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TO GET RID OF THE COLORED BROTHER.

Notwithstanding the talk by Northern Republican politicians and Republican newspapers in the North about the disfranchisement of negroes in the South there is not one in a hundred of them who would not be only willing but glad to see the negroes disfranchised if they thought the Republican party would be thereby benefited.

And then there was another thing which was even more troublesome than the matter of fraternization and that was that the colored delegates were looked upon as purchasable, and of a kind that wouldn't stay bought when a higher bidder came along.

It may be observed that prominent Republicans from the North who have visited the South lately have had very little to say on that subject while some of them, such as Senator Hoar, for instance, have virtually endorsed the movements that have been made for qualified suffrage, although they know full well that this movement has but little effect in disqualifying white voters and affects almost exclusively the black.

GOOD, IF TRUE. We find the following from its Mount Airy correspondent, in last week's issue of the Baltimore Manufacturers Record:

under a well defined law, as represented by said bill. "So far, here, I have found the feeling unanimous in favor of the plans set forth in the bill and many of your men have united with the League to help carry it through Congress.

For some time past I have been thoroughly convinced that the interests of the North and South are identical. That the same laws that built up New England and made the vast wealth of that territory applied equally to the Southern States, if the business men here would take the same advantages of them that their Northern brethren have.

It is a studied effort in being made by the expansion press and other expansion boomers to make it appear that the conditions by which we are now confronted in the Philippines were thrust upon us by the fiat of events, that it is "destiny" that we must take up "the white man's burden"

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through the mountains on the border, which makes the work of construction comparatively easy for a mountain country.

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let them "be swallowed" by other land-grabbing nations, after we have made sure of a base of supplies to put ourselves on equal footing with other land-grabbers.

A PITTSBURG, Pa., restaurant man wreaked two dollars' worth of vengeance out of the fellow who cornered the egg market. He boasted about it in the restaurant and then ordered for his breakfast two eggs on toast.

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FUNERAL SERVICES YESTERDAY.

The Remains of Mr. F. H. Mitchell Laid to Rest in Oakdale Cemetery.

It is said that Secretary Alger's private secretary reads the papers before he sees them, and chucks aside all that rap him, and lets him see only those which say nice things about him.

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CONGRESS CLOSED

ITS SESSIONS.

Final Adjournment Yesterday at Noon After an All-Night Wrangle.

ALL IMPORTANT BILLS PASS.

Closing Fight Over the Naval Appropriation on the Price of Armor Plate.

The Agreement Reached on the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Vice President Hobart declared the Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress adjourned without a dissenting voice after 12 o'clock to-day.

The day of final adjournment broke with the Senate in executive session, disposing of a large number of nominations. When the doors were opened there were about a hundred of them and a haggard looking Senator who was waiting for the final reports from the conferences on the two bills yet undelivered.

The resolutions thanking Vice President Hobart and President pro tempore were adopted, the Vice President responding in an appropriate address, and the Senate, which had been in a turmoil for several days, quietly came to an end.

Following quickly upon this agreement, another bone of contention, the amendment to the Naval bill, was taken up.

Senator Allison then moved that the Senate recede from the amendment to the Naval bill, but this was voted down.

The Senate then voted on Senator Allison's motion to recede from the remaining amendments in dispute, and it was carried, only three or four voices being heard in the negative.

That was the final act of the House. The House adjourned at 12 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned at 11 o'clock.

SENATOR BUTLER.

Senator Butler: "Will we conclude any contracts for new war vessels under the pending bill if it becomes a law."

Senator Hale: "No I think not. I believe we shall do no more than get out the plans and specifications of the authorized ships and decide about turrets and the like."

Senator Tillman: "But we seem to have yielded everything and the House nothing."

Senator Hale: "The Senate cannot settle this controversy alone."

Senator Tillman: "The Senate can. We can place on the House the responsibility for an extra session."

Senator Hale: "I am willing to accept those assurances."

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completely, putting the motion of Mr. Payne, and declaring it carried.

As the hands of the clock pointed to seven minutes to twelve, although it was nearly then the minutes speaker, the committee appointed to wait upon the President marched down the aisle.

The Speaker had retired to his room and Mr. Payne, the Speaker pro tempore, was in the chair. Mr. Doherty, in the center, announced that the committee had fulfilled its duty, and that the President had made reply that he had no further communication to make.

"The President requested to state," he continued, "that the Fifty-fifth Congress had performed its extraordinary duty."

"Great applause greeted this announcement. But five minutes remained. In it was enacted one of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in the Hall of Representatives.

Mr. Payne summarized Mr. Doherty's Democratic Missouri, to the chair, and he in turn recognized Mr. Bailey, the minority leader of the Congress, to present the resolution of condolence.

Mr. Payne summoned Mr. Doherty, the Speaker for the impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the House. A great grief fell upon the vast assemblage as Mr. Bailey began to speak.

He said: "It is an admirable trait of the American character and it is one which will tend to the permanence of our institutions, that no matter how much we may contend against each other over our differences of opinion each strives to try to accord to the other whatever praise may be deserved."

His remarks were warmly received and he was greeted with a large majority of the men in every party of this country sincerely believe that a large majority of the men in every party are earnestly anxious to promote our country's progress and honor.

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GEN. WHEELER'S CASE.

What He Intended to Say When He Asked and Was Denied Permission to Address the House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With reference to his attempt to-day to secure recognition for the purpose of addressing the House, General Wheeler tonight said:

"Seeing there was nothing to be done in the House, I asked unanimous consent to speak for five minutes. I was notified to move a recess of five minutes. It then asked that, before that motion was put I be permitted to address the House for three minutes.

"If the Speaker had submitted my request, I am confident no member of the House would have objected. What I intended to say was as follows:

"No one reverts the constitution more than myself, and I could not be induced to advocate a construction contrary to the intent of its framers."

"When I received the appointment as a major general of volunteers last May I was requested by persons whose desire was to see me in the ranks to resign my seat in Congress. I found that during the present Congress thirty-three of its members had been appointed to offices, and that none of them had resigned their seats. I examined the decisions and precedents on the subject and found that, during the 110 years of the existence of our government, hundreds and hundreds of men, members of Congress had accepted offices during their terms, and that none of them holding a temporary office, like mine, had been re-elected to Congress. The decision of courts, even including four decisions quoted by General Henderson, took the ground that inhibitions found in the constitution in regard to a permanent character to office of a temporary character. I also found that the Attorney General, in an elaborate opinion on this subject, in which he took precisely the same ground and held that an office in the volunteers was not such an office as was brought up in the House and fully discussed, so that the decision would be in harmony with the spirit of the constitution."

DISORDERLY NEGRO TROOPS.

Eighth Regiment of Immunes Threatened to Burn a Town in Georgia—Precautions Taken.

By Telegram to the Morning Star. ATLANTA, Ga., March 4.—Sheriff Henry of Walker county, wired Governor Cantland yesterday that he wanted some militia to help preserve order there. The Eighth immunes, which is composed mainly of negroes from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, is being mustered out and threatening to burn the town, and the sheriff Colonel O'Bear, the Governor sent him a staff. The militia is to be sent to investigate and ordered the four Atlanta companies of the State military to be ready to move. Meanwhile, the Governor has ordered the Governor Cantland wired President McKinley regarding the trouble and asking him to send a company of regulars to the scene. It is reported that one company would be sent from Huntsville at once. Company K of the Sixteenth infantry, arrived at Chickamauga at 7 o'clock to-night and the militia immediately received word from Colonel O'Bear that the situation had been greatly exaggerated and the Governor directed not to send militia from Atlanta, although he will hold them under orders to be in readiness for two days more. The Eighth was the only regiment at Chickamauga and the one company of the Sixteenth will probably be held there only a short time as the regiment is under orders to proceed to Manila.