

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

VOL. XXII.

W. F. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor.

GASTONIA, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

(Published weekly.)

NO. 43

SOUTH IS RESENTFUL.

CEMURES PRESIDENT FOR DINING NEGRO.

Articles Not Generally Unkind—They Declare, However, that Mr. Roosevelt Made a Bad Mistake When He Seated a Negro at the White House Table—and Say He Has Injured His Standing With Southern People—Picture of the President Missed by a Richmond Theater Audience.

Washington Post.
Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18.—Public sentiment here is united in condemning the action of President Roosevelt in inviting Booker Washington to dine with him.

Gov. Chandler was outspoken in his denunciation of Roosevelt, saying: "No self-respecting Southern man can ally himself with the President after what has occurred. The step has done the Republican party no earthly good, and it will materially injure his chances in the South. The effect of the Jones appointment is largely neutralized. Still, I guess it's like the old woman who ate the cow. As a matter of fact, Northern people do not understand the negro. They see the best types, and judge the remainder by them."

Walker Johnson, an office-holder and chairman of the Republican State Executive committee, said: "Every one has a right to do as he pleases in his own house. You need not ask me about the political phase, as I do not care to discuss it."

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 18.—The Augusta Chronicle says in its leading editorial: "The news from Washington that President Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee Institute, was a guest in the White House at dinner with President and Mrs. Roosevelt and family, and that after dinner there was the usual social hour over cigars, is a distinct shock to the favorable sentiment that was crystallizing in the South for the new President."

"While encouraging the people in the hope that the negro is to be largely eliminated from office in the South, President Roosevelt throws the fat in the fire by giving to the negro the highest honor for social equality by having one to dine in the White House. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS MADE A MISTAKE."

"President Roosevelt has made a mistake, one that will not only efface the good impression he has begun to create in the South, but one that will actively antagonize Southern people and meet the disapproval of good Anglo-Saxon sentiment in all latitudes. "The South does not relish the negro in office, but that is a small matter compared with its unalterable opposition to social equality between the races. President Roosevelt has done in the face of public opinion and precipitated an issue that has long since been fought out and which should have been left in the list of settled questions."

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Regarding the Booker Washington incident, the American to-morrow will say: "President Roosevelt has made a mistake in having Booker Washington to dine with him at the White House. It is an error of judgment and a breach of good taste which can have no good effect in any way. It can be of no possible advantage to the race to which Washington belongs, and is not calculated to win either friends or sympathy for Roosevelt in the South. The South has a kindly feeling for Roosevelt, and it is not inclined to indulge in expressions of criticism of him, but he cannot expect the South to refrain from criticizing his conduct in having negroes to dine at the White House table. He knows the feeling and sentiment in the South, and there is no good reason why he should deliberately offend it."

The editorial concludes: "Those who believe that they can benefit the white race or elevate the black race by sitting or sleeping with negroes have studied ethnology to little purpose. President Roosevelt is half Southern in blood. Had his mother been present when he seated Booker Washington at his table she would doubtless have declined to sit at the same table. President Roosevelt has made a blunder, the bad effect of which will reach beyond him."

WILL OVERTHROW THE SOUTH'S FAVOR.
The Evening banner pronounces the President's action as a mistake, and goes on to say: "Whatever justification may be attempted of the President's action in this instance, it goes without saying that it will tend to obliterate the favor with which he is regarded in the South, and will embarrass him in his reputed purpose to build up his party in this section."

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18.—The entertainment of a negro at the White House dinner table results in varied opinions from the leading Louisville people. Office-holders under President Roosevelt declined to express themselves.

Charles T. Ballard, president of the board of trade and a leading Republican said: "Mr. Roosevelt has a perfect right to do as he pleases. As to what I would do under similar circumstances, I don't care to give expression."

George Wetinger Smith, lawyer and chairman of the Republican campaign committee: "It is too soon a proposition for me. Not looking at it from the standpoint of what I have heard to look at it, but considering the question from the standpoint of the philosopher, I am compelled to admit that I am unable to philosophize."

Mrs. E. C. Davis, lawyer and Democrat: "It is easy for me to answer what I would do. I would treat Booker T. Washington with all the respect due him, but as for making him my social equal or inviting him to my table, I wouldn't do it."

Charles F. Granger, Democratic candidate for mayor: "I draw the line

on that. There certainly must be some mistake. I can't believe the President did that."

Gen. Hubert T. Durrant, president of the Filson Club, in whose library Col. Roosevelt spent several weeks of literary research: "I would rather not express myself on the matter."

Gen. John B. Castleman, ex Confederate and colonel in the Spanish war, declined an expression.

PICAYUNE IS NOT CRITICAL.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18.—The Picayune says: "A great deal of criticism of various sorts is going to be poured out upon President Roosevelt for having entertained at dinner the negro leader, Booker Washington. The Picayune regards this act on the part of the President as an official and not a social matter. Necessarily, if the President should take negroes of both sexes into social relations with his family, it would excite a great deal of prejudice; but officially, as the Chief Magistrate of the republic, which embraces in its citizenry people of all colors and many races, he may confer with and entertain people who are black, red, brown, and yellow, as well as white, and eat and drink with them."

"If, however, he should endeavor to bring the peoples of all races, colors, and conditions into the same social plane and into intimate intercommunication, it is much to be doubted if he could make a success either politically or socially. But it should be remembered that the President is a very peculiar man and has in many instances shown little regard either for official routine or social and political conventions. Probably he is more indifferent to all extraneous of routine and ceremony than was ever any of his predecessors, and he may carry this peculiarity to the extent of eccentricity, so that scarcely any act of his, no matter how much out of the common course, need be surprising."

"Nevertheless, without anticipating anything in the way of peculiarities, the Picayune takes it for granted that the President would do officially that which he would not dream of in the way of violating accepted social usages and conventions, and, therefore, the Picayune has no criticism to make at the present instance."

HISSED THE PRESIDENT'S PICTURE.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 18.—President Roosevelt's picture was hissed at the Belmont tonight. The people adopted this method of expressing their disapproval of the President's course in entertaining Booker Washington, the negro educator, at dinner at the White House.

When the picture was thrown upon the canvas, hisses came from all parts of the house. A voice asked what was this for, and the reply was given from many quarters. "Dined with a nigger." The incident created quite a sensation. The picture of President McKinley was next exhibited, and this was received with tremendous applause. The President's course has been the subject of much comment here, and will tend to destroy the friendship felt for him. All of the Richmond papers condemn him for treating Washington as a guest and placing him on a plane of social equality.

The Times editorially: "President Roosevelt has said by this act that he is in favor of social equality between the races, and has further said so far as an act may be expressive of one's sentiments, that he believes that the negro should be treated as a social equal in all parts of the country. Carry that doctrine to its logical conclusion and we shall have in this country not only social equality, but intermarriage between the races."

"We do not believe that the people of the North are prepared to accept that doctrine and to put it into practice; as for the people of the South, they will not tolerate it, and they have nothing but contempt for any man who advocates social equality and intermarriage. This is not a question of race prejudice, it is a question of racial inferiority, which can be trusted when the strongest individual intellects are at fault."

The Times argues that the proposition from a scientific point of view is absurd and impossible, and speaks of the abhorrence of the white man or woman to the bare thought of marrying a colored person, especially a negro, reiterates its wish that the black man shall be given all his rights under the law and continues:

"President Roosevelt has acted with folly or stupid disregard for conditions that cannot and ought not to be ignored in setting this example, and if that is to be his policy he might as well abandon all hope of making friends of the Southern people. Social equality between the races, with all that relationship inevitably brings, is one thing which they will never tolerate."

Metropolitan Advertising in Japan.
Tokyo News.
"I am a beautiful woman. My abundant undulating hair envelops me as a cloud. Supple as a willow in my waist soft and brilliant in my visage as the satin of the flowers, I am endowed with wealth sufficient to saunter through life hand in hand with my beloved. King, I to meet a gracious lord, kind, intelligent, well educated, and of good taste, I would unite myself with him for life, and later share with him the pleasure of being laid to rest eternal in a tomb of pink marble."

Thousands Sent Into Exile.
Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at J. E. Curry & Co's. Price 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.



The Newest Things Out in MILLINERY, COATS, FURS, WALKING SKIRTS, NECKWEAR, AND BELTS ARE AT YEAGER'S. The latest novelties out will be found AT YEAGER'S. JUST ARRIVED. A big lot of newest designs in Appliques AT YEAGER'S.

JAMES F. YEAGER. LADIES' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

MISS McNEVELL'S DEBUT. GRADED SCHOOL. TRAILBLAZERS. COST OF LIVING IN PHILIPPINES.

Use Coming-out Party to Be Given January 2.

Washington Cor. Philadelphia North American
Mrs. Roosevelt announced to-day to a few friends that the coming out party of Miss Alice Roosevelt will occur in the East Room of the White House on January 2.

This interesting feature will take the customary form of a 5 o'clock tea. Not since Miss Nellie Grant made her bow to Washington society thirty years ago has the home of the President's been enlivened by such a pleasant event.

Miss Roosevelt will come to Washington on October 26. She will accompany her father to Yale when he receives the degree of L. L. D. Mrs. Roosevelt has been planning a series of informal entertainments for the young set and these will begin about December 1.

There will be luncheons and dances at which the younger folks will meet informally and become acquainted before the grand event of January. Miss Roosevelt will attend the debut parties of a number of her friends during November and December. Among the debutantes prominent this season are Miss Miriam Grant, granddaughter of Mrs. U. S. Grant and daughter of Jean D. Grant; Miss Mathilde Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Townsend and granddaughter of Thomas Scott, Miss Florence Field, niece of Marshall Field and stepdaughter of Thomas Nelson Page; Miss Virginia MacKay Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. MacKay Smith, and Miss Marian Jones, the tennis champion of the United States, daughter of Senator Jones of Nevada.

Miss Helen Roosevelt a cousin of the President's daughter will make her debut at the home of Mrs. William S. Cowles in this city. Miss Roosevelt is a granddaughter of the late William A. Astor. She will participate in all the white house functions and will undoubtedly be one of the reigning belles of the season. Three other cousins of Miss Alice Roosevelt will be presented to society this winter and come to Washington to attend her coming-out tea. These young women are Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of the President's brother Elliot; Miss Christian Roosevelt daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enlow Roosevelt and niece of Senator Keen of New Jersey, and Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, daughter of Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt of Boston, Mass.

The Schley Court.

The Schley court of inquiry will probably be far, under such a president as Mr. Roosevelt, to break up a naval trial at Washington that has come near to disgracing the service. One of Napoleon's great incentives was to let his common soldiers know that the marshal's baton was within the reach of the obscure private in the ranks if he should deserve it, and some of his great generals rose from those ranks and gained fame and rank above the nobility. In our own army there have been similar examples, but it is very difficult for a sailor in the navy, or a subaltern, to rise much above his condition. Strange to say, some men, who were of obscure birth themselves, after graduating at Annapolis academy, a blossomed into most aristocratic pretensions and put every barrier possible to the promotion of men who did not graduate at the academy, but did deeds of valor worthy of reward in higher station. We have never heard of Admiral Schley being in that naval ring or putting any obstacle whatever in the path of a fellow man, no matter how humble. His record is just the other way.

It is said that when the late John Sherman ran for office he never carried his own county, and was always elected by the votes of other counties. He was most popular with the people who knew least about him.

The Situation in Yorkville—School Trustees Charged With Negligent Conduct.

Yorkville Cor. News and Courier.
The corner-stone for the new and absolutely necessary graded school building at this place has not yet been laid. The principal reason why it has not been done seems to be on account of a lack of determination on the part of the trustees to push the matter along. A committee was appointed last summer or spring to visit several sister towns and examine their school buildings, and then have an architect prepare plans of what they conceived to be a suitable building for Yorkville. The committee did their work and the architect did his. A public meeting was called last summer and the "pictures" were exhibited, explained and admired. It was estimated that the building, heating apparatus, sewerage and grounds would cost, approximately, \$15,000. Some of the taxpayers are of the opinion that \$10,000 to \$12,000 is enough to invest, while others insist that it would be folly to undertake to build what is actually needed for less than \$15,000, and as a result of the difference of opinion nothing has been done, and the outlook is that the 170 children who are now attending the graded schools are to be crowded into their present inadequate and uncomfortable quarters indefinitely, endangering the health and perils the lives of some of them, and all on account of a difference of opinion as to whether or not the town shall spend the paltry sum of \$350, as the plan is to issue bonds, bearing 5% interest. If the economists' idea prevails the annual cost to the taxpayers will be the interest on \$10,000 at 5 per cent, or \$500, and if the plan as submitted by the trustees are adopted and \$15,000 worth of the bonds voted the interest will be \$750 annually, which is a fraction more than one mill on the dollar on the present taxable value of the property in the town. At the present the town is paying \$300 a year rent for the building that is being occupied by the school, and should this amount be applied to the payment of interest on \$15,000 worth of bonds the additional amount to be raised by taxation would be only \$450. It seems passing strange that the people have not long since gotten together, and that the school is not now comfortably quartered in a modern school building.

Presidential Idiosyncrasy.
H. M. L. in the Charleston News and Courier.
It is a true saying that habits bind more securely than heavy chains, and that the breaking thereof is beyond the strength of even a strong man. President Roosevelt is credited with a record of strength, but he is having a hard time of it trying to forget the tricks he learned while he played the part of a cowboy in that part of the country which he loved so well. It may well be imagined that a cowboy would be settled in his very firmly upon his head if he doesn't want to lose it while flying across the prairie in the face of a strong wind. The President learned the trick of jamming his sombrero down over his ears, and his most strenuous efforts have been insufficient to free him from it. Now whenever he starts out it is quite evident from the way he fingers his hat that he is trying to settle it upon his head in the way the ordinary man does. He handles the head-covering in a gingerly sort of manner as if he were uncertain whether it was meant for the place he had put it. Finally he becomes interested in the conversation he is carrying on involuntarily both hands seek the brim of the hat, grasp it firmly, and then it comes down well over his ears. Then the President is prepared for the worst, as that could happen and is ready to give undivided attention to his companion no matter whom he may be. Golden and polliceman around the White House drew the attention of their friends to this peculiarity of the President and ventured to say that he will do the hat-jamming act before he is gone fifty yards from the Executive mansion no matter how calm the day may be.

It Has Increased Exponentially Since the American Occupation.

Manila Cor. New York Times.
The cost of living, not in Manila alone, but wherever Americans have gone in the archipelago, has enormously increased. Houses for which owners were wont and even glad to receive in 1897 a monthly rental of \$25 now command \$100. Even at that figure they are difficult to secure. The house occupied by General Chaffee today, in which Judge Taft lived before he became Governor, is owned by Chief Justice Arellano. Three years ago its rent was \$50 a month; it is today \$275. The rent of the Manila postoffice is nearly double what it was a year ago, and is to-day \$300 a month. The wages of servants, Chinese as well as natives, have gone up. Formerly \$2 and \$4 a month was paid to a much who turns his nose up at \$10 to-day. And he renders no additional or even better service. On the contrary, the universal judgment is that he is deteriorating in every essential particular under the malignant influence of our superior civilization. The prices of all household supplies have risen enormously—are in fact still rising, and there seems no end to the upward movement. But for the army commissary, which is open to officers' families, and was until very recently to most civilian employes of the government, and which furnishes supplies of every kind and description at cost, I do not see how the majority of American households in Manila could manage to make both ends meet. The use of pulis and of a carromate to go about in is here almost essential to one's comfort and the preservation of health. Yet pulis which in Spanish times would have been considered dear at \$15 a head can scarcely be obtained to-day for less than \$75 and \$100; and the expense of keeping a carromate in your own stable or, say at the "Curry Hill" near the Pasig river, is scarcely less than it is in New York to-day. Much of this increase in the cost of living is, of course, due to a military occupation which was accompanied by a steady outpour of treasure, being now continued for more than three years and of which the native, who is not a fool, was neither unwilling nor slow to reap the benefit. To this we may safely ascribe the apparent loyalty of the natives in Manila and the quiet and order prevailing everywhere within its limits."

A Good Story It True.

H. M. L. in the Charleston News and Courier.
From over the hills far away comes a story concerning Uncle Joe Cannon and what happened when he went to Oklawaha one day recently. The tale is not well authenticated, but the thing that is alleged to be a fact is so probable that the story will bear telling. It is solemnly alleged that on the day in question the man, who used to delight in having himself called the "Laysan Congressman" went to a prayer-meeting. The night before it appears he had been out with a number of congenial spirits who whiled away the time by playing cards at a penny a hour. They carried long at the game. Therefore, it was quite natural that on the next evening Mr. Cannon yielded to the somnolent influences of the meeting. They alleged that the Hon. Joseph fell sound asleep, and further that he emitted a stentorian snore. This shocked the good brother who was leading the meeting so that he determined to awaken the sleeper. "Will Brother Cannon lead us in prayer?" he asked in a loud voice. The sleeping statesman half awoke, rubbed his eyes, and then he spoke: "Tain't my lead; I dead last."

LIVE POLITICAL NEWS.

They Came From Raleigh, and Asked Highly Interesting Questions for Political Candidates, Their Friends and Their Foes.

University in Charlotte Observer.

Raleigh, Oct. 19.—The destination of Judge Shepherd to be the candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has caused the campaign. The opponents of Judge Clark are divided in their judgment as to who would make the strongest candidate against him. Quite a large number of prominent Democrats are in favor of Judge George H. Brown for chief justice, and it is known that the railroad and other corporations prefer him to Judge Clark. The friends of Judge Cannon have to arrange matters in the east as to how they can make the race against Clark for Chief Justice and give Judge Brown their support for Associate Justice, or vice versa. An agreement of this kind would simplify matters very much and would make a compact organization for Cannon and Brown.

There is a strong feeling in favor of Judge Michael Hoke Justice for Chief Justice, and it is being done to be counted. He will most probably be selected as the candidate upon whom all the opponents of Judge Clark can heartily unite and support. It is understood here that Judge Justice will have no opposition in his district next year for the nomination for his present office, and it is feared that he will be unwilling to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. If he will act because an avowed candidate for Chief Justice, it is the opinion of the best informed politicians here that he can be nominated over Judge Clark by a satisfactory majority.

The lawyers from the district of which Francis D. Winston is judge are outspoken in their opinion that Judge Wilson will signify fall next year of a nomination. This opinion was deep-seated at the time he was appointed by Governor Aycock and has not shaken his determination to be a Superior Court bench. The opponents of Judge Winston say that if the nominating convention was held now that he would only have the support of his own county—Bertha.

Lawyers from the district of which Walter H. Neal is judge also make the prediction that he will also fall of nomination next year. They say that he was not the choice of the Democrats when he was appointed by Governor Aycock, and that he will not be nominated next year. The fact that the failure to nominate Winston as Chief Justice will be a condemnation of Governor Aycock is making these appointments does not seem to be considered by the opponents of these two judges.

Referring to the opposition of the railroads and other corporations to the nomination of Judge Clark for Chief Justice, men holding high railroad positions do not hesitate to say that the Democratic lawyers are surely all afraid of Clark and that they have not an organized campaign against him. It is also said that the only two lawyers in the State of any prominence who are for Clark are B. F. Long, of Statesville, and C. Watson, of Forsyth.

A fever has been out during the past week for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Republicans would be willing to support Hoke and Cannon for Democratic nominees of the Supreme Court with ex-Associate Justice Armand Burwell, of Charlotte, for Chief Justice against Clark, or an independent partisan ticket. The argument used in the support of the fever is that it will be an empty honor to nominate Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justices Cook and Montgomery, and that Clark, if nominated for Chief Justice can only be defeated by an independent Democrat running solely against Clark. It is also feared that the Republicans will be willing to each arrangement.

The declaration of Chief Justice Furches to be a candidate for Chief Justice next year has made some such arrangement a certainty. The talk among the lawyers who are opposed to Judge Clark is for ex-Supreme Court Justice Armand Burwell for Chief Justice, and Mr. Thomas V. Hill, of Halifax, and Mr. John V. Graham, of Orange, for Associate Justices. It looks now as if the cordage of the average Democratic lawyer would be sufficient to give Judge Clark the unanimous nomination for Chief Justice.

A determined fight is to be made against the nomination of Judge George A. Jones to succeed himself as judge of the Superior Court of the district.

Of the four judges of the Superior Court appointed by Governor Aycock, Judge M. E. Justice is the only one that is likely to receive a nomination next year.

It has finally leaked out, although it was attempted to be kept a secret, that Pritchard and his Federal ring served notice at Greensboro on Colonel James H. Young and John C. Dancy that the negroes now in office in this State must get out immediately, before their term ends. Dancy has notified Pritchard that he will not ask for a re-nomination, and Dancy is promised something equally as good in Washington. With the negro postmaster as well as Wilson has since months ago he served notice very soon. Dancy is clerk in Collector Dancy's office, told Dr. Shepherd, colored, one of Dancy's clerks, that it was intended that Shepherd and Col. James H. Young should retire from Dancy's office and be provided for in Washington. If Pritchard and his ring are kept control it is intended that no negro shall be a delegate from this State to the national convention in 1904. The negroes fully understand the situation and they are organizing every day, and they intend to make a desperate fight next year to bring up delegates to the State convention against Pritchard. The discrimination against the negroes because they are agreed by Pritchard and his ring is fully equal to and as intense as ever proceeded from the Democrats. The only question now bothering Pritchard is how to arrange the pre-

dict the negroes next year as to elect the delegates. The negroes expect to be led in their contest by Pritchard and his ring by Sheppard, Cook, Hill, Cook, Hill, Harris, and other white Republicans who are opposed to the Federal ring; and if Pritchard should succeed in passing the State convention next year with a majority of delegates composed of his followers, the opposition will split into two and there will be no other State organization and fight it out on this line if it takes ten years to do the thing.

Dr. D. H. Abbott, corporation commissioner, made the first speech after the opening remarks by Pritchard, and told the vast assemblage that they did not know any more about the political condition of affairs in the eastern counties than the people of Kansas did, and that next year there ought to be a national committee organized and fight it out on this line if it takes ten years to do the thing.

District Attorney Harwood attempted to say anything about the situation that Pritchard should resign as chairman of the State committee, and he was hurled down by the crowd and butler brigade and was not permitted to continue his speech.

There is a general impression that Pritchard does not intend to re-nominate Mr. C. M. Brown of this city as appointment as attorney of this district. It is believed that Harry Wilson is slated for the place. Pritchard is said to have told Judge Timberlake that he would not re-nominate him, because his appointment would make room for another Democratic Superior Court Judge. Bernard says he has the promise of Pritchard for re-appointment as a judge of the Superior Court, but the promise was made in some other matter of discussion. There is another lawyer whose name has not been publicly mentioned in connection with the district attorneyship, whose talents, fitness and capacity for the place will be called to the President's attention whenever it is clear that Mr. Bernard is not to be re-appointed.

The following editorial article taken from the Morning Post of the city of Tuesday last, the 15th instant, is understood to be an attack on Justice Walter Clark for his conduct in connection with the trial of the Wilsons: "We have no objection to the government on the contrary think it would add immensely to the appearance of some of the gentlemen who are permitted to handle the weak neck, but forty years would never suffice a judge to respect a judge who is in the habit of pronouncing a 'form' to be used, knowing that the case must go before the court for determination, then sit on and write the opinion of the court in the case. And even further, after the preparation of the 'form' to be used, and the prosecution has gotten to the point when the case must go to the court of which the justice is a 'going spirit' writes a letter in which he says that the case is not to be heard, and that the 'form' to be used, which is in the typewriter 'form' are 'in my hand writing,' objection may be made to my serving on the case having prejudged it. Therefore destroy that 'form.'"

Would even a gown entitle a judge who would do these things to the respect of the bar or confidence of the public? And yet he is gravely supported for re-election to the bench because, as he has stated of his frequently asserted opinions against certain interests which have been made with successful frequency against defendants in his court. A ruling gown—at State expense—might tide some blemishes from the casual observer, but justice wants judges on the bench who are absolutely free from all that taint of prejudice, partiality, or wrong-doing.

It is said there is other documentary evidence in existence that will not be brought out until after Justice Clark has been nominated for Chief Justice next year. It is also said that when it was determined to put Justice Clark on the stand as a witness for the prosecution in the impeachment trial, that ex-Attorney General Davidson was detailed to see that Justice Clark was not put on the stand as a witness, and that he would prevent an attack on him by the defense concerning his connection with the removal and suit of the Wilsons to recover their office, the best money being of an entirely harmless character as arranged by General Davidson. Clark was not cross-examined, although the defense was prepared at every point for a searching and most interesting examination.

Beside the "Business Men's League" of Louisville another one has been organized at Greensboro. The latter is said to comprise a number of former Democrats who sit among the very best men of the county. Others say that the members are all applicants for the postoffice and other Federal offices.

The Appellate Ring of the United States Southern Division.

The statement now going the rounds of the papers that the appellate ring of the United States circuit in the South was about to be broken up is rather surprising. The average annual value of the wheat crop in this State for the year 1900 was estimated at \$12,000,000, which at 50 cents per bushel would amount to 240,000,000 bushels. The average yield per acre is probably a little higher or lower, but at \$1.20 the amount would still be about of the wheat by \$28,800,000.