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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

WHAT DO WE WANT WITH THE PHILIPPINES?

Mr. Rawlins Argues Against Expansion.

IT PROMISES ONLY EVIL ALMOST A VOTE ON ANTI-EXPANSION RESOLUTION.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL IN THE HOUSE

Rapid Progress was Made on the Bill. The War Department has Issued an Order Mustering over Fifteen Thousand Volunteers.

Washington, Feb. 1.—For a few minutes in the Senate this afternoon it seemed likely that a vote might be taken on one or more of the resolutions relating to expansion that are pending before that body. An unusually large attendance of Republican Senators was present, all of whom had been notified to be on hand in the event of a critical vote on the pending question.

Mr. Bacon (Georgia) called up his resolutions, and Mr. Chandler (New Hampshire) withdrew his motion to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sullivan (Mississippi) entered a motion to substitute his resolution for those of Mr. Bacon as follows:

"That the ratification of the pending treaty of peace with Spain shall in no wise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it commit this Government to a colonial policy; nor is it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable, independent government by the people of those islands whenever conditions make such a proceeding hopeful of success and desirable results."

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, announced that he was willing that a vote should be taken immediately. As it was evident, however, that a vote on the resolutions and amendments could not be taken before 2 o'clock—the hour fixed by unanimous consent for the Senate to go into executive session—Mr. Bacon asked for unanimous consent that a vote be taken at 12:30 tomorrow. To this request Mr. Carter (Montana) objected, and the whole question was left suspended in the air.

During the morning session Mr. Rawlins (Utah) addressed the Senate upon the Vest anti-expansion resolution.

Senator Rawlins said: "The atmosphere just now seems to be clouded with perplexing problems. Every one, I presume, is imbued with the wish, while adhering to justice to do the best he can for his country. I have not heretofore been opposed to expansion. This nation has been one of growth; in population from three to seventy-five million; in territory from the shores of the Atlantic across the continent, and out into the swelling waters of the Pacific. Millions of homes of our sturdy and patriotic people and magnificent States have been the fruits of our expansion. Territorial expansion with commensurate extension of constitutional freedom is twice blessed; it blesseth them who give and them who receive. No man can set an artificial barrier to the inevitable progress of the American people. But thus far our progress has been that of freedom, not of tyranny. When our fathers christened the republic they gave it a name which they doubtless deemed sufficient to cover all the exigencies of its future career. It was to be the United States of America. We could stretch out to the north and to the south, until we encompassed the two continents and all the islands of the Caribbean Sea, and still we might appropriately bear the name which our fathers gave us. Shall we now change that name, and if so what shall the new name be, and what shall it symbolize; shall it be the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Philippines? or shall it be the Empire of America and Asia? Already there are spectral visions of this in the political sky."

Mr. Rawlins then discussed the extent of the power of the Government under the Constitution to acquire, hold and govern territory, maintaining that such power must be exercised to subserve the objects and purposes for which the Government was created. He contended that the Constitution in all its provisions, limitations and safeguards was as applicable to the Territories and their inhabitants as to the States; that while some of the provisions of that instrument may not be self-executing they are no less so in a Territory than in a State; that an act of Congress is not necessary to apply the provisions of the Constitution to a Territory.

Referring to the contention of Senator Lodge and other Senators that the labor and product of the Philippines would not be permitted to come into competition with American labor, and its product, Mr. Rawlins pointed out that it could impose duties which would prevent the wheat grown in Oklahoma from competing with that grown in Kansas or other States of the Union; or the minerals produced in New Mexico and

Arizona from competing with the like products of Colorado and Utah. He maintained that if the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago may be denied the liberty of locomotion, not as a punishment for any crime of which they may have been duly convicted, if they may be lawfully forbidden to come to America then we may deny them the right of passing from one island to another, or from visiting their neighbors' houses, and if we may do this we may show them into Spanish dungeons there to await the incoming tide to end their troubles and place them beyond the reach of American tyranny.

"What do we want the Philippine Islands for? Do we want them to furnish homes for our own people? No. Do we want them to furnish an outlet for our surplus labor? Do we want them to add a wholesome element to our population, that our sons may find wives and our daughters husbands? The blighting curse of the Almighty would rest upon such miscegenation. Do we want them in order to practice upon their inhabitants the same arts of philanthropy which, applied to the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent, have led to their extermination. Humanity says no. Do we want them in order to send their swarms of office-holders and carpet-baggers, to riot among them like slimy worms eating out their substance? Ah! there's the rub. But for this, perplexing problem, I doubt would be seriously confronting the American people. No there is no conceivable good which these islands can bring us. Their retention bodes nothing but evil.

"We cannot afford to go even half way down to the Asiatic level in order to proportionately uplift their civilization. We have enacted laws which stand like chernobim with flaming sword at the gateways of the republic to drive back the hordes of the dark and degenerate races of the East lest they might enter into, infect and degrade us."

Prior to Mr. Rawlins' speech, Mr. Lindsay (Ky.), offered the following resolution:

"That the acquisition by the United States through conquest, treaty or otherwise, of territory not adjacent to and geographically part of the continent of North America carries with it no constitutional or moral obligation to admit said territory or any portion thereof into the Federal Union as a State or States.

"That it is against the policy, traditions and interests of the American people to admit States erected out of such non-American territories or portions thereof, into our Union of American States, at any time or under any conditions.

"That the United States accept from Spain the cession of the Philippine Islands with the hope that the people of those islands may demonstrate their capacity to establish and maintain a stable government capable of conducting local and international relations, and of discharging the international obligations resting upon separate and independent States, and with no expectation or desire of permanently holding those islands as colonies, or subject provinces, or of compelling their people against their consent to submit to the authority of the United States, after they shall demonstrate their capacity to self-government as herein defined, the Government of the United States to be the judge of such capacity."

At Mr. Lindsay's request the resolution was left on the table subject to call.

At 5:25 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The House entered upon its consideration of the River and Harbor Bill to-day, and fifty of the eighty-six pages of the bill had been completed when the House adjourned. The bill appropriates directly about \$12,500,000 and authorizes contracts to the extent of \$18,000,000 additional. The general scheme was unusually brief. Its feature was a speech in opposition to the bill by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, who has fought river and harbor bills for the last six years. He said he knew his opposition would avail nothing, as the votes for its passage had been arranged for by the appropriations in the bill. He attacked the Mississippi river improvement, which was ably defended by Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi.

Mr. Burton (Ohio), offered an amendment to the paragraph appropriating \$250,000 for the channel from Galveston to Texas City, Texas, which provided that nothing should be done under this paragraph until a favorable report had been received from the chief of engineers as to the feasibility of the project and its maintenance at a reasonable cost.

Mr. Hawley (Rep. Texas), offered as a substitute for the paragraph a provision for a survey and estimate of the cost of the proposed project. He explained that he had been ignored in the preparation of the bill. In view of Mr. Hawley's statement, Mr. Burton moved to strike out the whole paragraph, saying that the opposition to this project might arise from friendship for Galveston and the Brazos river project. The latter motion prevailed, and the whole paragraph went out of the bill.

This practically was the only amendment adopted to-day. The House at 5:05 p. m., adjourned.

MUSTERING OUT ORDER.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The War Department today issued an order to muster out about 15,000 volunteer troops. The troops are:

- First Maryland, now at Augusta, Ga.; Third Mississippi and Second Missouri, now at Albany, Ga.; Eighth and Thirtieth Pennsylvania, now at Augusta, Ga.; Fourteenth Pennsylvania, now at Somerville, S. C.; Fourth Texas, now at San Antonio, Tex.; Fourth Wisconsin, now at Anniston, Ala.; Seventh volunteer infantry, now at Macon, Ga.; Eighth volunteer infantry, now at Chickamauga; Tenth volunteer infantry, now at Macon, Ga.

Ignorance is of much less consequence than knowledge of things we don't know.

THEY YIELD HOPE WHO THINK DREYFUS WRONGED

They no Longer Believe Justice Will be Done.

ONSLAUGHT ON THE JEWS

THIS IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW THE AGITATION.

COLLISION OF AUTHORITY IN SAMOA

Dr. Raffel Releases a German Prisoner Who Smashed Supreme Court Windows. Raffel is Summoned for Contempt of Court.

Paris, Feb. 1.—The most ardent supporters of the theory that Dreyfus was unjustly condemned now admit that there is no longer the least hope that justice will be done.

A prominent member of the University of Paris, who from the first has been a militant champion of revision of the trial, says:

"For ninety-nine out of a hundred Frenchmen, the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus is a matter of sentiment. All the reasoning in the world would not induce them to change their attitude. There are millions of Frenchmen who will insist upon Dreyfus' guilt in spite of any proof to the contrary. A terrible feature of the situation is that the attitude of this majority is dictated by motives which they believe to be deserving of the highest respect. I admit that some of the Dreyfusards are much to blame for this. The best cause may be ruined by disreputable adherents, and there are men on the Dreyfus side of whom every patriotic Frenchman is the natural enemy. While the majority of us have been merely demanding that justice should be done, a pestilent minority has made this demand an excuse for virulent onslaughts on institutions we hold in great esteem."

In conclusion the member of the University predicted that the result of the agitation will be an "onslaught of unparalleled violence on the Jews, as the masses are convinced that they are at the bottom of the whole trouble."

It is persistently reiterated in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon that the committee of the Chamber of Deputies now considering the Government's revision bill has already decided that the allegations made by Quesnay de Beaupaire against M. Loew and other members of the criminal branch of the Court of Cassation are without foundation.

According to another rumor, the committee's examination of the dossier submitted by M. Mazeau, first president of the Court of Cassation, on the subject of M. De Beaupaire's charges, shows it to contain letters eulogizing the criminal section written by Mazeau's own colleagues. The dossier is also said to contain a letter from M. Loew declaring that the members of the criminal section have received letters almost without number containing insults and threats of death. M. Loew's letter is also said to explain that he appointed M. Bard, who is an unmarried man, to make the original report on the Dreyfus case in order that if these forecasts of violence were carried out, a whole family should not be plunged into mourning.

The Echo de Paris this morning contains a communication from Quesnay de Beaupaire, asserting that the new inquiry has revealed that the Court of Cassation, before it had even examined the dossier, had already decided to decree quashing the sentence, and that the Court had purposely ignored passages in the secret dossier implicating Dreyfus.

THE TROUBLES IN SAMOA.

Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 1.—The following advices have just been received here from Apia, Samoan Islands, under the date of January 24th, from the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"There has been no further general fighting between the partisans of the rival chieftains since the last advices were forwarded, except that a party of Mataafa's followers was routed in the bush by Malietoa. It is expected, however, that fighting will be resumed, as Mataafa is re-arresting persons who have been already fined and released."

"The work of pillage continues, among the houses looted being 'Valima, the house of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist."

"The exiled Malietoa chiefs were landed at Pago Pago, in the Island of Tutuila, the schooner on which they were being unable to proceed to the Island of Manna, owing to adverse winds. The Tutuilans gave them a hearty welcome and made an attempt to seize Mataafa's son, who was on board the schooner, but the captain put to sea."

"There has been a collision of authority between Chief Justice Wan. L. Chambers, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Johannes Raffel, the German president of the municipality of Apia. Herr Grossmuhl, a German resident of Apia, who was arrested for smashing the windows of the Supreme court chamber, was sentenced by the Chief Justice to imprisonment and to pay a fine. Dr.

Raffel instructed the police authorities to release Herr Grossmuhl, whose fine was subsequently fixed at \$1,000.

"The German Consul, Herr Rose, thereupon wrote to the American Consul, Lloyd W. Osborne, and the British Consul, E. B. S. Maxse, protesting that the action of the Chief Justice in fining Herr Grossmuhl was an infringement of German Consular rights. Messrs. Osborne and Maxse jointly replied in their official capacity that the proper tribunal having dealt with the matter, the Consuls could not interfere. More than this, they declined to have further intercourse with the German Consul or the German municipal president, except in writing, or to attend meetings, except on the invitation of the municipal council of Apia, unless an apology, with full retraction, were offered for the behavior toward Chief Justice Chambers. At the same time the Supreme court summoned Dr. Raffel for contempt of court in releasing Herr Grossmuhl."

VESSELS IN COLLISION.

Schooner Filled With Water and Was Run Ashore.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 1.—The steamship Richmond, Captain Hillyer, of the old Dominion Line, which left this city last evening, was struck by the lumber-laden schooner George Clark, off Thimble Light about 9:45 o'clock last night. The schooner was not seen until just before she struck the Richmond. Some of the wood work of the Richmond was torn away, the vessel slightly dented and her smokestack considerably loosened. She returned to Norfolk and left for New York to-night, after being repaired.

The bow of the schooner was stove in and she was otherwise badly damaged. She filled with water, and her captain, J. G. Bartlett, afterwards ran her ashore at Ocean View. The Clark is a three-master, her home port being Philadelphia. She was bound from Norfolk to New York. The crew was saved with little trouble.

MARRIAGE AT LIBERTY.

Liberty, N. C., Jan. 31.—(Special.)—Capt. Tom Smith, one of the most popular men in this part of the State, was married on January 28th, to Miss Olga Owen, the daughter of W. B. Owen, Esq., of Liberty. Capt. Smith is known all over North Carolina as a railroad builder. He helped build the C. P. and Y. V. Railroad, Wilson, Short Cut, Washington and Plymouth branches and quite a number of roads in Western North and South Carolina. The Captain and Mrs. Smith have just returned from Washington, New York city, Philadelphia and Niagara Falls. They are stopping for the present at his brother's, C. P. Smith, Jr., 438 Brooklyn.

Capt. Smith was elected supervisor of the public roads of Randolph and has graded more than one hundred miles. The county commissioners ought to be proud that they have such a competent man to manage the road forces for them.

PROF. BRITTON'S SUIT

EDITOR ROBINSON HAS NO TROUBLE IN GIVING BOND.

His Answer Will be Filed in Wilson Court Next Week by his Attorneys. Two Illicit Distilleries Captured.

Durham, N. C., Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Editor Robinson of the Sun, has been placed under a bond of \$5,000 for his appearance at Wilson court. Prof. E. E. Britton, of Wilson, is suing Mr. Robinson for \$5,000 damages, on the charge of malicious libel. Mr. Robinson found no difficulty in giving this bond, and although it was for only \$5,000, it was signed by four of the most substantial business men of Durham, and is justified in amounts aggregating \$40,000. It could have been given as readily and as easily for any sum two or three times this amount. Mr. Robinson's attorneys are Messrs. Guthrie and Guthrie and Boone & Bryant. These gentlemen are now drawing up Mr. Robinson's answer to the complaint, which will be filed in Wilson court next week. All appearances indicate that this case will be the most interesting newspaper suit ever witnessed in the State.

A gentleman just from Roxboro says the citizens there have made up money to send Green Gains, the darkey who was accidentally shot Monday, off for treatment.

Revenue officers S. P. Satterfield and George Perry captured two illicit distilleries yesterday between Stems and Youngville, on the county line between Wake and Granville. The stills were seventy-five and fifty gallons capacity respectively. The officers did not succeed in catching a glimpse of the men who were running them. A lot of whiskey, beer, etc., was poured out on the ground. The stills were cut up.

Some miscreant removed a tap from Dr. J. T. McCracken's buggy last evening without the doctor's knowledge. While driving along Main street, near the postoffice, a wheel came off, causing the horse to jump and attempt to run, but was prevented. A few days ago Dr. McCracken found his hat torn out. He has not the slightest idea who the guilty parties are.

ESTERHAZY DID NOT TARRY.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Major Count Esterhazy was officially informed yesterday that his testimony before the Court of Cassation being concluded the proceedings against him would be resumed in twenty-four hours.

He thereupon left, by the Northern Railroad, for an unknown destination.

HANNIS TAYLOR ON WHAT CUBA NEEDS

Prompt, Satisfactory Settlement With Army.

CUBANS DESIRE A LOAN

NEITHER ASK NOR DESIRE AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

WISH SOLDIERS GIVEN A START IN LIFE

The Senate Should End Present Situation at Once, and the President Should Bend Every Effort to Bring About Civil Government.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 1.—Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, who returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to Cuba, has given the Associated Press the following interview on the Cuban situation:

"While in Cuba upon purely private business, I came in contact with the leaders of every faction into which the population is now divided. The extremes of opinion are represented on one hand by Cuban military chiefs, demanding immediate and absolute independence, on the other by the purely Spanish element seeking protection under our flag. Between the two extremes are ranged the main body of the people, standing in an expectant attitude, ready to give their approval to any plan that will re-establish law, order and material prosperity upon a permanent basis. Upon one point all agree, American officers and Cubans, and that is that outside of the cities the country is in a condition of want and misery that can hardly be explained. As an aggravation of that condition stands the Cuban army, composed of at least 30,000 idle men, waiting with arms in their hands for such a settlement of their duties as will enable them to resume life again."

"When I asked those who had a right to speak for the army what sum would suffice for a satisfactory settlement, they said ten or eleven millions at least, a sum that would give about 300 dollars to each man. With that they said the small farmers could procure stock and live until they could make a crop. The Cubans neither ask nor desire us to contribute a penny for the payment of their army. All they ask is that a loan should be made for the purpose charged upon their constant house now yielding from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year, the proceeds of the loan to be paid to their soldiers through our military authorities."

"Every class in Cuba is now demanding a settlement be made at once, that a menacing and consuming body of idle men may be converted into peaceful producers. In that way the industrial energies of the country could be revived and a force dissolved, which like the army of Cromwell, is not only a military bolt, but the dominant political party in the island."

"I cannot doubt that if the just claims of the Cuban army are treated with injustice and contempt, and the present military regime continued indefinitely in a short while we should be hated by the Cubans just as the Spaniards were, and a condition of things brought about that will force us either to withdraw from the island or to govern there just as Russia does in Poland. Wise and humane as our military governors are, the fact remains that they govern by the sword, in defiance of the civil power, and the result is that impotence and discontent are already clearly manifested on every hand. The urgent need in Cuba now is a prompt and satisfactory settlement with the army of the revolution and establishment as soon as possible of a provisional civil regime in which Cubans themselves can have a voice."

"The President should labor unceasingly to attain this end, and in the effort to do so he should have the cordial cooperation and support of all patriotic and liberty-loving men, regardless of party."

"We should learn from the English how suicidal it is to carry our party difficulties into our foreign affairs. The patriotic instinct of Mr. Bryan hit the mark when he urged the immediate ratification of the pending treaty and the settlement of all difficulties afterwards."

"The Senate should end at once the present situation, so detrimental to all foreign interests, while Congress as a whole should give to the President every facility necessary to enable him to settle every foreign question now demanding an immediate solution."

SPANISH PRISONERS FREED.

Madrid, Feb. 1.—A dispatch received from General Rios, the Spanish officer in command of the troops of Spain in the Philippine Islands, says that troops imprisoned on the Island of Negros, have been released by the insurgents and have arrived at Zamboanga, the town on the Southwest extremity of the Island of Mindanao, of the Philippine group.

The Government has authorized General Rios to offer a ransom for the liberation of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Philippine insurgents.

Always provide for the worst—the best is always to provide for itself.

SEC. ALGER WILL GO TO CUBA

He Will Be Absent a Month of Inspection.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Secretary Alger is arranging to make a visit of inspection to Cuba and Porto Rico, starting from New York on March 5th next, on the Transport Berlin. The military commissions of the Senate and the House, and the House of Representatives will be of two parties, and Mrs. Victor Mason and a few personal friends of the Secretary. The trip will consume a month.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Louis Nachtman, a clothier, who has stores in Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon on a charge of bigamy. Hinda Rachel, conduct of Judge Norwood, alleges that she is the first wife of Louis, and that he left her in Russia fourteen years ago. While she remained there he sent her money. She came to America six years ago, and he met her in New York and lived with her up to four years ago, when he left her, she says. She heard nothing from him and supposed herself and two children by taking in washing.

Recently she learned that her husband had been married to an Albany young woman by a New York rabbi. Nachtman admitted to the officer who arrested him that he was married to wife No. 2, but declared he had obtained a wife's divorce from his first wife, and had paid her \$200. Nachtman was arraigned before Justice Brady and gave bail for examination February 9th.

NORWOOD'S IMPEACHMENT.

Discussed Yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee.

The Judiciary Committee of the House had under consideration at their meeting yesterday evening the resolution of Mr. Curtis, of Emmons, to investigate the conduct of Judge Norwood. The resolution sets forth the conduct of Judge Norwood in being publicly drunk; the fact of his resignation and the appointment and election of a successor; his contention that he is still the judge of the 12th Judicial district, and directs the committee to ascertain the facts and report to the House such action as the committee deems the facts and the laws applicable thereto demand.

When the resolution was taken up several days ago, Judge Norwood was notified that the resolution would be considered by the committee on yesterday, and if he so desired he could be represented before the committee at that time. Messrs. Garland Ferguson and Robert W. Waynesboro, were present.

They took the position that Judge Norwood was not exercising the functions of judge of the Twelfth Judicial district; that Judge Moore was holding the courts assigned to the Judge of that district; that suit having been instituted against Norwood by Moore the Legislature should leave the matter entirely for the courts.

Their contention was supplemented by the arguments of Mr. F. D. Winston, member of the House from Bertie, stated that the first inquiry should be whether or not Norwood is Judge—and that there were those who contended that Norwood had resigned; was not now the Judge of the Twelfth district, and therefore he should not be impeached by this Legislature—that not being Judge it would be a vain thing to attempt impeachment. Mr. Winston contended that the Governor be called on for such evidence as he had in his possession relative to Judge Norwood's resignation.

Mr. Curtis, who introduced the resolution, stated that he had the most kind feelings for Judge Norwood, but that he promised his people that he would do what he could to remove from the bench one who, because of his drunkenness, had brought shame and disgrace to the State.

Judge Connor took the position that the resignation of Norwood placed in the hands of Col. Lusk to be delivered to Governor Russell at such time as he should be publicly drunk, under the conditions and circumstances under which the same was given, was not legally a resignation, and that for that reason he was Judge; and that it was therefore a question for the Legislature to consider what action should be taken in view of all the facts.

Mr. Craig was of the same opinion, and forcibly enforced this view of the matter. The facts set forth in the resolution and the legal questions involved were discussed by Messrs. Rountree, Justice, Council, Ray, Foushee and others. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Rountree, Foushee and Council was appointed to investigate the questions of law involved in the matter. It was decided to take up the resolution on Friday evening for final disposition.

KNOW THE CHEMICAL METHODS

Witness Summoned Who Says He Knew How Beef Was Embalmed.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The War Investigating Commission has sent out a summons for a fresh witness, who will probably be the last examined before the presentation of the commission's report to the President.

The new witness is James Farnam, who was quoted in yesterday's press dispatches as having sent a letter to Dr. Maxwell Christie, of Philadelphia, saying that he had been stationed in Omaha last summer, and knew all about the chemical preserving methods used by the big packing houses in preparing Government beef.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1.—The United States transports Ohio and Senator, bearing the Twenty-second United States infantry to the Philippines, sailed to-day.

THE CAUCUS AGREES AS TO THE AMENDMENT

Formal Resolution Passed to That Effect.

MEETS AGAIN TO-NIGHT

WHEN THE AMENDMENT WILL BE ADOPTED.

THREE FIFTHS OF EACH HOUSE VOTED AYE

The Amendment Will be Substantially That Reported from Comm. The Changes if Any Will Effect Details Only.

The Democratic joint caucus decided last night to submit the constitutional amendment to the people.

The following resolution, drafted by Judge Connor, was passed by the caucus: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic caucus to submit a constitutional amendment on the subject of suffrage to a vote of the people at the next general election."

The vote on this resolution was by a separate roll call, the Senate voting first. Every Senator present voted for the resolution. The House voted at the completion of the Senate roll call.

More than the requisite three-fifths of the total membership of each house voted for the resolution.

This settles two questions definitely: A constitutional amendment will be submitted. It will be submitted at the general election in 1900.

As to the nature of the amendment nothing was determined at the caucus last night beyond the general fact that it will be substantially the same as that submitted by the committee and printed in this paper on last Sunday.

Some minor changes will probably be made, but they will effect details only and will in no wise change the nature and scope of the amendment. There may be some changes of date.

The caucus will meet again tonight to perfect the amendment and formally adopt it. The resolution of last night settled all but the mere form of voting. There was no opposition to the adoption of an amendment, and the caucus was harmonious throughout. There was a free interchange of opinions, the keenest interest being manifested.

It is expected that the amendment, after receiving the final stamp of approval tonight will be submitted to the House within the next few days, and it is not improbable that it will pass both houses within the week.

Some of the finest speeches of the session were made in the caucus, and the amendment and possible developments were fully discussed. Among those who spoke were Senators Glenn, Eaves and Bryan and Representatives Davis, of Haywood; Leatherwood, of Swain; Council, of Catawba; McLean, of Harnett, and Judge Connor, of Wilson.

SEPARATE CAR BILL.

The sub-committee appointed to draft a bill providing separate cars for the races will have the bill ready to submit to full committee this afternoon. The sub-committee agreed as to the main features of the bill and Senator Jerome was asked to draft it. Maj. W. A. Guthrie appeared in behalf of the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad. Capt. Boone, in the interest of railway conductors and Mr. Henry Miller for the Southern, and had a hearing before the sub-committee. The earnings of roads will be made the basis of accommodations required.

The caucus was in session from 8 o'clock to 12:30.

NO MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

May Hold a Commission in the United States Army.

Washington, Feb. 1.—A special meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the House was held to-day to pass upon the inquiry ordered by the House as to the right of members to hold commissions in the army and other offices.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m. the committee adjourned without having reached a final decision, to continue the consideration of the question at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Later in the day it was understood on the floor of the House that the discussion in committee had developed practical unanimity against those members of the House holding army commissions, and that the postponement was for the purpose of considering whether members on civil commissions appointed by the President were to be included. It has been practically decided that members serving on the postal and industrial commissions will not be disturbed.

The Baron and Baroness De Barra are now under arrest at Pensacola for an attempt to jump bail.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, of the Eastern Building and Loan Association, of Syracuse, N. Y., writes that he is ready to receive estimates on the 3,000-spindle equipment for yarn-making lately noted as to be installed in the Cumberland (N. C.) Mills. The product is to be \$8 to 40c.—Manufacturers' Record.