

SENATE SESSION

It Was Cut Short Yesterday to Hear Dr. Curry Speak

REGIMENT SKETCHES

Bill to Facilitate Their Publication Before Old Soldiers All Die—Charter Fee Bill Passed—New Bills

A new bill, deserving of prompt passage, was introduced by Senator Stringfield to facilitate the publication of the histories and sketches of the Confederate Regiments of North Carolina.

The text of the bill is as follows: Whereas, owing to the age and increasing number of deaths among the Confederate veterans, it is desirable to expedite the printing of the histories of the Confederate Regiments of this State;

Section 1. That the work of printing and publishing the histories of regiments from North Carolina, 1861-65, authorized by chapter 28, Acts 1893, shall not be limited by any contract for the publication, but shall be by a committee of two Senators appointed by the President of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives designated by the speaker thereof to examine and report on the propriety of such printing establishment in this State which shall file bond for the proper and prompt execution thereof within a time specified by said committee, at a price to be fixed by the committee, not to exceed that allowed for the printing of the same.

Section 2. That a copy of the work shall be deposited to the writer of each sketch and to the editor of the work, and the same shall be deposited to be distributed to the public at a price to be fixed by the committee.

Section 3. That the said committee shall cause the work to be stereotyped, in order that additional copies may be printed as required without extra cost, the stereotyping process to be purchased and owned by the State and the plates, when made, to remain the property of the State.

Section 4. That the work of completing the "State records" shall be let by the same committee in the same manner, at a price not to exceed that paid the publisher of the same.

Section 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The session of the Senate yesterday was held on, lasting just one hour. At 12 o'clock, noon, the Senate went over in a body to hear the eloquent and instructive address of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, treasurer of the Peabody fund.

By the Senators put in a lot of hard work in the afternoon—a dozen of the business meetings and disposing of much routine business.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate met in session over three hours considering the Ward-Robinson anti-trust bill. A report of this meeting will also be found elsewhere in this paper.

Proceedings in Detail.
Senate called to order at 11 o'clock; prayer by Rev. Levi Branson of Raleigh. Journal of Wednesday partly read and approved.

Reports from various committees were received and bills placed on the calendar, among them the London libel bill, as presented in yesterday's Post.

The Senate announced as follows: Motion Chairman, Alexander, London, South, Glenn, Calvert, McAllister, Sullivan, Pamlico, Chandler—one from each Congressional district.

Petitions Presented.
By Mr. Wood: From the board of education of Randolph county. Referred to Committee on Education.
By Mr. Warren (by request): From certain citizens of the town of Newbern and county of Craven in reference to the proposed tax on dogs. Referred.

New Bills.
The following new bills, on their first reading, were introduced and read by their titles and appropriately referred:
By Mr. Justice: S. B. 241, for the payment of certain school claims in Rutherford county. Committee on Education.
By Mr. Speight: S. B. 242, to amend chapter 110, Acts 1891, relative to obstruction of Swift Creek, in Edgecombe county. Committee on Education.
By Mr. McAllister: S. B. 243, for the relief of J. C. Cochran. Pensions Committee.

By Mr. Sugg: S. B. 244, to authorize Snow Hill township to subscribe to stock in Great Eastern Railroad Co. Committee on Railroads.
By Mr. Henderson: S. B. 245, providing that persons who have been confined in asylums for the insane to manage their own property after recovery. Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Fountaine: S. B. 246, to authorize the city of Durham to issue market bonds. Committee on Cities and Towns Committee.
By Mr. Stringfield: S. B. 247, to amend chapter 28, Acts 1893. Committee on Printing.
By Mr. Morton: S. B. 248, concerning welfare of Wilmington Light Infantry,

State Guard. Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Marshall: S. B. 249, to revise charter town of Elkin. Corporations Committee. Also, S. B. 250, to incorporate Methodist church of Elkin. Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Crutch: S. B. 251, to regulate fees of clerks of courts and registers of deeds in recording chattel mortgages, etc. Committee on Salaries and Fees.
By Mr. Warren: S. B. 252, to protect policy holders. Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Justice (by request): S. B. 253, to equalize apportionment of school fund in Rutherford county for year 1902. Committee on Education.

By Mr. Fountaine: S. B. 254, in regard to appointment of members of board of internal improvements, etc. Also, S. B. 255, in regard to appointment of keeper of public buildings and grounds. Referred. (These bills restore to the Governor to make appointments, etc.)

To Fight the Alimony Bill.
Senator Woodard, at this juncture, asked leave to present the report of the minority of the Judiciary committee against the passage of the Henderson alimony bill (printed in yesterday's Post). This bill gives the divorced wife, in divorces involving matrimonial legal right to alimony from divorced husband, etc. It is evident that the bill will be earnestly opposed by several Senators. The vote in the Judiciary Committee was 7 to 4 on the favorable report of the committee.

Senator McIntyre arose and offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn at the hour of noon, to permit Senators to hear the address of Dr. Curry, treasurer of the Peabody fund, on education in the hall of the House, beginning at that hour. The resolution was adopted, and a suspension of the rules, unanimously.

Leave of absence was granted to Senator Smith of Johnston.

Bills Passed.
The calendar was then taken up and the following bills passed:
S. B. 41: To graduate the tax on corporation charters. On motion of Senator Henderson the bill was amended so as not to apply to charters granted at this session of the Legislature, the act to go into effect 60 days after ratification. It was then passed and ordered sent to the House for concurrence.

Resolution of Mr. Arrington, creating the Committee on Apportionment, was adopted and the members named above appointed by the president of the Senate.

S. B. 22: To amend Sec. 18, Chap. 75 of the Code, in regard to finance, with an unfavorable report, was tabled on motion of Senator Webb.

S. B. 56, H. B. 118: For the relief of certain teachers in Caswell county. Ordered enrolled.

S. B. 84: To amend Chap. 435, Acts 1899, relative to fishing in Neuse river. Sent to House for concurrence.

S. B. 45: To prevent hunting in Washington, Bladen, Wayne, Calabur, and Pender counties, without written consent of owners of land, was taken up and provoked quite a discussion, but was finally passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Morrison said he thought the bill went too far; that under present law owners of land could post it; to say that a man cannot hunt on land without a written permission smacks of feudalism.

Mr. Woodard thought the bill filled a want that it afforded protection against insolvents doing damage on land, men who had nothing and who would go on land and cut down a \$5 tree to get a 25-cent opossum or coon. The bill reaches an irresponsible element.

Mr. Morton sent an amendment forbidding hunting only coons and opossums, saying this seemed to be the only reasonable restriction.

Mr. Wood said he expected no discussion over this bill since a law existed in a number of counties now. He never heard this coon business brought in before and he hoped his people would be given what they asked for and Morton's amendment would be voted down.

Mr. Morrison thought the bill would set a dangerous precedent. This sort of thing had much to do with the French revolution. The land owners have no such right as to request such a measure. He believed he represented the land owners in this. The amendment was lost and the bill was passed.

Senator Woodard announced that Prof. Dinwiddie of Peace Institute invited the General Assembly to attend a reception there on Thursday night, 30th inst. at 8 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned till 10:30 this morning.

THE UNIVERSITY

Bill Giving \$25,000 Increased Appropriation

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE

The Curry Incident Closed—Members Make Retraction. Contest of McNeill Vs. Green Special Order Today

In the House yesterday the minority who voted against the resolution inviting Dr. Curry to address the General Assembly, accepted the statement of the distinguished educator that he did not lobby for Congressman Richmond Pearson in his contest against Mr. Crawford, and retractions were the order of the day, with satisfaction to all concerned.

The contest of J. W. McNeill for the seat now held by Representative Green from Wilkes is the special order today at 11 o'clock. The contest was to have been considered yesterday, but action was postponed in order to give the contestant sufficient time to furnish the members of the House with printed copies of the minority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Gattis of Orange introduced a bill giving the University of North Carolina increased appropriations to the amount of \$25,500. Of this amount \$10,500 is to be devoted to needed improvements and \$15,000 is to be added to the regular appropriation to provide additional teachers in the maintenance of the University.

The bill as introduced by Mr. Gattis is as follows:
Whereas, the appropriation heretofore made has been insufficient to complete the system of water works and sewerage for the University, and the same is unfinished, and, whereas, the expense of the building and grounds being in urgent need of repairs and improvements, and whereas, by reason of the largely increased attendance of students, an increase of the teaching force is greatly desired; and whereas, by Article 6, Section 7, of the Constitution the General Assembly is directed to make provision for the maintenance of the University;

Section 1. That to complete the water works and sewerage a special appropriation is hereby made of \$7,000 to be paid by the treasurer of North Carolina to the treasurer of the University.

Section 2. That for the purpose of making immediate and necessary repairs an appropriation of \$2,500 is hereby made.

Section 3. That to cover a deficit in the expense thereof, to provide additional teaching force and to meet other necessary expenses in the maintenance of the University and, the preservation of its property, an annual appropriation of \$15,000 in addition to the appropriation heretofore made.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

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THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS
Debates and Bills that Occupied the Attention of the House

The House was called to order at 10 a. m. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Butler.

Petitions and memorials were presented as follows:
By Mr. Stewart of Harnett: From citizens against the incorporation of the Mary Stewart school house and for the incorporation of the same.

By Mr. Brown of Surry: From citizens of Surry asking that Zion Smith be placed on the pension roll.

By Mr. Carson of Alexander: From certain citizens of Ellendale township asking that John A. Cline be made a justice of the peace.

By Mr. Oliver of Robinson: From Alex. McMullen and others protesting against the extension of the stock law in Brunswick county.

DR. CURRY TALKS

Education is the Paramount Issue

THAT SPEAKERS THEME

Dr. Curry Speaks Forcibly and Boldly—Touches on Pearson Incident—Praise from N. C. and Aycock

"Education is the paramount issue in North Carolina."

That was the theme of the magnificent address delivered by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the agent of the Peabody Fund, before the members of the General Assembly yesterday.

The Legislature did Dr. Curry the honor to adjourn at noon in order to hear him speak on the subject of education. The address was delivered in the House of Representatives, where the members of the Legislature assembled. They heard him most attentively, as did the people in the crowded galleries and lobbies.

Dr. Curry is a scholarly speaker. It is a pleasure to hear him, whether you agree with him or not. He is a man of strong views, and he spoke boldly yesterday. Many of his utterances were enthusiastically applauded, while others were not. But every one present had nothing but praise for the address.

When the distinguished educator appeared in the House he was applauded. Judge Connor, the chairman of the joint committee on Education, introduced Dr. Curry in appropriate words.

Prefacing his remarks on the subject of education, Dr. Curry took occasion to express his appreciation of the flattering invitation extended him. The speaker referred to a delicate way to the subject of politics at the outset. Personally, he said, he had had nothing to do with politics in twenty years. He was called to take charge of the Peabody Fund then, and he said he had given his life to the ministry of education of the children of the South.

Dr. Curry said that he had no such intention of affecting the county of Clay as well as the county of Dare, and both are equally interested.

"If we were to summon all the people of North Carolina here today, and twenty-five per cent of the white people—those who read the newspapers or their Bibles—should step out of line, would you not hang your heads in shame? How can you draw the line of demarcation in this educational problem between the people of North Carolina, twenty-five per cent of the population is not entitled to the same advantages as the balance of the people of the State."

Dr. Curry said that often teachers got the credit for good training of the white children, when the mother and brother or social influences at home were almost wholly responsible. But with the negro, Dr. Curry said, he had no such advantages. The speaker said the negro went from his dirty hovel oftentimes to a bare and lonesome schoolhouse. The negro had no elevating influences and environments. He appealed to the Legislature to treat the negro fairly, because he is without the social advantages and environments that surround the white children of the State.

Dr. Curry declared that he did not have to appeal to North Carolinians to support a measure which Zebulon Baird Vance advocated, the applause was spontaneous and loud.

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EDWARD REIGNS

The King Ceremoniously Proclaimed in London

THE PEOPLE SHOUT

Trumpets Blown and Proclamations Read—Troops Were Numerous, but There Were No Crowds

London, Jan. 24.—In raw, damp weather, under a dismal sky, Edward VII. was this morning proclaimed King to the citizens of London.

Before daylight troops marched from their quarters in and around the capital to take their stands along the route to be followed by the herald's procession. In addition there were many thousands of policemen along the line of march.

The arrangements for the ceremony were not announced until the morning papers appeared, and it was fixed for such an early hour as to prevent any great gathering of sight-seers.

A semblance of a popular festivity appeared, however, when persons began to arrive on the early trains to go to business. A considerable part of this crowd lingered to witness what was possible of the ceremony. Few, if any, of them had ever beheld such a spectacle before, but there was little, if anything, in the shape of a pageant.

The herald's procession consisted merely of a few uniformed notaries in carriages, escorted by a detachment of mounted police. The proclamation ceremony itself was brief and simple. It first took place in the vestibule at St. James' Palace. The surroundings were solemn in the extreme. The dinginess of the smoke-begrimed buildings was not relieved by a touch of color, except in the herald's surtouts and black bearskin headgear.

Only a few moments before the reading of the proclamation was a little brightness introduced by the arrival of Earl Roberts and half a score of high military officers, mounted and in full uniform, but without great coats. Earl Roberts wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, the sash of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and carried a baton. These officers took a position facing the balcony, and as the clock struck nine the herald, in the uniform of Norfolk, in scarlet and gold uniform, with a little group which included the Garter king-at-arms, the Clarenceux king-at-arms and the Norroy king-at-arms and other officials of the herald's college, attired in the brilliant traditional tabards emblazoned with the royal arms of Great Britain, appeared on the balcony.

There was a fanfare of trumpets and then the Clarenceux king-at-arms, in a clear voice and amid impressive and reverent silence, read the following proclamation:

"I, the undersigned, It has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward; therefore, the lords, spiritual and temporal, of this realm, being assembled by those of her late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent, after the heart, public and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death of our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, our only lawful and rightful heir and successor, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge our faith and constant obedience, with loyalty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom all kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal Prince Edward VII. with long and happy years to reign over us."

The Clarenceux king-at-arms paused for a moment, and then cried in stentorian voice:

"God save the King!"

The crowd thereupon removed their hats and broke into hearty cheers. There was another fanfare by the trumpets, the band played the national anthem and the soldiers saluted. After this the heralds withdrew and drove toward the city, where the proclamation was read again. Earl Roberts and his staff did not accompany them.

It is not known whether the King witnessed the ceremony at St. James' Palace. He did not appear upon the balcony, but it is stated that he was at a window looking down by the arrival of the heralds.

Subsequently the proclamation was read at Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange in the presence of large and orderly crowds, who listened intently until its conclusion, and then cheered.

There was a picturesque scene when the Rougecroix pursuivants-at-arms demanded official entrance to the Temple Bar to proclaim the King. The street was lined with troops, who were flanked by an immense crowd. The Lord Mayor and city dignitaries, in quaint official dress, took up positions at the corners of the city to await his arrival. An escort of the Horse Guards soon arrived and halted before the pursuivants-at-arms drove forward to Temple Bar. Then the city marshals proceeded to meet him, and demanded in a loud voice: "Who goes there?" The Rougecroix pursuivants-at-arms replied by asking permission to enter the city. This

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