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FIGHT IN SENATE

Hot Debate Over Passage of Governor's Salary Bill

INCREASED TO $4,000

Republicans Brag of Strength of Party in the West—Anti-trust Bill Withdrawn—Important New Bills

"Elect either the county the stronger the Republican party!"

This was the lick which a Republican Senator landed at the Democratic majority yesterday, and it served to inject a lot of unanticipated "ginger" into the proceedings.

What had promised to be a rather dull day in the Senate turned out to be an interesting one, and a very warm debate made things lively for an hour or more, on account of the submission of the report of the Committee on Salaries and Fees in favor of the passage of the bill designed to increase the salary of the Governor from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum.

Senators Justice, Brown, Morrison, McNeill, Woodard and others scored the Republican minority for the attempt (successful for the time being, at least) to inject politics into the discussion.

"We are not afraid of you!" declared Senator Morrison; "we have quit being afraid of the Republican party. It's done you good!"

"If you really believe that, you should disabuse your mind by making a tour of the white western counties of the State," replied Senator Dula. "And where the proportion of white people is highest, there you will find the strongest Republican organization and the largest Republican majorities," added Senator Cox.

The detailed report below will furnish the particulars.

The bill passed, with only twelve dissenting votes, three of which were cast by Democrats.

Among the new measures was a petition for compulsory education from school teachers; a bill to amend the divorce laws by providing for divorce of wives of convicted felons, etc., in prison; several by Senator Henderson, of importance.

Senator Ward withdrew his "anti-trust" bill, because it didn't suit him as well yesterday morning as it did the day previously. He will "come again," he declares, at the naughty "trusts" and "conspirators."

The list of committees was read and the committee work began immediately. The proceedings follow.

The Proceedings in Detail

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by lieutenant Governor Reynolds and Rev. Dr. Bagwell offered prayer.

Journal of yesterday partly read, when on motion of Senator Aycock the further reading was dispensed with.

Senator Justice arose and asked consent to send up at once the list of Senate committees, as agreed on by the caucus on Thursday night (printed in The Post yesterday) and the clerk read the same.

Senator London moved that the committees just read be elected by the Senate and they were so elected.

Mr. McNeill stated that he would beg to be excused from serving as chairman of the committee on Mines and Mining, as he was not familiar with the subject. However, he was at the service of the Senate if it thought proper to continue him at the head of this committee.

The Lieutenant Governor (Reynolds) suggested that there was a Senator from a mining county. But he is a Republican and no proposition was made to substitute him. So Mr. McNeill was not excused and he will continue as chairman of this committee.

Only one petition was presented. Senator Foushee presented that—from public school teachers of Durham county asking for the passage of a compulsory educational law.

Introduction of Bills

By Senator Aycock: Bill (No. 25) to incorporate the Bank of Fremont. Referred to the committee on Banks and Banking.

Senator Henderson: Several bills, as follows:

No. 26.—For the relief of J. A. Monroe, late sheriff of Rowan county. Propositions and Grievances.

No. 27.—To amend section 1276 of the Code, in reference to mortgagees and mortgages. Judiciary.

No. 28.—To repeal sections 2493-94 of the Code, in reference to the use of due bills, etc., as money. Judiciary.

No. 29.—To amend sections 1931-32 of the Code anent the selling by husbands of property of wife and children in certain cases. Judiciary.

No. 30.—To repeal chapter 170, acts 1899, anent the incorporation of companies having capital stocks of $1,000,000 or more. Judiciary.

No. 31.—To authorize the incorporation of street railway companies under the general law.

No. 32.—In reference to the Whitney Reduction Co. Committee on Corporations.

No. 33.—To exempt D. B. Davis from the license tax on account of physical infirmities. Finance.

All the above bills were introduced by Senator Henderson of Rowan.

By Senator Warren: No. 34—To provide cotton weighers in Jones county. Counties, Cities and Towns.

Senator Michael: No. 35—Bill to aid the saw mill industry of Watauga county. Judiciary.

Senator Bray: No. 36—To repeal chapter 103, acts of 1897. Propositions and Grievances.

Senator Woodard: No. 37.—To amend chapter 1285 of the Code, in regard to the law of divorce. Judiciary.

Anti-trust Bill Withdrawn

Senator Ward arose and stated that on yesterday he introduced a bill to amend an act of 1899 in reference to "pools, trusts and conspiracies"; that since then he had come into the possession of information which made him dissatisfied with his bill, and he therefore asked leave to withdraw it. Granted.

Senator Ward added that he did not intend to abandon the matter, but should repeat his effort by the preparation of another bill.

The formal election of an enrolling clerk, by joint ballot (the two houses sitting separately) was held, pending the discussion of the matter next reported herein. Mr. Norvell, Democratic caucus nominee, received 37 votes. The Republicans and Populists having no candidate, refrained from voting.

Increased Salary of Governor

Senator Morrison, chairman of the committee on Salaries and Fees, relieved the Senate from a prospective early adjournment because of no business before it to transact, by reporting Senate bill No. 16, amending section 3720 of the Code by inserting the word four where the word three occurred in naming the salary of the governor of North Carolina, and requesting immediate action.

He stated that two of the members of the committee (Messrs. Scott and Thomas) dissented from the favorable report of the majority of the committee.

Senator Thomas explained his position, stating that he opposed the bill because he thought the State would need all the revenue it could secure for the improvement of the public schools.

Senator Scott also made a statement with reference to his position toward the measure. He said his action had no political significance. In his judgment it was unwise to increase salaries of public officers, at the very outset of the session. If we increase the salary of the governor others will be asking for an increase. While it may be true that the salary at present is inadequate, I do not think any available man in the State would refuse the office because of the small salary. It is an office which most men who fill it accept for the honor, and not the money, there is in it.

A Lively Discussion

A lively and protracted discussion then ensued, in which politics were injected and some very pointed thrusts made at each other's party by Democratic and Republican speakers.

Senator Woodard said those who had tried it ought to know most about the adequacy or inadequacy of the pay. Governor Russell, a man hostile to the Democratic party, says it is too meagre and recommends an increase in his message. We may well accept that statement as good authority, and increase the salary, to a living basis at least. He alluded to the taxation of railroad property and made some off-hand calculations in that connection.

Senator Ward: I do not understand that this bill is designed especially for the benefit of the incoming governor, though he should have the benefit of its passage. I did not vote for it in committee solely on account of Mr. Aycock, nor in the Senate will that feature of it control my action. The Republican governor has put in his message a recommendation for this increase in salary, and that fact will act as an estoppel should Republicans desire and attempt to make political or party capital out of it.

I do not believe the people of North Carolina desire to call a son of the State to this high and responsible office and then ask him to make a bankrupt of himself forever after by using his private means in supporting himself and family in a fashion becoming the chief executive of a great State.

A poor man cannot afford to take this office at the present salary. I support this bill largely in the defence of that class, among which are numbered some of the best and ablest and best qualified men in the State to discharge the duties of this and other high public positions.

Senator Travis: "I endorse the position of Senator Ward." He then referred to the thousands of dollars paid out of the private pockets of each of the governors who had occupied the new "executive mansion."

Republicans Attack Bill

Senator Pinnix (Rep.): "With me there is no political consideration to govern my action. But four years ago the fusion Legislature refused to raise salaries. I opposed any increase then and I oppose it now, and for the same reasons. However, if you gentlemen think you can afford to do this thing, you have the power and th opportunity to do so."

Senator Candler (Rep.): "I believe Mr. Aycock is going to make one of the best governors North Carolina has ever had (Applause from the Democratic Senators.) But I cannot vote for this bill (sighs of relief from his Republican associates), when I think of the urgent need of increased appropriations for public schools, charitable institutions, the Soldiers' Home and Confederate veterans, etc. If the treasury was in a condition to afford it, I would gladly vote to increase the salary to $5,000, instead of to $4,000 as asked in this bill."

Continuing, Senator Candler referred to the stress laid by Democratic Senators on Governor Russell's recommendation and declared that it was strange that gentlemen of a party that had abused Russell from one end of the State to the other should now all at once see so much virtue and force in a recommendation of his.

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READY TO FIGHT

Blue Jackets and Guns Loaded at Cape Town

BOERS GAIN RECRUITS

Colonial Dutch Are Joining the Invaders—Boer Activity Increases in the Transvaal

Cape Town, Jan. 11.—The British warship Sybil has anchored in Lambert's Bay and landed a force of blue jackets and a number of guns. This force has constructed intrenchments.

Hertzog's main body, seven hundred strong, with two guns, has crossed the Roggeveld mountains and is now probably in the neighborhood of Eland's Drift, fifty miles east of Clan William. Hertzog's intention apparently is to move toward Ceres and Worcester. Only a few passes are passable for the guns, and the country is difficult to traverse. The passes are narrow and easily defended.

According to latest reliable reports, another party of five hundred Boers has reached the Doorn river, seventy miles south of Calvinia. The authorities are doing all in their power to meet the situation. Refugees from Calvinia and Clan William are flocking to Picquetberg road. They state that many poor whites are certain to join the Boers, as are also many bitter bondmen in the neighborhood of Clan William and Malmesburg, who openly declare that they intend to join the invaders.

A small commando, about two hundred strong, crossed the Orange river near Aliwal North. It was met on the borders of Aliwal, Wodehouse and Barkley East districts, by a body of police and mounted farmers, and was repulsed with some loss. It will probably attempt to cross the river again.

DeWet was last reported in the neighborhood of Bothaville. All the towns in Orange River Colony, on the main line of railway, are strongly held by the British, and the Boers show no disposition to approach them.

Boers More Aggressive

Pretoria, Jan. 10.—The Boer forces along the eastern line have become especially aggressive. They have made some daring attempts to seize cattle near the British outposts, and, it is believed have been successful in a number of instances. There is no sign that the invaders have lost courage or that they have been checked by British troops in their depredations. The situation does not appear to be improving in any of the localities where the invaders have assembled in force.

It is reported that Generals Botington and Georgon are having daily skirmishes with the burghers in the region south of Magliesburg, and it is understood that the losses on both sides have been heavy.

The Boers in the locality mentioned are believed to be about three thousand in number, and they have been very successful in eluding the British troops thus far and preventing a decisive engagement.

It is reported that Commander-in-chief Botha has taken hold of the Boer army in the east and is organizing it for a vigorous invading campaign. It is said that the series of attacks at Belfast and other places Monday night and Tuesday morning were only the beginning of Botha's plan of campaign.

Several parts of the Cape Colony territory seem to be overrun with small detachments of Boers, and it is inferred from this that the invaders are steadily gaining recruits from the colonial Dutch, although there is no certainty that large number have joined the burghers columns from any one locality.

S. A. L. MECHANICS FIRED BY WHOLESALE

Directors Deferred Final Action on Resignation of St. John

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 11.—Wholesale discharges have been made at the Seaboard Air Line shops in conformity with the determination of President Williams and the new board of directors to reduce expenses. One hundred and fifty men were discharged.

Aside from the natural effect of this policy upon local affairs, the principal criticism offered upon it is by the practical men of other lines of railway, who assert that the reduction of force in the mechanical department especially will render necessary the employment later on of a larger force. The skilled labor which has taken years to gather will not remain idle for any considerable time, and the mechanics will scatter in search of profitable employment elsewhere.

It became known today that the board of directors, at its meeting Wednesday, did not take final action upon the resignation of Vice-President and General Manager St. John, and in the general office building the hope was expressed that he might be induced to reconsider his resignation. Of this, however, there is little possibility. The resignation of a number of officials of the Seaboard Air Line are expected as a natural sequence of the resignation of the vice-president, but none of those of prominent officials have as yet been made public save that of Assistant Chief Engineer Lugoff and Inspector of Fuel O. Emmerson Smith.

STRUCK A SNAG

Serious Obstacle to Panama Canal Scheme

SEEMS TO BE FATAL

An English Company Has a Monopoly of San Juan River and Wants a Big Price for Concession

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Morgan and his associates on the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals this morning learned of a new development in the isthmian canal situation which promises to act as a strong argument against the desires of the friends of the Nicaraguan waterway. Mr. Morgan this morning received notice from the State Department that Great Britain had filed the claims of Forward & Co., the great English shipping corporation, against any use being made of the San Juan river in Nicaragua, until after September, 1927, the said Forward & Co. having in 1897 been granted an entire monopoly of the transportation of passengers and freight on the San Juan river for the period of thirty years. The concession was given by the Nicaraguan Congress and cannot be revoked.

This statement comes as a blow to the friends of the canal bill who have been hoping to secure its passage at this session of Congress. The note from the State Department contains the announcement that Great Britain will take no steps toward the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty until the just claims of her subjects have been satisfied, since the avowed purpose of the United States is to use the San Juan river as a long stretch in the proposed waterway. This cannot be done, it is claimed, while the Forward Company holds the monopoly.

There are but two courses to pursue, it is said, by those Senators who are working for the canal. One is to purchase the concession from the Forward Company and the other to pay tribute on every vessel passing through the San Juan river. Neither of these courses is palatable to the government since the English corporation, it is said, would refuse to sell for less than $50,000,000 and a toll paid for each vessel would net even a larger sum.

It was admitted this morning that the Nicaraguan canal could not be constructed without using the San Juan river, therefore, this government was placed in a peculiar quandary.

Senator Morgan has admitted that the claims of the Forward Company are legal and cannot be put aside. He stated this morning that United States Consul Sorsby, of Greytown, Nicaragua, had so informed him during the committee hearings, but he had expected no trouble from this source. The Forward Company owns the Atlas Line, running from the United States to Central and South American ports. The Caribbean and Pacific Transit Company is a branch of the Atlas Line. The Forward Company is a powerful corporation, and besides dealing in transportation lines, constructs canals and railroads.

The concession granted the Forward Company was ratified in September, 1897, and operates for thirty years, giving this corporation the absolute right and monopoly of all transportation on the San Juan river.

It is now said that the new complication will so materially delay matters as to make legislation on the canal impossible at this session. It is also said to be another victory for the Panama lobby and an attempt will be made to force acceptance of the Panama ditch.

NOW WE GET TEN

The Burleigh Bill Passed by the Senate

STILL ON ARMY BILL

Amendment Adopted Giving Volunteers and Regulars Equal Opportunity for Promotion in the Service

Washington, Jan. 11.—Only three members were on the floor when the Senate convened at noon. The galleries were empty.

Mr. Carter, from the Committee on Census, favorably reported the Burleigh Reapportionment bill as passed by the House Tuesday. He asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Hawley objected. Mr. Hale said that the Senate wanted a chance to see the bill. Mr. Pettus also objected, and the measure was laid over.

Mr. Teller called up his resolution ordering the printing of the petition from a number of Filipinos, which he received yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Spooner, the matter went over until Monday.

The Senate today resumed consideration of the Army Reorganization bill.

Section 31, for the retirement of officers now on the active list below the grade of brigadier general who served during the civil war, was withdrawn by the Military Committee.

Mr. Hoar offered an amendment prohibiting the further use of military force in the Philippine Islands, except such as may be necessary to keep order in places in the actual peaceable control of the United States, until the President shall have first proclaimed an amnesty for all political offences committed against the United States in the Philippines, and shall have, if in his power, agreed upon an armistice with the persons now in hostility to the United States, and shall have invited such number, not less than ten, as he shall think desirable, of the leaders or representatives of the persons now hostile to the United States there, to come to the United States and state their wishes and the condition, character and wishes of the people of the Philippine Islands to the executive and Congress, and shall have offered to secure to them safe conduct to come, abide and return, and shall have provided at the public charge for the expenses of their transportation both ways and their stay in this country for a reasonable and sufficient time for such purpose.

Mr. Carter moved to lay the amendment on the table, and that motion was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 19, as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Bard, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Deboe, Dolliver, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kean, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Morgan, Nelson, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Proctor, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston—32.

Nays—Allen, Bate, Berry, Butler, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Hale, Harris, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Mallory, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Teller, Towne, Turley, Wellington—19.

Mr. Pettigrew's amendment of yesterday, giving one-third of the new appointments in the regular army to volunteers, was rejected—yeas 16, nays 33.

Mr. Daniel offered an amendment practically giving volunteer officers the same opportunity for promotion as regular officers. After considerable debate, it was agreed to by the close vote of 24 to 22.

Mr. Bate offered an amendment increasing the force of the signal corps, as recommended, he said, by General Greely.

Mr. Sewell, a member of the Military Committee, said that the Secretary of War was opposed to the increase.

On the other hand, it was stated by Mr. Foraker of Ohio that the proposed increase was favored by General Miles.

The amendment was opposed by Senators Sewell and Carter, on the ground principally that it would destroy the symmetry of the military machine and make the signal corps top-heavy with officers. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Bacon moved to strike out the words authorizing the President to increase the number of corporals in any cavalry troops to eight and of privates to seventy-six. He pointed out the impolicy of allowing the President to reduce or increase the army at his own will.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut argued that the decision as to what the strength of the army should be was a matter which might be safely left to the President—an honest, patriotic man—and to Congress in appropriations for the army. If politics could be eliminated from the Senate chamber there would be, he thought, an unanimous agreement that there should be some flexibility to the army.

Mr. Bacon contended against Mr. Platt's views as highly dangerous to civil liberty and as leading to the exercise of one-man power.

The passage of the bill, Mr. Bacon said, would mark an epoch in the national history. Senators might scoff at it, but a law which authorizes the President to fix the size of the army between 50,000 and 100,000 was a move on the march to empire. He asserted also that the great aim of the bill was to eliminate the volunteer army system and establish instead a great regular army.

"The issue," said Mr. Bacon, "is not to be evaded. Shall it be, in the future, in the power of the President of the United States to raise armies without the authority of Congress? Or shall it be, in the future as in the past, the province of Congress to determine it? I would rather see the party to which I belong condemned to universal and never-ending banishment from power than to see this principle fastened on the statutes of the country, that the President shall be allowed to determine the size of the army. I am ready to vote for an army of 100,000 men for two or even for three years, but not for such an army for all time."

Mr. Hoar said he regarded the measure as not an authority of the president to increase the regular army beyond the number fixed by Congress. It was, practically, a fixing by Congress of a point far within the limit of domestic safety to liberty at home and authorizing the president to reduce it still further. If that were the only difficulty in the bill, it was a difficulty which would not trouble him at all. The executive never could keep an army for a period of twelve months for any purpose which either house of Congress disapproved. As a historical instance of that act Mr. Hoar gave a sketch of the condition of thigs when President Hayes came into office, when the House refused to pass the Army Appropriation bill and when Mr. Hayes agreed not to use the army for the retention of office, of Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina and of Governor Packard of Louisiana, although he recognized their rights.

The bill was laid aside without action on Mr. Bacon's amendment and the House Apportionment bill was taken up and passed without an amendment.

After a short executive session the Senate at half past five adjourned till tomorrow, when the proceedings are to be restricted to eulogies on the late Senator Davis of Minnesota.

Pension Day in the House

Washington, Jan. 11.—The House of Representatives met at noon today with a very small attendance. On motion of Mr. Hoffecker, Saturday, February 9, was set aside for the delivery of eulogies upon the life and character of the late Representative Daly from New Jersey.

Mr. Tawney obtained consent that the bill to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana territory be referred back to the special committee on the Louisiana purchase centennial.

Mr. King called up a bill for the relief of clerks of the United States courts and marshals in Utah when that State was a territory. The bill was passed without opposition.

At 12:45 Mr. Gibson moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the special order, private pensions.

Mr. Talbert called for a division, resulting—ayes 133, noes 9. The gentleman from South Carolina then made the point of no quorum. During the count he withdrew the point, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole with Mr. Lacey in the chair.

The clerk read the order setting aside the second and fourth Fridays in each month, after the disposal of the business on the Speaker's table requiring reference, for the consideration of private pension bills, for the removal of political disabilities and bills for the removal of charges of desertion.

The work of passing bills of the character indicated was then rapidly proceeded with.

One hundred and seventy-eight private pension and relief bills were passed, and then the House, at 4:45, adjourned until tomorrow.

CHANDLER CHARGES CORRUPT PRACTICE

New York, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch to The Evening Journal from Concord, N. H., says:

"Senator W. E. Chandler, defeated for re-election, threatens to expose the corrupt railroad influences which he alleges are responsible for his being turned out of office.

"He is today preparing a statement which will contain, his friends say, startling charges of intimidation and the corrupt use of money in the New Hampshire Legislature.

"The Boston & Maine Railroad, which dominates New Hampshire politics, has had, he said, a powerful lobby at work to encompass his defeat. Judge Henry E. Burnham of Manchester was chosen to succeed him in the Senate.

"The passing of Chandler will arouse much interest all over the country. For thirty-five years he has been prominent in national politics. In 1865 he became solicitor and judge advocate general of the Navy Department. A few months later he was appointed First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and held that office until 1868. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield as solicitor general, but was rejected by the Senate. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy April 12, 1882, and served until March 7, 1885. He was elected to the United States Senate June 14, 1887, and was re-elected June 18, 1889, and January 16, 1895. He is sixty-five years old."

CONFLICT EXPECTED

Venezuelan Government Sits Down on America

Washington, Jan. 11.—News was received at the State Department today from Minister Loomis, at Caracas, which indicates an intention on the part of the Venezuelan government to ignore the position taken by the United States in the asphalt lake controversy and proceed to dispossess by force the New York and Bermudese Company from its concession in the Department of Sucre.

On the basis of the advices from Mr. Loomis, the government has entered a vigorous remonstrance against action by the legislative authorities of Venezuela until the courts of that country have rendered a decision in the case. Should Venezuela send troops to evict the New York and Burmudese company a conflict is almost certain to occur, as the company has a large number of employes on the ground who are said to be armed and willing to fight for the rights of their principals.

DAY IN THE HOUSE

Debate Over Greensboro Dispensary Bill

HARD ON KIDNAPPERS

Bill Introduced Penalizing the Crime—Governor's Salary Bill Referred to a Special Committee

The House is shy the most important feature of its machinery—the committees—and until these are named very little can be done toward grinding out laws.

The much-needed machinery will be supplied today or Monday and then the law mill will begin to work overtime. Speaker Moore prepared a number of committees yesterday and they may be announced today.

The repeal of the act creating the Greensboro dispensary precipitated the first taste of debate during the present session. Representative McLean of Scotland attempted to place an obstruction in the path of the measure, repealing the dispensary act, but finally withdrew it, and the bill passed all of its readings. The bill has already gone through the Senate and the action of the House puts an end to the Greensboro dispensary.

The Senate bill increasing the salary of the Governor from $3,000 to $4,000 came over from the Senate and was referred to a special committee. The committee has not passed on the bill, but at least one member is opposed to it for constitutional reasons. This member is Major W. A. Graham of Granville.

Kidnapping is penalized by 20 years imprisonment by a bill introduced by Mr. Hayes of Chatham. The feature of the bill says: "That any person who shall forcibly or fraudulently kidnap any minor against the will of said minor or of his or her father or other person standing in loco parentis shall be guilty of a crime and, upon conviction, may be punished in the discretion of the court, not exceeding 20 years."

Representative Simms of Wake introduced a bill, which gives an annual appropriation of $250,000 to the public schools of the State. Other measures introduced were bills authorizing the employment of a stenographer by the Supreme Court, appropriating $100,000 to the Morganton hospital and compulsory teaching of the Bible in public schools.

Proceedings in the House

Rev. Dr. I. McK. Pittinger, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, opened the session of the House with prayer yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Speaker Moore announced that the name of Mr. Shannonhouse of Mecklenburg had been added to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A petition was presented by Mr. Brim of Surry from citizens of that county asking that F. R. Stone be placed on the pension list.

A petition by Carlton of Duplin for the incorporation of the village of Rose Hill was read.

Representative Carraway of Lenoir presented the report of the special committee which was appointed to secure quarters for the enrolling clerk. The committee reported that a room over the Senate chamber had been secured, which was used by the quartermaster of the adjutant general's department.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Seawell of Moore and Daniels of Warren.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Benbow of Yadkin from J. W. McNeill, who is contesting the seat of H. L. Green of Wilkes.

The calendar was next taken up. The first bill considered was H. B. 56, by Stuart of Harntet, which provides for the appointment of justices of the peace in certain townships of Harnett county. Mr. Stewart, author of the measure, said that the bill provided for the appointment of Democrats as magistrates in those townships where the majority of magistrates were fusionists and negroes. The bill passed all of its readings, the Republicans voting no.

H. B. 61, by Spainhour of Burke, providing for the repeal of the February term of Mitchell county court passed all of its readings.

H. B. 62, by Duls of Mecklenburg for the relief of certain public school teachers in Mecklenburg county, passed all of its readings.

S. R. 10, H. R. 71, providing for the printing of 500 copies of the Governor's message, passed all readings.

S. R. 11, H. R. 72, which requires that 250 copies of pardons and commutations granted by the Governor, be printed, passed all of its readings.

Dispensary Makes It Gay

The bill for the repeal of the Greensboro dispensary, which passed the Senate, Thursday, came up for consideration. It is S. B. 14, H. B. 73.

Representative Robinson of Guilford stated that the dispensary had been the cause of much friction in Greensboro and that the people had agreed to leave the dispensary matter to a vote of white

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