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CLAUDE KITCHIN

120th Ballot.

Thirteen Hours of Balloting in the Convention.

END CAME WITH THE DAWN YESTERDAY

Generally Believed That the Convention Has Made no Mistake. A Convention in Which Ladies Were Interested Spectators. Mr. Wooten Chosen Elector.

(Special to News and Observer.) Goldsboro, N. C., May 25 .- This morning at 5 o'clock the Second district convention named Mr. Claude Kitchin, of Halifax, as its next candidate for Congress in this district,

The nomination was made on the 120th ballot.

The convention met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and, one hour's recess for supper was in continuous session for thirteen and a half hours. It adjourned at 5:30 this morning. After Mr. Kitchin's nomination, Mr. T. C. Wooten, of Lenoir county, was chosen elector and an executive committee, composed of one member from each county in the district, was se-

The contest for the nomination was one of the longest and most interesting that has ever occurred in this State. Though from start to finish the fight was a stubborn, determined one, still the best of feeling prevailed among the candidates and their friends. Their rivalry involved only good will and patriotic aspiration.

There were four leading candidates in the race: Claude Kitchin of Halifax; Fred A. Woodard, of Wilson; Robt. B. Peebles, of Northampton: and Donnell Gilliam, of Edgecombe. Their names were placed before the convention for nomination at 7 o'clock yesterday evening and were ballotted for continuously until 3 o'clock this morning, when a few scattering votes given for Captain Swift Galloway, of Greene, and Captain Thoras W. Mason, of Northampton.

As neither of these gentlemen desired the nomination, they developed no considerable strength.

At 3:30 o'clock the name of Mr. Jesse W. Grainger, of Lenoir, was formally presented to the convention and he continued in the race until near the end when he withdrew his

The first candidate to withdraw was Mr. Woodard. This was at 4 o'clock on announcement of the result of the 113th ballot, and marked the beginning of the end of the contest. Mr. Woodard's withdrawal was followed by that of Mr. Grainger. And after the 119th ballot Captain Peebles withdrew. As this left the contest entirely between Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Kitchin, the nomination was made on lot (the 120th) was assured, the next (the 120th) ballot. On this ballot Mr. Gilliam received 98 vetes and Mr. Kitchin 192.

The announcement of the result of the final ballot was received with greatest enthusiasm. It came just as the gray dawn was creeping in through the tall windows, dimming the electric lights and bringing out deep lines of weariness and anxiety on the sea of tense faces.

The night had been one of work for the delegates and excitement for those who were there as onlookers. Every man of them had gone there determined to win victory for his favorite candidate, and if he had failed it had been no fault of his. Through the weary hours the balloting had gone merciless on like a machine and there had been no rest. Hardly a delegate had left the hall. Even the ladies who had come to look on stayed till a late hour, as if bound by

some fascination And well they might be. To them unaccustomed to political gatherings, it must have been a strange sightthis hall crowded with yelling, thusiastic humanity that never showed sigh of weariness or failing. Now and then, to be sure, the convention would grow quiet and orderly as the voting proceeded, then all of a sud-

den, seemingly without provocation, some enthusiastic delegate would jump to his feet and begin yelling as if bereft of reason. In this performance he would be immediately joined by his whole delegation. On the other side, at the same time, the said: supporters of a rivat candidate would rise en masse and set up a counter yell that would have made an Apache ashamed of himself. And as velled the delegates waved their hats, umbrellas, papers, handkerchiefs—anything that they could lay their

I doubt if a finer Congressional convention, no matter what test you apply to it, has ever been held in the State. It was composed of the best men in this district-the oldest and

North Carolina. Seldom, if ever, has there been a a Congressional nomination. And yet it was devoid of bad feeling either among the delegates or their friends. and finally, when it was over, they eparated with expressions of mutual friendship and admiration and with predictions of victory on election

It was exactly 3:40 o'clock when 113th ballot came upon the rostrum to withdraw his name. After thank ing the delegates who had supported him, he said:

"I recognize the fact that the am-A MEMORABLE CONTEST bition of no one man ought to stand before the interest of the Democratic party. Somebody must in this fight surrender his ambition; and recalling the fact that I have been repeatedly honored by the Democratic party of this district, I realize that if anybody should surrender their ambition in this contest I am that man.

"In doing so, I want here and now, to tender to the nominee of this convention my support and best endeav-or. In withdrawing I desire to assure you that my labors are at your command and that I shall aid your candidacy and do all in my power to help you win a glorious victory next

Tremendous applause marked the conclusion of this patriotic utterance and immediately the Kitchin and Gilliam shouters began demonstrations in behalf of their favorite candidates. The Wilson delegation asked permission to retire for consultation. When the delegates came back they had deeided to east their 31 votes solid for Gilliam, and this they did to the end of the chapter. On this ballot alco Wayne county divided its strength equally between the two-Gilliam and Kitchin. The totals on this ballot Kitchin, 94; Gilliam, 84; Peebles, 60; Grainger, 52.

This vote having been announced Mr. Grainger came forward and in a pleasant speech, thanking his friends for their support, withdrew his name.

This caused a renewal of the Gil-

liam-Kitchin demonstration and speculation was rife as to where the votes of Lenoir and Green would now go, owing to the eagerness of the two rival delegations to capture these counties, that the chairman had to threaten to adjourn the convention before quiet could be restored.

On the 115th ballot Wilson east stood: Kitchin, 128; Gilliam, 94 and Peebles, 68.

This ballot having been announced, Capt. Peebles was recognized to withdraw his name from the contest. After returning thanks to those who had stood by him so nobly, he said: "I have no complaint to make for

votes that I have not received and I want to return thanks for those that I did get. Had I made my candidaey known in this end of the district earl ier, I should have secured more strength here. But that can do no good now and I shall be here next time.

"In withdrawing my name permit me to say that I shall buckle on the armor and when the election is over I hope every eDmocrat in the district will be satisfied that I have done my full duty.'

The withdrawal of Capt. Peebles having left the field to Kitchin and Gilliam, a nomination on the next bal-

The roll call began amid great ex citement. Bertie was passed over. Edgecombe gave her 36 votes to Gilliam, of course, and Halifax her 40 to Kitchin. Greene gave Kitchin 11 and Greene 8. Lenoir: Kitchin 29, and Gilliam 3. Northampton and Warren asked to be passed over. Wayne: Kitchin 41, Gilliam 13. Wilson gave Gilliam her 31.

As yet there was no nomination. and three more counties to vote. Warren was called. She gave her 18 votes to Kitchin. Great applause and shouts of approval greeted the announcement, but still there was no nomination.

"Northampton," called the clerk. For a half minute nobody spoke, then the leader of the delegation arose and slowly said:

"Northampton east her 33 votes

solid for-Kitchin.' This settled it and almost every man in the convention arose to his feet cheering like wild. It lasted many minutes, during which there were half a dozen motions to make the nomination unanimous. But none of these motions were recognized, the roll call not being compelled.

When quiet was restored Bertie was called. It divided its vote: Kitchin 20, Gilliam 7. The total yote announced was: Kitchin 192, Gilliam 98.

Mr. Kitchin was declared the nominee and on motion of a delegate from Edgecombe his nomination was made unanimous. There were then calls for a speech. He came forward and

"One never feels so weak as when he begins to feel grateful. With all the sincerity of my heart I thank you for this honor. I cannot now, how ever appropriate to such a convention it might be, say one word on national issues. I cannot afford to turn the mind of any man, even for a moment, from that great issue on which the prosperity and good name of this State depends. This State can no longer exist half white and half black. There are two ways to settle this question: One is peacably, one is by one of the most cultured sections of force. I believe we will settle it in the first way, and we will settle it right. [Continued on Second Page.]

TO REGULATE THE HOURS OF LABOR

He Was Nominated on the Mr. Woodard, on announcement of the Laws Should be Passed by State Legislatures.

None Under Fourteen Should Work in Mines and Factories.

A WORKING DAY SHOULD BE EIGHT HOURS

This in All Public Employment. Among Other Things the Industrial Commission Thinks Issuring Injunctions Against Workingmen Should be Discouraged.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, May 25 .- The Industria! Commission in its, report to Congress on labor legislation, recommends improved legislation to the State Legislatures rather than to Congress directly.

"The subject of greatest public interest today." says the report, "is perhaps that of the regulation of the hours of labor permitted in industrial occupations and especially in factories.'

As Congress has no power to legislate directly in this matter the commission recommends that a simple statute be enacted by all the States regulating the length of the working day for all persons between the ages of 14 and 21 years who work in factories.

The report says in brief: "The employment of children below

the age of 14 should be prohibited in factories. The length of the working day in all public employment should be fixed at eight hours. The same time should be fixed for workmen in underground mines except in cases of emergency. Employment in mines of children less than her vote solid for Gilliam, Greene gave him 8 of her 20 and Lenoir gave him 4 of her 32. Wayne cast 35 of well enact that no person under 18 should her votes for Kitchin, 14 for Gilliam be employed as a telegraph operator upon and 5 for Peebles. The totals now railroads and that all engineers and switchmen should submit to an examination for color blindness; also that it be On the next four barots there was made a misdemeanor for an engineer or no material change, the vote standing: Kitchin, 134; Gilliam, 91; Peebles, 65.

switchman to be intoxicated while on duty. A simple and liberal law regulating the payment of labor should be adopted by all the States, providing that all laborers shall be paid in eash orders with out discount, not in goods or due bills and that no compulsion, direct or indirect should be used to make them purchase goods at any particular store. Provisions for the fair weighing of coal at mines before passing over a screen should be adopted and the miners should have the privilege of employing a check weighman at their own expense. The question of the enforcement of the labor contract by injunction or contempt in equity process is a very difficult one, mainly made so by the abuses which have arisen from injunctions carelessly issued. It is suggested that it might be well to limit punishment for contempt to imprisonment for a brief period, but equity courts must not be deprived of the power to protect themselves and to make their decrees respected. The practice of awarding blanket injunctions against all the world, or against unnamed defendants, as well as the practice of indirectly enforcing the contract for personal service by enjoining employes from quitting work, should be discouraged not only by popular sentiment, but by intelligent judicial opinion. Congress should adopt a consistent code of laws regulating all matters concerning railroad employment, such as hours of employment, limitation of continuous runs by engineers or continuous service by telegraph operators or switchmen; the enactment of a consistent employer's liability code; the liability of the employer or corporation for defective appliances, etc. The statutes already adopted in the several States, discriminating as between union and nonunion labor by making it a penal offense for an employer to exclude union labor only, seem to the commission to be unconstitutional, being class legislation. The statute, should apply to non-union as well as union labor alike, if it is to be enacted at all. The right to be employed and protected without belonging to a union should be preserved; but every facility should be given labor to organize if it desires, and the last vestige of the notion that trade unions are a criminal conspiracy should be swept away. The use of private police detec-

> act reasonable legislation to prevent abuses in this direction." In a general way the commission reports that conciliation laws have been found effective but that strict arbitration machinery works well. It is recommended that labor bureaus or commissions be established in all the States.

tives or other hired bodies of men to be

used in connection with labor troubles

has aroused considerable attention and

Congress probably has the power to en-

Commisioners E. A. Smyth and C. J. Harris, unite in a minority report in which they express the opinion that it would be both unjust and impracticable to attempt any uniform laws regulating labor in all the States, if labor and capital are to have full development. They say the right of private contract should be allowed to both laborer and employer and therefore the limitation of hours of labor would be fraught with danger. Commissioner (Senator) John W. Daniel, in a separate minority report concurs in the spirit of the views expressed by Commissioners Smyth and Harris.

True faith never goes home empty-

. MASSACRES BY THE BOXERS.

The United States Demands the Stamping Out of the Society.

(By the Associated Press.) London, May 25 .- A special dispatch from Shanghai says advices from Szuchuan, Province of Hu Peh, report that "boxers" have destroyed two villages and massacred many converts of the French missionary stations. The general commanding at Shi Nan Fu, it is added sent a regiment to the scene of the disturbances. The soldiers were ambushed by the malcontents and lost twenty-six AS TO LABOR BY CHILDREN men killed. Reinforcements have been dispatched from Ichang.

UNCLE SAM TAKES A HAND.

Washington, May 25 .- The United States Government has taken a hand in the suppression of the "boxers", the famous Chinese secret society which is engaged in the massacre of native Christians in China, and to which is attributed numberless outrages upon the foreign missionaries. United States Minister Conger has been instructed by the State Department to inform the Chinese Government that the United States expects it properly and thoroughly stamp out this society, and to provide proper guarantee for the maintenance of peace and order and the protection of the life and property of Americans in China, and now by the operations of the "boxers."

ON THE TRAIL OF AGUINALDO.

Major March Thinks He Has Struck it and is Following it Up. (By the Associated Press.)

Manila, May 25.-Major Peyton C March, with a battalion of the Thirty third infantry, and Colonel Luther R Hare, with another part of the Thirtythird regiment, while scouting the coun try northeast of Benguer, report that they have struck the trail of a party of Filipinos, traveling in the mountains, and believe they are escorting Aguinaldo March is continuing the pursuit across an exceeedingly difficult country, beyond

the telegraph lines Sergeant Barry and four privates of Company B, of the Twenty-seventh regiment have rescued the daughter of the President of San Mateo from some ladrones who abducted her. Afterward twelve ladrones ambushed them, killing the sergeant. Three privates stood off the band, while the others secured rein forcements. Seven ladrones were killed. Moutenant W. P. Elliott, of the United States cruiser New Orleans, died recently at Cavite, of apoplexy, resulting from

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

General Assembly of Southern Presbyterian Church Will Raise \$1,000,000.

(By the Associated Press.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 25 .- The General As embly of the Southern Presbyterian church decided tonight to raise a fund of \$1,000,000-a Twentieth Century fund with which to endow the educational institutions of the church. The Assembly will djourn sine die tomorrow.

Dr. E. C. Murray, of Orange, N. C. vigorously arraigned the system of international Sunday schools lessons now in use in the Presbyterian and other churches throughout the world.

SUSAN R. ANTHONY TO THE ASSEMBLY. Wants Presbyterian Moral Support of Women Suffrage.

(By the Associated Press.) Atlanta, Ga., May 25 .- In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly at the morning session, Stated Clerk Alexander announced that he had on his desk "a

very elaborate communication asking this body to extend moral support to woman suffrage. The paper was from the National Woman Suffrage Association and was signed

A motion not to receive the communication prevailed and the incident closed A number of reports was read. The eport of the standing committee on Sabbath observance was read and modified mildly.

by Susan B. Anthony.

The Committe on Narrative recommended that the pastoral letter be handed down to all the churches in the Assem-

bly. Adopted. The report of the standing committee on Bible society and that on systematic benevolence were read and adopted. The report of the special committee on hymn books was adopted.

FOR ROBBING THE PENINSULA BANK. Two Men Arrested. One Gives His Name as E Hall, of Salisbury, N. C.

(By the Associated Press.) Fredericksburg, Va., May 25.-Two men aspected of the robbery of the Peninsula Bank of Williamsburg, were arrested here this morning by Chief of Police Roberts They boarded a Richmond train at Doswell, a way station between here and Williamsburg, and were pointed out to the police on their arrival here. They were taken into custody after attempting to escape. They gave their names as David Nesbitt, of Charlestown, W. Va. and E. Hall, of Salisbury, N. C. They had only a small amount of money with them, but a list of gatherings of various sorts which are to take place in different parts of the country were found on them. Some of the Peninsula Bank employes are on their way here to try to identify

Engineers to Meet in Norfolk.

the men.

(By The Associated Press.) Milwaukee, Wis., May 25 .- The Brothernood of Locomotive Engineers today completed the list of new officers by selecting J. C. Cousins, of Norfolk, Va., as third Grand Engineer. Norfolk, Va., was chosen as the next convention city.

HE DOESN'T LIKE TO LET GO,



But most people think our only negro Congressman has had it about long enough.

WILL OPEN SOUTH OF JOHANNESBURG

Next Great Battle Between Briton and Boer.

SO THE EXPERTS THINK

Another, Probably the Last, Will F 1low at Laing's Nek.

THIS WILL DOUBTLESS BE THE FIERCER

Roberts at Vredeport Road, a Few Miles North of Prospect. Hutton Near by Threatens Boers' Right Flank. Methuen Advancing Along the Vaal.

(By the Associated Press.) London, May 25.-Another advance along the railroad toward Pretoria has brought Lord Robert's troops to in session here with Judge Emory Speer Vredeport Road, a few miles north of Prospect, where they arrived at noon Thursday. Meanwhile General Methuen is progressing along the southern bank of the Vaal River, with the object possibly of making a dash at Klerksdorp, when he arrives opposite that railroad terminus.

General Hutton's column is apparently in the neignborhood of Vredeport, fifteen miles west of the railroad, whence it threatens the Federals' right flank.

The best opinion is that the next big engagement will be fought just south of Johannesburg and that the fight, there and possibly one at Laing's Nek, will prove the last pitched battles of the war. The latest indications point to the latter being the more stubborn of the two. It is hoped here that General Buller will delay until Lord Roberts is able to detach a force to seize Heidlberg and another. sever railroad communication between Johannesburg and Laing's Nek.

HUNTER AT VRYBURG.

Warrenton, Thursday, May 25,-Operations have been pushed forward eighty miles, one of General Hunter's rigades having occupied Vryburg last night.

TWO MARCHES FROM THE VAAL. Vredefort, Thursday, May 24.-The British columns after an unopposed march reached the Vredefort Road at noon today and are now only two

ROLLING TOWARD THE TRANSVAAL

marches from the Vaal River.

Roberts' Vast Force in Motion. Movements of Boers Enveloped in Mystery. (By the Associated Press.)

London, May 2.-(3:30 A. M., Saturday.) The latest intelligence from Lord Rob-

erts' headquarters at Vredefort Station, filed Thursday, 5:45 p. m., was that the British were rapidly advancing. General Hamilton had effected a junction with Lord Roberts. The country in front of them was clear of Boers to Vilpoen's Drift. The Boers were evacuating all their positions south of the Vaal River, and 5,000 had already crossed to the north bank. Probably General French's cavalry is already reconnoitering the

fords of the Vaal. War Office observers expect that the next dispatch from the field marshal will national naval reserve which can be rebe dated in sight of the Transvaal fron- lied upon.

tier. Mr. Bennett Burleigh, wiring to the Daily Telegraph from Thursday evening, said Lord Roberts would doubtless cross the Vaal River on Saturday or Sunday.

While the British in overwhelming force thus rapidly approaching the Transvaal, the movements of the Boers are enveloped in mystery.

Every one seeking to cross the Portuguese border from the Transvaal is searched for newspapers, and letters. Dispatches and mail letters containing even harmless references to the war are suppressed; and the only news that has emerged from the Transvaal during the last ten days has come by word of mouth.

Commandant Schutto had been appoint. ed to defend Johannesburg; and all the British subjects have been turned out. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is at Beira, Portuguese, East Africa. Mr. Fuller, a member of the Cape Parliament, who is supposed to be a confidant of Mr. Rhodes, said in the course of a speech at Cape Town yesterday, when proposing the health of Mr. Rhodes that the latter was working to consolidate South Africa from the Zambesi to Table Bay."

EXTRADITION OF THE GAYNORS.

United States District Court Grand Jury Think it More Important Than Neeley's.

(By the Associated Press.) Augusta, Ga., May 25 .- The grand jury for the United States District Court now on the bench, made the following presentment in reference to the celebrated case of Green and the Gaynors whom Judge Brown has refused to extratite from New York State for trial before the United States Court in this district:

"We have respectfully to present that while we approve the legislation of Congress for the extradition for trial of those charged with crime in other lands, we vet perceive dangerous inconsistency in its failure to enact the proposed legislation for the removal from one State to another of men indicted in their own country for crimes committed against its laws. It seems commendable to extradite those accused of postal crimes in Cuba for trial in that country, but while the greatest haste is made in expediting the removal of American citizens for trial before a Spanish court, it seems impossible in view of the absence of the necessary legislation to remove men for trial charged with crimes of the highest magnitude from one United States District to

"We recommend to Representatives in Congress to do all in their power to cause the passage of the law proposed by the Attorney General which will have the effect of compelling judges of the United States Court to conform to the established practice in such matters. Surely it is no more important to remove for trial from New York to Cuba men who are charged with the peculation of a hundred thousand dollars than it is to remove other men from New York to Georgia who are charged with the embezzlement of more than two millions of the Government's money appropriated for the benefit of the people of this State and the South.'

No Cruise For Va, Naval Militia.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, May 25 .- Notice was received at the Navy Department today from the Adjutant General of Virginia, that the naval miltia of that State would not be able to make its regular annual cruise this year on board the United States steamer Prairie. The excuse assigned is that the organization finds its resources fully taxed by the necessity of manning and manoeuvring the converted yacht Siren, which was loaned by the Government. The wholesale defections among the naval militia are expected to lead the Navy Department to renew its efforts to secure from Congress legislation for the creation of a