THE TIMES-VISITOR.

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RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1899

25 CENTS AMONTH

CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

Limitations on Suffrage Adopted by the House

VOTE 79 TO 29

Mesers. Rountree and : Winston Ably Explained the Amendments-Few Breaks in Party

The House met at 10 o'clock, and Rev. J. W. Lee offered prayer

Fills were introduced as follows: By Rountree, to give livery men a lien on horses and mules. By Bunch, to make it a misdemeanor punishable by \$50 fine to work on Sunday. By Gilliam, to amend the charter of Rocky Mount, By Whitfield, to incorporate Roxboro corten mills; also to regulars needlent insurance companies.

Bills passed third reading: To amend the charter of Raleigh; to incorporate the fown of Gold Point, Martin county: to allow Graham county to levy special tax; to theoriestate the town of Gibson. Richmond county: to allow Greene county to levy special tax; to amend the Haywood county road law.

Winston on behalf of the committee on education made report nominating trusies of the University as follows: K. P. Battle, C. M. Stedman, F. H. Bushee, H. C. Wall, Benchan Cameron, J. S. Mauney, J. W. Fries, R. M. Fura.a., W. A. Gutarie, T. S. Kenan, R. H. Lewis, J. A. Lockhart, J. D. Murphy, J. L. Patterson, Fred, Philips, J. A. Roebling, Henry Well, W. T. Whitsett, E. J. Hale, C. M. Cooke: T. J. Jerome in place of A. B. Gorrell, deceased: H. E. Faison, T. B. Peirce. James Sprunt, L. J. Picot, H. A. London, Frank Wilkinson, E. R. Outlaw. Next Tuesday was fixed as the time ef election.

Holman, as chairman of the finance committee introduced the revenue bill, and Craige bills to incorporate the Asheville Savings Bank; to incorporate the Home Mission Society of Asheville Presbytery; and to amend chapter 131, public laws of 1897, by giving deputy clerks power to probate deeds.

The public printing bills were made a special order for tomorrow.

Countree introduced a bill to appoint justices if the peace for the city of Wil-

Talls passed incorporating the Black Diamond Company of Moore county: mend the chatter of the Ohio River, Franklin and Atlantic Railway: to silow sheriffs to serve summons by leaving it at the last residence of the person, instead of serving it in personalty in quo warranto proceedings; to allow Moore county to fund its debt; to establish graded schools at Waynesville and give that town electric lights: to amend charter of Albemarle, Stanly egunty; to incorporate East Bend; to andw Fayetteville to establish electric light plant.

The bill in regard to the service of summons was passed because W. H. Day, penitentiary superintendent, is out of the city, and today was the last on which it could be served in the suit for the control of the penitentiary; and in order that the sheriff could merely leave the paper at Day's residence Day is in Moore county on some legal

A bill was introduced as follows: By Nicholson, of Beaufort, to allow Hydcounty to levy special tax.

At 11:55 Rountree called attention to the fact that it was the time for taking up the special order, the bill to amend the constitution as to suffrage. Winston read the report for the committee, with the substitute, which is the bill.

65 holies being among the number. The negro gailery and lobby were filled and the negroes manifested deep interest during the reading. The still ness in the entire House was marked. as was to be expected concerning the most important business of the entire services, a radical change of the organic has of the State as the Speaker au-

nours of. Rountree said the hill was the result of the most unwious and poinful consideration by the committees; is also the result of mutual concessions on the part of the members; but such as it is is has the unqualified approval of air the committeemen and all the lawyers in the legislature: it is a measure to if you disfranchise the nigger be went so ure to North Carolina for many years at least, good government, government by the people; it is a just and constitutional measure. He spoke of the experiment of universal suffrage in the earlier years of this century; that it was found to be impracticable; that in late years this feeling has deepened; that as to Hawaii and Cuba there is a qualified suffrage; that if the people of North Carolina had any doubts about the future of universal suffrage,

had swept away these doubts; that the committees had set to work to solve the question in a just, humane and legal way. There were so be looked after white men who though unlettered are fully capable of the full duties of citizenship. The committee felt that no one should take part in the control of the State unless poll tax was paid. It further decided that there must be sufficient intelligence to perform the duties of citizens. Some leading negroes were before the committee, and admitted candidly that the negroes voted en masse at the crack of the whip. The committee considered that intelligence should be acquired by inheritance; that this right to the franchise might be handed down from father to son. The committee insists that there should be an exception from the rule as to being able to read and write, in favor of those whose ancestors have for long years governed this country. He read Hare's American Constitutional Gov ernment, a sentence to show that view taken by this committee was correct The question comes up, what will be done as to the 15th amendment to the Pederal constitution: but the committee says there's no conflict because there is no mention of any race or color, or of discrimination as such. Some law yers have said that this bill is to dis franchise the negroes, but we say it s only to disfranchise those negroe who are unfit for citizenship. Many negroes will have the franchise; some use it wisely and well. He then read the United States Supreme Court opinion as to Mississippi franchise law saying that it did not conflict with the 14th amendment, though it was intended to limit negro suffrage, and that i was permissible action. He said this decision enabled a State to disqualify many more of one race than of another He said that prior to 1835 a great man; negroes were voters. Their descendants can vote. There are also negroes who prior to January 1, 1867, fived in State where they could vote; they and their descendants can vote. He went on to say that I7 States noish of this had a qualified suffrage. All the descendants of the founders of this State are not affected by this amendment. The amendment does not seem to be at all different from the present law in Massachusetts, the latter State having an amendment to exclude the foreign illiterate vote, (1857) being named where in the amendment under discussion 1867 is named) At Rountree's request, Allen, of Wayne read the Massachustts law. The Supreme Court of Massachustis, than which none is no abler, has decided that this is constitutional. This exception is a reasonable one and is confined entirely to present conditions. The negroes have not voted individually, have not exercised the faculty or right of voting for themselves, as Croshy, one of the ablest negroes in to b', peole. Bure we protested in the the State, informed the committee. In name of his people, (One hiss came conclusion Rountree said the amend- from the gallery, Council said in volmost was entirely compatible Federal constitution. It is founded the interest of all the people, white and upon fact and principle. The white people have been and will be just to the negroes; have been liberat in education and will continue to be so. Rountree, on concluding was greeted by foud

Smith, of Crayen, colored, spoke against the amendment, saying that the negroes regarded the right of suffrage as cheir dearest right. He begged the whites not to pass the bill, as the negroes will in such a case never believe that the whites are their friends. He predicted that in four years the white peole would desire to undo what they were doing today. He did not think the amendment would stand the test of the courts. He declared that it was for the sole purpose of disfranhising the negroes. He said it was discrimination. It gives the white people nine year's grace as to reading and writing but did not give the negro any grace at all. He said all necleed that the white Republicans were mit making any light against the amendment. He said the negroes had always been true to the whites. He added that while the whites were arranging to eliminate the negro veters have exper a fall from Washington to reduce the representa-Con of States in which the suffrage is imited, and that this would cost North 'arolina foar Congressmen. He added hat more of one Democrats here tolay were here by reason of the capital which "neura domination" farnished in the last campaign. He declared that property ought to control, but that the Democra's were fixing to get ruled our themselves. Such things react. He declared that the amendment is squarely indulive of the 14th amendment of the constitution and that the cours will so hold. In continuing he sald:

The roses are red, and the violets an

love you." This brought down the house, which and reveral times applauded Smith. who made the greatest speech of his

Enton, of Vance, colored, also spoke agains: the Adoption of the amendment, contending that it was unconstitutional. as the negroes not only were citizens of the State but of the United Sates. He said in 1831 the legislature cut off the negroes' chances for acquiring an the fusion rule of the past four years oducation by enacting a law making break it open in the rear of the in and particularly of the past two years it a crime to teach a negro to read. The machine had about \$20 in it.

and write. He said there were more signs than ever before of the disintegration of the negro vote. He declared that the amendment would not disfranchise the young negroes, who were distiked, but would strike the old negroes, who were so faithful to the white people. He called attention to what the old negroes had done in peace and

war for the white people and declared that to adopt the amendment would show the greatest ingratitude. He wanted to know if the negro was the real cause of the trouble; that they were being made the scapegoats to bear the sins of the fusion combination. But all the white men who led the negroes into trouble are under this amendment given the right to vote while the negro is put with atheists

Wright, of Warren, (also colored) poke against the amendment.

raditions.

and felons. He declared the amend-

ment to be convergy to Angle-Saxon

Hampton, Republican, from Surry aid that this amendment would disfranchise 80,000 negroes and would ause a loss of \$100,000 in poll taxes hat it is a violation of the 15th amendment; that it violates all Democratic dedges made in the last campaign:

Williams, of Yadkin, Republican, spoke along the same line as Hampton, urging it would disfranchise many henest white men, after 1907. He said the Republicans entered their protest against the passage of such an amendment. He said that it was in a sense max a class of people without giving them representation.

Winston in closing the debate said that the white men of North Carolina said give us liberty or give us death. He said that he understood that there were white men here representing white people who hesitated to vote for this oill. He declared it was a time to sink the conscience in the public good. He made a powerful appeal in support of he ancestral future of the bill. He said that in future years men in North 'arolina would be proud that they were the descendants of the men who in this egislature had dared to vote for this bill. He said in the name of the women North Carolina Gremendous applauset he bade these doubting whitemen rise to the height of their own manhood, (Great applause) He said be brought to these doubters a message from the white of North Carolina, who want peace, and who desire that virtue

rule for all the time to come At 1:50, closing amid prolonged applause. Winston called the previous question. Some members gave notice that they desired to explain their votes. Caereway, of Lenoir, in stemorian tomes said. "_ Con't want to apologize for my

intelligence and true manhood shall

Barrh", voted "no," to keep his word or for the amendment he did so in black.

Crumple Atepublican, said as the amendment was to be accepted or rejested by the people he voted aye. This

was greeted with applause. Currie, of Moore, voted no, to keep picalge to his people, and so did "urfis Davis, of Franklin, said he voted ave because the people were to pass on it. Leatherwood said he was always willing to leave these questions to the peaple. McIntosh's vote was applauded. McNeill said he was pledged not to vote for any disfranchisement, Redding said that he was pledged not to support any measure of the kind. Reinhards said n Lincoln county all the Democratic smakers had declared they would not yere for distranchisement. He would keep his word. The year stand area

Pusionists voting age with the Democraps were Crumpter (Rep.), I denson r Sampson (Pop.), McIntosh (Pop.), Tarkenron (Pop.), and the following Democrats you done with the furioni-Barrilish Currie, of Moore, Curtis, Al-Neill and Rembardt.

Casterion of California, documents on site 2nd reading, but wend are on the third. Several refraind in a tractical

SENATE.

The Sounte passed mater pair S ally has interest today contered in it House, Bills were passed giving the lumbus county a despendary, excellent he county of Scotland, and super contract blind tigers in Mitchell county, and prorpositing the Atlantic and York a

The Nerwood matter was to said. ince he has resigned.

STORE ROCKERY.

A Slot Machine Taken from Houser's · Bar and Looted.

Early this morning between the hours of 12 and four the calcon of C. W. Hosver, en Wilmington street, was broken into from the rear window by prizing apart the iron bars and several quart hottles of whiskey, a little change in the money drawer were stolen. The robber also managed to take the nickelin-the-slot mhachine from the bar and break it open in the rear of the house.

SITUATION MANILA

Provisions Bring Fabulous Prices

F HEAT EXCESSIVE

Filipinos Find No Safety Except Within the American Lines-Attempt to Destroy Bridge.

MANUA, Feb. 17, -Prices of provisus are trebled. Meat is 31 a pound nd eggs ten cents each. No native's als are obtainable. No foodstuff are nteling the city from beyond the American lines, but there is no danser of a famine, as quantities are inout of from Hong Kong, Singapore and Austria

Former Philid States Sonsule Wilones is no receipt of an application cont a member of the Filinino Conrose at alalohas for a pass enable his family of twolves desirious of taking efug - in Manila, to enter the Amer an tines. This is regarded as signifiunt. The inteligent of the Filipino insurger's, realize their families are only safe inside of territory controlled by Americans,

A small body of Filipinos attempted a destroy a railroad bridge near the on a few shots were fired. All capital of night.

The heat is affecting the American oldiers in the open country to some extent. Otherwise the health of the troops has showen marked improvemant and a hostilities began.

TO SUCCEED FAURE.

is Caple to the Times-Visitor.

PARIS, Feb. 17c-The election of President of France as successor to Faure, who died last evening, has been ordered for one a'clock tomorrow afterdien a Versailles

The body of Faure will be in state in Eliyses Palace from three until six this afternoon. Only ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and high public functionaries will be allowed to view the body. The public will be admilted from nine tomorrow morning until six Tuesday afternoon. The funeral will be Thursday at Noire Dame, and the interment at Pere La Chaise. The Minister of Foreign Agirs telegraphed last night to foreign soversigns Faure's death. Ex-Premier Naline says Faure informed him that he had been suffering from heart trouble for a long time with cruel pain.

EIREMEN SUFFOCATED.

its " degraph to the Times Visitor.

PHILADELPHI ., Feb. 17. -7 : three this morning a Jozen firemen were working in the ruins of Emerson's shoe store, which was burned last night, when a mass of mon and scope fell. burying them. William Charles, Hugh Duffy and sorge W. Stinie were killed, and five at ers injured, two schously. When first buried the victures answer ed shours, but later sufficated.

LIBERATE PRISONERS.

Es Cable to the Times-Visitor.

MADRID, Feb. 17, 41 was decided a a cabinet council to liberate the Fig. drones and rester the influenced Ediwas also doubled to per pone the sale of the floating dock, the Bayana offers being unprecentable

PERFECTINION

ray, confide are true Winn to Victoria ROME, Post 12.- The Pope was deal by impressed a fit the death of Pine He signi Poor France suffices on tofortunation and the committee of the where I give so nearest

RESC. REVAULT

at Tol-2-mile with Case Verney NEW YORK, POR IT THE S. OF mp Botterdemilion on a bornt bringall persons rescuid at sex crom the onting there steems floor to

THAT IN SAX PROSPERS

P. Telegraph to the Telex A ca w SAN THAN DOOR FOR IT A BUT tive has struck that city. It is so in one shade.

Major Samuel T thair is a the clay.

Prof. Bishard Blass, Jr., of Durkam, was here today on route to Wake Forest to attend the anniversary. Mr. J. W. Barley, Mr. R. N. S. mms, Jr. Walter Cabion and Rev. John J.

Douglas went out to Wake Forest this

Mr. W. G. Randall, the artist, rewhere he took a death mask of the new enterprise can addr-late Hon. John Manning. Mr. Ran-dall brought the mask with him. He respondent of this city.

MONKEY, A COTTON PICKER.

Sir-I read with much interest an ar

Sir-1 read with much interest an article publiched in your paper of Wednerday, (Feb. 15, 1830) taken from the Charlotte News headed "The Monkey as a Cotton Picker."
Double so many of your readers regard this article as a buge loke, or a fake, and laughed within themselves, how some people might be "said."

some people might be "sold by such a suggestion. There is no jok about it, however, As for book as 1864-during the great ivil war-in this generation utilizing monkeys to pick out cotton. was freely discussed, and partially put into effect.

It was my fortune for it may be misfortune) to have been a member of an organization ducing the war between the States that was largely interested in the cultivation and gathering of yellon; for be it remembered that at that time cotton commanded most fabrilons

going steamer to ply between Whanang-ton Nassau, N. P., and the State would may good prices for cotton. One of the great froubles was to sather the cotton and dave it neatly picked—that is, cleaned of the specks that would ad-here from the decaying leaves and libres of the cotton plant.

for M. F. Arendell, a citizen of Car-chet county, and who had several lines topresented his county in the ieneral Assembly, was at the time of which I refer, a member of the staff of Surgion General Warren (afterward Bey Warren of the French Republic.) He was a member of the organization to which I refer, and took much interd in the investment of the funds of

Dr. Arendell had spent several years or, Arender may spent several years in South America—the land of the monkey—and it was he wan first suggested utilizing that useful animal for industrial purposes. He advanced the idea that the monkey could be taught that aseful industry, the are of picking out outloof.

Messry, Waterhouse and Howes, who were at that time the managers of the Rabelga Gas Works were also members

Raleiga Gas Works were also members of the organization to which I refer.

Mr. Howes was appointed agent to go to South America and secure a number of monkeys and try the experiment. His frip to South America was partially successful. He brought back with aton a number of monkeys and put them on the farm of Dr. A. B. Hawkins, near Tallahassee, Fla. (Dr. Hawkins, is now an honored resident of Raleigha). The members were easily taught and learned to do the work well. The and learned to do the work well. The enterprise would have continued, and no one can tell what the results would have been to the South, but for the unfortunate results of the war.

One of the troubles, Mr. Bowes relising, was in the enterprise the mander.

the of the frombles, Mr. Bowes tells me, was in the catching the monkeys. The natives sharded high praces for this work. Since the war, however, the experiment of utilizing monkeys for natives. experiment of utilizing monkeys for picking cotion has been continued by some Mississippi planters. By accident they discovered a very novel method of earthing the monkey. It is well known that this little animal dike the human being he so nearly represents; is very fend of anything that is sweet, and is loth to surrender whatever he may eateh up in that line.

may catch up in that line
Mr. Claudius Duckery, who was with
his father. Hon G. H. Duckery, consulto Rio, Brazil, some ten years ago,
was with a party of friends in the
mountains of South—America, and mountains of South America, and among ther "conveniences" for their mountain trip, had some sugar in a orimon gound. A sty monkey stole his way into camp, discovering by smell or atherwise he gourd" ran his head or from jaw into Just as he was discovered in his pilfering exploits. A rush was made away, carrying the gourd with him. A native servant who was present said that a mankey would never give up any thing that was sweet.

In the company was a young Ameron whose name we will omit, but for evenuence we will call him -olds-F if you please. He conceived the bet that monkeys could be easily until with sugar. He tried the exricent and it was a success in was to get an ordinary gourd, cur to it just large enough for the key to insert his hand or forepass por about a quarter of a pound of su-fact in the goird. The menkey will inthe hand, grasp the sugar, but it consequence of the enlargement of the interest of the burnets of first he is unable to with perfere of was her to be adde or indus-the results y arrept being thus a result of colories a wild morkey is a a fine net to be relified with the be we who is a cartay of the Pa

The He New Who is nothing at the part of the part of the later ago is a cultival who has the later ago is a cultival who has a later than the later at late combined or sold in the compount of the sold of the so Self. The self the end through the property of the property of the end of the process the mark sold of man har - 1, a printed in the mark sold in the body bend in the printed in the mark of th

our so of plake of a ten le , mothing new, but next fall it will be tried to this confutry. He is said that all the bingsmood of grounds are being beingle up for shipm by a South Anterior, and that the home company intend to be the marker to the fullest expansion of

As an evidence of the good faith and carned ness of the company, we will state that a full list of officers will be

furnished later. Capt. John R. Smith will probably be president. Any one wanting to take stock or otherwise inherest themselves in this new enterprise can address Col. F. A Olds, the well known newspaper cor-

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Familiar Faces in the Passing Throng

SHORT STATEMENTS

Movement of People You know-Gleanings in and About the City-Snatch's of Today's

John Lee was given 20 days by Mayor Powell today for assault,

Regular meeting Council No. 59, J. O. F. A. M., tenight at 8 o'clock, All members expected to be present.

In this issue Madame Besson annonness that she will dispose of her entire remaining stock of millinery at auction, the sale beginning at II o'clock

tomorrow (Saturday) morning. Seaton ales Lodge, No. 64, L. O. O. F., meets at his hall in the Pullen Building this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All odd Fellows in the city are cordially

invited to be present. Rev. A. L. Betts today handed Treasurer E. G. Leach the following addifound contributions to the relief fund; H. C. Brown\$5, L. B. Capehart \$1, G. S. Wash \$5, James H. Young \$5, Rev. J. A. King \$1, J. J. McKay 50, Dr. A. W. Knex \$5, A B. Vincent \$1, J. H. Love \$1, Rev. C. Johnson 50, Geo. W.

CHURCH BURNED.

Harris 50, and J. R. Barkley \$1,

by Telegraph to the Times-Visitor. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.-The historic St. John's Catholic church was ruined by fire and water this morning. The parachial residence was burned less night. It is believed fire lodged under the church roof. The flames burst out at six si xthis morning. The loss

FAIR AND WARMER TOMORROW.

The forceast of the weather bureau or Raleigh and vicinity is fair tonight

and Saturday. Warmer. The storm has moved off into the Norte Atlantic. The barometric depression in the West has moved to Marqueste. The weather is generally cloudy everywhere except in the central Missonri valley and westward. Generally higher temsperatures prevail, a few extreme western points report temperatures below dicezing, but none heat

The heaviest precipitation during the past 24 hours occurred over the moddle and north Atlande States and the larges, emeunt was 1.56 at Washington Westerly winds prevail in the East, soutaberly in the central valley and northwest on the Rocky Mountain

"A STRANGER IN NEW YOORK."

A French Ball and Plenty of Fun Soca Last Night.

A large audience assembled in the Academy of Music last night to enjoy hoye's production, "A stranger in New York," as given by Hoyt & McKee's Musical Company, and was report for aff the discomfert endured whee geles, The play is a may be called such is a cry willing. There is no percent the play is an affair which keeps a free part and matter about a man newspire local to be a fell chains have maritime in the aland restry and a tree was the got by the not also all the languages and societies over by St., Brane by all-comes of grad-

N cartagone for a gold at the the but the the best to be the the tests of the trace of the post of the internal was man, daily from her bed acid home or a field, was very much in soul nec-

The Joint Committee on Revenue is completing its work and will seen have the new act in shape to report to the Legislature.

It was arresed at the session of the committee yesterday that there should be a tax on the gross income of the rallways in the Etate. The tax will not be two per centum as at first suggested. It will be a graduated scale and is expected to yield the State something