

The News and Observer

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RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1899

FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

OUTRAGED AND MURDERED

A Horrible Double Crime in Chatham County.

VICTIM A WIDOW LADY

THE MOTHER, BESIDES, OF FIVE CHILDREN.

THE BLACK DEMON CAUGHT AND HANGED

He Was Found With Blood on his Clothes and a Razor in his Pocket. Swinging from a Tree Near the Scene of His Crime.

Gulf, N. C., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Mrs. Nancy Welch, a most excellent white widow lady, and mother of five children, residing about three miles from Harper's Cross Roads, Bear Creek township, in Chatham county, was outraged and murdered yesterday evening. Mrs. Welch had been visiting at Mr. Jones', her son-in-law.

The deed was committed about 5 o'clock in the afternoon by Henry Jones, a black negro about 25 years old. He was a desperate character.

As Mrs. Welch did not return at night, search was made and her body found about fifty yards from the public road a 9 o'clock, with her throat cut. The alarm was given, search was made and the negro was found at his home, near Richmond, this morning about 3 o'clock carried back to the scene of murder and hanged by about fifty unknown parties.

The dead body was found swinging from a limb this morning. There was blood on his clothes and a razor in his pocket. Jones confessed his guilt.

MARRIAGE AT MONROE.

Mr. Henry R. Laney Weds Miss Pearl Ogburn.

Monroe, N. C., Jan. 11.—(Special).—A beautiful marriage occurred to-night at 6 o'clock in the Central Methodist church. The contracting parties were Henry R. Laney and Miss Pearl Ogburn, both of Monroe. W. H. Norwood was best man, and Miss Annie Howard maid of honor. Mrs. J. E. Love was organist. Just before the wedding march a splendid solo was rendered by Miss Wolfe.

The bride and groom are handsome, and their popularity is evinced by the crowd which filled the church to overflowing, notwithstanding the stormy weather.

FIFTY HUMAN SKELETONS.

Found in a Well on a Plantation in Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 11.—Senator Perfecto Lacoeste, who was President of the Havana Junta Patriótica, will be appointed alcalde, or mayor of Havana by Major General Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana. Senor Lacoeste is a wealthy planter, popular among all classes of Cubans, and a resident of Havana.

The Cuban general, Mario Menocal, will be chief of police, and Colonel J. G. Evans, of the South Carolina volunteers, former Governor of South Carolina, and now one of General Ludlow's staff officers, will be appointed Superintendent of the Department of Corrections, embracing the police, the minor courts and the correctional institutions.

Ex-Chief McCullagh, of New York city, will remain here for a time to help carry out the police plan he had devised, with Colonel Montlon, of the Second Illinois regiment, who was yesterday succeeded as military chief of police, and has returned to his regiment with Major General Lee at Quemados. Some of the important features of the Montlon-McCullagh plan will be retained.

In discussion describes the finding of fifty human skeletons in a well on a plantation near Maguito. The writer of the story asserts that these people were undoubtedly thrown in while alive. He says that in some cases the finger bones are severed and the supposition is that this was due to the efforts of the victims to raise themselves out of the pit. The body of Senor Pedro Alayon, a prominent Cuban who disappeared mysteriously during the insurrection, has been identified.

La Discussion describes the finding of Antonio Ries, Sergeant Jean Peres and Vicente Zalgo, a school master as being the authors of the terrible crime. All are said to be in Havana.

La Discussion hints also a story from Matanzas of the finding there of the remains of from 200 to 300 persons in a well near the headquarters of the civil guard.

N. C. POSTMASTERS CONFIRMED.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of the following North Carolina postmasters: L. L. Jenkins, Gastonia; W. H. Snow, High Point.

It's unlucky to have your affairs at sixes and sevens—they make thirteens.

TAR HEEL SENT TO CUBA.

Assistant Section Director for Climate and Crop Service.

Washington, Jan. 11.—M. W. Hayes, of North Carolina, and J. J. Bartlett, of Savannah, Ga., have been dispatched to Cuba by Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau. Mr. Hayes as assistant section director for the climate and crop service on the island and the latter as observer. Richard M. Geddings, of Charleston, S. C., who served as assistant surgeon in the war with Spain today was appointed observer to take charge of the weather station at Kingston, Jamaica, succeeding W. B. Stockman, who became chief forecaster for the island and section director of the climate and crop service.

THE PURCHASE TAX LAW.

Winston, N. C., Jan. 11.—(Special).—At a meeting of the Merchants' and Traders' Union here this evening a committee was appointed to draft a resolution asking the Legislature to repeal the purchase tax law. The secretary of the Union was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to all the central organizations of the State requesting them to take similar action and bring it to the attention of their representative.

WILL HASTEN RATIFICATION.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—(Special).—The declaration of Senator Foraker in his strong speech to-day that President McKinley does not favor the permanent ratification of the Philippines or the annexation of these islands as part of the territory of the United States, has created a great deal of discussion here, as it is generally assumed the Ohio Senator would not have made such a declaration if he had not been authorized to do so. This is taken as the first distinct statement of the President's position, and the general belief is that it will have the effect of hastening the ratification of the peace treaty as it takes down the main straw at which the opponents of the treaty have been lifting.

HOPES FOR MR. DINGLEY.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Greater encouragement for the recovery of Representative Dingley is felt by his physicians tonight than for some days. This is based on the wonderful manner in which he has kept up in his desperate illness and the remarkable vitality shown. Save for new complications which are not now looked for, the family feel very hopeful that the worst is past. The patient has been fairly comfortable today has taken nourishment freely and is resting well tonight.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

The National League of Commission Merchants is in session at New Orleans.

R. F. Fifield having declined to serve as Senator Morrill's successor, the Vermont Senatorship has been tendered to Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury, who has accepted.

The Republican caucus of Connecticut's General Assembly has nominated Senator Hawley to succeed himself as junior Senator from Connecticut. Later he will be elected by joint convention of the Legislature.

The President has decided it to be incompatible with the public interests to comply with the request contained in the Hear resolution to supply the Senate with the instructions given the American peace commissioners.

Kid McCoy has issued a signed statement in which he intimates that his defeat was the result of several foul blows received from Sharkey. The receipts of the fight amount to nearly forty thousand dollars. Sharkey gets fifteen thousand, McCoy five thousand. McCoy now wants to fight either Sharkey or Corbett.

In the West Virginia Legislature the House as organized has thirty-seven Democratic and thirty-four Republican members and the Senate seventeen Republicans and nine Democrats. When the contested seats are settled there will be a Republican majority of one on joint ballot.

Agninaldo's representative in London says that the Americans, being addicted to drink, are less able to fight in the tropics than the Spaniards, and that a guerrilla warfare could be waged against them for a number of years, during which the inevitable conflict between the powers in the East would give the Filipinos a chance.

M. De Beaurepaire continues his violent attacks on the Court of Cassation, declaring its members are all swayed by partiality to Dreyfus. The Minister of Justice has ordered an investigation of Beaurepaire's charges. Meanwhile the Liberte states on supposedly good authority that a decision will be reached early in February and that it will be almost unanimously for revision.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature the Republicans have a majority of 74 on joint ballot, and the only way in which the Democrats can win in the Senatorial fight is by a split among the Republicans. With the Democrats the question is, shall George A. Jenkins or Chaney F. Black be the nominee of to-day's caucus. It is agreed among leaders that the man receiving a majority of the votes in the joint session of the Legislature will be the next Senator.

CHOATE NAMED AMBASSADOR

McKinley Sends His Nomination to the Senate.

HE GOES TO ENGLAND

PEACE TREATY FAVORABLY REPORTED TO SENATE.

CENSORSHIP ON TELEGRAMS TO MANILA

Rios Declares the Rebels are Concentrating Near Manila With the Intention of Attacking it and of Fighting Our Forces at Once.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Joseph H. Choate, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

Joseph H. Choate was born on January 24th, 1832, in Massachusetts, and is the son of Dr. George Choate. He was graduated in 1852 from Harvard College and two years later from Harvard law school. After a year's study in a Boston office he was admitted in 1855 to the bar. In the same year he entered the office of Sander & Carter in this city, but soon left and entered the office of Butler, Everts and Southmayd. He afterward formed a partnership with William B. Barnes, but in 1859 became a member of the firm of Everts, Southmayd and Choate. For the last ten years Mr. Choate has been generally acknowledged to be the leader of the New York bar and has appeared in hundreds of celebrated cases, where his keenness and wit, and his searching cross examinations brought him considerable success.

Mr. Choate's political career practically began in 1856, when he took the stump for Fremont. Since then he has been known as an ardent Republican, though he has never held office. At times he has not been in touch with the party organization. Mr. Choate was president of the State constitutional convention of 1894. From 1873 to 1877 he was president of the Union League Club of New York city, of which organization he has always been an active and influential member. The present name of the law firm of which Mr. Choate is a member is Everts, Choate and Beaman.

NO NEWS FROM GEN. OTIS.

Washington, Jan. 11.—It is said at the War Department today that absolutely nothing has been heard from General Otis at Manila teaching the state of affairs there. When inquiry was made relative to a report that there had been a meeting yesterday near Manila of a commission selected jointly by General Otis and Agninaldo, it was pointed out that under the large discretionary authority conferred upon him by the President's expressed instructions to exhaust all peaceful means of adjusting the difficulty with the insurgents General Otis had full authority to adopt such a course without express permission from the department. His course is thoroughly approved by the President up to this point. The meeting of the commission has served at least to avert the crisis which seemed impending in the Philippines, and there is now fair ground for the supposition that the status quo will be maintained at least until the ratification of the pending peace treaty.

CABLE UNDER CENSORSHIP.

London, Jan. 11.—The Eastern Telegraph Company announced today that press telegrams to Manila are subject to censorship.

ITS LATE ESTABLISHMENT.

New York, Jan. 11.—The Western Union Telegraph Co.'s central office has been advised by the Eastern Extension Company that all press messages for Manila are subject to censorship, which was imposed yesterday.

REBELS THREATEN MANILA.

Madrid, Jan. 11.—General Rios, the Spanish commander, cables from Manila reiterating the assertion that the situation of affairs in the Philippine Islands is most grave. The rebels, it appears, are concentrating in the neighborhood of Manila with the intention of attacking that place. Great preparations are being made for the defence of the city. The Spanish General also asserts that the natives of the Visayas have again refused to permit the Americans to land, threatening to resist by force if an attempt is made to do so. The Americans, therefore, according to General Rios, have abandoned the idea of disembarking, and he confirms a previous statement to the effect that they are unwilling to bombard Iloilo "because the European houses are stocked with petroleum with the view of being set alight by the American shells."

General Rios also alleges that the rebels are determined to fight the Americans before reinforcements arrive from the United States.

In conclusion General Rios says Agninaldo's proclamation has "produced immense enthusiasm among the rebels."

Four persons were run down and instantly killed by express train No. 13, near Larimer station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-five miles east of Pittsburg, Penn.

THE QUAY CONSPIRACY CASE.

Supreme Court Dismisses Application for Writ of Certiorari.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Supreme Court today, in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice Sterrett dismissed the application in the Quay conspiracy case for a writ of certiorari and placed the costs on the petitioners. The petition of the defendants, United States Senator M. S. Quay, R. R. Quay and Benj. J. Hayward, averred that on account of political prejudices they were of belief that they could not obtain a fair and impartial trial in the Philadelphia court of Quarter Sessions where the suit against them was instituted.

As to the claim that the lower court will not give a fair trial, Judge Street says: "We cannot assent to this proposition. On the contrary, we are satisfied that the petitioners can and will have a fair and impartial trial in that court before a competent and unprejudiced jury and a fair and impartial jury. If we thought otherwise, we would not hesitate a moment to send the indictments to another jurisdiction for trial."

MR. STANFORD STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Burlington, N. C., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Mr. R. A. Stanford, of this city, had a stroke of paralysis a few days ago, which has rendered him unconscious ever since. The whole of his left side is affected. He does not recognize his most intimate friends and cannot speak. Mr. Stanford is a grandson of the late Hon. Leland Stanford, of California, and has many friends throughout the State who will regret to hear of his condition. His several senses have all been summoned to his bedside.

A \$7,500 FIRE AT DURHAM

Colored Graded School Totally Destroyed.

Loss of the Fire Unknown but Thought to Have Been Incendiary. Insurance Was \$4,500.

Durham, N. C., Jan. 11.—(Special).—Between 9 and 10 o'clock tonight the colored graded school building was totally destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire could not be learned tonight, but from the circumstances it is thought by some to have been incendiary.

The building was heated by registers, the heaters being situated in the basement. About 3 o'clock this afternoon, after school was dismissed, the heaters were cleaned out and the ashes thrown outside. The fire originated in the wood-room of the basement about twenty feet from the heaters and near a window.

The building cost \$6,000 and the furniture and fixtures about \$1,500. The building was insured for \$4,500. Nothing was saved from the fire.

The Trinity College Athletic Association has elected the following officers for the present year: President, P. H. Hames; vice-president, H. M. North; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Hornaday. Resolutions were adopted making all athletic laws now existing ineffective, except the following, which was adopted by the faculty June 4, 1897: "No student in any athletic contest or have any connection with college athletics who was not present at the beginning of the term in which the contest takes place, and who is not taking full work and making a passing grade." New rules and regulations were made and adopted.

Mr. William Garrett and Miss Eva Pickett were married at 8 o'clock tonight at the residence of L. G. Pickett in this city. Rev. J. C. Owens officiated.

Rev. Dr. John J. Lafferty, the able editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, who arrived in Durham Monday night, returned home today.

Mrs. Eddell, librarian of the Durham Public Library, has tendered her resignation, to take effect February 1st.

Wilmer Cole, aged about 12 years, made the trip from Raleigh to Durham on Thursday, a distance of twenty-six miles, on his bicycle. He left Raleigh at 11 a. m., arriving here at 3 p. m.

Twenty new students have been enrolled at the Trinity Park High School since the new year opened.

Capt. T. B. Lyon, one of Durham's aged and most respected citizens, has been sick for a few days. He has just received a box of very choice Havana cigars from his son, Roger Lyon, who is with the volunteer army in Cuba.

W. J. Christian becomes the owner of the Wortham Wooden Mills by purchase. Woody Bros., of Chicago, gave a free musical entertainment in North Durham tonight.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The House today completed and passed the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska upon which it has been working intermittently for a week. An amendment was adopted providing a high license system in the territory with a special of local option. Liquor dealers by its provisions are to pay a license of \$1,000 per year and the consent of a majority of the white citizens residing within two miles of a liquor dealer's establishment must be obtained before a license can issue. An attempt to recommit the bill for the purpose of securing the adoption of a provision including convicted felons from service on juries, was defeated.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.), who retired from the House in order to enter the State Senate of New Jersey, to a seat of which he was elected last fall.

INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINES

Foraker Declares This the President's Desire.

NO WAR ON AGUINALDO

ULTIMATE FREEDOM FOR THE ISLANDERS.

FORAKER MAKES THE SENATE LIVELY

He Declares We Have the Right Given Constitutionally to Seize and Hold the Philippines. The Ultimate Policy.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A climax was reached to-day in the debate on the question of expansion which is in progress in the Senate. Heretofore, all of the speeches, with the notable exception of that of Mr. Platt, (Conn.), have been in opposition to what is presumed to be the policy of the Administration to the acquisition of the Philippines. To-day Mr. Foraker, (Ohio), addressed the Senate in opposition to the declaration of the Vest resolution that the United States has no constitutional power to acquire foreign territory to be maintained as colonies.

Mr. Foraker laid down the broad proposition that to adopt the Vest resolution was to declare that our fathers had brought forth a nation that was inferior to all nations regardless of the generally accepted idea that one nation was the equal of another and all equally restricted.

Among the powers of nationality are the powers to make war and to make treaties. This is an inherent right of nationality and the Government of the United States has the same power that all other governments have. It being true that we have the power to make war and to enter into treaty agreements we logically have the power to acquire territory by conquest or otherwise, and to inherit all the consequences that may accrue through war. Mr. Foraker noted Chief Justice Marshall to sustain his position, contending that the Chief Justice had said the United States had not only the right to acquire but also the right to govern territory so acquired.

Mr. Bacon called attention to the fact that the territory under consideration by the Chief Justice was Florida, which was contiguous and having a population homogeneous with our own.

Mr. Foraker said that while this statement as to the location of the territory was true as a matter of fact, Chief Justice Marshall had not found it necessary to point out this fact. His utterance had been clear-cut and without qualification, and it was evident from this quotation that the fathers of the American republic had not meant to create a nation inferior to other nations in power. Mr. Foraker also quoted Justice Bradley in a Utah case, involving the question of polygamy, in which the Justice said:

"It would be absurd to say that a nation has power to acquire territory and not the power to govern it."

This was a late decision on the same line as that of Chief Justice Marshall in the early days of the republic. Such being the authorities what ground, he asked, have the supporters of the resolution to stand upon.

Mr. Platt, (Conn.), called attention to Article V, of the treaty of France with the United States, withdrawn by Benjamin Franklin, which provided that if Canada be obtained by the United States it should be dependent upon this country.

"Yes," said Mr. Foraker, "and nothing is said about the consent of the Canadians, either."

Mr. Tillman, (S. C.), inquired of Mr. Foraker whether any of the States could discriminate against a territory on account of the color or previous condition of its inhabitants.

"That question is not before us now," replied Mr. Foraker. "When it arises we shall meet it. I wish some of the States that do discriminate were outside, and we had a trial of the question now." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Foraker then took up that part of the argument of Mr. Vest (Mo.), in support of the resolution, in which he based his statements upon the Dred Scott decision. He analyzed the decision, showing that a majority of the court did not support the position with reference to the acquisition and government of territory, that Mr. Vest had said it did and that really only one of the Associate Justices stood squarely with Chief Justice Taney in support of the full force of the decision.

In beginning a discussion of the speech of Mr. Hoar, Mr. Foraker said:

"I listened, as I always do listen, to the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. It was a speech of great ability and power, such as he always delivers, but when it is reduced to amounts only to this: That the Government of the United States has only the power to acquire territory for constitutional purposes, and as to what those constitutional purposes are, the Senator from Massachusetts shall be the sole and exclusive judge."

Mr. Foraker's remarks brought Mr. Hoar out for a further explanation of his position. Rising, and interrupting the Ohio Senator, he said:

"If we thought it necessary for our national defense to annex an outlying territory, and if the people of that territory objected to our acquisition of it,

I should consider the subjugation of it as a great national crime to be repudiated and condemned, and I should say the United States would better go down beneath the waters of the Pacific in honor rather than disgrace itself by such action."

Mr. Foraker maintained that the Government of the United States had ample power to acquire territory by treaty.

"The trouble, Mr. President," continued the Senator, "is that Senators are talking about a theory of a practical condition. What have the Senators who have discussed these theories proposed? Nothing. You all know the precedents of the condition we face. We had made war, and its fortunes had carried us to the Philippines. When the end came those islands were in our possession. What was to be done? Four possibilities existed. We might return the islands to Spain, allow some other country to seize or gobble them up; the people of the islands might be left to themselves and the anarchy that existed there, or we ourselves might take possession of them. The unanimous voice of the country was opposed to the return of the islands to the tyrannical Government of Spain.

"In many of the State conventions declarations against such a course were adopted and one of those was the convention of the State of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar)."

"I wrote it myself," announced Mr. Hoar.

"Then I presume the Senator is opposed to that course?" remarked Mr. Foraker, amid laughter.

"The return of the islands to Spain," resumed Mr. Foraker, "was therefore not to be considered. Were they then to be left to themselves? About the time this question was confronting us I saw repeated newspaper statements from Agninaldo and his associates among the insurgents to the effect that all the countries of Europe would be on their backs before breakfast if the United States deserted them at that juncture. We could not leave the islands to the mercy of other countries. Such a course would have been cruel. We wisely decided against both these courses, we decided to take possession ourselves—for the present, at least, until the people of those islands are ready and capable of self-government."

"The assertion of the temporary character of our possession of the Philippines created a stir in the Chamber. Mr. Foraker reiterated it. We could not desert the people of the islands, he said, and subject them to the risks of disorder, anarchy, misrule and mob rule while they might be still unfit for self-government. But our occupation was not to be permanent.

"I do not understand that any one desires anything but the ultimate independence of the people of the Philippines," said he, emphatically; "neither the President nor any one in this Chamber."

"But what about our right if we choose to hold them permanently, with no thought of their ultimate independence?" inquired Mr. Hoar.

"We have an unquestioned right to do so," replied Mr. Foraker. "I speak particularly of our legal right."

Mr. Bacon, (Ga.), at this juncture asked what difference there was between our relations to Cuba and our relations to the Philippines, and he would not deal with the latter on the same basis as the former, simply hold them now with the declared purpose of giving them self-government as soon as possible.

"The case of Cuba," replied Mr. Foraker, speaking with great deliberation; "was a simple one involving only our relations with Spain and the Cubans themselves.

"In the case of the Philippines there were other complications which cannot be spoken of here, but of which Senators will hear in executive session, which justified the President's course in the most ample manner, and vindicated most completely everything he has done. In fact, no other course is safe, in view of the object we naturally sought to attain—justice not only to ourselves, but to the people of those islands."

"What of the statement about hauling down the American flag?" interjected Mr. Hoar.

"No one desires to retain the Philippines indefinitely," reiterated Mr. Foraker. "The President is as much a lover of liberty, truth and justice as is the Senator from Massachusetts, and his love of liberty goes out to the people of the Philippines as unerringly as his."

"Then we are to understand the statement that the American flag is not to be hauled down," said Mr. Hoar, "does not mean that we are to hold perpetual dominion. If the people of the Philippines believe their happiness can best be secured by self-government they are to be given an opportunity to govern themselves."

"With the determination of the ultimate policy respecting the Philippines," replied Mr. Foraker, "their feelings will have much to do. No one so far as I am able to learn is preparing by force and violence to take and hold them. I am willing to trust the Administration. I have no sympathy with those who talk of making war on Agninaldo any more than I had with those who talked of making war on Gomez."

"Thank God for that," murmured Mr. Hoar from his seat, but in a voice audible throughout the chamber.

"I repeat," continued Mr. Foraker, "that we had four choices as to what we should do, and I affirm that the President acted wisely. It is now for Congress to investigate whether the Filipinos are capable of self-government and whether they desire self-government. We will know in a short time what the feelings of the population of the islands are. Then we can act intelligently, and I know we will act justly."

In conclusion Mr. Foraker said he would place in the Record the recent proclamation of the President to the insurgents as a declaration of the spirit and purpose of the United States. When he took his seat there was a demonstration of approval from the galleries which was uncheckd by the presiding officer.

HOUSE HUSTLES BUSINESS LIVELY

Many New Measures Were Proposed.

SEVERAL BILLS PASSED

A SPIRITED DEBATE OVER FIRE INSURANCE.

A BILL TO REPEAL THE ELECTION LAW

An Amendment Proposed to the State Constitution Reducing the Personal Property and Homestead Exemption Just One Half.

The House, usually so noisy, in these days a quiet and orderly body of men. "Business first and talk afterwards" seems to be its motto, and it is living up to it.

Now and then the talker takes the bit in his teeth and spurts away for a short distance, but he is soon brought down on his haunches and business proceeds.

For three solid hours yesterday the "love" branch of the General Assembly heard reports on bills, introduced new bills and enacted bills into law. With the exception of one bill—fire insurance rate—there was little discussion.

Of course all the debate that is necessary for the proper consideration of a measure is allowed—no more. When a bill comes up the introducer of it may explain it, if he likes, or a member of the committee to whom it was referred give the reasons that influenced the committee in making a favorable or unfavorable report, as the case may be.

"This usually settles it. If it does not the discussion goes on as long as is absolutely necessary, no longer.

In short, there is no talking in this Legislature for "bumbo." I think the sentiment of the House was expressed yesterday by Mr. Justice, at a meeting of the Judiciary committee.

"The question of fees to go to county officers for registering and probating certain instruments had been discussed at great length, and the committee was still pretty equally divided on the subject."

"We'll take the matter to the House and there settle it," suggested one member.

"I beg of you not to do that," said Mr. Justice. "It will cost the State of North Carolina \$1,000 for us to discuss this matter here."

"Yes," suggested some one else. "It cost about that much to discuss that insurance matter to-day, and we don't want to repeat the experiment."

"And so it goes. The House is a body of strong men—as good men, morally and intellectually as there are in the State—and they are here to transact the public business. The people of North Carolina sent them here expecting great things of them, and so far they have given no cause for disappointment.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bill to Reduce Homestead and Personal Property Exemption.

The House met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel, of the First Presbyterian church.

Call of the roll was dispensed with and the Journal of Tuesday was read and corrected.

Under the call for "Reports of Standing Committees" just exactly one dozen bills were reported back to the House from committees with the recommendation that they "do pass." Five of these bills had been considered by the Committee on Corporations, three by the Committee on Judiciary, two by the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, and one by the Committee on Railroads.

These reports were made by Messrs. Overman, Council and Winston for the Judiciary committee; by Mr. Justice for the Committee on Corporations, by Mr. Council for the Committee on Railroads, by Messrs. Gattis and Winston for the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, and by Mr. Holman for the Finance committee.

Mr. Oliver, for the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the following seven House bills as correctly enrolled: Repeat of charter of Swain Lumber and Boom Company.

Repeat of "Peg-Leg Williams Law." Inquiry as to payment of money out