

THE SOUTH-ERN VOTE.

RESOLUTION TO REDUCE REPRESENTATION IN THE STATES WHERE CITIZENS ARE DISFRANCHISED.

INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS BY A PENNSYLVANIA REPRESENTATIVE.

Southern Disfranchisement Laws in Direct Violation of the Constitution—Congressional Apportionment Must be Made as Provided by the Constitution.

Immediately after the opening of Congress after the Christmas holidays, Thursday, Congressman Olmstead of Pennsylvania, sent to the Clerk's desk a resolution which he claims is a matter of privilege, bearing upon the limitation placed upon the suffrage by the states of Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina.

"Whereas, The continued enjoyment of full representation in this House by any State which has, for reasons other than participation in rebellion or other crime, less than any of the male inhabitants thereof, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, the right to vote for representatives in Congress, pres-

idential elections, and other special elections, is in direct violation of the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that in such case the basis of representation therein be reduced in the proportion which such male citizens 21 years of age in such State, and in an invasion of the rights and dignity of this House and of its members and an infringement upon the rights and privileges in this House of other States and their Representatives; and

"Resolved, That the last apportionment of the States of Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana, have by changes in their Constitution and statutes of said States, and for reasons other than participation in rebellion or other crime, denied the right of suffrage to male inhabitants 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, and such denial in each of said States extends to more than one-half of those who, prior thereto were entitled to vote, as appears from the following statistics published in the Congressional Directory of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses namely:

"In the seven districts of Mississippi the total vote cast for all Congressional candidates in 1890 were 62,652, in 1898, 27,019. In the five districts of South Carolina the total vote in 1890 was 73,522 and 28,831 in 1898. In the six districts of Louisiana, 64,542 in 1890 and 33,161 in 1898. One member of the present House representing Louisiana in 1890 was elected with a population in 1898 of 184,297, received only 2,068 votes. One member of the present House, representing six counties in South Carolina, with a population in 1890 of 158,851, received only 1,765 votes; and one member representing ten counties in Louisiana with a population of 298,802, received only 2,404 votes; and

"Whereas, It is a matter of common rumor that other States have, for reasons other than those specified in the foregoing statistics, denied to some of their male inhabitants 21 years of age and citizens of the United States the right to vote for members of Congress and Presidential electors, as well as executive and judicial officers of said States, and members of the legislature thereof, and no reduction has been made in the representation of any State in the House because of such denial; and

"Whereas, The President of the United States in his message, recommended that the Congress, at its present session, apportion the representation among the several States as provided by the Constitution; therefore

"Resolved, That the committee on Census shall be and is authorized and requested, either by a full committee or such sub-committee as may be appointed by the chairman thereof, to inquire, examine and report in what States the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, and the proportion which the number of such male inhabitants shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in each such State."

There was much opposition to the reading of the above resolutions on the part of Southern Democratic members. After a spirited debate the resolution was referred to the Census Committee.

Cost of Restoring Galveston Harbor. General John M. Wilson, chief of the United States Army, through the Secretary of War, has forwarded to Congress a report by the local engineer's upon the project for restoring and improving the harbor at Galveston, Texas. The cost of the project is estimated at \$1,585,000. The committee on rivers and harbors has so far decided to consider the matter at this session of Congress.

Col. P. H. Lybrook, postmaster at Winston-Salem, died Thursday in a hospital in Philadelphia.

A ROMANCE OF TWO STATES.

How a Young Man of Dunn, N. C., Got His Wife.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3.—In the marriage of J. J. Cooke and Miss Isabella Hensley at Bedford, Ind., yesterday afternoon, there is a romance of Uncle Sam's mail. The groom is a young merchant of Dunn, N. C., and had never seen his bride until a few days before they stood together at the altar. Cooke told the story of their unusual courtship to a reporter.

"I first became acquainted with my wife through the mail," said he. "I was then temporarily at Bowling Green in this State. My cousin, who lived at Bedford, had mentioned me to the young lady, who is now my wife, and she, in a spirit of fun, wrote me a letter. I did not know who she was and had in fact, never heard of her previous to that time, which was about two years ago. I answered the letter, however, in the same spirit of fun. Other letters followed and soon we exchanged photographs. I then returned to my home at Dunn, N. C., and we dropped our correspondence. A trifling accident resulted in our resuming it. I am traveling for a firm of portrait makers, stopped at our house one day and in talking to my mother looked at the family album. When he saw my future wife's picture, he said he recognized it. He told me so later, when he saw me, and I told him her name and where she lived. He at once recollected her, as he had made a portrait of her while in Bedford. He told me all about her, and my interest in her was aroused again. I wrote to her and we corresponded regularly up to the time of our marriage."

The young couple left Louisville over the C. and O. en route to their future home at Dunn, N. C.

EX-GOVERNOR BROGREN DEAD.

Died Friday Afternoon at His Home Near Goldsboro.

Ex-Governor C. H. Brogren died Friday afternoon at his home near Goldsboro. He had been in ill health for some time and his death was not very unexpected. He was born in 1816 and was therefore in his eighty-fifth year. He served the county of Wayne in the Legislature of 1838 and 1840.

Following this he was Comptroller of the treasury for about fifteen years. In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Governor Tod. R. Caldwell and succeeded to the Governor's office on the death of the latter. He afterwards served two terms in Congress as the Representative from the 4th district. Gov. Brogren leaves an estate worth between five and ten thousand dollars. He lived in single bliss.

Died From Ill Treatment.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Navy Department has called upon the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for a report upon a charge submitted by Representative Rixey, of Virginia, that Private Marine Robert Green, of Virginia, had died at Annapolis from ill treatment while sick. The medical record shows that Green died December 14th from quick pneumonia. His father is a special pension examiner.

Flying the Yellow Flag.

New York, Jan. 4.—The United States transport Sedgwick arrived in Hampton Roads early this morning from Cienfuegos, Cuba, and is now at anchor off Fort Monroe. Coming from a Cuban port, the Sedgwick entered the Roads carrying a yellow flag at her mast head and is now detained in quarantine. She brings some army officers, soldiers and civilians returning from points in Cuba.

Considering Naval Station's Removal.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Port Royal Board, headed by Rear Admiral Rodgers, today began the further consideration of the question of the removal of the Port Royal (S. C.) naval station to Charleston harbor. The work of the board has been retarded by inability to obtain certain necessary data from the Admiralty in England, on account of the weather. However, all the necessary information is now before the board and it is expected to report within a week or ten days.

Good Job of Hanging.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 4.—James Kelly, colored, was hanged today for the murder of Willis Bonneau, a miner whom he first robbed. The murderer's father, an old man, saw the execution. When the body had been cut down the old man sought the sheriff and grasped his hand. "Boss," he said, "I've seen a lot of riggers hung, but dat is de best job of dem all. Dat was my youngest child. You sure did hang him good. The father had de coffin placed in a wagon and drove it to the cemetery."

British Casualties in Africa.

London, Jan. 4.—The War Office today issued a list of casualties during the war in South Africa which shows that the total deaths were 604 officers and 11,554 men. In addition to this four officers and 243 men died of wounds or disease after returning home.

Alabama Negroes Leave for Hawaii.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 3.—Two car-loads of negroes left here today for the Hawaiian Islands, via San Francisco. They go to take employment on the sugar plantations there.

High Point is to have a big timber plant. Sash, doors, blinds, dressed lumber etc will be manufactured. The capital stock of the company is \$40,000.

YOUNG GIRL BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

Loss Her Life in Her Struggle for Honor.

Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 5.—A brutal crime was committed last evening at Hackney, Morgan county, by which Miss Nellie Morris, aged 19, handsome and accomplished, lost her life. As Miss Morris was returning home from the postoffice she was accosted by Walter A. Weinstein, a young negro aged 18 years, who lived near her home. He made indecent proposals to her, and she immediately started to run. He threw her to the ground. She averted and fought. Weinstein drew a razor and severed her neck muscles and laid bare the jugular vein. Miss Morris caught the razor and her hands were cut into pieces in her mad efforts.

When people arrived she was almost naked. She died shortly after. She was the daughter of Benjamin Morris, a business man of this city, and was prominent in society in this city and Parkersburg. Weinstein was seized by a crowd, bound and removed to a building, where more than fifteen hundred men watched over him. Officers at McConnellsville were sent for. There is talk of lynching him. A mob is being organized to hang Weinstein.

THE "BOYS" REFUSED TO GO ASHORE.

Some Fought While Others Jumped Overboard Rather Than Work in Chains.

Beira, Portuguese East Africa, Jan. 4.—On the arrival of the German steamer Hertzog, at Beira, with 136 Abyssinians and somalis for the Rhodesian mines, the "boys," as they are called, were informed by the firemen that they would be compelled to work in chains thereupon they refused to go ashore. Portuguese police and troops were summoned, and a big fight ensued, the police winning after an hour's fighting. One Somali was killed and 20 wounded. Nine of the police force were wounded. Subsequently it was found that there were only 60 "boys" on the steamer, the remainder having jumped overboard.

\$1,000 PINNED TO THE WAIF.

Childless Couple Find a Baby Girl in a Basket at Their Door.

Owingsville, Ky., Dispatch, 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Doe Tipton, of Springfield township, a childless couple, are happy because of an addition to their family. Early this morning Mr. Tipton was aroused by the wailing cry of a child. Investigation as to the cause of the unusual sound resulted in the discovery of a basket on the back porch of his residence from which the sound came. Upon taking the basket into the lighted room, it was found to contain a girl baby about a week old, and was pinned to the babe's neck something was \$1,000 in paper money and a note pleading for Mr. Tipton to take good care of the baby and "raise her to be a lady," and saying that when the child was educated more money to defray all expenses would be sent him. Mr. Tipton is a wealthy farmer and the baby's mother is delighted with the infant and will raise it as her own.

Only Nine Per Cent.

The Saturday Evening Post.

A paltry nine per cent of our vast exports for the past three years has been carried in American vessels. It requires no imagination to picture the distress that would prevail in this country if the export trade of farm products and manufactured goods were suddenly stopped because either of the carriers to our customers had become a belligerent nation. A short railroad strike in a big city, a few years ago, disturbed transportation between East and West. A war between the great Powers of Europe would throw back upon our home market the greater part of American exports.

Virginia Coal for Russian Navy.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 3.—The Russian government is to try a American coal for its American-built warships. The first cargo was cleared today in the British steamship Ferndene, Capt. Jones, for St. Petersburg. Should the trial be satisfactory, it is stated that the Russians will stock all their coaling stations with Pocahontas coal, and the use of the Pocahontas will become general for the fast ships of the Russian navy. England has already had success with American coal, the French fleet in the Mediterranean has already been supplied, and other governments are now contemplating its partial adoption.

Naval Drills at Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 3.—The flagship Kearsarge, and battleship Massachusetts, of the North Atlantic squadron, which have been anchored at the city from moves to duty to the navy yard, where they will fill their bunkers with coal. Rear Admiral Farquhar announces that he will select a suitable location on the beach and establish a camp to drill and exercise the men. The new battleship Alabama and the torpedo-boat Dupont, Ericsson, Porter, Rogers, Foote and using armor-plating to join the fleet, Saturday or Sunday.

Confederate Monument Dedicated.

Lake City, Fla., Jan. 4.—A monument erected in honor of Confederates who fell in the battle of Oustee, was dedicated here today, prominent military men and Confederates from all over the State took part.

Hungarian Parliament House on Fire

Buda Pest, Jan. 4.—The parliament house, or hall of the Hungarian diet, is on fire. The entire library has been destroyed.

Secretary Gage has transmitted to the House an estimate for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for subsistence of the army for the current year. This is in addition to the regular appropriation.

MOORE'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD.

SENATOR BUTLER PASSES HIS BILL APPROPRIATING \$5,000 TO REPAIR MONUMENT AND TO ENLARGE AND BEAUTIFY THE FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD.

SENATOR BUTLER GIVES SENATOR HOAR INFORMATION.

From Congressional Record, Jan. 5th.

MOORE'S CREEK BATTLEFIELD, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Butler. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (S. 2270) appropriating \$10,000 to inclose and beautify the monument on the Moore's Creek battlefield, North Carolina. The bill was read, it having been reported from the Committee on the Library with an amendment, in line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "five," so as to read: BE IT ENACTED, ETC., That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and he is hereby directed, to pay to the governor of the State of North Carolina the sum of \$5,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be by him transferred to the Moore's Creek Monumental Association, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of repairing the monument already erected on said battlefield and for inclosing and beautifying the same.

Mr. Hoar. I should like to enquire of the Senator from North Carolina what battlefield that is.

Mr. Butler. It is a Revolutionary battlefield—Moore's Creek.

Mr. Hoar. Will the Senator give us an account of the battle? It is known probably by some other name.

Mr. Butler. It was one of the first encounters in the South during the Revolutionary war. It was fought between the Tories and the American patriots, and a decisive victory was won by the patriots. What the battle of Lexington was to the northern colonies, the battle of Moore's Creek was to the southern colonies.

The British were preparing to invade the province of North Carolina and to suppress the spirit of independence, which was more forward in my State, I can say with pardonable pride, than in the sister States. The Tory Highland Scotchmen living at Cross Creek, near my home, and in what was then a part of my county, under General McDonald, were endeavoring to reach the Cape Fear for a junction with Lord Cornwallis and Lord William Campbell with a large force, who, with Sir Henry Clinton expected every hour, were to begin the subjugation of the province, when, on the 27th of February, 1776, the Tories encountered at Moore's Creek Bridge, about 18 miles from Wilmington, the American forces under Colonel Caswell and Lillington. A battle ensued, the Americans being intrenched south of the bridge, and the first glorious victory was won in the South. The Americans lost but one man, the slain of the enemy being captured at 50, 850 prisoners captured, and the trophies of the day being 1,600 excellent rif. a, 350 guns, 150 swords and dirks, 2 medicine chests, 13 wagons, horses, and harness, and a box of English guinea worth \$75,000.

The effect of the victory was to give to the American soldiers about to enter upon a seven years' war military experience and an intelligent confidence in themselves. It compelled the haughty oppressors to respect their skill and prowess. It frustrated the great scheme to subjugate North Carolina, and emboldened the people of this province, who already in Mecklenburg had declared their independence in mass meeting, to meet in a provincial congress on the 12th of April, 1776, and pass a unanimous resolution appointing delegates to the Continental Congress and instructing them "to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances," thus in advance of all the other colonies calling upon the nation—the United Provinces—to sanction by their united voice what had already been so nobly done by a portion of her citizens.

The North Carolina legislature has appropriated money to help build the monument, and besides a considerable amount has been donated by private individuals. A monument has been erected and a small part of the battlefield bought, but it is now desired to enlarge the grounds, improve and beautify them, and to repair the monument, which is in need of repair. The legislature has incorporated the Moore's Creek Monumental Association, which has charge of the grounds and under whose direction the money now asked of Congress will be spent.

There are many precedents for the appropriation of money by Congress for such a purpose. I looked up fifteen or twenty such precedents and laid them before the committee on the Library when they had the bill under consideration.

I will not take up the time of the Senate to make a further statement unless it is desired, for surely no one can oppose such a patriotic and meritorious measure, that calls for so small an appropriation.

The presiding officer. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. Hoar. I will not object, but the State of Massachusetts has built its own monuments at Banker Hill, Concord, Lexington, and other like places. We had some Tories, and suppressed them, too. But it is a little tough after paying all our own expenses to then pay the expenses of North Carolina. I think they ought to build their monuments also. But it is a good, patriotic purpose, and it is in the Senator's own country, and of course there ought to be a monument there, wherever the battlefield was. So I will not object.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in committee of the whole.

The presiding officer. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on the Library. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill appropriating \$5,000 to inclose and beautify the monument on the Moore's Creek battlefield, in North Carolina."

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

A Building Annihilated and Three Men Blown to Atoms.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—A frightful explosion of dynamite occurred in the powder machine house of the Reppano Chemical Company at Thompson's Point, N. J., twelve miles below this city. The building was annihilated and three workmen blown to atoms. Several other workmen received minor injuries. The dead men were being punched the dynamite into eight inch paper shells for use in blasting. Pieces of the men's flesh were picked up over a hundred feet away from the wrecked building. The loss probably will not be over \$5,000.

Missouri Shaken Up.

Appleton, Mo., Jan. 4.—An earthquake shock shook every building in Appleton City at 9:06 o'clock last night.

Nevada, Mo., Jan. 4.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt here by hundreds of people about 8:30 o'clock last night. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fifteen seconds. Reports from Eldorado Springs this morning say the shock was also felt there.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

As Stated by the Director of the Mint—Figures as to the Southern States.

Washington, Jan. 3.—George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, today made public preliminary estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1900. The aggregate of gold is given as 3,457,218 fine ounces, valued at \$79,322,291, and silver 59,610,343 ounces, which, at the approximate average price of 61 cents for the year, makes the value 36,362,432. During the calendar year 1899 the gold production was \$71,053,000 and the silver production 54,764,500 fine ounces.

The Nome gold and silver production for 1900 is valued at \$1,000,000, and that of the Klondike, which includes both the American and Canadian fields, \$22,287,566. The product of the Canadian mines is not included in the figures given, but as the gold and silver comes to the American mints the value is given separately.

Following is the production of Southern States: Georgia, gold, value, \$120,165; silver, 478 fine ounces; North Carolina, gold, value, \$51,018; silver, 13,092 fine ounces; South Carolina, gold, value, \$122,625; silver, 395 fine ounces; Virginia, gold, value, \$3,534; silver, 285 fine ounces.

LOOTED HIS OWN DISPENSARY.

Got on a Sproe and Loaned the Money to His Friends.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 5.—F. M. Player, dispenser a Kingstree, was arrested today on the charge of malfeasance in office. The dispenser was robbed of a large sum of money Christmas night. Player told that four masked men had ridden to the dispensary and had forced him to open the safe. It has since been learned that Player was drunk in the dispensary that night, and that he had refused to deposit the money with the county treasurer, as required by law. For criminal carelessness he was arrested by W. H. Holloway.

After his arrest he admitted that he had loaned dispensary money to his friends.

The Rebuilding of Galveston.

Washington Post. "Slaipping knows absolutely no sentiment," observed Mr. George T. Alexander, a vigorous, stalwart representative of Texas manhood, at the Metropolitan. "My home is in Waco, but I was in Galveston the other day and the city is going up again like magic. Thousands of houses are being built, but they are not so large or pretentious as their predecessors. The value of exports from Galveston during November of 1899, Galveston is the ocean outlet for the vast trade of Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas. Congress has long recognized this, and appropriated generously for the harbor.

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ONCE SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

Congressman Richardson of Alabama Narrowly Escaped the Gallows.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. Among the seven new members of the House of Representatives who will take the oath of office tomorrow morning is a man who was once sentenced to be hanged—the hero of one of the most exciting episodes of the civil war. In 1863 a young Confederate from Alabama named Wm. Richardson was captured by the Federal forces in Tennessee and taken to a prisoners' camp in Indiana. He made his escape and got back to Nashville, where he had friends who sympathized with the rebellion and arranged for him to go through the Union lines with a Confederate spy known as "Mr. Paul." The couple were captured by Gen. Crittenden's forces, taken to his headquarters at Murfreesboro, and after trial before a drum head court martial, were sentenced to ignominious death by hanging which is the fate of spies, who, under the rules of warfare, do not deserve death by shooting.

In some manner the news was brought to Gen. Forrest—17 miles away—that one of the most valuable men in the secret service of the Confederacy was about to be hanged by Gen. Crittenden, and an hour or two before daylight on the morning appointed for the execution Forrest surprised Crittenden's forces, demoralizing them, killing a good many and taking a large number of prisoners. During the fight "Mr. Paul" and young Richardson managed to escape. After the war the latter