in a New Form

STILL HAMMERING AWAY

Representative Olmsted Introduces a Resolution with Numerous "Whereanes." Calling Upon the Committee on Consus to Inquire Into the Matter. Republicans Beaten in the First Bout by Parliamentary Tacties

Representatives convened at noon today, circular sows of cane-back chairs, the grey and yellow benches in the galleries dered. were black-dotted with spectators. When the Speaker's gavel had fallen

the chaptain offered prayer. After the reading and approval of the journal of the last session of the House,

resolution is as follows: "Whereas, The continued enjoyment full representation in this House by State which has, for reasons other than participation in rebellion or other erime, denied to any of the male inhabitants thereof, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, the right to vote for Representatives in Congress, presidential electors and other specified officers, is in direct violation of the Fourteenth amendment to the declares that in such case the basis of representation therein be reduced in the proportion which such male citizens bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. and is an invasion of the rights and dignity of this House and of its mem- death of his son. pers and an infringement upon the rights and privileges in this House of other States and their Representatives; and "Whereas, Since the last apportionment the States of Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana have, by changes

rime, denied the right of suffrage to male inhabitants twenty-one 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 therto, were entitled to vote. as appears from the following statistics. published in the Congressional Directoies of the Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth Congresses, namely: "In the seven districts of Mississippi

the total vote cast for all congressional candidates in 1890 was 62,652; in 1898, 27.045. In the seven districts of South districts of Louisiana, 74,542 in 1890, and 33,161 in 1898. One member of the present House, representing ten counties in Mississippi with a population in 1898 of 184,297, received only 2,068 South Carolina with a population !n 1890 of 158,851, received only 1,765 votes; and one member, representing thirteen counties in Louisiana with a population of 208,802, received only 2.494 votes; and

Whereas, It is a matter of common rumor that other States have, for reasons other than those specified in the Constitution of the United States, denied to some of their male inhabitants twenty-one years old, and citizens of the nited States the right to vote for mem- His Welcome Cordial and Effusive, but bers 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

"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

"Resolved 1. That the Committee on Consus shall be and is authorized and requested, either by full committee or such sub-committee or sub-committees as United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States twenty-United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, and the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in each

Before the clerk had completed the reading of the preamble, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee raised the point of order that the resolution was not privileged. Speaker Henderson said he could notrule upon that till the resolution had

startled the House by saying: Mr. Speaker, I make the point that there is not a quorum present. 141 members in attendance-not a quo-

nothing in the rules or Constitution war- in fact, the smallest liabilities, with one ranting the resolution. He thought the exception, since 1892.

resolution should be referred to a com-

Mr. Olmsted took issue, saying that the same point was made and the same The Question Before Congress | Question involved during the Forty-seventh Congress. He said that Samuel J. Randall had ruled that a similar resolution was made and the same privilege. 'Mr. Olmsted asserted that Speaker Reed had ruled that matters relating to apportionment are privileged. The resolution pending was to enable States were enjoying unconstitutional representation in the House of Repre-

sentatives and in the electoral college. Mr. Richardson, replying, said that the pending resolution was merely a resolution of inquiry and was therefore not privileged. What Mr. Richardson contended for was that the resolution should be referred. Mr. Olmsted interrupted that Speaker Carlisle had ruled that that a resolution of inquiry might be privileged. The Speaker directed the reading of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and ruled that Mr. Washington, Jan. 3.—The House of Olmsted's resolution was privileged.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The House of Olmsted's resolution was privileged.

Mr. Underwood raised the question of

Representatives convened at most today, after the holiday vacation. Between 10 consideration. The question being put, the ayes had it, and on a division being called for by Mr. Underwood, the vote in the galleries than on the floor. While was 69 for consideration and 70 against. there were few occupants of the semi- Mr. Olmsted demanded the yeas and nays, and, a sufficient number of Republicans arising, the roll-call was or- Pennsylvania in the House, today, at

adjourn. The ayes having the decision, provides for an inquiry to that end by Mr. Olmsted demanded a division, re-Mr. Olmsted sent to the clerk's desk sulting-for adjournment 71, against ad- the House Committee on Census, and, g resolution which he claimed was a journment 54. Mr. Olmsted demanded though it failed of passage, it will probmatter of privilege, bearing upon the the yeas and nays, and, forty-four Re- ably be adopted tomorrow when the matter of privilege, bearing upon the publicans sustaining him, the roll-call Republicans muster their strength. As limitation placed upon the suffrage by was ordered. This resulted—yeas 77, it was, three Republican members from

### NOW THE NAVAL ACADEMY

### to Be investigated

Washington, Jan. 3 .- The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has resolution, and many of them today gave been asked to investigate the death of it a half-hearted support. Constitution of the United States, which Annapolis academy, on December 14. matter by citing the exhaustive treat- of Messrs. Pettigrew, Allen and Butler, a special examiner in the pension office. time of the reapportionment under the He comes from sandusky, Ohio, and has ninth census. enlisted the aid of Congressman Rixey Committee, calls attention to this rein instituting an official inquiry into the port by Mr. Garfield, in which it is held

in their constitutions and statutes of his hammock and forced to march in the ment. said States, and for reasons other than ranks, although he was unable to drill. in rebellion and other That night, it is alleged, he became dea special guard over him. On the following day, it is said the berth deck

was schubbed down and the floor be- at this session, but by means of an neath the hammock in which the lad lay amendatory act at the next Congress, ill, was flooded with water. The further when there will be more time and a charge is made that he suffered from larger Republican majority. want of sufficient and proper nourishment and that ne was not given medical attention. He died on the night of December 14th.

Carolina the total vote in 1890 was of the surgeon general of the navy him, and he renewed old acquaintances oped very rapidly. Surgeon General VanReypen stated this morning that the matter of official inquiry had not yet Hanna and Frye to further the provotes. One member of the present reached his office. He said he could not ject. House, representing six counties in believe that Green had failed to receive proper medical attention, although he North Carolina as follows: J. S. Stamknew nothing of the other allegations in per, Amorita, Alleghany county, vice

Secretary Long has referred the matter to Commander Wainwright, the sua statement of the facts in the case.

## LORD ROBERTS IN LONDON

## Not with Frantic Delight

London, Jan. 3.-General Lord Rob-

enthusiasm. The Prince and Princess of Wales led the procession. Next came the Duke and Duchess of York, and then Lord Roberts, who was followed by the members of his staff in six carriages. The next carriages were occupied by Secretary of War Broderick, Lady Roberts of cavalry brought up the rear. London undoubtedly welcomed Lord Roberts genuinely and effusively, but the what States the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice B. Vic President and Vice-President of the unteers was absent. There were great as money-order offices from January 1. but they were far inferior in numbers to those that lined the route of march November 1, and which police to the number of 7,000 and soldiers numbering 15,000 were unable to control. There one years of age and citizens of the was no pushing or breaking through the police lines as occurred on pervious

## FACTS AS TO FAILURES

### Comparative Statement Showing Number, Liabilities and Assets

New York, Jan. 3. There were 9.913 failures, with liabilities of \$127,184,705 and assets of \$60,119,895, reported to Bradstreet's in 1900, a gain of 2.8 per cent in number over 1899 and an in-Mr. Underwood of Alabama arose and crease of 6 per cent or about twice the former percentage in liabilities, but assets only equalled those of the preceding year. With the exception of 1899, the The Speaker, after a count, announced failures were the smallest in number since 1887, being nearly 15 per cent Code revision commissioner. fewer than in 1891, 24 per cent smaller Mr. Underwood then moved that the House adjourn. On a viva voce vote the Republicans answered "No," and the Speaker ruled that the room head it. Mr. Underwood demanded a division, and Mr. Olmsted called for ayes and 1900 than in any preceding year, the perand Mr. Olmsted called for ayes and noes, which were ordered. The vote resulted—ayes 68, noes 95, present 16; failures. As regards liabilities, while sulted—ayes 68, noes 95, present 16; business, in fact, being in excess of gain the amendment suggested by Senator army, and yet this bili comes in at the Mr. Carre remarked that the questional 179—a quorum. The clerk then retotal 179—a quorum. The clerk then resumed the reading of the Olmsted resolution.

In failures. As regards habitates, while the amendment suggested by Senator army, and yet this bili comes in at the Mr. Carte rremarked that the questional for the retirement of General last moment with a radical departure tion put by Senator Pettigrew, Bacen Suggested by Senator Pettigre Sumed the reading of the Olmsted resolution.

At its conclusion Mr. Richardson repercent smaller than in 1896, and 20 per level his point of the retirement of General James H. At its conclusion Mr. Richardson repercent smaller than in 1896 and 20 per level his point of the retirement of General James H. Siightly larger than in 1896, they were larger than in 1896, they were larger than in 1896, and 20 per level his point of the old that the question and gives the president absolute and under required a full and complete level his point of the old that the question in the larger than in 1896, and 20 per level his point of the old that the question and gives the president absolute and under required a full and complete level his point of the old that the question in the larger than in 1896, and 20 per level his point of the old that the question and gives the president absolute and under required a full and complete level his point of the old that the question and the larger than in 1896, and 20 per level his point of the old that the question and gives the president absolute and under required a full and complete level his point of the old that the question and the larger than in 1896, and 20 per level his point of the old that the question and the larger than in 1896, and 20 per level his point of the old that the question and the larger than the larger newed his point that the resolution was not privileged, arguing that there was not bothing in the resolution was cent smaller than in 1895. They were, not privileged, arguing that there was cent smaller than in 1895. They were, cent smaller than in 1895.

# A FIRE BRAND ARMY BILL COMES UP

Dawn of the Century

North Carolina Vote on Every Point with Their Party on the Proposition Looking to Reduction of Representa-

tion 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 the dawn of the twentieth century, to result was yeas 81, nays 83, throw a firebrand into the peaceful arena present 5. The Speaker announced "No in the shape of a resolution to disfranchise several Southern States, among Mr. Underwood moved that the House them North Carolina. The resolution the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, mays 75, present 10. The House, at 2:01 North Carolina—Pearson, Linney and North Carolina and South Carolina. The o'clock, adjourned until noon tomorrow. 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 Death of a Marine on a Training Ship and gave to Underwood of Alabama vig- of the bill. The President had expressed Congress is in this capitol we shall see The Republicans are not a unit for the

> Hobart Green, a marine, which occurred | If the resolution is adopted the Census on board the training ship Santee at the Committee will probably dispose of the threatened flibustering on the part The young man's father is J. M. Green, ment of the subject by Garfield at the

> Mr. Hopkins, chairman of the Census Mr. Green asserts that his son was Fourteenth amendment, since it would ances that the filibusterers would raise a State to be deprived of the privilege for duty. Notwithstanding this afternoon of voting; and that necessarily every it is alleged that he was hauled from State in the Union violates this amend-

Should it be determined that the course of the Southern States in the abridgelirious and it was necessary to place ment 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

Former Congressman Thomas G. Skinfrom a trip to Boston. New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Skinner represented the First district in Congress fifteen The certificate of death in the office years ago. Time has dealt gently with and that the case was one which devel- for a month or so. He is much inter- was decided to keep the Senate as ested in the inland-water project from close to business as possible and not to Norfolk to Beaufort Inlet, and tomorrow adopt the cloture rule unless forced to with Mr. Small will call on Senators do so.

Postmasters have been appointed in

ing. Crit, Clay county, vice William H. tee's amendments today if there was Howard, resigned; Thomas N. Massie, no objection. Crusoe, Haywood county, vice William perintendent of the Naval academy, for J. Truell, resigned; John W. Ledford, Elf, Clay county, vice S. B. Ledford, resigned; Miles W. Neal, Exact, Mecklenburg county, vice R. W. Earnhardt, resigned; Mary Camp, Green River, Polk county, vice J. C. Harrill, resigned; John | act upon the committee's amendments. S. Huggins, Macpelah, Lincoln county, vice William O. Henkill, resigned; Da- of the bill be confined to the morning vid W. Gardner, Nuns, Nash county, vice hour. J. A. Tunnell, resigned; John M. Walafternoon. He was received with great lace, Sardis, Mecklenburg county, vice Smith, Smith, Stokes county, vice C. C. Smith, dead; Nora E. West, West's Mill, cussed. Macon county, vice Loula E. West. dead; Willis R. Whichard, Jr., Whichard, Pitt county, vice H. W. Whichard, resigned; changed by the House, or the new M. B. Harris, Woodworth, Vance coun- House amendments were to be conty, vice Mary E. Ridout, resigned; Maggie G. Sullivan, Yadkin Valley, Caldtary of foreign affairs. A detachment well county, vice Mary S. Patterson, reson county, vice Cora Broyles, resigned.

ed a pension of \$8.

# BOY HANKERED FOR ORANGES

sentation and Forges Two Checks Hugh Ivey, a 13-year-old messenger boy so ordered, whose parents live in Salisbury, was led by a desire to purchase oranges to rob ployed in the store. He took out two checks. Smith's name was written on army. 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

toy had suggested the scheme. The Asheville Bar Association unanimously recommends Louis M. Bourne as

# More Amendments to the Army Bill

ment of General Shafter as a major a proposition.

How Olmsted Celebrated the It Obtains Right of Way Over Ship Subsidy Bill

the Constitution. It was a notorious fact, said Mr. Olmsted, that several Three Republican Members from The Measure Encounters Both Filibustering and Legitimate Opposition

-Sonator Bacon Takes the Lead

Against the Bill-Hawley Loses His

Temper-Stormy Scene in the Repub-

lican Steering Committee Washington, Jan. 3.-The Senate reconvened at noon goday after the holiday recess, with Mr. Frye, the presi-

dent 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 Re-

organization 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 the army of the United States. Root's plan for a battalion organization for the artillery branch is chiminated 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 fears are said to have been aroused by

ference this morning and a fight seemed probable before the meeting was adjourned. Messrs. Spooner, Hale and Allison explained the situation to Mr. to be impracticable to strictly follow the Hanna and stated that they had assurbill through. They asked the Republican boss to drop the measure for the present in the interest of narmony and for the good of the administration.

Mr. Hanna is said to have grown esceedingly angry over the proposition and announced plainly that he was pledged to pur the manitime bounty bill through at this session, and would do so. It is said that he challenges the leid aside. opponents of the bill to attempt filibustering tactics and said that the cloture ner and wife are here on their return rule would prevent any attempted delay. The other members of the committee were against the cloture rule and argued that it would be absord to bind the Senate with it unless there was 73,522, and 28,831 in 1898. In the six shows that Green died of pneumonia today as though he had only been away no other way out of the difficulty. It

> The Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting this morning and mapped out a program which would enable the daily consideration of the measure. R. A. Burchett, resigned; Emma C. Lov- It was agreed to act upon the commit-

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 he said, that any Senator desired an Mr. Morgan asked that the discussion

Mr. Bacon then stated that he would on today before the bill in full was dis-

A long argument was then held as to whether the former Senate bill, as sidered the Army Reorganization bill and acted upon.

Messrs. Hale, Bacon and Hawley talked the matter over and decided to Eva Weaver of Winton has bene grant- act upon the original Senate bill with war in the Philippine islands. There the new Senate amendments and to ig- was nothing farther from his thoughts nore the bill passed by the House.

Mr. Sewell asked uranimous consent

that this be done. for the filibusterers who are against the change it, the army there had to be a waste of time. Mr. Pettigrew insisted army. Asheville, N. C., Jan. 3.-Special .- that the whole bill be read, and it was

> of closely printed matter. During th ereading of the bill Mr.

> been made as to the increase of the Mr. Proctor replied that the president would attend to the increase. Mr. Hawley added that Aguinaldo would have a good deal to say about

Mr. Bacn replied that the reply was very inappropriate. He said that he did

so much nower. should be taken away from Congress Hawley, speaking of the necessity of for the Corporation Commission that the to determine the size of the army Washington, Jan. 3.—The Senate Come and vested in the president." said he. mittee on Military Affairs held a meet- Congress is in session right along and ing today and decided upon some further is working smoothly. We have the qossibility of war with some European amendments to the Army Reorganization power, as the legislative mouth of the Dower. I understand that there has been Three Millions Needed to Feed the Army

"The idea is to give every president

in the future a chance to name his own rmy," said Mr. Tillman.

"The framers of the Constitution were in error when they placed the regulation of the army in the hands of Congress," said Senator Bacon.

"Today we see that the proper way is to leave it all to the president, and for the legislative branch to refuse to appropriate money for the army if it did not like the size of the body.

Mr. Hewley replied that the bill was elastic and ranged from 58.000 men to 100,000 men, and that Cangress could appropriate as might be necessary. He stated that Congress had always used

its discretion as to the size of the army. "But this bill leaves the entire discretion in the hands of the executive.' said Mr. Bacon "and herein lies the danger. After the army has been reduced to 58,000 the president can raise it to 100,000 as he pleases. The Constitution is very careful as to the placing of discretion in the hands of the executive. It even guards against the letting the executive have tunds with which to maintain an army for more than two years. Now, if the Constitution is entitled to any respect we should follow

Mr. Carter spoke at length on the Constitutional Mmitations and defended the bill.

Mr. Sewell argued that the president would not abuse the discretion given him. He said that he had not abused it during the date war,

"There is no parallel between the two," said Mr. Bacon. "The bill during the war was an emergency bill. This is not pretended to be an emergency bill. It is a measure to fix the size of

"The bill allows the president to increase the army to 100,000 at any time he pleases. This bill places upon the statute books a law which can only be repealed when a Congress can be elected which has the inclination to do so. Therefore, as long as a Republican orous support and enabled him, for the his great concern in the matter to the a large standing army which will day at least; to come out victorious. Republican leaders and had asked that threaten seriously the institutions of the bill be enacted even at the cost of this country. This is the scheme of this the defeat of other legislation. His bill. This is a most serious character and gives the executive the power for all time to order out 100,000 men."

Mr. Bacon then argued at length The steering committee held a con- against the bill and against giving the president dangerous powers.

The discussion continued before the bill had been read through one-third and the filibustering tactics began to be apparent to Mr. Hawley, who announced that he "had no rights whattaken ill December 12th and that on the not permit even insane persons and per- no objection to the army bill nor to ever." Mr. Hawley angrily informed following day he was unable to report sons not long enough legal residents in other legislation if Mr. Hanna would Mr. Bacon then when the Senator from ter, President Lincoln had called Congress fogether without abusing his authority.

"I was not at Fort Sumter," said Mr. Balcon, with a laugh, "but I was else-

called up as unfinished business.

Mr. Pettigrew promptly objected. Mr. Hawley moved that the Ship Subsidy bill be displaced by the Army Reorganization bill. The motion was agreed to without a dissenting vote. This action bakkes the subsidy bill off the calendar as unfinished business and Chas. A. Coo the railroads would prefer

reduces its chances of consideration. When the reading of the bill was resumed, Mr. Hawley again appealed to ed in the Federal court at Charlotte the Senate to cease the reading of the on the charge of interfering with voters bill and to vote on the committee

Mr. Pettigrew objected and the reading of the bill was resumed. When the reading of the bill was

ordered Mr. Pettigrew inquired as to the necessity of an army of 100,000 men, missioner. and Mr. Sewell (Republican) of New Jersey, a member of the military committee, proceeded to reply to the question and to explain the necessity of the passage of the bill. He did not suppose, abandonment of the Philippine islands, and if they were to be retained, the men to do it would have to be provided. "No matter," he said, "how we got there, we are there, and we must reobject to the amendments being voted main there." Further on he said. "We are simply increasing the army as a temporary measure, to the extent of the absolute discharge to be made under the present law."

Mr. Bacon said that he was ready to vote for a bill limited as to time so as to cover the necessities of the present, and in so doing he did not waive the objections which he had heretofore expressed as to the policy which led to the than the idea of leaving the American would change the policy of the govern-

Mr. Hoar quoted some sentences from | mistaken one. one of the president's statements which The measure covers forty-three pages he thought inconsistent with the requirements of a large army in the Phil- had nothing to do with breaking up the appines. The president had stated that standing master's court, postoffice and secured Dr. T. C. Smith's Bacon asked Mr. Proctor, who was ex- "effective opposition to the authority of mail on representation that he was em- plaining the bill, what provision had the United States is virtually abanwhether that statement was correct or

> that was so when he made that report." changed with the conditions described their departure today also. by the Senator from New Jersey?"

there now than we have had almost ty, real and personal, was largely under-ty "I don't see why it is that the power since the commencement of the war." valued for taxation. In the course of the discussion Mr. It was stated by one of the counsel providing for an increase of the army, nature of the negotiations would be said: "We are not out of sight of some | made public by Monday.

Continued on Sixth Page.

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 .- Spe., cial.-Col. Phillip H. Lybrook, postmaster of Winston-Salem, diad 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 Wanston 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 Win-3 ston-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 con-At 2 o'clock the Ship Subsidy bill was fidence in the report about Governor Russell resigning. Mr. Reynolds is more Mr. Hawley asked that the bill be 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 Rassell and the present governor. The Winston citizens who were indict-

> 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 com-

## 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 tomorpow and next day, the decision to postpone the hearing to an indefinite date occasioned considerable surprise. The peason 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 army there in a weak condition. He examination of witnesses. Counsel refused to reveal the nature of the nego-Mr. Pettigrew made the first move ment if he could, but as he could not tiations. Some think that it is proposed to throw the matter into the Legislawill. He demanded that the bill be read. maintained. That, however, was not to ure, but a prominent member or the Hugh Ivey Gets Mail by False Repre- Mr. Hawley protested against this as be made the excuse for a permanent General Assembly from another county

Governor Aycock was here last night and left this morning. He said his visit

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 Mr. Sewell: "The president thought had been adjourned. He took the northbound train out, spending just fifteen Mr. Hoar: "Have these conditions minutes here. All other counsel took

Counsel for the railroads had planned Mr. Sewell: "They have changed very today to select six of the richest men mot think it proper to give the president materially. We have more skirmishes in the city and show that their proper-

Washington, Jan. 3 .- Secretary Gage today transmitted to the House n estite for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for subsistence of the army for the curagreed to an amendment for the retire. United States army. I am against such the bill. If a temporary force could ditional to the amount provided in the regular appropriation for the year.