

# LAW-MAKERS AT RALEIGH.

## Bills General, Local, But All of Some Importance.

### WANTS A DISPENSARY.

**A Bill in the Senate to Instruct Senators and Representatives for Free Silver.**

#### SENATE.

**MONDAY.**—At 4 o'clock the House met. The hall was as clean as a pin and the committee on microbes reported that all had been killed.

Bills were introduced:  
By House—To amend the election law by imposing duties now devolving upon the clerk of the court upon the register of deeds.  
Abernethy—To extend the Act for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors to January 1, 1898.

Dixon, of Cleveland—To repeal section 708, chapter 263, Acts 1891.  
Dayton—To incorporate Robbinsville, Graham county.

Mr. Alexander, of Tyrell, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: That when the Legislature adjourns Tuesday it adjourn in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee as a fitting memorial to his life and character.

The testimony in the Meeklenburg contested election cases was filed. The elections committee was called to meet at once to take up the case.

Mr. Candler introduced a bill to provide for payment of persons summoned as a special venire as other jurors are paid; also a bill to prevent public drunkenness. It provides that any person found drunk on the public highway or at any public meeting shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$10 or be imprisoned not less than 30 days or both, and upon complaint before any justice he shall issue a warrant of arrest.

**TUESDAY.**—Senate met at 11 o'clock. Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds presiding. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Daniel, the journal of Monday was read and approved.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:  
Justice—In regard to the probate of wills.

Wakefield—To prohibit the sale of liquor near a church in Burke county. The lynching bill of Person, colored, was taken up and discussed, but was tabled.

Person, of Edgecombe, introduced a bill to establish another voting precinct in the above county. Clark, Populist, opposed the bill, and it lost on second reading.

A resolution was adopted directing the doorkeeper to keep the Senate clock by standard time.

The time having arrived for the election of a Senator, all other matters were dispensed with.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Senate met at 11 o'clock. Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds presiding. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Babb the journal of Tuesday was read and approved. A few petitions were introduced, which are of very little importance to the general public.

Bills and resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

Justice—Bill to repeal chapter 277, Laws of 1895, relating to divorces; also to repeal chapter 117, Laws of 1895, relating to sales by trustees and mortgagors.

Walker—Bill relating to probates of wills.

Smathers—To amend chapter 277 of the laws of 1895, in regard to divorces.

Newsome—To amend chapter 317 of the laws of 1895, relating to bridges and public roads.

Anthony—To amend chapter 198, laws of 1895, relating to pensions.

The calendar was then taken up and a few bills and resolutions were disposed of: Bill to amend section 2784 of the Code. Passed second and third readings.

The President then announced that the Senate would repair to the House of Representatives to vote for United States Senator.

**THURSDAY.**—Senate met at 12 o'clock and the journal of Wednesday was read and approved.

Mitchell, of Franklin introduced a petition asking for a dispensary law for Louisville and the township of Louisville.

After the reports of the standing committees, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Ashburn—Resolution to investigate the use of the several histories in North Carolina public schools.

Alexander—To prevent the forfeiture of goods sold on the installment plan.

McCaskay moved to have the reformatory bill for young criminals printed. Adopted.

Clark—By request—bill in regard to catching fish in Columbus county. Also bill in regard to the trapping and killing of deer in Columbus county.

Abell—That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Butler—To prevent discrimination in the currency of the country.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills and resolutions were disposed of:

Bill to reconstruct committees in formally passed over.

Bill for the relief of L. M. Morrison, ex-sheriff of Cabarrus county. Passed second and third readings.

Bill to pay J. M. Early's expenses as contesting Senator in 1895. Passed second and third readings.

Bill instructing Senators and Representatives to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Mr. Grant moved to make this bill the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock. The motion of Mr. Grant was adopted.

Grant, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution that the president of the Senate appoint five Senators and the speaker of the House appoint eight to consider the election law and the subject of county government. The bill passed second and third readings.

**FRIDAY.**—Senate met at 12 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Reynolds presiding. Journal of Thursday was read and approved. Bills of most importance introduced and referred were:

Abell—Bill to amend section 1857 of The Code, relating to depositions.

Newsome—Bill to abolish Hertford Inferior Court.

Parker, of Alamance—Bill to incorporate the Pinehurst Railroad Company.

Moye—To amend chapter 380, laws of 1895, relating to liens on canal companies.

Justice—To incorporate the Levi Bank, of Rutherfordton.

Mitchell—To levy a special tax in Nash county.

Rollins—Bill to regulate the law in regard to the dissection of dead bodies.

Early—Bill to amend chapter 235, laws of 1895, relating to fisheries.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills and resolutions were disposed of:

Grant—Bill relating to the meetings of committees, passed second and third readings.

Bill for the relief of N. T. Johnson, a one-legged Confederate soldier, allowing him to peddle without license, passed second and third readings.

Bill for the relief of J. L. Stewart, a one-legged Confederate veteran, allowing him to peddle without license, also passed second and third readings.

#### HOUSE.

**MONDAY.**—Senate met at 4 o'clock. Its committee on microbes reported them destroyed. Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

Clark—To prohibit the sale of liquor within 200 feet of any church in North Carolina; also to amend the act prohibiting hunting in Union county without the consent of land-owner.

Person—To amend the Code in regard to mayors acting as justices of the peace.

Anderson—For the relief of ex-Sheriff Grant, of Henderson.

Smathers—A resolution that the Senate at noon Tuesday go into the election for Senator.

The following bills and resolutions were disposed of:

The resolution in regard to the election of Senator adopted.

Bill to prohibit the sale of concealed weapons was tabled.

The bill to incorporate the Cabarrus Savings Bank was taken up. Grant thought the bill should go before a committee before action. Smathers said it had no unusual features and asked that it be passed. Mitchell said he agreed with Grant. After some discussion the bill was passed.

A message came from the House containing a resolution that when the Senate and House adjourn Tuesday they do so in honor of Gen. R. E. Lee.

There was some discussion, as the election of Senator was to be taken up at noon, but the resolution was finally adopted.

**TUESDAY.**—House was opened with prayer by Rev. R. H. Whitaker. The day was, with the exception of inauguration day, the most interesting of the session thus far, and the galleries and lobbies were filled, owing to it being the day set apart for the election of Senator.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Sutton—To regulate the registration of grants of lands by the State.

Lusk—To regulate service of process in criminal actions; to protect game and song birds in this State; to protect political meetings from willful interruption and disturbance.

McKenzie—To exempt undertakers who are funeral directors.

Murphy—For the protection of hotels and boarding house-keepers.

Pinnix—To allow ex-Sheriff Kelley, of Yadkin to collect arrears of taxes.

Bill to allow Robeson county to levy a special tax passed third reading.

A bill to put a man named Nail, of Buncombe, on the pension lists caused some debate, but no action was taken on the bill.

**WEDNESDAY.**—House met at 11 o'clock. Many bills were referred, among them, favorably, the bill to repeal the Act for the relief of State Firemen's Relief Association; also bill to punish public drunkenness, and bill to require seats to be provided for saleswomen in stores.

Bills were introduced as follows:

McKenzie—To pay special venires in capital cases.

Duffy—To amend the Code regarding appeals from assignments of widows' year's support.

Wemyss—To designate the duties and fix the compensation of boards of county commissioners.

Conley—To incorporate the Commercial Bank of Marion.

Harris, of Halifax—To repeal the act requiring sworn statements of election expenses.

Sutton, of New Hanover—To allow active firemen at Wilmington the amount of their city poll tax.

Person, of Wayne, offered a resolution to prevent the sending of any committees to visit the penal and charitable institutions of the State. It was, on motion of McKenzie, referred to the Finance committee. A resolution was also introduced to pay \$88 to the persons who in November compiled the election returns.

A bill to provide for a stock law election in two townships in Cumberland county was read, and then at noon the Senate entered, to hold a joint session and elect a Senator.

**THURSDAY.**—House met at 11 o'clock. Many bills were introduced, nearly all of local importance. Among those worthy of mention are these:

Hancock—To amend the charter of Newbern.

Hare—To make it a felony to steal any election bill or other official record of election.

White, of Alamance to protect birds in Randolph and Davidson.

Hare (resolution)—Instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to work for the repeal of the tax on fruit brandy.

McBryde—To amend the Robeson county stock law.

Ferguson—To amend the divorce law, so if a man is in jail his wife can remarry.

The bill to allow clerk of Superior Court to appoint deputies who can probate wills, deeds, etc., was taken up, applying to Columbus, Craven, Henderson, Cabarrus, Buncombe, Davidson, Harnett, Stokes, Davie, Chatham, Dare, Surry, Robeson, Tyrell, Person, Wilson, Richmond, Madison, Perquimans, Edgecombe, Randolph, Vance, Granville, Polk, Caswell, Halifax.

It was re-committed in order that a general bill might be prepared.

The bill to regulate appeals was taken up and passed, providing that appeals to the higher court the evidence shall be sent up at the request of either

party to the action. It does not apply to magistrates' courts, city courts or mayors' courts.

Bill to provide that guardians, administrators and executors who misappropriate funds are liable to indictment for embezzlement was passed, after Mr. Lusk had explained it and stated that it was eminently just and greatly needed.

Bill to protect furnishers of material or contractors, by amending the laborers' lien, was discussed, but it went to the table.

Bill was passed to allow Robeson county's commissioners to hire or farm out the chain gang, no females to be employed on the roads. It was shown that the public law forbade such employment of females.

The bill to pay a per diem to persons summoned to court as a special venire in capital cases the same as other jurors was taken up and discussed, but was re-referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill was passed exempting from jury duty undertakers.

The bill to incorporate the Carolina Exchange Bank at Monroe was tabled. By leave Mr. Hancock introduced a bill to amend the Code as to the pharmaceutical association.

**FRIDAY.**—House met at 10 o'clock. A great many bills were introduced, nearly all local in character. Among those of general interest were these:

Wilson—To change the time of holding courts in Gaston, Stanley and Mecklenburg counties.

Petrie—To give deputy clerks of the Superior Court power to probate deeds and conveyances.

Lawton—To protect cultivated grounds from the ravages of poultry, by making it a misdemeanor to allow poultry to go on or remain on such ground after one day's notice by its owner.

Meares—To pay registrars and judges of election \$1.50 each for services last election day and \$1.50 each to persons who carried election returns of election to the county seat; that not to apply to counties where such officers have already been paid.

The bill making it a misdemeanor to willfully disturb a political meeting came up on this reading, and after considerable talk on the bill pro and con, it was re-referred to the judiciary committee.

The special order, bill to incorporate the Moore County & Western Railroad Company was taken up and discussed. After several amendments it was passed to its second reading by a vote of 82 to 2.

Bill to allow register of deeds to appoint register who can issue marriage licenses was tabled.

Bill to reduce the pay of registers of deeds to 10 cents per sheet for recording election returns passed, as did a bill to incorporate Hamlet, and a bill to allow Caldwell county to levy a special tax and build a jail.

A bill to give hotel and boarding house keepers a lien upon all baggage of guests and power to sell the same within 30 days, provided the board is not paid, was taken up. Mr. Lusk said it was clearly unconstitutional, as it violated the homestead law, that a hotel keeper had no right to seize property unless it was worth over \$500. The bill had a favorable committee report but was tabled by a unanimous vote.

The bill to reduce salary of clerks of the Superior Court, moved to table. Lost, ayes 27, noes 71.

By unanimous consent Mr. Schuller introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Vineland, Columbus county.

#### BREAKS THE RECORD.

Denver Man Goes to Congress with the Biggest Majority Ever Polled.

John F. Shafroth of Denver, goes to the Fifty-fifth Congress with the biggest majority ever polled by a district. He defeated his opponents by 54,377 votes.

John Rusl Young, in the Fourth District (Pennsylvania), received a majority of 42,670, and his friends were congratulating him on having broken record until they heard from the District of Colorado.

Mr. Shafroth a silver Republican who sprang from the soil of Missouri and was elected at the University of Michigan after his graduation in 1875 he fled to his native town of Fayette read law with Samuel C. Major was admitted to the bar in 1876 formed a partnership with his partner. In 1879 he struck out for D and soon acquired a pretty good practice. Eight years later he was city attorney of Denver and sued himself in that office for another. In 1881 he was concerned in a case in which he at-

tacked the court of Arapahoe County as unconstitutional, and the result was that the court was in the election of '94 Mr. Shafroth for Congress against Lathrop is called "The Boy Tribune. Shafroth won and sat that Congress.

In one of a bill for divorce was filed in the case was called for hear later; the decree of divorce hearing lasting but half day divorces make uneasy habitation disturbs the peace of the home is a distinct welfare of the republic, and of liberty, but liberty of license.

Richard R. Kenney's certificate of election as United States Senator from Delaware has been signed by the Speakers and Clerks of the Legislature, at Dover, and then by Governor Tunnell. General Kenney left immediately for Washington to put in his claim for

# MOB LYNCHES THREE MEN

## Colored Murderers Hanged in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana.

### BURNED UNTIL THEY CONFESSED.

Broke Down Prison Doors—Bodies Riddled With Bullets by an Infuriated Mob of Several Hundred Men—One Man Put to Death Near the Jail—The Others Taken Twelve Miles to Death.

AMITE CITY, La. (Special).—The lynching here Wednesday night of the colored murderers, Arch Joiner, John Johnson and Gus Williams proves to have been the most extraordinary tragedy of its kind ever recorded in the annals of the South. All the men were man-killers, and were taken from the Amite City jail. The original idea had been to burn Johnson and Joiner, but this was abandoned at the last moment.

The lynching was not unexpected. It had been proclaimed again and again that if Johnson and Joiner were taken back to Tangipahoa Parish they would be lynched, and for that reason the moment they were captured they were hurried to New Orleans and confined in the prison there.

They were taken back to Amite City for trial, under the belief that they could be protected. This idea soon disappeared, when it was found that the lynchers were well organized and had made arrangements for the lynching at any hazard. When the time came the law and order element were unwilling to risk their lives for the murderers.

The lynching party had an easy time of it. Two hundred armed men rode into Amite City about 10 o'clock and were joined by a larger party. There was no attempt at resistance. The doors of the jail were broken in and the steel cage where the murderers were confined was smashed.

The mob originally had no intention of injuring Williams, who was confined in the jail for the murder of his wife, but it was feared that he might be lynched and he was taken with the mob to the outskirts of the town and riddled with bullets. Johnson and Joiner, the other two prisoners, witnessed this lynching and were very much excited over it.

As soon as Williams was disposed of the mob started with the other murderers, who killed the entire Cotton family of five, for the scene of their crime, the Cotton homestead, twelve miles away. It was a long and dreary march, for the rain fell in torrents.

The two colored men were prodded with sticks and forced to march till finally through fear and fatigue they gave out, completely exhausted. Then a cart was hitched up and they were placed in it. It was nearly daylight when the Cotton place was reached.

The mob was thoroughly drenched by that time. An immense bonfire was prepared for the burning and the two prisoners were called on to confess. It was determined to force the confession from them by the ordeal of fire.

The bodies of both men were placed over the blazing fire, their clothes were burned and their bodies scorched, and, thoroughly terrified, they confessed their story of the murder. The mob was eager by this time for the lynching, and both men were carried a quarter of a mile from the Cotton place and hanged. The mob then opened fire and three hundred bullets were lodged in the bodies of the men.

**DELAWARE'S NEW SENATOR.**

Richard R. Kenney's certificate of election as United States Senator from Delaware has been signed by the Speakers and Clerks of the Legislature, at Dover, and then by Governor Tunnell. General Kenney left immediately for Washington to put in his claim for

the seat, which is also contested by Colonel Henry A. Dupont.

The election of General Kenney is claimed as a victory by the free silver people, although they did not advocate his election at first. In the late campaign he was very quiet on the money question. After some was regarded as a gold standard man. After his election he said that he was in favor of the free coinage of silver.

**OLNEY ON THE TREATY.**

Before the Foreign Relations Committee in Support of Arbitration Agreement.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Washington, listened to Secretary Olney for more than an hour. The Secretary, who drew the general treaty of arbitration between this Government and Great Britain, made an elaborate argument in favor of the ratification of the treaty as sent to the Senate.

Much of the talk about the committee table was of an interlocutory character, and several Senators, notably Messrs. Morgan and Davis, asked numerous questions of the Secretary, listened to rather than his idea of the scope of treaty. The questions propounded indicated quite plainly an antagonism to the text of the convention, and the attention of Senators to insist upon its amendment before reporting the instrument to the Senate. No action was taken, and it is intimated that action cannot possibly be had for some weeks to come.

**Cheered Cuba Libre.**

At Charleston, S. C., Monday, an audience of 2,000 to 2,500 people filled the Academy of Music to listen to the eloquent speeches expressing sympathy for Cuba and demanding the recognition of the insurgents and to cheer Cuban Libre.

The audience was a most sympathetic and responsive one and the pent-up enthusiasm frequently burst forth in cheers which made the rafters of the picturesque old building vibrate.

#### WRITERS TO GOVERNORS.

Comptroller Eckles Wants Them to Recommend Changes in Legislation to Secure Bank Statistics.

James H. Eckles, Comptroller of the Treasury, has sent a letter to the Governors of all the States asking them to recommend legislation to secure uniformity in the collection of banking statistics in the different States.

The revised statutes authorize the Comptroller to make a statement in his annual report exhibiting the resources and liabilities of banks and banking companies and savings banks, organized under the laws of the several States and Territories. There is no other officer in the United States charged by law with the duty of collecting and publishing banking statistics. It is necessary therefore for the Comptroller to have the required information.

At present a number of the States make no provisions for the submission of reports from banks and bankers to any officer of State.

In North Carolina the statistics of banks and banking are collected by the State Treasurer, who requires each bank to publish regularly a full statement of its resources and liabilities. The statistics are therefore easily available.

**COXEY'S LATEST.**

He Plans Mass-Meetings for February 22d.

The most important feature of the conference of the leaders in the Commonwealth conference, which was held in St. Louis, Mo., is a resolution of General Jacob S. Coxe, calling for a second assembling of the unemployed workmen all over the country for the purpose of making such a demonstration as shall appeal to the legislative branches not only of Congress, but of every State in the hope of inducing legislation that will ameliorate the present condition of the workmen.

In short, General Coxe's resolution is a revival of the agitation of a couple of years ago, which resulted in the famous march of the Commonwealth army to Washington.

This resolution, which is destined to become as famous as Coxe's first proclamation, calls upon the unemployed workmen of every city and hamlet in the United States to assemble in the public square or other public places on February 25, Washington's birthday, in open mass-meetings. The purpose of these meetings is to demonstrate in the most practical manner the extent of distress and destitution prevailing throughout the country by reason of the scarcity of work.

**WILL WIPE OUT ARMENIANS.**

An American Gives His Idea of Their Future.

W. William Howard, who went to Turkey in the interest of the Armenian rescue fund, arrived in New York on the St. Louis Saturday. He states that he sent 12,000 Armenians to Russia, Bulgaria and Egypt while abroad.

"England and the United States have contributed nobly to the relief of Armenians," he said, "but we need more."

Mr. Howard thinks that after the European powers will not interfere with the Armenians, goaded to desperation, will wipe out and exterminate the race, and suffer extermination as a consequence.

**This Year's Elections.**

There will be only five gubernatorial elections in the United States this year. Rhode Island leads the way on April 7, and on the 2d of November will be followed by Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio and Virginia. The gubernatorial term in Rhode Island and Massachusetts is one year in length, in Iowa and Ohio two years, and in Virginia four years. New York would have chosen a governor in 1897 if the old constitution had been retained, but under the new instrument the gubernatorial term is shortened from three to two years, Gov. Morton, who was elected in 1894, being the first executive to fill the office for the brief period.

**Private Donations.**

The aggregate amount of money given by private individuals to American educational and religious institutions, to charities, libraries, hospitals, museums, etc., during 1896, as collated by the Chicago Tribune, was \$39,670,120. This shows a gain of \$4,000,000 over 1895 and \$13,000,000 over 1894. It is a wonderful showing and it only tells a small part of the whole story of the giving of the year; for it takes no account of gifts less than \$1,000. Colleges received one-half of the whole sum, or \$19,000,000, and the charities came next, receiving \$10,700,000.

**Woman Frightened to Death.**

White-aps placed an unsigned note on R. A. Parker's porch in Pitt county, North Carolina, telling him if he did not leave the county in thirty days he would be killed. His wife found the note. She went into spasms and died in a few hours. Parker had convicted one Walston for killing his hog and hanging it away. The authorities are laying to discover the anonymous letter writer.

**Worried Over Ugly Pictures.**

The Ohio Legislature is to consider a bill to prohibit the promiscuous distributions by patent medicine vendors of pamphlets and bills describing symptoms of disease. There are cases of well persons having worried themselves into a decline over fancied symptoms, and people of weak nerves are no doubt much worried by seeing these ugly pictures and uglier descriptions of disease.

**Heavy Snow Storms.**

Heavy snow storms prevail throughout Great Britain and show no signs of abatement. In Scotland the snow covers the ground to an average depth of two feet. There has been heavy loss of farm stock in Scotland and Northern England as a result of the storm and the severity of the weather.

The blizzards in the West and Northwest have been severe, and at this writing the excessive cold is still on. Railroads are blocked by snow and there is great suffering. Reports say the present winter breaks all records for heavy snow falls.

#### NEWS ITEMS CONDENSED

**Southern Pencil Pointers.**

Jack Burney, a negro, was hanged at Valdosta, Ga., before an immense crowd for the murder of another negro.

At Enfield, N. C., a negro set fire to the jail, destroying the jail and maiming himself.

At Batesburg, S. C., Jacob Risen was run over and killed in attempt to cross the railroad track to attend his horses.

At Norfolk, Va., an enthusiastic Cuban meeting was held, and at the conclusion of several addresses of prominent speakers and Cubans, a league was formed to aid the patriots.

The lower House of Tennessee's Legislature passed a bill by unanimous vote to prohibit the sale of cigarettes or cigarette papers in the State. It will become a law.

Robert L. Taylor was Thursday, for the third time, inaugurated as Governor of Tennessee. A large assemblage witnessed the ceremonies, and both the incoming and retiring Governors made eloquent addresses.

Several miles distant from Birmingham, Ala.; Friday, robbers held up an express train on the Southern Railway and secured the contents of the express car. The passengers were not interfered with.

At Charlotte, N. C., the head of one of the boilers of the Charlotte Cotton Mill blew out, scalding the fireman and shaking up things generally.

At Dalton, Ga., the gold fever is on, and rich mines are being opened up and old ones found still profitable.

A man by the name of Sam Palatka, a Pole, has been arrested for wrecking the train that caused the death of twenty-eight souls at Catara River, near Birmingham, Ala. He said he had two accomplices. He pretends to be crazy.

At Eufaula, Ala., George and Joe Grant, brothers, quarreled over some trouble, when the former seized a shot gun and emptied the contents in the latter's side.

In a quarrel over a woman at Abington, Va., John Ross shot and killed Jonas Esom.

In a race riot at Byron, Ga., three men were killed.

Wm. J. Bryan lectured in Houston, Texas, Thursday.

The sixteenth annual convention of the American Association of General Baggage Agents, consisting of members from all parts of Canada and the United States, was held in Richmond, Va.

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