

THE TABLERS TIED

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE UNTIES THE VOTE TO TABLE THE TEMPERANCE BILL. AN UNFAIR ELECTION ACT.

The Election Bill Dynamited Through, With Lusk as Chief Bomb-Thrower--Smith, of Gates, Protes Vainly Against Force--Secret Political Gangs Upheld by the Revolutionists--Won't go to the Newbern Fair--In Full Cry After Another One-Legged Confederate Soldier--Special Order for the Divorce Bill.

The Senate was called to order yesterday at 11 o'clock by Lieut. Governor Doughton. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Rhodes, of Littleton Female College. Reading of the journal of Monday was dispensed with.

Petitions Presented.

By Senator McCaskey, of Martin, from citizens of Beaufort county for and against sale of intoxicants in Richlands township.

By Senator Sanders, of Union, from citizens of Monroe against the repeal of chapter 48, private laws of 1893.

Bills and Resolutions Ratified.

The chair announced the ratification of the following bills and resolutions:

- Act to incorporate the Bank of Granville. Resolution in relation to the General Assembly. Act to prohibit sale and manufacture of liquor in certain localities. Resolution directing the State Treasurer to pay expenses of joint committee that visited the State farm at Castle Hayne. Act to incorporate Booneville, Yadkin county. Act to amend charter of Spring Hope, Nash county. Act incorporating Retreat Hospital at Charlotte. Act to amend the charter of Southern Pines, Moore county. Act to amend chapter 69, private laws of 1893. Act to change time of holding Yadkin Superior Courts and shortening terms of Rowan Courts. Act to repeal charter of Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company. Act for working public roads of Clay and Graham counties. Act to repeal chapter 320, Laws of 1893, as to stock law in Pamlico county. Act to incorporate Burnsville, Yancey county. Act to extend charter of Holly Springs Land and Improvement Company.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

- By Senator Westmoreland, P., of Davidson, bill to work the public roads of Davidson by convict labor. By Senator McCaskey, P., of Martin, resolution in relation to jury list. By Senator Long, P., of Columbus, bill to incorporate the Columbus Draining Company. By Senator Farthing, P., of Watauga, bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in 2 miles of Stony Creek Baptist Church in Watauga. By Senator Franck, P., of Onslow, bill for the relief of W. M. Watkins, Clerk Superior Court of Craven. By Senator Mewborne, P., of Lenoir, bill to place Lewis Grady of Lenoir on the pension list. By Senator Hurler, P., of Montgomery, bill to amend the Constitution. By Senator Dula, P., of McDowell, bill to authorize commissioners of McDowell to levy special tax to build a new jail. By Senator Starbuck, R., of Guilford, bill to prevent sale of liquor in two miles of Deep River church in Guilford county. By Senator Dowd, D., of Mecklenburg, bill to amend the Constitution to prevent members of legislatures from holding offices, created by the legislature, immediately following the sessions at which the offices are created. (The bill is intended to prevent a legislature's making offices for its members.)

Calendar.

- Bill to incorporate the town of Margaretsville, Northampton county, passed third reading. Bill changing the times of holding Superior courts in the Fifth Judicial District passed third reading. Bill to protect deer in the counties of Jackson, Macon, Clay, Graham, Swain and Cherokee, passed third reading. Bill to allow the town of Durham to collect back taxes from 1889 to date, passed third reading. Bill for the relief of A. M. McGregor, late Treasurer of Wadesboro, in the amount of funds lost by failure of the Bank of New Hanover, passed third reading. Bill for relief of E. D. Gaddy, Trustee, of Anson county, for money lost by failure of the Bank of New Hanover, passed third reading. Bill to amend section 503 of the Code, in relation to homestead exemptions, was called up. It allows homesteads after they are conveyed by the original homesteader to a second party, to be liable to execution under judgment that may have been obtained. Senator Adams explained the bill, and said its intentions were good. Senator Paddison moved to table the bill. Senator Moody, of Haywood, said he would like to have something to say on the bill before the Senator from Pender played high, low, jack and the game by cutting off debate. Senator Paddison said he would withdraw his motion to table in order that the Senator from Haywood might play jack. [Laughter.] Senator Moody spoke in support of the bill; so did Senator Fowler of Sampson. Senator Fowler moved to make it the special order for Thursday at 12 o'clock. This motion was lost. Senator Candler moved to table the bill. Senator Adams demanded the ayes and noes. The bill was tabled by a vote of 26 to 12. By unanimous consent, Senator Starbuck, of Guilford, offered a resolution to pay the NEWS AND OBSERVER \$8 for

publishing advertisement for bids for public printing.

Senator Carver introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Manchester.

The Candler Bill.

Senate bill No. 332, to regulate the sale of liquor in the State, introduced by Senator Candler, of Jackson, and which had been made the special order for 12 o'clock, was called up.

A complete synopsis of this bill was published in the NEWS AND OBSERVER of Sunday.

Senator Candler said he was glad this question could come before the Senate under such favorable circumstances. He made a prohibition speech, and spoke of the damaging effects of liquor, which he said, "is filling court houses with criminals, graves with human bodies, and hell with human souls." The galleries were crowded with ladies, and Mr. Candler called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the ladies had come out here to see what stand the men of the Senate would take on the whiskey question. He compared drunkenness to hydrophobia, and said whiskey is a mad dog which is at large in North Carolina biting the people. He said if this bill were passed, it would redound to the honor and good of North Carolina.

Senator Cook sent forward an amendment striking out druggists in line sixteen.

Senator Abell sent forward an amendment changing the requirement for license from a majority of registered voters to a majority of votes cast.

Senator Candler accepted both amendments.

Senator Abell sent forward an amendment striking out \$1000 in line sixteen and inserting \$500, amount of bond for keeping orderly houses.

Senator Moody of Haywood, sent up an amendment that the words county commissioner be stricken out wherever they appear in the bill.

Senator Paddison, P., of Pender, said in this matter his conscience was divided. He said the question of temperance was not agitated in his district. He said the overshadowing question was whether a free American citizen should have his vote counted as it was cast. He said he had voted for prohibition, and would vote for it in the State again if he had the opportunity, but in that he would represent only himself. He did not know the will of his constituents in the matter and he therefore could not support the bill.

Senator Moody, of Haywood, said he did not believe sobriety could be secured by legislation. He believed that as long as the appetite of man was the same as it is now, man was going to drink. He did not think it possible to regulate the appetites of men by law. Senator Moody read the first section of the bill as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, barter or give away to induce trade in any vinous, alcoholic, malt, intoxicating or spirituous liquors, without first having obtained license in the manner directed by this chapter." He said this made every foot of North Carolina prohibition territory. He said he was not a sentimentalist. He wanted only practical legislation. He said the question was a financial one as well as a social one, and that the revenue from the whiskey traffic to the city of Asheville was \$21,000 a year, and that city could not afford to cut off this income.

Senator Black asked Senator Moody if bonded indebtedness was not largely due to intemperance. Senator Moody admitted that it was to some extent. "But," he said, "blatid tigers will spring up if the saloons are closed and do as much harm as the saloons, and pay no revenue into the State."

Senator Hoover said this was a political question. It had not come up in the campaign, but it was an important matter. It was either right or wrong, and he thought it ought to be treated accordingly. He said the church had been too long fighting the wrong men. The saloon keepers were not to blame, but the legislators who permitted the traffic ought to be vigorously pursued. He said he regretted for Senators admit that the finances of the State had run so low that the State had to license the retailing of the bi of its sons. He thought if the General Assembly were to license horse stealing there were men who would be in the business within twenty-four hours, because the law allowed it. He related some distressing scenes that had come under his observation, which were due to drink. He did not think the State could afford to run any of its institutions with the blood money of its children. He said he was proud as a North Carolina Senator to vote for the bill. He said Christianity could not legislate, but it could suggest legislation. That it had been charged that the preachers of the State had voted the Democratic ticket, and added that if they did, they voted for a party that had a rum plank in its platform.

Senator Ammons, of Madison, spoke in support of the bill. He said it had long been an issue, and he would vote always for temperance. He contended that the charge that the bill would not lessen drunkenness was as fallacious as to say that penalties did not lessen crime.

Senator Sigmon, of Catawba, said he opposed the bill for numerous reasons, but first because it was not needed or necessary. He said liquor never got out of its place unless somebody put it out. He thought no sensible man would attempt to give a bond that would be forfeited if some fellow drank too much and got drunk.

Senator White, of Alexander, stated that he and Senator Sigmon were the same age to a day; were elected on the same ticket and entertained many views in common, but they differed on this point. He thought the bill a necessary safeguard and he favored its passage. He said he would rather be the most degraded drunkard that staggered up to judgment on the Resurrection Morn than to be the man who sold him liquor.

Senator Norris, of Wake, said on the canvass it was known that his party did not appeal or pander to the prejudices and appetites of men; that his party conducted its canvass on a high plane. He said he was sent here to enact financial legislation, but that was not all. He felt that it was his duty to represent every interest of the whole people, and the matter of temperance was near and dear to the State. He

said the bill had been carefully drawn and thoroughly scrutinized by those who knew what they were doing and he regarded it an almost perfect bill. "It is the greatest of the proudest moments of my life," he said, "when I can cast my vote against the traffic that is cursing the land."

Senator Fortune of Cleveland, said he always took a stand on one side or the other of every question. He thought this question had two sides, and he took the ground that prohibition does not prohibit. He stated that high license prevailed in Shelby and he was informed by the mayor that there was not as much crime as when absolute prohibition prevailed. He had voted for license and he was not ashamed of it. But while he had done so, he had never touched a drop of whiskey in one of the bar rooms. He said the prohibition party was a minority party, and if the co-operationists here now wanted to stay at home two years hence they could not make any better arrangement to do so than to vote for this bill. He said the bill would bankrupt the State by cutting off revenue and cripple the public schools. He thought it a bad plan to legislate into law anything which the people had so overwhelmingly repudiated at the polls a few years ago. The party that would do so would legislate itself out of power.

Mr. White, of Alamance, said he could not recall three times in his life that he had been in a grog shop, it could not be denied that he was in favor of temperance. But he had seen bad results follow prohibition laws by the running of blind tigers which, beside furnishing whiskey for men to get drunk on, without any license tax, it encouraged the further crime of perjury. He said he felt constrained to cast his vote against this bill.

Mr. Starbuck said when the General Assembly met there seemed to be an impression that some swallowing was going to be done, that the Republicans were going to swallow the Populists, or the Populists would swallow the Republicans, but nobody ever thought that all the other parties were going to be swallowed by the Prohibitionists. [Laughter.] He said the bill put the entire State under prohibition, and the people had later decided by 81,000 majority that they did not want it. He thought it would throw the State into a confusion and strife. He said they could have all the fusion, confusion and other kinds of fusion in the matter they pleased now, but if the bill passed there would be a general refusal at the next election. He thought the bill would make more buncombe for the Democrats than they could make for themselves in the next two years.

Senator Candler said the bill did not abridge the will of the people, as it allowed them to vote for license or no license.

Senator Starbuck asked if the friends of the bill had not been lobbying in its behalf. "Yes," said Senator Candler, "but they did it openly and above cover." He opposed the present method, and did not believe in the efficacy of a tax that made educated drunkards. He said whiskey and true education did not travel hand in hand.

Senator Candler called the previous question. A dozen Senators arose and exclaimed, "no gag rule."

Senator Candler at the request of Senator Grant, withdrew his call.

Senator Abell, moved to adjourn. The motion was lost.

Senator Fowler, of Sampson, spoke in opposition to the bill. He said if any city, town or community wished to rid itself of whiskey, it could do so under the present law, which provides for local option. He thought the bill would fill the country with moonshine distilleries. Mr. Farthing asked Mr. Fowler if this bill abolished the United States internal revenue law. Mr. Fowler said it did not; and that no matter what the law was, the people were going to have something to drink. He opposed the bill.

Senator Grant, of Wayne, said he saw no drunken men on the last campaign. He said he had no political future if his vote in this matter determined it. He thought the bill a good one that commended itself to the State. He said this was one vote he was going to cast for the wives, the women and the children of the State. He referred to a young man well known in Raleigh and Goldsboro, and who had been esteemed, respected and loved by all who knew him, but who went down to a drunkard's grave.

Senator Dowd offered an amendment to allow each county to vote upon the ratification of the bill if it passed. In the event any county rejected it, the law not to apply to that county. He said he was here to acknowledge that there was no evil that surpassed the liquor traffic. He was under no obligations to the liquor men, because they had voted against him. He said if his amendment was adopted he would vote for the bill, otherwise he would vote against it.

Senator Farthing said he had not seen or smelt a drop of liquor on the last campaign, and the whiskey question was not agitated, but he thought the bill a good one. He said: "If we take the Bible for our guide, we would find that there was nothing that was denounced as a curse more strongly than strong drink."

Senator Fortune said his party had sent him here to blot out "the rotten stem of county government, and not to enact prohibition laws." He said the prohibitionists here were taking advantage of a little temporary lease of power to attempt to force a law upon the State that the people did not want. Senator Candler asked Senator Fortune to explain what he meant by "temporary lease of power." "You will find out in the future," replied Mr. Fortune.

Senator Fowler said he was informed that there was more drunkenness in Raleigh when it was a dry city than when licensed bars were allowed. He thanked God that he had no relative or friend in the liquor business. He believed the bill would create a monopoly, and he was opposed to monopoly.

Senator Carver said the blackest man in Cumberland county came to him last fall and said: "I'm the best Democrat in Cumberland county, but I'm going to vote for you, because you are an anti-Prohibitionist." He said that at the close of the campaign he held up two glasses and said to his competitor, "let

us take a social glass and part with the kindest feelings." His competitor said "I will touch glasses with you, but will drink water." "The people of Cumberland knew I was an anti-Prohibitionist and elected me."

Senator Starbuck, of Guilford, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Senator Candler demanded the yeas and noes. The call was sustained. The vote was as follows:

Yeas--Messrs. Abell, Bellamy, Brown, Carver, Cook, Dalby, Dula, Forbes, Fortune, Fowler, H. rbert, McCaskey, Moody of Haywood, Paddison, Rice, Sharp, Sigmon, Starbuck, Taylor, White of Alamance, White of Perquimans--31.

Noes--Messrs. Adams, Ammons, Black, Candler, Dowd, Farthing, Grant, Green, Hamrick, Hoover, Hurley, Lindsay, Mercer, Mitchell, Moody of Stanly, Norris, Sanders, Snipes, Wall, Westmoreland, White of Alexander--21.

Senator Long and Senator Mewborne were paired, Long for the bill and Mewborne against.

The vote was declared to be a tie, and Lieut. Governor Doughton voted no.

The Senate then adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock to day, when the bill will come up again.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Speaker Walker in the chair, prayer by Rev. J. N. Cole, journal read and approved.

Among reports from standing committees was a favorable one to transfer Yadkin county to the 8th Congressional District.

Bills and Resolutions.

Williams, of Craven, resolution to adjourn from noon Thursday until Saturday noon, (Friday being a legal holiday) to go to the Newbern Fair; M. Kenzie, to require riders of bicycles to dismount when a vehicle is met; Gallop, to prohibit sale of liquor within one mile of Asbury Church in Currituck; for the relief of G. W. Williams, Register of Deeds of Currituck; Lusk, to provide for election of tax collector by the people in Bancroft; Young, to amend revise and consolidate the charter of the city of Raleigh; Thomas, to build a bridge across the Tuckasee river in Jackson county; Julian, to prohibit the sale of liquor within 2 miles of St. Matthews Lutheran Church, Rowan county; Wooten, to allow stock to run at large within certain limits in Lenoir county; Currie, for protection of owners of sheep and goats in North Carolina; French (by request), to repeal the stock or no fence law in Halifax county; Williams, of Craven, to direct the State Board of Election to refund the unused portions of certain grants; to authorize the commissioners of Craven to construct a bridge across Neuse and Trent rivers; Stevens, an act to amend H. B. 125, S. B. 257; Saunders, to regulate marriage licenses; Abbott, regarding the catching of oysters; McLeod, by request, requiring certain teachers in public schools to teach Latin; Dixon, to incorporate the town of Lizzie, in Greene county; Duffy, to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Catherine Lake church, Onslow county; Howard, relative to road law in Edgecombe county; Harrelson, to repeal chapter 565, laws of 1891; Ewart, relief of Robert O. Burton.

Mr. Campbell Hot in the Collar.

Mr. Campbell (personal privilege): "Mr. Speaker, a Raleigh paper called the Press has said something about me. It is manned by five, six or seven very brainy men, I presume (laughter.) Campbell read the article referred to as follows:

"Representative Campbell, of Hanging Dog Township and the inflated drummer who harrangued a crowd of Populists and negroes, mostly the latter, in the court house last summer, amused the guests of the Yarborough last evening, airing their large supply of freakish ideas. Apropos of this, the gentleman from Hanging Dog said that he would not be averse to occupying the gubernatorial chair, and finally announced himself a candidate for Governor." (Much laughter.)

"Now here, Mr. Speaker (laughter) I couldn't afford to leave my wife and baby to go around and canvass the State for the 'gubernatorial' chair (laughter.)"

The Speaker interrupted Mr. Campbell to say that he did not think that it was a question of personal privilege Mr. Campbell was speaking, to Mr. Campbell yielded, but said he "I will say Mr. Speaker, before closing that I here and now name this paper a hermaphrodite. (Laughter all over the hall.)"

Under the call of the special order the Reading Clerk reported the title of the proposed new election law.

Mr. Smith, of Gates, said that the Tobacco Warehouse Bill being the special order yesterday, came up to-day. The Speaker said it had lost its place and was laid aside. Mr. Smith said that according to the former rulings of the Speaker, he thought that the Tobacco Warehouse Bill had been moved up. The Speaker said that there was no motion yesterday concerning the bill, which put it on a different basis from that of those on which he had ruled before as moved up.

Lionsque Leader Lusk.

Mr. Lusk, in taking charge of the election bill just reported, said he wanted to be fair to the other side, who would probably find it in their hearts to oppose this bill (at the suggestion of Mr. French, who was sitting by him), yes and then vote for it (laughter.) Mr. Lusk referred to the mysterious disappearance of the printed copies of the election law (laughter), but presumed that the members had them in their desks. He moved to take thirty minutes for the friends of this measure, and at 1:30 would call the previous question, the other side having the rest of the time to present their views, and if there appeared at any time any disposition to filibuster he would call the previous question at once.

Mr. Smith objected to such a bill being rushed through the House at once, that he did not believe a half dozen members on his side had read it through carefully, and hoped Mr. Lusk would reconsider. (Ewart: point of order, "nothing before the House.") Speaker: "The bill has been read once by its title." Mr. Smith proceeded, saying that the bill had been drawn by what the gentleman from Henderson (Ewart) had called the visiting statesmen. In order to have a

full opportunity to examine this bill he moved that the consideration of it be postponed until Thursday at 11 o'clock (voted down). Mr. Lusk asked the reading of the bill, in order to avoid any possible future complications. Mr. Ray saw no use in this; he had a substitute himself.

French understood that the acquiescence of the House in Ray's suggestion that the bill be not read was practically unanimous consent to dispense with it. The Speaker said it took only the majority to order or dispense with the reading of the bill and he had so ruled.

The Proctor Knott of the House.

Ray, took the floor saying that he was too hasty to speak but made a few remarks which created much amusement interest and pleasure in the house and galleries, which were filled with people, who had come to hear what promised to be a bitter debate. Many ladies were present, and there was much interest. [The speech appears elsewhere.]

Mr. Campbell, when Mr. Ray said this law was a make shift it brought my mind to then in Chicago when they say the Sherman law was a make shift (Ray, can I interrupt the gentleman?) No, sir! don't want your smart alecks (laughter.) He says this law is stolen its first time I ever heard the Democrats had anything worth stealing (laughter.) But when they get up here and filibuster and read such documents as that I am one of those who favor calling them to order. (Laughter.) I hope every gentleman here, who is in favor of free ballot and a fair count, will vote for this, (pause). Mr. Speaker, I move that the eloquent remarks of the gentleman and the fine poetry be spread upon the Journal of this House. (laughter)

Smith sets up amendment: (Mr. Bean in the midst of confusion, Mr. Speaker, too much noise and filibustering around here. (Laughter.) Mr. Smith wished to be heard upon the amendment. He said the other side would be entitled to two Registrars and two Judges of Election, while the Democrats could have only one. Is it right, when you go to the people with only one set of candidates. For then you go as one party, which, by the very bill itself, is allowed only one Registrar and one Judge. I have a good cause to suspicion this bill, for I haven't had time to consider it carefully. The very mention of the names of the men who framed the bill leaves it open to suspicion. (Ewart, point of order; gentleman not speaking from his seat. Smith, the Speaker invited me here to read my amendment, and moreover I don't want to be known as the "gentleman under the clock" (laughter.) Some of the men connected with the bill have been prominent in election frauds. Lusk: "Were not these men in the Democratic party?" Smith: "I said that some of these men were connected with these frauds. They say that the Democratic party have nothing worth stealing; it is true nevertheless the Republicans have a good stock of our goods (laughter.) Mr. Ewart: 'I hope the gentleman is not referring to our friend, Capt. Kitchen, who is present.' Mr. Smith: "Present company excepted for the present" (laughter.) Mr. Smith, continuing: "If you want to be entirely fair don't give either side a majority. Let them be equally represented on both sides. If anything has ever been done wrong under the Democratic law, it is because of the abuse of it."

Smith's Structures on the Bill. Young interrupting: "Do you mean to say that if two parties combine there should be represented only one party? Do you offer this idea to keep the Democrats from making a combine with the Republicans, as they did last year?" "No, sir," said Smith, "I am not a combination man." (French whispering to Young) Smith: "I see Mr. French is giving the gentleman from Wake a certain lecture." (Laughter) Young: "He was only telling me that I should not interrupt you." Ewart: "If the gentleman's amendment is accepted, will he vote for the bill?" (Laughter.) Smith: "I will, provided I can't find any other provision in it that can't be improved as much by amendment as this will be by my amendment. I want to place this law upon a high plane, then we will hear no more of frauds in North Carolina for the purity of the ballot-box will be maintained upon the highest principles. Isn't it right that the Democratic party should be represented equally with the Fusionists? They may say that friends are two parties, but if my Populist friends continue to lie down with the Republicans for two years more, they will be absorbed by them, the Republicans who are opposed to everything that is noble in the Democratic party. Before you know it you will not only be co-operating with but a part and parcel of the Republican party."

Smith, continuing, made an impassioned appeal to the Populists not to trust themselves to the Republicans, saying that the rank and file of their party would not support them in it, and referred to the days of 1868 and 1869, which would be resurrected if the Populists were lured away by the Republicans from those who had served the State.

Lusk and the other Old Sinners. Smith referred, moreover to the old Republicans who so consciences were seared and who were reckless to responsibility and was proceeding to say that the Populist were not able to cope with them when he was called to order by Mr. French who said he had been speaking twenty-five minutes. Mr. Smith retired, called the ayes and noes and his amendment was read as follows and the roll was called.

"Amend by adding to the second section the following: "But when two or more political parties shall combine or co-operate and unite upon one set of candidates, they shall be considered one political party, as designated in this section, and shall be entitled, under the provisions of this act, to only one registrar and one judge of election."

The vote on the amendment was a strictly party one. Ayes 32; noes 78. Amendment lost.

Winborne said he supposed the object of the other side was to secure a fair election law and he was willing to do what he could to further that. After reading the bill he had seen features which he was convinced would stand in the way of fairness. He referred first to section 5, where the clerk of the court should divide his county into precincts of 350 electors. This would work hardship and inconvenience in many counties, and in some cases prevent elections. Winborne gave a case in point from his own county. Therefore, he sent forward an amendment that nothing in this section shall prevent the clerk from forming a precinct of less than 350 electors when convenience required it.

Mr. Winborne's Review.

Mr. Winborne next criticized the appointing power given in section 7 to the Chairman in the political parties. This would open the door he thought to the most bitter political partisans and bullies. The Chairman would be unable to select their appointees without political bias and with fairness. If you were going to give the appointing power to the Clerk, give it to him and not put him at the command of the State Chairman. Mr. Winborne next took up section 18 as to the color of ticket and device upon tickets. (The section permits device and any color.) Mr. Winborne amended so as to require white paper, but without device otherwise room was made for fraud. In Wilkes they would have a coon on the ballot. (Laughter.) In Cherokee they would have a dog hung to a limb of a tree, especially would that be the case in Hanging Dog. (Laughter.) Every safeguard should be thrown around the voter, so that he would not have to vote at the behest of any man. Mr. Winborne urged white paper, and no device, as two precautions that were inseparable from fairness.

At the bottom of section 19, requirements were made for boxes, as to measurements and fastenings, which, in some places, it might be impossible to carry out. Mr. Winborne thought it should be sufficient to fasten the box, as was convenient, if only security could at the same time, be had.

Winborne proposed a fourth amendment upon which only he would ask a ye and no vote. It was to add to the oaths for Registrars, &c., in sections 7 and 16, an oath that the officer in question did not belong to a secret society.

Williams, of Craven: Didn't he know there was already a law prohibiting such secret organizations? "No, sir," said Mr. Winborne, "the bill of Rights, incorporated in 1868, has a provision against secret societies, and there is a law also against secret political organizations because they are dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Mr. French wanted to remind the gentleman that the calling of the yeas and noes on his amendment would mean more than consume his time.

"This amendment," continued Mr. Winborne, "is simply intended to provide against the danger of bloodshed involved in secret political societies."

Winborne's Four Amendments.

1st. That nothing in section 5 shall prevent the forming of a precinct with less than 350 voters when convenience requires it. Lost. (Viva voce vote.)

2d. To amend section 18 so as to require that all ballots shall be printed on white paper and without device. (Ray called the ayes and noes). Vote: Ayes 33; noes 69.

3d. "And securely fastened" to be added to section 18. (Withdrawn by Winborne.)

4th. At the ends of sections 7 and 16 on oath stating that the registrar, etc., is not a member of any secret political organization. (Ayes and noes called by Winborne). Vote, ayes 32; noes 79.

Campbell (explanatory of vote) thought secret political organizations had caused trouble, and didn't object to being sworn that he didn't belong to them, consequently he voted aye.

Mr. Keathley took the floor. He arose in the interests of the Democratic party; his sympathies were with the under dog in the fight. He referred to the poetical and beautiful address of Mr. Ray. It was equal to the splendor of Solomon's Temple, and would hurt most everybody's eyes to look at it, but Solomon would have condemned it with contempt because it was lacking in wisdom, and wisdom is what we are here to follow. The Democratic party had nothing grand left but its name.

With Whiskers on His Voice.

Mr. Keathley said the Democratic party, though like the Irishman's terrapin, it had its head cut off, was nevertheless wagging its tail just to show that it was conscious that it was dead. (Laughter.) McClammy: "Loudly!" Keathley: "You get an ear trumpet or go up in the gallery, where you belong." McClammy: "Burn some of the whiskers off of your voice and none of us will need ear-trumpets." (Laughter)

Mr. Phillips, of Pitt: "The Democrats in their horrible predictions reminded him of Lorenz's Dows line, 'damned if you do and damned if you don't,' they came here with sympathy and tears saying that before two years the Republicans will swallow you. Come back!" (Laughter.)

Smith, of Gates: "If the Republicans swallow you they'll have a lively time" (laughter). Phillips: "The Democrats would, too," (laughter). Two years ago they were advising the Republicans not

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

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