

The Weather Today: FAIR.

# The News and Observer

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### ODDS OVERWHELMING FOR NICARAGUAN ROUTE

#### Hepburn's Bill Passes House Three Hundred and Eight to Two.

### THERE ARE NO CHANGES

#### All Amendments Offered by Friends of the Panama Route Meet With Disaster.

### A CLASH BETWEEN HEPBURN AND CANNON

#### The Later Led the Fight For an Alternative Route Favoring the Purchase of the Panama Canal For \$40,000,000.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Hepburn Nicaragua Canal Bill passed the House late this afternoon by practically a unanimous vote. Only two members out of 310 voted against it. Messrs. Fletcher (Rep.), Minnesota, and Lassiter (Dem.), Virginia, were the two voting in the negative. The opposition to committing the Government to the Nicaragua route attempted to secure amendments to lodge with the President the discretionary power to purchase and complete the Panama Canal, if it could be purchased for \$40,000,000. The test came on the first vote, when the advocates of an alternative route polled 102 against 170 votes. At each succeeding vote their strength dwindled until Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, under whose leadership the fight was made, was unable to get the ayes sufficing on a motion to recommit. All other amendments failed and the bill passed exactly as it came from the committee. None of the votes except that on the final passage of the bill was a record vote.

The debate which preceded the taking of the final vote was made memorable by a clash between Mr. Hepburn, the author of the bill, and Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. On several previous occasions they have measured swords over canal legislation. Two years ago a similar bill was passed by a vote of 224 to 36. The bill as passed today authorizes the President to secure from the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of the territory belonging to said States as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct and protect a canal suitable to the wants of modern navigation and commerce, and appropriate such a sum as may be necessary to secure the control of said territory.

Section 2 authorizes the President, after securing control of the needed territory, to direct the Secretary of War to construct such canal from the Caribbean Sea, at a point near Greytown, in Nicaragua, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point on the Pacific Ocean near Brito, and also to construct proper harbors at the termini of said canal, and to make necessary provisions for the defense of the canal and harbors.

Sections 3 and 4 authorize the President to make such surveys as may be necessary and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as may to him seem wise, and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 5 authorizes the President to guarantee to the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors, upon terms to be agreed upon, for all vessels owned by said States and by citizens thereof.

The last section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the Secretary of War to enter proper contracts and material and work as may be deemed necessary therefor, such work and material to be paid for as appropriations may be made from time to time. The section fixes the aggregate cost at \$180,000,000 to be drawn from the Treasury on warrants of the President.

Mr. Adamson (Ga.), the first speaker today, urged the passage of the Hepburn bill without amendment. He argued that the time had come for action, and that delay would only result in postponing the commencement of the canal.

If the Panama Company had an offer to make which we could accept, he said, there would be time enough to take advantage of it, when the bill was pending in the Senate or later in Congress.

Mr. Wooten (Tex.), also argued that the bill should be passed without amendment. He regarded the Morris amendment as a modern Trojan horse.

At this point upon the request of Mr. Davis (Fla.), the time for general debate was extended until 2:30 p. m.

Mr. Sparkman (Fla.), spoke in favor of the Hepburn bill.

Mr. Cannon (Ills.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, then took the floor. His remarks were given close attention. The building of this canal, he said, was a business proposition and should be considered from a business standpoint. Personally, he had favored

a canal for years, but because he had not been willing to proceed without information and against fixed treaty law, he had been called hard names.

Mr. Cannon discussing the language of the bill asked what was meant by authorizing the President to obtain full control over the land upon which the canal was to be built. Did it mean purchase and ownership of miles of property by speculators by both American and Nicaragua? With great emphasis Mr. Cannon declared that in his judgment under the general appropriation the bill contained and its "artificial language," it would be claimed that it gave the President full power not only to pay Nicaragua and Costa Rica but the Maritime Canal Company and European, American and Nicaragua speculators—how much he could not tell. It might be five, ten or twenty-five millions.

Mr. Cannon denounced what he termed the undue haste of those who wanted to build this canal "between now and sunrise tomorrow." He said he would like to see the protocol which it was said had been made with Nicaragua. Another thing, he objected to was the authorization of the bill to negotiate contracts for the whole work. In this connection he observed that the opposition would blow its trumpets long and loud and perhaps not ineffectively in the next campaign in favor of decreasing the revenues.

He himself, if he could have the power would take off every cent of the war taxes (Democratic applause). This prospect of decreased revenue must be looked in the face in committing the government to such a gigantic expenditure. Mr. Cannon said he would vote for the Morris amendment and if it failed he would move to recommit the bill with amendments he had suggested.

Mr. DeArmond (Mo.), followed Mr. Cannon. He said the question before the American people was not as to whether Congress would pass a bill for the isthmian canal, but whether the bill would be matured and proper when passed. If confidence existed in the President why should he not be given the opportunity to negotiate with Colombia or Nicaragua according to the information in his possession? The bill he urged on many points. Were the army engineers to build the canal or was there to be one gigantic syndicate whose influence, helpful perhaps, but certainly mighty, would extend over many years? Were the principles of the civil service to obtain or were political considerations to govern? Mr. Vandiver (Mo.), and Mr. Hooker (Miss.), advocated the passage of the unamended Hepburn bill.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hepburn took the floor and answered the criticisms adduced against the bill during the debate. During the progress of the debate he had imputed bad motives to no one. But he believed that forces were working for delay. Mr. Hepburn then proceeded to read Mr. Cannon's record on canal legislation to show that his declarations of friendship did not harmonize with his constant course of hostile delay. With regard to the alleged claims of the Maritime Canal Company, which the gentleman from Illinois discovered in the "pale moonlight," the commission reported that they had already been extinguished.

Addressing the Democratic side he read the plank in the Kansas City platform pledging the party to the Nicaragua Canal. "That," said he, amid laughter, "is, in my opinion, the most respectable declaration in the platform."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hepburn's remarks the bill was read for amendment under the five minute rule. Mr. Shackelford (Mo.) immediately offered the amendment to authorize the President to determine the choice of routes as between Nicaragua and Panama, if the property and franchise of the Panama Company could be procured for \$40,000,000. He explained that the amendment offered by him had been agreed upon after consultation between himself and Mr. Morris and Mr. Parker (N. J.), who had given notice that they would offer similar amendments.

Mr. Underwood (Ala.) opposed the amendment, saying the Democratic platform had declared for the Nicaragua Canal.

Mr. Morris (Minn.) supported it, stating that the amendment had been drawn by him.

There was a lively running fight for some time over the amendment, participated in by Messrs. Cooper, Wisconsin; Williams, Miss.; Sims, Tennessee; Mann, Illinois; Morrell, Pennsylvania; and Fleming, Georgia.

The vote then was taken upon the Shackelford amendment. It was defeated upon a rising vote of 102 to 170. Mr. Parker (N. J.); Mr. DeArmond and Mr. Burgess, offered various amendments which were voted down.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, whereupon Mr. Cannon moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report back within thirty days a substitute to enable the President to acquire the necessary rights for a canal from Nicaragua or Colombia, and to authorize him to select the route within sixty days.

Mr. Cannon tried to secure a record vote upon his motion, but unavailingly. The amendment was defeated without a division, and the vote was then taken upon the passage of the bill by ayes and noes.

The vote stood ayes 308, noes 2. The announcement was greeted with applause. At 5:30 the House adjourned.

### SHAW AND PAYNE CONFIRMED.

#### Letter From Payne Read Stating That He Has No Interest in Florentine Co.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed the nominations of Hon. L. M. Shaw, as Secretary of the Treasury, and of Hon. Henry C. Payne to be Postmaster General.

The confirmation of Mr. Shaw was accomplished without comment, but there was some controversy over the action of

(Continued on Second Page.)

### PRITCHARD WILL CHOOSE ON MONDAY

#### Such is the Belief Now in Washington.

### BERNARD SEEMS GAME

#### A Rumor Afloat That Pritchard May Yield to Pressure.

### AND APPOINT HIM INSTEAD OF SKINNER

#### North Carolinians Interested in the Candidacy of W. B. Sheppard a Chapel Hill Alumnus

#### For Reappointment as Collector of Customs in Florida.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Zeb Vance Long, a young Statesville lawyer, arrived here this morning to accept a position as private secretary to Representative Klutz.

Senator Pritchard is not expected here until Monday, at which time it is believed he will dispose of the District Attorneyship for the Eastern District. Senator Butler is here awaiting Pritchard's return, and your correspondent has it pretty straight that he do all in his power to have Bernard re-appointed. Bernard is game, and he is going to make it warm for Skinner. It is rumored here that Senator Pritchard may yield to the pressure and re-appoint Bernard.

Governor Russell has arrived on the scene and will advocate the appointment of D. L. Gore to succeed Dancy as Collector of Customs at Wilmington.

Marshall L. Mott is here on private business.

North Carolinians here are much interested in the candidacy of William B. Sheppard for re-appointment as Collector of Customs in Florida. Mr. Sheppard graduated at Chapel Hill in the class with President Alderman and Attorney General Walser.

The Republican machine in Florida has endorsed another man for the place, but it is the general opinion here that the President will re-appoint Sheppard, as he is backed by the Democratic Senators from Florida. There is going to be quite a lively fight for Assistant District Attorneyship in the Eastern District. It has been generally understood that J. A. Giles was slated for the place, but there is now a strong indication that a "dark horse" from one of the Eastern counties will win the prize.

Ex-Senator Franke, of Swain, will probably be appointed to a position as timber inspector with headquarters in Montana.

### ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR GUILFORD COLLEGE.

#### Its Sphere of Usefulness to be Greatly Enlarged by This Endowment, Most of Which is Subscribed

(Special to News and Observer.)

Guilford College, N. C., Jan. 9.—Guilford College re-opened this week with bright prospects for a prosperous term. Most of the old students and many new ones have come in. The college is probably in better shape than ever before in its history of sixty-five years to give the young men and young women of the State a good literary and scientific education. The college's sphere of usefulness, moreover, will soon be greatly enlarged by an endowment of \$100,000, the greater part of which has already been subscribed.

## THE COUNTRY AROUSED ON THE SUBJECT OF GOOD ROADS

#### Director of the Office of Public Road Inquiries Asks \$75,000 Increase of Appropriation For His Office.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 9.—The report of

Hon. Martin Dodge, Director of the Office of Public Road Inquiries of the Agricultural Department for 1901, says that during the year representatives of the office visited nearly all the States and made scientific investigations regarding local conditions, road materials, etc. Several State legislatures were furnished assistance in framing new road laws. Farmers organizations, institutes, business organizations, schools, colleges, petitioned for co-operation and advice, which was accorded as far as the resources of the office permitted.

Never before, says the report, has there been so much interest manifested in the subject of road building, and more actual work was done last year than ever before. The director will continue the work during the ensuing year and enlarge its scope so far as the appropriation will permit. Five places have been selected where the office will assist in building object lesson roads: Buffalo, New York, Cumberland, Md.;

Charlottesville, Va.; Jonesboro, Tenn., and Tama, Iowa.

The office will co-operate with the National Good Road Association and the Southern Railway in building object lesson roads in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia.

The director says that the work of the office is purely educational. There is no intention to shift the burden and responsibility of constructing improved roads from the States and counties to the general Government.

The director suggests the organization of two or three outfits of road-building machinery, including rock crushers, screens, rollers, road graders, etc., to be sent to the various places which have asked for the co-operation of the department, and where preparations have been made for actual road construction. Each of these outfits should be accompanied by one or two practical road builders and a competent road engineer.

The director asks an increase of \$75,000 of the appropriation for his office.

### CARNEGIE STATES PURPOSE OF GIFT

#### Ten Millions For Institution of Learning.

### THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

#### Official Announcement Made. They Meet the 29th.

### WILL ORGANIZE AND ELECT OFFICERS

#### The Only Indication as to the Form of the Gift is the Announcement That it is to be in Five Per Cent Bonds.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 9.—Official announcement was made today of the Board of Trustees of Carnegie Institution, which has been incorporated here under the \$10,000,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie. The only indication as to the form of the gift is that referred to as follows:

"It is the purpose of Mr. Carnegie to transfer ten million dollars in five per cent bonds to the Board of Trustees for the purpose above mentioned." The announcement was given out by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the incorporators, in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Carnegie.

The Board of Trustees elected by the incorporators to carry out the purposes of the institution are:

Ex-Officio—The President of the United States; the President of the United States Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; the President of the National Academy of Sciences; Grover Cleveland, New Jersey; John S. Billings, New York; William N. Frew, Pennsylvania; Lyman J. Gage, Illinois; Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland; John Hay, District of Columbia; Abram S. Hewitt, New Jersey; Henry L. Higginson, Massachusetts; Henry Hitchcock, Missouri; Charles L. Hutchinson, Illinois; William Lindsay, Kentucky; Seth Low, New York; Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania; D. O. Mills, California; S. Weir Mitchell, Pennsylvania; W. W. Morrow, California; Elihu Root, New York; John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; Andrew D. White, New York; Edward D. White, Louisiana; Charles D. Walcott, District of Columbia; Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia.

The Board of Trustees will meet to organize and elect officers in the office of the Secretary of State on January 29.

Mr. Carnegie's purpose, as stated, by himself in requesting the various trustees to become members of the board, is as follows:

"It is proposed to found in the City of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution, which, with the cooperation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research, and discovery; encourage the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed; and afford instructions of an advanced character to students everywhere and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, properly qualified to profit thereby.

"These and kindred objects may be attained by providing the necessary apparatus for experimental work; by employing able teachers from the various institutions in Washington or elsewhere, and by enabling men fitted for special work to devote themselves to it, through salaries fellowships or scholarships, or

through salaries with or without pensions in old age, or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning throughout the world."

### PROF. J. I. FOUST WILL SUCCEED PROF. P. P. CLAXTON

#### Trend of Events Shows That This Will be the Change in the State Normal Faculty.

There is a vacancy in the faculty of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro.

This is caused by the resignation of Prof. P. P. Claxton, who becomes Secretary of the Southern Educational Bureau to be located at Knoxville Tenn. Who will fill the chair of Pedagogics thus vacated is the question. Indications are that the matter is a closed issue and that the man has been agreed upon.

This is Prof. J. I. Foust, the Superintendent of the Graded Schools of Goldsboro.

No public announcement has been made of this, but the trend of events goes to show that Prof. Foust will at least have the opportunity to say "yea" or "nay" to the proposition. If the answer is "yea," then the next question to be answered is who will succeed Supt. Foust in Goldsboro.

### ESCAPED PRISONERS CAUGHT.

#### Ellis Says He Will Fight Holton's Confirmation in the Senate.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 9.—Bob Smitherman and Sam Morton, who broke out Allegheny county jail six weeks ago, were captured here last night. They confessed to the officers who made the arrests that they were guilty of the charges against them, of breaking into a store and stealing goods.

Dr. Ham Sullivan, who was arrested and committed to the smallpox hospital last evening, escaped quins the night. Officers are looking for him.

W. B. Ellis, of New York, writes a letter here stating he has not given away all his ammunition and will fight District Attorney Holton's confirmation in the Senate.

Sheriff Alsbaugh issued a prior forbidding female prisoners wearing corsets in jail. This is done to prevent them making saws out of corset staves and sawing out.

Policeman J. R. Miller while running law breakers last night fell and broke his right leg in two places.

### EXPRESS AND FREIGHT COLLIDE.

#### Fireman Killed and Several People Hurt in a Crash on Mississippi Valley.

(By the Associated Press.)

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—The Vicksburg Express on the Mississippi Valley Railroad collided head on with a freight twelve miles from New Orleans today during a heavy fog. Henry Foster, negro fireman of the freight was killed and Engineer Campbell was seriously injured. Engineer Baldwin and Fireman George Wasson, of the passenger train, and Tom Royal, James Canty and Elgin Newer, three negro brakemen, were injured. None of the passengers was hurt. The track is blocked, both engines being disabled. A relief train brought the injured to New Orleans.

### EX-GOV. MOSES SENTENCED.

#### Goes to Prison Four Months For Purling an Overcoat

(By the Associated Press.)

Boston, Jan. 9.—Admitting that his picture was in the rogues gallery and that for a period of years he had been familiar with the "lowest depth of New York opium joints," yet pleading for mercy from the court, Franklin J. Moses, once Governor of South Carolina, was sentenced here today to four months imprisonment for the larceny of an overcoat.

### Losses by Freshets.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Scotland Neck, N. C., Jan. 9.—Quite a number of Roanoke river farmers live in Scotland Neck, and they have lost heavily by the freshet in the river during the past few days. Large quantities of peanuts that were still in the field have been washed away. Hogs and sheep have been lost and large acreages of oats and wheat have been covered by the water. It is not yet known just what effect the water being over the wheat and oats will have on these crops.

### Train Robber Identified.

(By the Associated Press.)

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 9.—General Manager D. S. Elliott and Messenger C. H. Smith, of the Great Northern Express Company, and Fireman F. W. O'Neal, who were on the train, which was robbed by bandits at Wagner, Montana, July 3rd last, have positively identified the men under arrest here as Harvey Logan as one of the men who robbed the express car of the new Montana bank bills and other valuables.

### At Bule's Creek.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Bule's Creek, Harnett Co., N. C., Jan. 9.—Prof. W. M. Montgomery, of Greensboro, formerly principal of the Business Department here, spent several days with us during the holidays.

Through the kindness of Mr. H. M. Holleman, of Boston, our first boarding student, the New York Journal recently sent several fine books to our library. Quite a number of new residences around the Academy are being built.

### LONGER TERMS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### White Schools Increased Nearly a Week.

### THE NEGRO TWICE THAT

#### Gains Made in Length of Terms in 1901 as Compared With 1900.

### BUNCOMBE LEADS THE STATE

#### Has 31 Weeks For White and 30 For Colored Schools. Thirty Counties Have Over Four Months of Public School.

The public schools of the State show an increase in terms last year over the year 1900.

The white schools were in session nearly a week longer and the colored schools a week and a half longer the past year.

Thirty-seven counties averaged four months and more for white schools, and thirty counties averaged four months and more for colored schools.

The figures are as follows:

White schools, 1901.....	15.56 weeks
White schools, 1900.....	14.66 "
Colored schools, 1901.....	14.49 "
Colored schools, 1900.....	13.07 "

This does not include the averages for city schools, which are as follows:

Asheville, 36 weeks; Concord, 36; Murphy, 36; Shelby, 32; Newbern, 36; Fayetteville, 32; Tarboro, 36; Durham, 38; Winston, 36; Greensboro, 40; Waynesville, 36; Statesville, 30; Kinston, 32; Charlotte, 36; Reidsville, 32; Salisbury, 36; Albemarle, 32; Raleigh, 34.2; Henderson, 32; Goldsboro, 36; Wilson, 36.	
The following counties averaged four months and more for white schools:	
Alamance.....	21 weeks
Bertie.....	16 1/2 "
Buncombe.....	31 "
Caldwell.....	16 "
Camden.....	16 "
Chowan.....	17 1/2 "
Cumberland.....	17 2-5 "
Durham.....	29 1-4 "
Edgecombe.....	28 3-7 "
Forsyth.....	19 1/2 "
Franklin.....	16 1/2 "
Gaston.....	17 3-5 "
Granville.....	17 3-5 "
Guilford.....	18 "
Halifax.....	26 1-7 "
Haywood.....	17 "
Henderson.....	16 2-3 "
Hertford.....	18 "
Johnston.....	18 1/2 "
Lenoir.....	18 1-5 "
Martin.....	18 "
Mecklenburg.....	19 "
Nash.....	16 1/2 "
New Hanover.....	28 1/2 "
Northampton.....	17 "
Pasquotank.....	20 1-4 "
Pitt.....	24 "
Rockingham.....	18 "
Rowan.....	18 "
Surry.....	20 "
Swain.....	17 1/2 "
Vance.....	18 3-4 "
Wake.....	18 2-5 "
Warren.....	17 "
Washington.....	18 "
Wayne.....	16 1-4 "
Wilson.....	18 "

The following counties have four months or more of public school for the colored race:

Alamance.....	23 weeks
Buncombe.....	30 "
Burke.....	16 "
Caldwell.....	18 "
Camden.....	16 "
Chatham.....	16 "
Clay.....	16 4-5 "
Cumberland.....	17 2-5 "
Edgecombe.....	25 "
Durham.....	28 7-9 "
Forsyth.....	19 2-5 "
Gaston.....	18 "
Granville.....	17 3-5 "
Guilford.....	17 7-10 "
Halifax.....	21 1-4 "
Haywood.....	17 "
Iredell.....	16 1-5 "
Martin.....	16 "
Mecklenburg.....	18 "
New Hanover.....	28 2-3 "
Pasquotank.....	19 "
Pitt.....	19 "
Rockingham.....	17 3-5 "
Surry.....	20 "
Swain.....	18 "
Transylvania.....	17 2-3 "
Vance.....	17 1/2 "
Wake.....	18 "
Washington.....	16 "
Wayne.....	16 1-4 "

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\* McCREARY ELECTED SENATOR.\*  
\* (By the Associated Press.) \*  
\* Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 9.—Ex-Gov.\*  
\* ernor McCreary was elected United \*  
\* States Senator by Democrats in cau-\*  
\* cus tonight. Vote was 62 to 37.\*  
\* (Special to N.Y. tashretacm%)\*  
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### Mr. Abernethy For Congress.

The Wilmington Star states that Mr. Charles L. Abernethy, of Carteret county, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third district.