

RALEIGH'S CHARTER

A BILL TO AMEND IT INTRODUCED YESTERDAY IN THE SENATE.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT OUSTED.

Representative Newborne, of Greene, Robbed in His Seat and Dixon Scooted in On Schedule Time--Finance Plant of the Populist National Platform, Including the Sub-Treasury Idea, Adopted--A Bill to Bond Officers in Guarantee Companies.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock yesterday by President pro tem Frank.

Prayer was offered by Rev. H. W. Norris of the Senate, and the journal of Thursday approved.

Petitions.

By Mr. Snipes, of Hertford, from citizens of Warrenton against amendment of the present charter of Warrenton.

By Mr. Saunders, of Union, from citizens of Monroe for repeal of Chapters 48 and 49 public laws of 1893.

By Mr. Grant, of Wayne, memorial from Western North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, to prevent competition between State institutions for higher education and the private institutions for higher education.

By Senator Adams, of Moore, from citizens of Moore county, asking for reappointment of O. W. Shaw, a justice of the peace.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

By Senator Sanders, P., of Union, bill to repeal sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, private laws of 1893.

By Senator Carver, R., of Cumberland, bill to amend charter of the Fayetteville Compress and Storage Company.

By Senator Stephens, P., of Caswell, bill to declare valid deeds executed by Trinity College.

By Mr. Grant, R., of Wayne, bill to amend and revise the charter of the city of Raleigh; bill to amend section 1,852 of the Code.

By Senator Dowd, D., of Mecklenburg, bill for protection of birds in Mecklenburg county.

By Senator Sigmon, R., of Catawba, bill to promote the timber interests of North Carolina by opening more floatable streams.

By Senator Herbert, P., of Clay, bill for relief of Stephen Whitaker.

By Senator Sigmon, R., of Catawba, bill to incorporate the Mutual Savings and Deposit Company.

By Senator Hurley, P., of Montgomery, bill to amend section 3904 of the Code.

By Senator Abell, D., of Johnston, bill for the relief of Rev. Solomon Paul.

By Senator Adams, D., of Moore, by request, bill to authorize the Treasurer of Randolph county to pay Jno. A. Wilson amount due him as public school teacher.

By Senator White, R., of Alamance, bill to prevent hunting of opossums at certain seasons of the year in Alamance.

By Senator Cook, bill to prevent trusts and combinations and to provide legislation to suppress them.

Calendar.

Senator Marshall was allowed to withdraw bill to abolish county boards of education, which was reported unfavorably.

S. B. 309, to govern letting out the public printing, as amended by the House, was concurred in by the Senate.

S. B. 297, to authorize the county of Mitchell to fund and compromise its debt, passed third reading.

S. B. 148, to incorporate the Bank of Granville, passed third reading.

S. B. 220, to amend the charter of the town of Jamesville, extending limits, passed third reading.

S. R. 29, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to secure the passage of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was called up.

Senator Cook offered the following amendment:

To strike out the word silver and insert in lieu thereof:

"Of all the silver produced from the mines of the United States; and such other and further financial legislation as will increase the volume of currency sufficiently to meet all the needs of trade and commerce, limited to the extent that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper shall be at all times equal."

Senator Newborne said he wanted all silver coined. He was not afraid of the silver of other countries would do us any harm. He was willing to see any amount of it dumped over here.

Senator Abell said the resolution embodied a plank of both the Democratic and Populist platforms in North Carolina and he wanted to see who would stand by it.

Senator Moody, of Haywood, moved to lay the amendment on the table. Senator Abell demanded the ayes and noes.

The motion to table was lost by a vote of 33 to 8.

Senator White, of Alexander, moved to re-refer the resolution to the committee on Federal Relations.

Senator Rice said the bill was merely a Democratic bombshell to create a division between the co-operationists who came here to make laws for the people, but differed somewhat on financial questions. He said the representatives of the Democratic press were here to blow the matter and make political capital of it.

Mr. Dowd said he wanted this Legislature to go on record on the silver question.

Senator Moody asked if this was the place for parties to make records on the financial question?

Senator Dowd said it was the place to begin.

Senator Rice asked Senator Dowd what he was. Senator Dowd asked Senator Rice what he was. Senator Rice said: "I am a lepu lean." Senator Dowd said: "I am a Democrat."

Senator Moody asked Senator Dowd if he would vote for Cleveland if the Democrats re-nominated him for President. Senator Dowd said he did not know.

whether he would or not, but he had some doubts about it.

Senator McClaskey called for the previous question. The call was sustained.

Senator Newborne sent forward the following amendment, copied bodily from the National Populist platform:

"We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public or private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distributing direct to the people at a tax not to exceed two per cent, as set forth by the sub-treasury plan or some better system; also, by payments in discharge of its obligations and for public improvements."

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be increased to at least 50 per capita exclusive of legal reserves."

Senator Fowler said he was a Populist, but was not in favor of the sub-treasury plan. He was opposed to it.

Senator Moody, of Haywood, renewed his motion to re-refer, and said this was only a resolution to create trouble between the Populists and the Republicans; that it was introduced by a Democrat for that purpose.

Senator Westmoreland said he wanted it re-referred, and something brought up that there would not be so much division upon.

Senator Dowd said the first was a plain resolution for free coinage of silver. He wanted the Senate to say whether it favored free coinage or not. He wanted to see if the Populists were sincere in their professions on the financial question.

Senator Moody demanded the previous question. Senator Abell called for the ayes and noes; both calls were sustained. The motion to re-refer was lost by a vote of 23 to 16.

Senator Newborne said his amendment was embodied in the platform of the People's party.

He said these were the principles of his party and he was going to stand by them forever, amen." He demanded the ayes and noes.

Senator Abell said he was not going to vote for the platform of the Populist party, but he wanted it understood that he was for the free coinage of silver.

Senator Fowler said he did not want to allow the sub-treasury plank, but people sometimes had to drink a great deal of bad water to get a little good whiskey.

Senator Fortane said the sub-treasury feature of the bill put him in a hole, and he endeavored to explain himself out. He voted "No."

Senator Newborne's amendment, which was virtually a substitute, was adopted by a vote of 36 to 15.

Senator Cook's amendment was lost by a vote of 29 to 9.

The resolution, mangled entirely out of its original shape by Senator Newborne's addition of the greater part of the financial plank of the Populist platform, was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes--Messrs. Ammons, Bellamy, Candler, Carver, Dalby, Dula, Farthing, Foster, Frank, Herbert, Newborne, Moody, Stanley, Norris, Parsons, Sandis, Shaw, Snipes, Stephens, Taylor, Westmoreland, White of Alexander, White of Perquimans--26.

Noes--Messrs. Abell, Adams, Black, Cook, Dowd, Fortune, Grant, Mercer, Mitchell, Moody of Haywood, Rice, Sharp, Sigmon, Wall, White of Alexander--15.

Bill amending the charter of the town of Blumore, Buncombe county, passed its second reading.

S. B. 150, to incorporate the town of Guilford College, passed third reading.

S. B. 222, to incorporate the Burlington Banking Company, passed third reading.

S. B. 164, for relief of Jno. W. Cook, late sheriff of Guilford county, was tabled.

S. B. 163, for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors of the State, was tabled.

S. R. 150, asking the Treasurer of the University to give number of and conditions on which all scholarships given by that institution, and number of students that have attended without charge for tuition, passed third reading.

S. B. 171, requiring examination of teachers, and prohibiting the faculty of the Normal and Industrial schools from giving certificates to teachers, and repealing law allowing holders of county institutes to examine teachers and issue certificates for a period of three years and taking away the privilege extended to Peabody Institute, was called up, and passed second reading.

S. B. 175, to restore Jonathan Duncan of McDowell county, to citizenship, was tabled.

S. R. 181, directing the State Auditor to issue his warrant for \$1,605 to balance old items that have been carried as cash on Treasurer's books, passed third reading.

S. B. 189, repealing Chapter 523 laws of 1893, as to books of officers of Warren county, passed third reading.

S. B. 191, making 46 pounds a bushel of unholsted meal, was tabled.

S. B. 192, instructing boards of Trustees of the University and other State institutions to reduce salaries of professors of these institutions to correspond with salaries of professors of the denominational colleges, was laid on the table.

S. B. 194, amending Section 1, Chapter 172, laws of 1891, passed third reading.

S. B. 197, to amend chapter 197, Laws of 1893, in regard to fishing in Howard's Creek, Watauga county, passed third reading.

S. B. 196, to amend the charter of the Fayetteville Compress and Storage Company, passed third reading.

The Senate adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by Speaker Waiser; prayer by Rev. D. H. Tuttle. It was moved to suspend the reading of the journal be dispensed with, to which Mr. McKeezie objected, and some discussion ensued, but finally it was dispensed with.

Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Wooten, petitions from La Grange, for and against repealing law prohibiting the sale of liquor in said town; from Pamlico county, against any law permitting oyster dredging in Pamlico Sound.

Mr. Abbot, asking that a limited dredge law be passed. Mr. Baker, E. G. county, against passage of bill regulating warehouse changes. Mr. Linebeck, against change of law as to South Fork Creek in Davidson county.

Mr. Bateman, petition of citizens of Plymouth against changing of wards in said town. Mr. Hooker, Beaufort county in regard to fishing in Pamlico river.

Among reports from standing committees was an unfavorable one on the proposed bill to prohibit the marriage of first cousins.

Resolutions and Bills.

Mr. Mitchell, relief of Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Watauga; Mr. Linn, on instructing the Speaker of the House with reference to calendar; Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, to incorporate various churches in Mitchell county; Mr. Moore, to provide for curing the blind; to prevent blindness; Mr. Hopkins, to extend the provisions of Mecklenburg road law to Ashe and Watauga; to allow the sheriff of Ashe county to collect back taxes; Mr. Cheek, for working public roads in the county of Orange; Mr. Wooten, to prevent the sale of liquor in the town of La Grange; Mr. Hooker, to prevent obstructions to Bailey Creek; Mr. Walker, to amend the laws relating to the Board of Health; Mr. Wooten, to provide for working roads of Lenoir county; in relation to the stock law in Lenoir county; Mr. French, concerning the official bonds of county officers; Mr. Crawford, to enable the town of Marston to secure a water supply and to release manufacturers from municipal taxes; Mr. Veckers, to prevent the town of Durham from collecting arrearages of taxes; Mr. Cillester, to amend the charter of the town of Durham; Mr. Julian, for the relief of certain citizens near Neal Bridge, R. W. county; Mr. Linebeck, to amend the charter of Winston; to allow John Boyer, ex-sheriff, to collect arrearages of taxes; concerning a classified rate by transportation companies; Mr. Smith, of Stanly, to furnish Stanly county certain Supreme Court reports; Mr. Taylor, to repeal stock law in portions of Cumberland; Mr. Young, to reduce the number of the Trustees of Sh. W. University; Mr. King, to change the county line between Mecon and G. A. county; Mr. Crews, to establish a nominal school for the colored race at Oxford; Mr. Hooker, to amend Chapter 59 Laws of 1883 concerning certain bridges in Beaufort county; Mr. Crumel, to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile of New House Church in Yadin county.

A Bird in the Hand.

Mr. Newborne wanted his bill reconsidered to repeal the game law in Guilford. Mr. Julian objected. Mr. Newborne said that the bill had been favorably reported on, and he had not had a fair show. Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, favored reconsideration. Mr. Lusk did not say that the bill was in favor of the pot-hunter who wanted to kill and ship the birds in Guilford away to those who were too good to come and live in this country. Mr. E. Lusk did not think it local, and, moreover, it gave to Greensboro and Guilford a monopoly. Mr. White thought it should not have been tabled on a minority report, and that there must have been a mistake. He thought it was local, and that he owed the courtesy of reconsideration to the gentleman Mr. Lusk asked could not every county ship birds under the bill to Guilford and then ship them to New York. Mr. White was not assuring law points; the gentleman from Buncombe was an able lawyer and must answer that himself. Mr. Bagwell said the bill had been twice referred and the second time favorably reported. He was opposed to reconsideration. If we open the flood gates of Guilford we won't hear the whistle of a bird in a few years. Motion to reconsider put and voted down.

To incorporate the town of Blumore in county of Buncombe, passed third reading; Mr. French moved that rules be suspended to consider bill to fund the debt of Wilmington. Voted down.

Contestant Dixon on Deck.

The majority report in case of Dixon vs. Newborne was sent up in favor of stating Dixon, the contestant from Greene.

Mr. McClammy sent forward the minority report.

Mr. Cox said he would call the previous question in 90 minutes--60 for the Democrat and 30 for the majority report. Mr. Peebles wanted more time; he wanted to present the legal points carefully. The Speaker said the question was on the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Peebles began his remarks. The law left it to us to decide these cases, but it was assumed that we would decide according to law.

Mr. Peebles read from an opinion by Judge Ruffin saying that a decision by the Legislature contrary to the law was an infringement of the Constitution and all the more provoked because there was no appeal.

Mr. Peebles said it was therefore only left to him to show that the law had been broken in this case in order that this body should know its duty.

Mr. Peebles read from 16th Michigan affirming the principle of law laid down in North Carolina, also, that no man not

properly registered could vote. Mr. Peebles said the other side to bring any decision showing that where the Constitution required laws to be made for registration and where those laws had been passed the elector who was not registered according to those laws was legally entitled to vote.

Mr. Peebles cited several cases to sustain this proposition that registration not according to the legal requirements, or the failure to register as laid down by law invalidated the vote cast under such registration or non registration. An election without legal registration was void.

Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, wanted to know if these voters had made every attempt to register without success should they be deprived of their vote.

Mr. Peebles said that that did not come within this court; there was no evidence to show that these voters had taken out any means to compel the appointment of registrars.

Judge Merrimon, that able jurist, had said that if a man appeared at the polls and said he wanted to register and the registrar wouldn't register him, then he might be entitled to vote, but that was not the case here; the clerk had not appointed a registrar.

It appeared that there were 273 voters registered on the books in this township; 142 of them had voted, and seventy-five only were qualified voters. That is the evidence now.

Therefore there were 131 electors who didn't vote. If they had been counted for contest it would leave a majority of eleven for contestant which taken in contestee's fifty two majority out of Spaight's precinct left the contestee forty-one majority. Mr. Peebles made a clear, logical argument unopposed and strong.

Mr. Cox did not claim to be able to meet Mr. Peebles in argument, but said that the Legislature which had passed laws for the election of its members had a right to apply its own remedy when these laws were broken.

The commissioners had appointed a Registrar and the Registrar had said he was intimidated.

Mr. Cox sought intimidation. A number of Populists and Republicans went to the clerk and asked that registrars be appointed from them. No man voted at this election who had not a legal right to do so in the election before.

Mr. Peebles asked for the evidence of this. Mr. Cox wanted to know of Mr. Peebles expected him to pick out a random bit of evidence from forty pages, when he (Peebles) had had the evidence for two days.

Mr. Peebles said he had never seen this piece of evidence. Mr. Cox: Then you are speaking on something you have not seen. (Laughter.)

The lines, as defined by Mr. Peebles and Mr. Cox up to this time were followed by Messrs. Turner of Mitchell and Mr. Phillip, of Pitt, who threw much feeling into their remarks, with interruptions by Messrs. Monroe and Peebles enforcing the Democratic position.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Smith of Gates, Young, McCammy and others until the previous question was called by Mr. Cox.

The vote on the minority report was taken by ayes and noes with the following result: Ayes, 33; noes, 67 (party vote).

On majority report, ayes 61, noes 32, and Mr. Dixon was sworn in.

Smith, of Gates, Monroe and Young explained their votes.

Leave of absence was granted to Duncan and Mays till Monday, Self till Tuesday.

Linebeck, by unanimous consent, withdrew bill 545 and substituted another in its place.

The chair appointed a special committee on reform and retrenchment: Bryan, chairman; French, Taylor, Lindey.

Adjourned till 10 a. m.

MUST WORK TO KEEP UP.

FEW PHYSICIANS TRY TO COVER THE WIDE FIELD OF SCIENCE.

TENDENCY OF THE TIME.

One All-Important Branch of Medicine Strangely Neglected Until Independent Discovery Made Great Strides--Millions Have Been Rescued.

"My physician goes hand in hand with my pastor."

This remark was made by the late J. G. Holland, himself a doctor, and it was true. The work done by the medical profession of America is vast and valuable. So vast indeed that few physicians are able to cover the entire field of practice, but select special departments in which to become proficient. It is perhaps strange that so few doctors have made a specialty of studying or treating the most important organs of the body, which are the kidneys, but such nevertheless is a fact. It is probably because these organs are so wonderfully delicate and uncertain, have so few recognizable symptoms when they are deranged, and, in fact, assume the symptoms that are also the cause of most other diseases.

It was left to independent discovery to produce a remedy especially adapted for the kidneys, liver and other organs, and efficient has this discovery been during the past twenty years that it is unhesitatingly acknowledged by the medical profession and scientists generally, as a scientific remedy for these troubles. It is needless to say that it is Warner's Safe Cure.

While millions of people have been rescued from sickness and are kept in health by the use of this great remedy, comparatively few realize how great is its purity and power. It soothes all inflammation, fevers, irregularity or similar troubles of these and adjacent organs, and leads the sufferer back to health and away from misery. If you, therefore, are a sufferer from any of these troubles, while you have your regular physician, it is not necessary that you should call upon him, for you have a means of restoring your health within easy reach. Every intelligent man or woman who stops to reflect realizes this, and in time of trouble should act upon it.

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