

## Northern Idea of Social Equality

Reeder, of Kansas, "Spouts"  
A Chapter on the  
Negro Question.

### A RANK NEGROPHILIST

He Would Not Mind  
Taking a Sip With  
Booker T. Himself—  
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ing Reeder Out.

An interesting colloquy occurred in the House last week during the course of a speech by Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts. Some Tar Heels were engaged in the debate and are responsible for drawing Mr. Reeder, of Kansas, out upon the negro question. It turns out that Reeder is a rank negrophilist and would not mind taking a sip with Booker T. Washington himself. He claims to represent the Northern idea of racial conditions and would be a wonder in the South, if he practices what he preaches. The following from the Congressional Record of March 28, page 4008, indicates his position, which is to the shame of himself and the people he claims to represent: "Mr. Reeder—Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman a question if he will permit."

The Chairman—Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts. Yes.  
Mr. Reeder. I want to bring out the fact that with numbers of statements that have been made from the other side in regard to our President, whom the Republicans regard as one of the greatest that has ever been in the Presidential chair—I want to bring out the moderation of the North in not speaking of this matter heretofore, by asking this question: I want to ask the gentleman if he thinks there is a village or a small city in any part of the North where one of the most prominent and most respected citizens would not regard it as an honor to invite Booker T. Washington to their tables if he were in their city?

Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts. Of course the gentleman's opinion on that is more valuable than mine.

Mr. Reeder. I want to say to you that in my section I believe there would not be one of a hundred who would not regard it as an honor to invite Booker T. Washington to their tables were he to come to our cities or towns. Now we feel that way I want to say that we feel that the President did not go out of his way; and when these accusations are made by the opposite side, we have been exceedingly temperate not to take the matter up with a good deal of energy.

Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I think I will let the gentleman put that statement in as his own.

I am very sorry to have detained the House so much longer than I expected."

This man Reeder, who would take negro into his bosom ought to move down South to some of the genuinely black districts where he could have an opportunity to associate with them to his heart's content. It is pity to "bring such a 'slam' as that upon our respectable friends. But Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts would not be drawn in to an endorsement of Reeder's fool ideas.

### MILES WRITES ON PATRIOTISM

Unable to Make Address But Sends Letter Giving His Definition.

Washington, March 29.—Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, retired, formerly commander-in-chief of the United States army sent a letter of regret to the Democratic Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan, which was to have given a banquet at Grand Rapids last evening. Owing to the floods in that region the banquet was abandoned. General Miles authorizes the publication of the letter which deals with the subject of patriotism. General Miles says, in concluding his letter:

"It is the men who exercise the power of citizenship that are responsible for honesty and efficiency in our public affairs. The first requisite to good government is universal intelligence and patriotic, earnest devotion to the welfare of our country. This republic must continue in its march of progress or it must lapse into decay by the acts of apathy of its own citizens. There is a sacred duty devolving on every citizen. You can have just as good or just as bad a

government as you will, be it municipal, State or national; and our hope rests in true, patriotic devotion to the principles of our government. The opportunity and responsibility of the democratic citizens of Michigan and of the whole Union are now greater and more important than they have been at any former period of our history. There are many vexed questions and problems in which there may be an honest difference of opinion—but there is one transcendent principle, far above all other questions, whether of economics or individuals, and that is whether the spirit of the declaration of independence and of our constitution—shall prevail or perish. The change from oppression to liberty is wrought by violence, but the change from democracy to despotism is quiet, insidious, absolute and fatal."

### NEW YORK WILL NAME PARKER

Mr. Hill Believes He and His Friends will Control Three-Fourths of State Convention for Him.

Albany, N. Y., April 3.—From a source so close to former Senator Hill that it may be understood as representing Mr. Hill's views, it is learned that it is intended that the New York State delegation to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis shall be positively instructed in favor of Judge Alton B. Parker, as New York's choice for the presidential nomination.

Senator Hill and his friends now believe that they will control at least three-fourths of the State convention which will be held here April 18th. It has been during recent years an almost unbroken custom for the New York State Democratic delegation to go to the national convention with positive instructions. Only in 1894 were there instructions. In that year Grover Cleveland and Russell P. Flower, both of New York State, were candidates. The New York delegates voted for Cleveland.

### HON. P. H. WINSTON DEAD.

He Was a Former North Carolinian and Resided at Spokane, Wash.

Raleigh, N. C., April 3. President George T. Winston, of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College tonight received news of the sudden death of his brother, Patrick Henry Winston, at Spokane, Wash., of heart failure, aged 37. Mr. Winston was a native of Bertie county, N. C., and was the valedictorian of his class at the University of North Carolina. President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State Seward being present at the graduating exercises. Mr. Seward was so well pleased with Mr. Winston's speech that he took off his own watch chain and gave it to him. Winston had served as attorney general of Washington as a Democrat, but was defeated for re-election by the Republicans.

At the time of his death he was editing a newspaper, "Winston's Weekly."—Raleigh Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

### Mrs. Moody Not Pleased—Contest Cost Too Much.

Representative Gudgeon has filed his account, including attorneys' fees and all expense incurred in the contested election case from the tenth district, with election committee No. 1. The total cost to Mr. Gudgeon for defending his title to his seat is \$2,700, and as he will only be allowed the usual \$2,000 which Congress gives to contestees and contestants, he is out of pocket \$700. No account has yet been filed by Mrs. Moody or her counsel, though Chairman Mann requested one of the attorneys in the case some days ago to furnish such a statement. Mrs. Moody states that the contest cost her between \$3,500 and \$4,000. She has written several members of Congress with the view of interesting them in passing legislation to reimburse her for that amount. Her request was placed before election committee No. 1 and a statement to all the facts was made, but by unusual vote it was decided by the committee to only recommend a \$2,000 appropriation for the contest. The committee took the view that it could not afford to break the precedent in this case or any other, however meritorious it might be.

A letter written by Mrs. Moody indicates that she is anything but satisfied with the management of the case by Thomas Settle. She alleges that she paid Mr. Settle \$3,400, which he contended was necessary for the conduct of the case, notwithstanding the fact that the late Major Moody had paid out \$1,000 to \$1,500 in working up the case. The statement is made that Colonel Lusk only received \$200 for his part in the case and that Mr. Settle received the bulk of the amount advanced by Mrs. Moody.—Post.

## Men In the Public Eye

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN

Major Charles Manly Stedman was born at Pittsboro, Chatham county North Carolina. At an early age his parents moved to Fayetteville. He was prepared for college by Rev. Daniel McGilvary, afterwards missionary to Siam, in Pittsboro, and at the Donaldson Academy, at Fayetteville.

He entered the University of North Carolina in 1857, and from the first demonstrated his superior ability as a student and scholar, ranking with such men as Ransom and Pettigrew. He not only made the average of first honor, but very remarkably took first on each study during every session of his four years at the University. He was chosen one of the orators of the Philanthropic Society when President Buchanan visited the University in 1859. The first honor men at that time were required to draw by lot for the salutatory and valedictory and Major Stedman drew the salutatory. As a student he is said to have been brilliant, popular and respected and admired by his associates and faculty alike.

Before the close of the session, however, at which he was to deliver his salutatory address, in response to the call for volunteers for the defense of his state, he left those classic halls and the life of a student to enter the ranks and endure the hardships of a soldier's

life. He joined the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, which was the first or Bethel regiment. When this regiment disbanded, he joined a company from Chatham county; was its lieutenant and afterwards its captain and later advanced to the position of major, serving with Lee's army during the entire war and surrendered with that noble hero at Appomattox. His comrades in arms say that there was no braver man than Stedman; none more patient and enduring. As an officer, there was no man who could surpass him in anticipating and providing for the wants of his soldiers. Always sympathetic and gentle, yet firm and resolute; he was kindly in manner and easily approached; yet dignified and reserved. There was nothing too good for the men he commanded; he wished no comfort they could not share, and required of them nothing he would not do himself, and their misfortunes sunk deep into his sensitive, delicate and sympathetic nature.

Your correspondent recalls numerous incidents of his unselfish devotion to North Carolina and its soldiers. Upon one occasion when the yeomanry of the state were in the forefront of battle and starvation and dread disease stalked like specters through the land and sickness and death sent up a wall to him who alone judged a righteous cause, a soldier of North Carolina was under penalty of death for leaving the ranks and returning home to his starving family. The gallant Stedman, learning the merits of the case, and being convinced of the fidelity of the soldier by his return to ranks and his courage and bravery upon the battlefield, mounted his horse and rode ten miles or more to the headquarters of General Robert E. Lee. Just what was said and done and what took place in that interview we never have heard, but in a short while the pardon was signed, and proudly the young officer rode into camp, and

saved to North Carolina one of its best and bravest soldiers. Fearless, courageous; firm and fixed when principle was involved, yet he was sympathetic, unselfish and kind, and he merited, won and held steadfast the affection and esteem of both officer and private. At the close of the war Major Stedman returned to Chatham county, the home of his ancestors, and for a year or more was engaged in teaching at Pittsboro. He then procured his license to practice law. In the same year he was married to Miss Katharine Wright, of Wilmington, and he moved to that city, where he met with marked success at the bar. For many years he remained at Wilmington in the practice of his profession, and probably no man in the state met with larger returns. Major Stedman was always an active, uncompromising democrat, and though he has been an active party worker in every campaign since the war, the only political position he has held is that of lieutenant-governor, which he held from 1884 to 1888. Probably no more graceful and impartial officer ever presided over the senate than Major Stedman. He was dignified and yet deferential and courteous and he was admired and esteemed by all. A distinguished member of congress from another state who was present during a session of the legislature when Major Stedman presided over the senate said that he had never seen any man who excelled him



MAJOR CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN.

as a presiding officer and but one who equalled him and that was Hon. James G. Blaine.

After a long and memorable contest Major Stedman was defeated by Judge Fowle for the nomination for governor in 1888 by a very small majority. Now, since that contest has passed far enough into history to be viewed dispassionately it may be safely conceded that although defeated in convention, Major Stedman was the choice of the larger majority of the Democrats of the state. His speech in that convention after his defeat was so full of lofty sentiment and patriotism and so full of love for the party and displayed a fortitude so rare and a nature so tender, and a heart so full of devotion and fidelity to the party that the whole convention was swept by an overwhelming tide of emotion. The speech made at that convention in his defeat has been handed down in the traditions of the party as one of the most eloquent, lofty and exalted in sentiment ever delivered in the state, and it is spoken of to this day. And to crown the unselfish devotion to his party Major Stedman left a large and lucrative practice and canvassed the entire state for Judge Fowle and thus aided greatly in his election.

In 1891, lured by the healthfulness of its climate, Major Stedman moved to Asheville, where by his superior attainments and his nobility of character, he won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Recognizing his warm, genial nature and his infinite devotion to principles of right and duty the sturdy mountaineer gave to him the friendly hand of regard and esteem, and many of the most cherished friendships of his life are among the western men. To him their directness and their characteristic frankness were traits he easily comprehended and appreciated. For eight years he made his home in

## Gen. Kuropatkin Tells Of the Cong Ju Battle

Asheville, and all who knew him were attracted to him by his splendid personality, his fidelity, and the unswerving fortitude of the man.

In 1895 Major Stedman moved to Greensboro. Since he has been a resident of this city he has taken a place in the affections of its people almost unprecedented. As a member of the bar he is looked upon as a model, the soul of honor and the very personification of ethical principles. Though vigorous and enthusiastic for his clients, and bold and aggressive in the forum of forensic debate, yet withal he is courteous and respectful to his opponent, and no man surpasses him in the kindness with which he treats his brethren of the bar and in those gentlemanly so characteristic of true gentility and greatness. There is scarcely a lawyer in the state who is more esteemed by his brethren with whom he comes in daily contact than Major Stedman.

Since he has been a resident of Greensboro he has served one term as president of the North Carolina Bar Association. The speech which he made as president of this association at Wrightsville was delivered in his usual eloquent style and in a manner and with a grace which charmed and delighted all those who heard him, and that speech now printed in the reports of the association constituted one of our most exquisite pieces of North Carolina literature. The address of welcome to our last state convention, and the handsome, erect, graceful figure of the speaker upon that occasion lingers with us still.

Major Stedman, as has been said, is a Democrat. He has never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and for thirty years he has rendered invaluable service to his party. His character is characteristic of the man, has been given to helping others. This may account for the statement so often heard of him that he has more personal friends than perhaps any man in the state. Many of his closest friendships have been uniform and unbroken for twenty and thirty years. Yet also has he been drawn to him by his responsive and sympathetic nature and his exceeding deference and appreciation of them, young men from every section, who respect and admire him and who are bound to him by the closest ties of personal friendship. In the city of Greensboro no man is held in greater esteem. Not a man, woman or child who does not feel proud that he is one of them.

Major Stedman is a typical southern gentleman. In appearance always neat. His hair and beard white as the driven snow is hardly in keeping with the firm, elastic step, the erect figure, and wonderful vigor and vitality of the man. Few men are susceptible of greater endurance and greater labor.

The charm of his personality, his ability and his courtesy and kindness to all men have made him respected and loved wherever known. He is a true friend, sincere and loyal at all times; devoid of policy, but direct and frank to his own injury. He is a man of scholarly attainments, broadminded and liberal. He is charitable not only in deeds, but in his judgements and estimates of his fellowmen. His fortitude has been the marvel and delight of all who know him well, and in this era most refreshing and inspiring. His moral discernments and moral courage unexcelled. He is gentle and yet magnificent in his strength and is a type of citizen of which the state may justly be proud. The friends of Major Stedman claim that he is now leading in the contest for the democratic nomination for governor this year. As its chief executive he would be a credit to the State.

### Congress Soon To Adjourn.

Washington, March 30.—Adjournment of Congress by May 1st is practically made certain by the action of Republican leaders in the House today deciding to postpone all action on the impeachment of Judge Swayne of Florida until next session. The Swayne case, according to the Republicans, has been the one stumbling block to an early adjournment. The House should complete the sundry civil appropriation bill by tomorrow, and with this out of the way there only remains to be passed the Military Academy appropriation bill and the general deficiency bill. The Senate is as far advanced, almost in the matter of appropriation bills as the House.

Senator Tillman is as mad as a wet hen, because, just as an Ohio lynching has been announced, his physician, bolts in and tells him he must not use his throat for a month.

## The Horrors of Siberia Are Pictured By Russian Soldiers.

### RUSSIANS ARE MOVING

Field Marshall Yamagata, of the Japanese Forces, Says the First Land Battle of Importance Will Probably Occur at Yalu—Other War News.

Tokio, April 1.—Information has reached here from a private source that the Japanese troops, after dislodging the Russians at Chong-Su, (about fifty miles northwest of Ping-Yang), on March 28, rested for one day and then advanced to Yang-Chung (about forty-five miles west of Chong-Ju), and after a brief engagement here they drove the enemy further north, the Russians retreating toward Unsan, a town eighty miles northeast of Yong-Chun.

Another Bombardment of Port Arthur. London, April 1.—A dispatch to The Central News from Tokyo says the Japanese made another attack on Port Arthur the night of March 30-31. The dispatch adds it is understood the attack was for the purpose of taking surroundings and ascertaining the effects of the last attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet. No details of the bombardment, apart from the Associated Press is officially informed that up to the present the government has received no news to confirm the statement sent by a news agency from Tokyo, that the Japanese made another attack on Port Arthur during the night of March 30-31.

Cossacks "Moving." Seoul, April 1.—It has been learned here that the Russian cavalry, in much distress, is retreating toward Wiju. They are cutting down telegraph poles to use as fuel and their horses are dying for lack of proper food.

Alexieff Inspects Ships in Port Arthur Harbor.

Port Arthur, April 1.—Viceroy Alexieff arrived here yesterday and was received by Vice Admiral Makarov and other officials. He inspected the ships in the harbor and went on board the torpedo boat destroyer Silni, which distinguished herself in the latest attack by the Japanese.

Russians to Make Stand on the Banks of Yalu.

Seoul, April 1.—General H. T. Aller, United States naval observer, with the Japanese army at Ping-Yang, reports that the Russians have lost excellent opportunities to take advantage of natural obstacles offered by the country to oppose the Japanese advance. General Aller believes it to be evident that the Russians intend to make a stand at the Yalu river.

### Horrors of Siberia.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—Letters of Russian soldiers from Lake Baikal and Irkutsk, the latter now a great lazaretto, read like passages from "Sergeant Bourgoynne's Memoirs" of the retreat from Moscow, 1812-1813.

There is a repetition of all the terrors of warfare in arctic weather from which the great Napoleon's men suffered, and that reduced his proud army of 120,000 to a beggarly regiment, made up of odds and ends, horse, foot and artillery, the latter without guns.

The frost kills thousands, the waters another Berezina, swallow up whole battalions at a time, hunger rages for food is ridiculously inadequate, and the clothes provided seem a mockery upon the awful wind and cold.

A dispatch from the front, that was no sooner printed in a St. Petersburg daily when the censor suppressed it, confiscating the papers and carrying away the plates, reported yesterday that of 20,000 men who left Moscow twenty days ago in splendid condition, only 6,000 arrived fit for duty. The soldiers' letters indicate that even this appalling estimate was colored to cloak actual conditions.

### Hard Work Ahead for Japs.

Tokio, April 2.—Field Marshal Yamagata, who, after emperor, is first in command of the Japanese forces, and was the original organizer of the Japanese army said today that the Japanese may have to fight odds of two to one, and that the clash may come at the Yalu river. The marshal