

Henri Waterson on Parker Presidential Boom

The course of Judge Alton Brooke Parker in resolutely declining to lend himself to the movement to make him the Democratic nominee for President in 1904, has been the occasion of merited commendation from one end of the country to the other. Nothing could more clearly indicate Judge Parker's fitness for high office. He is the chief justice of the court of appeals of the State of New York; though, if he sat upon a lower seat, the obligation would be the same. That obligation, stated briefly and broadly, is, as it were, to keep the ermine off the ground.

The lesson should impress itself not only upon every judge in the land, but upon the people as well; for, if there be one dangerous symptom among the many lowering signs of the times, it is the tendency of the courts of the land to forget the noble nature and the venerable claims of their calling, its relation to justice and truth, its duty alike to God and to the State.

Unfortunately, the profession of the law seems to be gradually sinking from the old standards of learning—from the lofty foundations of exact science—to the dead level of simple every-day trade and barter. The lawyer is a less professional man than a man of business; especially at the counters, where wealthy clients, particularly rich corporations, in selecting an attorney, seek less a master of jurisprudence than an expert in commercial methods and legal artifice. A spirit of decadence inevitably follows such a descent from the elevation on which the world was wont to place its famous jurists, and, as a consequence, both the bench and the bar have felt its evil influence; though, as may be seen by a perusal of the proceedings of the Bar Associations of the Nation and the State, there are lawyers left to combat the downward tendency and to hold the greatest of all professions true

to its better traditions. We do not need Coke to tell us that Law is Reason, nor Blackstone that it is the embodiment of the sentiment of the people; but how shall this law continue to maintain its ascendancy—to keep in the public obedience and respect—if its votaries become little other than mercenary gladiators, whilst they who sit in judgment—rise thence and reaching their dangerous eminence through dabbling with the pitch of politics—insist still upon dabbling with this pitch?

The Courthouse is the people's Temple, the poor man's Castle. It ought to be as sacred as the House of God. The man who would desecrate it is the basest of wretches. He should be scorned of all men. The party which for any reason can bring itself to countenance the diversions of the courts of law from the functions of justice to those of political influence, or convenience, to that extent forfeits its claim to the popular confidence.

We are aware that both the Republican and the Democratic parties alike have sins of this description to answer for; but no true Democrat, no true Republican—if he be an honest man and loves his country—can or will defend the usage. It is thoroughly vicious. The judge who is willing to step down from his high estate upon the bench to the more or less dirty work of partisan activity shows himself by his act an unworthy judge, an unfit judge, deserving the contempt of all good citizens. He does not in reality help his party, nor benefit himself. He hurts his party and degrades himself. Hence it is that the reserve of Judge Parker, with the presidency itself before him, is the subject of universal eulogium. Amid a dearth of public virtue the people are quick to see a shining example, to warm to it and applaud it.—*Courier-Journal*.

The Bell People Submit. Will Not Violate Unwritten Law.

Negroes to be Employed Only After Tennessee Line is Reached.—Madison Citizens Have Things Their Way.

That is a most remarkable situation which obtains in Madison county, where the citizens have decreed that negroes shall not be employed by the construction corps of the American Bell Telephone company. It was stated this morning that Sheriff Reed had been approached with the statement, from an unofficial source, that he might be called upon to assist in guarding the men, while at work, and that the Bell people would build the line, with their present help, if it meant trouble and an expenditure of six million dollars. Later, however, the information was vouchsafed from a more advised source, that the Bell people would respect the unwritten law of the natives of Steele creek, and would employ only white men on the long distance line until the Tennessee mountains were reached.

"Booze," the well known negro who worked about the Bingham school for a number of years, was among those who composed the camping party, and he tells a vivid story of the experience of his dusky companions. The negro camp was stationed about a mile in advance of that occupied by the white men. It was during the still watches of the night that the "vigilance" committee, composed of about fifty mountaineers, arrived. Only a few words were spoken. In fact, it was a situation which called for but few words. The spokesmen of the nocturnal visitors wanted to know if that was "Mr. Niggabs' camp," and receiving a halting, but affirmative reply, supplemented the query with the information that

the occupants of the camp had only fifteen minutes in which to vacate "half of which time have already been consumed." Forty negroes made a break for tall timber, and it was stated this morning that some of them have not quit running yet. Some of the negroes arrived in Asheville yesterday, foot sore and weary, as they did not have time to put on their shoes. "Booze," and two other negroes had the temerity to return to camp the next day for their effects, and found that the tent had been literally perforated with bullets. The highlanders had evidently felt uncertain whether all the negroes had left, and had shot into the tent to make certain that no one remained.

By virtue of a special dispensation from the white natives one black face is now seen with the construction corps. He does the cooking for the camp, and being an artist in his line, was allowed to remain. This fellow, however, is sore afraid, and never ventures from the tent in which the cooking is done. Whenever he wants water from the spring, it is brought to him by some white hand, and in this way the culinary department of the camp will be conducted for a couple of weeks, until the disputed Doggett mountain territory is left far behind.

In this connection it will doubtless be of interest to state that there are not only sections of Madison, but of Mitchell county, wherein the negro enters at his peril.—*Evening News*.

Bill Arp.

(In Constitution.)

The saddest and the sweetest things ever written were concerning death and love. Montgomery, Scott, Longfellow, Lindley and Bourdillon and many others found their tenderest sentiments on these subjects. Lindley wrote his sweetest gems on the death of a young lady. Just such another would he have written had he lived until our loved one died.

"Thou art gone from our gaze like a beautiful dream,
Thy grace and thy beauty no more will be seen;
Thou' lost to sight, to memory dear,
Thou ever wilt remain;
The only hope our hearts can cheer—
The hope to meet again."

Longfellow says:
"Their is full of farewells to the dying
And mournings for the dead,
There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fireside, however defended,
But has one vacant chair."

Montgomery says:
"Friend after friend departs,
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end."

And Longfellow says, by way of consolation:
"There is no death. What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death."

All this is very solemn and very sad, but it has its counterpart when they wrote of love. Scott says:
"In peace love tunes the shepherd's reed,
In war he mounts the warrior's steed,
In courts is seen in gay attire,
In hamlets dances on the green.
Love rules the camp, the court, the grove,
And men below and saints above,
For love is heaven and heaven is love."

Solomon says, "Love is as strong as death," and "God from necessity is love" and "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

And Wordsworth says, "A mother's love is the holiest thing alive."

A mother's love! I was watching the eagerness with which our neighbor, Mrs. Munford, was cheerfully the memory of her lost daughter, the sweet girl who had charge of the library books committee and whose memory now seems like a beautiful dream—a dream to us, but not to the mother who never will forget. When the Cherokee Club prepared to make a memorial for Mary she pleaded for the privilege of placing it where Mary was wont to sit and have sweet companionship with those she loved. Her beautiful home was nothing and money was nothing. She said the library is in debt five or six hundred dollars. Please let me pay it off, for Mary felt like it was her debt. Let me have the floor varnished and have chairs instead of benches, and I want some nice tables for Mary's sake. Please let me have a memorial for Mary here and give it her name—The Mary Munford Memorial library? And so it was done. Who could refuse a mother's tears for the memory of her loving daughter, and so it was done and the sign over the door will be the Mary Munford Memorial library. But this is not all of a mother's love. She is going to buy the books that Mary would have bought and make a donation each and every year.

Now, good people, all who tarry or pass through Cartersville stop a little while and see what love has done—a mother's love. I wish that committee appointed on Mr. Stovall's bill would come and see this model library and go back and plead for that \$6,000 wherewith to build the Winnie Davis Memorial hall. The patriotic women want it and so do the veterans whose time is nearly out. May it be your last and best work for Miss Winnie, whom we all loved.

BILL ARP.

St. Louis Exhibit Fund Growing.

Greensboro, July 25.—Col. F. B. Aredell was here today, returning to Raleigh from a trip in the interest of the State's contribution to the St. Louis Exposition. He said there was no doubt but what the enterprising manufacturers and bankers of the State would see that a splendid showing was made. He was enthusiastic over the public spirited generosity of the business men of High Point. Last night he got them together, made a speech of 20 minutes and in five minutes more they had subscribed \$2,500. "One hundred dollars a minute for 25 minutes beats the world in that sort of business," said he, "and High Point is going to be the biggest town in North Carolina in five more years if it keeps up its lick."

Bull Bats Are to Be Protected.

As heretofore stated, a law was passed by the last legislature prohibiting the shooting of bull bats in North Carolina. If this law, which is viewed with disfavor by some sportsmen, had been passed years ago, conditions in the bull bat section would be much better off, some declare, because the bats are deadly enemies of pestiferous insects.

In some sections of the State bull bats are very numerous and in such localities insects are the more numerous. In the Mills River section, a distance of 16 miles from here, one can see in the bull bat season, late in the afternoon, thousands of these birds darting through the air in hot pursuit of the insects which are so troublesome in the month of August. For a number of years Asheville men who love gunning have considered bull bat shooting a great sport. They were more numerous last season than in any season of late years. At that time Asheville sportsmen would drive out to the suburbs of the city and kill from 25 to 50 bats in one evening.

Since the law was passed some have disregarded it in several sections of this county, but hereafter the game warden of the Audubon society will see that no bull bats are shot. They feel that bull bats are among the most useful of all birds, and that every one should do their part in seeing that the state law is not violated.—*Asheville News*.

Advice to Catholics of North Carolina.

"To the Reverend Clergy and Catholic People of North Carolina:
"The sad news was announced to the world yesterday that our illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII, passed the portals of eternity.

"We, the smallest portion of his mighty flock were most singularly favored, as only a few short weeks ago our beloved bishop, kneeling at his feet, received Pope Leo's apostolic benediction for the priests and people of this State. Bearing then this great affliction in humble submission to Divine Providence, let us unite with the millions of Catholics and pray for our beloved Holy Father, Leo XIII, and with the Protestant world alike, bewail the loss of a great man who understood every ailment of human society, and often poured oil upon turbulent seas.

"As a token of respect the Catholic churches and ecclesiastical buildings in the vicariate should be draped in mourning until the happy day when the name of a new 'Father of Christendom' is announced to the world.

"A solemn mass of requiem should be said wherever possible, and at a time most convenient to the various congregations. That the Holy Ghost may direct the conclaves about to assemble in Rome, let the priests insert into the mass as 'Oratio Imperata,' the oration from the 'Missae pro eligendo summo Pontifice' whenever rubrics permit.

"A portifical requiem mass assisted by the entire clergy of the vicariate will be celebrated at the abbey upon the return of our beloved ordinary.

"F. FELIX, O. S. B., Adm'r.
Belmont, N. C., July 21, 1903."

EDUCATIONAL RALLIES.

Dates When Prominent Citizens Will Speak.

The following educational rallies have been arranged by the executive committee, for Western North Carolina:

- HON. J. Y. JOYNER.
Franklin, Macon county, August 28.
Highland, " " August 29.
PROF. J. B. CARLYLE.
Montreat, Buncombe county, July 25
Clear Creek, Henderson county, July 27.
Cross Roads, Henderson county, July 29.
Mills River, Henderson county, August 1.
Green River, Henderson county, August 3.

- DR. G. T. WINSTON.
Hot Springs, Madison county, July 28.
Marshall, Madison county, July 30.
Mars Hill, Madison county July 31.
Haywood county week ending Aug. 1.
Brevard, Transylvania county, Aug. 1.
Hog Back, Transylvania county Aug. 1.
Dillsboro, N. C., August.
Sylva, Jackson county, August.
Webster, Jackson county.
DR. B. F. DIXON.
Columbus, Polk county, August 19.

Japan on War Path Russia Maintains Position.

London, July 23.—The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent sends rather an alarming view of the situation in the east to his paper.

He says that Russia's retention of Manchuria, the increase of her fleet, the despatch of reinforcements to Manchuria, the Southward movement of the occupying army in Manchuria and the defiant conduct on the frontier alarmed the Japanese, many of whom are convinced that it would be better to fight now than risk the eventual loss of Korea and the relaxation of Japan to a secondary place.

He says the Japanese are accumulating stores and negotiating for the purchase of ships; that a squadron is off Vladivostok, to which port Russian vessels have been sent as a precaution, and that both fleets are ready for action at any moment.

He says that perusal of the Siberian

press reveals the aggressive spirit of the Russian military party; that the Russian believe they will lose prestige if they give way now, with the result that their far eastern empire will be lost and Japanese influence will become predominant.

The appointment of Marquis Ito as president of the privy council, the correspondent says, is favorable to peace, but that Russia must retreat or there will be very grave danger of war. He says the Japanese believe that France and England will join in the expected conflict, which diplomatists at Tokio think might if once begun, continue for years, involving disastrous results to Japanese finance, and the creation of a sort of balkan difficulty in Korea. He adds that confidence is shown in the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Look For Last Time Upon Remains of Pope Leo

Rome, July 23.—From sunrise until sunset today thousands passed before the body of Pope Leo XIII. lying in state in the Basilica of St. Peters. It was originally intended that this opportunity to publicly view the remains should extend through three days, but tonight the Associated Press correspondent learns that the time is likely to be curtailed and that the funeral may occur Friday instead of Saturday night, owing to the evidences that decomposition is setting in. This is due today's severe heat from which no embalming, however perfect, could completely protect the body.

The will of the dead Pope was opened at today's meeting of the congregation of cardinals. It consists of thirty six pages, in the handwriting of Leo XIII, and leaves all the property of which he died possessed to his successor for the use of the church. To each member of his family he leaves a present to be chosen from the valuable objects in his apartment. Similar presents are bequeathed to his physicians. The total amount of the property which he left is not yet known.

The prevailing impression of those who today passed before the iron gates of the chapel of the sacrament to view the remains was one of intense pity, combined with a certain sense of horror. The body was tilted up on the catafalque in order that all might see the terribly shrunken face. An ordinary skull in a frame of gold, lying in a mass

of red roses could scarcely have been more typical of death.

Except at sunrise when the crush threatened a panic, all those who wished it, had an opportunity of entering St. Peters. During the day many of those who passed in stopped before the catafalque to say a hurried prayer. Hundreds of the women and even some of the men, carried children in their arms.

Rev. "Cherry Tree" Bright Should be Left Alone.

The Sylva church having withdrawn her acceptance of the report of the Presbytery called in the case of Rev. Tobias Bright, and having cancelled his ordination, he stands now in the relation of church-member. This action followed Brother Bright's voluntary withdrawal from the ministry. It seems to us that our brother may be left now in peace. He has paid the penalty of the courts, and he has suffered the loss of his standing as a minister. Well may we pause to estimate the pangs that he has endured. In the course of time it will become his brethren to voice their present sympathy for him in making way for his restoration to his work. It may require more courage to forgive than to condemn; but we men must do each in its time.—*Biblical Recorder*.

Two North Carolinians Attempt Suicide in New York.

New York, July 22.—Gerald Jardens, forty-two years old, and his beautiful young wife, Laura, attempted suicide at their apartments in this city this afternoon by taking laudanum.

Mr. and Mrs. Jardens came from North Carolina. Jardens is a promoter, but recent financial reverses led to the attempt of the couple to end their lives. They also had attempted suicide last night, but the supply of laudanum was insufficient.

This morning George Gordon Battle, a native of Asheville, and a prominent lawyer here, received a letter from Mrs. Jardens, saying she was going to die. Battle notified the police. A detective rushed around to the Jardens' apartments and found the couple in bed. Neither showed signs of illness and the detective left.

This afternoon they renewed the attempted at suicide, but Mrs. Jardens became frightened and notified the doctor that her husband was ill. The doctor at once divined the trouble and summoned an ambulance and the husband, who was unconscious, was taken to the hospital. Mrs. Jardens followed on foot, but upon her arrival at the hospital became overcome from the effects of the drug. They were treated and soon recovered.

Tonight in explanation of the attempt, Mrs. Jardens said: "My husband is well connected. He travelled over the world, tried to get into the diplomatic service but failed. A few months ago he was in India and returned to England, where he met me. We came to this country, and our funds began to get low we wrote a death agreement and sealed it. Then we bought laudanum. He drank first. As he lay unconscious I wanted to join him in death, but was afraid. Then I decided to drink the drug. I went to sleep, but upon waking up I no longer wished to die and wanted my husband to live. I am glad we are both alive, for we love each other dearly, and if kind fortune will give us a little help we may yet be happy."

Stirred Up Over Double Lynching.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 21.—Governor Chatterton declares he will call on the prosecuting attorney of Big Horn county to take active steps toward bringing to justice the men concerned in the double lynching at Basin. The troops ordered out to assist Sheriff Fenton in transferring Hill McClud, charged with the murder of Ben Mennick, from Thermopolis yesterday. People are leaving for their homes, and it is now believed that no attempt will be made to interfere with Sheriff Fenton. Quiet prevails at Basin.

Farmers Meet at State Capital.

Raleigh, N. C., July 22.—The farmers' State convention at the Agriculture and Mechanical College began at noon today. General Matt W. Ransom presided. He arrived this morning and looked extremely well. Many farmers arrived during the day, among them being E. F. McRae, of Maxton; Geo. N. Ives and William Dunn, of Newburn; J. B. Dawson, of Kineston; Wm. A. Graham, of Lincoln county; W. C. Newland, of Lenoir; H. W. McAllister, of Charlotte. The attendance at to-day's session was gratifyingly large. About 400 were present at the opening. The exercises were held in the Pullen Memorial Hall. Dr. George T. Winston made the opening speech and Governor Aycock extended a welcome on behalf of the State. The feature of the day was the striking strong speech, of an hour's length, by Gen. Ransom, the president of the convention. It was pitched in a high key and dwelt upon the industrial development, as well as the agricultural awakening of North Carolina. There was singing by a South Carolina lady, who is attending the summer school for teachers, while another lady from the Palmetto State played the accompaniment. There was a call on the singer for "The Old North State," but she did not know the air or the words, so the North Carolinians had to sing it themselves.

Running Negroes Out Was Very Profitable.

Recent arrivals from Madison say there was method in the seeming madness of the good citizens of Steele Creek, who decreed that the negro should be employed by the construction corps of the Bell Telephone company. This will be apparent when the fact is mentioned that the white men, who displaced the negroes who had entered the forbidden precincts, are receiving wages at the rate of \$1.40 a day, whereas, the negroes were only receiving pay at the rate of \$1.25 per day. In short, the Steele Creek citizens chased off the negro help and then made it known that only home people could be employed, and that they must receive an increase over the amount heretofore paid for such work. It was a fine stroke of later day commercialism, remarked a gentleman this morning, when the Madison citizens gave their hatred for the negro race expression in fire arms. Corn had been laid by, and as they had little to do but hunt squirrels, the \$1.40 a day will come in at a most seasonable time.

It will take a couple of weeks to build the line through the Doggett mountain section, and then the negroes, who are waiting for the opportunity, will resume their work on the Tennessee side of the line.—*Evening News*.