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#### LEADS ALL NORTH GAROLINA DAILIES AND CIRCULATION.

# Compromise Army Bill and today the bill was read for amendment under the five minute rule. Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.), the ranking minority member of the Military committee, criticised the amount carried by the bill which, he said, was plainly insufficient to maintain an army of 100,000 men.

#### THE MEASURE MEETS OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE.

#### Mr. Cochran Declares We Made an Alliance With the Filipinos Which We Shamefully Violated.

bills on the calendar to-day the Senate and I am not detracting anything from at 1 o'clock began the consideration of the services of Admiral Sampson who, the compromise Army Reorganization if he had been there, would have ac-Bill which had been agreed upon by quitted himself nobly. This seems to be the members of the Military Affairs Committee. Until a short time before the measure was taken up, it was supare shedding more ink than blood." the measure was taken up, it was supposed it would be passed to-day with-out serious difficulty, but when it was carned by some Senators that the bill provided for a permanent increase in the standing army, objections were eard and it became evident that the aeasure would have to run the gauntlet f sharp criticism.

Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.), desired the authorization of a paragraphy of 100 000 men, permanent of a paragraphy of 100 000 men, permanent of 100 000 men, provided for a permanent increase in the standing army, objections were heard and it became evident that the measure would have to run the gauntlet of sharp criticism.

that the authorization of a permanent increase in the army should be given and prepared an amendment as follows:
"That each and every provision of this act shall continue in force until

July 1st, 1901, and on and after this date the officers and men including general officers and staff officers shall be restored to rank and numbers as provided for by law prior to April 1st, 1898, except the cadets appointed prior to July 1st, 1991, and except as provided for in the act to authorize two additional regiment of artillery, approved March 8th, 1898."

Speeches in support of the bill were delivered by Mr. Hawley, (Conn.); Mr. Cockrell, (Mo.); Mr. Carter, (Mont.); and Mr. Smith, (N. J.), and against it by Mr. Gorman, (Md.), and Mr. Allen, (N.). No agreement to vote on the bill had been reached when the Senate

At the opening of the session a joint resolution relative to the Greater American Exposition to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1899, and to encourage the same by providing without expense to the Government for exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Ladrones and the Philippines, was adopted.

A bill was passed authorizing the construction of three bridges across the Conecuh River, a navigable stream in Escambia county, Virginia. The compromise Army Reorganization

Bill was then taken up. Mr. Gorman, (Md.), suggested that the bill go over until Monday, but to this Mr. Hawley Mr. Carter asked unanimous consent

to vote on the bill at 3 o'clock Monday.

Mr. Allen, (Neb.), objected.

Mr. Cockrell, (Mo.), a member of the Military Affairs Committee, discussed at length the features of the measure. "This measure" saide he "has been evamined very carefully. I endorse it because it is right, just, proper and noces-sary. It will settle for years to come standing army controversy.'

bill Mr. Cockrell said the increase in the army provided for by the bill was "perfectly justifiable and absolutely es-Mr. Hawley offered an amendment

providing that "no person who has pass-ed the age of 45 years shall be appointed as a field officer in said force (the volunteer force) officers of the regular army excepted."

Mr. Pettigrew suggested an amendment to the amendment excepting also officers and enlisted men who served in the war with Spain.

Pending action upon the amendment Mr. Allen. (Neb.), addressed the Senate in opposition to the general features of the bill. He was surprised that Mr. Cockrell could give his sanction to such a measure. "If there ever was a hide ous skeleton, a monstrosity, a deformity in legislation, this bill is one," he dewarped, disjointed, dislocated. It lacks science, it lacks coherence, it lacks good usense.

Commenting upon section 9 of the bill which gives to cooks the pay and allowances of sergeant of infantry Mr. Allen said ironically that it evidently required a higher order of talent to cook than to fight. "If all that has been said about canned beef and embalmed beef is true," said he, " the ordinary cook ought to have higher pay than a colonel, because it would require a high order of skill to cook and serve such food successfully. I am not cerned in this delightful fight now I am not coning on between the Secretary of War and the General commanding the army. honor General Miles in that fight. Every intelligent man in the country believes that our army was fed on that trash and a large percentage of the sickness and mortality in the army was

to the food given to the soldiers Passing from the army troubles Mr. Allen adverted to some in the navy. He regarded it as a glorious thing that Admiral Dewey had the presence of mind to cut the cable between him and Washington and that it was fortunate for Dewey he was in position to sever

connection with Washington.
"Then, too," said Mr. Allen, "we have the controversy over the two Rear Ad-Whether the man who fought the battle resulting in the destruction of Cervera's fleet and won shall have the laurels of victory or whether they shall go to a man who was made. was ten miles away seems a subject of controversy by the Navy Department

"The American people, seventy million

Washington, Feb. 25.-After two always believe that Schley was the hours devoted to the consideration of hero of that battle, and won that battle, a game of battledore and shuttlecock.

Mr. Gorman said that if one proviso out serious difficulty, but when it was learned by some Senators that the bill that at the expiration of the two years

army of 100,000 men until four months after the term of President McKinley shall have expired. The measure will give him greater power than a President ever had."
Mr. Hawley had asked who w

afraid of a large standing army. In reply he (Gorman) said that every State in the Union was afraid of it. He (Mr. Gorman) was afraid of it himself. Such an institution was contrary to the spirit of our affairs.

He had great personal respect for Mr. McKinley, and had no criticism except that in his good nature he had permit ted weakness and inefficiency in the Departments. "Weakness, I say," repeated the Senator, "time alone can re veal whether there had been anything

He computed that for next year the expenditures on account of the army and navy would aggregate \$369,000,000; greater than the total expenditures of the Government for 1871 to 1876. He predicted a deficiency of \$180,000,000 Then there must be an increase of the direct taxation or more bonds or certificates. "Even now," said the Senator, "I hear that the Secretary of the Treasury is contemplating the issue of more Government obligations."

Mr. Tillman asked if the Philippine rebellion would not be put down by vol-unteers and Mr. Gorman said he saw no reason why it should not be. But this was not the desire. The wish was to have more shoulder straps and more men to wear them.

Mr. Gorman declared that under the present head of the army a proper or ganization of the service could be fected.

Mr. Tillman interrupting Mr. Gorman "Then there is nothing in the bill to prevent a recurrence of the embalmed beef scandal?"

Mr. Gorman passed off the question lightly, saying he knew little about it. Mr. Tillman: "None of us know anything about it yet, perhaps; but ther

"I did not know this," replied Mr Gorman. "The Secretary of War is much abused man. He is not responsible for the Department in which that scan dal originated, a Department in which the officers are appointed for life."

Mr. Carter, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, replied to Mr. Gor

After discussing at length the result of the war with Spain, showing how the Philippines fell into our hands, he asked if it was desirable to leave those islands to float about the Pacific as political derelicts. To do that, he declared, would be the national crime of the cen-

tury, Mr. Smith, (Dem., N. J.), in stating his reasons for supporting the bill, said that as a general and broad principle he was opposed to a large standing army, in ordinary circumstances. He regarded such an army as dangerous to the liberties of the people.

"In the hands of a less scrupulous man than President McKinley," he said, "a large standing army may be used to repress freedom of speech and the pressure might be used to sustain large cause an immense expenditure of public money. There is no necessity for a large standing army when viewed from the lessons of the past glorious battles of the volunteers.

"I will not see the flag displaced or the country humiliated through any action of mine," he said. "I am a Democrat and shall always remain so, but I

am an American citizen."

The Army Bill was then laid aside for On motion of Mr. Hawley it wa

agreed that when the Senate adjourned it be until 11 o'clock on Monday morn

After passing forty-seven pension bills the Senate at 6:36 adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. Washington, Feb. 25 .- Owing to the pressure of business the House met at 11 o'clock today. (Rep., Iowa) stated to the House that on account of the great amount of publi business to be disposed of during the remainder of the session it was desired ble that the House meet hereafter at 11 o'clock. An order to meet at 11 o'clock

The House then went into committee of the whole and reassumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation of honest hearts and honest souls will Bill. General debate closed yesterday

The hearings before the committee, he said, had shown that it cost \$1,000 to maintain one enlisted man serving this country and more while serving abroad. The bill appropriated \$79,000,-

000. His estimate was \$120,000,000. He charged that the friends of a large standing army did not desire to let the ountry into the secret of its enormou But there would surely be a defi-Mr. Hull said he frankly conceded hat if the reorganization bill reported

to the Senate yesterday became a law there would be a deficiency.

Mr. Hull in the course of some re-marks said he understood the Senate Committee compromise army reorganiza-tion bill would never go to conference. Mr. Underwood, (Dem., Ala.), raised a point of order against the provision for an increase of the number of clerks and being overruled moved to strike it out.

The motion was lost. Mr. Cochran, (Dem., Mo.), attempted to secure time to answer the statements made on the other side yesterday that there was nothing in the nature of an alliance between Aguinaldo and the American forces before the capture of Manila.

Mr. Hull objected.

"This is not the first time," said Mr. Cochran, "that the majority in the closing hours of a debate have made charges and then objected to replies. Their objections are made to cover their retreat."

Mr. Hull thereupon withdrew his objection and Mr. Cochran proceeded to give what he said was the most "im-portant chapter" of the war. Upon the testimony of three American Generals, he contended first that we solicited an alliance; second, that it was solemnly formed: third, that the Filipinos kept heir faith, and fourth, that we shame fully violated our compact. He refered to the reports of General Anderson, General Greene and General Merritt to prove his assertions of the valuable aid endered by Aguinaldo and the insur-

Mr. Cochran also insisted that the noney said to have been embezzled by Aguinaldo (\$400,000) had been used in the purchase of arms and in fighting the Spanish domination in the Philippines. This, he said, was proven by the testi-mony of Consul Wildman.

Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Washn.), delivered sort of valedictory upon the conclusion of his two terms in Congress, in which he expressed his views, amid generous ap-clause from both sides of the house that o matter what differences there might be as to our rights and duties in the Philippines, Congress must and every nember of Congress should support our coldiers fighting abroad for the honor and glory of their country.

Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowas, after comother side generally for firing into the rear of Otis by sounding the praises of guinaldo and Agoncillo upon the floor of the House. Concluding he paid a clowing tribute to the valor of the Amprican soldier fighting in the trenches under the tropical sun at Manila.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio), pursuing he subject along the same lines said s treason to stop and nesitate as hether our soldiers should be defend He denied that there had been any lliance with Aguinaldo and said tha proper time he would produce the The first order of the Presi ent after the fall of Manila had forbid len any and all alliances of any char-acter with anyone. He referred to Aguinaldo as a scallawag.

"I can say what I desire in two sentences," said Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ills.), who then got the floor. "If the speeches made here yesterday by Mr. Simpso nd others had been made yesterday in Manila they would have been arrested ried by drumhead court martial and shot (Republican applause and Demo-cratic jeers.) The United States has and will continue to exercise sovereign ty in the Philippines. If they are ob tructed the power of the whole peo le as represented by the army and nav vill see to it that our authority is main tained, and the rocks and mountains will fall upon any individuals or any early which seeks to obstruct us."

(Great Republican applause.) Mr. Simpson rose to a question of personal privilege to answer the state ment of Mr. Cannon that if he (Simi on) had made his speech at Manil shot. Perhaps this might be so, said

Mr. Simpson, derisively, adding: "But to be shot at Manila is better than to be shot here by an old muzzl pading brass canon.'

There was great laughter at Mr Simpson's pun. He had not, he declar ed, criticised the soldiers, for the glories n their heroism. But the blood of thos brave soldiers from Kansas and else where who had fallen at Manila, was on the head of the President as Com-

mander-in-chief of the army.

The committee rose at 2 o'clock with out having completed the Army Bill and took up the Special Order of Eulo ies to the late Senator Wal-hail, of Mississippi.

Eulogies were also pronounced on the ite Mr. Love, of Mississippi. At the conclusion of the eulogies at 5:55 the House adjourned.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Feb. 25 .- The weekly bank statement shows the following charges: Surplus reserve decreased \$4,038,925; loans increased \$12.363,900 specie increased \$523,000; legal tender creased \$1,221,600; deposits 'ncreased \$13,401,300; circulation increased \$4,

The banks now hold \$30,334,900 in excess of the requirements of the 25 pe

### WHY DEWEY CABLED FOR THE OREGON

Desires to Overawe the Philippino Insurgents.

THE SURRENDER OF CEBU

MOST IMPORTANT PROVINCE OF THE VISAYAS GROUP.

CITY OF MANILA REPORTED QUIET

The Na iv 3 Sharpshooters at Caloacan, Howeuer, Con inue to Gall our 'rops Insurance Companies Hold O is Responsible for Fires in Manila.

Washington, Feb. 25.-The despatch rom Admiral Dewey speaking of politial reasons for sending the Oregon to Manila at once, is still the subject of general discussion here. But apparently the Administration 's satisfied that it understands exactly what the Admiral meant when he used the term "political the Navy Department to-day that no in-quiry had been addressed to the Admirai on the subject and that he would not be called upon for a further explanation. This means that the interpretation place ed upon the phrase by the Administration is exactly that conveyed by Secretary Long yesterday, namely, that the big ship is regarded as necessary to im-

OLD GLORY OVER CEBU. Manila, Feb. 25.-11:55 a. m.-The steamer Neustra Senora Dei Carmen has arrived here, bringing the news that he American flag has been raised over he Island of Cebu, east of the Island

WILL RUSH TO MANILA. The Transport Grant Receives Hurry

Orders at Ceylon. Colombo, Island of Ceylon, Feb. 26-3:30 a. m.—The United States transpor Grant, which sailed from New York for Manila on January 19th with troops un-der command of Major General Henry W. Lawton on board, arrived here to-

General Lawton received a cablegram from Major General Otis, in charge of the American military force in the Philippines, saying: "Situation Your early arrival necessary." "Situation critical

He also received from General Corbin United States Adjutant General, a cable despatch urging him to hurry. Genera Lawton ordered his officers to buy sup plies regardless of expense, and the transport is taking on coal and water hurriedly. She will try to reach Manila without further stop.

THE ROANOKE FOR MANILA. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25.-Th United States transport Roanoke will sail to-morrow for the Philippines. She win carry 2,500 tons of army stores and also 100 enlisted men and officers.

NATIVES IN THE CITY COWED. reasons" for it was stated positively at Hold Otis Responsible-Sharp-Shooters Gall Our Men.

Manila, Feb. 25.—3:45 p. m.—The military police have raided several suspected houses in various districts, cap-turing small bodies of 20 to 30 persons in each place. This and the seven o'clock ordinance is effectually dispelling the fears of threatened outbreak of

plicants for cedulas besiege the regis

ter's office, the natives apparently being under the impression that their pos-

session insures them from interferen

arms on the streets.

these claims.

quiet elsewhere.

now expected.

and the ignominy of being searched for

It is generally believed that the dis

astrous results of the attempts to at-

tack the city and destroy property, the

Filipinos themselves being the worst

sufferers, will prevent their recurrence, but every precaution is being taken to

deal with an emergency if it arises.

The insurance agents refuse to enter-

tain any claims on account of Wednes

day night's fires. They intimate that

safety of life and property of the in

habitants of Manila is responsible for

Outside of the city, the sharpshooter

about Caloocan are very annoying. Six

men belonging to the brigade command-

ed by General Harrison Grav Otis, have

serin Augusta has arrived here.

German first class cruiser Kai-

THE CORNISH-ADAMS CASE

It is Reported That An Arrest Will be

Made on Monday.

New York, Feb. 25.-Miss Emma Mil

ler, a clerk in a jewelry store in Newark, and W. C. Fisher a wig maler

of that city, have been subpoenae? to ap

pear before the Adams inquest Monday

Miss Miller is the young woman wl

sold the famous silver match holder

while Fisher is one of the wig maker

who received a call from the supposed

as given out today from police head-quarters is that an arrest will be made

on Monday. This announcement has been made before, but the case is in

such a peculiarly uncertain stage at present that almost any development is

NEGROES BEAT HIM TO DEATH

White Man Was Drinking and Got

Into a Row With Negroes,

night, and died at 2 p. m. next day. He

was drinking some and got into a row

with them, threatened and cut them

They were in the service of G. C. Graves,

of Carthage, and escaped. He will try

Mr. McBryde was a fine man about

to aid in capturing them.

Will 47 years of age and leaves a family.

Red Springs, N. C., Feb. 25 .- (Spe

red-bearded man. The latest

General Otis, having guaranteed

FURIOUSLY INDIGNANT.

(Letter from Leading Educator in Piedmont N. C.)

adoption of the committee report will be a

fatal mis ake and will go far toward mar-

ring the good work of this Legislature. It

must not be done. The people all over

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press the Filipinos, not only on Luzen. the natives, who do not dare, singly or

but those on other islands of the group collectively, to appear on the streets af-with the overwhelming power of the ter dark. The feeling in the city has United States Navy, for it is said at decidedly improved although the Chin-

the Department in the dense ignorance ese are still timorous. Hundreds of ap-

the State are furiously Indignant."

in which these people live they can be

mpressed only by personal observation.

The published statement that Admiral

Dewey's despatch on this subject came in open English is an error. The De-

artment received from him two de-

spatches yesterday; one relating to the

arrival of the Yorktown which was in

clain English and the other relative to

the Oregon which was in the navy

cipher. It was not intended that this

publication but in the haste of prepara

tion of matter to go before the Cabinet

it escaped close scrutiny on the part of

Secretary Long and was permitted to

reach the press along with the other

Admiral Dewey cabled the Navy De-

partmen't today that he had sent the

runboat Petrel from Manila to Cebu.

It is the purpose of the Admiral to es-

tablish the sovereignty of the United

which is a populous town of 35,000 in-

War Department reports say the Is-

and of Cebu is the most important pro-

vince of the Visayas group, its area

being 2,000 square miles and its popula-

tion more than a half million. Under the Spanish regime the capital was a

ity of considerable commercial import

The Admiral made no mention of any

hing save the Petrel in this morning's

advices so the officials here are con-

vinced that nothing of importance at

In view of the apparent disparity be

tween Admiral Dewey's report of the sailing of the Petrel from Manila for

Cebu and General Otis' announcement

of the surrender of that city to the naval

ion," further inquiry was made, by the

Navy Department, and it was learned that Admiral Dewey had been misquot-

ed and that what he had reported was

that the Petrel had received the sur-

SPANIARDS IN PERIL.

Madrid, Feb. 25.—General Rios, who ommanded the Spanish troops in the

Philippines, cables from Manila that the

contion of the Spaniards there "is be-coming very insecure owing to the novement of the insurgents of the

DESPATCH FROM GEN. OTIS.

Washington, Feb. 25 .- The War De-

partment today received the following:

"Condition of affairs, quiet, progress

ing favorably. Anxiety need not be felt in regard to the situation. Will

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Manila, Feb. 25th.

forces which had taken "quiet po

Manila has happened over night.

States at the capital of the

habitants.

current routine despatches.

espatch should have been given out for

"Keep hammering at the Wisons. The

### Tax on Gross Earnings

HOUSE DECIDES THAT IT OUGHT TO BE LEVIED.

And Even Those Who Voted Acknowledged That Railroad. Were Not Paying Enough Tax.

"Whereas it is claimed and generally believed that the railroad property of the State is not bearing its equal proportion of taxation; and whereas all the property of the State should bear its full share of the burdens of government,

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Railroad Commission or anybody succeeding to its powers be and they are hereby directed as soon as practicable to revise the assessment for taxation, of the entire railroad property of the State, taking in consideration in making the said revised assessment, the earnings and gross income, as well as the franchise of said railroads.

"Resolved that this resolution be in force from and after its ratification." Resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Overman, of Rowan.

"Resolved. That the Railroad Commission be and are hereby instructed to assess the value of all railway property in this State for taxation on the basis of 6 per cent upon their net income."-Resolution introduced in the House Friday by Speaker Connor.

There be some people who look upon a corporation as a sacred thing. Especial-discussion would of course have to be stricken out.

The more powerful the more sacred. If they found a corporation and a felow mortal drowning they'd throw a ope to the corporation.

They look on a railroad corporation as a Hindoo does on the sacred gray apes of India. They must be permitted to live rent clear in the governmental banyan tree. They must be free to descend-these corporate gray apes-and take anything they please, whether it be food or funds or the house over your thing.

And no man may oppose them, vithstand them or force them to pay.

This is how some folks look at railroad corporations. Others hold a wide-ly different view.

To their untrained minds and inexperienced eyes there's nothing sacred sections an about a railroad. They know no rea-strike out. on why it should not be treated as



REPRESENTATIVE HARTSELL OF CABARRUS.

A Leader in the Fight to Secure Just Taxation of Railroads.

other corporations or as the ordinary citizen of the State. To this latter class belong the Demoeratic members of the House in this resent Legislature. How do I know? I judge by their

words and by their vote.

For almost three whole days they have been debating four short sections of the Revenue Act-sections taxing And why? Not because they thought

railroads ought not be taxed. But be-

cause they wanted to find the just and proper method for imposing such tax. It was admitted, almost to a man, that railroads are not bearing enough tion was how to make them hear more A small majority of the members (as the final vote showed) thought it should

be done by means of a graduated tax from one-eighth to one per cent.) on incomes. The minority favored an increased and valorem tax on railroad property. This latter tax can only be evied by the Railroad Commission, hence Judge Connor's resolution of in-struction to the Commission Friday and Mr. Overman's yesterday. Both are printed above. It was 11 o'clock when the Rouse

resolved itself into committee of the whole to resume consideration of the Revenue Act, Mr. Moore in the chair. Mr. Willard, of New Hanover, said he thought the sections taxing railroad earnings had been sufficiently discussed. He therefore moved that Mr. Julian's amendment striking out these Mr. Craig thought the question was on Judge Counor's resolution, which he had or Mr. Julian's amendment. cial.)—Calvin McBryde, of Bowman, N. C., was beaten by Henry McGill and Luther McLean, colored, Wednesday.

Judge Connor repeated his statement of Friday, that his resolution had been nastily drawn and he would like for o be considered by members before

voting on it.

Mr. McLean, of Harnett, wanted to snow if it was not offered as a substitute for Julian's amendment.

Judge Connor said it was not, that he did not think it germane to a Revenue Act; but in case of its adoption Mr. Willard insisted on his motion to

report the amendment to the House without prejudice, stating that he aid this in order to cut off debate.

Mr. Overman thought this unwise as t would simply transfer the fight to the

Mr. Holman said if it did it would be on the third reading, for by this mo-tion the bill would be passed on its second reading and that would be some

Mr. Willard's motion prevailed and

When the House resumed its se Mr. Moore, of Jackson, reported that the whole revenue bill, except sections 59, 60, 61 and 62 had been adopted in Committee of the Whole and to these sections an amendment was pending to

Mr. Overman moved that the House proceed with consideration of the bill on ts second reading. The motion prevailed and Mr. Willard called the previous question.



GUILFORD.

Who Made the Motion to Pass the Bill

the above resolution.

In doing so Mr. Overman said for

ourdens of government.

the General Assembly of North Carolina. They were then paying but a pittance of taxes. After that from time to time I have stood on this floor and tried to get their property on the tax books.

that no pledge of the kind has been made by the Democratic party, except the pledge in the platform to treat all interests with equal and exact justice. "I also stand here to say that this pledge will be kept; that nothing will be one to destroy any interest.
"While I favor increased taxation of

railroad property, I do not think the principle involved in this proposition to tax gross earnings is founded on correct principles. Neither do I think the Railroad Commission has done its duty in this respect. I am in favor of the election of three commissioners-broad-minded men that will give this master the attention that it demands."

Connor's resolution was along the right would escape further taxation, and that for this reason he sent forward another resolution

increased taxes."

road Commission Act?" Mr. Overman: "None. But this is a resolution of instruction, expressing the will of this body. It will be a voice

Mr. Willard renewed his call for the previous question.

(Continued on Second Page.)

For Dispensary at Greensboro. pose of allowing Mr. Overman to offer

sixteen years he had been on record in the Legislature and in the Supreme court as in favor of making the railroads bear their just proportion of the "In 1883 I introduced the first Railroad Commission bill ever introduced in

"No matter what pledges have been made not to tax this property I will not follow them. But I stand here to say

Mr. Overman said he thought Judge

"If the Railroad Commission does its duty under this resolution I believe it will bring into the treasury \$150,:00 of

Mr. Holman: "What power has the Commission under your resolution that it has not had all along under the Rail-

that the Commission will not, dare not,