

SOUTH'S REPRESENTATION

AN ALTERNATIVE TO REDUCTION

Congressional Districting Proposed as Satisfactory Solution to the Problem of Southern Republican Standpoint—Would Not Require Constitutional Amendment—Reduction Would Cost North Carolina Four Representatives—Circumstances Out of Which the Bill Arises—How the Issue Came to the Editor of This Observer.

On the 8th of November, 1904, the Republican party achieved the greatest victory in the history of our country, winning 242 presidential electors out of a possible 474, gaining a plurality of about 2,000,000 of popular votes, and getting both branches of Congress by overwhelming majorities.

President Roosevelt, in accepting the Republican nomination, said: "Alarm has been expressed that the Philippines should not receive all the benefits guaranteed to our people at home by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. As a matter of fact, the Philippines have already secured the substance of these benefits from 1898 to 1904."

Mr. Blaine objected to taking voters as a basis of representation. "If," said he, "voters instead of population shall be made the basis of representation, it is not its own fault, but that of the framers of the constitution, who were not fully acquainted, perhaps, by some who are now so urgent for the change, I shall confine my examination of these results to the nineteen free States, whose status was ascertained by the census of 1850, and the very radical change which the new basis of apportionment would produce among those States forms the ground of my opposition to it."

The ratio of voters to population differs in the States referred to, from 1.15 to 1.58 per cent, and some of the changes which its effect would work in the relative representation of certain States would be monstrous. For example, California has a population of 3,142,368, and each has three Representatives on this floor to-day. But California has 87,000 voters. Assuming voters as a basis of apportionment, California would be entitled to eight.

The Japanese soldier has been taught how to treat his intestines—and consequently his intestines are now treated with equal care and attention. His plain diet, consisting of rice, vegetables and assimilated. It is not an irritating indigestible fermenting mess—acting as a local irritant and producing gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, colitis, hepatitis and the long list of inflammatory intestinal diseases which were all too familiar in the hospital wards at Camp Aguinaldo, Manila, and at Camp Cuba, Porto Rico, Montauk Point, etc., in 1898.

The great hospitals are there, interne, contagious and infectious departments, their conspicuously empty beds voiding more eloquent testimony than words of the important lesson of the war. A few cases of disease of the respiratory system are found—colds, bronchitis, and an occasional pneumonia, contracted through exposure in fording rivers, exhaustive marches and bivouacs.

But of all the many thousands gathered in these institutions there were but a few medical cases—and of these scarcely a baker's dozen. The most common of these "diseases of the digestive system." Therein lies one of the great secrets of the Japanese success. Napoleon never made a more truthful statement than when he said: "An army fights on its belly." The Japanese have that belly, and they keep it in fighting order—not by insulating it with material totally unsuited to the soldier's necessities, thereby exciting irritations and disease, but by supplying it with a plain, palatable, easily assimilated, and light diet.

The organization of the medical department of the Japanese army and navy is modeled after that of the Germans, with many added improvements. So much praise cannot be bestowed upon the medical departments of the army and navy for their splendid preparatory work in this war. The Japanese are the first to recognize the true value of an army medical corps. The medical officer is omnipresent. You will find him in each and every tent in an American or British army he has no place. He is as much at the front as in the rear. He is with the first screen of scouts with his microscope and chemicals, testing and labelling wells, so the army to follow shall drink no contaminated water.

THE OLD CAPITAL PRISON.

CONFEDERATES HANGED THERE

An Ohio Lady Whose Temporary Residence Was in the Yard of the Prison in Washington Saw Hundreds of Brave Men Meet Death With Soldierly Bravery—Hanging, Starving, Kicking and Cursing as Described by a Surviving Prisoner—Societal States Primary Responsible—History of the Old Building.

Correspondence of The Observer. Washington, Nov. 18.—Within the shadow of the great dome of the United States capitol, the splendid old building which was used as a prison for Confederate soldiers in civil war times, and in the rear yard of which hundreds of innocent men met death, a woman is sitting.

A peculiarly sad and interesting history of this building is gathered from Mrs. John H. Briggs, Washington's first woman journalist, and author of the "Confederate Prisoners," and who was an eye witness to many of the cruel hangings which took place here. This excellent lady is a native of Ohio, and this fact gives added weight to what she says relative to the historic "Confederate Prison," which is at the corner of First and A streets northeast, one block from the library and facing the capitol grounds.

After the British had taken snap judgment on Washington, and marched in and burned and sacked the city, the unfinished capitol was left in a wrecked condition. There was no room for the sessions, and the temporary capitol was built, the building afterwards becoming a fashionable boarding house and then the prison for Confederate soldiers.

John C. Calhoun died, and many Southern men of prominence in social and political life sojourning here when it was used as a boarding house for the capitol grounds, were divided and three residences formed, the center one being occupied by the late Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, for many years. One is now occupied by General Dunn. It is known as Lanier Place and is one of the most valuable pieces of property in Washington.

Secretary Stanton selected the old capitol as a suitable place for confining Confederate spies, suspects and soldiers, and the solidly constructed walls, the deep subterranean basements, gave the unfortunates no earthly chance for escape. The large rooms and the deep basements the prisoners were huddled by the hundreds, and from these places many of them were taken to the rear yard of the capitol grounds, where, by closing the yard shutting out the horri-fying view from the public.

Of these hangings Mrs. Briggs says: "In 1862 my residence was in a house at the corner of First and B streets, and with a Mrs. Sarrett, a widow who had witnessed many shocking scenes at the prison. She said she lived in mortal fear and insisted that Mr. Briggs should leave the house. I never regretted the change of residence so much in my life. The room to which I was assigned overlooked the prison yard, where the confederates were hung. I saw only to-day, with recollections dimmed by more than forty years that have passed, I shudder when I think of the horri-fying scenes I have witnessed from that room."

"I got so finally that I could tell when there was a hanging. They kept it so frequent that I could tell the task was not difficult. When I knew that these men were to be hanged I would stop up my ears and run and hide. Sometimes more curious and I would watch them until they tied the black cap on the man who was to be hanged. On the day that Mr. Lincoln was assassinated I distinctly remember the four men were executed on the scaffold in that prison yard.

"Whenever possible the news of these hangings and the names of the condemned men were kept from the ears of the public. The prison was continually besieged by broken-hearted women requesting pardons for fathers, brothers, husbands and sweethearts. Had these women been granted access to the prison, the number of men who were secured, I trust that God will spare our country from such another conflict, and I trust that I will never see another man with such agonizing looks as those I saw almost daily in the yard of the old capitol prison."

"That is the story of an eye witness, a lady well acquainted with the confederates, and other soldiers who know kindness from cruelty. Mr. Willis J. Boykin, an ex-Confederate and a native of Louisiana, furnishes the writer with the following history of this old prison. He says: "I spent many gloomy and wretched days in the old prison. I was arrested as a spy and just before I was taken to the scaffold route it is difficult for me to say. But let me tell you, that not one man in fifty who was confined in this building, but that had been taking place daily almost in the rear yard. The 'courteous and kindly jail officials' managed to keep this interesting part of the murderous programme from our ears. Hundreds of necks were taken out with the understanding that they were to be released and sent home, but who never got further than the fallows in the rear yard. The hanging took place in a Southern slogger was treated with more humanity and consideration than we were in that prison. Starved, kicked, cuffed and cursed to the hearts' content, the men were charged. Whenever these fellows wanted a change of programme they would come in and tell one, two or three of the prisoners that they could get ready as they were going to be released. They were to be released from life to death by the scaffold."

DISASTROUS WRECKS

CARELESSNESS RESPONSIBLE

Carelessness is responsible for a railway wreck and the same causes are making human wrecks of the sufferers from Throat and Lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, even the worst cases can be cured, and hopeless resignation is no longer necessary.

Mrs. Lois Craig, of Dorchester, Mass., is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. This great remedy cures all Throat and Lung Diseases by Burwell & Dunn Co., druggists, Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

It is giving to the white men of the South the right to elect Representatives in Congress equal in number to those of the 4,500,000 of negroes, who were enumerated in the census, but not allowed to exercise any political power. By permitting this a Confederate soldier who fought to destroy the Union would be endowed with a larger power of control in the national government than the loyal soldier, who fought to maintain the Union. To allow this to be accomplished and permanently incorporated in the working of the government, would be a mere mockery of justice, the utter subversion of fair play between man and man."

Mr. Blaine proposed the following constitutional provision: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which shall be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, except those whose political rights are being withheld, as the basis of representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives."

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The Great Library Contest Is Soaring Upwards. THE VOTES ARE POURING IN

Many of our noble institutions are looming up in battle array... The key to success is concerted action. You will have to unite and work as a unit. Are you doing this? A days' delay may cost you the Library. How the vote stands.

Table listing various institutions and their vote counts for the library contest. Includes entries like Alexander Academy, Biddle University, Colored Library, etc.

A number of our enterprising merchants have arranged what will prove to be a most interesting contest between the various Schools, Colleges, Libraries, Clubs, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., County Schools, Library, Lodges, Hospitals and institutions, either public or private you would wish to own the Magnificent Library, worth \$1,000, now on display at The Little-Long Co's window.

The Reward will be a magnificent Library consisting of 449 volumes of the Standard Subscription publications of the day as follows: The Great Charles Dudley Warner, "Library of the World's Best Literature," (46 volumes); "Library of the World's Greatest Classics," 60 volumes; The Anglo-American Dictionary and Cyclopedia, 12 volumes; Library of Oratory, by Depew, 15 volumes; World's Travels, 8 volumes; Classic Tales, 17 volumes; Library of Standard Fiction, 100 volumes; Young People's Library, 20 volumes; Heroes of History, 25 volumes; History of our great Commanders, 12 volumes; The Library of Poets (32 volumes); the Universal Classics, 30 volumes; Encyclopaedia of Engineering, 4 volumes; and 58 of the popular books of the day. Each and every one of these books are specimens of the best mechanical execution, which examination will prove.

The condition of the contest is as follows: Any lodge, church or school, club, hospital, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., County School Library or organization, public or private, is eligible to the contest. Votes for individuals will not be counted. With each ten cent purchase a ticket will be given by the merchant through whose liberality these grand libraries are furnished, on which will be written the amount of the purchase and the number of votes. The purchaser will write on the ticket the institution or organization for which he or she desires to vote, sign their names and deposit the ticket in the ballot box in the store in which the purchase is made.

Voting Tickets Can be Secured Only from the Following Merchants.

- List of merchants participating in the library contest, including The Little-Long Co., R. M. Brannon, Miller-Van Ness Co., etc.

Merchants Note Carefully. The rules of the contest provide that each merchant shall carefully make a record of his vote on Thursday night of each week, sending a duplicate of same to The Evening Chronicle, on Friday before noon on each week, over his own signature, including the tickets carefully wrapped and tying them up in as small package as possible, with your name and date of delivery on each so that they can be filed away with your records and delivered to a committee on awards appointed at the close of the contest.

Library Voting Coupon form with fields for Name of Institution, Name of Voter, and other details.