

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLV. NO. 105.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

CAUCUS CALLS FOR THE SKELETON

In the Railroad Commission Closet.

GOVERNOR TO BE ASKED

FO REVIDENCE ON WHICH THE WILSONS WERE DISMISSED.

NEW CORNER STONE WILL SMELL SWEETER

Without Any Names at All. Bill to Pay Insurance Fees into the Treasury Will be Reconsidered. Committees Made Out.

The dismissal of the Wilsons from the Railroad Commission by Governor Russell will be investigated. Such was the decision reached by the Democratic Senate caucus last night.

The matter came up on a formal resolution offered by Senator Fran I. Osborne, of Charlotte. The resolution which maps out the course that will be followed in the Senate today calls on Governor Russell to lay before the Senate the evidence upon which he acted when he dismissed Major J. W. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson from the Railroad Commission and appointed in their places Messrs. L. C. Caldwell and John H. Pearson.

The resolution, however, does not stop at calling on the Governor for the evidence in his possession, but provides that the Wilsons shall be requested to appear before the committee appointed to review the case and present their side of the episode that the investigation may be complete.

It has been whispered about ever since the Legislature assembled that there would be an investigation of the affairs of the railroad commission along with the rest of things. Nevertheless the matter had been so long regarded as a closed incident that the resolution to pry open this very dismal fusion closet and see what the skeleton really looks like, excited much interest among Senators and those outside who were advised of the caucus action. There was some discussion in the caucus when the resolution was introduced as to the best method of procedure, but the resolution was strongly pressed by Senator Osborne, and it was decided to go into the matter immediately.

Otho Wilson said last night when informed of the action of the caucus that his side of the case was already prepared, unless Governor Russell shall introduce new evidence, and that he was ready to appear before the Senate committee on short notice.

Thus day by day, the probing and prying goes forward. The first day the penitentiary investigation was set on foot, yesterday the matters of lopping off Secretary Thompson's feet and Jim Young's autograph were taken up and today the Railroad Commission scandal will receive attention.

Both the corner-stone bill and the bill of Senator Daniels to turn insurance fees into the public treasury were discussed in caucus last night. The Senate had passed on yesterday the resolution of Senator Miller, calling for the removal of Young's name and the bill went to the House, where several substitutes were offered. It was decided in last night's caucus to await the action of the House before any further action is taken, but it was practically decided that the entire corner-stone shall be removed and a new one substituted. What names will appear on it was not determined, though there was some talk of putting on it merely the name of the architect, while some favored adding the names of others who have been worthily connected with the history of the institution.

In regard to the bill of Senator Daniels, it was thought best to recall the bill in order to consider the matter more at length, and that Senator Daniels in conjunction with the committee on insurance be instructed to prepare a substitute bill. This was deemed advisable because some question was raised as to whether the bill of Senator Daniels would accomplish the end aimed at.

SENATE JOINT COMMITTEES.

Senator Justice submitted his list of committees to the Democratic caucus last night and the following gentlemen were recommended to Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds for the various committees and will be announced today.

On Library—Collie, Butler, Cheek, Robinson, Speight, Whitaker, Crisp, Justices of the Peace—Jones, Hicks, Murray, Hairston, Cooley, Stanback, Newsum.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Cheek, Ward, Davis, Lowe, Whitaker, Murray, Newsum.

Trustees of the University—Hill, Jackson, Cheek, Stanback, Skinner, Fields, Franks.

On Enrolled Bills—Whitaker, Daniels, Butler, Jerome, Speight, Jackson, Souther.

Cowper, Daniels, Fields, Glenn, Hicks, James, Jones, Jerome, Mason, McIntyre, Osborne, Skinner, Smith, Travis, Ward, Wilson.

Internal Improvements—Jerome, Hill, Collie, Robinson, Stanback, Thomas, Whitaker, Kerley.

Education—Smith, Butler, Jones, Lindsay, Wilson, Mason, McIntyre, Williams, Harris, Cheek.

Military Affairs—Hicks, Hairston, Skinner, Whitaker, Williams, Satterfield, White.

Agriculture—Williams, Thomas, Brown, Hairston, Hill, Davis, Robinson, Crisp, Murray.

Banks and Currency—Bryan, Coeke, Collier, Hill, Lindsay, Miller, Campbell, Corporation—Daniels, Osborne, Murray, Speight, Stanback, Travis, Godwin.

Finance—Osborne, Brown, Bryan, Lindsay, Glenn, Whitaker, White, Mason.

Insurance—Black, Smith, Cooley, Fields, Lowe, Thomas, Wilson, Souther, Penal Institutions—Fields, Osborne, Travis, Miller, McIntyre, Wilson, Goodwin.

Salaries and Fees—Davis, Collie, Jones, Thomas, Satterfield, Souther. Engrossed Bills—McIntyre, Murray, Stanback, Butler, Ward, Cheek, White, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute—James, Brown, Fields, Cooley, Lindsay, Butler, Kerley.

Insane Asylum—Speight, Glenn, Lindsay, Mason, Miller, Williams, Robinson, Whitaker, Crisp.

Federal Relations—Mason, Coeke, Davis, Hicks, Hill, James, Franks.

Fish and Fisheries—Ward, Davis, Jackson, Miller, Bryan, Skinner, Harris. Pensions and Soldiers' Home—Jackson, Satterfield, Robinson, Smith, Thomas, Lowe, Goodwin.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Brown, Glenn, Bryan, Jerome, Coeke, Miller, Williams, Campbell.

Public Roads—Collie, Travis, Jackson, Jones, Satterfield, Wilson, Osborne. Counties, Cities and Towns—Coke, Cowper, James, Glenn, Black, Jerome, Travis, Kerley.

Public Health—Butler, Daniels, Speight, Hairston, Collie, Lowe, Harris, Manufacturing—Miller, Wilson, Thomas, Mason, Cheek, Butler, Black, Newsome.

On Mining—Murray, Black, Coeke, Hicks, Jerome, Stanback, Crisp.

On Election Laws—Glenn, Travis, Osborne, Black, Brown, Speight, Skinner, Franks.

On Rules—Smith, Osborne, Justice. On each of the committees the chairman's name, as is usual, appears first.

THE CONTEST FROM THE 31ST.

It is expected to come before the committee today.

The contest of Messrs. Lambert and Eaves, from the 31st Senatorial district, against Senators Keeley and Souther, now sitting, is expected to come before the committee on Privileges and Elections this afternoon or to-night. The committee are expected to be announced in the Senate this morning, and as the evidence in the contest is already in there is nothing to prevent immediate consideration of the claims of the contestants. Messrs. Lambert and Eaves are in the city pressing the contest, and gave me on yesterday the main facts upon which they rely to insure the contest.

AVARICE, SAYS BRYAN

Under the Mask of the Imperialist's Philanthropy.

PERILS THAT THREATEN

ONE GOVERNMENT ABROAD AND ANOTHER AT HOME.

INTOXICATED WITH MILITARY TRIUMPH

Apostle of Democracy Would Have the People Wait Until They can Reason Calmly.

Pictures the Injustice of Holding Philippans.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The Duckworth Club of Cincinnati, gave its annual banquet to-night. The date was early so as to have Colonel W. J. Bryan present, as he responds to a toast at the Jackson banquet in Chicago to-morrow night. This club has given many notable banquets, but the one to-night was the most distinguished in its history because of the presence of Colonel Bryan. Democratic leaders from all over the State held conferences with him during the day, joining in the large reception given Colonel Bryan at the Chamber of Commerce at noon. Over 400 plates were turned at the Gibson House to-night and the decorations were elaborate. Colonel Bryan was received with a storm of applause.

After discussing the Chicago platform and emphasizing the sixteen to one plank, Colonel Bryan took up the new questions that have grown out of the war. He called attention to the President's recommendation of a larger army, and insisted that the army should be divided into two branches, the army for domestic use in the United States, which, he said did not need to be increased, the army of occupation which is temporarily necessary for use outside of the United States.

He said that the army of occupation should be recruited at once, in order to relieve the volunteers, but that the term of service should be short because the nation's policy is not yet settled. He suggested that the demand for an increase in the army might be considered as the first fruit of that victory to which the Republicans pointed with so much pride last November.

Turning to the question of annexation he insisted that the nation has not yet decided what to do with the Philippine Islands. He spoke in part as follows: "The sentiment of the people upon any great question must be measured during the days of deliberation, and not during the hours of excitement. A good man will sometimes be engaged in a fight, but it is not reasonable to expect a judicial opinion from him until he has had time to wash the blood off his face. I have seen a herd of wild-eyed gentile transformed into infuriated beasts by the sight and scent of blood, and I have seen the same animals quiet and peaceful again a few hours later. We have much of the animal in us still in spite of our civilizing process. It is not unnatural that our people should be more sanguinary immediately after a battle than they were before, and also only a question of time when reflection will restore the conditions which existed before this nation became engaged in the war with Spain. When men are excited they talk about what they can do; when they are calm, they talk about what they ought to do. If the President rightly interpreted the feelings of the people when they were intoxicated by a military triumph, we shall appeal from 'Philipp drunk to Philipp sober.' The forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands would violate a principle of American public law so deeply imbedded in the American mind that until a year ago no public man would have suggested it. It is difficult to overestimate the influence which such a change in our national policy would produce on the character of our people. Our opponents ask, is our nation not great enough to do what England, Germany and Holland are doing? They enquire, can we not govern colonies as well as they? Whether we can govern colonies as well as other countries is not material; the real question is whether we can in one hemisphere, develop the theory that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and at the same time inaugurate, support and defend in the other hemisphere, a government which derives its authority entirely from superior force. And if these two ideas of government cannot live together, which one shall we choose? To defend forcible annexation on the ground that we are carrying out a religious duty, is worse than absurd. The Bible teaches us that it is more blessed to give than to receive, while the colonial policy is based upon the doctrine that it is more blessed to take than to leave. I am afraid that the imperialists have confused their beatitudes. I once heard of a man who mixed up the parable of the good Samaritan with the parable of the sower, and in attempting to repeat the former said: 'A man went from Jerusalem to Jericho and as he went he fell among the thorns and the thorns sprang up and choked him.' 'We entered the Spanish war as peace-makers. Imperialists have an indistinct recollection that a blessing has been promised to the peace-makers, but their desire for more territory has perverted their memories so that as they greet the former it reads: 'Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall inherit the earth.' 'Annexation cannot be defended upon

the ground that we shall find a pecuniary profit in the policy. The advantage which may come to a few individuals who hold offices or who secure franchises, cannot properly be weighed against the money expended in governing the Philippines, because the money expended will be paid by those who pay the taxes. We are not yet in a position to determine whether the people of the United States after a while will bring back from the Philippines as much as they send there. There is an old saying that it is not profitable to buy a mule, unless you can sell it for more. Our nation may learn by experience that it is not wise to purchase the right to conquer a people.

"Spain, under compulsion, gives a quit claim to the Philippines in return for \$20,000,000 but she does not agree to warrant and defend our title as against the Filipinos. To buy land is one thing; to buy people is another. Land inanimate and makes no resistance to a transfer of title; the people are animate and sometimes desire a voice in their own affairs. But whether measured by dollars and cents the conquest of the Philippines would prove profitable or expensive it will hardly prove embarrassing to those who still hold the doctrine which underlies a republic. Military rule is antagonistic to our theory of government. The armaments which are used to defend it in the Philippines may be used to excite it in the United States. Under military rule much must be left to the discretion of the military governor, and this can only be justified on the theory that the governor knows more than the people whom he governs; is better acquainted with their needs than they are themselves; is entirely in sympathy with them and is thoroughly honest and unselfish in his desire to do them good.

Such a combination of wisdom, integrity and love is difficult to find and the Republican party will enter upon a hard task when it starts out to select suitable military governors for our remote possessions. Even if the party has absolute confidence in its great political manager, Senator Hanna, it must remember that the people of Ohio have compelled him to serve in the United States and that inferior men must be intrusted with the distribution of justice and benevolence among the nation's dark-skinned subjects in the Pacific.

"When the discussion of fundamental principles is attempted in the United States, if a member of Congress attempts to criticize any injustice perpetrated by a government official against a helpless people he will be warned to keep silent lest his criticism encounter resistance to American authority in the Orient. If a senator on the Fourth of July dares to speak of inalienable rights or refers with commendation to the manner in which our forefathers resisted taxation without representation, he will be warned to keep silent lest his utterances excite rebellion among distant subjects. If we adopt a colonial policy and pursue the course which excluded the Revolutionary of 1773 we must muffle the tones of the Liberty Bell and commune in whispers when we praise the patriotism of our forefathers.

"We cannot afford to destroy the Declaration of Independence; we cannot afford to erase from our Constitutions, State and National, the Bill of Rights; we have no time to examine the libraries of the nation and purge them of the essays, the speeches and the books that defend the doctrine that law is the crystallization of public opinion, rather than an emanation from physical power.

"But even if we could destroy every vestige of the laws which are the outgrowth of the immortal law penned by Jefferson; if we could obliterate every written word that has been inspired by the idea that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, we could not tear from the heart of the human race the hope which the American republic has planted there. The impassioned appeal, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' still echoes around the world. In the future, as in the past, the desire to be free will be stronger than the desire to enjoy a more physical existence. The conflict between right and wrong will continue here and everywhere until a day is reached when the love of money will no longer sear the national conscience and hypocrisy no longer hide the hideous features of avarice behind the mask of philanthropy."

A FIRE IN CHARLOTTE

RAGING IN A BLOCK IN BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.

How the Harness Building Consumed. Fire at 1:45 O'clock Under Control.

Loss 1 1/2 n About \$75,000.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 6.—At 12 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the three story building of the Shaw-Howell Harness Company, on Fourth street, near the centre of the business portion of the city. The fire had gained such headway when the alarm was sounded that the building was soon totally destroyed. The loss to the stock was estimated at \$50,000, with \$25,000 insurance.

From the Shaw-Howell building the flames spread to the adjoining building, occupied by the Liddell Machine Company, as an office and sample room. The loss to their stock is about \$6,000, with \$4,000 insurance. The building was a total wreck, and was valued at \$4,000.

The firemen worked under great difficulties, as a high wind was blowing. The burned buildings are just across a narrow street from the Buford Hotel, a four story structure, but that building escaped injury.

At 1:45 a. m. the fire is under control. The total loss will probably reach \$65,000 to \$75,000.

STAB CIVIL SERVICE

Its Foes' Action in the House Committee of Whole.

KILL THE APPROPRIATION

COMMISSION'S FRIENDS MAY REVERSE ACTION IN HOUSE.

SWANSON SPEAKS AGAINST EXPANSION

Senate Adopts Resolution Asking President

What Were his Instructions to Peace Commission. Caffery's Argument Against Imperialism.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The anti-civil service reformers scored a victory in the House to-day. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration, and when the appropriation for the civil service commission was reached, Mr. Evans, (Rep., Ky.), made a motion to strike it out. This motion has been made annually for a dozen years or more, but has invariably failed. To-day the opponents of the law laid great stress on the fact that they could not get a direct vote upon the proposition, and were therefore compelled to seek its nullification in this manner. Even these appeals failed to bring out the full strength of the opposition, though the motion to strike out was carried by a narrow majority, 67 to 61. This was in committee of the whole where no record is made of the vote. Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.), gave notice that he would demand a record vote in the House, where the friends of the civil service law expect to reverse the decision. Those who advocated the motion to strike out were: Messrs. Evans, (Rep., Ky.); Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio); Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa); Linney, (Rep., N. C.); Brown, (Rep., Ohio); and Marsh, (Rep., Ills.).

Its opponents were: Messrs. Moody, (Rep., Mass.); Hopkins, (Rep., Ills.); Fleming, (Dem., Ga.); Brosius, (Rep., Pa.); Henderson, (Rep., Iowa); and Polivier, (Rep., Iowa).

During the general debate on the bill Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.), delivered a speech on anti-imperialism.

The Administration which could hardly be driven into a war for liberty, had, he said, within a few months become greedy for conquest. The liberators of the Cubans were to become the despoilers of the Filipinos. He contended that it was unconstitutional for the United States to undertake a colonial system and cited the Dred Scott decision in support of his contention.

He discussed the social, political and economic effects of the annexation of the Philippines. He declared it to be his opinion that the main support of the imperialist policy came from those who were seeking an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Great Britain. The trade advantages we would obtain from the annexation of the Philippines would not begin to justify us for the expense their acquisition would entail. We were throwing away great trade possibilities on our northern border by restrictive laws and yet we proposed to reach out to the ends of the earth for a trade which was utterly insignificant.

At the opening of the session Mr. Marsh, (Republican, Illinois), asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to grant to officers and men of the volunteer army upon muster out two months' extra pay if they have served beyond the limits of the United States, and one month's extra pay if they have only served within the limits of the United States. This extra pay to be in lieu of furloughs or leave of absence. It had been the practice to grant these furloughs or leave of absence so that in reality the bill only sought to do indirectly what has heretofore been done indirectly. After this explanation Mr. Bailey, (Democrat, Texas), announced that he had no objection to the measure.

The bill was passed.

At 5 p. m. the House adjourned.

SENATOR CAFFERY'S SPEECH.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Immediately after the Senate convened to-day the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.), calling on the President for information as to the instructions of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work, was laid before the Senate. Chairman Davis, one of the commissioners, desired that it be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, but Mr. Hoar insisted that the Senate had as much right to such information as the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and that the President should determine whether the Senate should have it. The resolution was adopted in secret session. In support of the resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Vest, (Missouri), in opposition to expansion, Mr. Caffery, (Louisiana), delivered an extended speech.

Mr. Caffery pointed out that the Government of the United States was formulated by the founders in order that a social and governmental fabric of their own might be crystallized into form of law. Mr. Caffery said that the sword and counsels of Washington made him the savior of his country; that his supreme patriotism and wisdom eminently qualified him to establish this Government. He held that Washington in his counsels and teachings was opposed to the acquisition of foreign territory for despotic government. He referred then

to that expression of Jefferson, "Over governments can only acquire the just powers from the consent of the governed declaring that the principle announced in that sentence marked Jefferson greater than king, prince or potentate.

"We have heard," said he, "some startling doctrines as to the power of the United States to establish governments in foreign territory acquired by the United States announced on this floor." He declared that these announced doctrines were more arbitrary than any which had ever before been heard in the United States Congress. They conferred upon Congress a supreme power—a despotic power, unlimited and unrestricted. He quoted from the speeches of Mr. Platt, (Connecticut), to which his address was an answer, that part of the Connecticut Senators' statement of the powers of the United States in which he maintained that the right to acquire foreign territory was inherent and without limitation, and that the power to establish a government in such acquired territory was inherent and a sovereign right.

"Here," said Mr. Caffery, "The old proposition is advanced that the right to govern is broad and imperial and without limitation by our Constitution. 'If this argument advanced by the Senator from Connecticut be true and sound, then the individual rights of men are to be held by the United States under a Congressional despotism. Our Constitution knows no despotism; it sedulously provides against despotism; but right here is a despotism of the most flagrant possible character."

Mr. Caffery said he proposed to argue that the Government of the United States was inhibited from incorporating the recently acquired territory into the United States; that Congress had power to govern any acquired territory only with the ultimate purpose of creating it into States; that people of such territory cannot be held despotically by Congress, and that it would be unwise and dangerous to incorporate into the United States as citizens people who differ widely in their habits, customs and religion from the people of this country.

Mr. Caffery then entered upon an elaborate argument to show that heretofore it had been the unavailing policy of this Government to obtain from the governed their consent before the reins of government were drawn over them.

Mr. Caffery said even if we had the right to incorporate these distant islands, inhabited by a strange people into this country, freedom could not exist in the suburbs.

"The history of the world shows that God has set the bounds which the different peoples of the earth shall abide. When I look at the conditions of the world I am ultimately convinced that no permanent sway can be held by the white man over the black man in the suburbs, except by a strong military and cruel despotism."

Mr. Caffery said that we were some times told by the public that we had a mission to perform—that mission being to spread among all peoples the doctrine of human rights. He doubted whether this could be done by placing upon the people a yoke and whether the principles of Christianity could be advanced by force.

At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's argument Mr. Morgan, (Ala.), announced on behalf of the Niagara Falls Canal Commission that he had introduced a bill for the amendments offered by Mr. Berry before the holidays to the pending canal bill. The amendments were not passed upon by the Senate.

At 3:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and at 3:50 p. m. adjourned.

ORDER UNDER THE FILIPINOS

They Claim Their Government at Iloilo is Acceptable to All.

Hong Kong, Jan. 6.—The newspapers here publish the following dispatch from Iloilo evidently from a Filipino source: "When the Americans arrived at Iloilo they found absolutely no looting upon the part of the Filipino force, or conduct of any kind worthy of civilized people. In conformity with their agreement with the Spaniards, the Filipinos entered Iloilo in an orderly manner, and formally hoisted the Filipino flag. The Americans found a good Government meeting with the complete approval of the foreign residents. The postoffice, customs and other departments were working smoothly under the entire control of the Filipinos."

The correspondent adds that the reports of an opposition republic having been established are refuted by the facts that the Governor and General commanding at Iloilo have assured the American delegates from the warships that they could settle nothing without orders from the national Government at Malolos.

FOR LIEUT. SHIPP'S WIDOW.

Pritchard's Bill to Place Her on the Pension Roll.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Senator Pritchard has introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll the name of Margaret E. Shipp, widow of First Lieutenant William E. Shipp, late of the Tenth regiment United States cavalry, and pay her a pension of \$50 per month.

NAMED BY PRESIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate: John D. Yeomans, of Iowa, to be an inter-State commerce commissioner; Robert A. Mosely, Jr., of Alabama, to be consul general at Singapore.

DINGLEY'S STATE CRITICAL.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Dingley is very low to-night, alarming symptoms having developed.

James Webster, a negro of 18, was hanged yesterday in Bedford City, Va., for rape.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A STATE'S DISGRACE

It Must Not be Perpetuated in Stone.

A CORNER-STONE INFAMY

DISCUSSED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

THE PEG LEG WILLIAMS LAW REPEALED

Bills to Materially Change the School Law. Propositions to Abolish the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Board of Equalization.

of Equalization.

The House has the belts on and the machinery is buzzing.

It has not turned out much of the finished product yet, but it is laying in an immense stock of mighty fine raw material.

Yesterday's session was a most interesting one. The question of questions in this State came up for discussion in a number of phases.

I refer to Negro Problem.

A bill was introduced to amend the Constitution so as to eliminate the colored vote.

The law prohibiting all emigration agents coming into the State and inducing colored labor to go South was repealed.

And several resolutions were introduced looking to an erasure of the name of Jim Young, the colored director from the corner-stone of the white school here for the dead and dumb.

It was these latter that aroused most discussion and outraged feeling.

The bill was set a rolling by the following bill sent over from the Senate, having been introduced in that body by Senator Miller, of Pamlico, and passed: "Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring: 'That the Committee of the General Assembly on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums, shall forthwith have the name of James H. Young removed from the corner-stone of the new building at the institution for the blind white children, located in the city of Raleigh, and to report to the General Assembly.'"

Then Mr. Stevens, of Union, sent forward the following resolution, which was read: "Whereas, the Board of Directors for the School for the Deaf and Dumb, appointed under Fusion rule, have disgraced the State and insulted her citizenship by placing the name of James H. Young upon the corner-stone of the building erected for white children of the State, and

"Whereas, this General Assembly desires to remove the stain put upon our State by these white believers in negro domination; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: 'That the authorities having in charge the management of said school are hereby directed to have removed the said corner stone, and one of similar design, with the name of the white trustees only, placed in its stead.'"

For these two resolutions, Mr. Boushall, of Wake, sent up the following substitute: "Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: 'That the corner-stone of the new building erected in 1898 upon the grounds of the Institution for the Blind, in the city of Raleigh be removed.

"That a corner-stone be placed instead thereof, bearing the names of the board of said institution, upon whose motions and plans said new buildings were erected, to wit: 'E. F. Montague, chairman of the Board; J. A. Briggs, chairman of the Building Commission; L. M. Proctor, H. Morsom, H. C. Heising, R. Williams, Jao. E. Ray, Principal; F. P. Milburn, Architect.'"

Mr. Boushall explained that the names he proposed were the names of the men who had conceived the plan for the building, had made arrangements for its erection and secured the appropriation therefor.

Mr. McLean, of Harnett, said his objection to all the resolutions on this matter, so far introduced, was that they simply made a request of the very board of directors that had put Young's name on the corner-stone. He, therefore, offered the following substitute putting the whole matter in the hands of a legislative committee: "Whereas, information has come to this General Assembly that a corner-stone has been inserted in the building erected for the white deaf and dumb and blind children of the State, upon which the name of one James H. Young, a negro, is engraved; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that under the direction of the Committee on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute of both Houses of the General Assembly; that said corner-stone be removed from said building, if possible, and another corner-stone inserted in its stead with such engravings or inscriptions thereon as said two committees or a majority thereof may consider fit and appropriate."

"Resolved further, That if the removal of said corner-stone cannot be effected without damage to the building, that the name of said James H. Young shall be chiselled out."

(Continued on Second Page.)