

GAG LAW IN THE HOUSE

A HOT DEBATE PRECIPITATED ON THE PUBLIC PRINTING QUESTION.

RAMMED RECKLESSLY THROUGH.

Walsler Deserts His Post, but Mr. French, of New Hanover, is Equal to the Occasion--The Safeguard of Liberty Massacred--"Rule 51" Ruled out--The Democrats Make a Handsome Fight with Ray Among Them, but are Overcome by Brute Force.

Was called to order at 3 p. m. Rev. Dr. Carter, of the First Baptist Church of Raleigh, offered prayer. He prayed for patriotism to guide the body in its deliberations, and for heaven to direct those who had come here to make laws.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Fortune, of Cleveland, to prevent the sale of low grade and adulterated kerosene oil.

Mr. White, of Alamance, to provide for separate registration of chattel and real estate mortgages; to prevent working female convicts on public roads; to repeal merchants' purchase tax; to prevent usury. Also, by request, bill to incorporate Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston Railroad.

Mr. Snipes, of Hertford, to incorporate a bank in the town of Edenton.

Mr. Grant, of Wayne, by request, bill to amend chapter 119, Laws of 1889.

Mr. Moody, of Haywood, bill to establish a criminal court circuit embracing the counties of Madison, Haywood, Henderson and Buncombe.

Opposition to State Banks.

The resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure a repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks was called up and failed to pass its second reading.

The Internal Revenue.

The Senate resolution to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure a repeal of the Internal Revenue law came up.

Mr. Starbuck, of Guilford, said he did not champion the whiskey men, but they were enticed to some protection. He had seen harsh treatment of them in his county, in the execution of this obnoxious law which was dangerous to liberty.

For Mr. Candler of Jackson said he was a prohibitionist, and thought the whiskey traffic ruinous to the State. He favored the law as it was, with the exception that revenue officials should come under civil service. He did not believe officials would enforce a State law. He extended his remarks into a prohibition speech, and called the attention of the Senator from Jackson to the fact that revenue officials already come under civil service. He opposed the revenue system because it was obnoxious to the people.

Mr. Carver, of Cumberland, said he was an anti prohibitionist and expected to be one for a long time to come. He made the statement that whiskey feeds the hungry, clothes the poor and educates the children of the State. He favored abolishing the internal revenue system.

Mr. White, of Alexander, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on Federal Relations. This motion prevailed.

The House resolution providing for printing five thousand copies of the Governor's message passed it several readings and was ordered enrolled.

Free Silver Knocked Out.

Mr. Abell, of Johnston, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the farmers, the wealth producers of this country, are now in the midst of great financial depression on account of the contraction of the currency, and

WHEREAS, the laborers of this country are unable to provide adequate support for themselves and families on account of the demonetization of silver; and

WHEREAS, all of our people, of every class and condition, feel the need of a larger circulation of money, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of North Carolina and the House of Representatives concurring, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress from North Carolina, be and they are hereby instructed to use all laudable means and every honest effort to secure the immediate enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

This was an entering wedge to determine the adhesiveness of the two elements of fusion on the financial question.

It quickly brought Mr. Cook, R., to his feet with a proposition to refer it to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Wicker, P., said he wanted the matter tested now, and that he expected soon to have every Democrat in his party.

Mr. Mewborne, P., said he favored the resolution, but wanted fifty dollars per capita added to it.

Mr. Carver (Fusionist), of Cumberland, asked permission to come over on the Democratic side to welcome Mr. Abell into his party. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dowd, of Mecklenburg, turned the tables on Mr. Carver by asking him which one of his parties he referred to. (Prolonged laughter.)

Mr. Carver did not reply, having possibly been unable to decide just which his party is.

Mr. Abell explained that he did not expect the Republicans, who favored a gold standard, to vote for the resolution, but he did expect the Populists, the boasted friends of silver, to stand by it.

Mr. Cook called the Senator from Johnston to order, stating that he did not think a motion to refer debatable.

The Chair ruled that a motion to refer was always debatable while the discussion was confined to the propriety of referring.

Mr. Abell, continuing, said that free silver was a blade in the knife with which the Populists had taken many a

Democratic scalp on the 6th of November, and he wished to test the sincerity of their professed friendship for silver. He called for an eye and may vote.

Mr. Franck, P., of Onslow, said the Senate need be in no hurry, as the resolution would not be acted on in Congress within the next two years, and thought the resolution would be better understood if referred to a committee.

Mr. Abell asked if it was not a perfectly well understood resolution. Mr. Fowler (Pop.) of Sampson, thought the resolution tested the Senate on the silver question, and favored its adoption. Mr. Mewborne (Pop.) did not think there was any cause for hurry, and made some humorous allusions to the State and National Democratic platforms.

By a vote of 29 to 15 the resolution was pigeon-holed by being referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, the reference being a black eye for silver at the hands of its professed friends.

Among the Senators voting with the Democrats against pigeon-holing the resolution, were Messrs. Carver, R., and P., Forbs, P., Fowler, P., Hoover, P., Lindsay, P., Rice, R., Parson, P., Sanders, P., Starbuck, R., Taylor, P., Westmoreland, P., White of Alexander, P., Wicker, P.

Senator Carver voted for reference at first and then had his vote changed, perhaps feeling it his duty to vote both ways, one way as a Republican and the other as a Populist.

Caucuses Announced.

Joint caucuses of Populist and Republican Senators and Representatives to meet in the capitol at 9 o'clock this morning.

Republican Senators and Representatives, to meet in Senate chamber at 10 o'clock to-day.

Committee Meetings.

Judiciary committee, to meet in the library of the Supreme Court to-day at 3 30 p. m.

Committee on insurance met in the Senate chamber immediately after adjournment.

Mr. Mitchell, of Bertie, was granted indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness in his family.

HOUSE.

It may or may not be that Mr. Zeb Vance Walsler's absence yesterday from the chair to which he was elected was to be accounted for by the fact that he was elsewhere throwing up breastworks for the planting to-night of anti-Pritchard guns. Or it may or may not be that the more robust personality of Mr. G. Z. French (whom Josiah Turner called "Big Injun"), the member from New Hanover, was rather to be desired in the Oyama, Port Arthur, tactics that were to mark the massacre of the people's hard earnings in the bill which, though entitled "Public Printing," was in repudiation of Populist and Republican pledges.

For the meaning of the day was to throw into the statutes of this State, as with a pitchfork, an unconsidered measure on the public printing, and this measure was tossed into the band-wagon seemingly without any other thought than that another shovel-full of loot had been added to the pelfy, Populist pile.

And Mr. Walsler was absent, though he is paid by the tax-payers to be present and attending to his business.

But he had a good substitute in Mr. French, who, in the expediting of public business has a gait on him which is not unsuggestive of North Carolina's late lamented Pamlico.

On Saturday it had been determined to convene at ten o'clock which was done, with prayer by Rev. Dr. Cobb of the Caucasian.

By 10:30, the calendar had melted away and one hour and a half remained until noon, the time for which, on Saturday, the Public Printing Bill had been set as a special order.

Mr. Lineback at 10:30, seemed to be restive, and moved to reconsider, to the end that the special order might be shoved up. Several of the members, with only the 12 o'clock understanding in mind had not yet arrived, but that out no figure, for the aroma of the newly mown, sweetly smelling hay had pervaded the nostrils of the hungry, and the neighs of keen appetites were in the air. For was there not hay sticking out of all the chinks of the public crib, and had not the present statement been trotting for some time on corduroy roads? Did they see any reason for waiting until twelve o'clock "to feed" "I throw down the hay" was the slogan.

Mr. Lineback said there was no use, as the calendar had been exhausted, of sleeping for an hour. Was this because Mr. Lineback believes in sleeping after dinner instead of before? His desire, however, as stated by him, I will do him the justice to say, was simply to expedite public business. Mr. Lineback has no foolishness about him--discards all the tricks of oratory, even to discard and collar, which he may or may not consider frivolous addenda to a man who loves his country and who is in dead earnest about things.

There was much talk and cross-talk occasioned by the Lineback call to arms, and the time was eaten up until the hands of the clock had done for him what he couldn't do for himself.

It was 12 o'clock, and the bill was taken up--the bill to abolish the lowest bidder law and to bring into being a bonus for favored partisans.

The debate lasted for three hours and a half, when the House adjourned. During this time, concessions were made by the Democrats which removed all objections to the present law that had been urged by the other side to the end that the law as changed by those concessions might still secure to the people, as was stated by one of the speakers, a saving yearly of several thousand dollars which will now be squandered.

But the Fusionists would not have it. So they voted down the Democratic concessions to them, and having thus sprung the lock, they flung open the door and let their desires.

Of course they passed the bill. Of course, they suspended the rules and passed it, not standing back for that trifling little matter that Rule 51 of the House, which is only nominally in force, though it has been adopted by the House, forbids the reading of a public act in one day without the concurrence of two-thirds of its members.

In the case of this, the bill passed its several readings, and thus ended the legislative story of the day--a

story that, young as the session is, yet bears upon its face the lineaments of disregard to tax-payers and pledges made to the people as well as either ignorance or recklessness of the rights of the minority.

Rule 51 is dead! Long live Rule 51!

Proceedings in Detail.

To return to the proceedings in detail. The speaker pro tem. handed to the clerk a deposition in the case of W. H. Crews against A. A. Lyons, when Mr. Turner, R., of Mitchell, offered the following resolution: "That the seats in this House now occupied by J. F. Payne and D. D. Carlyle, from Robeson, be declared vacant (spelled in resolution, "vancant") and that R. M. Norment and John P. Smith be entitled to seats in this body as the legally elected members from Robeson county." (Referred.)

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Williams, R., Craven, act to regulate surveying.

Mr. McLeod, P., Harnett, to change the time of holding the February term of Harnett Superior Court.

Mr. Burnham, Pro., Buncombe, to amend section 1114 of the Code of North Carolina.

Mr. Smith, D., of Gates, act for protection of girls, and for the promotion of chastity.

Mr. Leary, P., Chowan; to amend the charter of the town of E.tenton.

Mr. Crawford, D. McDowell; to provide for the working of convicts on the public roads in McDowell county.

Mr. Self, R., Chatham; for a stock law between the counties of Chatham and Alamance.

Mr. Stevens, D., Union; to amend chapter 34, Section 3124 of the Code.

Mr. Nelson, D., Caldwell; to prohibit sale of liquors within one mile of Hibernia Mountain Academy in Caldwell county.

Mr. Norman, P., Surry; to amend Chapter 417, Section 1, Laws 1893.

Mr. Williams, R., Craven, with request that 200 copies be printed. Ordered. Act to provide an Election Law for the State of North Carolina and to secure a free ballot and fair count to the qualified voters thereof.

Mr. Burnham, Prohib., Buncombe; to change the name of the Branch Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Cronel, R., Yadkin; to incorporate the town of Boonville in Yadkin county.

Mr. Payne, D., Robeson, moved that his resolution on school aid for the Croatan be passed over for the present. Ordered.

Resolution of Mr. Peebles, D., Northampton, concerning contested election cases was passed over informally at his request.

The Opening Guns.

Mr. Lineback, R., Forsyth, moved to reconsider the vote by which 12 o'clock was set as the time to take up Senate bill number 6 on Public Printing and that the discussion be taken up immediately as the calendar was exhausted and there was nothing to do.

Mr. McKenzie, D., Rowan said it was an important bill and should not be carried through with a "snatch" now, and moreover a good many member were absent anyway.

Mr. Hileman, P., Cabarrus, was aware that the bill was one of importance, but said that the hands of the Legislature were tied now in the matter of the public printing, that there was not even a committee on public printing, that they wanted to get rid of this law.

Mr. Monroe, D., Wayne, thought it was the established mode to refer all questions of this character to committees. He said that members of the House had gotten up since the passage of the bill by the Senate and said they did not understand it. If they wanted to give some body \$3,000 for doing nothing, let them do it in order and above-board.

Mr. Williams, R., Craven: "You mean to say that Democrats voted for it to give \$3,000 a year to their man for doing nothing?"

Mr. Monroe replied that the Democrats had remedied that feature in the last legislature; that he didn't want this House to be bound to the same evils that ever existed before; he didn't believe in discarded methods of Democracy. He knew the drift and purpose of the bill, but he knew there were some who thought a little more slowly than he did who didn't understand it. The Public Printer under the Democrats did not get a cent.

Mr. Ellis, R., of Dav-e: "Didn't he get a national office?"

Mr. Monroe: "He didn't expect an office and didn't expect a cent--very few members have ever read the old bill; nobody has read the new bill. Therefore it is important that it be referred to a committee in order that both the new and the old bill may be examined.

Mr. Lineback, R., Forsyth: "I simply made the motion because there is nothing before the House and my object was simply to put it in the hands of the legislature to say how the public printing may be let out. Is there anything wrong in that? If you can't trust the committee on Printing, you can't trust any of them. It is to give the Committee on Printing the control of this bill."

Mr. White, R., Bladen: "What will be the effect of the bill?"

"To put the management of the printing in the hands of the Legislature."

Mr. Hileman, P., Cabarrus: "The law prescribes that the bids must be in by the second Wednesday in January, and that within seven days thereafter the lowest responsible bidder shall be awarded the contract by the committee, &c., which brings us to Wednesday as the limit in which to act. I want to repeal this law, so as to put this public printing in the hands of this Legislature. This matter should always be considered."

Mr. Payne, D., Robeson. Point of order: "This discussion is bringing up the merits of the bill." Sustained. "The effect of this bill is not only to repeal the law of 1893, but to restore the statutes before this law was passed. The object of the law of 1893 was to nullify the provision which allowed anybody to make anything."

Mr. Young, R., Wake: "Do I understand that this bill would bring into effect the old law?"

Mr. Payne: "I think so. I find in chapter 161 of the laws of 1893 that contracts may be let for less prices than named in the Code. The committee would, therefore, have it in its discre-

tion. It would restore to the committee the power to adopt those prices. There is no purpose on my part to obstruct legislation, but I think it unwise to take this up now."

Mr. Young, R., Wake: "We don't want you to think that Republicans and Democrats are not willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of this bill. I have been used to meeting 'buggy-bears' before. The Senate has sent us an act repealing the law of 1893. They understood thoroughly what they were doing, and we understand it. You can't frighten us by responsibility. The law now makes the Secretary of State practically the Public Printer of North Carolina."

Mr. Smith, D., Gates: "I came here to do all the good I could and as little harm, but whenever I see a wrong attempted, my sworn duty is to rise and protest. The gentleman from Forsyth touched the point, whether he intended it or not, and I say with him, why didn't you trust the committee? The attempt is to put the bill upon its immediate passage. The result will re-enact the old law, and will leave it to the discretion of the committee to elect a public printer the same as before. In matters of dollars and cents, measures should be referred to a committee. We should have time to read, study and think about this measure, who were not members of the last Legislature. I, myself, am unable to vote intelligently. I want to know the status before the bill of 1893 was passed."

"I wish to appeal to every member of this House, whose sworn duty on matters of this kind it is to see that they are referred to the proper committees, and I must understand the measure before I can vote for it. The special order was set for 12, and I think we should wait."

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Keathly, P., Duplin, Lusk, Lineback, White, R., Bladen; Monroe, D., Wayne; Henderson, R., Wilkes, who said that the Populists and Republicans had made up their minds to pass the bill. "You gave the public printing to one of your pets, and we have one we have been nursing four or five months, and we are going to give it to him."

Mr. Flack, P., Rutherford was in favor of letting the contract as low as possible whether Democrat, Populist or Republican. If the lowest bidder be a Democrat and he wants to work for us, all right."

Messrs. Stevens, Hileman and Ray joined in the last gentleman being full of fight and looking as he stood the "double" of Pennsylvania's Governor, Robert E. Pattison.

Said Mr. Ray: "I did not come here to fight over again the political battlefields of the past. I did not come here to oppose any legislation that will benefit any section of North Carolina; I did not come here to filibuster and I don't intend to do it. I do not care who or what political party brings up a measure here, I intend to give it my support if it is for the benefit of the people of the State."

"When this bill was up on last Saturday the distinguished gentleman from Forsyth, with his usual manifestation of political bitterness, came very near going into hysterics because he could not rush it through this House over the minority."

"Chapter 351, laws of 1893, provide that the public printing shall be let out to the lowest responsible bidder. This bill proposes to repeal that act and leave it like it was before 1893. I have heard the reasons advanced by the members of this House and by the members of the Senate when the bill was shot through that august body with the speed of a cyclone why it ought to pass, and I have not yet found a man who will deny that it is not the way the public printing ought to be let out. You have all charged from every stump and back alley in North Carolina and in all your newspapers that the law, as it stood before 1893, gave to the public printer over and above his legitimate earnings a bonus of many thousand dollars, and that this bonus was a criminal and damnable waste of the people's money, and to save this the public printing should be let out to the lowest bidder. In 1893 the law was passed letting it to the lowest bidder. You now, under this bill, propose to repeal the act of 1893 and place it where it was when you told the people many thousand dollars was wrongfully given by the State printer. The act of 1893 is a carefully prepared law and throws every safeguard around the State, and if you let it stand, it will save a great amount of money and protect everybody alike. What reason can you give for its repeal? Do you deny that it will save money to the people to let it alone? The reason given by the gentleman from Forsyth is because the Democrats waited so long to pass it, and when it was passed the object of it was to save the Democratic party from splitting to pieces. I ask you what do you think of such a reason for wanting to repeal a good law. They don't deny that it is a good law but want it repealed because they say the motives of the men who enacted it were not good. What right have you got to say that I voted for a good law from bad motives. The gentleman while I like him personally is a man with too much political venom to sit in judgment on my motives for voting for the law two years ago. He is simply mistaken about the motives of the last Legislature. The gentleman from Cabarrus who is one of the Populist leaders in this house on last Saturday delivered himself of a reason to vote for this bill that ought to place him at once in the front ranks of the greatest reformers of our day. I have heard the frog described as an amphibious animal which being interpreted means that they can live in any element. A Populist who can give the reason assigned by my friend friend from Cabarrus, and remain in good standing in that party must be an amphibious Populist. The following appears in the Caucasian of yesterday as his speech:

"The last legislature passed this law the last session to tie the hands of this legislature. They (Democratic party) had all the time been using the public printer's place to reward some of their editors. It was a bonus for party work. The public printer did none of the work, but let it out to others. What right had they to abolish this office just when they went out of power. They made no sacrifice, but wanted to put the

sacrifice upon their successors. Has my brothers fallen from grace, or has his party gone off with him after 'honorable' or has his association here with his old-time enemies in the fusion camps planted within him a desire to tax the people to reward some one of his editors for party services? Yet he proposes to re-establish the law that he says gave bonuses, that taxed the people to put money in the pocket of an editor for party work. Wonderful reformer! and wonderful and glorious former! and won't he exclaim to re-establish the law which he says himself taxed the people of the State to give a bonus to an editor for party work. Besides all this, the law of 1893 has been misrepresented. I do not know whether this misrepresentation is intentional or not. Mr. Butler, in an editorial in Sunday's issue of the Caucasian, gives us the following startling information. He says:

"The bill introduced by Senator Mewborne to repeal the law passed by the General Assembly to regulate the public printing is eminently a proper one. The present law provides for letting out the type setting to the lowest bidder, but does not include the binding, etc."

Mr. Speaker, I was greatly surprised when I came across this statement, and that, too, in a paper which claims to be carrying on a campaign of education among the plain people of North Carolina. Mr. Butler says the law does not provide for letting out the binding, etc., to the lowest bidder at all. I will read the law as it stands and let the people be the judges as to how they are being dealt with in the matter.

Section 1. That hereafter all printing and binding required for the State shall be let by contract to run two years to the lowest responsible bidder, unless otherwise herein after provided.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the provision of section 1 of this act, the following regulations are hereby prescribed: The Secretary of State shall for four weeks prior to January 1st, 1895, and every two years thereafter advertise in the daily paper in Raleigh, having the greatest bona fide circulation, for sealed proposals to do the public printing and binding. He shall prepare printed forms for printing and binding, showing the character and class of work to be contracted for and shall furnish the same upon application free of cost to parties desiring to become bidders. Proposals must be forwarded by bidders to the Secretary of State so as to reach him not later than the second Wednesday in January. Each proposal shall be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the Secretary of State or order in the sum of \$500. Every proposal shall be sealed or enclosed in an envelope and plainly marked on the outside. Proposals for printing and binding for the year --"

The law then goes on to provide that the man who gets the contract to do the public printing and binding "shall file a justified bond, with two or more sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful and honest discharge of his contract, which bond, together with the contract, shall be examined by the Attorney General who shall make his endorsement thereon that the same are correct in substance and form."

Mr. Butler, in the face of all this, seriously tells the people of North Carolina that the law ought to be repealed because it does not provide for letting out the public binding, but only the type setting. If this is the campaign of education we have heard so much about, may the Lord open the eyes of those who blindly follow the leadership of such campaigners."

There was a rattle of muckety down the line of speakers whose remarks lack of space crowds out here, when the motion was made to refer to Committee on Public Printing on which McKenzie called the eyes and nose on which the vote stood as follows:

Ayes: Aiken, Alexander, of Mecklenburg, Carter, Buchanan, Crawford, Carlyle, Dani I, Gallop, Grizzari, Harrelson, Harrington, Higgins, of Alleghany, Higgins, of Yancey, Hooker, Huse, Julian, Kell, King, Lawrence, Lee, Lyon, McCauley, McClammy, McKee, Mewborne, Monroe, Nelson, Payne, Peebles, Rasece, R. y, Reinhardt, Summers, Smith, of Gates, Smith, of Stanley, Stevens, Thomas, Tomlinson, Vick, W. rd, Winborne, Woodard, Total, 42.

Noes: Alexander, Tyrrell, Bazwell, Bateman, Bean, Bichanan, Burnham, Campbell Check, Chickett, Cox, Crump, Crumel, Currie, Darden, Edges, Drew, Duffy, Duncan, Elledge, Ellis, Ewart, Flack, Gentry, Harris, of Gaston, Harris of Hyde, Henderson, Hileman, H. pkins, Huffman, Hunter, Johnson, Keahey, Leary, Lineback, Linney, Lu-k., Mayes, McAuley, McKinney, McLean, McLeod, Michael, Mitchell, Morrow, Norman, Peace, Petros, Phillips of Pitt, Phillips, of Randolph, Pool, Reynolds, Self, Smith, of Caswell, Smith, of Cleveland, Smith, of Jones, Spear, Squires, Stikeleather, Strickland, Sutton, Taylor, Turner, of Mitchell, Turner of Polk, Vickers, Walker, White, Warren, Williams of Craven, Williams of Warren, Wooten, Yates, Young.--72

Mr. White afterward voted no, as during the call he wished to explain his vote to which objection was made by Mr. Williams of Craven, when Mr. White declined for the moment to vote, and said afterward that if the gentleman thought he could gag him, or put him in a false position, he would find he was mistaken.

During the discussion objections had been made by the Fusionists that if the bids were not from convenient distances they could not be accepted, though they were not the lowest bids; also that Section 161 of the Laws of 1893 made it discretionary with the committee to take bids lower than those prescribed by the Code in certain instances, and not mandatory.

Therefore to meet these objections an amendment of Peebles was embodied in a substitute for the whole bill by Nelson, D., of Caldwell, which these two objections were met--the rest of the law of 1893 to stand with this substitute, do ing away with the objections. On this the eyes and noses were called after remarks by Peebles, Lusk, McKenzie, Ray, Ewart and others--remarks that were spirited, full of fire and interesting to the members and galleries that had filled by this time, with a generous sprinkling of ladies.

The substitute was, of course, voted down in the same rushing fashion that had marked the rulings of the Speaker up to this time. The vote stood 63 to 44, and the substitute was lost.

Mr. White, of Onslow, moved to refer the bill and all pending amendments, before the above vote was taken, to a special committee of five and that they report tomorrow, when the bill would be put through by 4 o'clock. This was voted down likewise the eyes and noses being taken in every case.

Motion was made by Mr. Young, R., Wake to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which precipitated a hot debate, Rule 51 having been invoked by the Democrats, which said that no public act should be read twice the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members. But the rules were suspended by the old eye and no vote, not, however, until Winborne had appealed from the decision of the chair, who was not bothered with a trifling like Rule 51. The vote stood 67 to 43, and the Speaker was "sustained."

The previous question was called by Mr. Lusk, eyes and noses called for by Ray as to whether the question should be ordered--vote 70 to 44, White voting with the Democrats because he did not believe such a bill should be passed without reference to the committee.

Second reading, 64 to 48. Third reading, 70 to 45, and ordered enrolled.

Messrs. McClammy, Ray, Peebles, Smith of Gates, and Winborne, who raised the point, fought hard, but Speaker French couldn't see it that way. His song was ever that a majority had a right to do away with even Rule 51. The question arises was he right.

John Admed at 3:35 to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

Women Are Martyrs to neuralgia, headache and nervousness--many men suffer also--Mrs. VILLA H. MAPP, White Plains, Ga., was broken down in health when she began taking

Brown's Iron Bitters

In a unsolicited letter (June 29, 1894) she writes: "About 9 or 10 years ago I was broken down in health and suffered from extreme nervousness, and severe neuralgic pains afflicted different parts of my body--sometimes the dreadful pain would be in my eyes and head, sometimes in my hand and often in my shoulders and neck. I took many remedies, but found none like Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used a few bottles every year since. I often praise it to others."

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