fees. Stronach, to prevent misrepresentation in connection with sale of mer-chandise. Referred to committee on

Butler, to re-establish the office of treasurer for Sampson county. Re-ferred to committee on finance.

Graham, of Lincoln, to amend law relating to drainage in Lincoln county. Referred to committee on agriculture. Butler, to authorize commissioners of Sampson county to pay any surplus remaining from bond fund into the county treasury. Referred to commit-

tee on finance.

Rector, to allow commissioners of
Henderson county to sell real estate. Referred to committee on counties, cities and towns.

Turlington, to amend private laws of 1901, relating to bond issue and poll tax in town of Mooresville. Referred

to committee on finance.

Graham, of Granville, to amend the pension law so that the minimum alfor fourth class pensioners shall be \$20. Referred to committee on pensions.

In the Senate the following were mong the bills introduced. Eller, to amend charter of the town

Fleming, to authorize commissioners of Pitt county to levy a special tax. Wright, to amend section 1,027 of The

Code.

Toms, bill to supply the clerk of the Supreme Court of Henderson county with certain books and have cer-

tain books rebound.
Stringfield, bill to repeal part of chapter 365, private laws of 1903, Ward, bill to amend chapter 29, public laws of 1899,

Coxe, bill to amend section 192 of The Code. Williams, to amend chapter 28, public laws of 1904, fixing the time of hold-ing the courts of the 10th judicial dis-

Taxes Must Raise \$10,000,000. Austin, Tex., Special.—The 29th see-

sion of the Texas Legislature convenes at noon for the regular session. The present session is an important one. In addition to providing for the next two years it will have to make good a deficit of nearly \$2,000,000 making the total amount necessary \$10,000,000. In order to meet these requirements it will be necessary to thoroughly revise the taxation system of the State. It is anticipated that the corporations will come in for considerable atten-

Number of the Prisoners.

Washington, Special.—The Japanese legation received the following cable, gram from the Foreign Office at Tokio under date of today: Nogi on Sunday reports that the delivery of Russian prisoners were 878 officers and 23,491 men, whereof 441 officers and 229 orderlies gave parole so far. General Smirnoff, General Fock, General Gorbalvosky and Admiral Willmann preferred to be sent to Japan as prisoners of war.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

There is but one Democrat in the Kansas Legislature. Wild dogs are becoming a nulsance and danger in the jungles of India.

The bubonic plague in India is said to be now destroying 40,000 persons a

The gold mining industry in Lapland has been closed owing to the bad results obtained. American dentists practicing in Ger-many are now prohibited from using the title "doctor."

According to the census returns, St. Joseph, Mo., is the healthiest city in the United States,

A janitor who lived on twenty-one cents a day has just died and left \$98,-000 to the city of Boston,

Out of nearly 19,000,000 visitors to the World's Fair it was found neces-sary to make only 1439 arrests.

In his last report Secretary S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institu-tion, makes the assertion that the National Zoological Garden at Washington is the leading thing of its kit

this country. A Hungarian blacksmith recently sent, as a present to the Emperor of Austria, a horseshoe, a pair of pincers, a file and a knife, all ingeniously natled to a goose's egg, with

It is stated that M. Pelletan has signed an order to begin building ten defensive submarines. Six of the small boats, which will not weigh more than forty-four tons, will be constructed at Cherbourg and four at Rochefort.

The Russian Government has under consideration a plan for a deep canal between the Baltic and the Black Sea, which will utilize the changels for the great rivers Dwina and Dugiper for the greater part of the distance between the two seas.