THE WILMINGTON MESSENGER, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1905

Proceedings State of Senate and House Yesterday

LEGISLATURE

ANTI-JUG LAW

Was Repealed by the House by a Vote of \$6 to 21-There Was Long Argument Before a Vote was Taken -Representative McNinch Introduced a New Anti-Jug Law at Once, Applying to the Whole State-Measure for Increased Salaries for Judges Was Favorably Acted on in the Senate-Other Proceedings of the General Assembly.

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26 .- The Senate met at 11 o'clock with Lieutenant Governor Winston in the chair and prayer was offered by Rev. C. I., Reed of M. E. church.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for the repeal of the Merchants Purchase Tax were presented by Senators Toms and Pearson.

By Senator Wright, of Rowan, from citizens of Gold Hill, that selling of liquor be prohibited within five miles of that place.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. The following bills were introduced: By Senator Pearson, by request; to enforce the use of flat wire on roads.

A STATE OF THE STA present pay of judges could not induce the best legal talent to accept positions on the bench could not obtain, for none would dispute that the Supreme and Superior court benches of North Carolina were as capable and efficient as those of any state in the union. He urged that, aside from other considerations, this was the time of depression, and that it would be a strain upon the people. McLean said he would oppose this bill, not because of ill feeling to the lawyers of the state. If this bill were adopted it would put the hands of the judges into the treasury to the amount of \$15,750, and this was no time to increase salaries. If the salaries of judges are increased the other state officers would ask for an increase and this would be letting down the bars for had said to them that if the salaries of judges were to be raised so should their own. Jones said he concured with the remarks of those who opposed the bill. That the appropriations to schools would soon come before the Senate and the pension bill would be considered and

that these were much more worthy of further financial consideration than this bill. Turner offered an amendment making the salaries \$3,000 instead of \$3,500.

Scales said he felt it incumbent upon him to answer some of the arguments offered against the bill. He yielded to none in the matter of care for the inin the Senate in taking care of these, and he knew this legislature would take the proper step in providing for

those who cannot now be admitted into the hospital for the insane on account of lack of room. He would yield to no one in regard to the old soldiers. The state had kept them on beggardly pensions and ought to be ashamed for so neglecting them. He realized the importance of education and that every human being in these states should be educated. Discussing the bill he said was simply a matter of business. Every man on the Supreme and Superior court benches was there at a personal financial sacrifice, and of he were worthy of his position he was worthy of his hire. This was not an increase of salaries, except nominally. A few years ago they allowed passes on the raiways but this had been taken away from them and meant a loss of about \$400 or \$500 annually. It is required of them te hold special terms of court without compensation. That before this was

increase in taxes, but if the Senators time a state anti-jug law would be believed the bill allowed more money to the judges than their services mer- of the committee on fiquor traffic said ited they ought not to pass it.

T B Then the With Notice and

The debate lasted until three o'clock by a vote of 24 to 23.

Upon passage of the bill on its second reading, and before the final vote, Scales rising to personal privilege, called Williams attention to the latter's remarks. as unworthy because they not only reflected upon judges and .: enators, but upon himself, and Williams had replied by accusing him of being unworthy m his recital of the history of Governor Glenn's connection with the Governor's increase salary bill. He said that he had dozens of newspaper clippings commending Glenn for asking that the bill be withdrawn and it was but fair that a literal stampede. Officers of the state it be known that he introduced the Governors salary bill at the earnest request of close personal friends of the Governor and when it was seen that the bill could not be passed before the 'nauguration and Glenn could get no benefit from it, a conference of his friends was held, the situation canvassed and it was seen that the House would refuse to pass it. It was after being informed of this that Glenn, in order to relieve his friends from embarrassment, sent his cc.ebrated tele-

gram asking that to bid Le passed increasing his salary. Scales said if to make this explanation in justice to Glenn and those who nad championed sane, and would go as far as any man the Governors increase salary bill was unworthy, then was he unworthy, and if to pursue, and then, if it is desired antreason, then was he a traitor. Replying, Williams said that what he

had said was intended in a spirit of pleasantry, and he had not meant to reflect on Scales, Judges or Senators. He could only say that Scales had given away secrets and this was imprudent; but he hoped no offense would be taker.

COMMITTEE WORK.

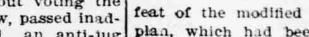
The House committee on health reported favorably on Wright's Senate bill prohibiting the sale of cocaine, motphine and such drugs without prescription of a physician, also on the bil to revise and consolidate the pharmacy board of the state, and requiring a) towns of over five hundred inhabitants to have prescriptions compounded by licensed pharmacists. The bill requiring all dealers in patent medicine. containing alcohol, opium, cocaine and such to take out special license, paying heavy tax therefor, was reported adversely.

The House judiciary committee acted

enacted. Davis, of Haywood, chairman that as the amendment injected entirely new matter which was not considerwhen the bill passed its final reading ed by the committee when it made its original report he moved that the bill be re-referred. Murphy of Rowan objected to this re-committment, saying he thought members ought to meet the issue squarely and be willing to say Resolution to Retire 2.whether they deshed to take advantage of an accidental law or not. Winborne said he introduced a bill for repeal, except as to the counties above referred to which are named in the acts of 1903, and that the bill was so worded that any county desiring it could be placed within the anti-jug 'aw territory. He added that h was a well known fact that the anti-jug law, bill. applying to a whole state was defeated in 1903, and hence that it was nothing but proper to repeal any law which had been enacted by mistake. Graham of Granville favored re-commitment of the bill, as did Stewart of Harnett and Alexander of Mecklenburg. Koonce, of Caslow opposed postponement, saying it was generally understood during the campaign, and he had so stated to his constituents, that the law would be repealed because it was tainted with error, if not with fraud. He had the authority of the distinguished chairman of the Democratic committee for the

assurance that as a matter of course the law would be repealed. Warren of Jones said the law was not made an issue in the campaign in his section, because it was universally considered that as a matter of course it would be repealed. This is the only manly course other bill giving an anti-jug law to the entire state could be introduced and stand on its merits. Men high in authority in North Carolina had led the people to believe this law would be promptly repealed so far as it had related to territory not including the bill. He opposed any postponement. Murphy of Rowan said he had no objections to an anti-jug law of those counties whose members desired it, but was not in favor of postponing action in repealing

The people expected to see the law dent, the Southern Interstate Cotton repealed promptly, and yet here it was, 20th day of the session, and the bill to repeal had been held back and now it was proposed to still further postpone it. Mitchell, of Bertie, favored the repeal without any further postponement, saying it was well known how he stood on the temperance question and how the liquor inuences tried to defeat him in the last campaign, but he could not rest con-



ucts at market prices provided the tenant will reduce his cotton acreage.

After listening to an address on the importance of the convention by Governor Vardaman the convention adjourned until toniht.

Commissioner of Agriculture R. B. Poole, of Alabama, presented the report of the committee on statistics approving the methods of the national ginners association as the quickest and most feasible way of getting out reports.

Former Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina presented the report of the commission on the resolutions, heartily approving the reduction of acreage and fertilizers and urging all owners of cotton to hold it until the government report on acreage shows to the world that the Southern cotton farmers stand solidly together, that they have complied with their agreement and demand value of their product.

L. P. Hillyer, or Macon, Ga., spokes on "Southern Bankers Financing the Southern Cotton Crop." Hon. E. D. Smith, of Magnolia, S. C., president of the South Carolina Cotton Growers Association, touched on the cotton grower's relation to the business world, and T. B. Parker, secretary of the North Carolina Farmers Alliance addressed the convention on the cotton situation in the south.

STORM BEGINS TO BREAK.

New York Recovering From the EXfects of the Terrible Storm-Cold Weather Along the Coast Beginning to Give Way.

New York, January 26 .- New York tonight is recovering from the effects of yesterday's storm which so effectually put a stop to traffic and tied up some lines of business. Although the day was bitter cold, 15,000 men were sent out to remove the snow from the Jordan, of Georgia as president, and leading thoroughfares and aided by E. S. Peters, of Texas, as vice presi- the men of the surface car roads, many avenues of travel are now open. Cars are running on many of the principal lines, the railroads are sending out trains and a few boats are running on schedule, and milk, coat and food supplies have begun to reach the city Over 250 shovellers were treated at hospitals below Fourtcenth street for frost bites and scores of others were attended at uptown instituamusement were scantily attended tonight, suburban railroad traffic gradually resumed normal conditions late in the day, but through trains on most of the roads were hours late. Over 500 men and women spent last night in the passenger station at Long Island City and 135 persons slept in the station at Jamaica, L. I. Many others were compelled to remain all night in trains and trolleys stalled in deep drifts on roads around New York. The embargo on shipping was lifted with the advent of clear weather and the large fleet of delayed liners reached port ice covered. A'l report tempestuous voyages and much sulfering among their crews. The steam N. J., for Brooklyn, yesterday with seven men aboard has not been heard from, A vessel is reported sunk off. Robins Reef and it is feared it may be the Clearance. The firemen of New York suffered severely from the effects of the storm. They responded to 29 alarms and by the orders of the commissioner were denied their usual time off duty. The cold weather which has been general along the Atlantic coast, appears to be giving way. At 10 o'clock tonight the mercury in New York registered 19 above zero. In Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, it was 17, New Haven 9, Boston 13, Atlanta 26, Jacksonville 34, Asheville, N. C., 14, Reports from New York State points show that the cold is still severe. Reports from Pennsylvania indicate some improvement in conditions, although traffic and business in the Wyoming Valley are tied up by cold and snow. In other sections indications point to a raising of the blockade.

uation of Speculation in Cotton-Little Criticism of the Government's **Reports on Cotton Statistics.** New Orleans, La., January 26 .- With the unanimous adoption of the plan reported by its committee for a permanent organization headed by Harvie the law covering the whole state.

000.000 Bales of the

Present Grop

TO FORM A PLAN

Permanent Organization of the South-

ern Inter-State Cotton Convention

Effected With the Election of Har-

vie Jordan as President-Commit-

tee Named to Confer With Presi-

dent Roosevelt Regarding the En-

largement of American Trade-A

Report in the Interest of the Elimi-

convention finally closed its successful three days session. Throughout the morning there had been a hard struggle in committee for ascendancy between the friends of Jordan and those of Peters in the permanent association, but all differences were finally reconciled and a unanimous report was presented to the convention. The feature tions and by physicians. Owing to the of the forenoon session was the de- difficulty in reaching down town ofrepeal of the present law, passed inad- feat of the modified Waco warehouse fices, but little business was transvertently. He believed an anti-jug plan, which had been reported by a acted during the day, and places of law cou'd be passed by this legislature majority of the committee. A committo cover this whole State, but whether tee of three was named to confer with that was so or not, it would be un- the president in the matter of enlargepardonable and unmanly to allow the ment of the American cotton trade. At the afternoon session the commitsupreme court to remain on the tee on closer relations between manustatutes. Robeson said he would vote for an anti-jug law for the whole facturers and producers made a report State, but was unalterably opposed to the speculation in cotton. The commitin the interest of the elimination of delay another moment in voting to tee said that the wide fluctuations are repeal present law. He felt that the disastrous alike to the manufacturer construction placed by the supreme to promulgate prices for cotton prodcourt, making the law universal, was nots based on a uniform cost of the good law, yet at the same time it raw staple, and for either the farmer amounted to an admission of want of or the manufacturer to maintain his care on the part of the legislature, price. It was recommended, therefore, and as a former member he could not that a committee consisting of one cotton producer from each state be apmake amends any too soon. Biggs of the State Board of Health spoke in followed in the same strain. Riburn bot they foil bot they foil with mill men asking lighter Clearance, which left Bayonne, that they join hands with the produsaid he was glad to know all members cers in effecting a plan whereby the acquitted the author of the local antiproducer can sell his cotton direct to jug law of any intention to include the manufacturer and thereby elimithe State under the pretense of a rate the specule or from the market. local measure. He said he was the The report was adopted. The report of the committee on perpartner of Mr. Hoey, the introducer manent organization followed. It proof the bill two years ago, and knew that Hoey never dreamed of the act vides for the creation of the Southern having a general application. He Cotton Association, embracing all the cotton producing states and territories strongly favored repealing the presto regulate cotton production, cotton ent law, excepting for the counties it i supply and financing and especially was drawn to cover. McNinch with- cotton marketing, using every effort to drew his amendment saying he hoped | secure broader markets and to limit the his purpose would not be miscon. production to the demand at remunerstrued. He gave notice that he would ative prices, and to reduce to a miniintroduce a bill to enact an anti-jug mum all expense of handling cotten law for the State. Davis withdrew and its products from the time it leaves his motion to re-commit and the bill the field until it reaches the consumer. There are to be state and territorial, passed, on roll call 86 to 21. the folcounty and parish, and sub-divisional lowing voted no: Canady, Feimster, a sociations, all related to the parent Gower, Graham, of Lincoln. Jones. stem. Officens are to be elected once McGill, McQueen, Olive, Redding, a year. The executive committee of Stronach, Taylor, of Vance, Thagard, the main association is to consist of 27 Wade, West, of Bladen, West of Chero- incimbers, apportioned as follows: Alakee, Williams, Wood, Powers, of b ma 3; Arkansas 2; Florida 1; Georgia 3; Louisiana 2; Mississippi 3; North Rutherford and Young. Carolina 2; South Carolina 2; Tennes-In explaining why he voted no, see 1; Texas 5; Oklahoma 1; Missouri Powers said he believed a bird in the 1; Indian Territory 1. Each state and hand was worth two in the bush. territorial association is to be compos-On the third reading of the bill the ed of one member from each cotton following counties asked to be cx- growing county, and is to elect delegates bonds for schools, electric lights and empted from the operations of the re- to the main body. Each voting precinct is to have two cotton producers in Burke, Rutherford, and Randolph. the county organization. The president and vice president of the Southern Cotton Association are made ex-officio members of its executive committee. The committee recommended Harvie Jordan for president and E. S. Peters bing the temperance forces of their for vice president and provided a provictory and endangering the passage visional executive committee. The of an anti-jug jaw later on. The funds for the organization and its opefation are to be derived from initial confrerees and dues and cahrge on each tale of cotton produced by its

of liquor with five miles of Gold Hill. By Senator Webb: To amend the divorce law.

By Senator Thorne: To protect Halifax and Warren county game.

By Senator Zollicoffer: To allow the Mercantile Banking Company time to organize.

By Senator Ellington: To settle debt due by the state to R. S. Tucker.

A message came over from the House with the bill repealing the act passed yesterday refunding State Treasurer Lacy \$374 which had been stolen from him. Webb asked that the bill go to the calendar, Gilliam objected and the in the state, as the law now makes it bill was referred to the committee on claims. Scales then said this was done under a misapprehension, and he moved to recall the bill and place it on the calendar. His motion prevailed.

PASSAGE OF BILLS.

To amend the acts of 1887 regarding Reidsville graded school.

To amend act of 1899 regarding Wood township, Warren county.

proper subject for legislature, but in- saw there would be opposition to it. volved an important departure. He wanted the bill referred to the judiciary committee and this was done.

The bill passed amending the act of 1899, abolishing the three days of grace and making negotiable paper laws uniform.

Another bill passed relieves county commissioners in regard to verification of claims, and making certain of their acts misdemeanors.

FISHING IN CERTAIN SOUNDS.

The bill to regulate fishing in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds and their tributaries came up. in the shape of a sustitute reported favorably by the committee. Stubbs submitted a minority report for the committee recommending another bill, and said he filed this report at the request of citizens of Dare county. The majority report was adopted by only a small majority of the large joint committee. The question is an important one and the Senate could not vote upon it without first hearing the just claims of opponents. The bill was made special order for Tuesday. INCREASED SALARIES FOR THE

By Senator Wright: To prohibit sales done they eked out about \$500 annually from the special terms. It was not right to look upon the \$3,500 as the salary. The gross receipts of a merchant do not represent his actual income. He must deduct his expenses. The net results

> to a Superior court judge must be considered. Hotel bills, railway fares and minor expenses cost not less than \$1,000 every year, leaving the net salary \$1,750. With this he must maintain his home, keep up insurance, educate his children. There is not a harder worked class of people in North Carolina than the judges, and the hardest work a judge has to do is when he is nominally on vacation, going over old records, etc. The average judge in this state does not have a two week's vacation in the year. The bill is for the good of the people

impossible for a poor man to be a judge. He says that in this discussion the name of Governor Glenn had been dragged in and that he desired to correct the statement as those who had spoken of it had done the Governor a great injustice. The bill regarding Governor

Glenn's salary was introduced by the Governor's closest friend, and his name could not be used in opposition to the bill increasing the judges' salaries, not The bill to fix the weight and regulate! to do the bill injury. He had introduced the trade in corn meal came up. Scales the bill and the papers of the state had said he objected yesterday to the bill lauded the governor for his great honbecause it would be dangerous to the esty and magnanimous character in mills of this state. He moved a refer- telegraphing that the bill introducing ence to the judiciary committee. Gil- his salary be withdrawn. He was william said the bill not only provided for ling to withdraw the bill and stand the standard weight of meal, but makes odium, but now it was being aired other provisions that meal shall not be again. It was doing both the governor offered for sale except in certain quan-| and himself a great injustice. The tities. His opinion that this was no Governor withdrew the bill because he

> McLean explained that in referring to the incident of the bill increasing the governor's salary he was not aware of the particulars. Scales said he knew McLean did not know what he was speaking about and that therefore knowing the whole state also was laboring under a misapprehension he desired to explain it. He hoped the amendment would be voted down as he would prefer that if the salaries were not fixed at at least \$3,500 the oill should be lost. Alexander offered an amendment fixing the salaries for judges at \$2,500, with \$750 for expenses. Coxe sent forward a substitute for the bill amending the act of 1903 by striking out the word \$250, and inserting \$750 for traveling expenses. Gilliam said he was mortified by the trend of arguments against the bill. His constituents heartily favored an increase in these salaries, and the amendment could not find lodgment in the judgment of the Senate. This action was essential to the keeping up of the dignity of the bench what was actually necessary for its maintenance. Fleming said he had proposed before the committee that the salary be made \$3,-600 a year. Mason, of Gaston, said the state was able to pay better sala-

favorably on Graham's bill limiting the peremptory challenges of defendant in capital cases to ten, none to be stood at the foot of panel, and allowing the state four challengers and on Win- law as at present construed by the borne's bill providing for a new trial is criminal cases for newly discovered evidence, pending an appeal to the Supreme court.

The Senate judiciary committee reported adversely on the bill which passed the House making the title of an act a part thereof.

Before the committee on health, there was argument on the bill to exempt Hendersonville from the law requiring an examination of the drinking water supply. Secretary Richard H. Lewis, opposition.

Senator Toms spoke in favor. Representative Laughinghouse opposing the bill said if any place were thus exempted, and he was seeking for his family a place to visit, he certain; y would not go to any town which had such a liberty as this. The committee decided to report the bill unfavorable.

THE HOUSE.

Speaker Guion called the House to order and Rev. McNely DuBose, re> tor of St. Mary's School offered prayer. Petitions were introduced as follows: McQueen: From merchants of Carthage asking law against obtaining goods under false pretenses, petitions of the same kind being introduced by Perry and Patterson.

Kirk, from 2,320 members of Stanley Baptist Association and 500 voters of Stanley county, praying that the Watts law remain as at present, if it be changed it be made more stringent.

INTRODUUCTION OF BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows: Warren-To amend the law paying half fees to witnesses to Jones county. Sledge-To amend the law relating to paying half fees in Caswell. Jones-To protect fish in Swain.

Murphy-To allow Spencer to issue other purposes.

Allen-To incorporate Sylva. Murphy-To establish a graded school

at Spencer and other places. Simpson-To amend the game law of 1901.

Humphreys-To create a buliding and repair fund for schoolhouses in Rockingham county, and to amend the law relating to deeds of trust.

Rives-To amend the law relating to public drunkenness in Chatham.

Roberts-To amend the act of 1893 incorporating Mars Hill, Madison county. McGill-To amend the pension act of 1903 as to pensions for soldiers, sailors and widows.

Patterson-To abolish the pretended election for graded school at Whittier, Swain county.

Buchanan-For relief of E. Aubrey. in streams in Montgomery county.

membership. The report was unanimously adopted date judgments under which sales of and Mr. Jordan expressed his thanks contingent remainders have been for the confidence in him.

The following resolution was offered by the resolution committee through ex-Senator McLaurin and adop.ed:

"That a special committee be appoint-By consent McNinch introduced a ed by this convention to confer with Wade-To prohibit throwing sawdust bill to define the place of sale of liquor the President of the United States, the below the water line. Through this in North Carolina, and it was referred secretary of agriculture and the manu- opening water began pouring into the to the committee on liquor traffic. It facturers of cotton goods to obtain is on anti-jug law for the entire State. such concerted action as will enlarge The House committee on railroads our trade in cotton products in foreign countrires."

The storm has passed to the northeastward off the Canadian maritime provinces.

FACED FEARFUL DEATH.

Accident on a Sound Steamer That Placed Passengers in Jeopardy of Their Lives for Many Hours.

Norfolk, Va., January 26 .-- For seven hours today the lives of a score of passengers were in jeopardy, on board the steamer Bigamount, of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, which plies in the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds between the towns of Edenton and Columbia, N. C. While en route to the latter place this morning, the cylinder on board the steamer exploded, causing, it is claimed, a portion of the machinery to be driven through the starboard bow of the vessel

FINAL READING.

Bills passed final reading to vall-

made, and to permit trustees of deceased mortgagees to renounce the right to foreclose,

took up the growers bill prohibiting the Alley-To amend the code relative to running of freight trains carrying perishable products on Sundays. James H. Pou, in behalf of the railroad made argument showing how the law would discriminate against the North Carolina trucking interests, with the train carrying truck from South Carolina and other southern states going through Biggs-To allow Durham county com- under the interstate commerce law. postponed until Wednesday February 1st, when a further hearing will be given.

pealing bill. Caldwell, Watauga, McNinch begged members to withdraw these amendments to have their counties exempted at this stage of the

proceedings, saying it would be rob-

amendment was then withdrawn and the bill was sent to the Senate.

JUDGES.

The Senate took up the bill regulating judiciary salaries, increasing them to \$3,500, and repealing the act allowing Superior court judges \$250 for expenses. Williams asked what had become of the bill allowing a thousand dollars to the governor for expenses, and declared that if this allowance were not made he would oppose the bid. Scales explained that the bill before the Senate was a unanimous compromise. Mc-Culloch said he had hoped consideration of this bill would be delayed until other needs vastly more pressing had been looked after, and as to its being unduly pressed he would be compelled to oppose it.

He said there was a large class of unfortunates in the state, and pursuing the sole object of increasing the salaries of judges, regardless of the necessities of the needy, the insane, afflicted and iminals, was not consistant and was Not the duty of the senate. The Confederate veterans and institutions of the state must be provided for, and more money must be appropriated for them and they should be cared for first but where is the money to come from. He said that the argument that the

ries. Coxe withdrew his substitute.

Williams said he had a letter from ex-Attorney General Walser asking him to support the bill, removing it from politics, and that he wished he coull do so conscienciously, but he could not. It was a foregone conclusion that the senate had passed the bill, and he knew he spoke in vain, but the state was not in a position to make the increase, it was impossible to make it without increasing the taxes, unless the state should have a deficit. He knew he was not casting bread upon the waters, and that he would undoubtedly get it in the neck from them, but he would take his medicine like a man. Scales asked if Williams did not think this last remark unworthy. Williams replied that he did not and that Scales had been most unworthy in speaking of the governor and the bill to increase his salary. Seales asked wherein he had been unworthy, but the chair ruled that arguments must be devoted entirely to the bill. Williams continued his argument. Wright said every member should vote for the bill. That it would not cause a levy of taxes, and that the state would not pay a cent for the South Dakota bonds until the highest court compelled such action, which would never be taken. Stubbs opposed amendments. Ward said the but that by passing the bill of his

Gale-Providing certain funds to be paid to the trus ees of the Scotland Neck Groded school.

Allev-To incorporate the Tuckaseegee Railway.

certain grants under the Cherokee lund law.

Winborne-To change the name of the Hertford county Telephone company to the North State Te'ephone company, and to so amend the law that the executor of an executor shall not be executor of the first testator.

missioners to spend \$4,000 in opening Further consideration of the bill was the streets and improving the court house property in conjunction with the aldermen of Durham.

A bill passed final reading to revise consolidate and amend the charter of Spencer.

THE ANTI-JUG LAW.

The House then took up the special order, this being the bill to repeal the anti-jug law of 1903, except as to Cleveland, Cabarrus, Mitchell and Gaston counties. McNinch offered an amendment incorporating an anti-jug law for the state into section 2 of the Watts law, saying he had no desire and the friends of temperance had none, to take an advantage of an accidental law. friends of the measure to increase the amendment this accidental law would judges' salaries should not ask for an in effect be repealed and at the same

The committee on railways agreed to favorably report a bill imposing \$50 penalty upon railways when they fail to promptly pay for lost freight, also to report favorably a bill forbidding them from moving freight cars on Sunday, other than those carrying perishenacted four years ago.

Mrs. Lantry has reappeared in "Mrs. Deering's Divorce." It would have been more like her to have reappeared in a divorce of her own.-Atlanta Journal.

J. A. Brown, of North Carolina, offered this resolution, which was adopted:

"That the officers of this convention will be required and instructed to immediately formulate a plan to pool 2,000,000 bales of the present crop and retire the same until after October 1, 1905."

A resolution by E. C. Smith, of South Carolina, was passed providing for the appointment of an inspector by each county in the interest of the cffective carrying out of the pledge to reduce acreage.

There had been very little in the way of criticism of the government reporte durin gthe convention and a resolution offered by J. A. Brown of North Carolina was unanimously adopted thanking Hon. S. N. D. North for the information and courtesy he had extended to the convention in furnishing the ginable property, thus amending the law ners report requested and expressing it as the desire of the convention that the government reports on cotton statistis should be continued.

A resolution by John Bostwick of Georgia was passed asking land owners wheat, oats or any other staple prod- to discard the life preservers.

lower decks and for a time it looked as if she would go to the bottom with all on board.

The wind was blowing about 75 miles an hour and snow was falling. Captain Holmes ordered all the passengers to go to the saloon above and detailed three members of the crew to furnish each with a life preserver, and to see that they were strapped to the person of each passenger. There were some women aboard who became hysterical. Some of these had to be forced to don life preservers.

The steamer tossed about in the sound for hours in a helpless condition, all the while blowing distress signals. In the meantime members of the crew were working at the hole in the vessel, endeavoring to stop the flow of water that was constantly filling the lower decks. These men, it is said, worked in water up to their knees, with the weather hovering around zero. In the engine room men were engaged in an attempt to repair the broken cylinder. After temporary repairs the Bigamount was able to proceed under her own steam at the rate of two miles an hour and arrived at Edenton safely tonight. When the boat was made fast to the who have their land rented to agree to wharf some of the passengers hastened accept as part payment for rent, corn. to their homes without even waiting