

NON-VOTING NEGROES

The Question Before Congress in a New Form

STILL HAMMERING AWAY

Representative Olmsted introduces a resolution with numerous "Whereas," calling upon the committee on census to inquire into the matter. Republicans beaten in the first bout by Parliamentary tactics.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The House of Representatives convened at noon today, after the holiday vacation. Between 10 and 12 o'clock there was more activity in the galleries than on the floor. While there were few occupants of the semi-circular rows of cane-back chairs, the gray and yellow benches in the galleries were blacked-down with spectators.

When the Speaker's gavel had fallen the chaplain offered prayer. After the reading and approval of the journal of the last session of the House, Mr. Olmsted sent to the clerk's desk a resolution which he claimed was a matter of privilege, bearing upon the limitation placed upon the suffrage by the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on census be and is authorized and requested, either by full committee or such sub-committee or sub-committees as may be appointed by the chairman thereof, to inquire, examine and report in what 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 Legislatures thereof, and no reduction has been made in the representation of any State in this House because of such denial; and Whereas, The President of the United States has, by message, recommended that the Congress, at its present session, apportion the representation among the several States as provided by the Constitution; therefore

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THREW A FIRE BRAND

How Olmsted Celebrated the Dawn of the Century

STIRS UP BAD FEELING

Three Republican Members from North Carolina Vote on Every Point with Their Party on the Proposition Looking to Reduction of Representation from Their State—Former Representative Skinner Meets Old Friends

Washington, Jan. 3.—Special.—With the civil war thirty-five years in the rear, with general good feeling between the sections cemented by business and social relations, it remained for Mr. Olmsted, a Republican member from Pennsylvania in the House, today, at the dawn of the twentieth century, to throw a firebrand into the peaceful arena in the shape of a resolution to disfranchise several Southern States, among them North Carolina. The resolution provides for an inquiry to that end by the House Committee on Census, and, though it failed of passage, it will probably be adopted tomorrow when the Republicans muster their strength as it was, three Republican members from North Carolina—Pearson, Linney and White—voted for the resolution at every stage, and gave to the Pennsylvania South-hater all the support they could.

All the North Carolina Democrats, except Thomas and Bellamy, were present, and gave to Underwood of Alabama vigorous support and enabled him, for the day at least, to come out victorious. The Republicans are not a unit for the resolution, and many of them today gave it a half-hearted support.

Mr. Hopkins, chairman of the Census Committee, calls attention to this report by Mr. Garfield, in which it is held to be impracticable to strictly follow the Fourteenth amendment, since it would not permit even insane persons and persons not long enough legal residents in a State to be deprived of the privilege of voting; and that necessarily every State in the Union violates this amendment.

Should it be determined that the course of the Southern States in the abridgment of suffrage is too extreme to be permitted to continue without restraint, the action decided on will probably not be taken by a provision in the bill passed at this session, but by means of an amendatory act at the next session.

Former Congressman Thomas G. Skinner and wife are here on their return from a trip to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Skinner represented the First district in Congress, resigned today as though he had only been away for a month or so. He is much interested in the inland-water project from Norfolk to Beaufort Inlet, and tomorrow with Mr. Small will call on Senators Hanna and Frye to further the project.

Postmasters have been appointed in North Carolina as follows: J. S. Stamper, Amorita, Alleghany county; vice R. A. Burchett, resigned; Emma C. Lewis, Critt, Clay county; vice William H. Howard, resigned; Thomas Massie, Madison county; vice Loula E. West, deak; Willis R. Whitchard, Jr., Whitchard, Pitt county; vice H. W. Whitchard, resigned; M. B. Harris, Woodworth, Vance county; vice Mary E. Ridout, resigned; Maggie G. Sullivan, Yadkin Valley, Caldwell county; vice Mary S. Patterson, resigned; Addie M. Broyles, Yale, Henderson county; vice Cora Broyles, resigned. Eva Weaver of Winton has been granted a pension of \$8.

The postoffice at Georgetown, Woodside, Rockfield has been designated as money-order offices from January 1.

BOY HANKERED FOR ORANGES

Hugh Ivey Gets Nail by False Representation and Forges Two Checks

Ashville, N. C., Jan. 3.—Special.—Hugh Ivey, a 13-year-old messenger boy whose parents live in Salisbury, was led by a desire to purchase oranges to rob the mails. Yesterday he went to the postoffice and secured Dr. T. C. Smith's mail on representation that he was employed in the store. He took out two checks. Smith's name was written on the back and the boy presented one at a grocery store and another at a bank. Payment was refused. The boy was bound over to the United States court. He told the commissioner that an older boy had suggested the scheme.

More Amendments to the Army Bill

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting today and decided upon some further amendments to the Army Reorganization bill. The committee agreed to accept the amendment suggested by Senator Daniel for the retirement of General Fitzgugh Lee and General James H. Wilson as brigadier generals, and also agreed to an amendment for the retirement of General Shafter as a major general.

THREW A FIRE BRAND

It Obtains Right of Way Over Ship-Subsidy Bill

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL

The Measure Encounters Both Filibustering and Legitimate Opposition—Senator Bacon Takes the Lead Against the Bill—Hawley Loses His Temper—Stormy Scene in the Republican Steering Committee

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Senate reconvened at noon today after the holiday recess, with Mr. Frye, the president pro tempore, in the chair. The galleries were crowded with interested spectators, but only a few senators were in their seats. At the close of the morning business on motion of Mr. Hawley the Army Reorganization bill was taken up.

The bill as reported by the Senate committee contains several changes in the House measure. The army canteen is retained, with the proviso that only beer and light wines be sold. Secretary Root's plan for a battalion organization for the artillery branch is eliminated and the idea of General Miles, that of regimental organization, is retained.

Two important meetings were held before noon to pave a way for the passage of the bill. The President had expressed his great concern in the matter to the Republican leaders and had asked that the bill be enacted even at the cost of the defeat of other legislation. His fears are said to have been aroused by the threatened filibustering on the part of Messrs. Pettigrew, Allen and Butler.

The steering committee held a conference this morning and a light seemed probable before the meeting was adjourned. Messrs. Spooner, Hale and Allison explained the situation to Mr. Hanna and stated that they had assurances that the filibusters would raise no objection to the army bill nor to other legislation if Mr. Hanna would oppose his efforts to get the Ship Subsidy bill through. They asked the Republican boss to drop the measure for the present in the interest of harmony and for the good of the administration.

Mr. Hanna is said to have grown exceedingly angry over the proposition and announced plainly that he was pledged to put the maritime bounty bill through at this session, and would do so. It is said that he challenges the opponents of the bill to attempt filibustering tactics and said that the closure rule would prevent any attempted delay. The other members of the committee were against the closure rule and argued that it would be absurd to bind the Senate with it unless there was no other way out of the difficulty. It was decided to keep the Senate as close to business as possible and not to adopt the closure rule unless forced to do so.

The Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting this morning and mapped out a program which would enable the daily consideration of the measure. It was agreed to act upon the committee's amendments today if there was no objection.

Mr. Hawley called the Army bill up at 12:30 o'clock and asked for its immediate consideration. He then asked that the reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the Senate proceed to act upon the committee's amendments. Mr. Morgan asked that the discussion of the bill be confined to the morning hour.

Mr. Bacon then stated that he would object to the amendments being voted on today before the bill in full was discussed. A long argument was then held as to whether the former Senate bill, as changed by the House, or the new House amendments were to be considered the Army Reorganization bill and acted upon.

Messrs. Hale, Bacon and Hawley talked the matter over and decided to act upon the original Senate bill with the new Senate amendments and to ignore the bill passed by the House.

Mr. Sewell asked unanimous consent that this be done. Mr. Pettigrew made the first move for the filibusters who are against the bill. He demanded that the bill be read. Mr. Hawley protested against this as a waste of time. Mr. Pettigrew insisted that the whole bill be read, and it was so ordered.

The measure covers forty-three pages of closely printed matter. During its reading of the bill Mr. Bacon asked Mr. Proctor, who was explaining the bill, what provision had been made as to the increase of the army.

Mr. Proctor replied that the president would attend to the increase. Mr. Hawley added that Aguinaldo would have a good deal to say about the matter. Mr. Bacon replied that the reply was very inappropriate. He said that he did not think it proper to give the president so much power.

"I don't see why it is that the power to determine the size of the army should be taken away from Congress and vested in the president," said he. "Congress is in session right along and is working smoothly. We have the power, as the legislative mouth of the government, to name the size of the army, and yet this bill comes in at the last moment with a radical departure and gives the president absolute and unlimited power to name the size of the United States army. I am against such a proposition."

"The idea is to give every president in the future a chance to name his own army," said Mr. Tillman.

COL. LYBROOK IS DEAD

Reynolds Expects to Be Appointed Postmaster

GOES ON TO WASHINGTON

The Lieutenant Governor Says He Has Not Heard a Word from Russell in Regard to the Chief Justiceship—The Late Postmaster a Native of Virginia and Well Connected—Alleged Offenders Against the Right of Suffrage

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 3.—Special.—Col. Phillip H. Lybrook, postmaster of Winston-Salem, died about 12 o'clock today in a hospital at Philadelphia. He was carried to the hospital the latter part of October. While it was known that his condition was serious, there was hope for his restoration to health until December 30th, when there was a marked change for the worse. The remains will be sent to Stuart, Virginia, the native home of Col. Lybrook, where the funeral services will be held Sunday.

Col. Lybrook was in his 33d year. He was a son of the late Judge A. M. Lybrook, who was a member of one of Virginia's best families. Judge Lybrook was a prominent figure in politics for several years, being a member of the "Big Four," which fought William Mahone. Col. Lybrook was appointed postmaster nearly four years ago. Upon the consolidation of the Winston and Salem offices in 1898 he was reappointed postmaster for a term of four years, from December 14th of that year. Col. Lybrook was a member of Governor Russell's staff, being paymaster general, with the rank of colonel.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds went to Washington City today to look after his appointment as postmaster of Winston-Salem. He received a telegram this morning requesting him to come to Washington at once. It is thought that his appointment will be made this week. I was tempted to ask the lieutenant governor if he would appoint Governor Russell chief justice if the latter should resign, but Mr. Reynolds stated that he had not heard a word from the governor in regard to the matter. From the conversation I was persuaded to believe that the lieutenant governor has no confidence in the report about Governor Russell resigning. Mr. Reynolds is more interested in being postmaster now than in securing the governorship for a few days. When told that a well informed lawyer expressed the opinion this morning that the railroads were behind the movement to make Governor Russell chief justice, Mr. Reynolds gave it as his opinion that between Russell and Chas. A. Cox the railroads would prefer the present governor.

The Winston citizens who were indicted in the Federal court at Charlotte on the charge of interfering with voters at the November election will be required to give \$1,000 bond each. Warrants were served on several of the defendants today. They will have no trouble in giving bond Saturday when the cases come up before the United States commissioner.

SUDDENLY ENDED

Hearing in the Railroad Taxation Cases in Wilmington Brought to a Close

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3.—Special.—Examination of witnesses for the State in the railroad tax assessment case came suddenly to an end here this morning. When the court convened at 9:30 a. m. several of the counsel were on the train leaving the city. Judge Connor, who remained over, moved to adjourn the hearing to some date to be agreed upon by counsel later. As plans had been announced for examining witnesses here today and at Warsaw tomorrow and next day, the decision to postpone the hearing to an indefinite date occasioned considerable surprise. The reason for the change of plan, it was learned, was that negotiations for a settlement had been opened and were pending. Therefore, it was decided to suspend examination of witnesses. Counsel returned to reveal the nature of the negotiations. Some think that it is proposed to throw the matter into the Legislature, but a prominent member of the General Assembly from another county here today said he believed this view a mistaken one.

Governor Aycock was here last night and left this morning. He said his visit had nothing to do with breaking up the standing master's court. James H. Pou, of counsel for the Corporation Commission, came in today to be on hand for important railroad testimony expected. As soon as he got off the train he learned that the hearing had been adjourned. He took the north-bound train out, spending just fifteen minutes here. All other counsel took their departure today also.

Counsel for the railroads had planned today to select six of the richest men in the city and show that their property, real and personal, was largely undervalued for taxation. It was stated by one of the counsel for the Corporation Commission that the nature of the negotiations would be made public by Monday.

Three Millions Needed to Feed the Army

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary Gage today transmitted to the House a estimate for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for subsistence of the army for the current year. This, of course, is to be additional to the amount provided in the regular appropriation for the year.

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