

WATTS LIQUOR BILL

Provisions of the New Measure as Passed.

ANY NEW FEATURES IN IT.

The Traffic and Manufacture Continued in Incorporated Towns—Other Provisions Given.

The following is the text of the bill.

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors within the State of North Carolina except in incorporated cities and towns wherein the sale or manufacture of liquor is not or may not hereafter be prohibited by law or ordinance of such city or town. Provided, that this act shall not be construed to forbid the sale of such spirituous, vinous or malt liquors by druggists for sickness upon the written prescription of a legally qualified physician having such person under his charge. Provided, further, that this act shall not be construed as to apply to wine or elder manufactured from grapes, berries or fruits raised on the lands of the person manufacturing, or purchased by the manufacturer from the growers thereof. Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to brandy manufactured from fruit or grapes and sold in original packages of not less than five gallons.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors, except as herebefore provided in incorporated city or town, without first obtaining, as provided by law, license therefor from the board of commissioners of the county in which said town or city is situated, and from the board of aldermen or city councilmen, or the governing authorities, by whatever name called, of such city or town. That any person violating the provisions of this act with reference to the sale or disposition for gain of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not less than four months nor more than two years; and upon a second conviction of a similar offense, shall be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three years, and fined not more than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 3. That any person violating the provisions of this act with reference to the manufacture of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not less than four months nor more than two years, and upon a second conviction of a similar offense, shall be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three years, and fined not more than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That any person violating the provisions of this act with reference to the sale or disposition for gain of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not less than four months nor more than two years, and upon a second conviction of a similar offense, shall be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three years, and fined not more than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 5. That any physician who shall make any prescription, except in case of sickness, for the purpose of selling or abetting any person or persons who are not bona fide under his charge, to purchase any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors, or to violate the provisions of this act, and any druggist who shall dispense the prescription of a physician for intoxicating liquors for any person or persons not bona fide under his charge, without the written direction of the physician who gave the prescription, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense; and all druggists selling intoxicating liquors by prescription as aforesaid shall keep a record thereof, which shall bear the true dates of the sales, and be subject at all times to the inspection of the solicitor of the district of the city or town in which said druggist's business is located, and all persons who sell such druggist failing to keep the record aforesaid, or refusing to permit examination of such records by the officers named, and all other persons, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell wine manufactured from fruit or grapes grown by himself in quantities less than one gallon, and wine shall not be drunk upon the premises where the same is manufactured, or in any public place, or by selling in quantities of less than one gallon or by drinking wine on the premises where sold, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished at the discretion of the court; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to churches wishing to procure wine for communion service.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the governing body of any city or town, upon the petition of one-third of the registered voters therein, to be registered for the preceding election, to order an election to be held, after thirty days' notice, in any year in which the petition may be presented, except within ninety days of any county or general election, in time for the notice to be given as above provided, to determine: 1. Whether any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors shall be sold in such city or town. 2. Whether bars or saloons shall be established in said city or town. 3. Whether dispensaries shall be established in said city or town. And any such election shall be held at the same time and place as of said questions, as the voters may designate in their petition; provided, that such election shall not be held oftener than once in two years.

Section 8. Whenever such election shall be held, the same shall be held and held under the same rules and regulations provided by the laws of North Carolina regulating municipal elections.

box to determine the sale by saloons, if such question is to be voted upon; and one box to determine the sale by dispensaries, if such question is to be voted upon. Any person entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly shall have the right to vote at such elections in all the boxes provided, and every such voter who is in favor of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "For Dispensaries," and all opposed to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against Dispensaries;" and every such voter who is in favor of bars, rooms or saloons shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "For Saloons;" and all opposed to them shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against Saloons;" and every such voter who is in favor of dispensaries shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "For Dispensaries;" and all opposed to them shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against Dispensaries." Such tickets shall be of white paper and without device.

Section 10. That if a majority of the votes cast in any such election shall be "Against Dispensaries," when that question is voted upon, then it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture any intoxicating liquors in such city or town until another election. But if a majority of the votes cast in any such election in any city or town shall be "For Dispensaries," then it shall be lawful to manufacture and sell at wholesale intoxicating liquors in such city or town. Provided, that this section shall not be construed to authorize the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in any such town except upon a full compliance with the conditions and requirements which are now or hereafter be imposed by law.

Section 11. That if a majority of the votes in any such election in any city or town shall be "Against Saloons," then it shall be unlawful for the county commissioners of any such county, or the governing body of any such city or town, to grant license for the sale of any intoxicating liquors, and any person engaging in the sale of any such liquors shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished at the discretion of the court.

Section 12. That if a majority of the votes cast in any such election shall be "Against Dispensaries," then it shall be unlawful to establish any dispensary in such city or town until another election shall be held reversing such election. But a majority of the votes cast in any such election "For Dispensaries," then the board of commissioners of such city or town shall establish a dispensary therein.

Section 13. That whenever it shall become lawful under the provision of this act to establish a dispensary in any city or town, the governing body of said city or town shall appoint three commissioners from the voters of said city or town, who in the election voted for said dispensary, whose duty it shall be to conduct such dispensary in accordance with the provisions of this act, and with such officers and employees as may be prescribed and allowed by the governing body of said city or town, who shall fix the compensation of said commissioners and their officers and employees.

Section 14. No liquor of any kind shall be sold in said dispensary on Sunday or election days, and said dispensary shall never be open or liquor sold therein before sunrise or after sunset on any day. The prices at which said liquor shall be sold shall be fixed by said dispensary board. Provided, all sales shall be for cash and at a profit not to exceed 30 per centum of the cost thereof. No liquor shall be sold in said dispensary except in unbroken packages or bottles, which shall contain not less than one-half pint and not more than one quart, and it shall be unlawful for said manager or other person to open any such package or bottle in the premises; and the said manager shall not allow loading, lictoring or drinking on the premises and any person refusing or failing to leave the premises after being notified to do so by said manager shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days. It shall be the duty of the manager to keep a register, on which shall be kept a record of the names of persons to whom any liquor is sold, the quantity sold, price paid, and dates of sale; provided, further, that said register shall be open only to the inspection of the dispensary board and its employees, and its contents thereon shall not be published. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold to any minors, and the dispensary board shall make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act as may be proper for the management of the dispensary. If the manager or clerk shall procure any intoxicating liquors from any person other than those that the dispensary board shall direct, and offer the same for sale, or shall adulterate or cause to be adulterated any intoxicating, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors by mixing with coloring matter, or any drug, or ingredient whatever, or shall mix the same with water or with liquor of different kind of quality, or shall make a false entry in any book of returns required by this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 15. That in any town in which a dispensary is established under the provisions of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any intoxicating liquors other than in the manner provided for in the dispensary as aforesaid. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 16. That said dispensary commissioners shall make quarterly settlements with the governing body of said city or town, and that said governing body shall, within ten days after such settlement, pay one-half of the net profits of said dispensary into the treasury of the county in which said city or town is located, for the benefit of the public schools of said county.

Section 17. That any officer or employee of a dispensary established under the provisions of this act who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed by the governing body of the city or town in which said dispensary is located, or by said dispensary

commissioners as herebefore provided for, which said rules and regulations are hereby declared to be in full force and effect in said city or town, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 18. That the governing body of any city or town in which a dispensary shall be established under the provisions of this act, shall have power to fix the terms of office of the dispensary commissioners provided for herein, and determine the amount of bonds required from said commissioners and officers, and shall (have) the power to remove any or all of such commissioners and any officers or employees appointed by such commissioners, for good cause shown.

Section 19. That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal, alter or amend any special act prohibiting or regulating the manufacture and sale of liquors in any locality, township, county or incorporated city or town.

Section 20. That this act shall be in force from and after July 1, 1903.

A SUNDAY SESSION.

Congress too Easy to "Remember" the Sabbath Day.

The House held a four-hour session Sunday and put the District of Columbia bill through its last parliamentary act, in the face of Democratic filibuster. The previous question on the conference report on the Alaskan homestead bill was ordered and the vote on its adoption will be taken when the House reconvenes at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. That was the net result of the Sunday session. Although it was still Thursday, February 26th, according to parliamentary fiction, the Democrats put a block in the legislative wheel at every opportunity and it required six roll-calls to accomplish what was done. The galleries crowded watched the proceedings from the galleries.

When Speaker Henderson dropped the gavel at noon, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, was on his feet. He announced that there would be no quorum present and that the House could do no business on Sunday without a quorum. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Payne, the majority leader, a call of the House was ordered. The doors were closed and the sergeant-at-law intimated that he would be in attendance at the conclusion of the roll-call. At the conclusion of the roll-call, members had appeared, more than a quorum, and Mr. McClary, of Minnesota, called up the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, undertook to interpose the point of order that the bill had not been completed, but the speaker ruled that a quorum having appeared, business would proceed. The doors which meantime had been opened, however, were again closed in the direction of the speaker on Mr. Underwood's point of order that further proceedings under the call had not been dispensed with by the action of the House. After a brief explanation of the report, against the protests of various Democrats, the roll-call was ordered. It was adopted 144 to 9. There was another roll-call on ordering the previous question on the Alaskan homestead bill, which was presented to Mr. Lacey, Republican, of Iowa. A half dozen points of order raised by the Democrats were ruled out and the chair declined to entertain any appeals on the ground that they were dilatory. At 3:55 p. m., the House recessed until 11 o'clock tomorrow, with the motion to adopt the conference report on the Alaskan bill.

The House committee on banking and currency by a strict party vote, authorized a favorable report on the currency bill introduced by Representative Fowler, chairman of the committee. In reporting the bill the committee says: "In addition to providing for the issue and circulation of national bank notes the object of this measure is to immediately put back into circulation any money the government may collect through its customs receipts as well as through its collection from internal revenue. The available cash balance now in the Treasury is \$22,667,882. To this amount there is \$22,667,882, leaving a net balance in the Treasury of \$71,994,454. If we deduct \$50,000,000 as a necessary working balance for the Treasury, we shall have only \$21,994,454 to meet the demand on the Treasury growing out of the Panama transaction, which will call for \$50,000,000. It is evident that the government will not have any additional money to deposit with national banks for the next six or eight months. The effect of this will be to release the total amount of bonds now deposited to secure government deposits, viz: \$125,000,000 of government bonds and \$22,000,000 of State and other bonds now held by the Treasury in addition thereto, as security for such deposits. The bonds so released may then be used by the banks or further increased by their bond-secured circulation, which will undoubtedly be much needed during the coming fall months."

The Senate spent three hours Sunday in eulogies of four deceased members of the House, Messrs. Martin, of Virginia; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Perkins, of California; Clay, of Georgia; and Daniel, of Virginia, spoke of the late Peter J. Key, of Virginia. Messrs. Pritchard, of North Carolina, and Mallory, of Florida, spoke of the late James Moody, of North Carolina. Others spoke of the late James Tongue, of Oregon. At the conclusion of the addresses the several resolutions of regret were adopted, and as a further mark of respect, the Senate at 3 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Accused of Killing Three Wives.

Indianapolis, Special.—Albert A. Knapp, formerly of Hamilton, O., was taken by the police from the home of his bride on a charge of murder. The police say that the wife at whose house Knapp was arrested and whose maiden name was Anna May Gamble, is Knapp's fourth wife, and that the others have disappeared in a manner which warrants investigation. Knapp later confessed.

THE LEGISLATURE

House and Senate Vigorously at the Work Assigned Them.

THE REVENUE BILL. At 11:25 Monday the House went into committee of the whole to resume consideration of the revenue bill. Judge Graham asked to be relieved of the chairmanship of the committee of the whole some remarks to make on the bill. He had been unable to agree fully with the majority of the finance committee on some of the provisions recommended. Mr. Smith, of Gates, was appointed chairman.

Section 4, relating to corporation taxes payable to State Treasurer, was adopted. Section 5, relating to "tax exemptions repealed" was considered next. This section is designed to repeal all laws exempting from taxation all property liable to taxation except property belonging to the State and municipal corporations, and property held for the benefit of churches, religious societies, charitable, educational or benevolent institutions, or orders, and also cemeteries. Provided, that no property whatever held or used for investment, speculation or rent, shall be exempt.

The foregoing was amended by adding the words "unless said rent shall be used exclusively for charitable or benevolent purposes or the interest upon the bonded indebtedness of said religious, charitable or benevolent institutions." That amendment was accepted by the chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Johnson, of Guilford, moved to amend by exempting the property of fair associations. Mr. Gattis moved to amend the amendment by saying this exemption shall not apply to fairs where games of chance and other immoral and fake attractions are allowed. The amended amendment was lost.

Section 6, the inheritance tax provision, was opposed by Messrs. Brittain, of Randolph; King, of Pitt, and White, of Halifax. Judge Graham and Governor Davidson explained the section and it was adopted.

Section 7, providing when heirs, legatees, etc., are discharged from liability was adopted.

Section 8, providing that if tax is levied on the estate of two years after death of decedent, 6 per cent, per annum shall be charged thereon until paid, was adopted.

Section 9, providing for the deduction of tax by executors, etc., was adopted, and the committee at 1:30 rose and the report to the House.

PASSED THIRD READING.

To authorize commissioners of Henderson county to levy special tax to repair court house. Amended by Hoye to leave the matter of issuing bonds to vote of the people.

To float a bond in Charlotte to fund its floating indebtedness and to levy a special tax to meet same.

To amend and revise the charter of the town of China Grove.

For the better working of the roads of Burke county.

To establish graded schools in Nash county.

To authorize the issue of bonds by Gaston county to improve the public roads.

To incorporate the town of Buie's Creek, in Harnett county.

House bill: To repeal chapter 410, laws 1899, relating to Rutherford dispensary.

Senate bill: To amend chapter 89, laws 1877.

Senate bill: To amend chapter 645, laws 1901, relating to Statesville.

Senate bill: To prevent the depredation of domestic fowls in Forsyth.

The Senate bill to revise the pilotage laws of the port of Wilmington came up. Senator Bellamy said that he intended to bring this bill by request, but he did not consider it a local bill, in that it affected all the people who shipped there. He did not expect the bill to pass over the Senator from Brunswick's opposition and he would not resist that Senator, but he thought it ought to pass.

Senator Bellamy made a speech against the bill saying the enemies of the pilots are the lumber trust and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. The bill would ruin the pilots and Wilmington.

Mr. Pharr, as a member of the minority of the committee, favored the bill. Mr. Brown said the bill was favored by many leading business men of Wilmington and shippers through the port.

The bill was deferred till next Wednesday.

House bill: To extend limits of Hobgood.

Swain, Alexander and McDowell were voted down.

House passed as follows: To incorporate the Raleigh Trust, Safe and Deposit Company, favoring passage of Appalachian Park bill by Congress; regarding the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; to preserve birds in the State; to amend the revenue bill, beginning with section 55, relating to the tax on State banks and private bankers. The whole for the further consideration of the revenue bill, beginning with section 55, relating to the tax on State banks and private bankers. The conference provided a tax of \$1 on every \$100 dollars employed as capital. Druggists moved to make the tax 50 cents instead of \$1. The amendment was lost and the section adopted.

Section 56 levying a tax of \$100 on agents of packing houses was adopted. Section 57 which provides that a tax of \$200 be placed on all breweries and a tax of \$50 on agents of breweries in each place the business is carried on, was adopted.

Section 58 as adopted imposes a tax of \$200 as license on each oil company doing business in the State and 50 cents on each \$100 worth of sales.

Section 59 provided a graduated tax on dealers in futures according to the population of the town where business is carried on; in towns of less than 5,000 \$50; more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 \$100; more than 10,000 and less than 15,000 \$200; more than 15,000 \$300. This refers to trading in what is commonly known as futures.

Section 60 is in reference to the tax on liquor dealers. It imposes a tax of \$150 semi-annually on dealers selling in quantities of less than five gallons; five gallons and more, \$200; retail dealers, \$500; and wholesale, \$100. These amounts are to be collected every six months. Each county shall levy a like tax for county purposes.

Mr. Morton moved to amend by making the annual tax \$200 on retail dealers, \$500 on wholesale, \$100 on wholesale two-thirds to the State and one-third to the county. This he declared, is double the license tax and as much as the business will stand.

Mr. Graham moved to amend by requiring dealers in liquors to pay 10 cents for every gallon of liquor sold, 5 cents for every gallon of wine, 5 cents for every gallon of malt liquors, 5 cents for every gallon of medicated liquors or other beverage that will produce intoxication.

Dealers shall make monthly reports and it shall be considered perjury to make any false return, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Judge Graham estimated that the tax would raise \$54,000 a year.

Mr. Gattis moved to amend by making the tax on retail dealers \$10 each six months instead of \$150. Mr. Morton's amendment was lost. Mr. Graham's was withdrawn, and Mr. Gattis' was adopted. Section 60 as amended was adopted.

Section 61 and 62 relating to dealers in rice, beer, medicated liquors, druggists selling liquors, are the same as now in force.

Section 63 places a tax on grain dealers based upon the number of bushels consumed.

Section 64 as adopted provides for a State liquor tax to be applied one-half to the Treasury, and the other half to the treasury of the county board of education.

Section 65 levies an annual tax of 2 per cent, on receipts from dispensaries. Mr. Kinsland moved to exempt the Wayneville dispensary.

PASSED FINAL READING.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Watakers.

An act to regulate fishing in Roanoke river.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Senate and House met at 12 o'clock in joint session to elect trustees of the State University. The following were elected for one term: M. J. Hawkins, of Warren; E. M. Armfield, of Guilford; Victor S. Bryant of Durham; C. Thomas Bailey, of Wake; W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Halifax; R. B. Creech, of Pasquotank; John W. Graham, of Orange; Chas. W. Worth, of New Hanover; F. James, of Pitt; R. B. Redwine, of Union; R. A. Johnson, of Richmond; J. O. Atkinson, of Alamance; Walter Murphy, of Rowan; Fred L. Carr, of Greene; Perrin Busbee, of Wake; Chas. McNamee, of Buncombe; Lee E. Mann, of Gaston; Geo. Rountree, of New Hanover; J. V. Walser, of Davidson; F. D. Winston, of Bertie.

Owen H. Gulon, of Craven, was elected in place of W. T. McCarthy, deceased, for term ending November 30, 1903. The following for same term: William R. Kenan, of New Hanover, in place of William H. Chabourn, deceased; J. Allen Holt, of Guilford, in place of George E. Butler; A. H. Gallaway, of Rockingham, in place of Thos. B. Keogh; A. W. Graham, of Granville, in place of Edw. H. Medway; W. S. Rollins, of Madison, in place of W. W. Rollins.

The following for the term ending November 30, 1907: Daniel E. Hudgins, of McDowell county, in place of John A. Robelling, resigned.

The following for the term ending November 30, 1909: George Stephens of Mecklenburg, in place of Warren G. Elliott, resigned.

Mr. M. O. Sherrill was re-elected State Librarian, and the joint session adjourned.

A BILL TO PREVENT THE BRANDING OF HOGS AND PIGS was introduced by Mr. McNeill, of Scotland, opposed the bill, saying he believed it discriminated against the farmers. Messrs. Daughtridge, of Edgecombe; White, of Halifax; Whitaker, of Wake, and Scott, of Alamance, all large farmers, favored the bill, believing there was no discrimination in the bill. The bill passed its several readings and was sent to the Senate without engrossment.

An act to incorporate Bethel Baptist church, in Orange county.

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THE PAPERS FILED

The Indianola Case Reviewed by Government.

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT IT.

Postmaster General Payne Sends the Letters Bearing on the Case to the Senate.

Washington, Special.—Postmaster General Payne forwarded to the Senate all the papers in the case of the Indianola, Miss., postoffice, which postoffice was discontinued by the administration because of the forced abandonment of the office by its negro postmistress, Minnie V. Cox. The correspondence shows that A. B. Weeks, a brother-in-law of Mayor Davis, of Indianola, began his candidacy for the postoffice against the negro incumbent as far back as April 1, 1902, when he began sending a long series of letters and telegrams to the Department. The papers include an extract from a letter of a postoffice official dated February 23, 1902, narrating a conversation which it states, took place at Biloxi, Miss. In this letter Mayor Davis of Indianola, is quoted as saying that if Minnie Cox should again take charge of the Indianola postoffice "she would get her neck broken inside of two hours." On January 3, last, John C. Daugherty, United States special attorney at New Orleans, telegraphed to Assistant Attorney General Pratt, at Washington, that there are numerous negro county and municipal officers throughout the Southern States.

Mayor Davis, of Indianola, wrote the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General on January 3 last, requesting copies of all letters written to the Department regarding the postoffice and stated that the citizens to continue in office. Fourth Assistant Postmaster Bristow declined to furnish the copies of the letters. The correspondence shows that A. B. Weeks wrote the Department several letters during last April, in one of which he requested that he be appointed at once, and in a letter dated May 30, 1902, he stated that he was anxious to get the appointment, supplementing this on June 2 with a letter urging his own appointment and giving reasons why it should be made.

On September 19, 1902, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General there was a determined effort of the town to make the postmaster resign or give up the office in some way, because she is colored, and requesting that his name be removed from the list of candidates to continue in office.

On October 9, Weeks wrote the President that he had the assurance of Minnie Cox, the postmistress, that she will forward her resignation in the next few days, and presenting his own application on the ground that he was the only colored citizen of Indianola.

On December 13, he wrote the President that he would be glad to come to Washington so that it could be seen how competent he is. Six days later he wrote that he was the only colored citizen of Indianola, and later he forwarded a petition of colored citizens of Indianola and vicinity in behalf of his appointment.

The papers also show that several other candidates, notably John Sharkey of Montgomery, Mrs. B. D. Watts, Miss Mark Hicks Hogan and Mrs. Lillian Green, applied for the office in October, on the understanding that Minnie Cox had given up the office and tendered her resignation. Inspector Fitzgerald, on December 15, submitted a detailed report relative to the circumstances which caused the people of Indianola to order W. W. Cox, a railway postal clerk, and two other persons to leave that place, presumably on account of their color.

An Extra Session. Washington, Special.—The President has signed a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate of the Fifty-eighth Congress, to meet March 5th. The proclamation follows: "By the President of the United States of America."

"Whereas, PUBLIC INTERESTS require that the Senate should convene in extraordinary session; therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session require the Senate of the United States to convene at the capitol in the city of Washington on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice."

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 2nd day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. "By the President; JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

No More Liquor at Capitol. Washington, Special.—The conferees on the immigration bill reached an agreement. The bill remains practically as amended by the Senate. The educational test provided by the House is stricken out. The Senate provision for the exclusion of anarchists was concurred in. With the passage of the bill, as agreed on by the conference committee, intoxicating liquors can no longer be sold in the capitol.

Justice Tompkins Dead. Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Judge Henry B. Tompkins, a well-known lawyer and jurist, died at his residence here aged 57. He served in the Confederate army and after the war practiced law in Memphis and Savannah before locating in Atlanta. Judge Tompkins served on the Superior Court bench for six years.

STORM AT GASTON.

Two Girls Seriously Hurt—A Cotton Mill Wrecked.

Gaston, N. C., Special.—As the result of a storm which swept over this place Saturday morning a large section of the wall of the Avon Cotton Mill was blown down and four or five of the operatives injured. Two of these, girls twelve and fifteen years of age, were dangerously hurt and may not recover. The mill was damaged to the extent of about \$5,000. Other loss serious damage also resulted.

The storm, in its greatest force, struck the Avon Cotton Mill, in the eastern part of the town. The operatives, whose ears were filled by the din of spindles and thunder of looms, were unaware of the storm that raged without until it crushed the southern wall of the eastern half of the mill and lifted one side of the roof and folded it over on the other half. The destruction came in a moment. One hundred and fifty feet of the wall enclosing the second story collapsed without warning and fell inward upon the operatives and machinery, as the roof with its enormous rafters, small beams, shafts, counterbalts, belts and pulleys went flying off like so much paper. The water connections with the tank in the tower were torn and twisted like green withes and torrents of water pouring in from above was added to the confusion of the awful wreck, the darkness and the roaring storm.

Only four or five operatives were hurt. Of these two little girls are dangerously injured and may not recover. One is Sadie, the twelve-year-old daughter of Jeff Hearty, and the other is Jessie, the fifteen-year-old daughter of John Lay. The little Hearty girl worked on the day shift and had just come in to clean up her spinning frames. She was found crushed against the frame by the falling wall. Her hair was twisted on the spools and blood was flowing in jets from her nose, mouth and gashes on her head. Miss Lay's jaw and one hand were broken and the back of her head was crushed.

A little girl named Smith and other operatives were hurt, but none so seriously as the two named, whose chances for life are painfully slender. The reason more were not caught in that fatal wall alley is that the mill was short of night hands.

The damage to the mill by wreck, wind and water is about \$5,000 and it will likely be six weeks before it is running to its full capacity.

A Great Flood at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Special.—With every tributary of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers emptying swirling torrents into the banks of these two streams and raising down to the point where they converge to form the Ohio, Pittsburg was given a visitation Sunday which forced hundreds of families either to abandon their homes, or seek escape from the water in the upper stories, while mud and water spread discomfort below. Mills in the low-lying levels throughout the county, numbering between 50 and 60, were flooded and 38,335 men are thrown out of work for four or five days with a loss of wages of more than \$250,000. The flood was general throughout western Pennsylvania. The streams everywhere overflowed their banks, causing more or less damage to houses and farms that lay in their way. Down town in Pittsburg, cellars and basements of business houses which are in the general flood belt, were inundated, while in Allegheny two railroads were temporarily paralyzed owing to the water which covered their tracks. People in the first and third wards of Allegheny, had to adopt Venice methods of going to and from their homes.

Ample warning had been received by most of the residents and business firms threatened, in time for them to make preparations to maintain losses. The highest stage reached by the swollen rivers at Pittsburg was 29.4 feet at the government dam at Herr's Island. This was at 6 o'clock in the evening. It became stationary at that mark and gradually began to subside. The cold weather which set in last night served to check the flood and prevented more serious proportions.

G. N. Gordon to Quit Lecturing.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—General John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, who suffered a severe attack of acute indigestion, while en route to this city Thursday night, left for Texas. It is reported that after General Gordon has filled this season's lecture engagements he will retire from the platform.

Body Recovered.

New Orleans, Special.—Missing for six days, the body of Stephen Fitzgerald, agent of the American Cotton Company, in this city, was taken from the old basin canal. Mr. Fitzgerald was last seen on Saturday night, when he boarded a car to go home. His family suspected foul play and his brother, John Fitzgerald, came from St. Louis to assist in the search. There were no marks of violence on the body and no money had been taken from his pockets. It is probable that he fell in the canal by accident and was unable to get out. Mr. Fitzgerald was from Memphis, where his aged mother and sister live.

Dr. Thomas D. ad.