

Cloudy, rain late in the afternoon or at night.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Temperature for the past 24 hours:
Min. 34; Max. 62

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Resolution to Endorse Roosevelt Withdrawn

Republican Editors Make a Rumpus Over It—Judge Boyd and the Wilkesboro Court—Newell Still Fighting

BY THOMAS J. PERCE

Washington, Feb. 27.—Special.—The resolution introduced by Charles E. Smith before the National Republican Editorial Association, endorsing Theodore Roosevelt for president in 1904, met with such opposition from a number of delegates today that its passage was not pressed. It was not even voted on, but to avoid the embarrassment of a fight over its consideration it was withdrawn. There is no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt's friends predicted, but it was considered imprudent to invite a fight over the proposition, which would have been regarded as a political victory by the present occupant of the White House. Precedent against the endorsement of Roosevelt by the editorial staff of the National Republican was not made, and the support of several southern editors, three from Virginia and also others from Illinois, New York and Ohio. The opposition was sufficiently strong to command attention. The resolution which was withdrawn also assigned the Democratic party in the south for the elimination of the colored man as a political factor. No opposition was made to a resolution praising alike the McKinley and Roosevelt administration.

George Mitchell declares that he will return at once to Elizabeth City and resume the editorial chair of the Carolina. If the editorial chair is protected from invasion by barred doors, he will invoke the aid of the courts. The event that the courts should go against him, he proposes to establish Fairbanks organ in Raleigh. The intention that Judge Boyd did to favor the establishment of a federal court at Wilkesboro while he was assistant in the department of Justice has resulted in the publication of the letter which he wrote Frank A. Hendren on this subject. The letter was in reply to one written by Hendren, in which he pointed out the necessity for the establishment of the court. Answering this, the judge wrote that he was familiar with the situation and admitted that there was great need in what Hendren said. The attitude of Judge Boyd, as shown in the following, written to Hendren, April 15, 1901, is wholly in contrast with the position he took before Attorney General Knox a few days ago when the Wilkesboro court bill was under consideration. Following is the letter:

New Rules Adopted to Squelch the Democrats

The House Resolved to Carry on Business in Spite of Opposition of the Minority

Washington, Feb. 27.—With the reopening of the House at 11 o'clock this morning the fight of yesterday was resumed between the Republican leaders and the Democratic minority. The fight, as it developed yesterday, was due to the Republican plan to unseat Congressman Butler of St. Louis and replace him by a Republican, Mr. Wagoner. The Republicans, in spite of bitter filibustering, succeeded in unseating Mr. Butler, and the Democrats resolved to keep up the fight against all Republican measures. It is not intended to go so far as to force an extra session by compelling the failure of appropriation bills, but there is no telling what the heat of the fight may bring in its wake.

The Republican leaders felt sufficiently alarmed this morning to draw up two special rules—one providing that a motion to recess shall at all times take precedence over a motion to adjourn, the other "that it shall be in order to take from the speaker's table any general appropriation bill returned with Senate amendments, and a vote shall be at once taken without debate or intervening motion on the question, 'Will the House disagree to said amendments en bloc and ask a conference with the Senate?' If this motion is decided in the affirmative, the speaker shall at once appoint the conference committee without intervention of any motion. If the House shall decide said motion in the negative it shall be to agree to the amendments."

District court at Wilkesboro, is received and referred to me for answer. I am familiar with the situation, and must admit that there is great force in what you say. Mr. Lindsey introduced the bill for the establishment of a term of the court at Winston, and is, as I understand, furthering the proposition. If your people desire to be heard in this matter it would probably be as well to lay your claims before Mr. Lindsey, and also to communicate with Senator Pritchard relative to the same. The Winston bill has not yet been reported to the House for action, so I take it there is time for your people to be heard."

Robert H. McNeill, private secretary to Senator Pritchard, made the following statement today with reference to Judge Boyd's effort to get a copy of the foregoing letter:

"Judge Boyd's reference to me in the Observer's Greensboro correspondence, in which he says that he has made a demand for a copy of the Hendren letter, which was recently sent to me, which demand had not been complied with, does me a great injustice. The judge's demand or request was sent out from Greensboro on the 25th instant and reached me at 9 o'clock a. m. the 28th instant. At noon of that day I called on Congressman Blackburn's secretary, at his room, for the letter, and he told me he would bring it to my office in the afternoon. The letter did not come, and I sent a special messenger for it the morning of the 27th instant, and sent the judge a copy immediately. Rather than desiring to pervert the letter I invite its publication. I have only used it legitimately and in the manner that any official statement from any official should be used, and have in no way done ought except my duty as an official and native of the counties whose jury system has been attacked."

Representative Blackburn went over to Baltimore, yesterday to see his brother, Dr. T. C. Blackburn, who has received an appointment as surgeon in the navy. Dr. Blackburn left today for Texas to join the South Atlantic Squadron.

These rules were forced through this afternoon, amid Democratic taunts and jeers. The only precedent for a continuous session for so long a time as is now contemplated occurred in 1888, during the fiftieth Congress. The fight was on the bill to refund to the loyal states that had paid the direct tax assessed by the federal government during the civil war the sum of \$20,000,000. This contest took the form of a filibuster, and the House remained in continuous session for eight days and eight nights. It was this filibuster that resulted in the adoption of the purum rule by the fifty-first Congress.

Promptly at 11 o'clock Speaker Henderson took the chair and called the House to order. Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, made the point of no quorum. "We cannot do business without a quorum," he said, adding sarcastically, "although we can unseat a member without one."

The speaker replied that there was manifestly no quorum present, and directed a call of the House. On the call 267 members appeared, including Representative Wagoner, who obtained the previous question. The Democrats forced a second roll call upon the demand. The result of the second roll call was 153 to 104, and sustained the demand for the previous question. A third roll call was necessary to refer the vote. The motion to refer prevailed—195 to 59.

Mr. Fleming of Georgia arose "to a question of the highest privilege," and offered a resolution declaring that no quorum was present when Representative Butler of Missouri was unseated; that the speaker pro tempore, ruling to the contrary, violated the constitution; that the announcement that the House had unseated Butler and seated Wagoner was, in fact untrue, and that the former lawfully retains his membership in the House. There was Democratic applause when the resolution had been read.

Mr. Payne made a motion to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays were demanded on this and the fourth roll call began. Mr. Payne's motion was carried—161 to 107.

As the terms of the new rules were read at the clerk's desk the Democrats jeered. When the confusion subsided Mr. Dalsell, speaking in support of the necessity for the rules, called attention to the refusal of the minority to allow the sundry civil appropriation bill to go to conference, a request, he said, that had never before been refused in the history of the House. The rules were forced through.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama, a minority member of the committee on rules, said that "all things come to him who waits." Ten years ago the Republicans passed the Reed rules, as they said, to enable the House to do business, and now the leaders of the majority are compelled to make the humiliating confession before the country that they cannot do business under those rules.

General Grosvener said the gentleman from Alabama was mistaken. Today he would feel the effect of the Reed rules. The Republican House was not abandoning, but enforcing the rules made by a Republican House, and adopted by a Democratic House, which makes the latter that the gentleman did not like when he felt he began to draw. The duty of Republican party, he said, was to save the country from an extra session of Congress with its attendant injury to the country, disturbance of business and increased expense to the government. All these were nothing to the Democrats. They had been so long without the sense of responsibility that they did not know the effect of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. DeArmond of Missouri sarcastically alluded to the pathos which he discovered in the voice of the gentleman from Ohio as he appealed to those members who might have convictions of their own to yield them, and bare their backs to the lash which they were about to apply.

He thought that both Grosvener and Dalsell did not take sufficient account of the resources left to the majority, and he would mention them in order that they might take heart and courage. "You have Wagoner with you," he said amid shouts of laughter from the Democrats, "and a man who in the speaker's chair can override everything that men generally believe ought to be respected."

Mr. DeArmond said he was not an admirer of the late Mr. Reed, save only for his great mental attainments; but "would God," he passionately exclaimed, "that a man of his ability and pride of character had been in the chair last night."

As to the effect of the rules, which would be, Mr. DeArmond said, to adopt without consideration an amendment put to the appropriation bills by the Senate, he asked how long the majority expected legislation of that kind would stand the scrutiny of the courts. He bade them to go on, assuring them that the Democrats could stand the situation and its results as long as the Republicans.

Mr. Williams of Illinois followed. He said that he was one of the Democrats who had doubted that the Republicans would perpetrate the outrage yesterday after only two hours debate. He referred to the votes cast last night, and said that they showed at no time more than 164 Republicans in the hall, and yet a speaker had been able to count 175 present when there was not that number in the city. Something, he said, ought to be done to put the seal of condemnation upon such outrageous proceedings.

on the rules—160 to 114—and they were passed—155 to 104.

The rules were put into operation at once. Senate amendments to the agricultural appropriation bill were read and Mr. Richardson demanded a roll call on the motion to disagree to them and ask a conference. The motion was agreed to—yeas 260, nays one; present, 28.

Mr. Underwood sought to secure an opportunity to move to instruct the conferees to agree to the Senate amendment authorizing the purchase of a bust of the late President McKinley by Emma Cadwallader Guild for \$2,000. A wrangle ensued between him and the speaker over the interpretation of the rule recently adopted, in which the latter conceded that there was nothing in the rule to prohibit the House from instructing the conferees, but later said he was mistaken. Mr. Underwood was proceeding to argue the point, when the gavel went bang, and the speaker said: "The objection is sustained. There is no time to waste." (Sarcastic Democratic applause.)

Mr. Sherman was proceeding to describe the effect of the Indian appropriation conference report when Mr. Little of Arkansas, with ill concealed mirth, made the point of order that he was squandering the valuable time of the House.

TRUST-BUSTERS DONE FOR
The Littlefield bill receives its quietus in the Senate

Washington, Feb. 27.—The naval appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate this morning. An amendment was agreed to appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a monument in Arlington cemetery, Va., to the memory of Captain Charles Vernon Gridley of the United States steamship Olympia.

Mr. Foraker offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing for plans for the erection of a monument at Vicksburg military park to the memory of the gunboat flotilla operating in western waters during the civil war. The bill then was passed.

The military academy appropriation bill, authorizing the president to appoint a cadet from Porto Rico to West Point, was passed.

Mr. Bailey of Texas said he desired to record himself against any proposition confining appointments to natives of any place.

"Then you want to stand up for the rights of carpet-baggers?" remarked Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Bailey replied that he had had an unpleasant experience with carpet-baggers, and that he had no disposition to stand up for them for any place on the globe.

Mr. Hoar called up the conference report on the bill to protect the president of the United States.

Mr. Blackburn pressed the Littlefield anti-trust bill and demanded a vote on the question.

Mr. Quay asked to be excused from voting on the Littlefield bill because he owned stock in corporations which, he said, he supposed would be treated as trusts. He said he would vote on this preliminary question.

The Senate refused to take up the Littlefield anti-trust bill—25 to 25, as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, Bailey, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clay, Culberson, DuBois, Harris, Helffer, Jones of Arkansas, McComas, McEnery, McLaurin of Mississippi, Mallory, Martin, Morgan, Nelson, Patterson, Pettus, Rawlins, Simmons, Tallafero, Teller, Tillman, Turner, Wellington—28.

Nays—Aldrich, Alger, Bard, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clark of Wyoming, DeBoe, Depew, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dryden, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Washington, Frye, Gallinger, Gamble, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hoar, Keam, Kittredge, Lodge, Millard, Mitchell, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Proctor, Quay, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Warren, Wetmore—28.

The Senate at 1:45 p. m. went into executive session to consider the Panama canal treaty. Senator Morgan took the floor immediately and contended his remarks in opposition to the Panama canal treaty. He had spoken only about ten minutes, when there was a roll-call to secure the presence of a quorum, which was made at the instance of Senator Pettus.

The Senate returned to open session at 5:15.

REBEL SUCCESS

Five Hundred Chinese Soldiers Killed

Pekin, Feb. 27.—Advices received here today show that 500 imperial troops were caught February 15 in ambush in the Yang-Ying pass by the rebels of the province of Kwang-Si, South China. All the soldiers were killed and the rebels captured large supplies of arms which the troops were taking to the besieged garrison of Chi-Yuen.

The official representatives admit that the rebellion in Kwang-Si is increasing and has spread over the border into the province of Hunan. The viceroy of Hunan has sent troops to the boundary to check the rebels' advance.

Tobacco Growers Combine
Lexington, Ky., Feb. 27.—Tobacco growers from twenty-six counties in Kentucky, two counties in Indiana and one in Ohio met here yesterday to perfect the organization of a company which has for its purpose the fixing of prices. The capital stock is to be \$2,000,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, to be held by 4,000 tobacco growers. The schedule of prices submitted runs as high as 26 cents a pound. A guarantee is to be given to every signer that an advance of 50 per cent will be paid over the trust price.

Tariff Relief for the Philippine Distress
The President Urges Congress to Take Action to Avert Calamities That Are Now Seriously Threatened

The Flood of Bills Is Still Pouring In

House Passes the Oyster Law—Revenue Bill is Turned Over to the Senate—Much Work Yet Remains to Be Done

The House is making good progress in the dispatch of business, and if the members will let up in the introduction of bills and give Speaker Gattis the right of way with the calendar sheet which he arrives, it is pretty certain, however, that if new bills keep pouring in and certain dilatory tactics are kept up the body will be compelled to work without pay or adjourn with many bills left on the calendar.

The session is nearing the home-stretch, and the day for long speech-making is over. Still the divorce bill is yet on the calendar and that is always a fruitful subject for a display of oratory. Then the bond bill is waiting its turn to be attacked. There is much work remaining for the last week of the session. It can only be completed by a determination on the part of the members to stick to business and follow the rules adopted for the transaction of the same.

Illness Not Admitted
Yesterday a bill by Mr. Warren of Person to authorize and require the State Hospital at Morganton to admit and care for one Willie Harris, an idiot of Person county, was called up out of its order and was about to pass, when Mr. Morton promptly called attention to the fact that the hospital has rules and regulations under the general law for the admission of patients, and it is also against those rules to admit idiots. He opposed any act that amuls the general law in this matter when it is impossible to care for all the insane.

Dr. Stevenson of Iredell said the hospital could not accept and care for unfortunates in this class. It is full now, and it would be useless to attempt to require the authorities to do so. He opposed the bill.

Dr. Alexander of Mecklenburg, in the interest of the curable insane of whom there is a large number, as many or more than can be accommodated, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion to table was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The amended oyster law was fully explained by Col. Lucas, chairman of the committee on oyster interests, and passed its several readings.

The revenue bill passed its third reading after about an hour spent in trying to amend it. Only one amendment succeeded in getting through and that reduces the proposed tax of two hundred dollars on oil companies doing business in the state to one hundred dollars on oil companies doing business in the state to one hundred dollars.

House Begins in Detail
The House met at 10 o'clock and was opened with prayer by Rev. G. F. Smith of the city.

By King—An act to give justices of the peace power to sentence convicts to work on public roads.
By Benson—An act to repeal the law of 1901 relating to the assessment of property.
By Doughton—An act to amend the law regulating primary elections.
By Kreeger—An act to work the roads of Stokes county by taxation.
By Gulon—An act to regulate public road work in Craven county.
By Graham—An act to regulate the sale of stock.
By Morpheus—An act to amend chapter 66, laws of 1901 in regard to cutting timber.

Passed Final Reading
An act to prohibit the sale and importation of liquor in Gaston, Cleveland, Cabarrus and Mitchell counties. The oyster law was put on its readings and explained by Col. Lucas, chairman of the oyster committee. The five sub-commissioners who received \$400 each under the old law were cut off and one assistant provided for at a salary of \$700. The oyster commissioner's salary is raised from \$200 to \$900. The old law expended \$1,000 more than the new one provides for, thus resulting in a saving of money and at the same time giving better protection. The total expense last year of conducting the oyster industry was \$27,453.11 and the receipts were \$27,723.63, showing that the industry is self-sustaining. Col. Lucas leaves with proper husbanding and caring for the oyster industry it will soon yield a large amount of revenue to the state.
Mr. Blount wanted to amend the bill by making the chief inspector's salary \$1,200 instead of \$900. Col. Lucas opposed the amendment. The amendment was lost and the bill passed its several readings.
A resolution was offered to authorize the committee on justices of the peace to employ a clerk for the remainder of the term was adopted.

Revenue Bill on Third Reading
The revenue bill came up on third reading and several amendments were offered.
Mr. Carlton: To make tax on explosives 500,000 miles per mile instead of \$2.00. The amendment was lost—39 to 54.
Mr. Moore: Amend merchants purchase tax, making it 50 cents on the one thousand dollar sales, instead of 40 cents. The amendment was lost.
Mr. Dolson: Amend by making personal tax 5 cents instead of 4 cents. The amendment was lost.
Mr. McRae: Amend section 32 that no city, town or county shall levy additional tax on persons who draw deeds. The amendment was lost.
Mr. Stubbs: Amend section 60 by striking out the words "one hundred" and insert "fifty," relating to tax on liquor dealers; also to strike out the word "shall" in line 19 and insert the word "may," leaving it in the discretion of the commissioners to levy a county tax on saloons. Both amendments were lost.

Mr. White of Halifax: Strike out the provision taxing oil companies and insert the original section offered by the committee. The amendment was lost.
Mr. Self: Amend section 52, so as to make tax on slot machines \$10 instead of \$2.50. The amendment was lost.
Mr. Graham: Amend section 53 so as to prevent the auditor or treasurer from using the appropriations given in that section for the purpose of paying clerk hire. The amendment was lost by 35 to 53.

Mr. Smith: Amend by striking out of section 60 in regard to wine, and insert a provision which he claims would protect the small makers of wine and brandy. The amendment was lost.
Mr. Doughton: Amend that leather oysters be taxed fifty dollars instead of ten dollars. The amendment was lost.
Mr. Lither: Amend that leather oysters be taxed fifty dollars instead of ten dollars. The amendment was lost.
Mr. Doughton: Amend to make the license tax on oil dealers one hundred dollars instead of two hundred. The amendment was adopted. The bill passed its third and final reading—81 yeas to 17 nays. Those voting in the affirmative were: Messrs. Alexander of Mecklenburg, Alexander of Tyrrell, Beasley, Blount, Britt, Britton, Bullard, Carlton, Cavan, Crocker, Curtis, Daniel of Vance, Daughtridge, Davidson, Dockery, Doughton, Drewry, Erwin, Ethelridge, Foy, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Fuller, Gay, Gluyas, Goode, Graham, Hamilton, Harrington of Harnett, Harrington of Moore, Hinton, Hooker, Humphrey, Hunter, King, Kinland, Leeper, Little, Love, Lucas, Luther, Mason, Moore, Morton, MacCall, McNeill, McRae, Newhall, Nissen, Orliman, Parker of Halifax, Parker of Wayne, Phillips, Price of Rockingham, Price of Stanly, Quickel, Eddicks, Ricks, Robinson, Rucker, Scott, Selig, Shelton, Shipman, Siler, Simpson of Shelton, Shipman, Siler, Simpson of Shelton, Perquimans, Simpson of Union, Smith, Stevenson, Stokes, Thompson, Izell, Johnson, Stokes, Warren, Watts, Whitaker, Vann, Walker, Warren, Watts, Whitaker, Vann, Walker, Whitaker of Wake.

Those voting in the affirmative were: Messrs. Alexander of Mecklenburg, Alexander of Tyrrell, Beasley, Blount, Britt, Britton, Bullard, Carlton, Cavan, Crocker, Curtis, Daniel of Vance, Daughtridge, Davidson, Dockery, Doughton, Drewry, Erwin, Ethelridge, Foy, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Fuller, Gay, Gluyas, Goode, Graham, Hamilton, Harrington of Harnett, Harrington of Moore, Hinton, Hooker, Humphrey, Hunter, King, Kinland, Leeper, Little, Love, Lucas, Luther, Mason, Moore, Morton, MacCall, McNeill, McRae, Newhall, Nissen, Orliman, Parker of Halifax, Parker of Wayne, Phillips, Price of Rockingham, Price of Stanly, Quickel, Eddicks, Ricks, Robinson, Rucker, Scott, Selig, Shelton, Shipman, Siler, Simpson of Shelton, Perquimans, Simpson of Union, Smith, Stevenson, Stokes, Thompson, Izell, Johnson, Stokes, Warren, Watts, Whitaker, Vann, Walker, Whitaker of Wake.

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