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### LEADS ALL NORTH GAROLINA

### THE LUST OF EMPIRE

Col. Bryan on Old and New Issues.

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL

IMPERIALISTS THEY WHO ADVO-CATE THE GOLD STANDARD.

It is Stronger To day than Ever Before. Events have Now Fully Proved the Justice of Every Demand Made

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7.-The third annual banquet of the Andrew Jackson former, William Jennings Bryan wac lax. Life size portraits of Jackson and of the guest of the evening were hung at opposite ends of the hall, these being the only portraits in the decorations. Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, acted as presiding officer. At the table with him and Mr. Bryan were Congressmen Lentz, of Ohio; and Hinrichensen, of Illinois; Mayor Maybury, of Detroit; Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee; Mayor Taggart, of Indianapolis; William F. McKnight, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles K. Ladd, of Kewanee, Illinois; Captain Wm. P. Black and National Committeeman Thomas Gahan, of Illi-

The exercises of the exercises by Mayor ened with a short address by Mayor the Harrison, who before he resumed his seat, introduced as the first formal speaker of the evening Congressman spoke in respect to the Philippines call themselves expansions to the Philippines call themselves expansions but they are really imperialists. W. H. Hinrichsen, who spoke in response to the tost "Party Fealty."

Congressman Lentz expanded to his Great." Captain Wm. P. Black, of Chicago, followed, responding to the toast of "The Soldiery of the Republic." Then came the three visiting mayors, William Maybury, of Detroit; Taggart, of Indianapolis, and Charles K. Ladd, of Kewanee, Ills., all three making brief talks. William F. McKnight, of Michigan, then spoke on "The Young Democracy" and the address of Mr. Bryan closed the evening. It was as fol-

The exercises of the evening were op-

"The Democracy of the nation is still Jacksonian courage, and has no thought of departing from the principles enunciated at Chicago in 1896. That platform will live in history and the hour of its adoption will be remembered as the There will be no turningu back. The platform will be added to as new conditions, force new issues into the arena of politics, but nothing will be subtracted from it. Events have vindicated every position taken by the platform. Arbitration was advocated in that platform and arbitration is stronger to-day than it was in 1896.

"That platform denounced government by injunction and the sentiment attend to their own business may now against government by injunction is increasing. That platform denounced the trusts and declared them to be a but those who in 1896 fought for inde than ever before. That platform warned the people that a conspiracy was on foot to give to the national banks a! monopoly of the issue and supply of not capable of self-government; that has paper money; that conspiracy is now known to everyone.

"That platform denounced internationsnare, and its condemnation has been ratio stands to-day as the only ratio at which bimetallism is possible.

platform is fresh in the memory of friend and foe, because it was the law the Chibefore

private ends. but the atacks will not harm it. who opposed the platform in 1896, have tion from without. promised to return to the party on condition that the party will drop the money confine the trusts. The offer will not be accepted. What confidence would the people have in our sincerity if we should declare against trusts in general, but enter into the trusts the Republicans would adopt as strong anti-trust plank as we, be eause no party would dare defend the trusts. In a fight the trust magnate would be found supporting both parties and contributing to both campaign funds provided the trusts were guaranteed the privilege of naming the Attorney General and Judges. The trusts opposed the Democratic party in 1896 because the

ed the plutocracy which the party had held in solution for several years.

"The gold Democrats had a chance to crush the trusts during Mr. Cleveland's administration, but they did not do it. The gold Republicans are having their opportunity now, but they are not improving it. The trusts will fall when the gold standard is overthrown and not until then. The gold standard means falling prices and falling prices will create trusts more rapidly than any gold standard party can destroy them.

The second point of attack is the ratio. Why insist upon 16 to 1, I ask? I reply first because it is the best ratio, and, second, because its opponents have no other ratio to offer. No free coinage law can be enacted until a ratio is agreed upon because the ratio is a part of th law. Suppose we had a majority in Congress favorable to bimetallism, but dif-CHICAGO PLATFORM TO LIVE IN HISTORY fering as to the ratio? Some would favor 16 to 1, some 24 to 1, some 32 to 1 and some even higher ratios; how could we make progress under such condi tions? Affirmative relief is necessary and those who favor remedial legislation must secure a majority in both Hous and Senate for some definite proposition The gold bugs understand this; they know that an ambiguous platform i equivalent to a gold standard platform Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1892 upon nual banquet of the Andrew Jackson a platform which declared for the use League was held at Tremont House to- of gold and silver as the standard money night and on this occasion as on the two of the country, and for the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminaformer, William Jennings Bryan wac the guest of honor. The banquet hall mintage, and yet Mr. Cleveland found of the hotel was turned into a sea of no difficulty in supporting the single bunting caught up with festoons of smiwill not return to the days of uncertain ty and evasion. When the opponents of 16 to 1 agree upon another ratio it will be time enough to compare the merits of the new ratio with the merits of the old ratio. But they will not be permitted to suspend the party in mid-air, out of the reach of 16 to 1 and out of sight of any-thing else. To surrender the ratio is to accept the gold standard as final.

"The Chicago platform was good when was adopted; it grows better with age. It was strong in 1896; it is stronger now "But enough of old issues; what of th new questions? Our party cannot ignore the issues raised by the war. It must speak out against militarism now or for ever hold its peace. A large standing army is not only an expense to the peo-ple but it is a menace to the nation, and

sionists, but they are really imperialists. The word expansion would describe the acquisition of territory to be populated by homogeneous people and to be carved into States like those now in istence. An empire suggests variety in race and diversity in government. The imperialists do not desire to clothe the Filipinos with all the rights and privileges of American citizenship; they want to exercise sov ereignty over an alien race and they expect to rule the new subjects upon theory entirely at variance with constitutional government. Victoria is Queen of great Britain and Empress of India: defending Jeffersonian principles with shall we change the title of our Executive and call him the President of the United States and Emperor of the Phil ippines?

"The Democratic party stood for th hour when the money changers were stands for the government of the Con driven from the Democratic temple, stitution now. It opposed an English financial policy in 1896; it opposes an English colonial policy now. Those who in 1896 were in favor of turning the American people over to the greed of foreign financiers and domestic may now be willing to turn the Filipi nos over to the tender mercies of mil tary governors and carpet-bag officials

"Those who in 1896 thought the pec ple of the United States too weak to think them strong enough to attend to the business of remote and alien races pendence for the American people wil' not now withhold independence from those who desire it elsewhere.

"We are told that the Filipinos a familiar ring. Only two years ago I heard the same argument made again a very respectable minority of the people al bimetallism as a delusion and a of this country. The money-loaners who coerced borrowers did it upon that justified. That platform pointed to inde- theory; the employers who coerced their pendent free coinage as the only means employes did it for the same reason, of restoring the double standard, who Self-government increases with particidoubts it now? That platform named pation in government. The Filipinos 16 to 1 as the proper ratio, and that are not far enough advanced to share in the government of the people of the hich bimetallism is possible.

"Other platforms have been forgotten, to govern themselves. It is not fair to compare them with our own citizens because the American people have been clear and positive upon every public educating themselves in the science of To those who believe in government for nearly three centuries and while we have much to learn, we cago platform is still an inspiration; it have already made great improvement. is a terror only to those who seek to The Filipinos will not establish a peruse the Government for personal and fect government, but they will establish a government as nearly perfect as the "It has been attacked at two points, are competent to enjoy, and the United Some States can protect them from molesta

"The Reublicans of Illinois, of course will not expect the Filipinos to select a Legislature equal to the last Reublicar Legislature in fidelity to the public wedfare. Illinois became a State nearly century ago and the Legislature which enacted the Allen law was, as it were, against trusts in general, the greatest of the ripened fruit of long experience, all trusts—the money trust? If we Give the Filipinos time and opportunity should attempt to centre the fight upon and, while they never will catch up with us, unless we cease to improve, yet they may some day stand where we stand

"What excuse can be given for the adoption of a colonial policy? Secretary Gage disclosed the secret in his Savannah speech. I think we might be justified in calling Mr. Gage the key-hole of the Administration because we look through him to learn what is Chicago convention took the party out going on v hin the Executive council of the hands of the Wall street crowd, chamber. The suggested that philanand adopted a platform which precipitat-(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Filipino Army May Break Through All Control.

MANIFESTO ISSUED

AGUINALDO PROTESTS AGAINST OTIS AS GOVERNOR.

URGES NATIVES TO STAND FOR LIBERTY

udlow's Proclamat on Adv sing the People of Havana to Surrender to Him Stores of Arms and Ammunition for Safe Ke ping.

Manila, Jan. 7.-Within a few hours after the proclamation issued by Major General Otis in behalf of President Mc-Kinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manila with a manifesto, which attracted considerable attention. The revolutionary President protested against General Otis signing himself military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Kong or elsewhere, to recognize the sov-ereignty of the Americans here, and insists that he returned to the Philippines on an American ship solely to conquer the Spaniards, and with independence. He asserts that both his proclamations on May 24th and June 2nd, stated this fact officially, and he claims that Major General Merritt confirmed this by a proclamation before the Spaniards capitu-lated, stating clearly and definitely that the American forces came to overthrow the Spanish Government, and liberate

In conclusion, Aguinaldo declared that he had natives and foreigners as witnesses that the American forces recognized, not only by acts that the Filipino were belligerents, but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag, "as it triumphantly sailed these seas before the eyes of all

nations. Aquinaldo then solemnly protested, in the name of the Duty who empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult ask of regeneration, against the intrusion of the American Government, and reiterated that he can produce proofs that he was brought here on the understanding that the Americans promised aim their co-operation to attain independence.

The revolutionary leader than called apon all his followers to work together with force, and assures them he is coninced that they will obtain absolute inhave "already so far advanced."

ortance to the manifesto. He says he feels confident that the opinion of the better classes oof the Filipinos is not expressed in it, but as to whether the Filipino masses can be controlled and the Filipino army kept in check, he does not know, although he hopes for a pacific outcome of the trouble.

LUDLOW'S PROCLAMATION. Havana, Jan. 7 .- General Ludiow, the nilitary commander of the district of Havana, has issued the following proamation to the citizens:

"It is nown that large quantities of arms and ammunition are in store at numerous places in this city, greatly in excess of any possible requirements. These accumulations are the result of the war conditions which have existed for three years, and now that the city is in a condition of profound peace and no member of the community has any requirements for deadly weapons of the character indicated it is once of good faith and patriotism to dispense wit htheir retention. Actuated by these feelings many chitizens have for several days ast breen voluntarily turnese arms and have requested the United States authorities to receive

"Castle la Punta has been designated as an armory for their deposit and receipts are given for the weapons turned

By the same proclamation physicians report infectious diseases, saloons and restaurants are allowed to be opened until midnight, instead of closing at 11. To relieve suffering an dstop professional beggary the guards patrolling the streets are to take notice of cases of illness and destitution, with the locality of the street and the number and emergency rations will be issued. In cases of illness special food will be supplied by the doctors.

FAYETTEVILLE DISPENSARY.

More as to its Advantages Over the Saloons.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 7.—(Special.)-Eighteen months ago the Cumberland county dispensary began operation with-out a cent and without any aid or assistance from the county or town. The following is the financial showing: earnings for 18 months, since July 1st, 1897, \$10,271.70. This has put 50 per cent more money into the public treas-ury than the combined State, county and town licenses from the forty-two saloons which existed before the dispensary was stablished. The amount of drunkenness and crime have markedly decreased. The monies paid into the public treasury do not include \$2,000 of profits shown in the net stock on hand.

As the moth is to the flame, so is the fool skater to the danger sign.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

A Method of Amending the Constitution Outlined for Division of the School

Murfreesboro, N. C., Jan. 6. To the Editor: There were two great controlling influences in the minds of the white voters of the East in casting their ballots at the last election. They were: First—A change in the organic law so as to secure white supremacy in North Carolina.

Second-A change in the organic lay that will secure to the white children of North Carolina more than a per capita share of the school fund.

These are two things that are demanded by the white people of this State, and the General Assembly will fall far short of its duty if it fails to ubmit amendments to the Constitution giving this relief.

The bill introduced by Representative Julian, of Rowan, allotting to each race th taxes raised for the polls and property of each race to their respective schools, does not exactly meet the de-mands. We are more charitable than

I have sent Senator Skinner a bill drawn by me looking to such an amend-ment as I thought would give satisfacment as I thought would give satisfac-tion to the white people of the East. Let section 2 of Article 9 of the Con-stitution be amended by striking out all after the word "schools" in eighth line, and insert, "but the General Assembly shall provide how the school fund shall be apportioned between the races." And further, "that the General Assembly may provide for the levying of taxes on Aguinaldo, in his manifesto, declared the property of either race, to aid in the had never agreed at Singapore, Hong promoting schools for that race, without providing for same advantages for both

This will remove the objections to such legislation as made by the Supreme Court in Puett vs. Conus, of Gaston county, 94—709, and Markham vs. Manning, 96-132.

96-132.

To divide the school fund per capita is unjust and intolerable to the white people of the East. Let our children have at least two-thirds, and the colored one-third. We pay about 95 per cent of the taxes.

B. B. WINBORNE.

QUAY CONSPIRACY CASE.

Court Hears Argument to Remove the Case to a Higher Court.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan 7.—Argument was heard in the State Supreme Court to-day on the petition of United States Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay and former State Treasurer Haywood, on the petition for a writ of certiorari to re move to the higher court from the Quar ter Sessions Court of Philadelphia the case pending against them charging con

The defendants are charged with cor spiracy with John S. Hopkins, former cashier of the defunct Peoples' Bank now deceased), i nthe alleged misure of State funds on deposit in that bank, In the petition the defendants averred the belief that they could not obtain a fair and impartial trial in the Philadel dependence, urging them never to return phia county court, claiming that the dis "from the glorious road" on which they missal of their demurrers and other adverse decisions in the preliminary pro ceedings had demonstrated that there charged another judge of the county bench (Gordon) with aiding in bringing the presocution and that the latter was influenced by political enmity and was unduly hastening the trial of the cas with the object of posoning the minds of members of the Legislature and thus defeat the re-election of United States

Eloquent argument was made to-day in support of the petition by Attorneys David T. Watson, of Pittsburg and Rufus E. Shapley, of Philadelphia, and in opposition to the motion by Ex-District

Over three hours were occupied in th delivery of the argument of these three eminent lawyers. The court then took the matter under advisement and ad-

MURDER IN 1890.

And the Murderer Was Not Found Until a Few Days Ago.

Scotland Neck, N. C., Jan. 7 .- (Spe cial.)—n April, 1890, John M. King, of Pitt county, was killed by a pistol shot. During all these years his slay er has avoided the officers of the law until yesterday. Some gentlemen returning from Ahoskil, in Hertford county, gave account of the arrest of a man near that place yesterday had lived there under the name of Geo. Tell. It is said that his real name is Joseph Rawles and he was arrested and taken to Greenville to answer the charge of killing King. Rawles is said to have lived in New York, working for Charles Broadway Rouss, and to have gone to Oklahoma. He has been living near Ahoskil with his mother, who some time ago went to Greenville and was recognized. Some one watched her and shadowed her home and so learned whereabouts of her son. Local detective work has been done by persons in Aulander and Scotland Neck in working up the case recently. There was handsome reward offered at one time. A horse and buggy were stolen here last night from Capt. G. S. White, The came back, but nothing is

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

of the buggy.

New York, Jan. 7 .- The weekly bank statement shows the following changes; Surplus reserve, increased \$4,349,400; loans decreased \$4,504,900; specie, increased \$3,685,800; legal tender increaed \$1,624,600; deposits increased \$3,844,000; circulation decreased, \$412,400. The banks now hold \$23,530,375 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per

Some men are willing to pay cash for t everything except their debts.

In His Purpose to Pension Confederates.

NOR WAS THE PRESIDENT

WITH RESPECT TO CARING FOR THEIR GRAVES.

SUCH IS SENATOR ALLEN'S OPINION

Swept Off Their Feet by Their Emotions. Confederat + Veterans Want ro Pensions Mason's Resolution Against Annexa'i n.

Washington, Jan. 7 .- When the Sen ate convened today Mr. Pasco (Fla.) presented a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans of Ocala, Fla., protesting against the adoption of the proposition of Mr. Butler (N. C.) to pension ex-Confederate soldiers.

In this connection Mr. Allen (Neb.)

"I believe a ward on this subject is due at this point. I do not believe there was ever a serious purpose on the par of the Senator who is the author of the proposed amendment to pension Con federate veterans. I think the author of the proposed amendment, like the President of the United States, was carried away by his feelings. In my opinion altogether too much attention is being paid to it.

"It would be an injustice to the rank and file of the Confederate soldiers to say that they would consider seriously any proposition to receive pensions have cared for themselves for a third of a century. They have cared for their cemeteries and for their dead.

"It sees to me that the whole matter can be closed by saying that both the Presidetn of the United States and the author of the amendment were carried away by their enthusiasm. In my judgment, speaking from the standpoint of Northern soldier, it is best to close th's incident. It may be closed by the happy thought that all bitterness and sectionalism have been wiped out by the late Spanish war."

At the conclusion of the routine busi ness in accordance with the order made yesterday, the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up

Mr. Mason (Ills.) offered the follow ing resolution:

"Whereas, all just powers of the gov erned are derived from the consent or the government, therefore be it "Resolved by the Senate of the United States that the Government of the was prejudice against them on the part of the trial judge (Finletter.) They also tempt to govern the people of any other tempt to govern the people of any other country in the world wthout the consent

of the people themselves or subject the by force to our dominion against their Mr. Mason asked that the resolution ie on the table, announcing his intention of addressing the Senate upon it next Tuesday.

The House bill granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of United States volunteers was called up by Mr. Shoup and passed without amendm Mr. Morgan (Ala.) gave notice that at 2 o'clock he would ask the Senate to fix a time for a vote on the Nicaragua canal bill, but after the bill allowing extra pay to volunteers had been passe the Senate at 1:40 p. m. went into executive session, Mr. Allison saying that it was the understanding that no business except the consideration of the district bill was to be transacted at to

day's session.

At 2:10 p. m. the Senate adjourned. PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. Washington, Jan. 7.-The House of Representatives was engaged all day on the legislative and executive appropriation bill, and completed it substantially as reported, except the items for the civil service commission which went over a lady's until Monday. There were several side years of age. debates during the day. One of these brought out Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in a speech of an hour on the current political questions. He said the country was enjoying prosperity owing to the main-tenance ofo the gold standard and the passage of the Dingley tariff bill. The Philippines also came in for attention, on the discovery of an item oof \$12 000 at \$236,000. for naval charts of the islands. The item was ruled out on a point of orde by Mr. Dockery, the chairman, Mr. Payne, holding that the Philippines were still foreign territory, and as such not the proper subject of the legislation

Mr. McCleary, (Republican, Minneso a), sought to withdraw from the cale dar the banking and currency bill. Mr. Cox, (Democrat, Tennessee), declared this bill had been irregularly reported, and that the Democrats of the committee had been excluded from the committee room when the measure was under

onsideration. Without granting the request for the withdrawal ofo the bill, the House, at o'clock adjourned.

CASE OF SMALL POX.

Rich Square, N. C., Jan. 7.—(Special.) -Right much excitement was caused here to-day over a well developed case of small pox in Northampton county, near Creeksville, eight miles from Jacki few days ago.

C. A. TRAYLER PARDONED. He Was Placed in the Penitentiary

Year Ago for Forgery. Late yesterday afternoon Governor Russell pardoned C A. Trayler, a young white man sent to the penitentiary a year ago for forgery in Stanly county. He was sentenced for two

rears, and has served out half of his The pardon was secured principally through the efforts of Solicitor Marshall L. Mott. It was after dark before it was made out and taken by Mr. Mott o the penitentiary. The man, on sight of it, was almost overcome with joy. Trayler was immediately released and spent the night at the Yarborough, He

will leave this morning for Salisbury his former home. Trayler was a well-known sporting character and his trial and conviction caused quite a sensation in the Piedmont

MORRILL'S SUCCESSOR.

Governor Smith Appoints B. F. Fifield, Corporation Lawyer, to Follow Him.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 7.-Governor Smith to-day appointed Benjamin F, Fi-field, of Montpelier, a successor to the late Senator Justin S. Morrill, of this

State Mr. Fifield's position at the bar is leading one. In 1883 he was elected president of the State Bar Association His principal work has been on railroad and corporation cases and as counsel for the Central Vermont Railroad.

CAPT. A. D. COWLES RESIGNS.

It is Said That He Has Spent Very Little Time With His, Company.

It was stated last night on what seem o be good authority that A. D. Cowles captain of the Durham company, First North Carolina regiment, had resign and would soon return to this State. It was further said that Capt. Cowles ha pent very little time with his company since his appointment. The report of his resignation has not yet been officially verified

PROFESSOR BLAIR RESIGNS. Leaves Winston Schools to Take Charge

of Those at Wilmington. Winston, N. C., Jan. 6.—(Special.)— Prof. J. J. Blair has resigned the office of superintendent of the Winston city chools, to accept a similar position wit

the Wilmington schools. His successor here has not been named yet. Prof. Blair is one of the State's leading educators.

FOR LIEUT. SHIPP'S WIDOW. Pritchard's Bill to Place Her on the

Pension Roll. Washington, Jan. 6.—Senator Pritch ard 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 Wil-liam E. Shipp, late of the Tenth regia pension of \$50 per month.

AFRICAN TRIBE TRIUMPHS.

Brussels, Jan. 7.—Official news re ceived from the Congo Free State says that a column of 200 of the State troops. ommanded by Lieutenant Stevens wa defeated on November 4th by the insur gent tribe of Batelas, which captured Kalambari on November 14th. Two of ficers, one sergeant and 200 troops were illed. One officer and two sergeants were wounded.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY. Trenton, N. J., Jan. 7.-Articles o

corporation of the Havana Electric Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of State today.

It is understood that the company is formed for the specific purpose of ac quiring the street railways of the city

AUSTRIAN PEERS SUICIDE.

London, Jan. 7.-The Globe this even ing announces that Count Franz Karolyi the attache of the Austrian Hungarian Embassy here, has committed suicide by shooting himself. Beside the body was portrait. The deceased was 24

ELECTRIC COMPANY FAILS.

Chicago, Ills., Jan. 7.-John B. Wal ice, manager of the Wallace Electric Company, filed a petition today in voluntary bankruptcy in the United State. district court. Liabilities were placed

CHANGES AT THE PEN.

Mr. James Mott, superintendent of the laundry at the penitentiary, resign ed last night, his resignation to take effect at once. He will be succeeded by man named Ford, from Winston. The place pays \$40 a month.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

The Nashville Weekly Graphic is now Under the managemen of Mr. M. W. Lincke it has become redit to the county and to its editor.

The funeral of Dr. Moses D. Hoge, th eminent Presbyterian divine, will take place at 2 o'clock Sunday afterno A Filipino newspaper, the Independencia declares that Americans give up annexation or engage in a bloody war.

For the past two years the collections or fertilizer tax by the Agricultural Department, were \$114,000. For the The man came from Norfolk a previous two years the collections were 1 \$75,000.

## CALLED BY HOUSE

There Must be an Official Show-down.

GOVERNOR COMES FIRST

INVESTIGATION RESOLUTONS INTRODUCED.

THE LOANS OF THE STATE TREASURY

The Fat Fees That Dr. Thompson Has Been Pocketing. Resolution Condemning Action of War Department House Committees.

The House has set its coulter deep in the land of Investigation.

What the plow will turn up remains The resolutions introduced yesterday, looking toward an investigation, begin

with the Governor, cross the hall to the Treasurer's office and then go down to the north end of the capitol and take a turn at the Secretary of State. The resolution concerning the Governor is a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Justice, of McDowell. It calls on

His Excellency for his reasons for suspending the Wilsons from the office of Railroad Commissioner, together with the evidence and other papers in the case.
The resolution is as follows:
Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: That a committee consisting of three members of the House and two members of the Senate be appointed to wait on the Governor and ask him to present to the Gen-

days from the passage of this resolution his reasons for suspending J. W. Wison from the office of chairs man of the Railroad Commission. and S. O. Wilson from the office of Railroad Commissioner.

eral Assembly within the next rive

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Railroads and Railroad commission, but may again be called up at any time.

Mr. McLean, of Harnett, introduced the State Treasury resolution. It is aimed especially at the transaction by which Treasurer Worth has been lend-

ng money to the penitentiary. Here is the resolution: Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to ascertain by inquiry or otherwise whether any sum or san have been paid out of the State Treasury without authority law and report to this House the result of their investigation. The above was adopted and the com-

mittee will probably be announced Mon-The resolution for investigating the Secretary of State, introduced by Mr.

Gilliam, of Edgecombe, follows Resolved, that a committee of three on the part of the House be appointed, who shall investigate and report to this House the character and amount of all fees, allowance or emoluments received by or paid to the present Secretary of State in excess of his salary allowed by

This resolution was adopted. Speaker connor will appoint the committee. Another resolution that nearty approval is the following, troduced by Mr. Leatherwood, of Swain:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: That the people of North Carolina do most earnestly condemn the Republican officials, for sending a negro major with his two negro clerks to pay off the gallant, brave and patriotic soldiers stationed at St. Smon's Island. That the same was unprecedented, unwarranted and humiliating to the soldiers and to the people of North Carolina. This resolution was referred to the

ommittee on Federal Relations. HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

An Amusing Defeat of the Golden Rod Bill Yesterday.

Pursuant to the resolution Friday, the House met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The prayer was of-fered by Rev. Dr. W. C. Norman, pastor of Edenton Street Methodist church. Reading of Friday's journal consumed half an hour. At its conclusion Patterson, of Caldwell, said he At its conclusion Mr. the honor of announcing that the Hon. Elias Carr, ex-Governor of North Carolina, was present.  $\Lambda$  motion to invite Governor Carr to a seat on the floor was adopted by a rising vote.
Under the order "Bills, Resolutions \"

and Petitions," eighteen bills were introduced, nine resolutions and three pe-The bills were for the most part of a local nature. Those of general interest

were: To repeal tax on lawyers, doctors and dentists; abolish State Board of Equilazation; to establish a graded school at Morganton; to establish a ommission of navigation at Beaufort. Among the resolutions were the lowing: Investigate the salary and fees

of the Secretary of State; investigate

(Continued on Second Page.)