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SLICK AS GREASE
That's the Way School Book Bill Went Through
D. D. & B. INSTITUTION
Senators Say They Received Letters Charging Extravagance at Blind Institution—Investigation Probable

State school book commission bill went through the Senate "slick as grease" yesterday. The joint committee on education and the fact that the bill was introduced by every member of the Senate, and the fact that it went through "with a flying voice," under such circumstances.

Senator Aycock, the proud father of the bill, was naturally gratified by its hearty reception by his colleagues, and he hopes and expects the House to take kindly to it and put the pending business of legislation upon it at an early date.

Senator Marshall declared that one of the members had said to him that an investigation ought to be ordered, and he thought that of itself was enough to justify the resolution. Further particulars in the detailed proceedings below.

The resolution was finally referred to the committee on Institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind for investigation, and to report back to the Senate.

The Raleigh bond issue bill (authorizing an election on the subject if ordered by the Board of Aldermen), passed the Senate yesterday.

The Governor's bill was not placed in the State Museum as a Senator suggested, but "Admiral" White of the Shellfish Commission fame and glory, will not use it as a pleasure craft any more. Governor Aycock is now custodian of the State's warship—our navy.

section 708 of the Code, in reference to county treasurers. Judiciary Committee.
By Mr. Travis (by request): S. B. 480—To amend section 17, chapter 235, Acts 1899, relating to probate of deeds. Judiciary Committee.
By Mr. Travis: S. B. 481—To incorporate town of Chockoyette. Counties, Cities and Towns Committee.
S. B. 482—To prevent non-residents from fishing and dredging for oysters without license. Fish and Fisheries Committee.
By Mr. Buchanan: S. B. 483—To protect telephone lines. Corporations Committee.

Surry Treasurership Matter Postponed
S. B. 301, to re-establish the office of county treasurer of Surry county, was the first bill reached on the calendar, on final reading, as amended Friday by Mr. Webb.

Bills Passed Third Reading
The calendar was then resumed and the following bills passed final reading: Resolution No. 442, creating a committee to inquire into the number of members of the Senate, etc. Committee on the Senate, etc. Committee.

S. B. 180—To incorporate the town of Jonesville, Yadkin county.
S. B. 208, H. B. 204—To amend chapter 40, Acts 1891, amending charter of town of Selma.
S. B. 271, H. B. 148—To change name of Union City to Ashpole.
S. P. 427, H. B. 504—To authorize city of Charlotte to fund part of its floating debt, etc.

Proceedings in Detail
Senate called to order at 10:30 by Honorable Governor Turner, and prayer by Senator Broughton.
Journal of Friday approved.
The chair bill before the Senate the day of the Governor in regard to the payment of the twenty-two assessment tax on land, and it was read, ordered printed in the journal and referred to Finance Committee.

Aycock School Book Bill Passed
Bills on their second reading were then taken from the calendar.
On motion of Senator Aycock, his bill (S. B. 118) was taken up first, this being the State school text-book commission bill, reported favorably by the joint committee on Education, as amended by that committee. [This bill as it now appears was printed in full in The Post of last Thursday.]

Additional Bills Passed
The following bills then passed both second and final readings:
S. B. 355, H. B. 273—In regard to stock-law district of Macon county.
S. B. 152—Incorporating Southern Mutual Insurance Company.
S. B. 87—In reference to settlement of partnerships by surviving partners.
S. B. 98—Amendatory of charter of Lumberton and Lumber River Railroad Company.
S. B. 50, H. B. 151—To incorporate Robeson Loan and Trust Company of Lumberton.
S. B. 327, H. B. 353—To amend chapter 390, Acts 1899, in regard to hunting in Wilkes county, by Senator Dula (by request), offered and adopted. Bill then passed.

LAST HONORS PAID TO THE LATE QUEEN

Victoria Borne to the Tomb Amid Demonstrations of National Grief

London, Feb. 2.—Forty years ago the woman at whose bier the world today paid homage wrote down her wishes, saying with what manner of form and ceremony she should be carried to her last resting place. Death had just robbed her of what she held most dear, and from that hour the queen gave more thought than is the wont of humanity to the journey which only now has been accomplished. Her instructions, then indicated and more than once revised, had been faithfully obeyed. Simplicity and dignity have marked her funeral rites as they marked the life and character of Victoria. Pomp would have been a mockery and there was none. A vast pageantry would belittle her in attempting to symbolize her power; her body was dragged through the streets of her capital upon a common gun carriage.

Never did a funeral procession of a great sovereign have so few in numbers represent so much; never did so small a cavalcade contain so many princes and potentates.

I remember writing in the course of a description of the funeral of President Carnot or of President MacMahon, that France understood better than any other nation how to make imposing the obsequies of great men. These and other state funerals both of republics and of monarchies which I have witnessed were filled with grim splendor of sight and sound that impressed the senses and appealed to the imagination. The transit of Victoria's ashes from death-bed to tomb, through the streets of London today, was a thing apart, a spectacle that even yet seems not quite of earth. It is easier to believe it a wonderful dream than an allegory which typified the majesty of death and the submission of emperors and kings to the last great leveler.

Yesterday it was a tribute to Neptune; today it was a tribute to Mars. Both could be commanded by the mere sovereignty of clay on which the crown and scepter of an empire rested in today's procession. But no government of other human authority could have commanded the supreme tribute which Victoria and her people, the heart of mankind itself, paid to Victoria's memory.

There is an attempt in the dispatches to make some record of this memorable day, but the greatest thing of all cannot be described. It was London's sorriest millions in black, standing in silent mourning for hours in the winter streets and the meanness of grief, love and sympathy which they expressed by simply uncovering their heads when the body of their dead queen passed slowly by. It had been impressed upon me, in the presence of vast multitudes in times past that nothing is so terribly eloquent, so solemn of power, as the voice of the great masses. There is an eloquence deeper than that, an awe more profound than any which human agency can produce. It is the silence of reverent millions. Great was Victoria, for naught but true greatness with such mute involuntary acknowledgment as that paid by the British people.

also the last rite of all in St. George's chapel. The scene and the very atmosphere became strongly medieval when that illustrious congregation had assembled. The knights of the ancient Order of the Garter, sitting each under his own banner, and with his arms in stall, and the attendant gold and crimson and purple of the prelate's robes and the uniforms made a scene of the barbaric splendor of the middle ages more than that of prosaic modern times.

The ceremony was brief and simple, and when the prayers were said and the king proclaimed according to the old custom, the dead was led by the assembled representatives of the larger family of man to the last ministrations of her own sons and daughters and of her children's children.

And so the world took leave of Britain's queen. Again, I say, great was Victoria; great also are her people.

The scene at Windsor was scarcely less impressive. Here were Victoria's neighbors, and their grief perhaps was more personal than that of the Londoners. Here too, were the troops attached to her immediate service, and there was something intensely pathetic in their obedience to orders. When the short cortege approached they stood at reverse arms, and when the order was soft given every head dropped on a breast, and thus they remained like statues, save that statues do not shed tears and there was scarcely a man among them but wept as the coffin drew past. Here also at Windsor occurred the only departure from the fixed programme, and it added the most solemn feature to the day's spectacle. The horses assigned to draw the gun carriage bearing the body, became restive from long waiting in the frosty air, and because of the presence of the crowds it became necessary, just before the train from London arrived, to remove them. A rop was attached to the gun carriage and a hundred blue jackets dragged the coffin of their queen through the streets of the royal borough to the doors of St. George's chapel. The royal mourners followed on foot and the condensed cortege became a more dramatic and more impressive spectacle than even was the transit through London.

Simplicity and dignity characterized

royal personages, special envoys, and their military and naval suites, it made a picture of supreme grandeur.

The foreign representatives, including Ambassador Choate and Secretary White had lunch with the king at Windsor after the ceremony.

Photographers pointed their cameras up the gravelled route from every projecting corner.

Within ten minutes after entering the station all was ready and at 11:20 o'clock the signal was given for the march to begin. Mentioning the black masses of London's populace had grown greater of every point along the route. Thousands upon thousands of people were content to stand mute in places where, by no possibility, could they get a view of any part of the parade. They stood for hours thus, without struggling to the vantage ground, seemingly satisfied to bear testimony simply by their presence of their love and loyalty to their Queen.

Just as the line started on its way to Paddington there was a fitful gleam of wintry sunshine, which rested for a few moments on the crown, sceptre and other insignia lying upon the simple funeral bier; then it disappeared and Victoria crossed her capital for the last time under cold, grey skies.

DAY IN THE HOUSE
Knock-out for Prison Hanging Bill
WHITE LOSES THE LILLY
Bill Passed Giving Governor State's Steamer—\$5,000 Appropriation for Cullowee High School

The House of Representatives has profited by the experience of one early Monday morning session, and yesterday adjournment was taken until noon Monday.

The Willard bill, requiring the execution of all condemned criminals in the State prison, received a solar-plexus blow yesterday. The sentiment of the House was against the measure, which was soon laid on the table.

Admiral White of the State Navy was yesterday given indefinite leave of absence ashore. He was deprived of the cruiser Lily, the State's only man-of-war, and the Governor of the State now has the custody of that vessel.

Representative Simms of Wake introduced the following bill, which is of special interest to the people of Wake: The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. That whenever the owners or managers of any enterprise or industry representing an investment of \$100,000 or more and employing not less than seventy-five hands, now established or hereafter to be established within a certain county or counties, shall desire a railroad in the county of Wake, shall desire a good and substantial road to the nearest or most convenient station on such railroad, and shall first secure a right-of-way and survey for such road, then, on the written application of such owners or managers to the Board of Commissioners of Wake county, setting forth the above facts, it shall be the duty of said board to furnish sufficient convict labor to build what is in the opinion of the said board a suitable secum or gravel road between the said points within twelve months from the date of such notice: Provided, that the said owners or managers shall furnish to such convict labor board and lodging free of cost to the county during the prosecution of said work.

BILL LAID ON THE TABLE
Measure Requiring Convicts to Be Hanged in State Prison
The bill introduced by Mr. Willard of New Hanover, requiring the executions of criminals condemned to be hanged in the central prison, met its death in the House yesterday. The bill was tabled by a Democratic vote after brief consideration.

WHITE LOSES THE LILLY
Admiral of the State Navy is Given Shore Leave
The bill to place the steamer Lily under control of the governor passed its final reading. The Republicans voted unanimously against the measure, which takes away from Admiral White, his prized man-of-war.

Mr. Mann, of Hyde, the author of the bill, said: "This bill was introduced for two purposes. To start with, it is a matter of economy to the State. The report of the treasurer shows that it cost nearly \$6,000 to maintain the Lily last year. The expense account of the Lily has increased from year to year. The first year before Theophilus White had long been in control, the cost was \$48. Next year it was \$1,200, the following year \$2,000 and the next year nearly \$3,500. Last year the cost was over \$5,800. If Mr. White by use of this great fund had accomplished any good for the State of North Carolina I would not ask to take the boat from him. It is a fact, notoriously true, that he has not enforced the oyster laws of the State, and he is not attempting to enforce them. More than 100 gentlemen can be brought here who will say that he has broken them. This office of late years has given the people of Eastern Carolina an opportunity to break the oyster laws. He openly says that the oyster law is no good. This man, who is in charge of the property, has another asset to remain in office. According to last year's account he will use over \$400 during his remaining thirty days of office without any good purpose.

Mr. Blythe of Henderson, Republican, said the Legislature had a right to make Shellfish Commissioner White come before it and render an itemized statement of his expenditures. He did not think it right to impeach him on hearsay testimony. He did not think it right to take the property away from a man without giving him an opportunity of being heard.

A \$5,000 APPROPRIATION
The Bill to Aid the Cullowee School Strongly Favored
The bill appropriating \$5,000 to the Cullowee normal school of Jackson county met with favorable consideration in the House yesterday. It passed its second reading and was then referred to the Finance Committee, the action of the House in favor of the measure being indirectly a favorable report.

Mr. Jenkins of Granville made an eloquent plea in behalf of the bill. He said he hoped not a single vote would be recorded against this bill. Before a dollar was appropriated the property was to be made over to the State. It is very appropriate that the first appropriation made for school buildings will be to educate teachers in the mountains, for it was the people of that section who nullified the help of the east so nobly in passing the constitutional amendment. The speaker pleaded for the passage of the bill on this ground.

Mr. Whitaker of Forsyth: "I don't want to oppose this bill. Our environment at this time is peculiar. We have great questions to meet that will require large appropriations and we don't know where we will be able to meet them. I think we should send this bill to the proper committee, expressing our approval of the measure. I think action on this bill would set a dangerous precedent, opening the flood gates for many measures, requiring appropriations."