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FLEET IS WELCOMED HOME

Uncle Sam's Sixteen War-Dogs Drop Anchor in Hampton Roads After Circumnavigating The Globe--Ships in Fine Trim,

AMERICA'S RECORD BRAKING FLEET. Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief. FIRST DIVISION. CONNECTICUT, Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. CANAS, Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. MINNESOTA, Capt. John Hubbard. VERMONT, Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. SECOND DIVISION. Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander. GEORGIA, Commander George W. Kline. NEBRASKA, Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. NEW JERSEY, Capt. William H. H. Sutherland. RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Joseph B. Murdock. THIRD DIVISION. Rear Admiral Houston Schroeder, Commander. LOUISIANA, Capt. Kenneth Miles. VIRGINIA, Capt. Alexander Sharp. OHIO, Capt. Thomas B. Howard. MISSOURI, Capt. Robert M. Doyle. FOURTH DIVISION. Rear Admiral William F. Potter, Commander. WISCONSIN, Capt. Frank E. Beatty. ILLINOIS, Capt. John M. Bowyer. KEARSARGE, Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. KENTUCKY, Capt. Walter C. Cowles. ITINERARY OF THE FLEET. Left Hampton Roads December 16, 1907. Arrived Rio De Janeiro January 12, 1908. Arrived Punta Arenas January 31, 1908. Arrived Valparaiso February 14, 1908. Arrived Callao February 20, 1908. Arrived Magdalena Bay March 12, 1908. Arrived San Francisco May 6, 1908. Arrived Honolulu July 16, 1908. Arrived Auckland August 10, 1908. Arrived Sydney August 20, 1908. Arrived Melbourne August 29, 1908. Arrived Manila October 2, 1908. Arrived Yokohama October 18, 1908. Arrived Manila, First Squadron October 31, 1908. Arrived Amoy, Second Squadron, October 30, 1908. Arrived Colombo December 12, 1908. Arrived Port Said January 5, 1909. Arrived Naples January 10, 1909. Arrived Villefranche January 11, 1909. Arrived Malta January 14, 1909. Arrived Marseilles January 15, 1909. Arrived Gibraltar January 31, 1909. Arrive Hampton Roads February 22, 1909. Total Distance Covered--42,227 miles. Time Consumed--One year, two months and six days. Foreign Countries Visited--Fifteen.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Special.—Enthusiastically welcomed by the mad blowing of the whistles of a score of naval vessels and a hundred or more other ships, this only to be drowned out by the thunderous saluting of twenty-one guns from each of the sixteen battleships in the column, America's record-breaking fleet sailed majestically into Hampton Roads Monday. It was the fleet's home-coming after its circumnavigation of the globe—the most remarkable continuous voyage ever made by the warships of any navy. President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Newberry, who were the last to bid the fleet Godspeed when it left Hampton Roads December 16, 1907, were the first to greet it upon its return. The President and his party of naval officers and ladies aboard the Mayflower, which was anchored off Thimble Shoal Light, about seven miles out from Fort Monroe, sighted the warships as they turned in through the Virginia Capes, then formally reviewed them while they passed the Mayflower in single column. When the fleet had dropped anchor in the Roads just above historic old Fort Monroe, the Mayflower steamed in among them and Admiral Sperry, the commander-in-chief, and his flag officers and ship captains were received on board by the President. All, especially the commander-in-chief, were warmly congratulated upon the safe completion of their unprecedented cruise. Mayflower Takes Her Stand. It was about 9 o'clock when the Mayflower came from down the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay and anchored near Thimble Shoal. Shortly after 10 o'clock the deck watch of the Mayflower discovered a column of smoke almost directly eastward over Cape Charles, and half an hour later the warships, which had been approaching under slow speed in order not to anticipate their scheduled hour of arrival, came into sight and passed the Capes. At 11 o'clock the flagship Connecticut leading, arrived off the Tail of the Horse Shoe, at which point the fleet was left by the Mayflower when it followed the battleships out of the Roads at the beginning of the cruise. A quarter of an hour later the Connecticut was off the port beam of the Mayflower at a distance of 300 yards. When opposite the Mayflower's quarter the Connecticut's six-inch guns began the official salute of 21 guns in honor of the navy's commander-in-chief. Less than half of these had

WITH N. C. LAWMAKERS

Doings of the State Legislature Continued—Interesting Items from Day to Day. In the Senate Thursday the following are among the bills introduced: Starbuck: Incorporate Yadkin River Railway Company. Elliott: Placing all ex-Confederate soldiers on the pension list. Pharr: Amend 3,296, Revisal, relative to building and loan associations. Klutts: Authorize directors of the Soldiers' Home to furnish uniforms or suits of gray for the inmates. The following bills passed final reading: H. B. to amend Revisal relative to licensing physicians. Authorize boards of education to purchase Ashe's "History of North Carolina." In the House the following new bills were introduced: Cox, of Wake: Equalize tax assessment in the State. Cox, of Wake: Erect suitable public buildings in Raleigh for the State. Carries \$750,000 bonds for an office building to take the place of the present Agricultural and Supreme Court Building. Julian (by request): Appropriate \$500 toward suitably marking the birthplace of Andrew Jackson. Morgan (by request): Adopt as a State song "Carolina," by Miss Bettie Freshwater Poole. Hageman: Aid Watauga Railway Company to construct a road from some point on the Caldwell & Northern Railroad to Boone, in Watauga county. Thursday in the legislative realm was given interest by action upon two important measures. Senator Barringer's bill forbidding the mileage ticket practice failed in the Senate by Lieutenant Governor Newland's vote, and the Senate judiciary committee voted 9 to 8 for a favorable report on an anti-trust measure which follows the lines of the Manning substitute. It is termed a filing down of the original bill. The following are among the bills that passed final reading in the Senate Friday: Relating to the sale of merchandise in bulk. Relative to salaries of bank examiners, making the salaries of each of the two \$2,400. H. B. to facilitate the release of mortgages and deeds of trust. Amend Revisal as to escapes. Prevent fraud upon merchants and traders. Amend the charter of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina. New bills of general interest were as follows: Pharr: Providing for the maintenance of the North Carolina room in the Confederate Mansion, Richmond. In the House the following passed third reading: The following are among the new bills offered: McDonald, of Moore: Allow counties, cities and townships to purchase first mortgage bonds of railroad companies organized under the laws of North Carolina. Cox, of Wake: Establish a State conservation commission to protect forests and water-powers. Connor: Relieve holders of mileage books and promote convenience of the traveling public. Campbell: Pension all old soldiers in North Carolina. Green: For the relief of Confederate soldiers. Graham: Increase the pensions of old soldiers who lost both eyes, both arms, both legs or one arm, one leg or one eye. New bills introduced in the Senate Saturday were in part as follows: Doughton: Amend the Revisal as to the duties and power of notaries. Peele: Amend the charter of the Salisbury-Fayetteville Coast Line Railroad Company. Klutts: Forbid the sale of certain narcotic drinks to habitues and repeal a clause of Chapter 77, Acts of 1907. Elliott: Provide the Australian ballot for elections in North Carolina. A bill of general interest that passed final reading was to compel express companies to make prompt shipments of C. O. D. shipments. (A Merchants' Association bill). There was a large number of bills being ratified by President Pro Tem. Klutts when Senator Nimocks rose to a question of parliamentary inquiry as to the power of the President Pro Tem to ratify bills. He was informed that this matter had been carefully investigated and that it was found that there was ample law for the President Pro Tem to perform all the functions of the President in the absence of that official, including the ratification of bills. The Solicitor's salary bill by Senators Ormond and Blow, reported favorably during the morning hour with a salary of \$2,500 specified, was made a special order for next Thursday on motion of Senator Ormond.

In the House Saturday as in the Senate much business was done but largely of local interest. The following are part of the new bills introduced: Gordon: Issue bonds to carry out act of 1907 relative to the care of the insane, the amount carried being \$500,000. Gordon: Prevent advertising for sale and the sale of articles to prevent conception. Koonce: Authorize commissioners of any county where an experiment farm or other station has been established or is about to be established to aid the Department of Agriculture by donating land or otherwise. Daily: Amend Chapter 349, Laws of 1903, relating to giving and filling prescriptions. Braswell: Prevent the indiscriminate manufacture and sale of duplicate switchlock keys. Weaver: Allow foreign executors in certain cases to convey land devised to them without first giving bond in this State. Barnes, of Johnston: Amend 1506, Revisal, relative to the trial of criminal cases. Doughton: Amend Chapter 839, Laws of 1907, relative to the salary of the corporation clerk. Bolton: Regulate the distribution of samples of patent and proprietary medicines from house to house. Turlington: Allow the Attorney General a law clerk. Turlington (by request): Charter the Statesville Air Line Company. Mr. Underwood called up the committee substitute for his bill to provide for the electrocution at the State prison of all felons sentenced to the death penalty, abolishing hanging in the State. Mr. Perry, of Bladen, sent forward an amendment to substitute life imprisonment at hard labor for electrocution. Mr. Doughton was sustained on a point of order that the amendment was not germane. A committee amendment was tacked to the bill prohibiting newspapers from printing anything concerning an electrocution save the bare fact of the execution, but this was withdrawn on the suggestion of Messrs. Doughton, Stubbs and Hayes that it would be impossible to attach any penalty to its violation and therefore the provision could not be enforced, as the constitution freedom of the press could not be interfered with. The bill was passed on its readings with neither discussion nor division. Mr. Haymore wanted to protest, but he got to his feet too late. The act goes into effect from its ratification, but will not apply to any case pending at date of ratification. Many private roll-call bills were passed on second reading. The following are some of the new bills offered in the Senate Monday: Ormond: Amend article 8 of the constitution relating to corporations other than municipal. Ormond: Amend Chapter 100, Revisal, relative to domestic insurance companies. Starbuck: Permit judgments on appeal bonds where bankrupts are defendant. Doughton: Amend 4097 Revisal relative to the annual appropriation for education. Fry: Incorporate Southern Assembly. President Klutts announced to the Senate that the Attorney General had furnished a ruling that the power and authority of the President Pro Tem. to ratify bills in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor was ample and sufficient. A resolution was sent forward by Mr. Scott that when the Senate adjourn it do so in honor of George Washington. This was put upon its immediate passage. The Senate at 2:25 adjourned at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. The following new bills of general interest were introduced in the House Monday: Gaston: Amend Revisal 450 relative to the prosecution and defense bonds in cities and counties. Graham: Regulate the distribution of samples of proprietary and patent medicines from house to house. Dowd: Amend Revisal 2870 in regard to building and loan associations so as to limit their authority to borrow money to an aggregate equal to one-third of the capital stock. McNeely: Make all roads now traversed by rural mail delivery routes public roads. The revenue bill was, on motion of Chairman Dowd, taken up, the House going into committee of the whole for this purpose. Representative Koonce was called to the chair. When Section 32, real estate agents was reached, there was a discussion over persons not attorneys being taxed for drawing deeds and contracts for pay, but it was decided to adopt the section as it is now in the law, several amendments being voted down. At 12:30 o'clock the committee of the whole arose and reported progress through Section 32. Mr. Hayes offered the resolution

Mr. Sigmon had removed the section allowing search of premises for possession of more than two and a half gallons. Mr. Weaver offered an amendment to his bill that made a regular search warrant necessary in order to examine premises after complaint made, but still the opponents were not satisfied and after long debate killed the bill. that when the House adjourn it do so in honor of George Washington. On motion of Mr. Dowd the revenue and machinery acts were made the special order again for Tuesday. At 2:30 the House took recess till 8 at night. The night session of the House was enlivened with spicy debates on local fish and liquor questions, with the result that the bill to regulate the placing of stationery nets in Neuse and Trent rivers, Pamlico county, was sent back to the committee; and the Buncombe bill of Mr. Weaver, tightening the prohibition law in that county with the purpose of preventing the near-beer establishments of Asheville from selling intoxicating liquors under cover of their legitimate business, was tabled amid applause. The Buncombe bill called forth a vigorous protest from Mr. Morton on account of the provision allowing search of premises. The Burke county bill had passed prohibiting illegal sale of liquor after

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

In the Senate Thursday the sharp controversy of the season occurred between Senators LaFollette and Petros, the former charging that important bills were held to the last and rushed through without deliberation and the latter retorting that the former was derelict of duty in his committee. The controversy over the legislative appropriation bill, in connection with the much discussed salary of the Secretary of State, involving the eligibility of Senator Knox for that office, was settled in the House Thursday when the bill was sent to conference and the committee authorized to consider the salary provision as if in disagreement. This gives the committee power to reduce the pay from \$12,000 to \$8,000, its former figure. The Republicans were caught napping when a resolution by Mr. Fitzgerald was adopted disagreeing to the Senate amendments creating the offices of under secretary and Fourth Assistant Secretary of State. After being discussed at different times for a year, the bill revising, codifying and amending the penal laws of the United States was passed. Vigorous attacks on the House rules were made by Messrs. Hubbard and Heppburn, of Iowa. The latter asserted that members had betrayed their trust and prostrated themselves at the feet of the Speaker who, he said, had been made a tyrant. The fortifications appropriation bill was discussed. The cruise of the battleship fleet and the question of battleship construction received attention. The bill was pending when the House at 5:19 p. m. took a recess until 11 a. m. Friday. Not during the present session of Congress has such a large amount of legislative business been done by the Senate as was accomplished Friday. The army bill, carrying appropriations amounting to \$102,636,050, and the pension bill, with appropriations aggregating \$160,869,000 of which \$160,000,000 was for pensions and \$869,000 for fees, etc., were passed. Forty-five other bills, forty of which had previously been favorably acted upon by the House was passed. Three of the great supply measures of the government passed through various stages of enactment into law in the House of Representatives Friday. The fortifications bill was completed and went over to the Senate; the sundry civil bill was reported and the postoffice appropriation bill was sent to conference. The Indian appropriation bill occupied almost the entire time of the Senate Saturday and was passed with appropriations aggregating over \$9,000,000. Of this amount about \$1,500,000 was added to the bill by Senate amendments. Two more of the annual supply bills, the diplomatic and consular and the military academy measures, were passed by the House of Representatives Saturday in a comparatively brief time. Neither excited much debate nor were they amended in any important particular. The rivers and harbors bill also was passed under suspension of the rules, after Mr. Keifer (Ohio) had inaugurated a full-fledged filibuster against it in the expectation of securing an amendment providing for a survey of the proposed Ohio canal. The House also sent the pension bill to conference. Following a speech by Mr. Hitchcock (Nebraska) advocating the imposition of an income tax, the sundry civil bill, carrying an appropriation

of \$187,000,000, was called up and an agreement reached whereby two hours were to be devoted Monday to general debate. At 5:57 th House adjourned until Sunday at noon when a special session was held for the delivery of eulogies on the late Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Latimer of South Carolina, and Representative Wiley of Alabama. For two hours and a half Monday the Senate discussed the pension bill proposal but an attempt to reach an agreement as to a day for voting on the measure that Senator Carter, of Montana, is urging, failed. The reading by Senator McLaurin, of Washington's farewell address consumed the first hour of the session. Senator Aldrich obtained the consent of the Senate to a resolution continuing the committees of the Senate as they now exist until their successors are chosen in the next regular session. The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up. The Senate adjourned at 4:40 p. m. A second speech by Mr. Rainey, of Illinois, reiterating his former statements concerning the Panama canal, and a bitter arraignment of Mr. Rainey by Mr. Burton, of Ohio, furnished the principal incidents in the House of Representatives Monday. After the Illinois member had spoken for an hour in further denunciation of William Nelson Cromwell, Mr. Burton took the floor to make reply. He vigorously defended Mr. Cromwell, Charles P. Taft, President-elect Taft and others whom Mr. Rainey on a former occasion had made objects of his attack. Mr. Rainey, he said, had furnished no proofs of wrongdoing in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal franchise, but instead had conjured up wrongs and buttressed them with slander and falsehood, thereby placing himself on a level with "the scurvy politician." Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, joined in the discussion and insisted that Mr. Rainey had proven nothing. The incident was closed by a declaration by Mr. Cokeran, of New York, that persons whose reputations were attacked in the House should have an opportunity to defend themselves in the same place. Following the sending of the army and Indian appropriation bills to conference, consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed, and it was pending when the House at 6:12 p. m. adjourned. Negro Shoots White Boy. Memphis, Tenn., Special.—James Holman Taylor, aged 16 years, a nephew of Chief of Police Davis, of this city, was shot and killed near his father's home in South Memphis late Wednesday by Eddie Prode, a negro. Following the killing which was the outcome of a minor quarrel, a crowd of several hundred persons formed and began a search for Prode, intent on inflicting quick punishment. NEWSY GLEANINGS. Several more women were attacked by a stabber in Berlin. Dr. James Ewing urges the value of vivisection in cancer research work. Officials at St. Petersburg look for no hostile action by Austria toward Servia. Louisville and Nashville Railroad sold \$29,864,000 bonds to J. P. Morgan & Co. German-American societies began a crusade in New York against the treating system. Russell Sturgis, the architect and writer, died in New York City in his seventy-third year. Fordham students, New York City, organized a club to be devoted entirely to charity work. Americans and Cubans in Havana joined in a ceremony of commemoration of the destruction of the Maine, eleven years ago. The Hawley interests left the Colorado and Southern board and entered the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway directorate. An ice barrier formed in the Niagara River just above the American falls, the water barely trickling over the great precipice. The Government law making changes in the administration of cities and provinces was passed by the Spanish Cortes at Madrid. The State Department at Washington, D. C., was informed by cable that Commissioner Buchanan had signed a protocol with the Venezuelan Government. As a result of the trip of engineers to Panama with President-elect Taft it is said in Washington, D. C., that there will be no change in the plans of the Isthmian Canal. Why Kings Lie Awake. A London correspondent says King Edward eats a square meal just before retiring. This closely resembles a clue to the origin of the saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."—Louisville Courier-Journal.