

LAWMAKERS AT RALEIGH.

Bills General, Local, But All of Some Importance.

WANTS A DISPENSARY.

SENATE. Monday. At 4 o'clock the House met.

Abell—Bill to amend section 1337 of the Code, relating to depositions.

Parker, of Alamance—Bill to incorporate the Pinehurst Railroad Company.

Justice—To incorporate the Levi Bank, of Rutherford county.

Mitchell—To levy a special tax in Nash county.

Rollins—Bill to regulate the law in regard to the dissection of dead bodies.

Early—Bill to amend chapter 235, laws of 1895, relating to fisheries.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills and resolutions were disposed of:

Bill for the relief of N. T. Johnson, a one-legged Confederate soldier, allowing him to peddle without license, passed second and third readings.

Bill for the relief of J. L. Stewart, a one-legged Confederate veteran, allowing him to peddle without license, also passed second and third readings.

HOUSE. Monday. Senate met at 4 o'clock. Its committee on microbes reported them destroyed.

Clark—To prohibit the sale of liquor within 200 feet of any church in North Carolina, also to amend the act prohibiting hunting in Union county without the consent of land-owner.

Person—To amend the Code in regard to mayors acting as justices of the peace.

Anderson—For the relief of ex-Sheriff Grant, of Henderson county.

Smithers—A resolution that the Senate at noon Tuesday go into the election for Senator.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

Bill to prohibit the sale of concealed weapons was tabled.

The bill to incorporate the Cabarrus Savings Bank was taken up.

Senator Reynolds presiding. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Daniel, the journal of Monday was read and approved.

Bill and resolutions were introduced and referred to committees.

In regard to the probate of wills.

Wakelind—To prohibit the sale of liquor near a church in Burke county.

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party to the action. It does not apply to magistrates' courts, city courts or mayors' courts.

Bill to provide that guardians, administrators and executors who misappropriate funds are liable to indictment for embezzlement was passed, after Mr. Lusk had explained it and stated that it was eminently just and greatly needed.

Bill to protect furnishers of material or contractors, by amending the laborers' lien, was discussed, but it went to the table.

The bill was passed to allow Robeson county's commissioners to hire or farm out the chain gang, no females to be employed on the roads. It was shown that the public law forbade such employment of females.

The bill to pay for a special venire in capital cases, the same as other jurors was taken up and discussed, but was referred to the judiciary committee.

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The bill to incorporate the Carolina Exchange Bank at Monroe was tabled.

By leave Mr. Hancock introduced a bill to amend the Code as to the pharmaceutical association.

Monday. House met at 10 o'clock. A great many bills were introduced, nearly all of local character. Among those of general interest were these:

Wilson—To change the time of holding courts in Gaston, Stanley and Mockingburg counties.

Lawton—To protect, cultivated grounds from the ravages of poultry, by making it a misdemeanor to allow poultry to go on or remain on such grounds after one day's notice by its owner.

Meares—To pay registrars and judges of election \$1.50 each for services last election day and \$1.50 each to persons who carried election returns of election to the county seat; that not to apply to counties where such officers have already been paid.

The bill making it a misdemeanor to willfully disturb a political meeting came up on third reading, and after considerable talk on the bill pro and con, it was referred to the judiciary committee.

The special order, bill to incorporate the Moore County & Western Railroad Company was taken up and discussed.

Bill to reduce the pay of registers of deeds to 10 cents per sheet for recording election returns passed, and a bill to incorporate Havelock, and a bill to allow Caldwell county to levy a special tax and build a jail.

A bill to give hotel and boarding house keepers a lien upon all baggage of guests and power to sell the same within 30 days, provided the hotel is not used for a public house, was introduced.

The bill to reduce salaries of clerks of the House from \$5 to \$4 per day, came up with a favorable report.

By unanimous consent Mr. Schulker introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Vineland, Columbus county.

GEN. NUNEZ GETS OFF.

No True Bill Against the Prime Mover in Getting Out Cuban Expatiations.

Gen. Emilio Nunez, the prime mover in getting out all expatriations from this country to aid the Cubans in their struggle for freedom, has no more to fear from the grand jury of the United States Court for the southern district of Florida, for the grand jury has reported that it had failed to find a true bill against him.

Gen. Nunez had been placed under bond in the sum of \$1,000 by Commissioner Egan last September on a charge of aiding in setting on foot the expedition alleged to have been carried out from the New Jersey coast by the steamer Laura.

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Georgia Judges Get On.

The committee which has been investigating the conduct of Judges Seaborn Reese and Joel Sykes has made its report. Judge Reese, who was charged with being drunk on the bench, was exonerated.

The committee reported that there was ground for the impeachment of either judge, but some of the members will express censure of Judge Sweet for conduct unbecoming a judge in his course toward Mrs. Crosby and Miss Bradley at Indian Springs.

Appeal to the Railroad Commission.

The recommendation of the reduction of rates on fertilizers in Georgia is viewed with alarm by railroad employes. It means a reduction in railroad earnings, and they fear as a result a reduction in working time and wages.

To avoid such an unfortunate condition, the employes of the different lines of railroads in that State have prepared an address to the railroad commission, which will be accompanied by petitions.

Coast Fortification.

A MAJORITY OF ONE.

Pritchard Gets Eighty-Six Votes on First Ballot.

HE'S THE 'DADDY OF FUSION.'

Democrats Voted for Daughton and the Populists for Cy Thompson. Pritchard Received 17 Pop. Votes.

At Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday, January 26, 1897. Lieutenant Governor Pritchard, at 12 o'clock, arrived for the election of a Senator.

The galleries and lobbies were filled, the excitement intense.

Senator Smathers, of Haywood, arose and put in nomination Senator Pritchard. He said Pritchard was the 'daddy of fusion' and the Populists owed him their five Congressmen.

He admitted Pritchard was against free coinage, but said he thought Populists owed him their support anyway as a debt of gratitude.

He said the Populists were present by Republican votes and they ought to vote for the Republican candidate.

Pritchard's nomination was seconded by the negro Senator from Edgecombe, who said he wanted a colored man for Senator, but not negroes in North Carolina voted for Populists to come here except to vote for Pritchard.

If the Populists voted against Pritchard they would never see Raleigh again except on the map.

Maxwell, of Duplin, for the Populists nominated Thompson, a man as honest as God's noonday sun.

Abell, of Johnston, on behalf of the Democrats, nominated R. A. Dougherty, of Allegheny. He referred to his ability and legislative experience and his earnest and sincere advocacy of free coinage.

Wakefield, of Caldwell, (Populist) stated that five out of six of his constituents were Republicans who favor co-operation. He seconded the nomination of Thompson.

He said the Populists had been selfishly gone to seek for Populists to elect the Senatorship in this contest.

Atwater, of Chatham, seconded the nomination of Thompson.

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Pritchard having failed to receive a majority there was no election.

Wednesday the two houses met in joint session to declare the result.

The following speakers voted for Pritchard: Baker, Cameron, Early, Newcomb, Odom and Wakefield.

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WRITES TO GOVERNORS.

Comptroller Eckles Wants Them to Recommend Changes in Legislation to Secure Bank Statistics.

James H. Eckles, Comptroller of the Treasury, has sent a letter to the Governors of all the States asking them to recommend legislation to secure uniformity in the collection of banking statistics in the different States.

The revised statutes authorize the Comptroller to make a statement in his annual report exhibiting the resources and liabilities of banks and banking companies and savings banks, organized under the laws of the several States and Territories. There is no other officer in the United States charged by law with the duty of collecting and publishing banking statistics.

It is necessary therefore for the Comptroller to have the required information.

At present a number of the States make no provisions for the submission of reports from banks and bankers to any officer of State.

North Carolina the statistics of banks and banking are collected by the State Treasurer, who requires each bank to publish regularly a full statement of its resources and liabilities. The statistics are therefore easily available.

COXEY'S LATEST.

He Plans Mass-Meetings for February.

The most important feature of the conference of the leaders in the Commonwealth conference, which was held in St. Louis, Mo., is a resolution of General Jacob S. Coxe, calling for a general assembling of the unemployed workmen all over the country for the purpose of making such a demonstration as shall appeal to the legislative branches, not only of Congress, but of every State, in the hope of inducing legislation that will ameliorate the present condition of the workman.

In short, General Coxe's resolution is a revival of the agitation of a couple of years ago, which resulted in the famous march of the Commonwealth army to Washington.

This resolution, which is destined to become as famous as Coxe's first proclamation, calls upon the unemployed workmen of every city and hamlet in the United States to assemble in the public square or other public places on February 25, Washington's birthday, in open mass-meetings.

The purpose of these meetings is to demonstrate in the most practical manner the extent of distress and destitution prevailing throughout the country by reason of the scarcity of work.

WILL WIPE OUT ARMENIANS.

An American Gives His Idea of Their Future.

W. William Howard, who went to Turkey in the interest of the Armenian people, arrived in New York on the St. Louis Saturday. He states that he sent 12,000 Armenians to Russia, Bulgaria and Egypt abroad.

"England and the United States have contributed nobly to the relief of the Armenians," he said, "but neither France nor Germany has yet contributed."

Mr. Howard thinks that after all, the European powers will not interfere, and that the Armenians, goaded to desperation, will uprise and commit some overt act, and suffer extermination as a consequence.

This Year's Elections.

There will be only five gubernatorial elections in the United States this year.

Rhode Island leads the way on April 7, and on the 2d of November will be followed by Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio and Virginia.

The gubernatorial term in Rhode Island and Massachusetts is one year in length, in Iowa and Ohio two years, and in Virginia four years.

New York would have chosen a governor in 1897 if the old constitution had been retained, but under the new instrument the gubernatorial term is shortened from three to two years.

Gov. Morton, who was elected in 1894, being the first executive to fill the office for the brief period.

Private Donations.

The aggregate amount of money given by private individuals to American educational and religious institutions, to charities, libraries, hospitals, museums, etc., during 1896, as collated by the Chicago Tribune, was \$33,670,120.

This shows a gain of \$4,000,000 over 1895 and \$19,000,000 over 1894. It is a wonderful showing and it only tells a small part of the whole story of the giving of the year; for it takes no account of gifts less than \$1,000.

Colleges received one-half of the whole sum, or \$16,000,000, and the charities came next, receiving \$10,000,000.

Woman Frightened to Death.

Whitecaps placed an unsigned note on R. A. Parker's porch in Pitt county, North Carolina, telling him if he did not leave the county in thirty days he would be killed.

QUEEN ON ARBITRATION.

Refers With Gratification to the Treaty With the United States.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The Speech From the Throne Read in Joint Session in the House of Lords. Salisbury Leads Arbitration Treaty Dismisses the Risks of War—Brings Nations Together—Address Cheered.

London, England (By Cable).—The third session of the Fourteenth Parliament was opened Tuesday with the usual ceremonies, including the formality of searching the vaults of the Parliament buildings for a possible spy hawk.

United States Ambassador Bayard and Secretary Carter were present in the House of Lords. Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, was in the "distinguished strangers' gallery" in the House of Commons.

That part of the Queen's speech devoted to the arbitration treaties was as follows: "My Government has discussed with the United States, acting as a friend of Venezuela, the terms under which pending questions of the disputed frontier between that republic and my colony of British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration, and an arrangement has been made at which that Government will I trust, effect an adjustment of existing controversies without exposing to risk the interests of any of the colonies whose established rights are in the disputed territory."

"It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the United States, a treaty by which I trust that all differences that may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope that this arrangement may have further value in compelling to other powers the consideration of the principle by which the danger of war may be notably averted."

The Marquis of Salisbury said in response to the Queen's speech that he could not speak fully on the subject, but he could not say that the treaty would remove the greatest risks of war or restrain a Napoleon or Bismarck, but the policy with which the Government believe it would lead to the gradual disappearance of war armaments before the growth of the tendency to substitute judicial decisions for the coarse arbitrage of war.

This would be something to look forward to. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said: "I hope that the effort, small as it is, will be so successful that others more extensive and more successful will be made."

Prime Minister was heartily cheered when he finished his speech.

PENROSE, FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Elected United States Senator to Succeed Cameron.

The galleries were crowded at Harrisburg, Penn., when the State Senate met to elect its vote for a successor to United States Senator Cameron.

John Penrose received the votes of the Chamber. Penrose is a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1885. He was elected as a member of the State Senate, in 1895 Mr. Penrose was a candidate for the nomination of Mayor of Philadelphia, but was defeated.

MASON WINS IN ILLINOIS.

The Republican Caucus Nominates the Ex-Congressman.

William E. Mason, of Chicago, was nominated by acclamation for the United States Senate from Illinois to succeed John M. Palmer, at the joint Republican caucus at Springfield, all other candidates withdrawing when it became apparent that Mason would have a majority.

The Democrats voted for ex-Congressman Algebe.

William E. Mason was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in 1852. In 1888 he removed with his parents to Iowa. He studied law in Des Moines, and removed to Chicago in 1872. He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1870, and to the State Senate in 1881. He was elected to the Illinois Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress, and was defeated to the Fifty-second Congress by Allen C. Darborow, Jr.

Vest Re-Elected.

At Jefferson City both houses voted separately for United States Senator from Missouri. The ballot resulted as follows: In the House—Vest (Dem.), 85; Kerens (Rep.), 34; Jones (Pop.), 4. In the Senate—Vest, 19; Kerens, 14.

It is again proposed to raise Gladstone to the peerage, but somehow we can't help thinking that it would be more appropriate to try to raise the peerage to Gladstone.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings Briefly Told From Day to Day.

SENATE.

TUESDAY.—The Nicaragua bill was under consideration in the Senate today for two hours. Tomorrow (Dem. of Indiana, denounced the bill. Mr. Hill, (Dem.) of New York, spoke for an hour and a half on a joint resolution relating to the electric subways in the District of Columbia. The matter went over without action. The matter went over upon as the day for the delivery of eulogies upon the late Speaker Crisp.

WEDNESDAY.—The Senate passed the custom house bill for the erection of a new custom house at New York at a cost not exceeding five million dollars. They are still hammering at the Pacific railroad matter. As to the lines between Venezuela and British Guiana, it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Thursday (Dem. of Indiana, continued his onslaught on the Nicaragua canal bill. The legislative appropriation bill was passed.

THURSDAY.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Hill, backed by Mr. Chandler, to have a bill considered and passed fixing the term of all postmasters at four years. Mr. Hale, (Rep.) of Maine, objected and the bill was not taken up. Turpie began his hand-axe war against the Nicaragua canal bill (Mr. Morgan, (Dem.) of Alabama, wanted a day set for the final vote, but objection was made by Turpie and Vilas. Finally, a vote of yeas and nays showed an absence of a quorum so the Senate adjourned until Friday.

FRIDAY.—The recognition of Cuba was brought up by Mr. Turpie (Dem.) of Indiana, saying he would call up Cameron's resolution Monday and address the Senate on the subject of the arbitration treaty was discussed at some length, but was finally declared out of order, and the matter was dropped. The Nicaragua bill was taken up again.

SATURDAY.—The Senate devoted itself to the business of clearing the calendar of pension bills and of other bills to which no objection was offered. Of the bills introduced, there were proposed a single exception, there were 104 of them and it required only 95 minutes to dispose of them. Of the latter class of bills there were some 50 passed. Among the above appropriations was a bill to build a light house at the mouth of the Cape Fear river near Wilmington, N. C., at a cost \$7,000; \$100,000 additional for the public building at Norfolk, Va.

HOUSE.

MONDAY.—The House spent the day in consideration of miscellaneous matters, business of the District of Columbia occupying the greater portion of the session. The bill amending the patent laws along the lines proposed by the American Bar Association to give to the United States the benefit of devices patented by naval officers was passed.

TUESDAY.—The House spent the whole of the day's session in committee of the whole consideration of pension bills. Favorable action was taken upon fifty-two of them, one being the Senate bill to increase to 8100 a month the pension of Major General Julius H. Sahl.

WEDNESDAY.—The House taken up the contested election case of Jacob Yost vs. H. St. George Tucker, from the tenth district of Virginia for the possession of a seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and a majority of the committee was in favor of Tucker. A partial agreement of the conferees on the army appropriation bill was reported and agreed to, the House insisting upon further amendments to the bill. The Senate amendments still in dispute.

Bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges across the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in Kentucky; authorizing the Secretary of War to increase the size of private service of telegraphers in time of war for the Union.

THURSDAY.—Today after members of the House, including fifty-three Republicans, had voted in accordance with the recommendation of the majority of the committee on elections that Mr. Tucker was entitled to retain his seat as a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress from the tenth Virginia district, which was contested by Yost vs. Tucker, two hours were spent in making the vote effective and finally settling the matter.

FRIDAY.—Today was private bill day in the House, and the only work of public interest was the private pension bills. The Texas judicial district bills over the veto.

Haste Wastes Time.

A gentleman who had an impediment in his speech was dining at a restaurant, and was being served a great favor by the proprietor of the establishment. This man was a bustling, nervous person, with an exaggerated opinion of the value of his time.

Soup was served. The guest waited a moment, and at the first opportunity, began to say to the restaurant-keeper: "I c-c-c-a-n't e-e-e-e-e."

"Well, what is it, sir?" asked the restaurant-keeper, impatiently. "I c-c-c-a-n't say my soup."

The man snatched up the plate of soup and was off after another, which in due time he brought; but again the guest began to murrain: "I c-c-c-a-n't say my soup."

"Well, pray," asked the restaurant-keeper, "what may be the matter with this soup, that you are unable to eat it?"

"I c-c-c-a-n't e-e-e-e-e my soup, I t-t-tell you," answered the guest, "w-w-without-out a s-p-p-p-oon to eat it with."

Then the restaurant-keeper comprehended that he would have saved time and temper if he had waited for his stammering guest to finish his sentence.

Olympian Games Will Be Repeated.

The Greek government will introduce in the Legislature a bill providing for the holding of Olympic games in the Stadium every four years. If this bill becomes a law it will assure the reputation of the games which so many were interested in this year. Mr. G. Aravaf, the wealthy Greek merchant, who in part restored the Stadium for the games this year, has written to the Crown Prince of Greece, offering 5,500,000 drachmas (about \$950,000) towards its reconstruction in marble.