

The Raleigh Occasion.

VOL. I. NO. 50.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1895.

NUMBER 5 CENTS.

HOLDING TO THE CASH.

The Ladies Will Not Make a Display at the Cotton States Exposition.

\$6,000 FROM THE MILITARY.

Retrenching the Expenses of the State Guards—The House Wrestles With and Passes the Machinery Bill—The Cherokee Indian Act Repeals the Representatives.

SENATE.

MONDAY, MARCH 4TH—4TH DAY.
The Senate was called to order by Governor R. B. Doughton promptly at 10 o'clock a. m.
Prayer by Rev. J. L. Foster of the Christian church of this city.
The journal of the previous day was read and approved. The Senate then proceeded to the further reading of the bill.

THE MORNING HOUR.

was taken up in routine work, presentation of petitions, reports from committees and introduction of many bills and resolutions which took their place upon the calendar.
A bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the contest of seats in the General Assembly, reported favorably by Mr. Snipes for committee.
A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

transmitting 42 bills and resolutions passed by that body asking concurrence by the Senate.
THE CALENDAR.

was taken up and the following business disposed of:
Resolution to pay \$15,000 burial expenses of the late E. L. Frank, passed its several readings and transmitted to House of Representatives.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Paddison, in charge of the bill, said this bill reorganizes the agricultural department, abolishes the board of trustees of the A. and M. College, and puts the college under the direction of the agricultural department. It is a bill which simply says that the party in power shall take charge of the agricultural department. It makes the president of the State Farmers' Alliance a member of the board of agriculture.
Mr. Adams raised a legal question that the bill made a member of the Senate a member of the board of agriculture. This makes him ineligible to either one or the other of these offices.
The bill passed its second reading. Objection was made to the bill going to its third reading by Mr. Adams. Mr. Paddison moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading. The rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.
Mr. Chandler moved a suspension of the rules and put the

STATE GUARD BILL.

upon its passage; the motion prevailed and the bill was read together with a substitute by the committee on military affairs, which reduced the appropriations to each company from \$250 to \$150; also reduced the salary of Adjutant General from \$600 to \$300.
Mr. McCaskey opposed this bill saying that the State Guard demands that we shall maintain a State militia force, and that if this bill passes it will be actually a dissolution of our present State Guard.
He said if this bill passes, the State Guard will be disbanded virtually, and the State will be forced to resort to the old militia system which will result in a very expensive undertaking, and not receive the satisfaction we now have in our State Guard. He opposed any appropriation for a State encampment, but when it proposed a cutting of the already small appropriation for the support of the State Guard, he opposed the bill and would vote against it.

The substitute was adopted on its second reading and noes were demanded by Mr. Parsons. The substitute passed its third reading—ayes 33, noes 9—and was sent to the House of Representatives.
Ayes—Messrs. Bellamy, Black, Brown, Candler, Carver, Dalby, Dula, Fortner, Fortune, Hamrick, Herbert, Hurley, Hurley, Lindsay, Marshall, Mewborn, Moody, Norris, Paddison, Parsons, Sanders, Sharp, Shaw, Snipes, Westbrook, Stephens, Taylor, Wall, Westmoreland, White of Alamance, White of Perquimans, Wickler—33.
Noes—Messrs. Adams, Ammons, Dowd, Forbes, Fowler, Green, Mitchell, Rice, Sigmon—9.

Mr. Caskey was the office of lumber inspector and provide for the election thereof.
Mr. Forbes, in charge of the bill, explained the bill and spoke of the necessity of it. It provided for compelling lumber manufacturers to bring their machinery into this State and stop shipping the round logs over into Virginia, to be manufactured there. The North Carolina land owner sells his lumber on the stump, and these large lumber manufacturers cut the logs and raft them out of the State to be manufactured in other States.
Mr. Caskey was interested in the bill and hoped it would pass.
Mr. Sigmon favored the bill, though it a valuable one, a good one and it ought to be passed. He had opposed the bill, but since he had examined into it he found it was just what is needed to correct an evil that now robbed our people of many dollars by shipping the round logs out of the State to be manufactured.

A number of amendments, excluding certain counties from the provisions of the bill were offered.
Mr. Candler moved to table the bill; lost.
An amendment, that bill shall not go into effect until January 1st, 1896; lost.
An amendment providing that the pay of inspector shall not exceed \$2,000 per annum; adopted.
An amendment that this law shall

not go into effect until July 1st, 1895, adopted.
The bill, as amended, passed its third reading and went to House of Representatives for concurrence.
Bill to authorize commissioners of Transylvania county to levy a special tax to build a bridge, passed second reading, ayes 33, noes 9, and went to third reading calendar.
THE INSURANCE BILL.
came up as the special order at 12 o'clock, when Mr. Fortune, in charge of the bill, submitted a substitute taxing marine and life insurance companies. This bill provides for an insurance commissioner at a salary of \$3,000 and the establishment of an insurance department.
Mr. Fortune led in support of this measure. He thought the time had come when the matter of insurance should be taken into the hands of the State as a means of protection to the people. The bill did not propose to interfere with insurance companies, but was intended to regulate the business of insurance to the people, and to guarantee to the people nothing but solvent companies and relieve the people from the unjust discriminations of the so-called "discriminating" insurance companies. Mr. Fortune was not a candidate for the office of insurance commissioner. Mr. Fortune replied that he was glad to announce that the introduction of this bill by himself had been mentioned for the place. Personally he had not announced himself or elected himself for it. If the bill passed, he would not say what he might do. He added that he thought the office should be filled by some good fellow of a Republican and he thought there would be no trouble in finding plenty of good material in either of these parties.
Mr. Hoover, as chairman of the insurance committee, said he was compelled to make a statement. The pending bill was composed of the Fortune bill and a bill introduced by himself in the shape of a substitute, which had the failure of the Bank of New Hanover after having the committee representing the insurance companies doing business in the State, who are divided in their support and opposition to the provision of this bill. Many of the circumstances are complicated to join the South Eastern Tariff Association who prefer doing business otherwise.
Mr. Fortune, of Haywood, thought the commission a necessity, but he thought that section 9 of the bill had very objectionable features, and hardly knew what to do. He read the section and said he did not wish to support it. The section was too sweeping and failed to take into consideration that it was necessary to classify property for insurance, and that the Tariff Association has done. He heard opposition under this section would prove dangerous.
Mr. Fowler was mainly opposed to the creation of the office of Insurance Commissioner. The administrative work done now by the law, would well do now. The salary of only \$1,800 per annum. This new department will not doubt increase the expenses at least to \$2,800 and possibly to \$4,000 or \$5,000. He did not see any necessity for this new office save from a political standpoint. He named 28 States that have no such office and said that 19 States in the United States have this office. He hoped the bill will not pass.
Mr. McCaskey had a high regard for the champions of this bill, but he thought the matter an experiment and he did not wish to support it, as this was not a time to try experiments. We have an abundance of matters to correct now which have proved poor experiments. He feared this bill will prove a measure of crippling the insurance business in this State in the interests of the people. The more insurance brought into the State the greater competition, the more money goes into the treasury.
The previous question was demanded and sustained, and the question recurred on the amendment to strike out section 9 of the bill. Mr. Fortune moved to lay the amendment on the table which prevailed, and the amendment went to the table carrying the bill with it.

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Mr. Black moved to lay the bill on the table.
Mr. Rice demanded the reading of the bill which was ordered.
On the motion to table the ayes and noes were demanded and ordered, and the bill was tabled, ayes 34, noes 9.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.
Bill to supplement the school fund by a succession duty on property received by devise or descent of an amount of \$100,000 and over.
Mr. Lindsay looked upon this bill as one to tax the dead. He was here to do all in his power to reduce taxation of the living and not by transferring the same to the dead. He thought this bill was not consistent with the Constitution or the equitation of taxation.
Mr. Adams believed it a dangerous bill. It taxes the widows and orphans of North Carolina and that before they recover their property which will again be taxed, thus inflicting a double tax on this class of our people. It might be a good law in New York where great fortunes are readily amassed, but here, where the people are proverbially poor, it will work a great hardship.
The bill on a division vote stood 17 ayes and 17 noes. The President cast his vote on the negative and the bill failed to pass its second reading.

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Mr. Forbes sent up amendment to strike out Edgecombe county; lost.
Mr. Green, an amendment that the bill shall not apply to Halifax county; lost.
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And the President Tenders "Congratulations to Congress on the Conclusion of Its Labors," AND EVERYBODY LAUGHS.

There comes a time when the President of the United States, in the presence of the Congress, tenders congratulations to the members of the body on the conclusion of its labors. This is the custom of the Republic, and it is a mark of respect and esteem for the body which has done so much for the country. The President's words are always full of praise and encouragement, and they are always received with pleasure and gratitude by the members of the Congress. This year was no exception. The President's congratulations were warmly received by the members of the Congress, and they were all glad to hear of the President's success in his office.

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