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"I BRAND THAT AS A DELIBERATE LIE"

So Speaks Cochran. Hepburn Does not Resent It.

THE ELKINS BILL PASSED

Under a Special Rule That Barred Amendments ---Hepburn Says This Measure Winds Up Anti-Trust Legislation for This Session.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Under the operation of a special order which cut off opportunity to offer amendments, the House, after a debate of an hour, today by a vote of 241 to 6, passed the Elkins' bill to prohibit rebates to shippers. The six members who voted against the bill were Democrats. Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, was present but did not vote on either the rule or the bill. The Democrats protested against the rigorous terms of the rule. It had been their purpose, they said, to offer the provisions of the Littlefield bill as an amendment to the bill.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, and Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, practically announced with the passage of the Elkins' bill the Anti-Trust legislation for this session of Congress would be complete. During the debate Mr. Cochran (Dem.), of Missouri, branded one of Mr. Hepburn's statements as a "deliberate lie."

Contrary to the usual custom this strong language had no sequel.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill which was practically completed. No effort was made to pass it as there was no quorum present.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, presented the rule, which provided for an hour's debate and a vote on the bill and committee amendments at the end of that time without intervening motion. The previous question being ordered on the adoption of the rule, 20 minutes' debate on each side was allowed under the rules. Mr. Dalzell contented himself with a very brief explanation. He said the provision of the measure were familiar to all, that it was one phase of anti-trust legislation which should receive consideration.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader protested that there was no emergency which required such a drastic course as the special order proposed.

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, said he favored the bill but he protested that it did not go far enough.

Mr. Cannon called attention to the fact that less than three weeks of the session remained and to the backward state of appropriation bills and other imperative measures. In the House, he said it was impossible to put through legislation.

Public sentiment demanded trust regulation. The pending bill, he declared, would do more to solve some of the troublous questions than any other. It would prevent favored rates to favored shippers and place all on an equal footing. He urged the House to take what it could now and try for more later on.

Mr. Littlefield attempted to get in with an inquiry but Mr. Dalzell declined to yield him the time. He, however, got a minute from Mr. Richardson. In that minute he called attention to the word "wilful" before "failure" in the provision imposing penalties for the "wilful" failure of carriers to publish and observe rates. He said the word ought to come out and that Senator Elkins, the author of the bill, agreed with him.

Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, denied emphatically that the country was demanding the enactment of the Elkins' bill. "It will do no good," said he, "and the people foremost in urging it know it. That is the reason they urge it." (Democratic applause.) There was nothing in the bill, he said, that was not on the statute books except the clauses repealing existing penalty provisions of law. Those penalties, he said, was the real purpose. The bill, he declared, was an attempt to "bunco" the people and to prevent the offering of amendments, the majority "dare not vote against." It was a mere demagogic play," to stifle legislation.

Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, in support of the rule pointed out the three features of the anti-trust legislation the majority had set out to place upon the statute books—to expedite cases, to secure publicity of the corporations, methods of doing business and to prevent discrimination and rebates by railroads. Propositions covering all three subjects had passed the House and two had passed the Senate.

Mr. Dalzell said the reason given on the other side against the rule were the best that could be offered for its adoption. They had all said they were for the bill good or bad. Two-thirds of the anti-trust legislation was now passed. With this measure the present legislative programme for the regulation of trusts would be complete.

Mr. Richardson concluded the debate on his side and urged the House to vote down the rule and compel the production of another that would open the bill to amendment.

The roll was called and the rule was adopted 140 to 110, a strict party vote.

The debate upon the bill proper then proceeded. Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, characterized the bill as a "brazen and shameless" imposition upon the credulity of the people. His argument was chiefly directed against the repealing of all the provisions of existing law making officers and agents of railroads guilty of discrimination punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Shackelford, of Missouri, denounced the course of the majority in refusing to permit the minority to offer as an amendment the Littlefield bill passed last Saturday.

Mr. Sulzer, of New ork, in closing the debate for the minority claimed the authorship of a provision in the bill.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, said he could not concede Mr. Sulzer's claim to authorship as the language referred to the present law.

During the course of Mr. Hpburn's remarks he denied a statement previously made by Mr. Cochran that the bill relieved individual officers of railroads.

"I say there is no repeal from first to last in all this legislation," he was saying when Mr. Cochran sought to interrupt him.

"I prefer not to yield," said Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Cochran: "The gentleman ought not to refer to the 'gentleman from Missouri' if he does not want to yield."

Mr. Hepburn: "I ought to refer to the gentleman at any time when he deliberately misstates a proposition."

Mr. Cochran: "I brand that as a deliberate lie. I did not deligerately misstate the question."

Mr. Hepburn: "Then ignorantly. The gentleman can take either proposition. I say there is no repeal of the present statute making culpable and responsible criminally the individual under the inter-state commerce law."

In the three bills which were to become law, speaking of the entire programme for trust regulation, he said, he believed Congress had struck the "happy medium" with regard to this vexed question, "the least of injury to the individual and the most good to the public."

The vote then was taken on the passage of the bill. It was passed 241 to 6. Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Cochran and De Armond, (Dems.), of Missouri; Glass, (Dem.); Booker, (Dem.), of Mississippi; Kluttz, (Dem.), of North Carolina; and Neville, (Dem.), of Nebraska.

The House adjourned until tomorrow.

The Statehood Bill in the Senate.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Feb. 13.—An immense crowd was attracted to the Senate today to hear the invocatin of General William Booth, founder and commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army. Among the occupants of the galleries were Booth Tucker, the General's chief assistant and son-in-law, and a large number of Salvation Armyists.

When the Statehood bill came up, Mr. Depew resumed his remarks, and attacked the Mormon church, because he said he believed its members still cling to the practice of polygamy.

Mr. Dubois said he did not think the references of the opponents of Statehood to polygamy were serious. He declared that if the Statehood Bill is allowed to be put on the Postoffice Appropriation Bill he would consent to, and advocate the placing of the Idaho constitution relating to elections as an amendment and require Arizona and New Mexico to subscribe to it before being admitted. Under the test oath of that constitution, he said, Idaho disfranchised every member of the Mormon churchh, and for years they were without a vote.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until one o'clock tomorrow to allow Senators to attend the noon wedding of Senator Cockrell's daughter.

SUNK BY FIERCE GALE

The Skipper Manco Lost in Swan Quarter Bay.

The Master and Two Others Known to Have Perished---Five Negroes are Reported Drowned---Schooner Sunk.

(Special to News and Observer.)

ashington, N. C., Feb. 13.—During the heavy gale of Thursday night the skipper "Manco" capsized in Swan Quarter bay. Captain Robt. escott, master, and two white men were drowned. Reports are conflicting, but rumor is that five negroes also of the boat's crew were drowned The same evening in Pamlico River, off Fork Point, two miles distant from the city the schooner "Father and Son" was sunk. The crew, two in number, were saved.

In the cabin is the purse of the captain containing $158. The services of John M. Edwards, submarine diver, has been secured and an effort is being made to raise the "Father and Son."

Wise Predicts Great Race War

(By Associated Press.)

Boston, Feb. 12.—At a banquet of the Middlesex Club John W. Wise, of Virginia, spoke of the negro problem, saying that feuds and fighting between the white and colored races in the South indicated that our country is rapidly approaching a fearful crisis. "

Continuing he said, among other things:

"The white race is proud. The black race is gentle but it is not below the worm. Some day here in Boston you will read in your morning papers of a great organized outbreak of blacks, murdering white men and women and how the infuriated whites are slaughtering in retaliation. Whom will you help—the whites? Then why in God's name have you encouraged the blacks so long? Will you help the whites? Then you will find the struggle transferred even here. The nation must say to the South either obey the constitutional mandate, and let the negro vote, or else submit to a reduction of Congressional representation.

"This question," Mr. Wise asserted, "is the most living, burning issue before the American people."

Sequel to Freight Car Robbery.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 13.—By the arrest last night of Ham Hollis, colored, for retailing tobacco without license, a recent robbery of freight cars here was explained. Ham had been selling two pound boxes of R. J. Reynolds fancy tobacco, which retails for $2.80, for twenty-five cents a box. He explained that he had bought four boxes from another party, and did not know it was against the law to sell it. He was locked up to await developments.

Shis morning the police located six boxes that Ham sold, and have five of them in the police station. About a week ago a loaded freight was broken into on the yards here, and a quantity of R. J. Reynolds tobacco stolen. It is thought that the man now under arrest will be able to give information leading to discovery of a set of professional freight car thieves who infest the community.

Three young men from this county and one from Wilkes were sworn in by Captain Forsyth, recruiting officer for the army this morning. Lee Smith, of Brown Summit, and John A. Forbes, a school teacher in the county, are assigned to the infantry service, and leave tomorrow for the barracks at Columbus, Ohio. John L. Yates, of Guilford College, and the Wilkes county man, who objects to having his name published, go to the barracks at Jefferson, Missouri.

W. C. Womble Awarded Damages.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 13.—A verdict of three thousand dollars damages was given by the jury in court here tonight against the Merchants Grocery Company in favor of W. G. Womble, a clerk who was injured two years ago by falling off store elevator.

CHOOSING THE JURY

Eleven Men Selected to Try Arthur Bishop.

Another Venire of Twenty-five Men Ordered---Mrs Wilson Breaks Down at Sight of Bishop.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 13.—After an all-day's sitting of the court only eleven jurors were selected to pass upon the guilt or innocence of Arthur L. Bishop, the young man of Petersburg, who stands charged with the murder of Thomas J. Wilson.

Bishop entered the court room at 10 o'clock in charge of a deputy sheriff. He was accompanied by his father, J. C. Bishop, of Petersburg, who is a mail carrier in the Petersburg postoffice. He spoke pleasantly to several he knew and tok his seat directly in rear of his counsel. He is looking exceedingly well.

Promptly at 10:30 o'clock Solicitor Webb arose and read the warrant charging Bishop with the murder of Wilson and later notified the prisoner of his rights in challenging the jurors as they came to the book. Though all of this Bishop maintained his self-composure.

Just as the name of the first juror was called Mrs. Wilson, widow of the dead man, her daughter, Miss Ada Wilson, and ten-year-old son came inside of the bar of the court and took seats in rear of the solicitor and counsel for the State. Mrs. Wilson caught Bishop's eye and burst into tears. The daughter, while affected, did not show her grief as much as the mother. Bishop sat unmoved talking to his father and occasionally with one of his lawyers.

Questions asked the members of the special venire brought out the fact that there exists in Mecklenburg a strong feeling against Bishop. Thirty-five out of 80 examined as to their competency to sit on the jury, stated that they had formed and expressed the opinion that the prisoner was guilty of the crime as charged in the bill of indictment. Several stated that they had read numerous newspaper accounts of Bishop's escapade and did not think they could give him a fair trial. In consequence of this the entire verine was exhausted before a jury was gotten.

Before adjourning this evening, Judge Neal ordered another venire of 25 men to select the twelfth juror from.

The case will in all probability consume all of Saturday, Monday and a portion of Tuesday. Bishop's counsel are fighting every inch of ground.

Train Held Up and Robbed.

(By the Associated Press.)

Butte, Mont., Feb. 12.—The Burlington Express No. 6, eastbound, was held up shortly after midnight on the Northern Pacific tracks eight miles east of this city, near Homestead by two mounted men. The robbers fired two charges of dynamite, blowing the safe to pieces and wrecked the express car.

The express messenger says that the robbers did not get more than $500. In other quarters it is said the plunder will amount to several thousand dollars at least. It is also said that several of the mail pouches were rifled. A railway mail clerk was shot by the robbers. It is not thought his wound is dangerous.

Mr. E C. Gregory, of Salisbury, is in the city.

THE BOYS MAY SHOOT CRACKERS AND GUNS

Load of Amendments Kills House Bill.

WHISTLE BILL DEFERRED

London Bill Set for Special Order Thursday---Senate Adjourns Out of Respect to Memory of the Late Dr. J. L. M. Curry.

The Senate yesterday was in session for three hours and in that time there was much work done.

There was oratory and speech-making on various and sundry topics, but no long debate on any bill made that a noticeable feature of the day.

Before the close of the session a resolution of respect was presented by Senator Webb, of Asheville, telling of the death of Dr. J. L. M. Curry and setting forth some of the splendid qualities and deeds of the noble educator, whose heart was in the schools of the South. The resolution proposed that when the Senate adjourn it do so in his honor and that the flag on the capitol be placed at half mast.

Senator Burton objected. He said that he did not think it proper to adjourn out of respect to the memory of every distinguished man who died, and that while he did not desire to antagonize the resolution that was his view.

Senator Brown said he would like to see the resolution adopted by a rising vote. No man had ever been more interested in the education of the children of the South, and his death was a great loss to them. He further spoke of the fact that Dr. Curry had frequently been invited to address the General Assembly and that he was held in high esteem in North Carolina. Following his remarks the resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

During the morning Senator Woodard, of Wilson, rose to a question of personal privilege. He sent forward and had read an editorial in yesterday morning's News and Observer with the heading "Will Never Be Either." As the clerk read a smile began to flit across the faces of the Senators and the visitors in the lobby, and as the closing sentences came there was laughter. Following the reading Mr. Woodard launched forth into denunciation and criticism of this paper.

The matter of arranging a way for the hearing of the Buckner-Griffith contested Senatorial election was put in shape by the second reading of Senator Henderson's bill to make ten days' notice of contest sufficient in place of requiring thirty days.

The first firing on the London bill began in the Senate yesterday when the reports of committees were made. The bill, with the amendments noted in this paper yesterday, was presented with a favorable report from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A minority report was presented signed by Senators Warren, Hunter, Crisp, Spruill and Vann, this being against the passage of the London bill and recommending a substitute bill which these gentlemen will present. Upon motion of Senator Warren both the amended bills and the substitute bill were ordered printed and on motion of Senator London the hearing of these was made a special order for next Thursday.

Among other reports the bill recommending that the act appointing the Board of Examiners of State Institution be repealed came in with a favorable report. Among others of interest with favorable reports was the bill for a dispensary at Toisnot.

THE PRISON PAROLE.

The "Parole Commission Bill" created a little debate. It had passed the Senate but was recalled by request of Senator Pharr, of Mecklenburg. In opposing it he declared that it was an innovation. The question of the pardon of criminals, he said, was being carried to excess, and by this remark he disclaimed any criticism of Governor Aycock, whom he declared had a humane heart. He said the bill created a new and undesirable class of citizens, and among other points he said that he opposed the bill because a member of the Commission outside of the State officers was provided for, that he thought the bill unconstitutional, that it complicated affairs, and that it was generally undesirable.

Senator Warren spoke for the bill, saying it had received the favorable report of the Penal Institution Committee. As to the constitutionality of it he said that the Governor and other eminent lawyers had found it to be so. That no one could be pardoned or paroled unless the Governor consented, and that it met the hearty approbatoin of the Governor and the prison officials.

Senator Baldwin thought the bill was unconstitutional and that while the Legislature could prescribe methods of applying for pardons it could not regulate these by such a bill. Senator Brown said it had been introduced two years ago and had passed the Senate, but was not considered in the House in the rush of business. He said many States had such an act and it had been found to be of advantage. He did not doubt the constitutionality of it and it was endorsed by the Governor and every judicial officer he had seen.

Senator Mitchell declared that he could not support the bill in its present shape. He wanted no additional man to draw a salary and suggested that the Governor, the Attorney General and Secreetary of State would make a good Commission. Senator Mann said he had just drawn an amendment naming these as the Commission.

Senator Brown said he did not want to rsuh the bill through, and so that it might be understood he suggested that the matter be postponed till Tuesday. Senator Hicks, of Granville, sent forward an amendment which provided that in casce there was an application for a parole, a thirty days' notice of such be published in the papers in the county where the trial was held. In order that the bill might be thoroughly examined it was referred to the Judiciary Committee and will come up Tuesday.

WHISTLE AND BELL.

The special order of the day was on the "Whistle and Bell" warning bill, presented by Senator Justice, this providing that not alone shall parties be seen on the track ahead of a moving train, but that they be warned by bell or whistle, the train not to stop unless it was seen the party was helpless or unconscious of the approach of the train. There had been unfavorable reports on the bill, but a minority report favoring the bill had been made by Senators Pritchard, Mann and Justice, who urged its passage as it imposed no additional burdens on the railroads.

There was a running fire of questions and explanations concerning the bill between Senators Justice and Webb, the latter saying he and other Senators did not understand the bill and wanted to consider it.

The bill was finally set as a special order for next Wednesday, at which time the bill and an amendment offered by Senator McMullan will be considered. The amendment provides that if any person or persons shall mischievously assume a helpless position on the track or put thereon an object to stop or in any way wilfully or maliciously stop the train that this shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $10 to $30 and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

THE SMALL BOYS WIN.

Senator White won out for the small boys, the spring guns and the cannon crackers. He argued eloquently against the provision in the "Cannon Cracker" prohibitive bill where spring guns and air rifles were prohibited, and it appeared that the bill would pass without these being in it.

But here the "festive amendment" did its work. Senator after Senator piled in amendments excepting his county and other amendments rolled in. A Senator moved to table the last one announced. This was done and with it went the bill.

The story of the victory for the small boy began with Senator White's amendment to strike out air or spring guns that carved a metallic missle. Senator Thayer proposed the bill go into effect on August first, so that merchants might get rid of stock on hand and the small boy have a big time on the "Glorious Fourth." Senator White plead for the boys, saying the bill smacked of paternalism and class legislation, as the well to do boys could get Flobert rifles. He said he was not an expert on raising boys, but he did not think they should be deprived of a chance to employ manly sports.

A familiar phrase was heard just here. "I move to exempt Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga," said Senator Wellborn. Senator Webb said he thought the prohibition about guns the best part of the bill, and Senator Brown agreed with him. Senator Beasley thought that town ordinances might regulate the guns, but the cannon crackers ought to go.

Senator Travis spoke up for the boys and the guns. He said his boy had broken a finger with one, but had gotten plenty of fun out of it, and he doubted not that he would be willing to lose another finger in preference to giving up the gun. He said boys had to have hair breadth escapes, and when thought lost would turn up all safe and sound. Senator Godwin favored the bill and told of injuries from air guns and cannon crackers.

Senator Spruill said all the older Senators were against the bill, but that he and the other young Senators were for it. "Give the boy some chance," he said. "Give him a rifle. Why, in a little while you will want to put him in a flannel lined band box with a glass cover. All you fellows that have talked have got boys. There is nothing peculiar in that. I've got a whole raft of 'em, regular stair steps, and I believe in letting them enjoy life. Down in Columbia five minutes before the cannon cracker explodes there is a yell of 'stand from under,' and all Columbia trembles. Let's have the cannon crackers and the guns."

Senator Baldwin wanted time for the stores to get rid of stock on hand and one more big Fourth of July. Senator Gilliam read an appeal from a boy in which 'noise and boys and joys' happily rhymed. He did not believe in legislation concerning the appetites and pleasures of people and objected to the bill.

Senator White's amendment exempting air guns was adopted as was Senator Thayer's to postpone the effect of the bill to the first of August. Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga were exempted. Then the amendments came rushing in. All over the Senate Chamber members were busy writing amendments to exempt their counties. Edgecombe and Johnston pulled out. Then came a cry to let out New Hanover and Brunswick.

"I move to lay the amendment on the table," was the motion heard. "That kills the bill," said some one. "Let's kill it," said some one else. The amendment was tabled by a vote of 22 to 15, and the entire bill was lost. In the galleries and on the floor there was applause.

MADISON'S SAD PLIGHT.

Before adjourning the internal affairs of Madison were discussed in connection with a bill introduced to allow its commissioner to issue bonds to pay off debts. Senator Webb told of the financial condition of the county, that it could not pay its debts, that the Western Carolina Bank, which had failed, held bonds of the county, which at the present rate could not be paid in thirty years or more. The debt of the county, he stated, was about $70,000.

Senator Wellborn (Rep.) antagonized the bill and said Madison had not gone into bankruptcy. That it could pay its debts; that there were legal remedies if it did not, and that it seemed there was some trick being tried by which somebody was trying to get the best of Madison.

Senator Webb emphasized his views, and said it was a matter left to the discretion of the County Commissioners to issue bonds. In answering Senator Wellborne, he told him that among the other men who held outstanding indebtedness against the county was Senator Jeter C. Pritchard.

The bill finally went through its second reading by a vote of 29 to 2, and then came adjournment after a few other matters were looked after.

SENATE—THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock yesterday, Lieutenant-Governor Turner presiding, and after prayer the reading of the journal of Thursday was dispensed with, on motion of Senator Spruill.

The reports of committees were received, and following these came a big batch of bills that had passed the House, these being acted on later.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were submitted as follows:

Senator London: From citizens of Beaufort for the London bill.

Senator Henderson: From Rowan county for temperance legislation.

Senator Crisp: From Clay county for temperance legislation.

Senator Justice: From McDowell county for temperance legislation.

Senator Crisp: From Clay county for temperance legislation.

Senator McBryde: From Robeson county for the London bill.

Senator Godwin: From Harnett county for the London bill.

Senator Mann: From citizens and ladies

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

GRIMESLAND SINKS IN ASHES.

Eleven Buildings Crumble in the Flames.

But One Store is Left in the Town---The Loss Will Reach Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Greenville, N. C., Feb. 13.—The town of Grimesland, Pitt county, was practically wiped out by fire this evening.

The fire started about six o'clock in the upper story of J. J. Mason's store, and burning both ways, destroyed every building on the south side of the street. There is no fire department or water supply here, and the fire could not be checked until everything in its reach was burned, eleven buildings in all.

Those wiped out were J. J. Mason, J. O. Proctor & Bro., H. H. Proctor, J. J. Redding, R. G. Tally & Co., John Odon, the town hall, Dr. C. M. Jones' office and J. W. Mayo's residence, several warehouses and small buildings. Individual losses can not be obtained tonight, but the aggregate will reach twenty-five thousand dollars, not more than one-fourth insured.

The same town had a big fire just one year ago, burning all the north side of the street, so that now only one store is left there.

Found Dead Near the Track.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 13.—Mr. C. C. Days, of Centerville, was found dead lying near the Southern Railroad track this morning, two and a half miles below town. He was not positively identified until tonight, when the coroner and his jury went after the body and made an investigation. Mr. Days was about fifty-eight years old and leaves a wife and several children.

From the evidence obtained it appears that Mr. Days was intoxicated, and while walking along the railroad track was struck by the train. Both legs were broken, besides other bruises were found on the body and head. The body was removed to the undertakers tonight and prepared for burial.

The Humberts are Defiant.

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, Feb. 12.—The trial of the libel suit brought by M. Catani, a banker, against the Humbert family, which began yesterday, was resumed today. There were large crowds inside and outside the court room. M. Ludovic H. Levy, "gyp," (Countess De Martel) and other prominent literary figures, were among the spectators. The prisoners maintained the same defiant attitude. Mme. Humbert and her husband, Frederick, frequently interrupted the witnesses with angry contradictions.

Most of the session was devoted to Senator Cremieux's explanation of the prisoner's legal connection with M. Cattani.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—The French Embassy here has paid to a lawyer, Senor Emilo Cotarello, $5,000 reward for revealing the hiding place of the Humberts, who were arrested in this city December 19th last. Senor Cotarello handed over the money to the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, a charitable organization.

RED LETTER DAY AGAIN IN HOUSE

Watts Bill Versus Local Self-Government.

VERY SPIRITED DEBATE

Messrs Hinton and Newland for the Bill, and Messrs. Smith, Benbow and Bryan on the Other Side---Continued Last Night.

Yesterday was another red-letter day in the House.

Again the gallery was filled with ladies in their bright colors, watching the scene below with faces all animated with interest; and in the lobbies prominent, representative men of the city and many from out-of-town crowded to hear the second day's debate on the Watts bill.

The first speaker was Mr. Hinton, of Pasquotank, who protested eloquently and vigorously against the amendment offered on the day previous by Mr. Morton.

Mr. Hinton was followed by Mr. Benbow, Republican member from Yadkin, who opposed the bill because he said his people did not want it, neither Democrats nor Republicans, and he asked that they be allowed to vote upon it.

Then came Mr. Smith, of Gates, who offered his bill as a substitute, and made an exhaustive argument for the right of the people to govern themselves. His speech was very strong from a legal standpoint, and was punctuated with many eloquent periods. He claimed that his bill did every bit as much for the cause of temperance as the Watts bill, without depriving the people of the several counties of local self-government.

Mr. Newland, of Caldwell, responded to Mr. Smith in a powerful, forcible speech declaring for the bill on the broad ground that the people wanted and demanded it. He was much applauded, especially when he paid a grand tribute to the women of the State.

Mr. Murphey, of Rowan, sent forward his substitute bill, but made no extended speech for it, saying he would discuss it fully in the Committee of the Whole.

The last speech of the morning was made by the "Old Red Fox" of Wilkes, Gen. Bryan. He declared the bill should be entitled an act to monopolize the manufacture and sale of liquor in North Carolina, instead of to regulate it, and then went on to make very much the same speech that he made before the committee. His witty sallies and disquisitions about prohibitionists, and country versus city preaching brought down the House several times.

There was a night session last night for the first time.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock by Speaker Gattis, and Rev. A. P. Tyre, of Wilson, offered prayer.

PETITIONS.

Gattis, by request: From distillers and those opposed to temperance legislation.

Davidson: From Ramoth against their inclusion in city of Asheville.

Brittain: From Randolph for temperance legislation

Erwin: From Burke for temperance legislation.

Shipman: From churches in Columbus for temperance legislation.

Morton: In relation to pending bill concerning osteopaths.

Hinton: From Pasquotank for dispensary.

Gay: From Northampton asking for a vote on the stock law.

Wooten: From certain townships of Lenoir against extension of stock law.

Rucker: To prohibit liquor near Center Church, in Rutherford county.

Price: From Stanly against temperance legislation, by request.

Thomas: From Ashe for prohibition law in the county.

Lucas: From Swan Quarter for London bill.

Lucas: For prohibition near school house.

Britton: To place an ex-Confederate on pension roll.

Crocker: By request, from Wilson, for temperance legislation.

Bowman: Petitions from Mitchell for London bill.

At the hour for reports of committees, General Davidson reported a substitute bill providing for the revision of The Code, and contemplating three commissioners to be selected by the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Doughton, of Alleghany: To provide for stock law elections in certain townships in Alleghany county.

Ray, of Yancey: To authorize the commissioners of Yancey county to issue bonds to pay its outstanding indebtedness.

Ray: To incorporate Yancey Collegiate Institute.

Brittain, of Randolph: To prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in certain localities of Randolph county.

McCall, of Davidson: For relief of H. T. Phillips, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson county.

Hughes, of Camden: To establish compulsory school attendance in Camden county.

Hughes: To place N. S. Burgess on the pension roll.

Hughes: To place H. S. Hamlin on pension roll.

Hughes: To place Solomon Jones on pension roll.

Davidson, of Buncombe: To amend

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