

## EDITORIAL BRIEFS

The Governor's inauguration went off this year without the sound of the pistol or the song of the mocking bird.

Texas is wrestling with the question of State-wide prohibition. They should give the question sober thought.

Leprosy is getting almost as fashionable in this country as appendicitis; but we are not taking on to any new fashions.

If you hear strange noises these nights don't be alarmed, for it is some unfortunate falling off the water-wagon.

Wilmington has "A Shelter for the Down and Out." It is possible for some of the disappointed politicians to yet find shelter.

What has become of the ex-Democratic Treasurer Haskell? He hasn't started a damage suit or called any one a liar in a week.

One county in Texas gave its entire vote to Taft and Sherman in the recent election. Possibly the Lone Star State will yet swing into line.

After all, the girls in France must not be very pretty. The government of that country is now offering \$20 to any employee who will engage in matrimony.

Governor Kitchin has recommended guarantee of bank deposits, but if the legislature takes up the question the public may expect some fun before it passes the Legislature.

We haven't heard from the Charlotte observer since Bryan stated he expected to be in politics thirty years more. Possibly the Observer has not recovered from the shock.

The Democratic electors of the State met in Raleigh Monday and declared they had twelve votes for Bryan. However, there was no chicken festival held on the spot over the occasion.

Governor Glenn said that the Governor's salary should be increased from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year, that it cost him \$2,000 more than his salary each year. But probably our present Governor will not consent to travel as much as his predecessor.

Mr. J. A. Smith, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, will contest Congressman Webb's seat. There were charges of gross irregularities in the District, and from present outlook Mr. Smith will make the contest very interesting for his opponent.

Governor Glenn said that when he was traveling around the Governor that he was always where he could be called if he was needed. He must have thought that the Tar Heels have very strong voices if they could have called him when he was up in the State of Maine giving those people advice.

The State Legislature is not as sensitive as Congress. Gov. Glenn in his message to the Legislature said: "There are not many pressing laws now needed to be passed, and the fewer you pass and the quicker you adjourn, the better, in my judgment, will it be for the State." And still the Legislature did not vote to table his message.

The South Carolina Legislature met Tuesday. They have some important measures to consider, but will hardly stay in session as long as our Legislature. The pay of the members in that State is two hundred dollars for the session instead of four dollars per day for forty days, as it has been heretofore, and the prediction that they will rush through with the work and adjourn is a very safe one since they will get whole pay anyway.

Governor Kitchin said in his inaugural address that postal savings bank would cause the money to be finally sent out of the State and that it would cripple the small banks, therefore favored guarantee of bank deposits. Before taking up this matter, would it not be well to require the State institutions to buy all of their supplies at home instead of sending out of the State for them? Doesn't it cripple the home merchant to take this business away from him?

## BILKINS IN WASHINGTON.

Is Having the Time of His Life—Visits Mr. Vernon, But Couldn't Find the Famous Cherry Tree—A Few Facts About Alexandria, Va., and Its Leading Industry—More Impressions of Washington.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1909. Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

I am havin' the time of my life in this grate city. I believe I would stay rite here if I could git a \$5,000 job ter run the government. I know that Mr. Roosevelt an' Mr. Taft would like ter hev me ter do the rough work an' bear the blunt. Of course, Mr. Taft iz not here yet. Mr. Roosevelt will hold the job of President till the 4th of March, an' then he iz goin' on a big rabbit-hunt that may last fer some time.

Washington iz a mity purty city an' they air lots of purty girls here, too. (I hope Betsy won't read this.) I rode down ter Mount Vernon yesterday. I wanted ter see whar George Washington lived. Hit iz only a few miles from Washington, an' iz rite beside the Potomack River. Hit iz a purty place. I looked fer the cherry tree that George wuz a-bearin' hatchet when he wuz a-bearin' a fine tree an' the old man Washington, George's daddy, hit the world ov hit. He had jist hit little George a bran new hatchet an' George concluded ter try hit on the cherry tree jist fer luck. He wurked awl rite an' the fine wuz soon laid on the ground. The old man Washington wuz in the woods an' cut a hickory axe (so a politishun told me) an' he could lay hit on George's side shape. But little George wuz smart. When the old man Washington took him out behind the house an' axed him who cut the cherry tree, he said: "Hit wuz me, pap. I fer hit you bought awl he had ter do. I a-purpose ter cut cherries fer the birds eat the cherries every year anyway." The old man Washington wuz so tickled because little George owned up that he told George that he mit go a-fishin' every day fer a week, purvidin' he'd catch somethin'.

The old Washington homestead iz a purty place, an' iz kept up by the Government as near as possible jist like hit wuz more than a hundred years ago. In them days they wuz no "White House" in Washington an' George bein' the first President, he jist lived at his home-place an' walked into town every day an' sat around in front of the stores an' swapped yarn with the merchants, fer that wuz about awl he had ter do. In them days the country wuz thinly settled an' the politishuns had not got up their muscles as high as they hev them nowadays. Very few ov them knowed that the country had a President, fer hit took several years fer the news ter git awl over the country. Even when they heard hit they wuz lots of people who didn't know what hit meant; they had an' idea that maybe hit wuz some kind of a new varmint that had bin caught in a trap. But I guess Washington made a very good President. In them days they wuz no big corporations ter look after an' George Washington would stay at home an' plow or cut hay a gude deal of the time an' let the tax-payers run the country.

I had heard that George Washington could throw a rock clear across the Potomack River when he wuz a boy. I rode down ter the river opposite the house an' hit looked like hit would take a purty long throw. But maybe some other politishun started that report fer campane purposes.

I went through Washington's old home. Hit hez a lot of nice old-fashioned furniture an' pictures in hit. I seed the uniform he wore when he wuz a soldier, a general in the Revolutionary War, a-fightin' the British so this would be a free country, an' a lot of other things. But I never could find the hatchet that he cut that cherry tree down with. I expect that the old man Washington throwed hit into the river, fer he'd naturally be afraid that he'd go ter mill sum day an' cum home an' find er-bout half of the orchard cut down, fer a boy does love ter use an axe or hatchet—until he iz big enuff ter do sum choppin' worth while, an' then he gits too weakly.

I stopped a little while in Alexandria, Va., which iz betwixt Washington an' Mt. Vernon. Thar iz a big brewery that an' several other things. The brewery iz very popular with a certain class of prohibitionists who think hit iz wrong ter drink anything.

From the Virginia side of the Potomack River you can git a fine view ov Washington an' hits many pretty buildings. Hit makes a plecter finer than any you'd see in a movin' picture show, especially if you hev stopped fer an hour or so in Alexandria, as I did. I told the bar-keeper that I first visited that I wuz a stranger in them digins an' that I wuz a dyamakratik politishun an' a prohibitionist from North Carolina. He looked sorter scared an' I could see his 'ublin' shovin' plain that he wuz a wuz. Then he stepped ter a back an' an' sed ter some one: "Bill, hit iz the team an' bring them ten ba' ov lickin' from the State Library."

(Continued on Page 3.)

## THE SECRET SERVICE

Congress Wants to Limit Its Work.

### PRES ROOSEVELT'S POSITION

Sending the Fleet Around the World  
A Masterpiece of Diplomacy—Has Caused a Peaceful Attitude in the Orient—The State Machine Fails in Effort to Land Adams for Judge of Eastern District—Hon. H. F. Seawall Will Probably be Appointed.

Special to The Caucasian.  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—During the past week the interest and the talk of Congress and of Washington has been the friction between the President and Congress over the Secret Service matter.

It will be remembered that the President, in his message to Congress, complained at the action of the last session of Congress in cutting down the appropriation for the secret service, and also in limiting the Secret Service to the investigation of counterfeiting of money. The President pointed out that the most important criminals who have been indicted, tried and convicted in the violation of national laws were the result of information gathered by the Secret Service.

No one has attempted to question the President's position in this matter but the trouble arose from an additional sentence in the President's message wherein he said that the chief reason given by members of Congress for limiting the scope of the activities of the Secret Service was that they had investigated Congressmen. This language aroused the resentment of both houses of Congress and caused resolutions to be passed calling upon the President for an explanation. The President has replied with a message to both houses, in which he makes good his assertion as to the usefulness of the Secret Service, and also quotes from the speeches of a number of the members of the House showing that they gave the reasons as the President had charged.

In his reply to the Senate, he shows generally the necessity for the secret service to prevent violations of the law, and shows how incidentally in investigating the matter it was discovered that Senator Tillman was connected with some land deals.

These replies have still further aroused the anger of both houses of Congress, and just where it will end is not yet clear. The general consensus of opinion is that the President is, of course, right as to his facts, but that he probably was not as diplomatic in the use of language as he might have been.

On the other hand, one frequently hears the expression that it is a healthy sign to see the legislative bodies asserting their independence in this way.

On Monday Senator Tillman made a vigorous reply to the President's message referring to him, but he did not deny any of the material facts stated by the President. He said the President was actuated by personal hatred for him.

The whole matter, however, seems to be quite unfortunate, though no one can tell what good may come of it.

### A Master Stroke of Diplomacy.

An able and experienced diplomat stated the other day that he considered the action of the President in sending the fleet of battleships around the world as a master-stroke of statesmanship and diplomacy.

He pointed out the peaceful attitude that has been assumed in the Orient following this move, and that instead of further talks of war, that a new agreement between the government and Japan, which tended to the peace of the world, had been consummated.

Commenting further, he said that the result of the Russian war left Manchuria an international bone of contention that seemed sure to breed trouble, but that the United States had stepped in and solved the problem.

A naval officer, commenting on the same situation, remarked that the Navy Department was preparing for any occasion that might arise in the future, and that the battleship fleet might go around the world again in the interest of peace; that steps were already being taken to establish a chain of wireless telegraph stations around the world, so that hereafter our fleet in making such a trip would never at any hour be without telegraphic connection with Washington.

### The Eastern Judgeship Still Not Settled.

The State machine has been making desperate efforts to land Spencer B. Adams for Judge of the Eastern District. To-day Judge Pritchard and National Committeeman Duncan called at the White House to make a last appeal for Adams. But the President informed them that he would not appoint Adams, and that he would make his selection from one of the best lawyers of the Eastern District. Judge Pritchard and Mr. Duncan then endorsed Hon. H. F. Seawall, of Moore County, for Judge Mr. Seawall is a bright and able young lawyer, and a man of high

character. Endorsements are now being asked for him. The friends of Judge Robinson, Judge Timberlake, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Clark are still urging their qualifications.

The President is trying to find the best lawyer and the best qualified man in the East and it is believed that the qualifications of the man alone will settle the Judgeship.

### OVER ONE HUNDRED MEN KILLED BY MINE EXPLOSION.

Terrible Disaster in a West Virginia Mine—Nearly Three Hundred Men at Work When the Explosion Occurred Tuesday Morning—Many of the Victims Literally Blown to Pieces—One Hundred Coffins Shipped—Fifty Were Killed at This Mine Only Two Weeks Ago.

Bluefield, W. Va., Jan. 12.—An explosion to-day in the mines of the Lick Branch colliery snuffed out more than one hundred lives. In these same mines two weeks ago, to a day, fifty miners were killed by a similar explosion.

In the quiet of the early morning there came like the sound of thunder a mighty rumbling in the bowels of the earth which reverberated along the miles of corridors and air passages crowded with those who work there.

Above the tons of earth and stone that lay between the workings and the mountain's crown giant trees quivered from the force of the concussion, from the mine's mouth, the forces of the earth set free, belched forth a cloud of flames, soot, dust, and debris, heavy timbers, broken cars and even a massive motor used to haul the heavy laden cars from the depths.

Scarcely had the detonation died away before a throng of terrorized women and children, their feet sped by anxiety and dread, rushed to the mine mouth and implored those there to allow them to aid in the effort to save some of the loved ones who might still be alive within.

It is reasonably certain that all of the bodies will never be recovered. Some of them were blown to pieces and others incinerated, no doubt. The fans which furnish the fresh air for the workings as in the former explosion, were not disabled and are forcing fresh air in the mines.

The latest estimate of the number of men entombed is more than one hundred. That all of them are dead, there can be no doubt. Fire in the mine and the deadly gases, to say nothing of the awful force of the explosion, precludes any chance of rescuing any of the men alive.

The explosion was the most terrific that has ever occurred in this region. In 1884, at the Southwest Virginia Improvement Company's mine, 360 were killed in an explosion. To-day's horror is the most disastrous that has occurred since. The mine is owned by the Pocahontas Consolidated Colliers Company.

At 10 o'clock ten bodies had been taken from the mine. None of them has been identified. An old carpenter shop has been turned into a morgue and the bodies have been placed there with the expectation that identification can be accomplished.

### FOR PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The North Carolina Association Meets in Asheville—Efforts Will be Made to Secure Outside Members.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 12.—The North Carolina Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis convened in this city this morning with President William Leroy Dunn, of Asheville, in the chair.

The meeting lasted throughout the day, and nearly a score of papers were presented. The tone was thoroughly optimistic, the members generally taking the position that great results can be accomplished in the prevention of the dread tuberculosis if the fight is begun in time. The annual address of the President was on the subject: "The Education of the Public as to the Dangers of the Infectiousness of Tuberculosis." This paper was followed by one on the "Prevention of Tuberculosis," by Dr. I. W. Falson, of Charlotte.

One of the strongest papers of the day was that by Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of the State Board of Health, on "The State Sanitarium for Tuberculosis."

It was particularly emphasized during the business sessions that the association is for the laymen as much as for the physician, and efforts will be made to secure as many outside members as possible to aid in the fight on the white plague in North Carolina.

### ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THAW.

Entitled to Trial On Question of Whether He Has Recovered His Sanity.

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Harry K. Thaw is entitled to a trial on the question of whether he has recovered his sanity, according to Justice Tompkins, who to-day heard arguments on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, his mother. In applying for the writ Mrs. Thaw declared that Harry K. Thaw was not a criminal, having been acquitted by a jury and that he is now sane and should not be kept in prison. Thaw was brought down from the Matteawan asylum to be present at the hearing.

## SIX WILL HANG

Two Others Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

### NIGHT RIDER TRIAL ENDS

Attorneys for the Defense Give Notice of an Appeal to the Supreme Court—If That Tribunal Does Not Interfere, the Six Men Found Guilty of Murder of Captain Ranken Will Be Hanged on February 19—Court Orders Sheriff to Carefully Guard Prisoners.

Union City, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Judge Jones to-day imposed the death penalty on Garrett Johnson, Tid Burton, Bib Ransom, Fred Pinion, Arthur Cloar and Sam Applewhite, the night riders who were found guilty of the murder of Captain Quentin Ranken, and sentenced Bud Morris and Bob Huffman, the two other defendants, to life imprisonment.

The attorneys for the defense immediately gave notice of an appeal to the State Supreme Court. If this tribunal does not interfere, the first named six men will be hanged on February 19th.

In applying to Judge Jones to-day for a new trial, the defense attacked the competency of Jurors McKinney and Dahne, asserting that they had expressed opinions as to the guilt of the parties on trial and that Dahne was a resident of the State of Kentucky.

It was also claimed that Juror Rosson, who was ill, was thus incompetent to pass on the guilt or innocence of the accused.

After having heard the testimony of three witnesses introduced by the defense in an effort to prove that Juror McKinney had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the convicted men, the State proved by the members of the jury that he insisted on mitigating circumstances being included in the verdict.

The contention in regard to Jurors Rosson and Dahne were later withdrawn and the motion for a new trial was quickly overruled.

Perfect silence prevailed in the court-room during the pronouncing of the sentences. The defendants, each in turn, arose, pale and worn, and received the words of Judge Jones.

The court then directed the sheriff to see that the defendants be carefully looked after and a proper guard be supplied. Court then adjourned.

### PROHIBITION QUESTION IN TENNESSEE.

Charges of Intimidation and Corruption—Ministers Cited to Appear and Make Good Their Charges.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12.—Senate Bill No. 1, providing for the prohibition of the sale of liquor within four miles of any school-house in Tennessee to-night passed its third and final reading in the Senate. The vote was 20 to 13. It is expected that the House will pass the bill tomorrow.

In the House to-day Representative Cooper introduced a resolution based on published reports to the effect that the Rev. E. V. Chappel and the Rev. B. F. Haynes, prominent Methodist ministers of this city, have stated that efforts are being made to seduce and corrupt members of the Legislature. The resolution authorized the Speaker to issue a citation to Messrs. Chappel and Haynes to appear at once in the House and file specific charges, giving names of the guilty parties, the corrupted member, the witnesses and the parties who are circulating these "felonious charges."

It is provided further that the citation be placed in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms for service and in case proper response is not made that warrants be issued for the arrest of Messrs. Chappel and Haynes and "that they then be brought before the bar of the House, there to be publicly reprimanded as common slanderers unworthy of belief and decent associates."

The resolution lies over under the rules.

### Fine Stands Against Harvester Trust.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 9.—The Kansas Supreme Court in a far-reaching decision today affirmed the verdict and fine of the District Court for Shawnee County, against the International Harvester Co. The company is fined \$12,600 on forty-two counts, each count charging a violation of the Kansas anti-trust laws. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

### Anti-Saloon League Will Erect Printing Plant.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The National headquarters committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America at a meeting in this city to-day, decided to erect a printing and publishing plant, involving an investment of approximately \$100,000, near Columbus, O., to be known as a Lincoln Temperance Memorial, as headquarters for the league's official organ, "The American Issue."

## GOV. KITCHIN INAUGURATED.

Military Companies of State and A. & M. Cadets in the Parade—Governor and State Officials Take Oath of Office—Governor Recommends Guaranty of Bank Deposits—Equalization in Freight Rates—Favors State Primary Law.

It is now Governor Kitchin. Tuesday was an ideal day for the inauguration and the city was gaily attired for the occasion.

The Governor-elect and his party arrived on their special train from Roxboro shortly after 12 o'clock. Members of the sub-committee of the Legislature went to Roxboro and accompanied Mr. Kitchin to Raleigh, and other members of the committee joined the party at Durham.

The Chamber of Commerce reception committee, several of the military companies of the State and the Naval Reserves from New Bern were on hand at the arrival of the train to escort the party to the Capitol.

The inauguration proper took place on a great grand-stand built for the purpose at the east front of the Capitol. The ceremonies began at 1 o'clock. The State officers took the oath of office. The oath to the Governor was administered by Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, and immediately thereafter Governor Kitchin began his inaugural address.

As soon as the address was concluded the new Governor proceeded at once to the review stand, accompanied by the chiefs of the various staff departments and State officers, and the entire parade, military and civic, passed in review. The reviewing stand was at the Newbern Avenue entrance to the Capitol grounds.

Tuesday night Governor and Mrs. Kitchin held a public reception at the Mansion, which was followed by the inaugural ball, which was given at the A. & M. College.

### The Governor's Address.

We haven't room to print Governor Kitchin's address in full. He felt that North Carolina had about recovered from the panic and is in a prosperous condition. He recommended a State primary law applicable to all parties. He said that under present conditions it cost too much to get an office, that, in fact, a poor man could not run unless his friends would help to defray his expenses, and, in that case, if elected, he would be under obligations to do their bidding. The Governor reiterated his allegiance to the plank in the Democratic platform to guarantee bank deposits. Notwithstanding that the Democratic party is also pledged to postal savings banks, he thought they would cripple the small State banks and that the guaranty would be preferable. As to the railroads, he favored letting passenger rates stand as they are, but recommended that some remedy be enacted to prevent freight discrimination in this State.

### Good Roads.

While he favored good roads, he doubted whether it was feasible to adopt a general plan of State aid, in view of the scarcity of money in the State's treasury; he, however, suggested that the counties be allowed to vote on a taxation plan for building good roads. He then recommended that a State Highway Commission be created to consider the whole matter and report to the Legislature two years hence.

### MR. SMITH WILL CONTEST CRAWFORD'S SEAT.

Has Employed Counsel to Present His Case Before Congressional Committee at Washington—Irregularities in the Conduct of the Election is Charged.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 11.—Mr. J. A. Smith, of Bessemer City, who was defeated by Congressman E. Yates Webb, Democrat, for a seat in the lower House, has employed legal counsel to aid him in securing facts and statements to be used in the contest which he will shortly make for the seat of the Congressman from the Ninth Carolina District. Mr. Smith's counsel states that one of the allegations will be that managers of the two candidates made a quasi agreement that there should be no challenges of Congressional votes in the election of November 3rd. Other allegations to be laid before the Committee on Privileges and Elections at Washington will include other irregularities as claimed by the contestant in the conduct of the election. Smith had a majority of the vote of the district, it is declared by his attorney, outside this, Mecklenburg County.

### NOVEL IDEA FOR MATRIMONY.

Nantes Officials to Offer Annuities to Induce Marriage.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The Nantes municipality has hit upon a novel idea for the repopulation of France in view of the declining birth rate in the country. It has decided to allow all municipal employes whose salary is not more than \$400 a year an annual gratuity of \$10 for each of their children. Those who will benefit by the municipal liberality are the firemen, police and tax officials. As they have among them 450 children the town will be called upon to provide \$4,500 a year for this purpose.

As an encouragement to marriage the municipality will also give \$20 to any employee of the description named who will engage in matrimony.

## WITH THE SOLONS

Great Number of Bills Introduced in Senate and House.

### FOR A HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Bill Introduced for State Highway Commission With Provision That Only Certain Amount of Work Shall Be Done in Every County Each Year—Bill to Increase Governor's Salary Dies in the House—Bill Introduced to Have All Persons Convicted of Capital Crimes Carried to State Penitentiary and There Executed.

The greater portion of the session of the Senate and House last Thursday was taken up by Governor Glenn's message and as to whether he should be allowed to appear before the joint session and read his message in person. Many members objected to permitting the Governor to read his message and said it would be setting a bad precedent, but Mr. Glenn requested the privilege, and after a spirited debate he was permitted to appear at the joint session of both houses and read his message. Mr. Glenn recommended an increase in the Governor's salary from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year. Such a bill was passed in the Senate but when it was introduced in the House it was referred to a committee, and this committee would not report on the matter and the Governor's salary remains at \$4,000.

Mr. Manning introduced a bill in the Senate to allow the State University to comply with the requirements of the Carnegie Fund.

### Senate—Friday.

Bills were introduced as follows: Senator Fry:

S. B. 11. An act to amend section 3466 of Revised in regard to killing fish with dynamite. Fish and Fisheries.

S. B. 13. Act to protect forests in Swain, Haywood and Jackson. Committee on Grievances.

S. B. 14. An Act to increase pensions of Confederate veterans. Committee on Pensions.

S. B. 15. An act to give laborer a lien on personal property. Judiciary.

S. B. 16. By Senator Lockhart: An act to appoint Justices of the peace in Anson County.

S. B. 17. Senator Nimocks. An act to increase the Governor's salary. Placed on calendar.

S. B. 19. An act to increase salary of Commissioner of Labor and Printing. Placed on calendar.

S. B. 20. Senator Telford. An act to appoint Justices of the peace in Madison. Placed on calendar.

S. B. 22. Senator Fry. An act to abolish office of County Treasurer of Swain. Placed on calendar. Amended so as to not affect the present incumbent and passed its first, second and third readings.

S. B. 24. Senator Fry. An act to settle county line between Swain and Macon.

The act to increase the salary of the Governor came up. Manning, Long of Person, and Senator Nimocks spoke in favor of the bill. Senator Fry, of Swain, spoke in opposition, declaring that the honor was sufficient and would make up the deficit the small salary would make. Senator Scott, from Alamance, and Senator Ormond from Lenoir, made strong talks favoring the increase of salary. Senator Doves, of Wilson, declared that it was wrong to expect a man to serve at a price less than what it cost him to uphold the dignity of the State. Senator Britt, of Buncombe, the Republican, made a short speech advocating the measure.

Senator Empe moved that the bill be amended and the salary be increased to \$7,500.

Amendment lost.

Senator Latham proposed to amend by making salary \$5,000. Amendment lost.

Bill passed its third reading and was ordered sent to house without engrossment.

S. B. 19 was then called up. Senator Mills spoke briefly in favor of increasing salary of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Bill passed second and third readings and sent to house with out engrossment.

### Bills Introduced in House.

By Underwood, to amend the code as to capital punishment.

By Turner, to raise the rates of pensions.

By Cordell, to appoint magistrates for Wilkes County.

By Williams, of Cabarrus, to repeal Chapter 294, relating to immigration of laborers.

### Senate—Saturday.

Bills were introduced as follows: S. B. 27. Senator Ormond. Amend Section 2777 of the Revised, allowing sheriffs a fee for seizing illicit distilleries. Committee on Salaries and Fees.

S. B. 36. Senator Barham. An act to provide a piece in the State prison at Raleigh for the execution of all criminals, and providing also that electrocution be substituted for hanging as a mode of execution. Committee on Judiciary.

S. B. 3. Senator Lee. An act to (Continued on Page 2.)