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VOL. XIII. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895. NO. 14.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Proposals to Reduce Marriage License Fee--And to Change the Name of Hanging Dog.

GOOD ROADS FIND FAVOR.

More Filibustering by Honest Democrats--They Can't Help It--Resolutions Favoring Giving the University Appropriation to Public Schools.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29—20TH DAY.

The senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. N. Cole, of Edenton Street Methodist church. In his prayer the minister referred to Representative Williams, and prayed that he might be restored to health and usefulness.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following bills were reported:

Senator Fortune, senate bill, to improve the public roads of North Carolina: favorably.

Senator Long, a petition from citizens of Davidson county to repeal the merchants' purchase tax: unfavorably.

Also, senate bill 190, to amend chapter 436, laws of 1889, concerning deposit of county bonds in banks: unfavorably.

Senator Candler: senate bill 101, to make marriage license fee $1.50: unfavorably.

Senator Abell, senate bill 181, a resolution to balance off claims on the treasurer's books: favorably.

Also, senate bill 141, to repeal chapter 193, laws 1891, with substitute, and requesting that this bill be referred to the committee on railroads and railroad commission.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

203, senate bill, Candler, to amend chapter 130, laws of 1893, relating to normal schools.

207, senate resolution, Brown, a resolution relating to the appropriations to the university competing with private educational institutions.

This resolution sets forth that during the past four years, the state has appropriated to the university the sum of one hundred and five thousand dollars; that the term of the public schools is less than thirteen weeks, and that the cause of public education is therefore suffering. The resolution favors the giving of all the money the state can raise and spend for education, to the public school system with a view to extending the public school term and increasing its efficiency.

NEW LAWS.

The committee on enrolled bills represented the following laws as enrolled:

To legalize the marriage of J. A. and M. A. Prevatt.

To incorporate the Bank of Edenton.

To authorize the committee on privileges and elections to appoint subcommittees.

To amend chapter 258, laws of 1891

To amend chapter 417, section 1, laws of 1893.

To amend section 1114 of the Code.

137, senate bill, to amend section 3652 of the Code concerning fees collected by court clerks, was taken up. The amendment provides that registers of deeds may collect their own fees and thus relieve the clerks of some responsibilities. The bill passed its second and third readings.

139, senate bill, to prohibit prize fighting in North Carolina, was taken up. The bill prohibits all kinds of fighting for prizes or money, and prohibits betting on same. The Governor is empowered to call out the militia, if necessary, to prevent any such fighting in the State. The bill passed its second and third readings.

122, senate bill, to amend section 1111 of the Code, for the protection of females, was re-referred to the judiciary committee.

163, senate bill, to permit the shipment of game from the state: passed its second and third readings.

101, senate bill, to reduce the marriage license fee to $1.50, was taken up. The bill was reported unfavorably by the committee.

The senate then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

In the face of the adverse report, and called on all the widowers, bachelors, young men, and the clerks and reporters in the senate to support the bill. He said that when the marriage license was made $3, times were flush. Cotton was selling at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 cents per pound; corn was somewhere about $1 a bushel, and everybody felt good and could get money. Now everything was down, down, down; cotton at 4 cents corn at 40 cents, pork at almost nothing, and he thought marriage licenses should come down too.

Senator Franck said if the gentleman from Sampson (Fowler) wanted to go into matrimonial life, and did not have the price, he would propose a collection for his special benefit.

Senator White, of Alamance, gave the matter a serious phase when he stated, with force, that the present fee for marriage license was extortionate and was a burdensome tax. He cited the fact that a great many poor people worked for fifty cents a day—some for less—and a marriage license fee represented six days of hard work with them.

Senators White, of Alamance, and Fowler proved to be the only friends the bill had, however, and it was tabled by a huge majority.

HOUSE.

House met at 10 a. m., prayer by Rev. H. Tuttle, of this city. The House Journal was read in part and approved.

There being no petitions to present, the judiciary committee reported the following bills unfavorably, viz:

132, for the relief of Miss Maria F. Skinner; 321, to prevent the adulteration of candy; 535, to allow Berry Yancey to draw a salary; 164, to allow the commissioners of Hyde county to levy a special tax; to change the name of French Broad Company.

They reported favorably 54, bill to amend chapter 98, laws 1893.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills reported that the following bills were properly enrolled: 33, to incorporate the Wampum cotton mills of New Hanover county; 27, to change the name of the town of Raymouth to Woolsey.

The Finance Committee reported bill 49, for the relief of Mary M. Hurter, referred to committee on pensions; 87, to amend laws of 1893, re-referred to committee on pensions; 87, to amend laws of 1893, re-referred to committee on finance; 343, to incorporate Steele's Mills in Richmond county, favorably, calender.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Keithley introduced a bill to amend the general school law of North Carolina; abolishes office of county superintendant and transfers functions of office to chairman of county commissioners; provides for a county examiner of teachers and makes other changes in the present school law.

It was ordered that 500 copies of the bill be printed.

377, to establish a new county out of Richmond count:; referred to the committee on cities, counties, towns, and townships.

Also, 379, in relation to the adoption of books to be used in the public schools; referred to the committee on education.

381, Abbott, to amend laws of 1893; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Also, 382, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

387, Harris, by request.

389, Crews, to regulate teaching in the public schools of the state; to the committee on education.

Also, 390, to relieve officers of the public roads of the state; to the committee on public roads.

391, Mr. White of Bladen, to change the name of Hanging Dog township, in the county of Cherokee, to Campbell township.

This bill created a great deal of merriment.

Mr. Campbell said the best people of the state lived in Hanging Dog township, and they were all Republicans. He protested against changing the name.

The bill of Mr. Smith, of Gates, house bill 62, then came up on its third reading and was discussed and discussed and discussed, and amended and discussed by Messrs. Ray and Winbone, White, Peebles and Smith and others, and after being amended so as to destroy much of the original force of the bill, it passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the senate.

40 and 60, house bills, were passed over unfavorably, 41, 89 and 97 reported on unfavorably, were laid on the table.

The following bills passed second and third readings:

69, to work convicts on the public roads of McDowell county; 94, to prohibit the sale of liquors within two miles of Olivet church, Edgecombe county; 214, to allow trustees of Why Not Academy to make title; 119, to amend sections 3609 and 3610 of the code so as to provtde for continuing the publication of the Colonial Records; 121, to correct a clerical error in section 2, chapter 473, laws of 1893; 124, to amend section 1597 of the code by adding "household furniture and jewelry."

SECOND READING.

The following bills passed their second reading:

131, to amend the Code, section 503; 111, to allow the working of convicts on the public roads of Lincoln county; calendar.

BILLS ENROLLED FOR RATIFICATION.

A message from the Senate announced the final passage of the following bills, which were enrolled for ratification:

To amend the charter of Piedmont Bank.

To incorporate the Swain Lumber and Boom Company.

repeal chapter 102, laws of 1893.

incorporate David Lodge 118, I. O. O. Fellows.

To amend section 1114 of the Code of North Carolina.

To amend laws of 1893.

To amend chapter 258, laws of 1891.

Resolutions authorizing the committee on privileges and elections to appoint special committees to take testimony, &c.

The following bills were then taken from the calendar and acted upon:

363, to extend the charter of the Harriman, Franklin and South Atlantic Railroad Company; passed its three readings and was sent to the senate without engrossment.

5, senate bill, to levy a special tax to build a bridge across Tuckasiege river, in Jackson county; to the committee on finance.

Bill to amend the code; referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Bill to allow dentists further time to register; to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Resolution to pay for black-boards; to the committee on finance.

98, senate, to amend the charter incorporating the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company by amending laws of 1889; placed on the calendar.

135, senate, to make May 30, federal decoration day, a legal holiday; passed its several readings.

Bill to restore 6 per cent as the legal rate of interest; to the committee on the judiciary.

195, senate bill, to amend the code, relative to tram roads in Moore county; placed on the calendar at the request of Mr. Robinson.

Senate resolution in regard to public printing, referred to committee on public printing.

To incorporate girls' training school at Franklington, taken up by unanimous consent, and passed its second and third readings and sent to the senate for concurrence.

125, house bill, reported unfavorably and tabled.

127, house bill, was tabled.

Quite a spirited debate sprang up on Mr. Campbell's bill, to reduce the poll tax of Cherokee county, which he said "amounted to $2.90, a disgrace to any civilized country." Much amusing delay was caused by the Democratic lawyers, Messrs. Robinson, Winborne, Smith, of Gates, and Ray questioning Mr. Campbell on his bill, which, after considerable discussion, was referred to the committee on finance.

[The reporter has full stenographic notes of this debate which only want of space prevents his giving to the taxpayers of the State to show who are obstructing the business of legislation in the House.]

Senate Res. 193. House Res. 410 instructing the committee on printing to let out the printing to the lowest responsible bidder was referred to the committee on public printing.

130. To reduce price of marriage license was tabled.

184, to protect travellers on public roads against barbed wire fences, making it unlawful to erect a barbed wire fence without putting rail or plank on top. The bill was recommended favorably and applies only to Rowan—amended by adding Macon, Haywood, Bladen, Rockingham, Green, Davie, Catawba, Caswell, Stokes, Richmond, Rutherford, Pitt, Yadkin, Wilkes, New Hanover.

On motion of Mr. French the bill, with amendments, was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Lineback, with consent, introduced a bill to levy a tax on public ferries. Referred to committee on finance.

The following bills passed their several readings:

THE FARMERS' INSURANCE BILL.

The bill to amend the charter of the farmers' fire and storm insurance association was called up by Mr. McKenzie and provoked considerable discussion.

Mr. Lee of Haywood, moved to refer it to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Bagwell explained that the delay, caused by not passing the bill, would cost the farmers a considerable amount of money.

Mr. McKenzie said he was glad that he was not a lawyer. Since he came here, he found that no two of them could agree on any question, and they would not agree about this bill if it went to the judiciary committee, which was made up of lawyers.

Mr. Smith, a lawyer from Gates, who claimed to be a farmer, favored sending it to the judiciary committee, lest it might have some provisions that would not stand the test of the law.

Mr. McKenzie thought he had already informed the gentleman that this bill was not a new bill, it only wanted to extend the benefits of the association to other counties, and that the bill had already been tested in the courts.

Mr. Smith insisted on referring it to the judiciary committee.

Mr Chilcutt opposed it.

A vote was taken, a division called for, and the bill passed its second reading by a vote of 35 ayes to 29 nays.

186 and 260, house bills, were tabled.

187, Baker of Edgecombe, to amend the Code, passed its several readings, with an amendment, by Winborne.

229, provides that administrator shall give the names of the heirs in his returns, passed its several readings. So did the bill to amend laws of 1889 dividing the boundary lines between Wilkes and Ashe counties; 269, to incorporate Murfreesboro High School; 237, to allow Trinity Land Company to own 300 acres of land; 279, to amend chapter 147, laws of 1887, and the law to incorporate Steele's Mill, in Richmond county.

The house then adjourned till 10 a. m. Wednesday.

A PURE FOOD MOVEMENT.

Adulterated Products Must be Labelled--The "County of Scotland" a Matter of Much Debate in the House.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30TH—21ST DAY.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Daniels of the First Presbyterian church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following reports were submitted:

50, senate bill, Westmoreland, regulating the public printing and binding; unfavorably.

38 and 39, senate bills, Candler, with a substitute, to fix the maximum schedule of charges for selling leaf tobacco in warehouses, recommending that the substitute do pass.

Senator Long, senate bill 124, to repeal chapter 4, laws 1893.

Senator Franck, senate bill 191, to amend section 3850, relating to the weight of unbolted corn meal; unfavorably.

Also, senate bill 203, to amend chapter 120, laws of 1893, relating to Cullowhee normal school, in Jackson county; favorably.

Also, senate bill 168, relating to the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors, with a substitute, recommending that the substitute do pass.

175, senate bill, Cook, to regulate the employment of labor; with a request that this bill be referred to the committee on propositions and grievances. It was referred.

80, senate bill, Adams, to facilitate the trial of causes and reduce the expenses of courts; unfavorably.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

219, senate bill, Long, authorizing the award of the public printing to the lowest bidder.

221, senate bill, Candler, to repeal chapter 98, laws of 1887, relative to town charters.

223, senate bill, Norris, to amend section 2218 of the Code, for the encouragement and promotion of agriculture.

224, senate bill, Hoover, to amend section 1719, of the Code, to reduce registration fees. Referred to committee on finance.

226, senate bill, Farthing, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

BILLS ON SECOND AND THIRD READING.

203, senate bill, to amend chapter 120, laws of 1893, with reference to the Cullowhee graded school, in Jackson county; passed its second and third readings.

140, senate bill, was tabled.

149, senate bill, with reference to the improvement of the public roads by working convicts thereon, was taken up, and was, after some discussion, postponed till today for further consideration.

190, senate bill, to amend chapter 436, laws of 1889, was tabled.

188, senate bill, to abolish the inferior court of Swain county. Senator Moody said this court was a useless affair; that it was established by the Democratic magistrates and county commissioners for the especial purpose of trying and annoying Republicans and Populists. The bill passed its second and third readings, Senator Abell voting against it.

71, senate bill, to define butter and to regulate the sale thereof, was taken up. This bill provides that nothing but the product of pure milk shall be sold under the name of "butter;" that any *semblance* of butter shall have on the package, in which it is held, a label showing the ingredients of which the substance is composed. A violation of this law is made a misdemeanor.

Senator Moody introduced this bill; also bills to define lard and regulate the sale thereof, and to regulate the sale of fresh meats. He spoke on his bill and said that whenever any effort was made along the line of securing pure food, the news of that movement flew over the country with lightning-like rapidy, and the adulterated food makers were at once on hand to prevent the success of that movement. His bill had not been introduced three days before the great concern of Fairbanks & Co., of St. Louis, had its representatives here. They had been to him and said the passage of his bill would ruin a part of their business. He did not want to ruin anybody's business, but he wanted to make people tell the truth about what they were selling.

"There are no farmers here," thundered Senator Moody, "lobbying for their interests. They (the farmers) do not attempt to sell anything under a false name. They take the products of their dairies—of their pastures and sell to the consumer the pure article. They meet grievous and ruinous competition in adulterated products, and *that* competition is what we want to break down. I do not wish to prevent the sale of adulterated products; but when they are sold, I want the people to know what is being sold and what they are buying. As long as we surrender our markets to these fraudulent products, our own honest farmers must be at a disadvantage."

The bill passed its second and third readings without a dissenting vote.

Senator Mercer was added to the committee on the judiciary.

By unanimous consent, Senator Fortune introduced a bill relating to liabilities of citizens to work on the public roads.

The senate adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. L. L. Smith, member from Cleveland.

Mr. Turner moved that further reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Mr. Peebles objected and the reading was continued.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Petition by Mr. Crumel, from citizens of Yadkin county praying to be delivered from excessive taxation for selling liquor and praying to amend laws to strike out $200 tax and insert $25. Committee on propositions and grievances.

By Robinson, petition of citizens of Anson county asking for the passage of a temperance law like the Mississippi liquor law.

Mr. Ewart, of committee on privileges and elections, filed depositions in contested election cases of Norman and Smith vs. Carlisle and Payne, Gatling vs. Smith of Gates, and Newsome vs. Winborne of Hertford.

The following bills passed third readings and were sent to the Senate for concurrence-

79, house bill, to repeal chapter 455, laws of 1893.

Bill 291 was reported on unfavorably and placed upon the calendar.

273, to amend the Code, reported unfavorably and placed on the calendar. So of bills 230 and 203.

16, house bill, in regard to convicts on the county farm in Bertie county, and 218 to change township lines in Forsythe county, were placed on the calendar.

NEW BILLS.

The following new bills were introduced and referred:

420, Young, to amend the code; to the committee on the judiciary.

424, Williams of Craven, to return certain old records of Craven county; to the committee on counties, cities, towns, and townships.

427, Peace, to amend the public laws of 1893; to the committee on the judiciary.

428, Ewart, to appoint women as notaries public; to the committee on the judiciary.

429, Ewart, bill to protect inn-keepers; to the committee on propositions and grievances.

430, to amend laws of 1889, relating to pensions. Referred to committee on pensions.

Passed second reading—calendar.

Bill by Spease to allow policy-holders to collect what is due them without going out of the State.

111, senate resolution, 383 house, Hileman, to appoint joint committee of the senate and house on retrenchment of public expenses, with the power to investigate the different departments of the government and report what reduction in expenses and salaries may be made, if any, passed second and third readings and was ordered to be engrossed for ratification.

111, house bill, Reinhardt, to work county convicts on public roads in Lincoln county. Passed third reading and ordered enrolled for ratification.

Special Order.

COUNTY OF SCOTLAND.

The bill to establish, out of a part of Richmond county, a new county to be called Scotland, now came up for discussion. This bill had drawn to the city a large number of the prominent citizens of Rockingham, Laurinburg and Maxton. These were eagerly waiting to hear the fate of the bill. For a long time, the people of this section, who are chiefly Scotch, have been trying to get a county of their own named after their fatherland, but heretofore their efforts have been defeated. The rivalry betwen Maxton and Laurinburg for the county seat has also been in their way. Laurinburg wants the new court house and so does Maxton. Leading men from Maxton have been working against the bill in its present shape and the Rockingham people oppose the new county in any shape. So there was much interest aroused, when the question came up for action before the House.

The measure was discussed by Messrs. Williams of Craven, French of New Hanover, White of Bladen, Phillips of Pitt, and Young of Wake, in favor of the bill; and by Messrs. Payne of Robeson, Yates of Richmond, Burnham of Buncombe, Lineback of Forsythe, McKenzie of Rowan, Hunter of Madison, Smith of Gates and Ray of Macon, against it.

Mr. Henderson moved to amend by submitting the matter to all the voters of Richmond county.

Mr. Ray moved to amend by making the new county responsible for their proportionate part of all the indebtedness of Richmond county. The amendment was accepted by Messrs. White and French.

Mr. Burnham asked which was the easiest way to get to Rockingham from Laurenburg or from upper Richmond county?

Mr. Yates explained that owing to Little river it was more inconvenient for people in upper Richmond than from Laurenburg to get to Rockingham.

Mr. French moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Henderson so as to submit this question to the qualified voters within the bounds of the new county. He believed in local self-government and thought if the people in the territory of the new county wanted it, they ought to have it.

Mr. Hunter, of Madison, spoke at some length. The new county would come into existence saddled with $9,000 indebtedness, and then there would be a new court house to build—new courts, new grand-juries and new petit-juries to be provided for, causing additional indebtedness. Legal gentlemen tell me they would have ample time to clear their dockets at the regular terms, but it is not done because of delay and continuances made by the legal fraternityand the court officers. Mr. Hunter opposed the bill.

Mr. Smith, of Gates, followed in the same deliberate manner that characterized the speech of Mr. Hunter. He discussed the proposition of permitting any locality to set up a separate county for themselves. Both of these gentlemen talked very deliberately and earnestly.

Mr. Peebles: "I would like to ask the gentleman if, like other prophets, he is without honor in his own country?"

Mr. Young thought the opposition to the bill came from people of Richmond county because they wanted to dodge the county debt. Now, the people of this new county propose to tax themselves to pay this debt. This new county has a larger territory than any one of 28 counties already formed, and a larger voting population than any one of 21 counties.

Mr. Young began to read.

Mr. Ray asked him how many people there were in the county of Wake, and why he did not form several new counties out of Wake.

Mr. Young replied that they would when their own people asked for it and proposed to share all the indebtedness and obligations of the county, as these people have done.

At the end of Mr. Young's speech, Mr. White called for the previous question. The call was sustained.

The first question came up on the amendment of Mr. Henderson as amended by Mr. French.

Mr. Payne called for the ayes and noes. Mr. French's amendment carried, ayes 48, noes 43. The next vote was on the passage of the amendment as amended. The vote stood 55 ayes to 33 noes. The bill, as amended, was then put upon its second reading, and passed by the following vote:

Final vote on the passage of the bill to create the county of Scotland:

Ayes—Messrs. Abbott, Aiken, Alexder of Mecklenburg, Bagwell, Baker, Bateman, Cheek, Cox, Crews, Crumel, Drew, Edwards, Elledge, Ellis, French, Harrelson, Harris of Hyde, Higgins of Yancey, Hooker, House, Howard, Julian, Keathley, Kell, King, Lawrence, Leary, Mayes, McCall, McClammy, McLean, McLeod, Mewborne, Michael, Nelson, Peace, Phillips of Pitt, Pool, Robinson, Saunders, Smith of Caswell, Smith of Cleveland, Smith of Stanly, Speas, Sutton, Taylor, Tomlinson, Vickers, White, Williams of Craven, Winborne, Wooten and Young—52.

Noes—Messrs. Bean, Bryan, Burnham, Carlyle, Chilcutt, Crawford, Croom, Crumpler, Darden, Flack, Gentry, Grizzard, Harrington, Higgins of Alleghany, Hileman, Hunter, Johnson, Leinbach, McKenzie, McKinney, Mitchell, Payne, Peebles, Phillips of Randolph, Bascoe, Ray, Reynolds, Reinhardt, Smith of Gates, Squires, Strickland, Thomas, Turner of Mitchell, Turner of Polk, Walker, Woodard and Yates—38.

A motion to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third reading failed, and the house adjourned till Wednesday at 10 a. m.

HOUSE PERSONALS AND NOTES.

Mr. Julian desires to be put on record as voting with Mr. McKenzie against the re-reference of the bill to amend charter of the Farmers Fire and Storm Insurance Association.

The filibustering yesterday was not done by Democrats exclusively. We try to give the truth, no matter whom it hurts.

CHARGES FOR TOBACCO SALES

Is a Matter of Much Debate in the Senate. The Public Printing up Again--The Lowest Bidder Will Get it.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31st—22ND DAY.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Bagley, of Greensboro.

The following petitions were offered:

Senator Paddison, from ladies of Warsaw, against the repeal of the liquor law in that town; also one from citizens of the same town on the same matter.

NEW LAWS.

The following bills were reported as enrolled:

To amend section 1717 of the Code.

To amend chapter 283, laws of 1893, amending the charter of the Louisburg Savings Bank.

157, senate bill, 6, house bill, by Black, to fix the fees of solicitors and receiverships in cases of infants.

Fowler, senate bill 158, house bill 20, to amend chapter 359, laws 1885; unfavorably.

Adams, senate bill 206, to amend chapter 301, laws 1893, relating to obstruction of certain streams in Moore county.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

Wall, senate bill 230, to amend the charter of Salisbury; also senate bill 231, to let publication of the county exhibit to the lowest bidder.

Long, senate bill 232, to require railroad companies to redeem unused tickets.

Candler, senate bill 233, to authorize the Secretary of State to supply Jackson county with certain reports.

Senator Lindsay, senate bill 234, to curtail work and expense in connection with local legislation.

Senator Stephens, senate bill 235, to incorporate Hilliard Presbyterian church in Caswell county.

Senator Hurley, senate bill 236, to authorize the commissioners of Montgomery county to sell half of the jail lot.

Senator Adams, senate bill 237, to amend the charter of Southern Pines.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

29, senate bill, to regulate the charges of auction sales of tobacco on floors of tobacco warehouses, was taken up. This bill adopts the Durham schedule of charges for selling tobacco—viz, ten cents per pile for each pile of tobacco under one hundred pounds weight, and at the rate of ten cents per hundred for all weight over one hundred pounds in addition to the ten cents for the first hundred pounds. The bill provides that the auction fees shall be fifteen cents per pile for each pile of one hundred pounds or less, and twenty-five cents for each pile in excess of one hundred pounds. Another provision is that the gross commission on sales shall be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The bill is to go into effect in October 1895.

Considerable discussion was indulged in on the measure. Senators Sigmon, Forbes and Abell were for a re-reference of the bill to the committee for further consideration.

Senator Bellamy, who introduced the bill, said he was from a tobacco-growing district containing sixty thousand population—a district which took the prize for tobacco at the World's Fair over all competition. He had met the parties who had been here, and they had all expressed themselves as satisfied with the provisions of the bill. He read a number of letters from parties favoring the bill, which were of a character similar to this:

NASHVILLE, N. C., Jan. 26.

Hon. J. C. Bellamy:

"I hear so much about your tobacco bill that I want to say to you again, press your bill. You have a man up there, Mr. ———, who is doing all he can against it, and is calling on some men here to get a few good Populists to go there and prevent the bill from passing. A few warehousemen and their bosses are doing all they can to send up some of our friends to work against the bill. Mr. ——— belongs to their ring, and is sent up as the tool that he has always been. You know that what the ring opposes is to our interest as farmers, and we ask you to take care of our interests. If those who oppose our interests want to leave the state, let them go."

These letters were presented by Senator Bellamy as a part of his remarks.

The bill then passed its second reading, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed its third reading by a vote of 35 to 5.

The senate adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10 a. m., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Greensboro.

The journal was partially read and approved.

Mr. Ewart filed depositions in the contested election cases of Norman and Smith vs. Payne and Carlyle.

[Continued on fourth page.]

MANY GRAVES IN THE DEEP.

A Direful and Distressing Marine Disaster--Hundreds of People Drowned.

THE SINKING OF THE "ELBE."

Only Nineteen One People Saved--Out of Three Hundred Who Were on Board--The Steamer Sinks With Bursting Sound--Heartrending Cries From All Quarters

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, Captain Von Gossel, from Bremen yesterday for New York, via. Southampton, has been sunk in collision with the British steamer Crathie, bound from Rotterdam for Aberdeen.

At the time of sending this dispatch, the exact

LOSS OF LIFE IS UNKNOWN,

but report has it that it was enormous. The disaster occurred before daylight this morning at a point some thirty miles from the Hook of Holland.

The first intimation of the disaster came from Lowestoft, Suffolk, one of the chief English fishing ports. Late this afternoon a despatch was received from that place saying that it was reported there that a trans-Atlantic line steamer had been

SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA,

and that the loss of life was very great. The first dispatches stated that there had been three hundred and fifty persons on the Elbe, and that only nineteen had been saved, the rescued having been landed at Lowestoft by fishing smacks. Later despatches to the Exchange Telegraph company and to Lloyds confirmed the report of the loss of the steamer, and still later it was learned that the Crathie, the steamer that sunk the Elbe, had put into Maas Luis, Holland, in a damaged condition. She reported that she had been in collision with

AN UNKNOWN OCEAN STEAMER.

Towards evening, over two hours and a half after the news had reached the London offices of the Associated Press and had been cabled to America, the agents in this city of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company received the following cable message:

"Most deplorable news from Lowestoft. It states Elbe sunk through collision; six this morning. Boat No. 3, with third officer Stallburgh, Purser Weser, Engineer Neussell and nineteen persons landed at Lowestoft. No further news so far."

It was at first hoped that the reports of the disaster had been exaggerated and that most, if not all, the passengers and crew had escaped, either by means of the ship's boats, or by being picked up by passing vessels. But, as time wore on, it was apparent that the first reports of the sinking of the steamer

HAD MINIMIZED THE HORRORS

of the disaster. Many dispatches were forwarded to Maas Luis, to the commander of the steamer Crathie, asking him if he had rescued any of the Elbe's passengers. Up to a late hour, nowever, no answers were received to these dispatches, and the belief grew that the Crathie, after the accident had rather sought her own safety than to rescue the people on the doomed Elbe. From the details now at hand, it is learned that the Elbe was proceeding along at her usual rate of speed and keeping the ordinary look-outs.

THE NIGHT WAS DARK

but there was no gale. Suddenly the forward look-out on the Elbe reported to the officer on deck that the lights of a steamer were close aboard over the port bow. Before the course of the Elbe could be changed, so as to sheer her off from the approaching steamer, the latter struck her just abaft the engine room, going through her plates as though they were pasteboard, and sticking her nose almost

COMPLETELY THROUGH THE HULL

of the Elbe. For a time the Crathie held the Elbe on her nose, but then her engines were reversed and she backed out of the aperture she had made. As she did so, the water rushed into the Elbe in a torrent and she began immediately to settle. The officer in charge of the ship at once saw that she was doomed, and gave hurried orders to

CLEAR AWAY THE LIFE BOATS

for launching. Three of the boats were cleared, swung outward on the davits and lowered; but one of them, shortly after it got clear of the steamer, capsized and it is thought that all of its occupants were drowned. The first boat contained the third officer, chief engineer, purser and about twenty of the passengers. These are the passengers who were picked up by a fishing smack and taken to Lowestoft.

Mr. Karl Hoffmann, of Grand Islrnd, Neb., is among the survivors. He is in a condition of terrible distress from the

LOSS OF HIS WIFE AND SON.

He pathetically exhibited, to the representative of the Associated Press, a gold watch that his wife had slipped into his hand as she parted with him to go to the starboard side of the steamer when the order to that effect was given. He said:

A SUVIVORS STORY.

"We left Bremerhaven on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Our cabin was one of the second class and was within six feet of the spot which received the full force of the shock. My wife, child and I were asleep, when I was awakened at 5:30 o'clock by what seemed to be the ringing of the gong that is used to call the passengers to meals. Finding that it was dark, I jumped out of my birth, but heard nothing to warn me. I went back to my birth again and immediately heard the

RUSHING OF FEET AND SHOUTING.

I concluded something serious had happened, and got some clothing. I awakened my wife and child, who hurriedly dressed, and then we all ran along the corridor with the others to the deck. I was knocked down stairs when I reached the top, but my feet caught in a hook and I managed to save myself from being trampled upon. I got to the port side and saw that great damage had resulted from the collision. The water was then

RUSHING INTO THE STEAMER

in a great torrent. The air was very dark, though the sky was clear. The sea was very rough. Two boats were lowered. I caught my boy and threw him into one of the boats. Calling my wife to accompany me, I got into it, but that moment there was a shout for the women and children to go to the starboard side. Slipping her watch into my hand, my wife left me and the boy was taken out of the boat. While I sat there, I saw one boat swamped. We tried to rescue those in the water, but all save one, Anna Boerker, were lost.

"We saw many vessels but could not attract their attention. We used

SAILS AND SHIRTS FOR SIGNALS,

but the passing vessels paid no attention to them. Eventually the signals were answered by smack, Wildflower."

"After the collision, rockets were fired from the steamer but no help came. I think it was impossible that any others were rescued, as the ship sank almost immediately after we had left it. I do not believe that the steerage passengers were aware of the accident, because the collision did not make much noise. We were exposed to a

HEAVY SEA AND BITTER WINDS

for over five hours. The boat shipped water constantly."

The Elbe was a four-masted iron screw steamer, 420 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 38 feet 5 inches depth of hold. Her tonnage was 2,816 net, 4,110 gross. She had four decks and nine bulkheads. Her engines were of the compound type, the cylinders measuring 60x60 and 85x60 inches, and were of 5,600 indicated horse power. She was built in Glasgow in 1881 by the Fairfield Engineering and Ship Building company. She was last surveyed at New York in 1893. She had accommodations for 120 first cabin passengers, 130 second cabin passengers, and 900 steerage passengers.

The Crathie is an iron screw steamer of about 475 tons. She is commanded by Capt. Kennedy. Following is a full list of the Elbe's officers: Captain, K. Von Goessel; first officer, G. Wilhelms; second officer, J. Hellmers; third officer, Theodore Stollberg; fourth officer W. Buhr; chief engineer, A. Neussel; second engineer, H. Buddelmann; third engineer, T. Albig; fourth engineers, W. Lotz, J. Krieth, L. Willg; purser, Wefer; surgeon, Dr. A. Reichardt; assistant purser, P. Schlutius; chief steward, J. P. Schunder; second steward, J. Bundtsen; chief cook, C. Grapeugeter; second cook, J. Haas.

AN AMERICAN SAFE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 30.—County Commissioner John Vevera, of this city, was a passenger on the wrecked steamer Elbe, and was among the saved. His wife to-day received a cablegram from him dated Lowestoft, and reading: "Elbe is lost; over 300 drowned, but I am safe.

Only Twenty Lives Saved of all Who Were on the Fated Steamer Elbe.

LOWESTOFT, Eng., Jan. 31.—A handful of the survivors of the Elbe, clustering around a hotel fire, indulged in the most bitter criticism of the ship which rammed and sunk the Elbe. They all claim that she should have stood by the Elbe, and that if she had done so a great many lives would have been saved.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

Some Obstreperous Stockholders Cause the Appointment of Receivers--A Lively Legal Fight in Sight.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Judge Grosscup has, in compliance with application from various stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, appointed receivers for that company. John I Waterbury, a member of the stockholders' protective committee of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, (the whisky trust) said today that it was his opinion and that of the committee, that the receivers were but temporarily appointed, and that the court would give a hearing on the appointment of permanent receivers. Owing to the absence of counsel and one of the committee in the West, the circular which was promised stockholders would probably not be out today.

Judge Grosscup's action is severely criticized on the street. It is claimed that the appointment of receivers was made at his home after the regular court hours, and that the officers of the court connived at the suppression of the news for a day and a half. The fact that he appointed, as one of the receivers, the man who is charged with wrecking the company, and as the other, the partner of a man who has entered suit against the company for $500,000, is commented upon unfavorably. It is believed that the receivers will order the temporary closing of the trust distilleries.

WAR CLOUD HANGS HEAVY.

Mexico Will Probably Have to Contend With all Central America.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30.—A telegram was received here today, from Guatemala, verifying the rumor that the Associated Press has had for the last ten days, that a confederation of the Central American republics had been formed. Central America will stand united to repel any invasion from Mexico. The Costa Rican minister arrived soon after the meeting, together with President Barrios, of Guatemala, and is of the same mind as the other Central American republics. The war cloud hangs heavy over Mexico today. It is feared from the outlook that Mexico has no recourse left but to declare war against the federation of Central America.

President Diaz is for peace, but still stands boldly for Mexico's right's. The President and cabinet are still in session.

At the Mexican Jocky club, of which the President's father-in-law is president, upon the subject of war with Guatemala being broached, a subscription was started toward the inauguration of the war fund, and in less than five minutes over $50,000 was subsribed. A collecting committee was then appointed with Mayor Camacuo as president, and Pablo Martinez del Rio as secretary. It is rumored that hundreds of thousands will be forthcoming from this source at short notice. Both sides are massing troops on the frontier, and non-combatants are leaving that section by all manner of conveyances. The citizens of the United States of Mexico seem unanimous with President Diaz and his policy, and will spare no means or expense in the way of arming and equipping soldiers.

The rumor a few days ago that two Americans, Thomas Murphy and Col. A. R. Dun, were killed while en route to the Guatemalan railroad with a drove of one hundred mules, which were to be used in connection with the construction of that road, has been confirmed. The mules were stolen; it is not known by whom.

DIDN'T DO IT.

It is Denied That Uncle Sam Has Meddled With the Mexico-Guatemala Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It is learned that the official denial of the Mexican government that the U. S. has intervened in the dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, is technically correct. The part played by the United States, has been, as stated in these dispatches, limited strictly to friendly advice to both parties. In diplomacy, this is something entirely distinct from intervention or arbitration. The fact that Secretary Gresham, in his dispatch to the Mexican government, urged in behalf of President Cleveland that the two countaies settle their dispute between themselves if possible, is evidence that the United States has not undertaken to become between them and pass on the merits of their respective claims.

JOHN SHERMAN TO THE FRONT

Just as He Was in 1873--He Arraigns the Advocates of Free Silver.

ADVOCATES MORE BONDS!

Senator Vest Declares There Must Be a Separation--From the President--The "Scoundrels" Who Have "Plundered"--Referred to in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The session of the Senate today was unusually eventful in giving expression to the intense feeling which has been aroused by the financial question and to the apparent hopelessness of arriving at a solution.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio, spoke for the first time since the new phases of the financial situation were presented. He urged the Senate to take the subject from the finance committee, where the task of framing a bill was hopeless by reason of a tie. Mr. Sherman arraigned the advocates of free silver for pushing their demands to the point of paralyzing legislation. He asserted that the present emergency could readily be met, by issuing bonds of such simple and convenint form, that they would be taken by the people as well as by the banks, thus bringing the great labor savings in the savings banks to the rescue of the government.

Mr. Vest lent a personal interest to the debate by declaring that the President was seeking to make Congress accessory to the welding of the simple gold standard on the people. The Senator asserted, with dramatic emphasis, that he had thus far held his peace, but that there must now be a separating of the ways between him and the President. He agreed with Mr. Sherman that there was not the remotest hope for action by the finance committee.

Mr. Hill, Democrat, of New York, also spoke briefly, expressing the belief that Congress would speedily aid the administration if the latter would make known what it actually wanted. Mr Hill urged that much of the confusion would disappear as soon as it was clearly understood what the administration desired.

Mr. Wolcott, Rep. of Colo., and Mr. Stewart, (Pop. of Nev.,) added their views of the situation.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House to-day entered upon the consideration of the bill to fund the debt due the government from the Union Pacific & Kansas Pacific railroad with 3 per cent. fifty year bonds. A special order was brought in, giving to-day and to-morrow for debate, but the opposition to it was so intense and determined, that a compromise was forced by which the time for debate was extended one day.

Mr. Reilly, the chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, consumed almost the remainder of the day with opening argument in favor of the measure, which included a detailed history of the bill and the advantages which would accrue to the government in the event of its passage.

Mr. Harris, of Kansas, made the only other speech of the day. He was bitterly opposed to the bill, claiming that it would allow the "scoundrels" who had plundered the road and government, who had debauched public morals and public men, to keep their ill-gotten gains. He preferred to see the government take charge of the road rather than that this should happen.

FACTS BEING HELD BACK.

More than a Billion Dollars of Appropriations--The Secretary of the Treasury "Asked for Information."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House devoted six hours to-day to the debate on the Pacific Railroad funding bill, and although the speeches on both sides were characterized by unusual earnestness, there were no marked or sensational incidents. Those who participated in the discussion to-day were Messrs. Powers (Rep., of Vermont), and Mr. Lockwood (Dem., of New York), in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Boatner (Dem., of Louisiana), Snodgrass (Dem., of Tennessee), and Cooper (Rep., of Wisconsin), in opposition. The prevailing impression on the floor of the House is that the bill is losing ground, and that the indications point to its defeat when the vote is taken on Saturday.

Mr. Allison's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of gold reserve used, and the result of the proceeds from bonds similarly used, was also agreed to with an amendment by Mr. Gorman. The latter's amendment is very comprehensive, and calls on the Secretary for details on every possible detail of revenue, reserve, deficiency, assets, etc., that can shed any light on the financial situation. The amendment and resolutions were adopted without dissent, after Mr. Teller (Rep. Colo.), had suggested that Mr. Gorman ought to ask for information as to why the Democratic President and the Democratic leaders in the Senate could not agree on what was the trouble.

THE SCHEME WILL SUCCEED.

We Must Pay More Taxes to Foreign Gold Lenders--The Foreign Bankers Will Take a Hundred Million and Let a Little Stay Here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, William E. Curtis, who arrived from Washington last night, reached the sub-treasury this morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, and held a conference with representatives of the leading foreign banking houses in this city, including August Belmont, who represents the Rothschilds; George F. Crane, of Baring, Magoun & Co.; Ernest Thalman, of Ladenberg, Thalman & Co.; James Speyer, of Speyer & Co.; Isaac N. Seligman, of Seligman & Co.; Maurice Wormser, of Wormser & Co., and Mr. Mercer.

It is expected in financial circles here that a new bond issue will be announced within a few days, and the amount of the loan is estimated at $100,000,000. It is kdown that the foreign banking interests have expressed themselves in favor of a 4 per cent. bond, hence it is believed that the long term fours will be issued at a price which will yield the purchaser 3 1-2 per cent.

There is excellent authority for saying that Mr. Curtis was vested with authority to do more than ascertain the views of the New York bankers. All those with whom he conferred were representatives of foreign firms of the leading financial centres of Europe, and the man who took the most prominent part in the conference is Rothschild's representative, August Belmont, who is credited withhaving formed a syndicate of foreign houses to take the entire $100,000,000 loan, with the understanding that $75,000,000 shall be placed abroad and $25,000,000 at home.