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THE DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL

THe House Passes it by a Vote of 81 to 27.

SHORT FORM OE AGRICULTURAL

Lien for Forty-One Counties—To Promote Comfort of Travelors on Railraods—To Test Possession of State Prison.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the Senate bills passed to regulate the action to test the possession of the State prison and to pay mileage and per diem to the new board; to authorize Clay and Pitt counties to levy special, taxes, and to promote the comfort of travelers on railroads. The special committee appointed early in the session to investigate Governor Russell's suspension of J. W. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson, railroad commissioners, from their office, has decided that the evidence before the Governor did not warrant the suspension of Major J. W. Wilson. The case of S. Otho Wilson is still under consideration.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the Senate the following bill was introduced: Justice, to abolish the office of county treasurer. The calendar was taken up and the following bills were passed: To amend chapter 284, laws of 1899, to allow the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company to consolidate with the Atlantic Coast Line and other roads; to provide short form of agricultural liens and chattle mortgages in Johnston and Iredell counties; to require the Supreme Court to file a written opinion on all assignments of error, decisions or judgments rendered by said court; to amend section 3797 of 1898; to exchange Supreme Court Reports and laws of North Carolina with the government of Hawaii. Also a number of local bills. The bill to amend section 590 of The Code, relative to argument as to a dead man's testimony, was tabled and the "clincher" put upon it. This bill met a like end in the House. A joint resolution was adopted providing that a committee be appointed to secure better ventilation for the legislative halls. The Senate then went into the nomination of members of the board of internal improvements. Senator Justice nominated: E. F. Lamb, first district; J. W. Grainger, second district; W. J. Adams, third; Armistead Jones, fourth; C. W. Parks, fifth; J. E. Caldwell, sixth; A. H. Boyden, seventh; Clement Manly, eighth; W. T. Lee, ninth. These were elected.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the Senate committee reports were favorable on a number of bills. The bill to establish Scotland county was favorably reported. Among the bills introduced were: Hicks, to appoint a State Educational and Text-Book Association; Jerome, authorize constables to appoint deputies; McIntyre, to prevent fraud on the part of persons obtaining advances on agricultural liens; Smith, to build a ferry over Rocky river; James, to amend chapter 395, laws of 1897; also (by request) to establish a dispensary at Greenville; Miller, to incorporate the Pungo & Matimuskeet Railroad Company. The calendar was taken up, and bills passed: To restore white government to the counties of the State; to allow the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to consolidated with the Atlantic Coast Line; to incorporate the Carolina Northern Railroad Company; to amend the chapter of the town of Nashville; to prohibit the sale of liquor in Columbus county, and to establish a dispensary at Whiteville; to amend the charter of the town of Winterville; to authorize the commissioners of Gaston county to levy a special tax. A bill to prevent hunting on lands in Macon and Johnston counties without written permission of the owners passed third reading, as did bills relative to the probate of deeds and other instruments, and the private examination of married women; to amend section 435 of The Code, by allowing the judgment of a justice of the peace to merge in the judgment of the Superior Court when it is rendered in the same case. The special order for the election of the directors of the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton was taken up. Senator James nominated M. L. Reed, of Buncombe; M. H. Holt, of Guilford; N. B. Broughton, of Wake, and V. V. Richardson, of Columbus. These constitute four of the present board of directors. A. J. Dula and S. H. Hoffman, the other two directors remain in office until 1901. After a lengthy discussion the special order was postponed.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—The Senate passed the following bills: To establish the county of Scotland (ayes 38 noes 2); to incorporate the town of Hoffman, in Richmond county; to place Bald Mountain in the stock law territory; to pay W. L. Norwood $580 back salary; to incorporate the Home Protection Insurance Company; to prohibit the sale of liquor in Shelby; to incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Asheville; to incorporate the Bank of Mooresville.

FORTIETH DAY.—The Senate passed the constitutional amendment by a vote of forty-one to six. Franks, Campbell, Crisp, Goodwin, Newsome and Fuller voting no; Harris, populist, voted aye, and was loudly applauded.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—Report of committee was favorable as to bill establish a dispensary at Greensboro. A number of new bills were introduced. The calendar was taken up and large number of bills were passed. The bill to provide short forms of agricultural liens and chattel mortgages passed. This bill allows the clerk 10 cents for probating and the register of deeds 36 cents for registering. It applies to Granville, Cumberland, Vance, Nash, Edgecome, Greene, Duplin, Wayne, Lenoir, Buncombe, Person, McDowell, Martin, Rutherford, Onslow, Pender, Wilson, Rockingham, Rowan, Durham, Caswell, Robeson, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Moore, Polk, Burke, Beaufort, Chowan, Ashe, Watuaga, Sampson, Alleghany, Warren, Carteret, Catawba, Pitt, Alamance, Craven, Jones, Gaston, Richmond, Lincoln, Gates and Forsyth. The counties especially excepted from the provision of the act are Cherokee, Halifax, Warren, Harnett Davie, and Washington. The election of directors for the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton was taken up. Senator James put in nomination the same men previously put forward by the committee: M. L. Reed, of Buncombe county; M. H. Holt, of Guilford; V. V. Richardson, of Columbus; N. B. Broughton, of Wake; P. A. Grier, of Mecklenburg. Senator Smith put in nomination H. C. Herring, of Concord. Upon a vote being taken, the five men nominated by the committee were elected, Dr. Herring receiving only 13 votes. The bill relating to the establishment of the Geological Survey, (providing for the investigation of the oyster and fish interests of the State) passed final reading. The bill to prevent frauds on the part of persons obtaining advances on crops was tabled.

THE HOUSE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the House bills were introduced to authorize the commissioners of Mecklenburg county to issue bonds to macadamize and improve the public roads of the county; to provide for an injunctive relief agent of foreign corporations and to give the State courts complete jurisdiction; to give a dispensary to Swain county. A bill passed to allow the speaker of the House to vote on roll calls. Bills were passed placing the blind institute in Democratic hands, to give Buncombe and forty other counties the short form of agricultural lien and chattel mortgage and to fix the registration fee at thirty cents, clerk's fee fifteen cents. A bill introduced by Council has for its purpose needed amendments to the present quarantine laws of the State, and as amended, a codification of the law relating to this subject to be published and posted throughout the State. The law of this State is made to conform near as possible with the national quarantine laws. All power looking to the enforcement of this law is left with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the House the judiciary committee made a complete report on the resolution introduced by White, Republican, of Davie, charging that it was reported that Judge Brown was intoxicated. The report said that with full evidence the charge found to be baseless; that White desired to withdraw the resolution; that leading Republicans, such as Messrs. Hampton and Petree, said that it was no party measure, and that Mr. White had been misled. An unfavorable report was made on the bill to instruct the State Treasurer to return to Alexander county $8,000 of its bonds given the State for convict labor. Among the bills introduced were: Ellen, to prevent minors from congregating in bar-rooms and to prevent bar-keepers from giving free lunches. Boushall, to enforce the collection of taxes on lands sold for taxes; Thompson, to allow the penitentiary to complete the Quaker Bridge road, in Onslow and Jones counties (he says $50,000 has been expended on this road; but it has never been completed; it runs through the State swamp lands); also a number of local bills. On motion of McLean, the House took up the committee's substitute bill to provide separate accommodations for whites and negroes. It provides a first-class car for each race, and a divided second-class car; the railroad commission to be given charge of the regulation of the matter, and to be given power to except roads whose income does not exceed $1,500 per mile. Winston sent forward a substitute. Gilliam made a motion that the bill, the substitutes of McLean and Winston, together with other amendments, be printed and made a special order. This was adopted, so far as the committee's bill is concerned. The committee on salaries and fees reported as a substitute a bill reducing the fees of State and county officers. The calendar was taken up and a number of third reading bills passed. The Senate and House met in joint session for the purpose of electing the State board of internal improvements. At 1:10 the door-keeper announced that the Senate approached. Speaker Connor directed the members of the House to stand. The Lieutenant Governor headed the Senate, and took his place on the Speaker's left. He called the joint assemblage to order, announced its object and called for nominations. These were made of follows: First district, E. F. Lamb, of Elizabeth City; second, J. W. Grainger; third, W. J. Adams, of Carthage; fourth, Armistead Jones, of Raleigh; fifth, Charles M. Parks, of Hillsboro; sixth, R. D. Caldwell, of Lincolnton; J. W. Spainhour, of Morganton; seventh, A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury; W. A. Bailey, Republican, of Mocksville; eighth, Clement Manly, of Winston; Jesse F. Walsh, of Surry; ninth, W. T. Lee, of Waynesville. Democratic nominees were all elected, 35 Senators voting for them, and three for the others, and 74 members of the House voting for them, and 11 for the others. Senator Justice made a motion that joint session continue, in order to hear the report of the committee in the case of Maj. J. W. Wilson and his removal as railroad commissioner. The motion prevailed. At 2 o'clock Senator Osborne came forward and presented the special committee's report. On motion of Senator Ward action was deferred, and 500 copies of the report were ordered printed. At the afternoon session the consideration of the calendar and a number of bills were passed.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the House bills were introduced as follows: Hampton, to amend the charter of the Danville, Granite City & Western Short Cut R. R., re-enacting act of 1891; Winston, to establish a dispensary at Seaboard; Gattis, to extend the stock law in Chatham; Carraway to change the line between Greene and Lenoir counties; Nicholson, to incorporate the Pungo & Mattamuskeet Railroad; Rountree to amend chapter 450, acts of 1891, regarding stevedores, also to amend the act in regard to taxation for costs so New Hanover will not be liable for over four witnesses save in capital felonies; Holman, to prevent felling of timber in certain streams in Iredell. The calendar was taken up and the following bills were passed: To amend the law relating to the government of cities and towns; to amend the charter of Winston; to amend the charter of Wadesboro; to amend the charter of Gastonia; to give the commissioners of Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga counties special powers regarding public roads; to establish graded schools at Dobson, with special tax and bond issue. An effort to reconsider the vote by which the House tabled the bill to create three State tax commissioners was made and failed. By leave Council introduced a bill to incorporate the Slater Industrial and Normal Institute at Winston. A number of bills passed third reading. Winston, in behalf of the committee on constitutional amendments submitted the substitute, covering the amendment limiting the suffrage. The bill was placed on the calendar. The House took up as a special order the election of directors of the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton. On motion it was postponed. Adams said some doubt had arisen among the Senators as to whether there should be a joint ballot or separate ballot for the members of the board of internal improvements, and that the Senate had held a separate election. He therefore suggested that the House take the same course. The House then went into the election, Rountree submitting the report of the special committee on constitutional amendments reported the bill to amend section 2, article 9 of the constitution. Bills passed: To prevent farmers in Wake from turning water from farms into the public roads by means of ditches, etc., violation being a misdemeanor, unless an outlet for the water is provided; to provide for the election of the State's proxy of the North Carolina Railroad, and of the State directors of the same by the board of internal improvements, to provide for the offering of city ordinances in the traufer of cases from mayor's courts as prima facie evidence of existence of such ordinances. At the afternoon session the House passed bills as follows: To provide for the better protection of mechanics and laborers; to repeal chapter 189, laws of 1897; to repeal the act compelling timber-cutters in Tyrrell to establish lines before cutting timber; to unite the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad; to repeal the acts whereby Shelby and townships one and three, in Cleveland county, were exempted from local option laws.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—The House passed the suffrage bill by a vote of 81 to 27. The debate was opened by Roundtree, chairman of the committee that reported the bill. The bill before the House was, he said, a substitute for the original Winston bill prepared by the committee. Roundtree read from the constitution of Massachusetts, which State has an educational qualification, except that the decendants of all persons who could vote on May 1, 1867, can vote. He said: "There is not the slightest difference of principle between that law and the one we now have under consideration. Ours is to protect us agaist ignorant negres. The Massachusetts law is to protect the State from ignorant foreigners. A perfect whirlwind of applause, lasting nearly a minute greeted the conclusion of Mr. Rountree's speech, which was delivered with powerful effect. He was followed by Isaac Smith, colored, of Craven. Of all sad thoughts to him the saddest was that the very people whom he had held up to his rate as their best friends were now about to disfranchise them. The negro, he said, regarded their right to vote as the dearest thing on earth. "I tell you in four years from now you'll want to reconsider today's action and can't."

FORTIETH DAY.—In the House bills passed to incorporate the Bank of Alamance; to provide for working Cumberland's roads; to incorporate the Eureka Mining and Manufacturing Company; to repeal chapter 94, public laws of 1897, and re-enact chapter 296, acts of 1895; to prohibit the sale of whiskey at Shelby; to drain lowlands in Rowan, Davie and Davidson; to amend the charter of Blowing Rock; to provide for keeping open of canals and drainage ditches; to change the line of Greenwood township, Moore county; to incorporate the Fire Insurance Company of Robeson county; for the relief of the sureties of A. H. Abell, tax collector of Waynesville; to establish graded schools at Lexington; to allow Wilmington to fund its debt; to allow Lincoln county to levy a special tax; to prohibit leaving felled timber in streams in Iredell county The House passed the Charlotte dispensary bill unanimously, also the bill to let the State printing to the lowest responsible bidder in the State and to create the Bureau of Labor statistics and Printing under a labor statistician and one assistant. Clarkson's amendment to elect statistician by popular vote after 1901 was adopted.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.—In the House Leatherwood introduced a resolution to raise a committee to ascertain what has become of the report of the State Board of Agriculture, which was called for early in the session. Winston introduced a resolution to raise a joint committee of five to recommend trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Speaker announced Messrs. Bunch and Patterson, of Caldwell, as the committee to ask the Governor for the names of the trustees of that college whose terms have expired. The House took up as special order the election of trustees of the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton. Patterson, on behalf of the joint committee, nominated M. L. Reed, of Buncombe; M. H. Holt, of Guilford; V. V. Richardson, of Columbus; N. B. Broughton, of Wake; R. A. Grier, of Mecklenburg. The vote was taken and resulted in the election of the committee's nominees. The House took up another special order a batch of bills regarding salaries and fees of State officials and the heads of various institutions, etc. There was also a substitute presented by the committee on salaries and fees. The substitute was therefore considered. The bill does not affect the salaries of the present State and judicial officers, as the constitution forbids such legislation. The substitute as drawn provided that the act should take effct upon its ratification. Mr. Allen said it could not apply to any constitutional officer. He also said that by the act of 1895 the salary of railroad commissioners was reduced to $1,500, effective at the expiration of Major Wilson's term (April. 1899). The bill was taken up and considered by sections. Section 1, reducing the salary of State Treasurer from $3,000 to $2,350, was adopted. Section 2 of the bill, fixing the salary of the chief clerk of the State Treasurer at $1,200 was adopted. Other reductions named were Secretary of State $1,800 (these were adopted); railroad commissioners $1,500 each. Section 3 was taken up, reducing the salary of State Librarian to $750. Moore offered an amendment making it $900. Ray moved to strike out the section altogether. This was lost, 39 to 44. Moore's amendment was adopted, 58 to 26. The pay of the secretary of the board of public charities was fixed at $3 a day. The salary of the reporter of the Supreme Court was named at $500. (It is now $1,000). It was fixed at $750. The salary of the clerk of the Supreme Court was fixed at $200 and fees. The House adopted the motion of Moore reducing salaries of the asylum superintendents, presidents of the Uiversity, Agricultural and Mechanical College,, Normal and Industrial College and Blind and Deal Mute Institutions to $2,000. Section 14, naming $700 as the salaries of stewards at each of the institutions referred to, was adopted. Section 15, fixing salaries of deputy inspectors of shell fish at $35 per month was adopted. Section 16, fixing salary of private secretary to the Governor at $100, was adopted. The 17th section was adopted that salaries may be paid monthly. The bill, as amended, then passed second and third reading. Rountree, by leave, introduced a bill to enable deeds of railroads to be recorded more rapidly, by allowing certain copies to be used. Another special order was taken up, being the bill to reduce salaries and fees of solicitors and county officers. The first section reduces solicitors' fees in capital cases to $15 and also requires that soliditors be required to attend only the criminal terms of court. The general reduction of fees, all along the line, is approximately 20 per cent. The next section reduced from 50 to 30 cents the cost of an appeal from clerk to judge. The next section reduced the fee for an appeal to the Supreme Court from $2 to $1. Hampton protested, but the section was adopted. The next section reduced fee for taking final action from $25 to $15. Gattis moved to strike out. The motion prevailed. The next section reduced from $25 to $15 clerk's fees in case there is contest of an account. The House rejected this section. The next section reduced from 60 to 50 cents the fee for bond of justification, and it was adopted, while the next which reduced from $1 to 70 cents the clerk's fee for capias, was stricken out. The fee for execution and return, including docketing, was reduced from 50 to 25 cents. The question of exempting any counties came up again. Justice sent in an amendment to strike out the entire third section of the bill and then moved to table his amendment (and thus, of course, the bill also). Winston demanded the yeas and nays on the motion. The vote was yeas 43; nays 43. The Speaker broke the tie by voting no and was applauded.

WORRIED BY THE GUERILLAS.

Nine Soldiers Wounded, One of Whom Has Since Died.

A special from Washington says: General Otis has cabled the War Department the names of nine American soldiers wounded on Tariquina road, north of the pumping station, Friday. Of these, Private George Adams, company A, First Nebraska, died. The reports of such skirmishes as those noted above, and the stories of frequent firing by concealed natives upon the American outposts, have conveyed the impression to the officials here that General Otis is being rapidly brought to a pass where he must assume a most vigorous offensive campaign. Although no instructions have yet been sent to him it is assumed that he will feel justified soon in doing this to prevent the demoralization of his troops, and also to make his position tenable in the approaching wet season. The nature of the country around Manila favors the tactics the insurgents seem to have adopted, after learning that they could not face the American soldiers in the open field, and it doubtless will be General Otis' task, just as soon as his reenforcements reach him, to clear them away. In is estimated that at the rate of progress now making by the transport Grant, the 1,800 troops on that ship will land at Manila about March 4. A couple of weeks later the Sherman will arrive at the same place with a similar number of troops and two weeks after that the Sheridan is due with the troops now embarking at New York.

Loubet Elected President.

A special from Paris says M. Loubet was elected President Saturday afternoon. He received 483 votes, against 279 cast for M. Meline, and 50 scattering. The newly-elected President has promised to devote his best efforts to fulfilling the wishes of the country and to "reunite the Republicans who have drifted asunder by the current of unhappy events." The new President comes from the part of France where the Roman power lasted longer, namely, Marsanne, in the department of Drome. He gives the impression of remote Latin origin, and looks to be a solid, practical man, who sees the facts of life just as they are. As President of the Senate he has official and other experiences that will be useful to him as President of the republic, but he is essentially a plain middle-class man, whose mind was sharpened by his practice at the bar in the provincial town of Moutelimar in the south of France. He is there most popular, and every one at Montelimar counts himself a personal friend of Loubet, who, as mayor, co-councillor, Deputy and Senator, always acted as the servant of the public. Obliging to his neighbors, he was as accessible as was Grant or Lincoln, and not less unpretending.

To Limit Suffrage.

A special from Raleigh, N. C., says: An amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, limiting suffrage, has been adopted by both branches of the General Assembly. It passed the House by a vote of 81 to 27, and the Senate by a vote of 41 to 6. It will be submitted to a vote of the people in August, 1901, at the same time State officers are voted for. The avowed object of the amendment is to eliminate the ignorant negro vote. To do this educational, property and poll tax qualifications are prescribed. But this is made ineffective as to white people by the further provision that any person can vote who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or any time prior thereto, or whose ancestors were so entitled to vote.

Six Negroes Drowned.

At Bishoville, S. C., a negro man named Ned Bostic found that the water of the river was rising around his house. He got an old boat and placing his family, consisting of his wife, Emily, and his children, Irene, Ben, Rollins and Burrell, in it, tried to reach a point of safety. As he neared the bridge on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, however, the boat went to pieces and the entire party was drowned.

Oyster Boats Carried Out to Sea.

A special from Cape Charles, Va., says: Fifty oyster sloops and schooners have been carried out to sea by drifting ice from Magothy's Bay. It is believed many are manned and the crews may suffer from exposure and hunger. Tugs will be sent to overhaul the drifting vessels.

The recent order of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for five thousand steel coal cars to be built by the Pressed Steel Company and the Carnegie Company, brings the total purchases of the receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad up to 30,864 since March 1st, 1896. The locomotive purchases during that time have been 216, of which about 20 are still to be delivered. The Company has also purchased five postal cars, ten express cars, ten combination cars and six dining cars.

Five Frozen Bodies Float Ashore.

A special from Cape Charles, Va., says: Shelly Banks, an old colored man who drives a delivery wagon between here and Capeville, was found frozen to death in a snow drift about two miles from his home. Five bodies, two white and three colored, floated ashore on Smith's Island. It is thought the men were trying to get ashore on the ice from a boat and were frozen.

A special from Brunswick, Ga., says the Mallory steamer, City of San Antonio, from New York to that city, is over due and grave apprehension is felt for its safety. The San Antonio is reported to have 100 tourists on board from New York and Boston for Florida.

Stealing Water in Havana.

Enormous frauds in the water distribution in Havana have been discovered by the committee appointed to inquire into the finances of the city. It appears that one-fifth of the householders in Havana have been stealing water, with the connivance of the the Alcades de Barrios and the mayors of 39 wards, who are also water inspectors in their respective districts, the city losing by this means between $60,000 and $80,000 a year, a percentage of this amount going into the pockets of the alcades. The frauds have been perpetrated for years back.

Now comes an endless chain idea that possesses the merit of distinct originality. A Milwaukee preacher by this method has nearly 20,000 persons praying for the conversion of sinners of that wicked city.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT DEAD

His Death Occurred Very Suddenly of Apoplexy.

THE PRESIDENT IN BOSTON.

A Banquet Tendered Him by the home Market Club—An Immense Throng of Enthusiastic Citizens.

PARIS (By Cable).—M. Faure, President of the republic of France, died at 10 o'clock Thursday after an illness of three hours of apoplexy. It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given when a message was dispatched to the Premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the President was ill. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee. All medical efforts proved futile and the President died on the stroke of 10. The flag on the Elysee was lowered to half mast and the news was dispatched to all the officials and members of the cabinet. The report spread rapidly through the city and large crowds soon assembled in the vicinity of the palace.

President McKinley, on being informed of the death of President Faure, expressed his surprise and grief. A suitable message of condolence will be sent by the President through Secretary Hay.

Frances Felix Faure, sixth President of third Republic of France, was born January 20, 1841, in Paris, and was the son of a cabinet maker. When quite young he married the daughter of M. Belluolt, an attorney at Ambyse. Almost immediately afterward he settled at Havre as a commission merchant and he soon became a leading ship owner. During the Franco-Prussian war he was captain of the Mobiles of the Seine Inferuro, in which capacity he took part in the skirmishes near Havre, being recommended by Admiral Mouchey for the Legion of Honor. He greatly distinguished himself by the promptness with which he, at the head of volunteer firemen, organized by him, extinguished the fires started at Havre by the Communards. In doing this he was slightly wounded by a shall. During the war, Gambetta sent him to England to buy arms for the Franco-Tiereurs and Mobiles. In August, 1881, he offered himself as a candidate for Parliament in the third district of Havre, and was elected. He was appointed under Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Gambetta administration, and held the same office in the ministry of M. Jules Ferry (1883), M. Brisson (1885), and M. Tierard, (1887). In May, 1891, he became Minister of Marine in Dupuy's cabinet, and was appointnd vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, a position to which he was several times elected. On the retirement of M. Casimir-Perier, who resigned the Presidency January 15, 1895, he was chosen President by 430 votes, as against 361 given to Henri Brisson, the election taking place Jan. 17, 1895.

The President in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass. (Special.)—The crowning event of the day and the principal feature of the President's visit to Boston was the banquet tendered him by the Home Market Club at Mechanics Hall. The Presidential party left the Hotel Touraine under cavalry escort at 4:20 and proceeded through an immense cheering crowd direct to Mechanic's Hall. The reception was held in Paul Revere Hall, and for over three-quarters of an hour President McKinley and other distinguished guests stood in line and were introduced and shook hands with fully 2,500 persons. At 6 o'clock the bugle sounded, announcing that the banquet was ready to be served and the immense company marched into the hall, while the band played. The President's table was made conspicuous by immense boquets of American Beauty roses and pinks. On the walls were large portraits of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley and underneath was the word "Liberators" in large letters. Upon the balcony was a picture of Admiral Dewey, with the motto, "To the Captain of a German ship: You must not sail by the United States flag without saluting it." and his famous command at Manila: "You may fire, Gridley, when ready." President McKinley sat at the front of the platform and among those at his table were Mayor Quincy, of Boston; Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Governor Wolcott, Secretary Gage; Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Bliss. There was great enthusiasm when President McKinley was introduced. The President delivered a lengthy address, and made a deliverance on the government's dealings with the Philippines. He said it was a trust thrown upon us from which we will not flinch.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Lucien M. Chipley, a prominent financier of St. Louis, Mo., died in that city recently of cancer of the liver.

A movement is on foot by the street car interests of Seattle, Wash., to secure from the city council a new 50-year franchise, including all the street railways of the city in place of the present franchise held by the various lines separately. It is said the movement is in the interest of Eastern capitalists.

Senor Montero Rios, who was President of the Spanish peace commission, has resigned the presidency of the Spanish Senate, owing to the popular outcry against his defence of the commission.

At Berlin, the German Bundesrath passed the meat inspection bill. The proceedings were private. The bill, which is in draft form, will now go to the Reichstag.

The war department has honorably discharged Major Generals Butler and Sumner, and Brigadier Generals Kline, McKee, Wiley, Lincoln and Comba, all of the volunteer army.

Reports from all sections of the orange belt of Florida indicate that the recent cold wave did not do much permanent damage.

Acting on advices received from Manila, the California Red Cross Society has decided to continue the maintenance of its hospital station in that city as long as the California volunteers remain in the Orient.

The military affairs committee of the House has reported favorably the Senate bill to make Adjutant General H. C. Corbin a major general.

The British steamer Bothinia, Capt. Warr (chartered by the Spanish government for use as a transport) which sailed from Cienfuegos via St. Michaels on February 6, with repatriated troops on board, has arrived at Barcelona.

The Southern fast mail provision has been inserted in the bill in the Senate. It appropriates $171,000. It was stricken out in the House and will have to run the guantlet of the House again. The propabilities are that it will pass the House this time.

The report of the commission on the codification of the United States criminal and penal laws is about completed, and the portion of it covering offenses against the postal laws has been submitted as a special report to Congress. The Postmaster General has communicated with both houses of Congress, asking for immediate enactment of the entire report on this subject, pointing out its urgent needs.

THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Day by Day.

SENATE.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the Senate a bill extending the "cordial appreciation" of Congress to Miss Helen Miller Gould for her patriotic service during the recent war, and providing that the President should present to her a gold medal, was passed. A bill also passed providing for the admission to the Naval Academy as a cadet, of Oscar W. Deignan, one of the Merrimac heroes.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.—The army reorganization bill was reported to the Senate, and Hawley, of Connecticut, chairman of the military affairs committee, gave notice that he would move to proceed to its consideration at the earliest possible time. The naval personnel bill was taken up and read, but no effort was made to proceed further with its consideration. The Military Academy appropriation bill was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was under consideration during the greater part of the afternoon, and was not disposed of finally. A spirited debate occurred over the amendment of the Senate committee providing for an appropriation to secure a fast mail service between New York and Washington, and Atlanta and New Orleans. The amendment was retained in the bill. Morgan offered the Nicaraguan Canal bill as an amendment to the river and harbor bill, and had it referred to the committee on commerce, now considering that measure. The bill offered by Senator Morgan is substantially the Hepburn bill offered in the House, with some modifications.

FIFTIETH DAY.—The Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, to express to the government and the people of France the sympathy of the Senate in the bereavement that has fallen upon the French republic in the death of President Faure. The naval personnel bill for which the Navy Department has been contending for so many years, was passed by the Senate. It was under discussions for several hours, but was passed practically in the form in which it was reported by the Senate committee. The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the passage of bills on the private pension calendar, 74 in number, and to the reading of the Alaska Code bill. The agreement under which Alaska bill was drawn provided that no other business than the formal reading should be transacted.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—The Senate spent most of the day on the postoffice appropriation bill, but failed to complete it. A spirited controversy arose over the Senate amendment that star route bidders shall reside on the route where the service is to be performed. The amendment was allowed to stand with a suggestion from Jones, of Arkansas, that the conferees provide against subletting of star route bids. A number of bills of minor importance were passed early in the day. At 4 o'clock tribute to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins, of Massachusetts, were pronounced.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—During almost six hours the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion in the Senate. The army reorganization bill was taken up and made the unfinished business. When the appropriation bill was called up Butler proposed an amendment reducing the amount paid to railroads for transportation of mail from $33,275,000 to $30,500,000. Tillman offered an amendment providing that mail boxes be erected along star routes to be maintained by the people. Adopted.

THE HOUSE.

FIFTIETH DAY.—The House settled the fate of the Nicaragua Canal bill in this Congress by refusing to override the decision of the chair in committee of the whole, when the chair held that the canal bill offered as an amendment to the sundry civil bill by Mr. Hepburn was out of order. The chair was sustained by a vote of 127 to 109. The reading of the sundry civil bill was continued. The appropriation for the deep waterways commission was increased from $60,000 to $90,000 on motion of the appropriation committee. After completing ten additional pages of the bill the committee rose. The conference report on the Newport News, Va., public building bill, which increased the appropriation from $5,000 to $100,000 was adopted.

FIFTY-1ST DAY.—Two very sensational and unexpected things happened in the House during the consideration of the sundry civil bill. The paragraph carrying the appropriation of $20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty was stricken out upon a point of order made by Wheeler, Democrat. Hopkins, Republican, of Illinois, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order against it and upon an appeal his decision was sustained, 149 to 56. After the sundry civil bill had been completed and referred to the House, Hepburn, of Iowa, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, moved to recommit with instructions to report it back with the canal bill incorporated in it. This was an unexpected move, as it was generally understood that Hepburn had abandoned all hope. The motion was promptly declared out of order by the speaker, whereupon Hepburn appealed. Payne, of New York, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Upon the latter motion the vote was taken and the result was 97 ayes to 67 noes. As no quorum was developed on the vote owing to the lateness of the hour they managed to carry an adjournment.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—In the House a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint five additional cadets-at-large to the Naval Academy. The "regular order" was then demanded. This was the vote upon the motion made just prior to adjournment the day before to lay upon the table the appeal from the decision of the chair whereupon the Speaker ruled that Hepburn's motion to recommit the sundry civil bill, with instructions to incorporate in it the Nicaragua Canal bill amendment, was not in order. The chair was sustained, and the appeal laid on the table. The sundry civil bill was then passed. The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the naval appropriation bill. The bill as reported carried $44,168,605, exceeding by $8,485,546 the largest bill ever reported by the naval committee. An attempt to defeat the provision for a joint arrangement between the government and the Fitchburg Railroad Company, at the Boston navy yard, failed. A point of order against the provision in the bill relative to the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the Naval Academy went over. At the night session of the House 57 private pension bills were passed, none of special importance.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.—The House spent two hours upon the naval appropriation bill without making any progress and devoted the remainder of the session to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Representative Northway of Ohio. The paragraph in the bill reading to the naval academy, against which Mudd, (Rep.), of Maryland, raised a point of order was stricken out, the point of order being sustained. Mudd then moved an additional appropriation of $720,000 for the completion of the building at the academy authorized in the last naval bill. The amendment was not voted upon. During the morning hour a bill was passed for the relief of George A. Dickel & Co., of Nashville, Tenn.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.—This was suspension day in the House. Some minor business was transacted by unanimous consent. The Senate amendments to a number of private pension bills were adopted. A bill to pay the heirs of Samuel Tewksbury, of Scranton, Pa., $5,697 for a war claim was defeated, as was also a Senate bill to extend the uses of the mail service. The Senate bill to re-imburse the Governors of States for expenses incurred by them in the organization of volunteers for service in the war with Spain was passed. The claims aggregate over $3,000,000. The bill for the payment of $20,000,000 to Spain was passed by a vote of 219 to 34.

INCENDIARY INSURGENTS.

An Attempt to Burn the Quarters of the First Washington Volunteers.

A special from Manila says: The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt Monday night to burn the quarters of the first Washington Volunteers, by setting fire to the huts adjoining the quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered and fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully 20 shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped. Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night, and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing happened. The rebels are leaving the vicinity of San Pedro Macti in small parties and are reported to be moving towards Singalon.

Spanish Cortes in Session.

MADRID, (By Cable)—When the Cortes reassembled the galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The Senate was very full, hardly a single general being absent. Senor Montero Rios, President of the Senate, in opening the proceedings, pronounced a eulogy upon M. Fause, and a resolution of condolence with France was adopted unanimously. Senor Sagasata, the Premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for cession of the Phillipines to the United States, to a special committee, but this the conservatives protested against, declaring that everything might be discussed except the war, and the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed. Senor Sagasata withdrew his proposal. Count d'Altomas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war in Cuba, and declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linares had proven failures. This declaration elicited much applause from the public galleries in consequence of which several spectators were expelled from the chamber.

Schley Presents His Statement.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley having been granted permission to answer the charges made against him in the communication recently sent to the Senate has handed to the committee on naval affairs his statement in which he disclaims any purpose of controversy with the Navy Department. He shows that the Brooklyn was nearest when the enemy came out, nearest at every stage of the battle, and nearest the Colon when it surrendered and gives many confirmatory details of his flag ship's active and effective participation in the battle.

The Cable to the Philippines.

Senator Frye has reported from the committee on foreign relations the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the construction of a sub-marine cable in the Pacific Ocean, as amended by the committee. The amendments are numerous and radical. The most important of them increases the subsidy to be paid every year for 20 years to $175,000 and extends the time in which the contracting company is to be given to complete the line to the Philippine Islands to the first of January, 1902.

Gen. Miles Before the Court.

A special from Washington says: The Miles court of inquiry Monday made a good start in its work. Gen. Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session at 3 o'clock. Gen. Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings.

Too Much Gold.

A telegram has been received at the Treasury in Washington from New Orleans, stating that there was a surplus of gold there and an insufficient supply of paper currency, and asking that an exchange be made. Treasurer Roberts, in speaking of the situation, said: "We have in the Treasury branches $227,000,000 in gold and $23,000,000,000 in paper.

Clayton Will Get Pay.

The case of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company vs. John Henry Clayton has been decided by the United States Supreme Court in Mr. Clayton's favor. The case grew out of the destruction by fire of 400 bales of cotton which had been consigned to the care of the railroad company.

Legislative Bribery Investigation Ordered.

A sensation was created in the joint Assembly of the Utah Legislature, when Representative Law, Republican, made specific charges of bribery in the interest of McCue, and said the charges could be substantiated by positive evidence. Fisher, Democrat, moved the appointment of an investigating committee of seven, to consist of three members from the Senate and four from the House. The motion was adopted.

Sale of the Chester Mills.

The Chester, S. C., mills were sold recently by order of the United States Court. Notwithstanding the upset price was only $25,000, the mill was knocked down to O. P. Heath and E. B. Springs, of Charlotte, N. C., for $48,050. Mr. Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, was the next highest bidder.

London Express Wrecked.

A special from Brussels says: An express train from Calais, having passengers from London on board, collided wish a train from Tournay, which was standing at the station at Foret, near this city. Twenty-one persons were killed outwright and 100 more or less injured. The scene of the wreck presented a horrible picture.

HIS YEARN.

Seldum Fedd.—I'd like to have a reputation as an after-din