The News and Observer.

VOL. XLV. NO. 143.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND GIRGULATION.

Miles Court of Inquiry baled," "decomposed," "injected," "poisoned," "spoiled," and the like. In addition he showed a summary sof reports on refrigerated beef contemped

ONLY ONCE DID THE GENERAL'S INDIGNATION FLAMEFORTH.

His Testimony Cool and Deliberate-Qualified Denial of Two Newspaper Interviews-Col. Minor Testifies.

room of the war investigation commis- and Porto Rico were excellent grass the General commanding the Army occupied a large part of the forenoon, and immediately thereafter General Nelson A Miles appeared as the first witness. three other army officers

General Miles' testimony of course was the feature of the day's proceedings. Colonel Frank Michler, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizen's clothes who took a seat by the fire place and gravely watched the course of proceedings, retiring with the General as silently as he had come, accompanied the

summoned as witnesses were examined

its session at 3 o'clock.

General to the court room.

General Miles appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs, bullion and buttons of the full dress uniforms of the He submitted to the questioning of Colonel Davis, recorder of the Court, with equanimity except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the Commissary General of the Army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the Commissary Department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later General Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court.

As indicated by a letter of the Adjutant General, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the army beef "and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the press by the same official." Only two interviews were called with the companion of the commissary General wiles leaved for the commissary General wiles are the commissary General wiles and the commissary General wiles are the commi the same official." Only two interviews were called up by the court, the first an interview with a New York Journal representative early in the beef "I am not required sir to report to Journal representative early in the controversy in which General Miles was the Commissary General."

"Well did you report it to the Secre"Well did you report it to the Secrethe army meat, and another of the New York Herald under date of February 1st covering about the same ground.

General Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's tion to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain question and insisted that these refusals should be due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of February 1st that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that General Miles had refused to be was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts. said it had been sent as "a pretense of Notwithstanding this, when his final an- experiment. swer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview General Miles did not specifically deny it but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own question brought out a partial explanaopinion in the case. The same qualified tion of his using the phrasa "pretense denial as to the Journal interview of of experiment." He said he did not opinion in the case. The same qualified December 23rd was made, leaving the know that canned roast beef was witness on record as not assuming any of the army ration, though in 1888 ar responsibility for the newspaper state- order had been issued including canned ments but tactitly admitting that there corned or fresh beef. He did not un was a good deal in them with which he derstand the canned beer now in ques

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day indicated that so long as they agreed with General Miles to the quality of the meat furnished the troops in the field the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied swer to a question of at the time. In every instance the reply was that the circumstances in which of "pretense of experiment" was unfortucountry with a large amount of fighting impute fraud to any one. and a great scarcify of transportation on hand, precluded the possibility of any pushed no further on this line.

General Miles during his testimony as the Herald interview, pointed out that the interview was erroneous in that place where it represented to have said that he overwhelming evidence that overwhelming evidence that the Replying to a question General Miles refrigerated beef was treated with said he first heard complaints against chemicals. The fact was that his only refrigerated beef at Ponce. The first evidence was what was contained in the direct statement that it had been treated men who claimed that the beef had the Daly, who presented it late in Septembe odor of an embalmed body, that they and appeared subsequently before the had seen fluid injected into beef and war commission.

ment of General Miles before the war whether he had been ordered to inves commission, asked what his idea as to tigate and report on the meat. the beef supply for the army was when the beef supply for the beef supply for the army was when the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the beef supply for the army was also been the been

matters of mobilization and equipment ment to make it keep for 72 hours. shipped to the army in the tropics and terms in which the army mer killed there, just as they had been characterized. These included

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Miles through the South during the Civil War; Court of Inquiry to-day made a good in Arizona, Texas and in Mexico, where start in its work. The court was com- it was so hot that a soldier could not fortably quartered in the old meeting sit upon the rocks. He understood Cuba sion in the Lemon building with accom- countries, and cattle could be shipped modations for representatives of the and kept in prime condition. He re press associations and the local papers, viewed his action in cabling the Depart-Calls of ceremony on the President and ment to send no more refrigerated beef to Porto Rico while he was there, finding it possible to use beef on the hoof. General Miles said that he understoo that our troops in Porto Rico were still being supplied with a form of refrigerat-

and disposed of before the court closed | plenty of cattle there.
"Do you think," continued Colonel
Davis, "that the native beef would keep as well as the refrigerated beef in the absence of cooling apparatus on shore?" refrigerator beef was chemically treated with preservatives. If it was treated witness had eaten some of the refrigerator bed so as to keep for 72 hours after comton beef which arrived in camp untaintered to be the composition of the refrigerator bearing the refrigerator bearin ing out of the coolers, of course it had the advantage of the native beef so far it without complaint, and he had no as keeping goes.'

ed beef, although the country was

good grass country, and there were

on the canned roast beef he heard at the States. Tampa from some of the Rough Riders and then again aboard the Yale when the men declared they could not eat it Again he heard complaints of it in th trenches at Santiago. What finally drev his attention seriously to the matter wa the reports of officers that the whol *Fifth corps was weak and prostrated This was in August when the question of a parade through New York was broached. General Bates at that time reported that only about one-fifth of the men at Montank Point were in condi tion to march through New York. General Miles said this seemed to him re markable as there was no yellow fever at the point and he thought the men certainly ought to be over their malaria. He therefore ordered an inquiry into the beef about which there had been so much complaint.

tary of War?" asked Colonel Davi

pleasantly.

General Miles in reply went at some length into an explanation of the routin of army headquarters, showing why that he might have something tangible to present to the Secretary. Finally he issued his orders to officers to report to the Secretary of War because under a rule of 1890 the order should go from the Adjutant General to the Secretary

His attacks upon the canned and remission were then taken up specifically Colonel Davis reading testimony of the commanding General in which he re ferred to it as "embalmed" beef, and

General Miles was asked if he kney when war began that canned roast bee was a part of the army ration. tion was meat. When his attention was finally attracted to the canned beef, recently issued, he assumed, declared, that "it was being issued as an experiment," since it was not un derstood by him that canned roast beef

was a part of the regular ration. Continuing this explanation in General Miles said he thought his us army was placed in a sickly foreign nate and he disclaimed any intention t

"So far as indicating fraud, he said, "I wish to state that no such inference ction. In each the question was was intended. It was perhaps an un fortunate expression and had my atten tion been called to it I might have amended it to say "on the theory of an experiment." As a matter of fact was an experiment and a very costly

one.' of officers and statements of chemically came, he believed, from Dr.

He said he did not recollect whether ther indications of chemical treatment. He said he did not recollect whether Colonel Davis, recurring to the state- Dr. Daly's report was volunteered or

Replying, General Miles said while his that the refrigerated beef must have attention was occupied with weightier been subjected to some chemical treat of troops, he felt confident that the General Miles then read a long sum usage of an hundred years would be mary of 100 letters received by him at followed and cattle herds would be army headquarters, giving the various meat was

reports on retrigerated beef coldenied and thrown overboard from transports. C. C. Yeamans' from the Tansports of Room pounds; Lieutenant Colonel O Nei, of the steamsip Chester, 4,000 pounds; Colonel James Hamilton Lewis 10,000 nel James Hamilton Lewis, 10,000

ounds.

Colonel Gillespie took a nand in the inquiry when General Miles finished describing the nauseating qualities of he canned and refrigerated beef.

"Did you, General, ever eat any of this beef?" Colonel Gillespic asked. "I presume I did, about the time we were at Ponce," said General Miles with some hesitation. "Yes, I presume

"Then," said Colonel Gillespie, "it has not such characteristic qualities as would permit you to detect it off nand?" "No sir.

General Miles then left the witness chair and Lieutenant Colonel Van Horne, of the Thirteenth infantry was sworn. He said he was at the outbreak of the war Major of the Twenty-Second infantry and was through the entire Cuban campaign.
Witness said he had used all kinds

canned, corned, refrigerated and canned roast beef. He said the criticisms of the canned roast beef began early and were made often. It was objected on the score of its lack of nutriment, its taste, and its appearance.

iWtness did not recollect that the large sick list of his regiment in Cuba had been laid at the time to the capuci meat. When the refrigerator beef ariived a large part of it was spoiled and s well as the refrigerated beef in the bsence of cooling apparatus on shore?" meat. The spoiled refrigerator beef "I am quite sure it would unless the was laid out on the hill for the buzzards. Several issues were lost in this ed and found that good. The men ate reason to believe it was different from General Miles said the first complaints the beef he had gotten at army posts in

Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Minor, of the Sixth infantry, was the next wit ess. His regiment was among the airst to leave Camp Thomas and to camp at Tampa. They reached Cuba and dis-embarked on June 22nd. Canned roast beef was issued as a travel ration when they left Tampa and until the end of the siege. It was replaced with refrig erated beef after the surrender. Meantime, he said, absolutely no other fresh meat could have been furnished during the siege.

Complaints against the canned beet became general and markel about July 2nd. He said he was using it and whe opened it was apparently fresh, but stringy and absolutely without nourish ment, and when cut, it fell to pieces The men could not and did not eat it.
"I believed then and believe now," he aid, "that that beef had been used for making beef extract and the nutriment

oiled to pieces.' Colonel Minor said he knew nothing of canned beef's preparation. His regiment was in good condition until about July 3rd after which it deteriorated suddenly and generally. When they be

aken out. It appeared to have been

vant meat. Examined as to refrigerated beef he leclared it was excellent and satisfac ory and no complaints about if were heard. Only one quarter was spuled lifference between the refrigerated beet ssued in Cuba and that which had been ssued at the posts in this country at which he had been stationed.

Major Henry Jackson, Third cavalry. ho was with his regiment throughou the Santiago campaign, was called. said his experience with the canned oast beef began aboard the transport en route for Cuba and continued till his return to Montauk. Complaints commenced of the meat being stringy asteless and unpalatable. The officers and remarked the same thing to him agreed with them fully. nel Davis asked if witness had made any ffort to get different meat for his men. e replied that there was nothing to de

Major Daly will probably be one of he witnesses at to-morrow's session.

PONTIAC WELCOMES BRYAN.

Grand Demonstration-His Speech-Leaves for Washington Today.

Pontiac, Mich., Feb. 20.-Oakland ounty Democracy gave Colonel Bryan most enthusiastic reception here to-The demonstration has not been equalled by anything of the kind since the campaign of 1896. The city was rowded with people from the surround ng country and many towns, including nany from Detroit and and Grand Rap ds. Colonel Bryan came over from Deroit at noon and spent the afternoon a he hotel, where he shook hands with

Tonight the Jefferson Club gave panquet at which plates were laid for thousand guests. Ex-Congressman Tarsney was toast-

naster and addresses were made by Thomas E. Barwooth, of Jackson, and preceding the guest ce Col. Bryan's remarks followed closely he lines of his Ann Arbor speech. eiterated the statement that the fight ng at Manila could be stopped easily by the President who could make friend nstead of foes of the Filipinos by mere assuring them that the American so iers are not there to subjugate them and them of their independence, but to maintain order and help them establish

stable government. Colonel Bryan will leave for Washingon tomorrow morning.

The new President of France, M vative policy both at home and abroad. He will retain the Dupuy Cabinet, provng thus that he is no Dreyfusard. The Ansell, Barco, Currituck aspect of affairs in Paris is quieter and

Gen Cox One of the Speakers at Columbia Theatre.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSE F

SENATOR MASON SAYS: "EWART WILL BE CONFIRMED OR RECOMMISSIONED."

NORTH CAROLINA RIVERS AND HARBORS

he Appropriations to North Carolina's Waters and Harbors Have "Swunk" Like

Vance's Celebrated

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.-(Special.)—There was a packed house at the Columbia Theater last night, Sunday night, to inaugurate in Washington the ument to Lafayette which it is proposed that the people of the United States shall erect next year in Paris in commemoration of his services in the war for American independence.

The undertaking was under the patronage of the Societies of the Revolutionary Sons, and had good backing and much popularity.

The sudden death of the President of

the French Republic has focussed the at-tention of the world upon Paris and France, and anything connected with this people is just now of especial inter-

The meeting had been given additional prominence because of the protest of such eminent divines as the Bishop of Washington, and Dr. Randolph McKim, and other celebrated preachers who are also enthusiastic members of the society having the matter in charge. The protest was against lounching the undertaking in violation of the accepted recognition of the American Sabbath. This contention was met by spirited defense, and, as an advertisement, and in a worldly point of view, nothing was to be desired. Hundreds who had never dreamed of facing the wet night over half-frozen streets, as soon as they sniffed the air of criticism, rushed to see something new.

It is a coincidence worthy of notice, perhaps, that when Lafayette came to our shores to make his memorable pilgrimage of triumph, the vessel bearing him dropped anchor in our port on Sun-day night, and after sharp discussion in til the following Monday in order to avoid turning Sunday into a celebration day. Now, two generations after this es up the same question in anothe form as to the propriety of a mass-meet-

Among the principal speakers, General Cox, of North Carolina, made an address that was elegant and scholarly. He took Lafayette as a type of volunteer soldiers, and paid the following tribute to these heroes, which was received with much applause:

"It was the volunteer who wrested Magna Charta from a relentless King; was the volunteer that established Puritanism; it was the volunteer who fought the battle for religious freedom: it was the volunteer who established our liberties; and it was the volunteer who filled the ranks in all our grea wars, both external and civil. And what American heart does not thrill with a glow of pride and patriotism as he recalls the fact that, when our President called for a hundred thous and men to fight our war with Spain million tendered their services."

Senator Mason, of Illinois, who is a strong supporter of Judge Ewart, to-day when asked if the Judge would e confirmed, said, "He'll be confirmed or reappointed after the adjournment." This is taken to mean by some of Judge Ewart's friends that if he can be con firmed at this session the opposition will do as they did last year and prevent a vote and then require the President to cappoint him. Senator Butler solled the Senate and claims that he has Ewart beat.

The River and Harbor bM which has een reported to the Senate contains the following amendments of interest to

The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint a board of three army engineers to make examination, naming plan and estimate for a harbor of refuge at or near Cape Lookout. Five thousand dollars is appropriated to pay necessary expenses.

For improving Cape Fear river above Wilmington increased from \$2,500 to Neuse river increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Trent River increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Black River increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Completing improvement of Fishing Creek increased from \$2,000 to \$7,700. In the matter of increase North Car olina fared better than any other State. Adjutant General Corbin has an-nounced the assignment of the cadets who graduated from West Point on the

15th. The following appointees from North Carolina have been assigned as Second Lieutenant Samuel T. county, the Eleventh infantry, stationed at San I Juan, Porto Rico; Second Lieutenant not been known in fifty years,

Francis N. Cooke, of Louisburg, Frank-lin county, to the Fifth United States artillery, stationed in the New England

States.

North Carolina is entitled to nine second lieutenants under the Hull bill.

Pritchard and Butler are both opposing the confirmation of Mayo to be post-master at Littleton.

STORMY SESSION OF ORTES.

Count D'Almenas Regrets That Five Months Have Passed and Not a Single General Has Been Shot.

Madrid, February 20.-The Cortes re

assembled to-day. The galleries in both chambers were thronged with an ex-pectant crowd. The Senate was very full, hardly a single general being ab-

Senor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, in opening the proceedings, pronounced a eulogy upon M. Faure and a resolution of condolence with France was adopted unanimously.

Senor Sagasta, the Premier, then pro-posed to refer the bill providing for the ession of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the Conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed and Senor Sagasa withdrew his proposal.

Count D'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war in Cuba, declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Lipares had provefailures. This declaration elicited much movement for getting funds for the mon- applause from the public galleries, in consequence of wa'en several of the spectators were expelled from the cham-

> Observing that he would deal with the "shameful capitaration of Santiago," Count D'Almenas asked the House whether he should proceed and was answered with cries of "yes" and "no," and a general uproar ensued. A tepitition of the query provoking still greater tumult, Senor Sagasta rose and de fended the Government and its Spanis! peace commission. The Premier criticised America's "unjustified conduct," and said that everything might be dis-cussed except the war, because the cases of the generals were still sub-

judice. Count D'Almenas resumed his attack upon the generals and complained that "five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot." This gave rise to another tumult and Co D'Almenas was called to order. Again he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of lions led by asses. tain Blanco's administration in Cuos was deplorable, he said, but he was not responsible for the surrender of San Recriminations continued between

Count D'Almenas and Lieutenant General Correa, the Minister of War, and there was renewed disorder. Then General Primo de Rivera arose and de nounced Count D'Almenas as a "contemptible caluminator." Genera Blanco followed, defending the generals and accepting full responsibili-

y for events in Cuba during his con mand in the island. also denounced Count D'Almenas as caluminator. After a promise on the part of Count D'Almenas to produce proofs of his as

sertions to-morrow the Senate ad-In the Chamber a resolution of condoence with France over the death of

President Faure was unanimously adop-Senor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, moved a vote signed by the Conservative Deputies, censuring this Government for its indifference :

he country's troubles.

Senor Annix, in seconding the motion enounced the Ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists and declared that the country was now suffering the consequence of the Government's pusillanimity. He proceeded to detail the lack of

preparations and of war materials, and harged the Government with responsi oility for the surrender of Santiago which they ordered although the garri son there numbered 23,000 and there was sufficient provisions in the place

for three months."

This declaration created a sensation In proof that the Government was re-sponsible for the surrender of Cuba Senor Annix read telegrams from Se Lieutenant General or Sagasta and Correa to General Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving Porto Rico and the Philippines and pre serving order in the Peninsula.

He also read General Blanco's telegram in reply, opposing the surrender out agreeing to obey the Government' order. Senor Annix added that President Mc

Kinley had telegraphed to General Shaf ter that the surrender of Santiago had been arranged with the Madrid Governnent and that therefore, he must make a sort of sham attack. Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine

interposed at this point, saying he be ieved this story to be incorrect; where upon Senor Annix repeated the state ment that Premier Sagasta had ordered he surrender of Cuba in order to save

MOVING FOR DISPENSARY.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 20.-(Special.)-There was a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night of the committee appointed for advocating the dispensary.

The enrollment of petitioners for the

dispensary has passed the 3,000 mark. One hundred representative men of Charlotte, with others from different parts of Mecklenburg county, will be in Raleigh on Thursday to urge the passage of the dispensary law, for which the will of the people has been so over whelmingly expressed.

Such an uprising of the people has

A Hot Fight Of Fees

REDUCED 20 PER CENT. But the Proposition to Put Fees of County Officers on a Five-cent-Cotton Basis

Raised a Mighty Howl.

THE SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS

We promise the people economical administration—[Democratic platform, 1898.]

It has been said that political platforms are made to get in on, not to stand

Too often the saving has proved a true one. But that's not the kind of a hair-

pin the present Legislature is. At least a majority of the House is not doing business on that basis.

In proof of this statement witness the

following reductions made yesterday in the salaries of State officers: State Treasurer, \$2,250—was \$3,000. Chief Clerk to Treasurer, \$1,250-was

Secretary of State, \$1,800—was \$2,500. State Librarian, \$900-was \$1,000. Reporter of Supreme court, \$750—was \$1,000.

Clerk to Supreme court, \$200 and fees—was \$300 and fees.
Secretary to Board of Public Charities. \$3a day-was \$4. Private secretary to the Governor,

\$1,000—was \$1,200. The Railroad Commissioners' salary was not touched for the reason that it ! will be fixed in the new Railroad Com-mission Act which Judge Allen will introduce to-day.

The Salary of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary was not reduced because that office has been abolished.

Williams, of Iredell, who had so mag-

It was decided, and with very little nounced his desire to withdraw the bill. opposition, that the salaries of judges, superintendents of asylums, superintend ents of the State schools and college bould stand as they are.

These reductions were not accomplish



MR. J. C. CURRIE, OF MOORE, Leader in the Fight to Reduce Salaries

ed except by hard work on the part of the friends of the bill. The reduction forces among the anti-reductionists. But their were led by Messrs. Williams, of Iredell, and Currie, of Moore; while the opposition lined up behind Messrs, Rountree, of New Hanover, and Moore, of Mr. Winston: "On that I call the Jackson. Of course, there were others ayes and noes." on either side, but the plumes of these four could be seen waving along the the point that Mr. Winston could not firing line in every skirmish.

reducing fees of county officers. But at had not moved to table at all—only askabout half completed, and the U.S. about half completed an about half completed, and the House adjourned without finishing it.

This bill, like that making a reduction in the salaries of State officers, makes a cut of about 20 to 25 per cent. And the opposition it met with was about 25 per cent fiercer than that developed the State officer bill. The county officer fee bill is as fol-

1. Fee of solicitors for attending each term of Superior court, from \$20 to \$15, and to pay nothing for civil terms.

2. Appeal from clerk to judge, for docketing, from 50 to 30 cents. 3. Appeal to Supreme court, including certificate and seal, from \$2 to \$1. 4. Fees for auditing final settlement of any trustee required to render ac

counts, maximum from \$15 to \$10; in case of contest, maximum from \$25 to 5. Bond or undertaking, including jusification, from 60 to 50 cents.

6. Capias, each defendant from \$1 to 7. Execution and return thereon, from 25 cents. 8. Indictment for each defendant from

60 to 40 cents. 9. Judgment, final, against each de endant, including docksting, in criminal actions, from \$1 to 50 cents.

10. Juror ticket from 10 to 5 cents. Justification of sureties on any bond or undertaking, from 50 to 25

12. Notices, from 25 to 10 cents

13. Order for arrest, from \$1 to 50 opy sheet, from 10 to 8 cents.
15. Subpoena, each name, from 15 to

16. Transcript of any matter of record paper on file, per copy sheet, from 10

17. Registering any deed, with certificate or private examination of any mar- It resulted: Ayes, 29; noes, 54. ried woman, containing not more than three copy sheets, from 80 to 60 cents;

We denounce the . . . extravagance and for every additional copy sheet, from 10 to 8 cents.

18. For issuing each notice required

by the county commissioners, including subpoenas for witnesses, from 15 to 10 19. For recording each order of commissioners, from 10 to 5 cents; if over

ne copy sheet, for every one over, from 10 to 5 cents. 20. Making out original tax list, from 2 to 1 cent for each name, and for each name on copy made, from 2 to 1 cents

for each name 21. For issuing marriage license, from

\$1 to 75 cents.

This bill was drawn for the purpose of awing off high fees in lengths more early equal to five-cent cotton prices. Its leading champion was Mr. Winston of Bertie, who can put on the mit with eny high salary champion and go him our rounds or to a finish. Whenever the big fee geezers got on a dead run to-ward the gap he simply lassoed them with a roll-call rope. They could never stand that, and always dropped on their

knees quick enough. First the opponents of the bill resorted to amendments, and but for Mr. Winston's roll-call lasso they would have

Mr. Council, of Watauga, commenced the attack by amending so as not to apply to his county. Through the same hole that he went some forty or fifty

The Labor Commissioner's salary and nificently led the State-officer-salary that of his clerk were reduced Satur-fight, threw up the sponge, strode to the day. front of the Speaker's desk and an-



MR. WALTER E. MOORE,

Leader in the Fight Against the Salary and Fee Bill.

joy was short-lived.
"The gentleman moves to lay the bill on the table," announced the Speaker. Mr. Robinson, of Cumberland, made

do this. The Speaker held that he could.

draw it." said Mr. Williams. For the present the herd was corralled

all right enough. Just longe enough to pass one section of the bill—that reducing the fees of so-licitors—did this peaceful state of affairs

Mr. Allen, of Wayne, objected to tion 2-reducing from 50 to 30 cents the fee for an appeal from clerk indge. He sent forward an amen

to strike out this section.

Mr. Rountree moved to table amendment, saying he wanted to the whole bill. The motion to table prevailed, acco

ing to the count of the clerk, by a vote of 42 to 36. Mr. Brown, of Stanly, grabbed this right off the bat and made a motion

reconsider. Mr. Leak: "I move to lay that mo-

(Applause among the anti-reduction-Mr. Winston: "On that I call the

yes and noes." (Dismay among the anti-reductionists.) Mr. Robinson made the point that Mr. Winston couldn't call the ayes and

The Speaker couldn't see so imaginary Mr. Rountree wanted to know whether

Mr. Brown voted with the majority on the motion to table. Mr. Brown said that didn't make any difference. Mr .Gilliam said it made a great deal, and besides Mr. Brown had made no

motion to reconsider, but had only lodged such a motion. Mr. Brown: "I make it now, then."
The vote was on Mr. Leak's motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

(Continued on Second Page.)