Five Hours Devoted to Argument of the above all others, expect that you will give the contestee a fair hearing. How was a member of the Fifty-second Con-Case in the House

Report of Committee Cannot Be Amended After It Gets Before the House-Miers Presents the Case of Crawford and Appeals to Republicans to Lay Aside Partisanship and Consider the Case on Its Merits-Final Action Expected Today After Further Argument.

five hours today in discussing the con- timid citizen-why with those conditions tested election case of Pearson against existing, should the question of negro ling district, and when it adjourned at cal issue? Do my friends on the other 5:15 the case was continued until to- side deny that such was the issue in proprow. The speakers today were Mr. the State of North Carolina in 1898? every time by Miers and Kitchin.

to Roberts and constantly posted him. matter, said it was clearly mandatory.

Mr. Crawford sat near Roberts on the Continuing, he said: Republican side and made copious notes. When Mr. Roberts commenced he submitted this resolution:

was not elected a representative to the district of North Carolina and is not entitled to a seat therein; and Resolved, That Richmond Pearson was elected a representative to the Fiftyof North Carolina, and is entitled to the

Continuing he said:
"I shall, Mr. Speaker, before proceedmajority on the 16th page the words reject Asheville 163,' and deduct 163 votes from the total 318 given to the shall do this because it has come to me from many sources that many men: low me an interruption? bers of this House believe that it is necessary to reject the vote of Asheville in order to seat the contestant. It is ant. As you will see the contestant will had registered at other places than the then have 155 plurality left after leaving out the vote of Asheville, and I shall make the motion at the further earnest request of the contestant himself, and of my colleague from North Carolina, Judge | we are dealing with here.

The Speaker: Is there objection? Mr. Miers, of Indiana: Mr. Speaker. ning to see the handwriting on the wall, and beginning to realize that there is more in this case than be started out point in the gentleman's report. There datory and not directory. are others that cannot be discussed in an hour. There are others which will low me a question? drive him and the gentleman signing the report with him to recede from. 1 cannot therefore consent.

Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, in compliance with the notice I gave a moment few men were illegally registered the ago, I now move to strike out of the whole precinct should be thrown out? report of the majority on page 16, the words "reject Asheville 163." and deduct 163 from the total of 318, so that gally registered, and there is no way the true plurglity for confestant shall show as 155 votes.

Mr. Richardson: I rise to a point of order. I do not understand that it is in

The Speaker: The point of order is made that it is not in order to move to strike out a part of the report. The chair will hear the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Roberts) in support of his motion, if he has any authorities to

Mr. Roberts: I have no authority at hand to submit in support of this motion and against the point of order; but I apprehend, after conversation with some of the older members of the House, shrewd parliamentarians, that such a committee making the report is in order. has to do with the case." I will, of course, abide the decision of the chair on the point.

an argument which a gentleman has fidelity with which those principles are made in support of a resolution. The maintained. gentleman need not make the argument; but he certainly cannot move to amend mitted in behalf of the resolutions of the

majority.
The Speaker: The chair sustains the point of order. Mr. Roberts then addressed the House,

He said: "Mr. Speaker, before entering upon North Carolina during the last twenty- certify to a seat a gentleman who was five years; yet the campaign of 1898 in never elected.

Washington, May 9 .- The House spent | fairs which should not alarm the most Crawford from the Ninth North Care- supremacy be raised and made a politi-

Roberts, of Massachusetts, for Pearson, and Messrs, Miers, of Indiana, and Kitchin, of North Carolina, for CrawKitchin, of North Carolina, for C ford. Mr. Linney was quite active in of North Carolina in this same campaign claim in this case. The R epublican and say to the people of North Caro- Governor of North Carolina says the Tomorrow both Crawford and Pearson lina, You are idiots if you do not stop contestant is trying to obtain a seat in talking and begin to shoot.

Mr. Roberts then discussed the case Senator Pritchard was present all day in detail, and, taking up Mitchell counand sat with Linney. Penrson sat next ty and the bearing of the law on the

"Resolved, That William T. Crawford in The Morning Post of February 1, typewritten interview, well considered. Fifty-sixth Congress from the Ninth but is a transcript of what transpired side of the House would like to see provision of the election law in regard be fair and know whether this was true sixth Congress from the Ninth district to registration on certain days was directory and not mandatory, then they would declare that the Ten Commandments were not mandatory.'

"According to Senator Osborn, one of ing to argue the merits of the case, move the legal lights of the State, the proto strike out from the report of the visions of that law are as mandatory as the Ten Commandments. I quite agree with him, and I think any sensicontestant in that majority report: I ble man will come to that conclusion." Mr. Kitchin-Will the gentleman al

Mr. Roberts-Certainly. Mr. Kitchin-The gentleman asked me not necessary. Mr. Speaker, to reject where I got the information that they that vote in order to seat the contest- only rejected the votes of those who

> polling place. Mr. Roberts-Yes, but what has that to do with the principle? That is what

Mr. Kitchin-You asked me where I got that from.

Mr. Roberts-That is all right. I am I would like to be heard a moment. I talking about a principle here, and they am glad to see that the gentleman from had declared, and I do not think the Massachusetts (Mr. Roberts) is begin- gentleman will deny that his own legislature has declared, that the registration provisions of the law under which That is not the only vulnerable the election of 1898 was held were man-

Mr. Campbell-Will the gentleman al

Mr. Roberts-Certainly. Mr. Campbell-Does the majority of the committee contend that because a Mr. Roberts-Most assuredly. There State Dental Society Meets in

is no evidence how many men were ille of proving but that nine men out of every ten who were on that voting list were on unlawfully; or for whom the order to move to strike out anything in men voted. There is no way to separate the sheep from the goats. Mr. Miers, of Indiana, discussed the

case. He said: "Mr. Speaker, the most cruel thing the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Roborts) has done is to talk to all or nearly all of the Republican members off the floor of the House. And yet I presume that that was not particularly his fault. The gentleman unquestionably has done the best he could with the record he had and with the case presented. II talked fifty-five minutes about generalities and then he said: 'Mr. Speaker, I metion coming from a member of the am going to talk about something that

"We thought probably at that point there would be a change in the gentle-Mr. Richardson: Mr. Speaker, the re- man's argument and that he would take port is simply the argument of the gentle-man who make the report. It is not The right of a fair ballot, a fair count before the House for legislation. It is and an honest certificate were among not to be enacted. We do not vote on the very most important principles for the report. The House votes on the which the revolution of 1776 was fought. resolution. I submit that this is a most | And I dare say that the perpetuity of unusual motion-to move to strike out this republic depends largely on the

"Mr. Speaker, there is not a State in the Union but that has enacted laws ('ollege, which was replied to on the make a good deal of a sacrifice to teach With whatever earnestness I may have. by a formal vote of the House an argu- looking toward honesty, fairness and a ment which some gentleman has sub- just count at the ballot box. There is scarcely a State in the Union but that has made it a felony even for some poor unknown elector to east a vote for a consideration. Why? Because in doing so. he has done something that tends to corrupt the purity of the ballot box. And I went to submit, Mr. Speaker, if the the merits of this case I propose to de- insignificant elector, without any influvote a brief moment or two to a review ence, has committed a felony simply beof the general condition in the State of cause of the fact that he in his strait North Carolina, preceding and following for a living has voted for a consideration. the campaign of 1898, when the frauds, what is to be said of a member of the irregularities and illegalities which are House who votes to unscat a member complained of by the contestant in this and seat another who was not elected. case took place. There has not been thus everturning the will of the people any real danger of negro supremacy in of an entire Congressional district, and

should any political party in a State like House who does that thing commits an and Manufacturers' Club. The society in evidence today about the House. It Coal Company, this morning, some 20 & Co., will ship \$500,000 in gold to last census the negro population is barely one-third of the total—in other words where there are two white men accepted the invitation to an entertain- was read with great avidity and was perintendent W. T. Smyth. The strik- ship \$600,000 and Goldman, Sachs & morn were badly injured, including Subarely one-third of the total—in other words where there are two white men much is given much is given much is expected; and I to every colored man, a condition of af will concede, Mr. Speaker, and gentle- dentists.

men of the House, that the insimuation implied in this remark is fully intended, and without attempting to reflect on the and without attempting to reflect on the credit of the gentlmen who signed this report, I want to make bold to assert that no gentleman can vote to unsent the contestee and give the contestant the seat in this case without doing that very thing. I want to say to you, my Republican brethren, that I may in this case, gress and a contest came up then between Rockwell and Noyes, and his vote is recorded on page 3554 of the Record. He laid aside partisanship and voted with the Republicans and against almost the entire Democracy. In the Fifty-third Congress the contestee was also a member, and there was another contested election case of English vs. Hilborn, and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Crawford) again laid aside his partisanship, made a judicial investi-gation, and the worthy gentleman who now occupies the chair (Mr. Dalzell) and many others were members of this House at that time, and I call upon them as well as the Record to witness what I say. The contestee in this case voted then against the majority of the Democracy. May I not, therefore, gentlemen of this House, meet you on the threshold with the expectation that you will listen to the reason in this case, especially as against this man whom you so applauded when he quit the party ash and voted along with his conscience and the brethren on the other side of the question. Ah, gentlemen, I want to ask you, dare to be just, firm, true to your word and faithful to your trust. When you have done that I have no right to ask any more, but I have the right to ask and demand that much at your hands.

view with Governor Russell and said: "Now, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House, I had that read only that day," Mr. Tillman replied, "and what it would be if we give a disloyal govyou gentlemen on my right may know appeared in the newspapers this mornwhat the Republican Governor of North ing, I am persuaded that it would be disreputable and he claims more than anybody else. If you will not believe what I have said and what I may say, I would like you to give fair consideration to a portion of the record. And "Now, I want to read a statement I want to say to the gentleman from from Senator Osborn, which appeared Massachusetts that the interview was a 1899. It is not a statement from him, and if you Republican members on that the day before. Senator Osborn said; it I have several copies and will fue-"If the Supreme Court should say this hish it. In order that I might not only or not, this morning I telegraphed to the Governor to know whether or not the interview contained in the Raleigh Post was authorized and correct, and gram which I now send to the clerk and ask to have read in my time."

Judge Miers then has head an inter-

The clerk read the telegram from Governor Russell to Mr. Miers saying the interview was authentic. Mr. Linney-"Will the gentleman allow me a question now?"

Mr. Miers of Indiana-"Yes." Mr. Linney-"I believe, if I caught you right, you say that this case ought to be decided judicially?"

Mr. Miers+"Yes." Mr. Linney-"And with the same fairness and the same respect to the law and justice that you would before a court?"

Mr. Miers-"Yes." Mr. Linney-"Then I ask the gentleman from Indiana as a lawyer, whether or not he thinks this is proper evidence and is right?"

Mr. Miers-"In response to the genthat I do not know Governor Russell, but if he is the man that history and reputation make him, I believe it to raid. be right. He says there that your con-

(Coninued on page 2.)

DENTISTS IN GREENSBORO

Annual Session.

President Liverman Resigns on Ac count of Poor Health-Dr. Carroll Responds to the Address

of Welcome.

Greensboro, N. C., May 9 .- Special .-The State Dental Society met here today in annual session. Dr. E. J. Tucker ed, because the government would not of Roxboro, in the absence of the president, called the meeting to order. The five years to get well started. Mean- honest and constitution-loving people, we resignation of Dr. Liverman, the presi- time serious delay would occur in the dent, of Scotland Neck, was read and accepted. The resignation of Dr. Liver- project is to pay \$445 per ton for armor man was due to ill health, as was stated is intended to solve this vexed question, which should animate the life of a free by Dr. D. E. Everitt of Raleigh. The and I think it will." president's address was read by Dr. Tucker, Dr. Wright of Wilson taking sity?" inquired Mr. Stewart. the chair during its reading.

At 3 o'clock the society met and address of welcome was delivered by the knife to us."

Then," declared Mr. Stewart, "I'd "Then," declared of a sacrifice to teach Rev. T. A. Smoot of Greensboro Female part of the society by Dr. N. G. Car- them a lesson. roll of Raleigh in a most fitting and happy manner.

ber of the examining board, asked for more time to consider the papers of applicants for license. On motion of Dr. Everitt, the board was given ten days from the adjournment of the society in The Governor's Interview Read with

which to report. At 9:30 o'clock p. m. the society ac-

Advantage Taken of the Government's Necessities

PLOT OF ARMOR MAKERS

Plain Words by Senator Hale, Chair-Proposes to Establish an Armor Plant Regardless of the Price at Which Manufacturers Will Supply

Washington, May 9 .- At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate today Mr. Hule called up the Naval Appriation bill. In a statement to the Senate he said that when the bill was afternoon Lord Salisbury, the British last under consideration yesterday the Premier, among other things, said: Senate was in secret session. "In view of the present conditions (referring evidently to the publication today of the results of the secret session), I leave it land practical independence. We have to the Senator from South Carolina, learned something from the SouthAfri-Mr. Tillman), whether he deems it wise can war; how a disloyal government,

ure in secret session." "Remembering what occurred in the Senate during the secret session yesteralmost impossible to prevent the newspapers from getting the information, al- party so that for the moment that are though they did publish more than oc- erased and a powerless factor in Engurred in the Senate, and

Senate would better go into secret ses- to be permanent." Mr. Tillman: "I hope the Senator will

permit me to complete my observations. Mr. Vest: "I make the motion for a are proving the accuracy of the newspaper reports."
Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, seconded Mr. Vest's motion. At 12:20

p. m. the Senate's doors was closed. At question was upon the committe amendment to the House bill with respect to armor for war vessels. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, of

a little while ago I received a teler the price to be paid for armor to \$300 held and they have been practically a for that price authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct a government armor-plant at a cost not exceeding \$4,-

> Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, explained the committee amendment. He said the committee had sought to relieve the country from the embarrassment that was irksome to almost everybody. "Right in the midst of our remarkable 234. advance in the construction of naval ships," said Mr. Hale, "we were arrested by this controversy over the price of armor plate. I believe the armor plants put their heads together and put up prices of armor. Of course this created resentment, and I am not surprised at the action and feeling of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman), who is acting entirely conscientiously in the matter.

Mr. Hale then explained the prices that had been paid by the government for armor. An investigation covering a leman from North Carolina, I will say period of several years showed that the average price was about \$560 per ton. For the armor of 1897 \$412 per ton was

"As it was seen," continued Mr. Hale, "that we had ships which needed armor. the companies again raised their prices to \$545 per ton. This action aroused considerable feeling, and last year Congress fixed a price of \$300 a ton. The Navy Department could not get armor at that price. In the present bill we authorize a government armor plant to be constructed on certain conditions.' Mr. Hale said, however, that it was the opinion of the committee that the government could get better armor from private concerns than it could make it of the people, which is their will. self, and avoid any of the possible attendant scandals. At the same time, he added, it was realized that something had to be done. In this bill it was proposed to pay \$445 a ton for armor, but if the companies declined to accept that price a government plant for the manufacture of armor was to be constructed. He believed that when the tion of servitude, is as much a part and manufacturers found that the government was in earnest as to the plant they would accept the price offered. He deemed it best not to build an armor plant if its construction could be avoidbe able to produce a pound of armor under three years and it might require exercise the franchise. If we are an building of authorized ships.

In a few words, he concluded, "our "Have the armor manufacturers taken advantage of the government's neces-

"Undoubtedly they have," responded At 3 o'clock the society met and the Mr. Hale. "As soon as they got upon

Mr. Tillman followed Mr. Hale with an extended speech in support of his The afternoon and night sessions were proposition. If the prices asked by the manufacturers were paid, he said, it mainly devoted to the discussion of vol- would cost the government \$17,000,000, curity and human life than any governuntary papers-"A Fiea for Conserv- while at the price he proposed the neces- ment ever founded by man, I would not atism," by Dr. Rominger of Reidsville, sary armor would cost only about \$8.and "Causes which Tend to Lower the 000,000. His proposition was to build Profession," by Dr. J. M. Fleming of an armor plant, no matter at what price Raleigh. Dr. Turner of Raleigh, a mem- the manufacturers proposed to supply the armor.

RUSSELL ON PEARSON

Great Interest in Washington

Washington, May 9.-Special.-The that State was waged on that issue. "As a member of this House, I make cepted an invitation by J. W. Sibley to Raleigh Post with Governor Russell's Why was it waged on that issue? Why bold to charge that the member of the join him in a smoker at the Merchants arraignment of Mr. Pearson was much cepted an invitation by J. W. Sibley to Raleigh Post with Governor Russell's terview and had them read from the iff has been called on.

clerk's desk. The reading created a sensation in the House as it had done with all who read it. Among those who expressed views on the subject were: Mr. Atwater-"Governor Russell rep-

Mr. Pearson. His attack was not made without carefully weighing its effects. You will soon see Governor Russell coming over to the ropulists.

Mr. Linney-"It is simply a personal matter between Mr. Pearson and Governor Russell, and his attack on Pearson is in the nature of personal revenge for the convention not endorsing Russell's administration. When we put Russell in the Governor's chair we thought we man of the Naval Committee-Tillman had a Republican. We were fooled." Senator Pritchard-"I have no comment to make.'

Mr. Kluttz-"Its effects will be felt." John C. Correll of Cataloochee has been granted a pension of \$8\

ENGLAND LEARNS A LESSON

Practical Independence for Ireland Would Be a Menace to the Empire

London, May 9.-In the course of a "Apart, however, from the fate of former struggles, I am still assured that there is no hope of the predominant party over consenting to give Ireor desirable to proceed with the meas- in spite of warnings, could accumulate armaments against a most powerful combatant, and thus secure a terrible advantage. We now know better than we did ten years ago. What a risk ernment in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this country.

"Mr. Gladstone shattered his own lish polities. But it must not be Mr. Vest, of Missouri: "I think the imagined that the effacement is likely

INSTRUCTED FOR BRYAN

secret session. The Senator's remarks Eight Hundred Delegates Will Be Bound by Orders from Their States

Chicago, May 9 .- The Democratic national committee is confident that 800 of the 935 delegates to the Kansas City British had occupied Senekal. the I o'clock the Senate resumed business Convention will be instructed to vote threa in open session, consideration of the for the nomination of William J. Bryan. vaal. Convention will be instructed to vote Naval bill being resumed. The pending This does not mean that the others will be opposed to Bryan, but simply not instructed to vote for him. A two-thirds vote is necessary to nominate. fered an amendment in effect limiting But few district conventions have been per ton, and if it could not be procured unit for Bryan. Thus far 234 delegates have been instructed for Bryan

Alabama (at large), 4; District of Coumbia, 6; Iowa, 26; Massachusetts, 30; Michigan, 28; Nebraska, 16; New Hampshire, 8: New Mexico, 6: North Carolina, 22; Ohio, 2; Oregen, 8; Pennsylvania, 64: Rhode Island, S; Utah, 6, Total,

In Alabama the State convention instructed only the delegates at large.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

Ex-Governor MacCorkle Takes Ground

in Favor of the Negro Voting Montgomery, Ala., May 9.-Ex-Govrnor William A. MacCorkle made an address today before the Southern Conference on Race Problems. His subject was "The Negro and Intelligence and Property Franchise." In parts of his vanced ground for a Southern Democrat. He said the race question would take its true direction within the next few years. He declared that the constitutional exercises of the right of franchise is the vital and underlying principle of the life of this free people, and the infraction of this principle is surely attended with ultimate ruin to our system of republican government. In Democracy there can be no exercise of sovereignty but by the suffrage

The ex-governor then went on to say "Now, sir, the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, 'that the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condiparcel of the organic law governing this country as any section of the Constitution. Whether wisely or not, this amendment was ratified. I will not discuss, but under its provisions the negro has with you and me an equal right to will give him his constitutional right. His privilege of franchise is as sacred as ours, and should be as sacredly epublic, and upon which its continued existence can be predicated. I challenge any transgression whatsoever without ultimate and grievous hurt to the Constitution, and as grave injury to the white man as to the black. It is, I repeat and urge, the most sacred and solemn principle of the Constitution. I declare that this ark of our political covenant, this constitutional cast of our confederated nation, incasing, as it does, more of human liberty and human sebreak for the whole African race." Further on, ex-Governor MacCorkle

"A fair and honest franchise will once for all settle the question of negro Stanley, mail clerk on the Southern; domination, the mere fear of which has been so great a blight to the South."

Workmen Vanquished by Strikers Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 9.-During a

riot between strikers and workmen at the Buttonwood mine of the Parrish accepted the invitation to an entertain- was read with great avidity and was men were badly injured, including Su- Europe tomorrow. Lazard Freres will

Vr. Pearson, His attack was not made British Are Now Advancing in Great Force.

BOERS UNABLE TO RESIST

Real Opposition Expected South of Vazi River-Repair of Bridges Expected to Delay Army Under Lord Roberts Two or Three Days-Boers Evacuate Ladybrand and Ficksburg -Buller Preparing to Move.

London, May 9 .- Although the British expected considerable opposition at the difficult drift of the Zand river, the latspeech before the Primrose League this est advices from Smalldeel, Orange Free State, indicates that the federals are not yet ready to make a determined attempt to stem Lord Roberts' advance. The latter's front, indeed, is so wide and overwhelming in numbers that it is difficult to see how the Boers can help being ousted out of Virginia Siding as they were out of Smalldeel, even if they elect to give battle.

The same considerations would probably affect the situation at Kroonstadt, hence the belief that the real opposition will be encountered south of the Vaal. The repairs to the bridges over the West river and the Vaal are expected to retard the general march from Smalldeel and Fourteen Streams for three or four days, when General Buller

The general idea is that Lord Roberts will direct his right on Harrismith in order to get in touch with the Natal army coming through Van Reenen's

A dispatch from Maseru, dated May s. says the Boers have deserted both Ladybrand and Ficksburg in a panicky condition, owing to reports that the threatening their retreat to the Trans-

General Buller is making the transport preparations for an advance.

London, May 9 .- The War Office announces that the total casualties in South Africa up to May 5 were 17,217.

Long Casualty List

Kruger's Right Hand Gone Pretoria, May 7-via Lorenzo Mar-

quez, May 7,-5 p. m.-The Volksraad was opened in ordinary session today, General Lucas Mayer presiding. The seats of the government members and others killed in the war, were draped and covered with wreaths.

In opening the session, President Kruger invoked the blessing and help of God in the difficult work yet to be done. President Kruger concluded by saying "My right hand, Piet Joubert, is gone, Jan Knock has been killed and Wolmarens is away."

Free State Capital Moved

London, May 9 .- It is announced in a special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez that the government of the Orange Free address ex-Governor MacCorkle took ad- State has been moved from Kroonstadt

Warning from the Powers

London, May 9 .- The correspondent of the Central News at Lorenzo Marquez claims to have learned from a semi-official source in Pretoria that the European powers have sent a collective note to the South African republic in reference to the threats to blow up the mines. The note, he says, intimates that the powers will hold the President and Governor of the Transvaal responsible for the safety of the mines, and declares that they will support Great Britain in any measure to enforce compensation if the threats are carried into effect.

TWO CYCLONES MEET

Furious Conflict of the Elements in a Pennsylvania Village.

Westchester, Pa., May 9.-Conestoga Station, Chester county, bears the scars of a double cyclone which visited that point last night. The clouds moved from opposite directions and when they met the fury was terrible. The barns of S. P. Handwork and James Livengood were blown down and in the former one four cows were crushed by falling walls. The station building of the Wilmington & Northern Railway was picked up bodily and carried fifty yards to a meadow, where it was dropped and smashed. Many trees and fences were destroyed and railway travel was blocked for hours.

TRAINS IN COLLISION

A Fireman Killed and Several Persons Reported Injured

Savannah, Ga., May 9 .- The southbound passenger train on the Plant-Railway system and the northbound train of the Southern collided at Hardeville, S. C., forty miles from here, this morning. John Jackson, fireman of the Southern, was killed. J. S. Browning. flagman on the Plant system, and A. C. C. O. Linford, of Jacksonville, and Mail Clerks Kearney, Waterman and Plane were injured. None of the passengers were injured.

Shipments of Gold to Europe

New York, May 9 .- Barring, McGoun