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THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR C. B. AYCOCK

Given the Oath of Office Amidst a Scene of Military and Civic Splendor—An Ideally Perfect Day

Charles Brantley Aycock, the twenty-third elective governor of North Carolina, was yesterday inaugurated Governor of the State amid a scene of military and civic splendor.

Under an ideally perfect sky and with balmy spring-like weather, the inaugural ceremony took place in the open in front of the east front of the State Capitol.

Yesterday the curtain dropped on the last Republican administration since the days of reconstruction and with the dawn of the new century the Democracy resumed the reins of government of this great commonwealth. Thousands of people from all sections of the State witnessed the splendid spectacle, which was worthy of the occasion, and the matchless representative of the Democracy of the State, who yesterday assumed the highest office within the gift of the people of the State.

The military feature was a superb success. Twenty companies of militia and local reserves participated in the ceremonies, marching in review through the principal streets of the city to strains of martial music by a score of bands. The sidewalks and street were lined with thousands and from windows and balconies people gathered to get a view of the display.

Special trains poured people into the city during the morning hours and at 11:30, when Governor Aycock and party arrived, on a special train from Goldsboro, the streets were alive with humanity. The drive to the mansion was one continuous ovation for Governor Aycock, who was forced to keep his silk hat in hand to acknowledge the cheering and applause. After a light lunch the inaugural party, which consisted of the Governor-elect and the old and new State officers, together with the legislative and city inaugural committees, drove to the Capitol grounds where the inaugural ceremony took place. The Governor was drawn in a landau by four white horses.

As soon as the newly-elected State officers were sworn in, Governor Russell presented his successor, who was administered the oath of office by Judge Walter Clark of the Supreme Court. Governor Aycock looked the picture of health when he faced the cheering thousands to deliver his inaugural address. After the inauguration, Governor Aycock and party drove to the Yarborough where the troops were reviewed from the balcony of the hotel. The military feature of the inauguration won the highest praise.

Last night the Governor and Mrs. Aycock and the new state officers and their wives received at the executive mansion. A steady stream of callers were at the mansion from 8 p. m. to 11 p. m. The reception was a brilliant social event.

The inauguration was an occasion of celebration and jollification for the visitors. A good natured, happy crowd moved through the streets until a late hour, when they took the outgoing trains for their home. The day was a memorable one in Raleigh's history. No governor was ever inducted into office under more auspicious circumstances or in the presence of so great a number of people in all the history of the State.

GOVERNOR AYCOCK SWORN IN

Ceremonies Attending the Inauguration Yesterday

Shortly after noon the members of both branches of the Legislature assembled in the rotunda, two abreast, the Senators in the lead, and proceeded to the east front of the Capitol, where the inauguration took place. Seats had been provided in front of the stand, which were occupied by Governor-elect Aycock, the incoming State officers and their predecessors, as well as by prominent citizens. The inaugural stand was colored with huge flags, both State and national and streamers of bunting extended the heighth of the Capitol building. The decorations were attractive and effective. Hollowbush's band of this city dispensed music during the tedious wait for the inaugural party. Thousands of people covered the eastern front of the Capitol grounds waiting for the event of the day.

The inaugural procession, which started from the Governor's mansion, appeared at the corner of Wilmington and Edenton streets about 12:30. The two Goldsboro companies acting as escort to the Governor, preceded by a band, led the line of march. Then came the Governor and party in a rubber-tired landau drawn by four white horses, which was followed by a line of equippages, in which were State officers and members of the various committees. The procession entered the Capitol grounds from the north gate of the Capitol. The inaugural party made their entrance inthe north door of the Capitol. Governor-elect Aycock and Governor Russell, who walked to the inaugural stand together were preceded by Gen. B. S. Royster, adjutant general of the State guard, and Colonel Macon, quartermaster of the guard. Both officers were attired in full dress. Governor Russell was the first to take a seat on the stand and by his side was Governor-elect Aycock. Then came Lt-Gov. Chas. A. Reynolds and Lieut.-Governor-elect W. D. Turner. Other State officers and their successors followed in succession, together with the legislative and city committees on inauguration. When Governor Aycock first made his appearance the crowd rent the air with cheering. Lieut.-Governor Reynolds was the first to shake hands with Governor elect Aycock. During the wait the retiring and incoming Governors chatted together.

The stand was filled with prominent people of the State and a number of ladies occupied seats. Senator-elect Simmons and Speaker Moore of the House were among those present.

Hon. Francis D. Winston of Bertie, chairman of the Inaugural Committee, presided over the inaugural ceremonies. Mr. Winston said in opening the exercises: "The ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the twenty-third Governor of North Carolina will be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. A. A. Marshall, pastor of the First Baptist church, of this city."

The prayer offered by Dr. Marshall was beautiful and impressive. The minister asked the fullest blessings upon the Governor that he might be strengthened from above, rise superior to partisanism and be the governor of the whole people so that all, without regard to creed or race or social position, should enjoy in the fullest extent their rights under the Constitution.

The officers-elect were introduced by Hon. F. D. Winston, the retiring officer accompanying his successor to the stand, where the oath of office was administered by Associate Justice Walter Clark of the Supreme Court. Judge Clark has performed this duty for the past ten years. After taking the oath each officer attached his signature to the paper containing it. Governor-elect Aycock, who was the last officer to take the oath, congratulated each of the new officers in turn.

The new State officers took the oath of office in the following order:

Franklin McNeill and S. L. Rogers, members of the Corporation Commission.

Mr. H. B. Varner, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Printing.

Mr. S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture.

R. D. Gilmer, Esq., Attorney General.

Gen. T. F. Toon, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Maj. B. F. Dixon, State Auditor.

Mr. B. R. Lacy, State Treasurer.

Mr. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State.

W. D. Turner, Esq., Lieutenant Governor.

When State Treasurer Lacy appeared the crowd applauded. Applause also greeted the appearance of Lieutenant Governor Turner.

At 12:50 Governor Daniel L. Russell arose for the purpose of introducing his successor. He said: "I present for qualification, according to the Constitution and laws of the State, the Governor-elect of the Commonwealth."

When Governor Aycock arose cheer after cheer was given by the crowd that had new grown into the thousands. Judge Walter Clark read the oaths required for the Governor to take, of which there are three. The oaths taken by Governor Aycock are as follows:

"I, Charles B. Aycock, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States. So help me, God."

"I, Charles, B. Aycock, do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of North Carolina and to the constitutional powers and authorities which are or may be established for the government thereof, and that I will endeavor to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of said State not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, to the best of my knowledge and ability. So help me, God."

"I, Charles B. Aycock, do swear that I will well and truly execute the duties of the office of Governor according to the best of my skill and ability, according to law. So help me, God."

The Governor signed the oaths with a handsome gold pen which had been sent to him for the purpose.

When Governor Aycock faced the mass of people before him to deliver his inaugural address the cheering began anew. An old man towards the front proposed three cheers for Governor Aycock, and they were lustily given.

The address, which required forty minutes for delivery, was given most careful attention. Many members of the Legislature stood with uncovered heads throughout its presentation. Governor Aycock was in splendid voice. He spoke distinctly and deliberately. He held the manuscript in his hand, to which he occasionally referred. Towards the delivery of the latter part of the address Governor Aycock warmed up to his task, and his listeners followed eagerly every word.

The first applause to greet the Governor's address was when he declared that a new Constitution greets the new century. The speaker was frequently interrupted with applause. His references to education and an honest election law were greeted with much cheering.

It was 1:35 p. m. when the Governor concluded. Immediately he was surrounded by prominent citizens, who extended hearty congratulations on the excellence of the address. Ex-Governor Russell was one of the first to shake hands with Governor Aycock.

THE ARRIVAL OF AYCOCK

An Ovation at the Depot—Procession to the Mansion

The immense throngs of people and great civic and military demonstrations which attended and distinguished the inauguration ceremony yesterday were successful and indeed brilliant to a degree gar surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine promoters of the preliminary arrangements and was the subject of profuse expressions of praise by the thousands of visitors who were here from all parts of the State.

A general hurry and bustle pervaded the city from early morning, steadily increasing as regular and special trains rolled into the Union depot and the throngs poured into Martin and adjacent streets all bent upon securing some advantageous stand where they could best review the military demonstration and witness the inaugural ceremony.

Almost every train brought in one or more military companies and the constant tramp of troops, the sharp commands of officers and rattle of arms in military menouvers imparted to the stirring scene a martial air which was especially pleasing.

Welcoming the Party

It lacked a few minutes of 11 o'clock when the special train from Goldsboro rolled into Union station with Governor-elect Aycock and party with civic and military escort. The mammoth station shed, the spacious depot, waiting rooms, and the adjacent streets for a square away were literally jammed with people, the men elbowing each other good naturedly and cheering lustily for the new governor, and the ladies waving handkerchiefs and giving vent to their pent-up enthusiasm in the freest possible manner.

The special escort to the governor's party from Goldsboro to Raleigh consisted of the legislative and citizens' committees who went to Goldsboro for the purpose on the previous evening, and the Goldsboro Rifles, Company B, Captain T. H. Bain, and Company D, Captain C. J. Griswold, both of the First regiment, State Guart. Also the K. of P. brass band of Goldsboro. The legislative escort consisted of Francis D. Winston, chairman. Senate—E. Y. Webb, Cleveland county; W. P. Wood, Randolph county; T. D. Warren, Jones county. House—George E. Hood, Wayne county; W. H. Yarborough, Jr., Franklin county; J. B. Whitaker, Jr., Forsyth county; H. L. Green, Wilkes county.

Mayor A. M. Powell, R. H. Battle, A. B. Stronach, Geo. W. Norwood and J. S. Wynne constituted the committee on the part of the city of Raleigh.

In waiting at the station here was a general reception committee with carriages in which to escort the governor and party to the mansion. This committee consisted of a general committee and representatives of various organizations of the city, as follows:

Reception—A. M. Powell, chairman; R. H. Battle, Josephus Daniels, R. B. Raney, J. B. Bachelor, S. A. Ashe, Pulaski Cowper, Thomas H. Briggs, A. J. Field, J. J. Thomas, Charles H. Belvin, E. P. Moses, J. S. Wynne, B. S. Jerman, Joshua B. Hill, J. G. Brown, J. D. Boushall, C. C. McDonald, F. O. Moring, C. S. Allen, J. M. Proctor, A. T. Hay, C. B. Parks, J. R. Young.

Typographical Union—W. E. Falson, J. W. Halford, T. O. Faucett, C. G. Koonce, E. A. Adams.

Machinists' Union—W. H. Cole, F. F. Harding, A. J. Crawford, E. C. Sasser, J. W. Horton.

Bookbinders' Union—J. F. Davis, R. B. Williams, W. H. Miller, J. P. Medlin, W. H. Singleton.

Central Labor Union—G. T. Norwood, J. L. Cross, E. S. Cheek, R. H. Kehoe, Ed. R. Pace.

Carpenters' Union—W. A. Buck, W. R. Warren, Harry Newton, W. F. Borrow, C. W. Winston.

Merchants' Association — J. Stan Wynne, chairman; Jas. I. Johnson, R. R. D. Johnson, M. T. Norris, Frank Stronach and J. K. Marshall.

Procession to Mansion

From the train the governor and party proceeded to the front of the depot where carriages elaborately caparisoned were in awaiting to carry them to the mansion where they were to rest for a little while before proceeding to th place of inauguration.

Th Goldsboro band and two military companies also marched to the mansion with the governor as his military escort throughout the day, winning for themselves, too, by their splendid deportment high praise from the people generally.

After a short "resting spell" at the mansion the governor-elect and escort proceeded to the place of inauguration, the incidents attendant upon which are given in a previous section of this report.

THE MILITARY DEMONSTRATION

Most Brilliant Parade Ever Seen at an Inauguration Here

The military demonstration in connection with the inauguration ceremonies was the largest and most brilliant ever seen here in connection with a gubernatorial inauguration.

There were at least 1,000 men in line consisting of twenty companies including the four companies of the A. & M. College battalion which, by the way made an especially creditable showing in the parade and general military maneuvers.

The military were under the command of Colonel Harry Perry, of Henderson and Adjutant C. L. McGhee, of Franklinton, both members of the Third regiment, State Guard, and to their ability as commanding officers as well as to the well drilled condition of the various companies is due much credit for the brilliant success of the military features of the day which were really the chief feature of the general demonstration attendant upon the inauguration.

As fast as the military companies arrived yesterday morning they were escorted first to the armory of the Raleigh Light Infantry and from there to positions on Fayetteville street to be in readiness the formation of the battalions when the hour for the inauguration arrived.

The companies were formed into four battalions on Fayetteville, between Davie and Cabarrus streets and proceeded shortly after noon down Fayetteville street to the capitol, thence down Morgan to Wilmington street and down Wilmington in front of the inauguration platform . The entire procession passed the grand stand, the line extending from the north side of Capitol Square nearly to Peace Institute.

The inaugural ceremonies were in

(Continued on Second Page.)

SENATORS TALK

Various Matters Under Discussion Yesterday

THE ARMY BILL AGAIN

Resolution to Print Petition of Filipinos Referred—Debate on Army Reorganization Continues

Washington, Jan. 15.—At the opening of today's session in the Senate a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Horatio N. Davis, father of the late Senator Davis of Minnesota, was passed. Mr. Davis was a captain in the commissary department.

At the conclusion of the routine business, Mr. Morgan, chairman of the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, asked unanimous consent that a final vote upon the Nicaraguan Canal bill and its amendments be taken up at 5 p. m., February 11. Mr. Daniel objected.

A bill authorizing the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Company to construct a bridge over the Delaware river at Trenton, N. J., was passed. An act to create a division in the Western Judicial District of Missouri passed.

A resolution presented a few days ago by Mr. Teller providing for the printing as a public document of the petition of 2,006 Filipinos, offered to the Senate, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Stewart declared his opposition to the resolution on the ground that it was an "untruthful recital of the conditions in the Philippines." He discussed at length the situation on the islands, declaring that the treachery of Aguinaldo has been established by authentic documents and that any petition or appeal sent here by such people was unworthy of consideration because they did not come with clean hands. The petition, he said, contained every possible threat against the United States. In view of it, Congress ought speedily to pass the Army bill.

"The government has been defied," declared Mr. Stewart. "We cannot possibly hesitate to put down this rebellion and vindicate the honor of the United States. This is simply a demand for surrender on the part of the United States in the form of a petition. It is a wicked conspiracy and ought to be put down."

Mr. Berry said the appeal was phrased in respectful language, was splendidly written, and fully represented the aspirations of the great body of the people of the islands. He was of the opinion that the Senate could not afford to refuse to make public the appeal by printing it. While he was on the floor Mr. Berry discussed an amendment to the Army bill, which he offered yesterday.

The amendment authorizes the President to disclaim an intention to exercise sovereignty over the Philippines except for pacification and then to leave the islands to the control of their people.

After directing attention to the fact that this was the wording of the resolution passed by Congress with reference to Cuba, Mr. Berry expressed the belief that its incorporation into law would absolutely end the Filipino revolution within ten days. The adoption of his amendment, he urged, would place the United States upon the highest plane of magnanimity and would demonstrate that this country was the greatest and most generous in the world.

The United States could, if it chose, exterminate the Filipino people, but, he inquired, "what honor can come to us from the pursuit of such a helpless people?" He urged, in conclusion, that an effort be made to stop the "horrors of this unjust war."

Mr. Lodge said as it was most unusual for the names signed to a petition to be printed, and as the resolution pending included the names, he thought it ought to be referred to a committee. On his motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

Mr. Teller said he would expect a report from the committee and if one were not made he would know how to get it.

Consideration of the Army Reorganization bill was resumed informally, Mr. Pettus, Mr. Bate and Mr. Cockrell, Democratic members on the Committee on Military Affairs, making statements in opposition to the measure. Mr. Pettus said he regarded a large standing army as "the greatest threat to the liberties of a republic that could be made by mortal man."

Mr. Cockrell made it clear that he was opposed to the authorization of a large standing army in the pending measure and declared his intention to vote against it. He believed it to be the duty of Congress, however, to pass the bill as speedily as was consonant with proper debate. He pointed out that delay in the passage of the bill would seriously embarass the government in the transportation of troops to and from the Philippines.

Mr. Carter, one of the Republican members of the Military Committee, said the bill had the best thought of the committee without considerations of partisanship. While certain Senators had reserved the right to vote against the bill, there was a general agreement upon the scheme of organization.

Mr. Sewell, also a member of the Military Committee, made an appeal to the Senate for early action upon the bill, indicating that further delay would be not only embarrassing to the government, but enormously expensive. In conclusion, he said, he would move at the the earliest moment to lay the pending amendment of Mr. Bacon upon the table.

Mr. Bacon withdrew the amendment he offered yesterday and proposed the amendments he offered originally, the amendments in striking out of the bill the words "conferring upon the President power to increase from the minimum to the maximum limit the strength of the infantry, artillery and cavalry arms of the service."

These amendments Mr. Bacon discussed at length.

Mr. Foraker argued that the proposed legislation was not contrary to, but in conformity with the precedents of previous legislation, and he quoted statutes of 1855 and 1866 to sustain his position.

Mr. Scott asked Mr. Bacon whether in the last election the American people had not passed upon the question of an army of 100,000. Mr. Bacon replied in the negative. A colloquy between him and Mr. Hanna as to the issues of the last presidential campaign was indulged in.

Then a motion was made by Mr. Proctor to lay Mr. Bacon's amendment on the table and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Teller argued against the abdication of the power of Congress over the strength of the army and against the delegation of that power to the president. He wound up a long speech in these words:

"It is possible that the proposed increase in the army has some connection with the change that seems to be taking place in this country. It is not impossible that the cry of imperialism may have ground; that it is feared that imperialism will not suit the people, and that therefore a great army is needed to put down the anarchists, the revolutionists and the insurrectionists, not in the Philippines Islands, but at home."

Mr. Warren, a member of the Military Committee, argued in support of the bill and the increase of the army.

At the close of today's session a proposition was made by Mr. Allison that the Senate meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow mornnig.

Objection was made by Mr. Jones of Arkansas on account of a meetnig of his committee tomorrow and Mr. Pettigrew, who expressed the opinion that a vote on the bill would be reached in a few days.

After an executive session the Senate at 5:50 adjourned until tomorrow.

DIGNITY OF THE HOUSE

Members Complain of Infringement on the Part of the Senate

Washington, Jan. 15.—House.—When the House met at noon Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked immediate consideration for the Senate joint resolution to enable the secretary of the Senate to pay necessary expenses of the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President, on March 4, 1901.

In reply to question by Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bingham said the resolution was identical with that adopted four years ago. The appropriation is for the purpose of erecting a platform at the east front of the capitol and for providing seats and tickets therefor.

Mr. Dalzell thought the House was not properly recognized under the terms of the resolution, the ceremonies to be in charge of a committee of the Senate.

Mr. Richardson—Does the gentleman not know that this has always been the plan followed?

Mr. Dalzell—Yes, sir; but the time has come to make a change.

Mr. Richardson—I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will insist upon his position.

Mr. Dalzell—I am informed that the plan of ignoring the House was not adopted until four years ago. I think we ought not to vote the $7,000 called for in this resolution unless the House be duly recognized on the committee of arrangements.

Mr. Gaines wanted to know if in the matter of these stands visitors to Washington were to be "robbed by sharks."

Mr. Bingham—This is the official stand and there is no connection between these stands and the street stands.

Mr. Hepburn said that he thought the House should be divorced from the matter of the inauguration of the vice president. That was of exclusive interest to the Senate. He would oppose a joint participation in the inaugural ceremonies other than those in connection with the inauguration of the President.

Mr. Grow took the same position on the ground that formerly the inaugural ceremonies were held in the Senate.

Mr. Dalzell moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report a resolution making an appropriation for certain expenses connected with the inauguration of the president, the program for which shall be prepared and carried out by a joint committee of the two houses of Congress. The motion to recommit prevailed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. Moon of Tennessee, Mr. Snodgress of Tennessee and Mr. Richardson of Alabama, made persistent efforts to secure some amendments relating to the Tennessee river, but they were repeatedly voted down.

Mr. King of Utah, undr the latitude allowed in debate, criticised his Democratic colleagues for supporting immense river and harbor bills because they happened to contain what he termed "pork" in which they were interested. He

(Continued on Second Page.)

IN THE SENATE

Turner Succeeds Reynolds as Presiding Officer

REYNOLDS HONORED

Reformatory Bill Introduced. Laudable Attempt to Require Bills to Be Typewritten—New Bills

Little done in the Senate yesterday—in the way of legislation.

A particularly pleasant incident, however, occurred when Senator Woodard introduced a resolution thanking the retiring lieutenant governor for his uniform fairness and courtesy to the Senate.

The testimony given by several of the most prominent Senators was such as to reflect credit upon any man in that position, and the hearty handshakes and expressions of good will tendered to Mr. Reynolds naturally awoke tender memories and grateful feelings in his breast.

If the Senators, all of them, are to be believed, Charles A. Reynolds has made an admirable presiding officer of the highest deliberative body in the State of North Carolina. And those who know, and have for years known him, will say that he deserves much credit for winning the encomiums bestowed upon him yesterday so liberally.

It is noteworthy that a bill to establish the much mooted and greatly needed reformatory for young degenerates was introduced in the Senate yesterday. This bill, or one like unto it, should pass by all means.

Senator Woodard made a laudable attempt to require all measures introduced hereafter to be typewritten, but the manner in which his colleagues apparently regarded it did not encourage the introducer and its friends. It is a measure that should be passed by all means, and there is a column of arguments that might be added right here, if it was thought worth the while and space permitted.

Mr. Woodard will give the Senate some of it when his resolution is reported by the finance committee, to which it was referred.

Proceedings in Detail

Senate called to order at 9:30 by Lieut. Gov. Reynolds (for the last time, his term expiring at noon.)

Prayer by Rev. Dr. A. A. Marshall, pastor of First Baptist Church.

Journal of Monday read and approved.

Mr. Robeson presented depositions in Kennedy against George Currie.

Petitions and Memorials

By. Mr. Marshall: A petition asking that certain citizens of Surry county be placed on the pension roll.

Reading Clerk Cohoon raised a laugh by misreading the words "pension roll" prison walls—a fact which emphasized the advisability of having all measures typewritten. Some pretty tough chirography is turned out by the average legislator.

Reports of committees were made by Messrs. Long, Leak, Gudger, McIntyre and Marshall, and bills placed on the calendar.

New Bills

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Marshall: S. B. 68, for the relief of Silas Wood. Pensions Committee.

By Mr. Woodard: A joint resolution (69) requiring all bills to be typewritten. He asked that the bill (which also provides for the employment of a typewriter for the purpose) be put upon its immediate passage. The Senate would not agree to this, however, and the resolution went to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Marshall: S. B. 70, a bill for the relief of Hezekiah Frank of Surry county. Committee on Pensions.

Reformatory Bill Introduced

By Mr. Broughton: S. B. 71, to establish the North Carolina Reform School. Penal and Charitable Institutions Committee.

By Mr. Smith: S. B. 72, to amend chap. 605, Acts 1899, relative to pensions; Pensions Committee. Also S. B. 73, to amend chaps. 98 and 714, Acts 1899, relative to the liquor dispensary at Smithfield; counties, cities and Towns Committee. Also S. B. 74, to amend chap. 356, Acts 1899, in relation to the stock law of Johnston county; Counties, Cities and Towns Committee.

Bills Passed

The calendar was then taken up and S. B. 63, giving the consent of the State of North Carolina to the United States to purchase and hold land, and providing for the condemnation of it in certain cases, for theuse of the proposed forestry reservation, was taken up. Pending consideration of this bill a message was received from the House notifying the Senate that the House was ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of proceeding with the formal count and declaration of vote of State officers.

The Senate then went over to the hall of the House in a body, where the joint session continued for over an hour.

At 11:15 the Senate resumed its session.

Thanks to Lt. Gov. Reynolds

Mr. Woodard introduced a resolution of thanks (Senator Glenn being called to the chair) expressing the appreciation of the Senate for the uniform fairness and courtesy with which the retiring president of the Senate, Lt. Gov. Reynolds, had presided over the deliberations of the Senate.

Senators Compliment Him

Senator Justice: Mr. President, I have sat in this Senate during the term of Lt. Gov. Reynolds, and under all sorts of conditions and circumstances and conditions. In 1879, when the Democrats had only seven Senators in this body, his rulings were always fair and impartial; he was ever courteous to the minority, and not a single complaint did I hear from one of them during the entire session.

He was sorely tried at times, for during that session matters of partisanship were numerous, and a man with a worse heart than Mr. Reynolds would here been tempted to have done different from what he did.

Mr. Brown: I had the pleasure of serving in the last Senate with Lt. Gov. Reynolds as the presiding officer, and I can say that not a single complaint of his rulings did I hear from any one during the entire session. No party bias entered into his decisions, and I am happy to be able to make this statement to this Senate.

Senator Travis: I desire to add my testimony to the impartiality with which Mr. Reynolds has presided over this body; many measures involving partisanship were before this body during his term, but he always rose above party and acted with the most commendable impartiality.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Reynolds then arose and in a very pretty and appropriate little speech expressed his sincere and grateful thanks to the Senate.

When I was commissioned by the State as Lieut. Governor, said he, I decided and declared that a stronger coming into this chamber could not tell by my action and rulings to what political party I belonged.

That I succeeded in carrying out successfully my determination, you have just borne testimony, and I thank you sincerely. I hope that I lay down my commission with the office as spotless as when I accepted it four years ago.

The Senate then took a recess until 11:45, whereupon the Senators nearly all approached the retiring Lieut. Governor and shook his hand, expressing in the warmest manner their good will and the hope for his future happiness.

Mr. Reynolds was visibly affected, and returned the friendly salutations in an earnest manner.

At 11:45 the Senate reconvened (Senator London, president pro tem., in the chair).

President pro tem. London announced that the Senate was ready to proceed, with the House, to the place of inauguration (east front of capitol), and the House was so notified.

The privileges of the Senate were extended to ex-Senators Battle of Nash and Twitty of Rutherford, and they accompanied the legislators to the stand.

After the inaugural address of Governor Aycock, the Senate reconvened, at 2 o'clock, and Lieutenant Governor Reynolds called the body to order for the last time.

He then in appropriate terms introduced his successor, Lieutenant Governor Turner, as the future presiding officer of the Senate.

A joint resolution was received at this juncture from the House appointing the usual joint committee to notify Governor Aycock that the General Assembly was ready to receive any communication he desired to make.

The Senate then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING

Royall Not Shot by a Moonshiner as First Reported

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 15.—Special.—Deputy Marshal T. A. Royall was accidentally shot by Deputy Marshal Charles Sheek, in Yadkin county, yesterday, instead of by a blockader, as first reported. The two men, with two other officers, had started out on a raid. The four were riding along on horseback, when Sheek's Winchester rifle, which was carried in front of his saddle, accidentally fired, the ball striking Royall in the hip. The wounded man announced that he was shot and could not live. The other officers caught him just as he was falling from his horse. Royall was alive today, but there is no hope for his recovery.

Congressman-elect Spencer Blackburn is being severely criticised here by members of both political parties for appointing a negro lawyer to appear in court for a young white man who had employed the congressman to represent him. The sentiment here is that Blackburn should apologize for his action.

The big government distillery of J. B. Shore, in Yadkin county, was seized today for irregularity.

Fifty Millions Reduction

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Finance took up the War Revenue Reduction bill and agreed that the measure should be amended so as to provide a reduction of approximately $50,000,000, or $10,000,000 more than the House bill.

Rewards for Brave Fishermen

Paris, Jan. 15.—The owners of the steamship Russie, which was recently wrecked near Faraman, will distribute 20,000 francs to the fishermen who rescued the passengers and crew of the vessel. Two salvage steamers will make an attempt to float the Russie in a few days.