AND THE WOMEN WIN

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AP-PROPRIATION BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

RALEIGH'S CHARTER AMENDED.

Norris' Bill Passes its Third Reading in the Senate --- Appropriation for Maintenance of the North Carolina and Morganton Insane Asylums --Bill to Apportion and Equalize Taxation -- Ewart's Personal Privilege --Amendment to Wilmington's Char-

The House was called to order yesterday morning at ten o'clock, prayer by Rev. T. W. Babb, of the Senate; Journal partially read and approved.

Bill to establish a reformatory for young criminals (favorably reported); among those unfavorably reported on were bills for compulsory education; to abolish office of county superintendent and education of Vance county; to pre-

vent the boycotting of railroads. For maintenance of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, appropriates \$65,-245.60 for the support of the institution. \$4,590 for payments of debts and accounts; one thousand dollars for fire alarm; \$6,000 for connection with the city water works; \$800 for new pumps and repairs to gas plant. Monroe and White for the bill, and Lusk and Williams, who were disposed to think the fire alarm figure excessive, (Williams offering to do it for \$300), had some back and forth squabble, in which also joined Buchanan and Flack with amendments, one of which, Buchanan's.
was adopted, to reduce the amount of the appropriation \$8,000. The bill, with amendment, passed third reading.

By Lusk, bill to apportion and equalize taxation; to validate certain property and registration; White, to provide improvement in Industrial and Normal school; Wooten, to amend the charter of

Bill to Equalize Taxation.

The Governor, State Treasurer and State Auditor with two members of Senate and three members of the House shall be, by the bill, a State Board of Apportionment and Equalization of taxation.

Sec 2. To meet at the capital, 1895, first Monday in December and on first Monday in December every four years thereafter, and proceed to equalize and apportion taxation throughout the State, the clerks of board of commissioners in each to file with the Auditor belore first Monday in November complete abstract

of taxable property. Sec. 3. If the State Board shall in any one year discover after a careful exami nation of the values made by several clerks of the several counties of the values of properties subject to taxation that the rate of tax levied for general purposes will produce more revenue than is required in carrying into effect the appropriations made by the General Assembly for such year, said Board is hereby authorized and directed to reduce the rate of taxation levied for general purposes such a per centum as will produce the amount of revenue so required. If said Board shall find that the rate livied will not produce the amount necessary for such general purposes it shall proceed and it is hereby directed to increase the said rates observing the equation be-

tween property and pelis.
Sec. 4 Members of Board from the House and Senate shall receive same per diem for each day they serve on the

Sec. 5. Board authorized to employ a competent clerk to pay him a suitable

Sec. 6. Providing for record. Sec. 7. Amending section 3690 of the Code by striking out after the word April, the word 1887 and insert 1837.

Bills on Passage. To protect birds in Davidson and Randolph counties (which the Speaker announced had been twice lost) passed sec-ond and third readings; to change time of holding courts in Twelfth Judicial district; to relieve Jesse Rogers; to extend the time for fishing in Currituck, all the above passed second and third

readings. Morganton Appropriation.

To appropriate \$10,000 a year for miantenance and support of the State Hospital at Morganton. It was stated that the appropriation had been increased to meet the demands of some 140 insane who were now confined in the common jail. The superintendent asked for a \$6,000 increase with the promise that they would thereby be enabled to accommodate 160 more patients. Monroe and Lusk warmly favored the bill which, without a dissenting voice, passed second and third readings; to allow the people of Cumberland county to repeal the stock law in certain portions of Cumberland county, after some discussion, the bill and substitute which had been submitted were tabled.

of Wilmington. Ray said McClammy was absent, and he thought the bill should lie over until he came. French said McClammy was in the House two minntes ago; that he had two amendments, and had expected McClammy to offer one, and now, on his absence, he would offer both. While French was talking, McClammy entered and asked what was under consideration. The amendments of French were adopted,

and McClammy took the floor. The Wilmington Charter.

He said he opposed the bill; that it was almost unnecessary; that he was willing to recognize the fact that the bill introduced by the Senator from Brunswick and New Hanover though milder than those introduced for other cities, was yet, he thought, not necessary. The charter of Wilmington remained unchanged until 1872, up to which time sunshine hovered around the hearthstones of her people. Mr. McClammy came upon the point of negro policemen and admitted that Marsh Walker, though as black as the ace of spades, had a character as pure and as the driven snow and was a consistent Democrat, but was strongly against the prevalence of negro policemen, at whose hands white men would be likely to be arrested on the slightest provocation. McClammy saw no necessity for the

change. (Lineback asked what was the reasons upon the basis of which the change was asked.) McClammy was proceeding when he was called to order by the Speaker, (his time was up).

French said never had there been a bill in which so much had been granted to the opponents. It might well be said that in it to the victims were given the spoils; there was no change in the Board of Aldermen and the board of Audit and Finance. French here yielded to Hileman five minutes of his time and Hileman said in a desultory way that the Populist caucus had agreed upon the passage of the bill and that he supposed it would go through without further trouble. The bill was then put upon its second reading and passed by a vote of 60 to 39. Third reading was about to take place when Peebles objected. French moved suspension of rules and third reading (motion failed) and the bill on further motion of French was made a special order for to day at 12 o'clock.

Democratic Contestees Win.

Ewart called up contested election cases and reported first case of Morphew vs. Crawford from McDowell with a resolution that the contestee be seated, and added Mr. Ewart with some zest "the contestant, Mr. Speaker, is I beg to say a Republican.

The next report was in the case of Person and Garrett vs. Howard and Baker, from Edgecombe, with recommendation in favor of the contestees, Mr. Ewart remarking again with more relish in his voice that the contestants in this case too were Republicans.

Next report: Person vs. Tomlinson, f Wilson county, in favor of contestees. On resolution-all members were formally declared by the House elected. Parker vs. Peebles was put off till night, the report favoring Peebles.

Personal Privilege Again

Mr. Ewart, rising to a question of personal privilege said that he regretted taking up time which was precious, but he owed it to himself to say that he had pursued his labors in the eighteen election cases with all the diligence and fairness of which he was capable. But there was a matter to which he had to refer which was an unpleasant one, namely the reckless intimation by the Caucasian in its editorial columns that there had been discrimination against Populists contestants in favor of the Republican

"I send to the Clerk's desk and ask that he read the marked editorial in this morning's Caucasian, entitled 'Equity not in it.' I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that for some reason I have fallen under the ban of the editors of that journal, perhaps for what I did, and perhaps for what I would not do, I neither know nor care. The position that I have held as chairman of the committee of Privileges and Elections Mr. Speaker, has entailed great labor, and responsibility upon me. The only lawyer on the committee, the legal work has devolved almost entirely upon me. This committee has done its duty bravely, fairly and honestly. At the commencement of this session, Democratic Representatives upon this floor, openly declared that this committee would oust every Democratic

contestee in the House. "This I denied, but I did not hesitate to say that whenever this committee reached the conclusion that a seat was held by fraud, or wrong, that moment would the recipient of that fraud or wrong be promptly deprived of it.

"The editors of the Caucasian by this editorial plainly intend to convey the impression that this mittee has declined to seat Popcontestants because they were Populists, but has never hesitated to seat Republicans. I do not know the writer of that article, nor do I care. But this I do say, that the charge made by this writer, be he of high or low degree, is as false and as black as the very hinges upon which creak the gates of hell itself!

"If this editor supposes that he can bull-doze, or intimidate myself or members of this Committee into seating contestants who are not entitled to seats in this House. He is mistaken in his man! We will not do it, be he Populist or Republican. Under their oaths Populists and Republicans of that committee have done their duty, and in every instance the Populist members of that committee, who are brave and true men have sustained me in my re-

"Of the contested cases unfavorably acted on, six were Republicans. In every instance where a Populist made out his case, without regard to technicalities, he

was promptly seated. "But where that case was not made out, this committee could not violate thir oaths, not even to please the editors of the Caucasian.'

The Confederate Monument Bill.

This bill was called up as special order and the minority report was submitted to the House, signed by Bryan, Mitchell and Hileman.

Mr. Bryan opposed the bill because he said it came right upon the heels of Bill to amend the charter of the city the attacks of the News AND OBSERVER, that he had many letters from his people denouncing the appropriation passed by the Senate, and thought our duty was to the living and not to the dead - that he wished the people of his county to know that he was on record as protesting against this bill.

Turner, of Mitchell, spoke for the living in the same strain as Bryan and said he was in favor of giving \$10,000 after \$10,000, until it reached the sum of \$100,000 if necessary for the peachcheeked boys and girls from sea to peak of this State. Mr. Turner was

wrought up to a high pitch. Henderson said the tattoo of the last drum had been heard; the last roll had been called; most of the soldiers have struck their tents and like Lee and Jackson they have passed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees. Soon we will join them and Grant and his cohorts on the other side. Henderson however, looked, also, at the living chil dren and drew the regulation chromo of the soldier in heaven looking down and practically singing the little song: "don't vote for that bill." He would vote against this bill because the times were hard and we needed the money for other purposes - "some other day" he would be willing to do the proper thing in the way

of monument-building.

Ewart Begins His Antics. Ewart sent up the following amend

ment: "By inserting the following proviso: that the appropriation made by this act shall be raised by a special tax levy of five cents on every gallon of whiskey or brandy manufactured in this State; that the collection of this tax shall be made under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for the special collection of special taxes in North Caro-

Mr. Ewart thought this a good way to raise this money, and wanted it understood that though he was in favor of the appropriation he was not in favor of it the way on the plan proposed.

Mr. Lineback arose without his collar, as usual, unpolished looking, but bearing in voice and gesture the marks of crude, honest strength. He said he had a brother who slept in a very quiet and obscure grave on the fields of Sharps-burg. "God bless his memory!" he exclaimed with feeling and in deep, round voice that was impressive, "and for his sake, and for the sake of thousands of other North Carolinians, who sleep on the hills of Virginia, I can not find it in my heart to vote against this bill" (applause) Mr, Lineback said that he had heard the arguments for more free school money as against this bill-he was moved by these arguments, but he was here to say that his heart was supreme in this matter, and he intended, by God's help, to vote for this bill to lace there, (pointing to the monument) a monument to my brave brother (ap plause) as well as to the remainder of his gallant comrades, (great applause in the House and from the galleries full of ladies, which the Speaker rapped down, saying he would allow reasonable applause, but not uproarious applause).

Cheerfully Votes No.

Mr. Hunter said that though his father was a Union soldier he had none but kind feelings toward the South, and at the risk of his motives being misjudged in this matter, (and his desires were for best interests of this State,) he would "cheerfully vote against the

Campbell sent up an amendment to Ewart's amendment providing that all over \$10,000 raised by the whiskey tax be devoted to the public schools. cepted by Ewart, and amendment put and voted down, Ewart only voting aye, and Lusk regretted that such a cause should be furthered by tax on spirits. Then the minority report was defeated by a viva voce vote, and the bill was

upon its second reading.

Mr. Hileman said that the money necessary for this monument should be raised by the people; that was true patriotism; that the State should take from its treasury money that should be devoted to the poor children at school, that the revenues could not in justice to the living be thus justly depleted.

Lusk Enters the Lists.

Mr. Lusk on rising was interrupted by Bryan who said he would want the ayes and noes ("so far as I am concerned, he can have the ayes and noes a thousand times over," replied Lusk) and proceeded in a low voice, saying it was hard in approaching this subject for him to strip himself of his emotions (his eyes had filled) and he had hoped that this bill would pass without opposition, Mr. Lusk compared the claims of the

schools and the monument, saying that this was the one of more merit for the present. (Crumel interrupted: "How will this do any good to the living?

Lusk: "It will do this good, it will enable the child when he passes yonder (pointing to the monument) to say there is a monument to my father!" (Applause.) Crumel: "How will it benefit the dead?" Lusk: It is not benefits we are after, but patriotism, the most nobly pervasive force that fills the breast of (Applause). Lusk referred to man.' the results that would follow the party if they voted against this bill, referring to the Democratic press strictures and said, moreover, that not one of these members would ever be re-elected to this House who dared to vote against this bill. Now Mr. Lusk reviewed the line of North Carolina dead and said that a search of the battle fields would discover more of their bones than those of any other State. (Applause). Effective was made here of the part taken by North Carolinians at Gettysburg and Malven Hill and Seven Pines and Cold Harbor, and the valor of North Carolina was not surpassed by that of Lodi or Thermopylae. Lusk fn closing turned and faced his colleagues and apostrophized the patriotism of North Carolinians. He knew his colleagues were patriotic and begged them by all sacred memories to put aside the concrete for the moment and be uplifted by a motive that was higher. Mr. Lusk's utterances were greeted by

enthusiastic applause by the great throng that had gathered which the Speaker tried to check, saying, however, that he felt much affected himself, while Mr. Lusk's cheeks were glistening with tears. The picture was growing more impress-He seemed deeply moved, leaning ivə. his head upon his hand for some mo-

ments after sitting down. Mr. Campbell took the floor to say that his amendment had been contemptuously thrown aside, and he was not in favor of piling up cold stone that would do no good to the dead, that the dead should

take care of themselves (laughter). Their Feelings Overcome Them.

Smith of Gates came forward from his seat under the clock saying "never was there a more glorious death than that of the Confederacy, in all history from Thermopolæ to Appomattox. Mr. Smith, thinking of Leinback's remarks, referred to his brother, also, whose grave was unmarked. He would, if he knew where his body rested, go and hunt the hills of battle and bring him home. (Mr. Smith was so affected that he could scarcely go on, and the members on the floor generally were now powerless to hold back their tears, handkerchiefs being freeused. Major Guthrie sat just in front with eyes glistening, Tom Devereaux. Doughton, Smith of Stanly, Spier Whitaker, Julian, Mouroe, Tomlinson, Squires, Kell, Brown, Abell, Peebles, Winborne, all these and a score more had been swept off their feet by their feelings. Hon. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, had a seat upon the floor and was touched roused as he proceeded and threw himalong with the rest. In the galleries the self upon the Fusionist side shouting, handkerchiefs of the ladies were fluttering from hand to eye.

earnes' and often eloquent plea for the I appeal to you, give us this money

monument. He was interrupted by Ewart, who asked him was he in the war. 'No," said Smith, "I was too young." The House was silent: It's mood resented the levity of the question.) "Ewart: "I heard you were born in 1816." (This humor met a cold frost.) "In 1801. said Smith, somewhat puzzled: I was too old to fight," then suddenly changing countenance, Smith raised his hand exclaiming that "this matter was too sacred to the hearts of this people to be profaned by the unjust touch of jest" (applause.) Smith walked to his

Woodard's Unmeant Eloquence. Probably the most touching piece of eloquence that was witnessed on the floor was when Woodard arose. Woodard is a very diffident, gentle-faced man and has said but little on the floor: he shrinks from speech: he arose slowly and faltered a second with his face flushed: all eves were upon him. His voice quavered. "Mr. Speaker," said Woodard, a matter that is so tender, so tender to me, that I can't speak about it -so I have written out a few lines and sent to the clerk to get him to them read them as my speech on this matter. Then he sat down, leaned his

while the clerk read as follows: "Mr. Speaker: No man in North Carolina loves the poor children of North Carolina more than I do, no man is more anxious to see the cause of education of North Carolina receive such an uplifting, as would reach every boy and girl in the good Old State of North Carolina. But, Mr. Speaker, being as I am, an old Confederate soldier, and thinking over the past to-day as I have and calling to mind the valor, the patriotism of those men who fell by my side on the various battlefields from Manassas to Appomattox. I cannot find it in my heart to refuse to do honor to the patriotism of those noble men of North Carolina. When I raise my voice against that class of men, there is no place for me to hide my face under the sun.

Mr. Wooten is a man of sixty and quiet in demeanor. He sat in front of the Speaker so touched by all that was said that he could not escape the notice of many. His motion was so marked by the power of simplicity that it was thoroughly felt; it was one of the few pathetic pictures in life that was not meant to be pathetic. It was simple and spontaneous and beautiful.

Young Mr. Cox following this incident by chilling antithesis deplored this appeal to the feelings of the members, he thought the reason should be appealed to, and held up the necessities of the public schools as had been done in previous speeches.

White, of Bladen, made a speech twocolored by humor and pathos, reminding Mr. Campbell that though in a moot convention on the way from Newbern he had been put as Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Campbell as Governor, he now declined to run with him (laughter), then turning to Shakespere's line who has not music in his soul, &c.," he passed on to the sentiment of the Spartan mother whose highest wish was that her son should he brought back upon his shield. Mr. White referred to the crowning glory of Rome in having kept alive in monumental form the heroic in deed, and held his listeners closely throughout.

The vote was about to be taken, when Ewart sent up the following amendment: "Provided, that the appropriation be

made from the Direct Tax Fund." Hileman moved to table. White asked would not this table the bill. "It will," said the Speaker. The ayes and noes were called. Winborne called attention again to the effect of tabling the mo-The Speaker reminded the House, without specification, that he supposed the members knew the effect of the vote, and the roll was called.

Would Not Table.

The vote was as follows

Ayes-Messrs. Aiken, Bagwell, Bean, Bryan, Buchanan, Campbell, Cox, Crumel, Currie, Darden, Davis, Dixon, Drew, Elledge, Ellis, Flack, Gentry, Harris of Gaston, Henderson, Hileman, Hopkins, Huffman, Hunter, Leary, Linney, McKinney, McLean, Michael, Mitch-Morrow, Norman, Peace, Petree, Phillips of Randolph, Reynolds, Self, Smith of Caswell, Smith of Cleveland, Speas, Squires, Taylor, Turner of Mitchell, Turner of Polk, Vickers, Walker .-

Noes. - Abbot, Alexander of Mecklenburg, Baker, Bateman, Brown, Burnham, Cheak, Crawford, Crumpler, Durch can, Euwards, Ewart, Fleming, French, Gallop, Grizzard, Harrelson, Harring ton, Harris of Hyde, Higgins of Alle ghany, Higgins of Yancey, Hooker House, Howard, Johnson, Julian, Keli, King, Lawrence, Lee, Leinoach, Lusk Mayes, McCall, McCauley, McClammy McKenzie, McLeod, Monroe, Nelson Norment, Peebles, Pool, Rascoe, Ray Reinhardt, Robinson, Saunders, Smith of Gates, Smith of Stanly, Stevens, Stikeleather, Thomas, Tomlinson, White, Whitener, Williams, Winborne, Woodard, Wooten, Yates. - 61.

Explanation of Votes.

Campbell, if there was not enough patriotism in North Carolina to raise this monument, it ought not to be done; that the money ought to be given to the poor women. Crumel said he would ob y his con-

victions though the heavens fell, and vote as his constituents desired, and he cared not for the intimation that he would not come back here if he voted aye. Henderson spoke of the action of the House on the boarding house bed tax

(Henderson keeps a boarding house he said) and he stood for the women in the boarding house matter as in others. He wasn't afraid to vote aye. Hileman said he voted aye for the

poor widow and the people. "Is Patriotism Dead ?"

Lusk could probably point to one relation of his who lay upon every battle field of the Confederacy, and could mark them in the cemetery on the suburbs of Raleigh - those who had been brought from the fields of Gettysburg and Malvern Hill. He became again "Have you forgot the daring of your Mr. Smith proceeded and made an ism dead in North Carclina? Give us,

Mr. Monroe hoped that a home would (continued applause in the galleries). The come for the children of the Confederate soldiers—but he was moved by the deeds

of their fathers-he voted no. Mr. Nelson: "Why should we not as patriots contribute the little sum of \$10,-

sad occasion. He said two years ago he voted for this, but to-day his better judgment told him a grander monument to

Sutton asked to be excused, (said he didn't know how to vote).

Turner, of Mitchell, wanted to be understood, he wanted to mark the resting place of the soldier, but could not do so against his better judgment.

Williams, of Craven, though he represented a party known as the negro-party Huffman, Hunter, Leary, Linney, Mayes. -he yet knew they were generous-and he voted no. (Applause).

History Written in Deed.

Winborne: The history and character of a nation is found in the noble deeds Mitchell, Turner of Polk, Vickers, its sons and there were no Walker.-38. nobler deeds than those of North Carolinians in batte. He was but a lithead forward on his desk overcome tle boy when his mother with tears in her eyes and the thunder of battle in her ears had told him of the soldier, an imression then had been made upon him that could not be obliterated; the Confaderate soldier needed no eulogy from him; his history was written in his deed. (Applause). He voted no. Win-

borne spoke with much feeling.

The reckoning of the roll call was made. In the interim the ladies of the gallery wore looks of anxiety, of hope and fear in alternation, and when the vote was announced, noes 65 ayes 48, there was a flood of applause from the deeply set rows, and tears burst from the faces of some of the older motherwomen while a smile swept over the faces of the gayly dressed younger women like light.

The Speaker said the question recurred on the second reading of the bill, in which he was corrected by Ewart, who said his amendment came up first (sustained), though afterwards Ewart withdrew the amendment, as he said he had learned that a similar amendment had been defeated in the Senate.

The bill was put upon its second reading, and Buchanan said he voted aye, and felt that his people would say "well ter what the conditions of the Treasury were or any other conditions, (applause) Gentry said he thought the memories of was in favor of digging a hole and burying all monuments, (a murmur of groans).

would have to come out of the poor people and thought the patriotism of the of Newbern. ople should provide.

Howard made a very graceful speech which was heartily applauded by the ladies and members (Howard is the youngest member of the House and the girls were all attention.) Hunter said that threats that those voting "no," would not come back here

made no impression on him. He voted Vote on the Bill.

tribute to the fallen dead.

he had at last got a chance to put a the railroads every time. monument over his dead brother, and he wished his name could be recorded as covering one entire page. He didn't know how Forsyth would look at his action, but if they didn't like it, he would lenburg railway. tell them that they could just exactly send somebody else, (laughter and ap plause).

they joined, and when the roll was passed third reading. called there were thirteen only left. Shall I vote not to build a monument to Shall I vote not to build a monument to the men I left there? No, sir, I hope to Raleigh was placed upon its third read-God never! (Great applause.)

scene that had taken place in the Senate when a Union soldier had led the monument bill to success. He paid an eloquent bute to the dead.

Peebles said that he had calculated for would not run the Public Schools but voted with the Democrats against the two days. He wanted this monument bill. from the taxes of the people, because he wanted it to be the tribute of the poor ople to their dead. peas would fail to do his duty to his

ple, if he voted here to repeat the stravagance of the Democrats two years go, and plead for the poor children-Thomas: Would not be worthy of Tho

mas' legion - his kinsman who lost his head on the battle field if he voted notake his head, he would vote for this appropriation. Cox was in favor of monuments, but not at the expense of tax payers In his

ed more than this the help of this assembly. Campbell claimed that no man on this

to be excused-granted. Vote on the Bill.

Ayes 60, noes 38, said the Speaker,

vote was as follows:

Ayes-Messrs. Abbott, Alexander of Mecklenburg, Baker, Bateman, Brown, Burnham, Cheek, Crawford, Crumpler, Duncan, Edwards, Ewart, 000 to the memory of those who sleep French, Grizzard, Harrelson, Harring upon the battle-fields?" and he cheerfully ton, Harris of Gaston, Harris of Hyde, Higgins of Yancey, Hooker, House, Mr. Petree: To him this was a very Howard, Johnson, Julian, Kell, King, Lawrence, Lee, Linebach, Lusk, McCall, McCauley, McClammy, McKenzie, Monroe, Nelson, Norment, Peebles, Pool, North Carolina would be the education Rascoe, Ray, Reinhardt, Robinson, of her sons and daughters. He voted Sauders, Smith of Cleveland, Smith of Gates, Smith of Stanly, Stevens, Thomas, Tomlinson, White, Whitener, Williams, Winborne, Woodard, Wooten,

Yates. -60. Noes-Messrs. Aiken, Bagwell, Bryan, Buchanan, Campbell, Cox, Crumel, Dar den, Drew, Elledge, Ellis, Etheridge, Gentry, Henderson, Hileman, Hopkins, McLean, Michael, Mitchell, Normar, Peace, Petree, Phillips of Randolph, Reynolds, Self, Smith of Caswell, Speas, Squires, Stikeleather, Taylor, Turner of

Hileman moved to take a recess and nsisted on his motion, to meet again at 30. Lineback moved to table, on which Hileman called the ayes and noes. Lusk meanwhile had moved suspension of rules and third reading of bill. The vote to table was ayes 53 to 41. newed his motion. Ewart insisted that the time of adjournment had come and maintained his demand against the demand of scores of members when the Speaker said that according to rules he would have to yield, but did not put the vote until the House adjourned at 2:48, a few bills being passed after Ewart's demand.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by Lieut. Governor Doughton. Prayer was offered by Rev. John Ammons of the Senate.

Bills Introduced.

Senator Hamrick introduced a bill to urnish convict labor for Deaf and Dumb Asylum; Senator Adams, a bill to require working public roads of Moore county by convict labor.

Passed Third Reading.

Bill for local assessment to support public schools at Burnsville, Yancey county; bill to authorize commissioners Ewart said he would vote for of Jackson county to levy a special tax; this bill, but in the revenue bill he would ask for a special tax to raise county; bill to incorporate Worthville, this fund for the monument. Randolph county; bill to incorporate the Fleming said he would vote aye no mat- Carolina Railroad and Lumber Company; bill to incorporate the town of Swansboro; bill to submit the question of bond issue to the voters of Elizabeth City; bill the war should be buried out of sight, he to improve roads in Rockingham county by taxation; bill to incorporate Southport and Western Railroad company; bill to Hileman said 80 per cent. of the money abolish the office of game keeper in Currituck county; bill to amend the charter

Personal Privilege. Senator Fowler arose to a question of

personal privilege and said certain Senators had been undertaking to create the impression that he was under obligations to the railroads because he had accepted a free pass to the Newbern Fair. said such attempts did him injustice. He condemned the pass business, and said he had introduced more bills than any other Senator that were objectionable to Johnson said he would rather lose his the railroads and had advocated their right arm than to fail to accord this just passage to the best of his ability. He said the men who criticised him for ac-Lineback said he was delighted that cepting a pass had voted on the side of

Calendar Resumed.

Passed third reading: Bill to amend the charter of the Charlotte and Meck

The State Fair. The bill to rotate the State fair, letting

it go alternatively to Charlotte and Ral Mr. Lusk would not, he said, have eigh was placed upon its second readarisen again but for the remarks by ing. Senator Mewborne offered an Mr. Hunter. He (Lusk) had been in the amendment to include New Berne. Lost. confederate service and remembered well. The bill was so amended as to let the the only hand-to-hand fight he ever saw. | Fair remain at Raleigh, and to allow He remembered to-day the words Macklenburg county and Charlotte to "Form fours, march, trot, charge," and purchase Fair Grounds, and, as amended,

Raleigh's Charter.

ing. Senator Dowd offered an amend-McClammy referred to the touching ment to require voters to be residents of the city for sixty days. Lost. The bill passed third reading without amendment by a vote of 27 to 15. Senators Fowler, Forbes, Bellamy, Hoover, Lindsay, Shaw, Stephens, Westmoreland, d found out that this \$10,000 asked (Populists), and Carver (Republican)

Mrs. Arrington's Case.

Senator Hoover, of Wilson, introduced resolution to investigate the case of Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington, appointing Representatives Campbell, Bryan and Phillips a committee to make investigations in the case.

Passed Third Reading.

Bill to incorporate the Carolina and Tennessee Railroad Company; bill to inif Jackson county would threaten to corporate Elizabethtown, Bladen county; bill to amend the charter of Gastonia; bill authorizing levy of special tax in Mitchell county; bill for levy of special tax in Cherokee county; bill to incorporcounty he could point to hungry and ill- ate Peachland, Auson county; bill to esclad children as monuments that deserv- tablish stock law in Colly township, Bladen county; bill to protect birds in Randolph and Davidson counties; bill to amend section 283 of the Code for profloor had in his veins more patriotism tection of fish; bill to increase the pay of than the gentleman from Cherokee voted jurors in Pender county; bill to allow sale of timber trees for partition; bill for Sutton was a soldier, but had had relief of Roanake Colony Memorial Asenough of this war-cry (his people didn't sociation; bill to incorporate the Norfolk want it) if he voted his own sentiments and Camden Railroad Company; bill to he would vote for it, therefore he asked amend section 1002 of the Code; bill to amend the charter of East Bend, Yadkin county.

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

