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VOL. XIII. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895. NO. 1[illegible].

THE LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

The Alliance Charter Restored By The House.

THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

served By the Senate—Apologetic Attitude of Democrats For Their Action in the Last Legislature—A Bill to Conform to the Constitutional Requirements Concerning Public Schools.

House.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

The House was opened with prayer Rev. Dr. J. W. Carter, pastor of st Baptist church in the city. ne of the members stood and some ned forward on their desks as the nister thanked the Lord for the ssings of government, the establisht of courts, the protection of man rights &c., and prayed the die blessing upon this body of lawkers.

Ir. E. D. Stanford, assistant clerk n read the journal of the day before, ch was quickly approved and the se proceeded at once to business. s was Mr. Stanford's first experi in reading to so distinguished udience, and it was evident to his ds that he had not yet reached period of self-satisfaction which es and old clerk appear so much at ease.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

r. Peebles, of Northampton was first to address the speaker. He inuced esolutions concerning the cury," advocating the free coinage of r and instructing our Senators "to ll honorable efforts to secure the age of an act for the free coinage lver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and to al the act of Congress imposing a of 10 per cent upon the issue of e Banks."

he resolutions were referred to the mittee on finance.

he following bills were then introd and referred to appropriate comees.

Mr. McKenzie—To prohibit the facture and sale of spirituous or icating liquors. To committee ropositions and grievances.

Mr. Duncan—An act for the ection of fishermen in Carteret ty, against monopolies. To come on fisheries.

Mr. Crumel—An act to incorporavid Lodge No. 118, I. O. O. F. To ittee on corporations.

Mr Smith, of Gates—An act to out the constitutional requirein regard to public schools. To ittee on education.

Mr. McClammy—Bill for the reclerk of the Superor Court of Hanover county. To committee diciary.

Mr. Mewborne—A bill to allow issioners of Greene county to special tax. To committee on

Mr. Rascoe—Act relating to labor nvicts on the county farm of e. To committee on penal instis.

Mr. Mewborne—Act to extend orate limits of the town of Snow in Greene county. To commitn corporations.

Mr. Turner—Act to prevent rs in jury and witness tickets defrauding Mitchell county. To ittee on judiciary.

Mr. Williams—Act to amend er 186, laws of 1885, and chapter ws of 1887, so as to change time lding Superior courts of Craven ertie. Referred to committee on iary.

Mr. McCall—Act to incorporate arolina Mutual Fire Insurance any, of Charlotte. To committee rporations.

Mr. McClammy—Act to repeal law in New Hanover county. To ittee on corporations.

r. Winborne—Bill to amend 359, laws of 1885. To commitudiciary.

r. Winborne—Bill to amend of Murfreesboro R. R. comoad to be built without taxing e townships on line.

r. McKenzie—Petition from St. Evangelical Lutheran church, in county. To committee on corons.

Mr. Williams, of Craven—Mem in contested election case of vs. A. A. Lyon. To committee vileges and elections.

Turner, of Mitchell, introduced olution to refer all contested n cases to the committee on ges and elections.

esolutions were objected to by ebles.

French explained that it was for memorials, &c., to be pre to the House and assigned by eaker to appropriate committees. resolutions being likely to proconsiderable discussion, were wn by Mr. Turner.

A COMBAT THREATENED.

ttle between the two sides of se was anticipated when the e on privileges and elections ir report, fixing the times for ing the contested election l recommending the employ a stenographer.

ebles asked for a division of ion and the House voted on osition to allow the committee y a stenographer.

valuable time was wasted in g and amending resolutions pplying the members with the Laws and acts of Assembly of arolina. It seems there were ugh copies to go all round and question whether the few copies ands of the Secretary of State be given exclusively to the com or should be placed on the f the members, allowing one every two members. After notions, amendments, substiwas finally agreed by amendf Mr. Smith, of Gates, to give y to every two members of the

ileman asked for the privilege rawing from the committee o repeal the action of the last ure in regard to the Farmers' e. Permission being granted was taken up and discussed by Hileman, Peebles and others. leman stigmatized the act of the gislature as "one of the most diapieces of legislation ever passed slature of North Carolina." A been provided to give the business agent a credit which sands of dollars to the farm 1893 an effort was made to own this fund because many of ancemen would not be conby political bosses but preferred eir own thinking on political Their charter had been drawn of eminent legal ability. was nothing wrong with the All we ask is to be set back to e charter and privileges we had his vicious legislation was en

Hileman, of Cabarrus, was fol Mr. French of Wilmington, who is one of the oldest members of the Republican party.

Mr. French said: "Perhaps there cannot be a better time to make a statement. The Democrats, and especially the Democratic press, are disappointed in finding such good material on this side of the House. You see here earnest, honest men who have come here to right what they believe to be the wrongs of the *common people*. They propose to do it in their own way. They understand the responsibility that rests upon them, and they do not shirk it. They are all good men. If there is a crank among them, I have failed to find him.

"During the session, the other side will be treated with the greatest courtesy. They will be given plenty of time to discuss measures and offer amendments, to place themselves on record, provided the amendments are offered in good faith, but factious opposition will not be tolerated."

Mr. Peebles disclaimed for his side of the House any disposition to interfere with legitimate legislation by making mere dilatory motions or objections and announced his willingness to vote for the repeal.

Dr. Williams, of Warren, demanded the ayes and noes on the passage of the bill. Everyone who voted at all voted aye. Messrs. Lawrence, Ray and Young asked the privilege of explaining their votes.

When the roll call reached "Lawrence," Mr. Lawrence said:

"I was a member of the last House and voted for the repeal of the Alliance charter and also [illegible] charter it, but, with a misunderstanding, as I was not a member of the Alliance and had no interest in it. I did it at the request of alliancemen, to give them a chance to draw out money deposited in the business agency fund which, I believe to be right. But as alliancemen say they are injured by the provision of this bill, I vote aye."

Mr. Young, colored Republican from Wake county, made a rousing speech, giving the reasons for the passage of the bill. He said: "They complained that the Alliance had gone into politics. The truth was, the Alliance refused to go into Democratic politics, and hence the milk in the cocoanut. The Democratic party, like the old man who wanted to work two oxen and had one little steer, yoked himself with the steer and the steer ran away with him. They yoked themselves to the Alliance, and when it ran away dragging them after it, they wanted to kill it."

Mr. Young is a very bright mulatto, and does not seem to be at all disconcerted because there are so few colored men in the House.

The bill was immediately passed on its second reading.

Thus the Co-operationists began to redeem one of their pledges made to the people.

The next discussion of interest arose about

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

This discussion was projected by the following resolution offered by Mr. Peebles. It seems that the seat of Mr. Peebles is likely to be contested, and the resolution was a preliminary skirmish to get the advantage of positions before the real battl should come on:

"Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be instructed not to set any contested election cases for hearing until the notice of contest has been introduced into the House of Representatives and referred to said committee, and if any cases have been already set, before such notice of contest has been introduced and referred as aforesaid, then the committee is instructed to take no further action in such cases until such notice of contest is introduced and the case referred."

It seemed likely that the skirmish would bring on the battle too soon. The representative men of the various parties now advanced to the front. Greek met Greek. Such men as Ewart, French, White, Lusk and Turner on the Fusion side of the house, measured arms in combat with Peebles, Winburn, McClarney and others on the Democratic side.

So far Mr. Peebles appears to be the Ajax in debate on the Democratic side, while Ewart, Lusk and French seem struggling for the leadership on the side of Fusion.

Hileman, of Cabarrus, so far seems to be in the lead with the Populists in the House.

The debate on Peebles' resolution lasted till the time had passed to adjourn.

Mr. Peebles made a legal argument in favor of his resolution, which was responded to by Mr. Ewart, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: In reply to the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Northampton, I wish to say that he may at once disabuse his mind of any impression he may have that this committee will act in relation to those contested election cases in any other spirit than that of fairness and in strict accordance with law. But the gentleman from New Hanover may also be fully assured that if the title of any representative upon this floor is tainted with fraud, and if that representative has failed to receive a majority of the votes of the people of the county he assumes to represent, this committee will not hesitate to act, and this House will quickly give his seat to the man who is its legal claimant.

Mr. Peebles, in his remarks, dwelt at length upon the merits of his own case, as he is himself a contestant, and alluded to his having at one time refused a certificate of election as a member of the House, because he did not think he was entitled to it.

Mr. Ewart—Do I understand the gentleman from Northampton to say that he actually declined to take a certificate of election?

Mr. Peebles—I did.

Mr. Ewart—Well, that is the first instance on record where a Democrat ever declined to accept an office!

MR. WINBORN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Winborn said: "All the gentlemen, whose seats are contested, want is a fair and impartial trial of their cases. This is what they want and what they expect at the hands of the hands of the committee and the House, and I believe it is the purpose of this House to give these gentlemen a fair, impartial and honest trial of their cases. I am not one who thinks every person who differs with me is dishonest and contemptible. I have great faith in the innate honesty and fairness of human nature. And I have no reason to believe that the election committee intends to do any wrong to these gentlemen. But, what we complain of is, that the Committee has undoubtedly taken charge of and fixed a calendar of contested election cases and set the days for their hearing, when no such contests have been presented to this House and referred to that committee. The only way that this committee can get jurisdiction of any bill, resolution or the like, is by reference by the Speaker or the House of some matter pending in the House. This is well settled in parliamentary law."

SENATOR TO BE NOMINATED.

The Republicans of the Senate and House agreed to meet in caucus on Saturday, January 12th, 1895 in the Senate chamber of the capitol at 8 o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at 10.30 o'clock and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Branson, of the city.

Following the bill introduced by Senator Abell yesterday, making the legal rate of interest six per cent., Senator Mewborne introduced a bill making the legal rate of interest five per cent. where no other rate is specified.

Senator Ammons introduced a bill to incorporate California Baptist church in Madison county.

Senator Mitchell introduced a bill relating to convicts on the farms in Bertie countie.

Senator Mewborne introduced a bill providing that chapter 351, Laws 1893, in regard to the State printing be repealed. It was asked that the bill be put on its passage, and it passed its second reading. Objection was made to the third reading by Senator Dowd, but a motion by Senator Cook to have it read the third time carried, and the bill was passed.

Senator Franck, of Onslow, introduced a bill concerning the issuance or transference of checks, due bills or other evidences of debt.

Also a bill relating to fire insurance companies. This bill provides that all fire insurance companies doing business in this State shall be liable for the face value of policies issued; that the acceptance of a premium by a company shall be prima facie evidence that the property insured is worth the amount stated on the face of the policy, and that all laws which enable companies to prevent the recovery of, or to reduce the liabilities on policies, after receiving the premium therefor, are repealed.

Senator Hamrick introduced a bill to amend the election laws, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Senator Cook offered a bill to amend section 616 of The Code; also, to amend section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Senator White offered a resolution asking from the state treasurer information concerning the finances of the state, and especially concerning the amounts paid to the State University, the Normal and Industrial School, and the Agricultural and Mechanical college.

Senator Rice, of the committee on rules, submitted the report of the committee, and the report was read in full.

The chief and marked difference in the rules reported by the committee from the rules under which the Senate has ordinarily worked, was a proposition to have the standing committees of the Senate appointed by a committee especially created for that work. This proposition was quickly distinguished by the Democratic minority, and they raised such opposition to it as they could. Several amendments were offered, the support of which was confined to the five Democrats of the body. Senator Adams, in supporting an amendment offered by himself objecting to the proposition, cited the fact the Democratic Senate of 1870 did not take from the President of the Senate the privilege and power of appointing the committees, and thought such an action would be without precedent. The report required that two members of the appointing committee should be nominated and elected by the Senate, and that one member should be appointed by the President.

Another proposition which met the lively opposition of the minority was that the President of the Senate should take his chair promptly at the hour set for the opening of the Senate each day, and that in his absence a President pro tem should be chosen. After a little debate the previous question was called. The ayes and noes were ordered on the question and the Democrats only voted against it. The rules were declared adopted and ordered printed.

Under the provision of the rules Senator Franck nominated Senators Rice and Hamrick as members of the committee on appointment, and they were elected. The President named Senator Adams as the third member.

Pending the discussion of the rules, Senator Rice, of New Hanover, stated that in submitting the report of the committee on rules, there was and there had been no disposition or intention to reflect in any way on the President of the Senate, but that existing conditions were such as would justify the adoption of the rules presented.

Senator Cook pleasantly affirmed the assertion of Senator Rice, and Senator Sigmon also affirmed it by a graceful allusion to the presiding officer.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the reception and transmission to the Senate of the Governor's message. The message was received and read, after which the Senate adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

Memorials concerning contested seats were filed in the cases of J. M. Earle vs. C. S. Mitchell from the Third district; and Scotland Harris vs. Dr. Isaac Green from the Fourth senatorial district.

HOUSE.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY.

The House of Representatives was opened with prayer, Rev. L. L. Smith, member from Cleveland, leading in a very tender petition for God's blessings upon the members of the Assembly, and their families, upon the people and rulers of the state and nation, and upon all the efforts of the legislators to promote the best interests of the people, their rulers.

The journal of Friday was read, and all things seemed serene and lovely, when Mr. Ewart arose to a question of personal privilege.

MR. EWART'S REMARK'S.

Mr. Speaker—Ordinarily, when political charges are made against me in newspapers, I take no notice of them; but I find in the *News and Observer* of this morning a statement which is so manifestly unfair and so utterly false that I cannot let it pass unnoticed. I allude to the editorial in that paper headed, "Indecent Haste," which reads as follows:

"INDECENT HASTE."

"Mr. Ewart, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, left the House yesterday during a discussion that showed that he and his committee, in their haste to try contested cases, had actually set for trial cases which had never been referred to the committee. On the *ex parte* statements of contestants, cases were taken up and dates set for hearing. Even Mr. Semper Virgilius Lusk protested against such indecent and illegal haste."

I never left the House during the entire discussion, and was only for a few moments passing through the room looking for the rule passed by a Democratic House for expediting the trial of contested election cases. I am sure that no one on either side of the House would contradict the statement that there should be no waste of the people's money by unnecessary delay in these matters. The tax-payers have been heretofore—by what law of right I know not—paying both the contestant and contestee mileage and *per diem*. Tax-payers should not be burdened with the pay of two men when only one of them is their representative.

The statement is in the *editorial* not, in the report of the proceedings of this House, that such "indecent haste" was being shown by the committee that cases were taken up and days set for hearing on the *ex parte* statements of contestants."

The facts of the case are these: The contestee of Jones county refused to take his seat because he did not believe he was entitled to it. A letter from Jones county, which was in the hands of the committee, stated that the contestee had not only declined to take his seat, but had actually accepted a position on the county board of commissioners. Though satisfied that he would not come, the committee, so far from showing "indecent haste" in this matter, offered to give this contestee another chance by giving him another notice.

I leave it to any intelligent gentleman on the other side of the House to say whether there was any "indecent haste" in this, and I ask any man on this floor to say whether this statement which I have made, and other gentlemen of the committee will endorse, is not sufficient to establish the utter untruthfulness of that editorial.

This drew out Mr. Peebles from the Democratic side.

Mr. Peebles said, "when I introduced the resolution on contested election cases yesterday I thought that there was a disposition on the other side to take up some of these cases in too great haste without proper notification of contest, but after hearing the statements of members of the committee, I am prepared to say that there was no "indecent haste manifested by him." The statement that he left the hall Mr. Peebles said was not true.

Mr. Payne, of Robeson arose to a question of personal explanation and said that he was "perfectly satisfied there was no intention on the part of committee on privileges and elections to act with indecent haste.

(The seats of both these gentlemen, it is understood will be contested.)

A petition was presented from R. M. Crews contesting the seat of A. C. Ward, of Pender county.—Referred to committee on privileges and elections.

BILLS.

The following bills were then introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

By Mr. J. W. McLean, H. B. No. 32—To form a new county from the county of Richmond.

By Mr. G. Z. French, of New Hanover, H. B. 33—Bill to incorporate the Wampum cotton mill of New Hanover county.

By Mr. Payne, of Robeson—Resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in Congress to use their influence to secure an appropriation by the United States for the support of a normal school for the Croatan Indians in Robeson county.

By Mr. Cox, of Pitt,—Resolutions instructing our Congressmen and Senators to use their influence to secure an early settlement of the financial policy of the U. S. Government so as to prevent another issue of interest-bearing bonds.

By Mr. Hileman of Cabarrus, H. B. 38—Bill to amend chapter 147, laws of 1887.

H. B. 39—To incorporate—R. R. Co. By Mr. Lusk.

H. B. 40—To provide for the establishment of criminal courts in the counties of Buncombe and Madison. By Mr. ——

H. B. 41—To amend the code of North Carolina laws.

By Mr. Monroe, of Wayne, H. B. 42—Bill for the appointment of three commissioners to codify the laws of North Carolina.

By Mr. W. W. Drew, H. B. 43—To protect persons holding first class tickets traveling on rail-roads and steamboats.

By Mr. Drew. H. B. 44—Bill to repeal the charter of Brunswick bridge and Ferry company.

By Mr. Luske, H. B. 45—To incorporate the town of South Biltmore in Buncombe county.

By Mr. M. H. Flack—H. B. 46—To repeal act creating an additional justice of the peace in High Shoal township, Rutherford county.

By Mr. Nelson—H. B. 47—To change fall term of the Superior courts of the Tenth Judicial district.

Mr. Mr. Howard—H. B. 48—To repeal the charter of Elizabeth City and to recharter the city.

By Mr. Young—H. B. 50—To provide for better drainage of Walnut creek.

By Mr. Taylor—H. B. 51—To regulate the numb r and time of addresses by counsel in the several courts.

By Mr. Rascoe—H. B. 52—To change the time of electing officers in Windsor, Bertie county.

By Mr. Peace—H. B. 53—To protect persons holding first-class tickets traveling on railroad and steamboat lines.

By Mr. Reynolds—H. B. 54—To allow John L. Stewart to peddle without license.

By Mr. Higgins—H. B. 55—To relieve J. M. Woody, sheriff of Yancey county.

H. B. 56—Senate bill 6—Act in regard to public printing. (Repeals act of last Assembly requiring the public printing to be let out to the lowest bidder.)

The resolutions of Mr. Peebles in regard to contested election cases were called up as unfinished business, and Mr. P. suggested that they be passed over informally. This ended the sparring in the House about the contested elections, at least for the present. The regular legal form will be followed by presenting the petitions and referring them to the committee, who announce their determination to see none seated permanently but those who have been honestly elected by the people.

The Senate bill on

THE PUBLIC PRINTING

was then called up.

Mr. Young moved that the rules be suspended and the bill put upon its passage.

Objections were raised on the Democratic side of the House, and Mr. ———— moved to refer the bill to the committee on printing.

Mr. Young opposed referring the bill. The Democrats, he said, had enjoyed the bonus of the public printing; they had used the office to reward their friends, and they thought the public printer an office of so much importance that two of their editors had two fights over it. It was not fair that they should now try to keep others from having it.

Mr. Hileman said:

The last legislature passed this law, the last of the session, to tie the hands of this legislature. They had all the time been using the public printer's place to reward some one of their editors. It was a bonus for party work. The public printer did none of the public printing, but let it out to others. What right had they to abolish this office just when they went out of power. They made no sacrifice, but wanted to put the sacrifice upon their successors.

Mr. Lineback now got the floor and said:

This bill was passed to give a monopoly of the printing to Raleigh; for printers in other parts of the State would not have an equal chance as bidders. If abolishing this office of public printer was such a good thing for the public, why was it not done by the Democrats before, when they were so many years in power? Why did they wait till the end of the session before they passed this bill? Why did they think so much of it and try to get it so hard? Two Democratic editors in this city wanted it so bad that they attempted to cane each other, because each one wanted the printing; and this act was passed to settle a trouble in their own ranks and keeping the Democratic party from splitting apart.

Mr. Lineback was waxing warm, when Mr. Ray arose to a point of order.

"State your point of order," said the Speaker.

"The point of order is that it is not allowable to discuss the merits of a bill on a motion to refer to a committee."

"The point is well taken," says the chair, "and the gentleman from Forsythe is out of order."

"I got into the discussion all I wanted to say, anyway," said Mr. Lineback, as he took his seat amid laughter in the House and in the gallery.

The motion to refer was lost.

Mr. Monroe said: "I am sorry to say that it is true this bill was passed because of dissensions in the Democratic party. I am a man of peace and I like to see peace among all my neighbors." He did not want to see the bone of contention revived and he was opposed to the repeal.

Mr. French moved that the consideration of this matter be postponed and made the special order for 11 o'clock on Monday next. The motion prevailed.

The Speaker announced the following committees and the House adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday, Jan. 14.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Lusk, R., Whitener, P., Ewart, R., White, P., Hileman, P., Lineback, R., Henderson, R., Young, R., Robinson, D., Smith, D., Peebles, D., Winborne, D., McClammy, D., Ray, D., Flack, P., Wooten, P., Johnston, R., Buchanan, P.

COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Messrs. Burnham, Darden, Hunter, Walker, Harris, of Hyde, Howard and Lawrence.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTION LAW.

Messrs. French, Lusk, Ewart, Duncan, Cox, Young, Hileman, S. A. Williams, Wooten, Currie, Bryan, Bateman, Etheridge, Wiggins and Julian.

SENATE.

Prayer was offered by Father Marion, of the Church of the Sacred Heart. He prayed for wisdom to determine what was best for the honor of the Almighty and for all the people.

The following bills and resolutions were offered:

A bill to tax prisoners with costs in criminal cases.

By Senator Grant, of Wayne, a bill to amend the charter of the City of Goldsboro. Referred to committee on corporations.

By Senator Starbuck, of Guilford, a resolution requesting senators and representatives in Congress to work and vote for the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state banks.

Also, a resolution requesting the national representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to secure the repeal of the internal revenue laws.

By Senator Taylor, of Harnett, a resolution providing for the relief of W. J. Sutton, late sheriff of Bladen county.

Senator Rice, of New Hanover, from the Special Committee on the nomination of standing committees made the following report:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—C. A. Cook, chairman; J. E. Fowler, J. M. Moody, Elias Hurley, S. J. Black, J. T. B. Hoover, E. L. Franck, J. B. Fortune, S. E. Marshall, A. C. Sharp, W. C. Dowd, E. S. Abell, W. J. Adams.

Finance—J. J. Long, chairman; A. Y. Sigmon, J. M. Mewborne, H. L. Grant, J. Y. Hamrick, O. A. Starbuck, A. A. Forbes, R. L. Herbert, W. E. White, J. M. Candler, Warren Carver, F. B. Rice, E. S. Abell, C. W. Mitchell, W. C. Dowd, W. J. Adams.

Agriculture—J. M. Mewborne, chairman; H. L. Grant, E. T. Snipes, S. W. Wall, W. A. Moody, W. R. Lindsay, J. J. Long, T. E. McCaskey, Angus Shaw, W. P. Mercer, C. W. Mitchell, W. C. Dowd.

Education—H. L. Grant, chairman; J. B. Parsons, S. A. White, J. Y. Hamrick, B. R. Brown, W. H. Farthing, S. E. Marshall, John Ammons, S. W. Wall, H. A. Cook, A. H. Paddison, W. C. Dowd, W. J. Adams, E. S. Abell, I. Green.

Internal Improvements—R. L. Herbert, chairman; J. B. Fortune, Theophilus White, J. W. Taylor, A. Shaw, O. M. Sanders, J. F. Westmoreland, W. E. White, S. A. White, Warren Carver, I. Green, W. P. Mercer, E. S. Abell.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institutions—J. Y. Hamrick, chairman; J. M. Candler, A. J. Dalby, E. T. Snipes, Warren Carver, W. E. White, I. Green, W. P. Mercer, C. W. Mitchell, W. J. Adams.

Public Health—J. M. Candler, chairman; Theophilus White, W. G. Stephens, Jno. Ammons, A. J. Dalby, C. W. Mitchell, I. Green, W. P. Mercer.

Banking and Currency—A. J. Dula, chairman; B. R. Brown, E. L. Franck, J. W. Taylor, A. Y. Sigmon, Jno. E. Fowler, Elias Hurley, W. A. Moody, E. S. Abell, I. Green, W. C. Dowd.

Public Roads—J. B. Fortune, chairman; Theophilus White, S. A. White, S. E. Marshall, Jno. Ammons, S. J. Black, W. C. Dowd, C. W. Mitchell, W. J. Adams, E. S. Abell.

Propositions and Grievances—E. L. Franck chairman; F. B. Rice, W. H. Farthing, A. W. Wicker, E. T. Snipes, S. J. Black, J. M. Moody, J. B. Parsons, I. Green, W. P. Mercer E. S. Abell, W. J. Adams.

Corporations—F. B. Rice, chairman; A. J. Dalby, A. A. Forbes, S. W. Wall, J. F. Westmoreland, A. Y. Sigmon, H. W. Norris, A. C. Sharp, E. S. Abell, W. J. Adams, W. C. Dowd.

Penal Institutions—Warren Carver, chairman; A. H. Paddison, B. R. Brown, J. M. Mewborne, Elias Hurley, H. L. Grant, W. G. Stephens, T. E. McCaskey, A. J. Dalby, J. C. Bellamy, J. T. B. Hoover, R. L. Herbert, I. Green, W. P. Mercer C. W. Mitchell, W. J. Adams, W. C. Dowd.

Insurance—J. T. B. Hoover, chairman; A. Y. Sigmon, H. W. Norris, A. W. Wicker, J. B. Fortune, S. W. Wall, J. C. Bellamy, S. E. Marshall, J. E. Fowler, W. C. Dowd, I. Green, C. W. Mitchell, W. J. Adams.

Fish and Fisheries—Theophilus White, chairman; E. T. Snipes, A. A. Forbes, E. L. Franck, S. J. Black, J. B. Parsons, R. L. Hurbert, T. E. McCaskey, C. W. Mitchell, J. B. Fortune, I. Green, W. P. Mercer.

Counties, Cities and Towns—A. H. Paddison, chairman; J. M. Moody, J. F. Westmoreland, A. Shaw, A. W. Wicker, O. A. Starbuck, Warren Carver, S. J. Black, S. E. Marshall, H. L. Grant, E. S. Abell, W. J. Adams, W. C. Dowd, I. Green, W. P. Mercer, C. W. Mitchell.

Claims—B. R. Brown, chairman; W. H. Farthing, W. A. Moody, J. M. Moody, Warren Carver, S. W. Wall, A. W. Wicker, A. Shaw, W. P. Mercer, C. W. Mitchell, I. Green.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—H. W. Norris, Chairman; S. A. White, J. J. Long, R. L. Herbert, A. J. Dula, O. A. Starbuck, W. R. Lindsay, S. J. Black, J. T. B. Hoover, F. B. Rice, J. B. Parsons, C. A. Cook, J. M. Mewborne, E. S. Abell, W. J. Adams W. C. Dowd, I. Green, W. P. Mercer, C. W. Mitchell.

Privileges and Elections—W. E. White chairman; J. M. Moody, J. C. Bellamy, J. M. Candler, E. Fowler, A. A. Forbes, S. E. Marshall, H. L. Grant, E. L. Franck, A. C. Sharp, J. T. B. Hoover, W. G. Stephens, A. J. Dula, E. S. Abell, W. C. Dowd.

Engrossed Bills—S. J. Black, chairman; W. H. Farthing, W. R. Lindsay, O. M. Sanders, F. B. Rice, B. R. Brown, H. W. Norris, A. W. Wicker, C. W. Mitchell, W. P. Mercer, I. Green, W. C. Dowd.

Federal Relations—W. R. Lindsay, chairman; Warren Carver, A. J. Dalby, J. M. Moody, J. J. Long, C. A. Cook, J. Y. Hamrick, S. J. Black, J. C. Bellamy, I. Green, E. S. Abell, C. W. Mitchell.

Salaries and Fees—J. M. Moody, chairman; J. Y. Hamrick, S. W. Wall, O. M. Sanders, A. H. Paddison, J. B. Fortune, A. J. Dula, E. S. Abell, W. J. Adams, W. C. Dowd, I. Green.

Pensions and Soldiers' Home—J. C. Bellamy, chairman; Warren Carver, Theophilus White, W. G. Stephens, J. T. B. Hoover, A. C. Sharp, Elias Hurley, O. M. Sanders, C. W. Mitchell, W. P. Mercer, W. C. Dowd.

Insane Asylums—J. M. Moody, chairman; J. B. Parsons, Theophilus White, J. E. Fowler, W. H. Farthing, A. Y. Sigmon, S. J. Black, J. W. Taylor, R. B. Brown, T. E. McCaskey, J. M. Candler, Warren Carver, E. T. Snipes, W. G. Stephens, A. J. Dalby, Jno. Ammons, A. J. Dula, O. A. Starbuck, E. S. Abell, W. C. Dowd, I. Green.

Military Affairs—T. E. McCaskey, chairman; C. A. Cook, J. M. Moody, J. M. Mewborne, J. J. Long, J. Y. Hamrick, J. M. Candler, Warren Carver, S. E. Marshall, W. C. Dowd, E. S. Abell, W. P. Mercer, C. W. Mitchell.

Senator Adams (Dem.) offered an amendment to add Senator Mercer (Dem.) and Mitchell (Dem.) to the committee on insane asylums. The amendment was accepted, and as amended the report of the committee was adopted.

Leaves of absence were granted Senators Mercer, Hamrick and Westmoreland.

A LITTLE RUSTLE OVER THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Senator Abell, of Johnston, moved to recall the bill passed by the Senate yesterday, relating to public printing. This bill repeals the law of '93, which provides for letting the public printing to the lowest bidder, and leaves in force the law which authorizes that the public printing be contracted for at a certain price.

Senator Mewborne, who introduced the bill, said that his object in presenting it was to give the Senate the power to put itself on record as to whether the public printing should be let by contract or let to the lowest bidder. While the law now requires that it be let to the lowest bidder, by act of the legislature of 1893, a repeal of that enactment will put in force the law which provides for contract printing. He desired to put the matter in this shape so that this Senate might go on record concerning it.

Other discussion followed, participated in by Senators Starbuck, Dowd, Carver, Fowler, Moody and Hoover. The general sentiment was that there should be no tampering with the question, and that no course was permissible for the Senate except to award the contract for the public printing to the lowest bidder.

Senator Moody went into an elucidation of the law of 1893, which provides for contracting with the lowest bidder; but he explained that it also provides that the Secretary of State shall receive all bids, and that if any bid comes from such a distance or such a locality as would be difficult of access, such bid may be declined, even if it be the lowest bid. The Secretary of State was given the power of determining upon the convenience or accessibility of the location from which any bid might come, and this formed a "loop hole." He desired the repeal of the law so that one might be enacted that would not admit too many constructions.

Senator Brown, of Yadkin, stated that he was for giving the printing to the lowest bidder; that the opposite party had never wanted to give it out in that way, and he did not think the Democratic party could be credited with the enactment which provides for that method.

Senator Franck suggested that the matter could be settled by recalling the bill and referring it to a committee to discover and report the flaws in it. This proposition did not meet the views of Senator Candler, who moved to lay the motion to recall the bill on the table. On his motion, the ayes and noes were called, and the vote resulted—ayes, 30; noes, 15. The result of this vote was a refusal of the Senate to recall from the House the bill repealing the public printing law of 1893.

A LIVELY "CONSTITUTIONAL" DISCUSSION

Senator Rice, (Pop.) precipitated the most lively discussion yet had, by a motion to proceed to elect a president of the Senate pro tem.

Senator Dowd, (Dem.) recalled an incident in the discussion of the adoption of the Senate rules on Friday, in which Senator Adams had expressed the opinion that a rule which provided for the election of such an officer, unless the President were absent, would be unconstitutional. He (Senator Dowd) thought that the rules had been adopted with the understanding that no such election should be made when the President was present, and thought such a proceeding would be irregular.

Senator Rice, (Pop.) referred to precedents in the National Congress to sustain the propriety of his motion.

Senator Adams, (Dem.) affirmed the position attributed to him by Senator Dowd in the matter, and could not see how the Senate had any authority to act on the motion of Senator Rice. He read the clause of the constitution touching upon the matter of a speaker pro tem.

The discussion here became general and altogether non-partisan, and was participated in by a number of senators.

Senator Paddison, (Pop.) of Burgaw sustained the views of Senator Adams, (Dem.) and said that his oath to sustain the constitution would not permit him to vote for a motion to elect a President pro tem, unless the President were absent.

Senator Cook, (Rep.) supported the motion of Senator Rice. He stated that the constitution clearly provided for the election of a president pro tem, to preside in the absence of the President. He did not think the *time* of such election was a matter that could properly be brought into the discussion. The Senate would probably need such an officer sometime during the session, and he thought he could be chosen now without violating any of the terms of the constitution.

Senator White, (Pop.) of Alexander, said he could not discuss the constitutionality of the question because he was only a graduate from the "Blue Back" speller; but he remembered seeing in that speller the aphorism: "Many things are lawful which are not expedient," and while the election of a president pro tem might or might not be constitutional, he could see no necessity for it.

Senator Rice pressed his motion forcibly, and then referred to a possible vacancy of the President's chair by accident, calamity or otherwise

Mr. Adams: "That is one of the remote contingencies in which case a president pro tem, would have to be elected."

Mr. Rice: "Well we are here to anticipate and meet all contingencies."

Mr. Abell (Dem.) said the discussion going on was predicated on the possible absconding of the President or the appearance of his obituary. Referring to the quotation from the blue back speller, he said there was another book which advised us that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." He sustained Mr. Adams' opinion.

Senator Starbuck (Rep.) of Guilford, warned the Senate to be careful in its action in this matter. The constitutionality of the proposed action was evidently in doubt, and if the election of a president pro tem were made and should prove to be unconstitutional, any legislation that might be enacted when he presided might be "unconstitutional."

Senator Rice (Pop.), fighting for his motion, said: "Well, if the election should be unconstitutional, it would be no election. A president pro tem might be designated in this way, and if he were ever needed he could be elected again."

Senator Starbuck (Rep.): "Oh, what's the use of electing a president twice. That's mere child's play."

Senator Marshall (Rep.) from Surry, said "the best way to do a thing is as good a way as any." In view of the status of the matter as brought out by the discussion, he favored passing the matter of the election of a speaker pro tem, over for the time.

Senator Fortune (Rep.) thought that a designation of some member to act as speaker pro tem, might be made.

Senator Hoover (Pop.) saw no use in electing an officer for which the Senate had no use.

Senator Moody, (Rep.), of Haywood, said he had not given the matter any thought till this morning, but after examining into it he was of the opinion that the motion of Senator Rice could not be adopted under the provisions of the constitution.

Senator Rice asked if the absence of the president for five minutes after the hour set for opening would make it constitutional to elect a president *pro tem*, to which Senator Moody replied that, in his opinion, any absence which retarded the work of the Senate would make an election *pro tem* constitutional.

Senator Farthing, of Madison, said he felt safe when within the limits of the constitution, and especially when they were not strained. He moved to lay the motion of Senator Rice on the table.

On this motion the yeas and nays were called, and the vote resulted as follows: Ayes, 37; nays, 6; thus largely defeating the proposition to elect a president *pro tem*, when the president was present.

Senator Carver, (Rep.), of Cumberland, created a hearty laugh immediately after the announcement of the vote by moving to request Senator Franck (Pop.) to hold himself ready to occupy the president's chair at a moment's notice.

TOO BIG A TOWN.

Another laugh was aroused by Senator Moody, of Haywood, who introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the city of Raleigh and the town of Waynesville be no longer considered as suburbs of the city of Henderson, North Carolina, as it appears from the act incorporating said city of Henderson that its corporate limits shall extend one thousand miles in each direction.

Senator Abell moved that this resolution be referred to the committee on corporations.

Senator Cook asked that it be referred to the committee on penal institutions.

The Senate adjourned till next Monday at 3 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE.

FIFTH DAY—MONDAY.

The House met promptly at 10 a. m., Mr. G. Z. French, of Wilmington, in the Speaker's chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. N. B. Cobb, of this city.

The clerk read a note from Speaker Walser, which is as follows:

"I hereby authorize the Hon. G. Z. French to act as Speaker of the House of Representatives for Monday, January 14, 1895. ZEB. V. WALSER, Speaker."

While the journal of the House was being read the vacant seats were gradually filled up by the incoming members.

The Clerk presented depositions in the contested election case of W. H. Crews vs. A. A. Lyon, signed by N. Webb, commissioner at Washington, which were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The following resolution, on the contested election case, was introduced and referred to the same committee:

"Resolved, That the seats in this House now occupied by James F. Payne and D. D. Carlyle, from Robeson be declared vacant; and that R. M. Norment and John A. Smith be entitled to seats in this body as the legally elected members from Robeson county."

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were then introduced and referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. Williams, of Craven—H. B. 58. An act to provide an election law for the State of North Carolina and to secure a free ballot and fair count to the qualified voters thereof.

By Mr. George H. Burnham—H. B. 59. An act to change the name of the French Broad Bank and Trust Company—to the committee on finance.

By Mr. J. W. Crumel, of Yadkin—H. B. 60. An act to incorporate the town of Boonville, Yadkin county.

By Mr. Norman—H. B. 61. An act to amend chapter 117, section 1, to Laws of 1893.

By Mr. Smith of Gates—H. B. 62. An act for the protection of girls and for the promotion of chastity—to the committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Burnham—H. B. 63. An act to amend section 1114 of the Code of North Carolina.

By Mr. McLeod—H. B. 64. To change the time of holding the February term of Harnett Superior court.

By Mr. Williams, of Craven—H. B. 65. An act to regulate surveying.

By Mr. L. Nelson—H. B. 66. A bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within one mile of Hibriten Mountain Academy, in Caldwell county.

By Mr. R. L. Stevens—H. B. 67. Bill to amend chapter 34, section 2124 of the Code

By Mr. Self, of Chatham H. B. 68. For a stock law fence between the counties of Chatham and Alamance.

By Mr. Crawford—H. B. 69. Bill to provide for the working of convicts on the public roads in McDowell county.

By Mr. W. H. Leary, of Chowan—H. B. 70. An act to amend the charter of the town of Edenton.

There being nothing before the House till the special order at 12 o'clock, Mr. Lineback moved to reconsider the vote making the public printing business the special order, so that the House could act upon it at once.

Upon the question to reconsider a spirited debate sprang up, which consumed the whole time, over an hour, till the special order itself arrived, and the question came up on the passage of the Senate bill to repeal the law of 1893 in regard to the public printing.

Mr. Ray, of Macon, offered a substitute repealing section 3, act of 1893, which confined the bids for the public printing to within a convenient distance of Raleigh, and spoke of his substitute as fair to all parties.

Mr. Nelson offered an amendment to Mr. Ray's substitute, so that it would not only strike out section 3, to which objection was raised by the Populists and Republicans but amend section 2 of the bill also.

Mr. Peebles gives notice of an amendment to strike out the words "Secretary of State" and insert Treasurer of the State.

Mr. Ray withdraws his substitute and Mr. Nelson accepts the amendment of Mr. Peebles and offers his motion thus amended as a substitute for the bill now before the House.

The call for the previous question was sustained.

The substitute of Mr. Peebles was lost, and the bill passed its second reading in the House.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading.

The Democratic lawyers contended that it would require a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules for that purpose. The Chair decided that the House had already repealed the rules of the former House requiring a two-thirds vote, and that a majority vote was sufficient to suspend the rules.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the ayes and noes were called. The vote stood—ayes, 67; noes, 45.

Mr. Lusk called for the previous question on putting the main question.

Mr. Ray called for the ayes and noes.

Mr. White, of Bladen, said, in explanation of his vote, "I am in favor of rushing business after we have had sufficient time for thorough investigation; but this bill has not even gone before a committee. I therefore vote against sustaining the previous question.

Mr. White voted no.

The call for the previous question was sustained: Vote by roll call—ayes, 70; nays 45.

The bill was about to be put on its final passage, when Mr. Stevens, of Union, moved to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was voted down.

The bill was then, under a suspension of the rules, put upon its third passage and ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 70 ayes to 45 nays, and the House adjourned at 3.25 a. m.

The Democrats have on their side many lawyers, and they used all their powers to stop the passage of the Senate bill through the House.

It was a sharp and lively contest, and the gallery was filled with interested spectators, whose sympathies seemed to be on the side of the Democrats, but the Populists and Republicans won at last.

HOUSE PERSONALS.

Mr. McClammy, of Wilmington, Mr. Monroe of Goldsboro, and other members on the Democratic side of the House came to the front today in discussing the points of order made by the chair.

Mr. French makes a good presiding officer.

There will be a joint caucus of Populists and Republicans in the House at 9 a. m. today.

CORRECTION.

In our report of Saturday's proceedings we credited Mr. Howard with the introduction of House bill 48. The bill relates to the re-charter of the town of Elizabeth City, and should have been credited to Mr. W. G. Pool. The reporter of the House proceedings endeavors to do full justice to every member regardless of his politics, and will always be glad to make any corrections of errors in his reports.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. J. W. Carter, of the First Baptist church. He returned thanks for civil government, and invoked guidance for conducting it properly, and prayed that those to whom the making of laws had been entrusted, might clearly see their duty and be led to perform it.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following bills were introduced and appropriately referred:

By Senator Fortune, of Cleveland, to prevent the sale of adulterated and impure kerosene oil in the State.

Senator White, of Alexander, offered a batch of bills and resolutions, as follows:

A bill to extend the provisions of section 980, of The Code, relating to the time within which corporations shall begin construction of their roads; and to amend the charter of the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston Railroad company.

A bill to prevent female convicts from working on the public roads.

A bill to repeal the law imposing the "Merchants' Purchase Tax." This bill provides for the full repeal of that section of The Code requiring merchants to report the amount of purchases made during the year, and also repealing the present purchase tax thereon. A provision of the bill is that no merchant shall be required to make returns of purchases after January 1st, 1895.

A bill to prevent usury. This bill provides that no greater rate of interest than 6 per cent shall be charged on principal in business affairs of any kind. The penalty for a violation of the provision is a forfeiture of principal and interest; one-half of which shall go to the State and the other half to the party giving information of the violation.

A bill providing for the registration of chattel mortgages separate from mortgages on real estate.

By Senator Snipes, of Hertford, a bill to incorporate a bank in the town of Edenton.

By Senator Grant of Wayne, a bill to amend chapter 119 of the laws of 1889, for the relief of the soldiers of the late war between the states. Chapter 119 is the State pension law, in which there is a provision that certain soldiers of the late war, possessing real estate to the value of $500, shall not receive pensions. Senator Grant's bill is to strike out this $500 possession clause.

By Senator Moody, of Haywood, to establish a criminal circuit for the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Haywood and Henderson.

THE STATE BANK TAX.

Senate resolution No. 15, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to work and vote for the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks, was put on its second reading and failed to pass by a vote of 12 to 22.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Senate resolution No. 16, requesting the North Carolina Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to repeal the internal revenue laws, was put on its second reading.

On motion of Senator White, of Alexander, the resolution was referred to the committee on federal relations.

A resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Governor's message was passed.

[Continued on second page.]