

MANAGERS OF THE IMPEACHMENT

House Elected Nine Members to Prepare and Prefer the Articles

IN THE SENATE AT NOON

Mr. Winston, of Bertie, and a Committee of Five to Prepare the Charges Against the Judges at the Bar of the Senate Today—The Managers Are Authorized to Employ Counsel

The House yesterday named nine of its members as managers, who will prepare and present to the Senate articles of impeachment against Chief Justice Furches and Judge Douglas of the Supreme Court.

The managers on the part of the House are:

- MR. ALLEN, of Wayne.
- MR. CRAIG, of Buncombe.
- MR. GRAHAM, of Granville.
- MR. HAYES, of Chatham.
- MR. SPAINLOUR, of Burke.
- MR. ROUNTREE, of New Hanover.
- MR. NICHOLSON, of Beaufort.
- MR. SHANNONHOUSE, of Mecklenburg.
- MR. SEAWELL, of Moore.

Today at noon the Senate will be notified by a committee of five from the House that the resolution of impeachment has been adopted by the House, and charges against both judges will be formally presented at the bar of the Senate.

Speaker Moore yesterday named as members of the committee to notify the Senate Messrs. Winston of Bertie, Ardrey of Mecklenburg, Blount of Washington, Zachary of Transylvania and Duplin.

The following resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Hayes of Chatham, naming managers on the part of the House to prosecute the impeachment in the Senate, was adopted:

Resolved, That the House do now proceed to elect by ballot nine managers, members of the House of Representatives, who shall prepare and present to this House articles of impeachment against David M. Furches, Chief Justice, and Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and who shall conduct such impeachment at the bar of the Senate, with power to send persons, papers and records and to take testimony under oath, with the full power and authority to associate with them in the preparation of said impeachment other counsel learned in the law.

Mr. Hayes introduced the resolution early in the morning, and it was made the order of the day, when it was brought before the House.

Mr. Connor of Wilson expressed the opinion that seven managers would be a sufficient number to prosecute the impeachment, and he was supported by many of his colleagues, and as many important matters are coming up, the presence of all members possible will be required.

Mr. Craig conferred with Judge Connor and he agreed not to oppose the number named in the resolution. The resolution was adopted, though the number named was not far behind the majority.

Mr. Hoy of Cleveland placed in nomination the nine managers to prepare and present the articles of impeachment.

Mr. Allen of Wayne moved to add the name of Mr. Connor of Wilson to the list of managers.

Mr. Connor replied that he thought a sufficient number of managers. Though he opposed the action of the House, he said he was desirous that his name be included in the list. The managers were elected by roll-call vote. They received sixty-seven votes each.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE

Measure of Granting Special Privileges to Veterans

A bill to permit an ex-Confederate soldier to peddle without license, which was introduced by Mr. Taylor of Currituck, occasioned an interesting debate in the House yesterday.

Mr. Nicholson of Beaufort, opposed the bill for the reason that he introduced similar measures in the Legislature of 1890 and they were defeated. He said he would favor a general bill of the kind.

Mr. Graham of Granville, favored the bill. He said he had made only one speech in the campaign and that was to support any measure favorable to the Confederate veterans, whether introduced by a Republican, Populist or Democrat.

Mr. Watts offered an amendment to permit any Confederate veteran in the State to peddle without license.

Mr. Duls said he was in sympathy

is different from the one introduced by Mr. White earlier in the session, which was defeated. It provides that the prison shall buy a ticket home for a convict and abolishing the commutation money system. Failure of the officer of the prison to purchase the ticket is made a misdemeanor.

H. B. 1356—By Mr. White—An act requiring the discharge of convicts from prison.

H. B. 1357—By Mr. Patterson—An act to provide a short form for agricultural liens and chattel mortgages and to prescribe the fees for registering the same.

H. B. 1358—By Mr. Patterson—An act to amend section 1717 of the Code.

H. B. 1359—By Mr. Oliver—An act to amend chapter 487, laws of 1899.

H. B. 1360—By Mr. Curtis—An act relating to the tax collector in Buncombe county.

H. B. 1361, incorporating the Independent Order of Buffaloes.

H. B. 1362—By Mr. Simms (by request)—An act to amend chapter 395, laws of 1899, by repealing chapter 710, laws of 1890, relating to the road law in Raleigh township, Wake county.

H. B. 1363—By Mr. Stevenson—An act appointing certain justices of the peace in Iredell.

H. B. 1364—By Mr. Thompson—An act to prevent the entering of certain lands in Onslow.

H. B. 1365—By Mr. Thompson—An act to protect owners of boats, skiffs and nets.

H. B. 1366—By Mr. Hayes—A resolution appointing a committee of nine managers on the part of the House to prosecute the charges of impeachment at the bar of the Senate.

H. B. 1367—By Mr. White of Halifax—An act to prevent the extermination of birds in Halifax and Warren counties.

H. B. 1368—By Mr. Ardrey—An act to regulate the sale of seed cotton in Mecklenburg.

H. B. 1369—By Mr. Ardrey—An act to amend chapter 503 of the laws of 1899, authorizing Mecklenburg to issue bonds to macadamize and improve the public roads thereof.

H. B. 1370—By Mr. Gaither—An act to prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquor within two miles of Bethel Evangelical Lutheran church in Catawba county.

H. B. 1371—By Mr. Gaither—An act to prevent game and poultry in Catawba.

H. B. 1372—By Mr. Gaither—An act relating to public schools in Hoke.

H. B. 1373—By Mr. Gaither—An act to amend section 1189 of the Code.

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The bill passed its final reading, but not until the \$25 tax on retail dealers' section was eliminated. Whether the retail dealers in tobacco and cigars are taxed specifically and additionally for the sale of cigarettes now rests with the Finance Committee.

It is pretty safe to assume, however, that the tax will not be as high as that fixed for a while in the anti-cigarette bill (through the Henderson amendment) adopted last Saturday and stricken out yesterday, because it was clearly shown that in the great majority of cases this tax would be a prohibitive one on most small dealers whose profits would not amount to the tax levied.

As it was not designed by Senator Brown to prevent or stop the sale of cigarettes in North Carolina generally—and thus interfere with "home industries"—manufacturers and growers of the raw material—the elimination of the \$20 tax did not interfere with his original intentions, viz., to stop and prevent the sale to minors under the age of 21 years. The bill now goes to the House.

Senator Brown is the author of another important bill which the committee last evening favored and which will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow. It is a bill to establish a Prison Parole Commission, which will consist of three members including his excellency the governor, attorney general and one private citizen, to be elected by the General Assembly.

"Section 2 defines the duties of the commission, among which shall be the consideration of petitions from convicts confined in the State's prison or on any public works or in any county, jail or work house, serving under sentence of any State; to investigate the facts in the indictment and conviction of such convicts; to secure information from officials having them in charge as to their conduct, health, etc.; and if said convict or any two of them shall decide that such convict is entitled to a commission of parole, they may issue the same, for such length of time and under such conditions and restrictions as they may determine. Provided, no such parole shall issue for a longer period than twelve months, any requiring such convict to report at least once each month to the proper authorities of the institution from which they were paroled, as to their residence, conduct and avocation. Said reports are to be kept on file at the institution and copies sent to the board of parole."

Section 3 provides for the taking into custody again of any paroled prisoner who violates the conditions of his parole or the laws of his State.

Section 4 provides that the Parole Commission may extend the parole (no single period to exceed twelve months) from time to time, if the prisoner has conducted himself in a way to entitle himself to the same.

Section 5 provides for the meeting of the commission and the payment of per diem to the member, other than the governor and attorney general, at the rate of \$1 per day for the actual number of days served and 5 cents per mile mileage. Also authorizes them to employ clerical assistance at a salary not to exceed \$500 a year.

Section 7 says nothing in this act shall be construed as interfering with existing laws giving the governor the right of pardon or commutation of sentence.

Senator Woodward is after dealers in deadly weapons and yesterday introduced a bill imposing a tax of \$25 on them, the tax to go to the school fund. The text of the bill is as follows:

"Sec. 1. That every merchant, storekeeper or dealer, who shall keep in stock, sell or offer for sale any pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot, loaded or unloaded, or any metallic knuckles, shall procure from the sheriff of the county in which he proposes to make such sales, a license for which he shall pay the sum of \$25, which license shall be kept on exhibition in some conspicuous place in the store in which such articles are kept and offered for sale; and the money collected by the sheriff from this source shall be paid into the school fund of his county."

"Section 2 makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not more than \$50 or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days for any person to sell any of the above-mentioned articles without securing a license as provided in section 1."

GOING TOO FAR

Senators on the Anti-hazing Regulation

TWO VICE ADMIRALS

Bill Reported from the Naval Affairs Committee to Revive the Grade—Deboe Discusses the Isthmian Canal

Washington, Feb. 19.—At the opening of today's session of the Senate a joint resolution regulating licenses to theaters in the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, favorably reported from that committee a bill to revive the grade of vice admiral of the navy, and authorizing the President with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint two vice admirals from the list of active read admirals. He asked immediate consideration for the bill.

Both Mr. Butler and Mr. Pettigrew were on their feet instantly with objections.

"Under the objection," said Mr. Hale, "the bill will go to the calendar. I give Senators notice that as soon as practicable I will call up the bill. If anything is to be done, it should be done within a few days in order that it may have the consideration by the House of Representatives and the President. It delayed long it will fall by the wayside and nothing will be done."

Mr. Warner asked consent that the Senate meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to read the Omnibus Claims bill. Mr. Pettigrew objected.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. Deboe addressed the Senate in advocacy of the construction of an Isthmian canal. He reviewed at length the steps leading up to the present situation in respect to the canal, quoting from treaties and from the utterances of eminent statesmen upon the subject, and believed that the canal was demanded imperatively by the material interests of the United States. He argued that it should be constructed by direct appropriation from the United States treasury, feeling assured that the government would not suffer thereby any ultimate loss. He maintained that the treaty, once ratified by the Senate, gave the United States the right to control the canal when constructed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Deboe's speech Mr. Sewell called up the conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill, which he had introduced in the conference, holding that they had followed the instructions of both the Senate and the House. He declared that many people thought Deboe was hazing, and if there was anything this country demanded it was a law to prevent such a crime as hazing.

Mr. Pettus argued that the provision of the conference report, which provided a cadet convicted of hazing from ever holding a commission in the army, navy or marine corps was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. Butler urged that Congress ought not to be swept off its feet by popular clamor. He believed that in this instance Congress was enacting extreme legislation without due consideration. He said that hazing in moderation was not a thing to be put down by penal legislation. In fact, he thought it a good practice to a limited extent and in certain cases. He had known men in college who were the better for hazing in moderation. It did them good—took the conceit out of them. He thought the report ought to be recommitted to conference.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, thought the penalty for hazing ought to be limited to the prohibition against re-admission. The penalty as provided in the conference report was, in his judgment, too severe.

Mr. Depew, in opposing the hazing penalty, declared it had been adopted under public clamor, and that Congress had acted upon impulse rather than upon judgment. It was conceded by all that hazing should be prohibited, but he felt that justice would be done by the proposed provision. He agreed that dismissal from the academy ought to follow conviction of hazing, but that the young man should not leave West Point with a brand upon him; a brand that would remain upon him through life was going too far.

Mr. Chandler was willing that a cadet convicted of hazing should be dismissed from the academy, but thought he should be debarr'd from holding a commission for only a limited number of years. He thought no perpetual stigma ought to be put upon him.

Mr. Allen, in opposing any change in the penalty prescribed by the conference report for hazing, had read a part of the report of the House committee which investigated the death of young Beazley, which he declared had "no parallel for barbarity in prize-fighting, in bear-baiting, or in bull-baiting."

Mr. Spooner thought the conferees had done their full duty in accordance with the action of both branches of Congress, but he would vote to recommit the report to the committee in order that a modification of the provision might be made. All agreed that hazing at West Point ought to be suppressed. "But,"

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