

Vol. VII.

NEXT FRIDAY

Divorce Bill Made Special Order for that Day

CRAIG LAW AMENDED

Senate Unanimously Passes Willard Bill—New State Building Bill—Lot of Local Measures—Details

As predicted in the Post yesterday...

The House bill, which is now what...

The Willard bill, amending the Craie...

The bill will result in adding...

The plan, in embryo for some time...

Senator Henderson introduced...

The bill proposes to provide quarters...

The bill to pay J. N. Holding of Raleigh...

Senator Justice, presiding in the absence...

Senator Buchanan introduced...

Senator Buchanan introduced...

Senator Buchanan introduced...

Senator Buchanan introduced...

Senator Buchanan introduced...

Senator Buchanan introduced...

Senator Buchanan introduced...

Senator Buchanan introduced...

Senator Buchanan introduced...

tion M. A. Robinson of Mitchell county, Pension Committee.

By Mr. Glenn: S. B. 651—To appoint certain justices of the peace in Guilford county. Committee on Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. Vann: S. B. 652—To prevent hunting without consent of owner in Pasquotank county. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Leak: S. B. 653—To amend chapter 162, acts 1890. Calendar.

By Mr. Wood: S. B. 654—To protect the property of cities and towns. Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Henderson: S. B. 655—To authorize Rowan county to issue bonds. Counties, Cities and Towns Committee.

By Mr. Buchanan: S. B. 656—To incorporate certain churches in Mitchell county. Corporation Committee.

By Mr. Burroughs: S. B. 657—To pension J. A. Short. Pensions Committee.

By Mr. Miller of Pamlico: S. B. 658—To establish stock law in portions of Pamlico county. Propositions and Grievances Committee.

By Mr. Arrington: S. B. 659—To pay expenses of joint legislative committee visiting State Hospital for Insane at Morganton. Calendar.

By Mr. Justice: S. B. 660—In reference to "Jointures." Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Dula: S. B. 661—To appoint Wm. M. Lee a justice of the peace in Wilkes county. Committee on Justices of the Peace.

By Senator Glenn: S. B. 664—To incorporate Zion's Chapel, Guilford county. Calendar.

Bills Passed Final Reading

The calendar was taken up and the following bills passed third reading, unless otherwise stated below:

S. B. 596, H. B. 41—To secure better passage of fish in North East and Cape Fear rivers.

S. B. 514—To amend section 815 of the Code. (Re-committed to Judiciary Committee.)

S. B. 524—To establish graded schools and electric lights at Rockingham. County.

S. B. 444, H. B. 655—To incorporate the town of Pinnacle, Stokes county. (Passed second reading and returned to calendar.)

S. B. 410, H. B. 216—To create a new township in Haywood county, to be known as Cecil.

S. B. 457—For the protection of farmers and merchants. (Unfavorable report. Tabled.)

S. B. 554—To amend section 776 of the Code relative to special meetings of commissioners in Durham county. (Unfavorable report. Tabled.)

DEFENDS ITS OWN

State Election Officials in U. S. Courts

BILL PASSES HOUSE

A Sharp Political Debate Resulted—McLean's Bill for Manufacture of Fertilizers Defeated

The State will not go into the guano manufacturing business.

The House decided this much yesterday in defeating the measure introduced by Mr. McLean of Scotland for the establishment of one or more fertilizer manufacturing plants by the State. The bill provided for a bond issue to meet the expense necessary to carry out the work.

Mr. McLean's bill was debated for nearly two hours, and it received a very flattering vote. It failed on passage on its second reading by a vote of 38 to 48.

The bill authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to defend election officers when prosecuted in United States courts developed another political debate in the House. The Republicans fought the measure, which was defended and justified with enthusiasm and eagerness by the Democrats. Judge Connor and Mr. Craig made a strong defense of the bill. Messrs. Eblis and Blythe, Republicans, spoke against it.

Speaker Moore yesterday appointed Messrs. Page of Montgomery, Zachary of Transylvania, and Carson (Republican) of Alexander, as members of the special committee on the part of the House to investigate the institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

The committee to investigate the State's steamer, the Lilly, is composed of Messrs. Graham of Granville, Mann of Hyde, and Nichols of Pitt. The committee to have charge of the printing of the Historical Records of the State troops was announced as follows: Messrs. Hocky, Whitaker and Russell.

The House meets this morning at ten o'clock.

THE STATE WON'T COMPETE

Bill to Establish Fertilizer Factories Killed in the House

The bill introduced by Mr. McLean of Scotland, which provided for the establishment of one or more fertilizer manufacturing plants to be operated by State Prison convicts was the special order in the House yesterday at eleven o'clock.

For nearly two hours the measure was discussed and it failed of passage on its second reading by a vote of 38 to 48. A motion was afterwards made by Mr. Smith of Gates, to reconsider. The agricultural element in the House was not unanimous for the measure, and a number of farmers voted against it.

Mr. McLean of Scotland, the author of the bill made an earnest speech in its favor. He said two years ago he introduced a bill to create the county of Scotland. He then thought it was the greatest measure before the Assembly. Since then, he said, his patriotism had expanded and now he introduced a bill to cover the entire State. The speaker declared that he had listened to a great deal of talk in this Legislature about "one-gallows fellows." The most eloquent speeches he had ever heard were along this line. The time has arrived, he said, when these people, who have been talking about the "one-gallows fellows" must go on record.

Mr. McLean told of a trip to the A. and M. College. He spoke of the great work of the institution. "I expected to see a barn that was the finest thing of the kind in the State," Mr. McLean declared. "I found the old barn at this college is not worth more than \$75. This farm will never get anything at the hands of the Legislature unless you demand it. I don't believe in class legislation, but I believe the farmers of the State should be recognized."

The State has spent \$164,000 for agricultural purposes, and yet we bear a howl about issuing bonds when the farmers ask for one little old fertilizer factory.

There are 5 fertilizer factories in the State and the manufacturers would not be in this business unless there was money in it. More than this Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia have combined together with North Carolina to control the fertilizer business. And they have succeeded in raising the price of fertilizers to the tune of \$2 per ton. The "one-gallows fellows" have had to pay.

If we are going to give convicts work to do we ought to give them the stinkiest work possible. They have got no business making shirts. That will do for good women. This question has been absorbing my attention since I was elected a member of the Legislature, and is a burden on my mind.

Mr. McLean said the establishment of the factory would eliminate the practice of fraud. The State chemist, who is a State officer, would be in charge

of the factory and he knows what ingredients are best adapted to the different soils in the State.

The farmer has to pay the twenty-cent tonnage tax on fertilizers. If this bill should pass there would be no necessity for 15 fertilizer inspectors and the farmers might get the benefit of the tonnage tax. The manufacturers don't pay this expense. It comes from the farmers of the State. It is apparent that the cost of fertilizers would be reduced from \$2 to \$1 per ton if this bill should pass. Mr. Bill of the Rock of Gibraltar and you can't get around it. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company sells a great per cent of the fertilizers in North Carolina. He said there were manufacturers here who were fighting this bill, when they should be for it.

The price of fertilizers has increased from year to year and now the increase is fully more than \$2 per ton. I can save more than \$2 a ton myself making guano and I haven't got any machinery. I can save from \$1 to \$2 per ton by making my fertilizers with a hoe. I say to you farmers, mix your own fertilizers. If you don't do any more you will have done some good. Best vote for the bill and you will save every farmer in the State.

If we will issue these bonds for ten years we will have saved the farmers of the State more than five million dollars, and yet some people here say they are opposed to issuing bonds. We do three-fourths of the voting and I understand to pay one-fourth of the taxes in the State. We are entitled to some consideration. We don't ask you for an appropriation. We only ask you to run us on time.

The manufacturers ought to stand by this bill. It won't be many years before they will say that they wished they had stood by that fellow McLean to drive the Virginia-Carolina Chemical trust out of the State.

I am not opposed to the State farming an unwilling to let it go to farming on a larger scale if it will keep down expenses.

I don't want to crush out the fertilizer factories over the State. I don't want to establish enough machinery to manufacture all the fertilizers required in this State. All I ask for is one little fertilizer factory. I only want to put a stick over the heads of these corporations who are doing the thing they ought not to do. I am speaking for the men who work from sunrise to sunset all the year round. I am not asking for any bed of roses on this measure. I have a wife and children at home and I had rather be there with them today than to be here. (Applause.) I am here because my people called me here to represent them.

One of the great arguments against this bill is that he can't get the materials. Other factories get them. We get the material, such as fish scrap and cotton seed meal and plenty of it. These independent factories get their materials easy enough. These factories should favor this bill, because at the present rate they will be gobbled up by the fertilizer trust. I haven't got any feeling against the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, they are good people. The trouble with them is that they are not satisfied with a fair profit. They want to exact too much from the people.

Who will it benefit? The farmers who do three-fourths of the voting when the time comes to vote. It will benefit the merchants, not to speak of those little fellows who have to put up an ox to get a ton of guano. It will benefit the lawyers, who will get their fees when they appear in court. It will benefit the doctor, the railroads and the public schools. If the farmers get in good condition they will not be asking the State to do so much.

One of the strongest reasons I present in behalf of this measure is that the Democratic party has declared against trusts and corporations. How can you face your people if you vote against this measure?

Mr. Whitaker of Forsyth, said it was with some degree of regret that he had to oppose this bill, which is so dear to the heart of the gentleman from Scotland. He said the gentleman had lost sight of the fact that the bill encouraged convict labor. Mr. Whitaker said he could not support measures that employed convict labor in competition with honest labor. Already, Mr. Whitaker said, there were petitions here against the State growing peanuts. This policy, he said, would grind down labor in the State and honest labor would be in a more deplorable condition than the "one-gallows fellows." It would take a plant costing \$4,000,000 to meet the demand for fertilizers required by the farmers of the State. The interest on such a sum would be \$250,000 annually. The State would have to sell the fertilizers at a reasonable price, competing with well established plants. Fertilizers are sold long time and this would be another disadvantage. I do not stand here in the interest of any trust in North Carolina. I would be the last man to do that. I stand here and plead for honest private enterprise and honest labor. I don't want to appear as opposing the farmers of the State. I am not a "one-gallows fellow," but I want to see such legislation enacted as will protect them and enable them to wear two gallows, and is a serious matter when we pass a bill which brings convict labor in competition with honest labor. The place for convicts is on the railroads and on the county roads.

Mr. Baldwin of Forsyth said that he regretted that he had to oppose the bill, but he said it was better for the gentleman from Scotland to carry the burden than was resting on him than to place it on the people of the State. When

you go into the fertilizer business you have to go deep down in your pocket. I saw a plant that cost \$200,000 and it only produced 40 or 50 tons. There is not so much money in the fertilizer business after all. A number of gentlemen have invested in a plant in our town, but they have not grown rich from the profits. They are abundantly able to enlarge the plant, but they have not done so. There is good money, I suppose, in the fertilizer business, but it takes good business qualifications to manage a plant successfully. There are independent fertilizer factories in this State.

Mr. McLean wanted to know if these companies did not move along the same line of policy with the trust. Mr. Baldwin said it was most likely that they did and he said if the State engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers it would be forced to do likewise.

Mr. Daughtridge of Edgecombe, said he did not think the bill was in the interest of the farmer, though he regretted that he had to oppose the measure.

Mr. McLean of Scotland, asked Mr. Daughtridge if he was not interested in a fertilizer factory.

Mr. Daughtridge—"I own stock in a little factory at Rocky Mount, but my interest in farming is far greater than this stock. I will say here that I put \$500 in this factory, which only has a capital stock of \$300,000, and which has small output. I have great respect for the views of the gentleman from Scotland. It is not because I have the least that I oppose this bill, but because I love my State more. (Applause.)"

Mr. Balok of Stanley, said he favored the establishment of a small fertilizer factory. He said his advice would be to go in the fertilizer business on a small scale. After experimenting if the business proved practicable it would be well to enlarge and increase the plant. The penitentiary has been an experiment for 35 years. Why not experiment with the fertilizer industry in a small way. The penitentiary has been a source of trouble for years. I can't say why this institution has not been self-supporting. It has always been a mystery to me. I say let the penitentiary make anything it can. What will become of the prison if allowed only to make bread and meat. Let the penitentiary go ahead and make fertilizers if it is desirable. I have always made fertilizers saving from \$2 to \$5 a ton for my trouble. I say keep every dollar in the State possible. Now we are manufacturing our cotton and we are better off than ever. If we had manufactured our cotton and yarn for the State we would be better off. Let the penitentiary today. Sending north for single trees and to Kentucky for mules is the trouble with the State now.

Mr. Alexander of Rutherford, opposed the measure. He said he was opposed to placing convict labor in competition with the honest labor of the State.

Mr. Avery of Mecklenburg, said he was a farmer and as much interested in farming as any man in the State. He said he opposed this bill, not as a farmer, but as a representative of the people of the State.

The plant which my friend wishes to establish will not have an output of over 20,000 tons. More than two-thirds of the fertilizers of the State are sold on time. The State would be badly involved in debt if it undertook this scheme. I want to see the convicts put to work making good roads, not making macadamized roads.

Mr. Thompson of Onslow, favored the bill. He thought the State well equipped to compete with the fertilizer trust, for the reason that it would have the benefit of free labor. If it will be best for the people of the State we ought to establish a fertilizer factory. If not we should not establish it. I saw a letter from Prof. Day, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who said such a plant as we desired could be established.

Mr. McKethan of Cumberland, said he was no lawyer, but he made his living from the good farms of Cumberland county. He was in favor of the bill. If we have got to come in competition with any one it should be with a trust. The penitentiary is engaged in competition with the trust in the fertilizer business. The trust who put in competition with a trust in the fertilizer business.

Mr. Zachary of Transylvania, said the State was not in a position to take up the fertilizer business; that if undertaken it would not be a success. He said some objection had been made against everything the penitentiary did, and he said that it was in competition with honest labor. There is one business it can engage in. Mr. Zachary declared, "that will not place it in competition with anything else and that is the construction of good public roads. (Applause.)"

Mr. Smith of Gates, favored an experiment by the State in the fertilizer business. He offered an amendment directing the penitentiary authorities to manufacture fertilizers exclusively for use on the State farms.

Mr. McLean—"This amendment would destroy the bill. I am much obliged to the gentleman from Gates, but I can't accept it."

The amendment by Mr. Smith was voted down and the bill failed of passage in the House yesterday by a strict party vote.

Republicans lined up solidly against the measure, which received the unanimous support of the Democratic majority. The debate was a political one and several excellent speeches were delivered.

The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute to the original bill, which was

NOT A BIT SCARY

Sulzer Pays His Respects to Perry S. Heath

ANONYMOUS LETTER

Stricken from the Record. Army Appropriation Bill Considered in Committee of the Whole and Passed

Washington, Feb. 12.—The chaplain of the House of Representatives in his opening prayer today referred to the fact that this is the 92d anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, "who by the nobility of his mind rose gradually to the highest position in the gift of his countrymen, and by his works built a monument which shall endure for all the ages."

When the journal had been approved Mr. Knox arose and said:

"I desire to call up what I claim to be an infringement of the privileges of the House by the insertion of the letter signed 'Republican' which appears on page 2,527 of the Record this morning."

Mr. Knox said the letter is anonymous and scandalous, making, without the responsibility of authorship, charges of the basest character against Perry S. Heath. No member had a right to burden the Record with scandalous matter. He moved that the Sulzer-Heath letter be stricken from the Record and introduced a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Bailey of Texas, objected to the form of the resolution but said he would vote to expunge the letter. Mr. Knox said he had particular pride in the phraseology so the object of the resolution might be accomplished.

Mr. Sulzer said:

"I desire, Mr. Speaker, to be heard briefly on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts to strike the letter in question from the Record. I shall probably not need much time."

"I am somewhat at a loss to understand the anxiety of the gentleman from Massachusetts to prevent a man named Perry S. Heath who is not a member of the House. The position the gentleman occupies seems somewhat anomalous and curious. While his party colleagues and associates on that side of the House take an exultant and manifest delight in attacking my personal character and reputation, they at the same time seem anxious to protect this man Heath from the responsibility that should rest upon him. I stand here, Mr. Speaker, to say that there is no man in the House who can charge me with any offense whatever or with any misconduct."

"My life is an open book, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Mahon) brought accusation against me, I was just as ready to stand up to such an outrageous charge, and was justified, I think, in smoking out the culprit who had brought such a charge against me. I did smoke him out and we found it was Perry S. Heath, secretary of the National Republican Committee in the last campaign. I had the courage to stand here yesterday, Mr. Speaker, and say that I was responsible for that letter, for anything contained in that letter which was read before the committee of the whole. I understand my responsibility in making such a statement, and I am entirely responsible for all that I have said. I waived my constitutional prerogative to stand behind my right as a member of this body for protection. I waive it now. (Applause.)"

There is anything scandalous, anything libelous, anything slanderous in that letter, let him sue me, and I stand ready to meet his charge at any and all times. I am just as ready to meet his libel, his and slanderous, and I will meet his charges at any time and in any place, and prove all the letter says and more besides."

Mr. Speaker, this morning a distinguished gentleman in this city, formerly a representative on the floor of the House, said to me, that was perfectly justified in standing up by my statement, because every word contained in the letter was the truth.

"I want to stand here, Mr. Speaker, and say that I will have no objection whatever to this letter being stricken from the Record, because I feel confident that the Republicans are going to strike it from the Record anyway."

"But I am going to say everything in this letter myself before Congress adjourns, and I want Perry S. Heath to answer these questions; and if he does truthfully he will be a fit candidate for the penitentiary. I want Perry S. Heath to understand that he is not fooling with an infant when he attacks me. (Laughter.) I want him to understand that I am responsible in damages for anything he may say about him. He had no conception of conscience in attacking me in a political campaign in order to change the opinion of the voters of this country, and when I tell the truth about him I shall meet the charge as a man should meet it and not like a pig squealing under a gate. (Laughter.)"

"Now I consent, Mr. Speaker, that this letter shall be stricken from the Record. It is in the journals of this country. I intended that it should go into the Record. I have accomplished my purpose, and I am perfectly content now, having done so, that the House shall take such action as it may see fit with reference to it. I have no objection to the motion. (Applause.)"

The Knox resolution was passed without opposition.

The House at 12:35 went into committee.

tee of the whole for consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Sherman took the chair. The first reading of the bill was dispensed with and Mr. Hall, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, explained the general provisions of the measure.

The total amount appropriated by this bill is \$11,394,649.10. The estimates were on a basis of an army of 65,000 men and were \$113,019,044.21. Since these estimates were sent to Congress an act has been passed fixing the strength of the army at 100,000 men, and the paymaster general and others having charge of the appropriation were called before the Committee on Military Affairs and asked to give new estimates which they did. The estimates furnished aggregate \$130,349,782.93.

The Anonymous Letter

This is the letter that led to the scene reported in the foregoing dispatch: Hon. William Sulzer:

Dear Sir—Pardon me, a stranger, if I make a few suggestions and give you a pointer that will stab Perry S. Heath where it will hurt, if you will heed it. You will remember that when the news of C. F. W. Neely's embezzlement first came out, that Heath promptly came out in an interview and denied having anything to do with securing Neely's appointment, and said that Neely was the President's own selection, and that he—Heath—had nothing to do with it, and did not recommend Neely at all. Well, Bristow's report shows that Neely was appointed on Heath's own personal recommendation, and contains Heath's letter, in which he said that Neely was a man that Rathbone could and would warm up to.

Ask Heath why his New York bank went Neely's bond? Ask Heath to publish those letters Neely wrote him according to Bristow's report, while Neely was acting as a postoffice employe in Cuba, and the answers to which letters disappeared from Cuba with Neely? Ask Heath why he did recommend a man, Neely, as a fit person to handle millions of money, who had defrauded a widowed mother and his sister out of a \$10,000 farm, and who, with the proceeds founded the "Muncie News," a paper owned by Neely and Heath, and which is now doing the people's work? Ask him if the farm fraud was not a matter of record in the court of Delaware county, and if it was not published in the Muncie papers, when Neely's mother and brothers and sisters sued to cancel Neely's deed and the \$10,000 mortgage Neely put on the farm when he bought the "News"? Ask him if he didn't know that Neely had gone to Kansas City and defrauded thousands of farmers out of their produce by starting an alleged commission house, and after he had sold the stuff, decamped with the proceeds? Ask him if he did not know that Neely had been implicated in a gold brick scheme with Spence Brundage? Ask him why he didn't prevent the wholesale stealing in Cuba, if he cared to protect the people's money? Ask him why such loose methods were permitted in Cuba? Ask him why he tried to blacken McKinley's record by having the people believe that Neely was the President's personal selection? Ask Heath how he came to get a franchise for the North American Investment Company for Cuba, and why said company charges the United States government 12 per cent for enabling government orders with the United States money deposited with his company? Ask him why millions of the Postoffice Department money is deposited in his New York bank? Ask him if he and Cromer et al. are not Republicans for revenue only? Ask him why he and Cromer opposed the law requiring corporations to pay employes weekly? Ask him why Neely is not prosecuted? Ask him how he on a \$2,700 salary accumulated \$150,000 in seven years. If you will ask these questions here in your speech you will do the Democrats good.

REPUBLICAN

When the reading of the bill for amendments was begun an amendment was agreed to restricting the reimbursement of money expended for burial purposes to claims arising subsequent to April 21, 1898.

Mr. Hull stated that under the present law claims were piling up for expenses incurred as far back as the civil war. Without further material change, consideration of the bill was concluded by the committee, which then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. This was a much longer document, comprising 124 printed pages, carrying a smaller total, however, of \$50,703,261.

Debate progressed in the absence of an agreement to limit it. Mr. McRae of Arkansas wanting six hours and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, in charge of the bill, insisting on four hours only, with a night session to provide for it.

An hour was occupied in a desultory discussion of the proposition to buy 145 acres of land for the extension of the government hospital for the insane in the District of Columbia, which the House has twice refused to do. The committee then rose and the Army Appropriation bill was reported to the House and passed.

A conference was ordered on the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Ray of New York announced the death of his late colleague, General A. D. Shaw, representative from the Twenty-fourth District of New York, and after the adoption of the usual resolutions, as a mark of further respect the House at 5:10 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

Proceeding in the Senate

Washington, Feb. 12.—At the beginning of today's session of the Senate a bill was passed appointing a commission consisting of the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and chairman of the Joint Committee on Library and the Secretary of War to select a site in the city of Washington and have designs prepared for a memorial or statue of General U. S. Grant, the cost of which shall not exceed \$250,000.

A joint resolution was also adopted authorizing the removal of certain letters from the files of the Department of the Interior and their donation to the State of Iowa.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill

(Continued on page 2.)

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Senate called to order at 11 o'clock. Senator Justice, presiding in the absence of President Turner and president of the Senate.

Senator by Rev. J. McK. Pittinger of Episcopal church. Journal of Monday approved.

Reports from various standing committees sent forward and bills placed on Wednesday's calendar.

Senators L. J. Hogle and R. A. P. Hogle were tendered the privileges of the floor.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the Brown anti-cigarette bill, which he introduced to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Buchanan introduced