

BUSINESS BODY

The Senate Keeps Its Calendar Cleared

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

Complaint of New Apportionment—Bill Re-Committed, Convicts Claim Lost—Aiding State Banks Again

The Senate cleared its calendar again before adjourning yesterday.

But, although a large number of bills were disposed of, and quite a number introduced, none of them were of great importance to the general public.

The bill amending the charter of the city of Raleigh, with regard to obstructions on the sidewalks, or overhead, was again passed by the Senate, in order to concur in a House amendment. The latter amendment does not permit anything except permanent and securely fastened signs, of an ornamental character, such as a few electrical signs now in use over the sidewalks on Fayetteville street. The old swinging signs, removed by the board of aldermen a year or two ago, cannot be again put up under this amendment, and they will not be allowed by the city authorities.

The House amendment agreed to yesterday by the Senate, was not objected to by any one, and the city attorney gave it his sanction, after examination, before its adoption by the House.

All the Raleigh charter bills are now enacted and ratified into laws.

Senator Foushee introduced a bill to provide for county and township elections, and Senator Travis sent up a measure designed to prevent guarantee and security companies from requiring county officials insured with them to deposit public funds in national banks only.

This latter bill is in the interest of State banks, to which this Legislature has shown itself to be partial.

The Aycock bill, which passed the Senate Monday, providing for three supervisors of education, etc., was reconsidered on motion of Mr. McIntyre, chairman of the Committee on Education, and referred to that committee.

Mr. Aycock objected strenuously to this measure, and would have withdrawn it had there not been objection on the part of some of his friends.

The bill reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, in favor of J. M. Johnson, an ex-convict recently released on a writ of habeas corpus, and who claims to have been wrongfully detained in the penitentiary for over four years, because of a case of mistaken identity, was defeated on second reading—and that, too, after a motion to table the bill had been lost by the vote of 18 to 16.

The bill provided for an investigation of the case by the Governor and State Council, and empowered that tribunal to pay such amount of money as it might see fit to award to the property of Johnson's claims were made good, and he clearly showed that he was not the man whom it was claimed he was, etc.

Mr. Johnson, who is now in New York and others pleaded, "in the name of humanity," for the bill; but a majority of the Senate was of a contrary opinion, and the bill was not reported.

It was known positively that Becker and Johnson were not the same person, and that the State would yet have to settle the claim—although Johnson is now an old and feeble man.

Senator Brown jumped on the Senatorial districts apportionment bill when it came up on second reading, and succeeded in having it recommitted.

He claimed that it was not properly apportioned and that some districts had too few small and others entirely too large population, etc.

Senator Morton, chairman of the committee, defended the bill, and disclaimed and "spurned" any insinuation of unfairness on the part of the committee or any member of it.

What the result of the reference will be remains to be determined.

The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday afternoon decided to report unfavorably the Arrington bill (alluded to in yesterday's Post), designed to reduce the proposed sixteen new judicial districts to fourteen. The apportionment bill has not been passed, although agreed upon by the committee last week.

The bill in reference to depositing public funds of officers insured in guarantee companies in State as well as national banks (introduced yesterday) was last coming ordered to be reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee.

The inspection of illuminating oils bill (mentioned in The Post yesterday) was postponed by the committee till today, and the bill to disbar attorneys-at-law, in certain cases, was referred to Hon. Clement for examination, and he will report to the committee today.

Among the bills to be reported to the Senate this morning will be the one repealing the act of 1889, in reference to all lands granted by the Secretary of the Interior to disbar attorneys-at-law, in certain cases, and making it so he must not be the existing holders of the property when such change is contemplated. Apportionment bills, particularly to Macon and Jackson and Cherokee counties.

The levying of special taxes by coun-

ties and towns is not yet over with, it will be seen below; but this is probably good evidence of the spirit of improvement and progress and the ability of our people, financially, to keep up with it.

The detailed proceedings follow.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Senate called to order at 10 o'clock by Lieut. Gov. Turner. Prayer by Elder P. D. Gold of the Primitive Baptist Church, Wilson. Journal of Monday approved.

Reports of the various standing committees sent forward and bills placed on the calendar. No petitions.

New Bills Introduced

By Mr. Travis—S. B. 1298—To prevent guarantee companies from compelling insured persons and officers from requiring deposit of funds in national banks only. Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Brown—S. B. 1299—To prohibit obstruction of certain swamps in Columbus county.

By Mr. McNeill—S. B. 1300—To create office of chief of fire department, etc.

By Mr. Foushee—S. B. 1301—To provide for holding elections in counties and townships. Judiciary Committee and ordered printed.

By Mr. Lindsay—S. B. 1302—To amend act authorizing town of Reidsville to issue bonds for school purposes.

By Mr. Aycock—S. B. 1303—Supplemental act to regulate stock law in Wayne county.

By Mr. McIntyre—S. B. 1304—To pay Rufus Smith for clerical work.

By Mr. Henderson—S. B. 1305—To incorporate the Salisbury Light and Power Company.

By Mr. Morrison—S. B. 1306—To regulate sale and manufacture of liquor in Richmond county.

By Mr. Warren—S. B. 1307—To increase the powers of the commissioners of Craven county in reference to bridges, etc.

By Mr. Lindsay—S. B. 1308—Supplemental act amending charter of Reidsville.

By Mr. Ward—S. B. 1309—To amend chapter 65, acts 1889, in relation to examination of witnesses in civil cases.

House Amendments Concurred In

The following Senate bills, with House amendments, were concurred in:

S. B. 929, H. B. 1747—To amend the charter of the city of Raleigh. (Section including word "overhead" on sidewalks stricken out.) This was done with the consent of the city attorney, and does not apply to swinging signs, which are still prohibited.

S. B. 1037, H. B. 1040—To regulate stock law in Transylvania county. (As amended by the House.)

S. B. 74, H. B. 624—To amend chapter 351, acts 1889, in relation to stock laws of Johnston county. (As amended by the House.)

S. B. 558, H. B. 353—To provide half fees for court officers and witnesses before grand juries where "not true" bills are found. (Number of counties added by House and amendments concurred in.)

S. B. 1167—Authorizing Salisbury to issue street improvement bonds. (As amended by the House.)

S. B. 1300, H. B. 1728—Authorizing Harrogate county to issue bridge bonds. (As amended.)

S. B. 619, H. B. 942—Authorizing the commissioners of Madison county to use certain funds. (As amended.)

Bills Passed Final Reading

The following roll-call bills passed final reading:

S. B. 1022—To extend the corporate limits of Honoke Rapids.

S. B. 1237, H. B. 1717—To amend chapter 269, acts 1889, establishing graded school at Albemarle, Stanly county.

S. B. 1226, H. B. 1567—Authorizing Chatham county to issue bonds.

S. B. 1230, H. B. 1802—To amend chapter 241, acts 1889, in reference to turnpike at Jefferson, Ashe county.

S. B. 1107—To condemn certain land for use of Morganton Asylum for Insane for a water-shed, etc.

Passed Second and Third Reading

S. B. 1243, H. B. 1308—Authorizing Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln counties to erect a bridge across Catawba river.

S. B. 1242, H. B. 1906—To protect same in Mecklenburg county.

S. B. 1251, H. B. 1910—Authorizing commissioners of Mecklenburg county to pay certain claims.

S. B. 1281, H. B. 1388—To incorporate the Banks of Davis.

S. B. 1239, H. B. 1840—To regulate shipping of liquor into Buncombe and Madison counties.

S. B. 1211, H. B. 1069—To incorporate the Bank of Greensboro.

S. B. 1131, H. B. 1397—To incorporate the Bank of Benson, Johnston county.

S. B. 1114, H. B. 635—To incorporate the Bank of Youngsville.

S. B. 1377, H. B. 1375—To incorporate the Citizens' Savings Bank of Kingston.

S. B. 1297, H. B. 1702—To amend chapter 131, private acts of 1889, in reference to charter of Charlotte City and Suburban Electric Railway Company.

S. B. 1294, H. B. 1388—To amend charter of the town of Greenville.

S. B. 1295, H. B. 1845—To provide two additional tax collectors for Mecklenburg county.

S. B. 1222, H. B. 751—For the relief of Mr. Russell et al. of Henderson county.

S. B. 1221, H. B. 1127—To incorporate the town of Swann's Station.

S. B. 1199—To pay Carrie Artist direct land tax claim.

S. B. 1197—To pay Virginia E. Bunting direct land tax claim.

S. B. 1304, H. B. —Resolution to pay R. H. Smith for drafting school laws.

S. B. —H. B. 1923—To drain Beaver Dam creek, Cleveland county.

S. B. 1290—To prevent obstruction of fish and catching same at certain periods in White Marsh creek.

S. B. 1303—To regulate stock law of Wayne county (as amended).

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

THE SCHOOL BILL

Passes Second Reading in the House

IS SLIGHTLY AMENDED

Speaker Stephenson, of South Carolina's House, Gets a Hearty Welcome—Josiah Turner Again

The House yesterday passed the new public school law, with two unimportant amendments. Only three votes were recorded against the measure.

It was a busy day, a large number of local measures being passed. The calendar is so badly crowded that there is no hope of disposing of all the bills that the committees have reported.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Gattis to expunge from the journal of the House the record of the expulsion from the House of Josiah Turner. The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, On the 26th day of March, 1880, the House of Representatives of North Carolina adopted a resolution expelling from its membership Josiah Turner of Orange for disorderly conduct; and

"Whereas, It does not appear on what the disorderly conduct consisted, nor that the said Turner had notice of the motion of expulsion, nor that time was given him to prepare and conduct his defense; therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the said resolution be expunged from the journal, and for the purpose that the Secretary of State be and the same is hereby ordered to bring the manuscript journal of the House of Representatives of the special session of 1880 before this House of Representatives, and in its presence draw black lines around the said resolution and write across the face thereof in strong letters the following words: 'Expunged by order of the House of Representatives, this the — day of March.'"

The following resolution relating to Mr. Turner was also introduced by Mr. Gattis:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, The Senate concurring, That the claim of Hon. Josiah Turner for a balance due him on account of public printing done by the said Turner under contract with the State, be and the same is hereby referred to the Attorney General, the Secretary of State and the Commissioner of Labor and Printing, to investigate and ascertain the facts concerning the same, with authority in the said Attorney General, Secretary of State and Commissioner of Labor and Printing to pay to the said Josiah Turner such sum as they may find after careful investigation to be due him on said account. Upon a certificate of such sum, if any shall be found to be due, duly signed by the above named officers and filed with the Auditor, the latter is hereby directed to issue his warrant upon the State Treasurer for an amount covering the sum so certified, and the Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. Russell stood for the bill. He said it was the intention of the committee to be up to the demands of the times in this work, to appoint men of ability; and he did not give the boards much latitude and power.

Mr. Connor was opposed to letting the bars down and letting any man become a superintendent of public instruction. Why not take a stand for something higher and appoint men who are qualified. We are not to consider individuals or counties, these must go to the wall when the public good demands it. Children and none but children should be considered.

Mr. Simms advocated strongly the report of the committee. He said when we want men in the mercantile or professional branches we always get men of experience and qualification. You may take a good teacher and put him in a log cabin and he will have a good school. You may take a poor teacher and put him in a fine school building and you will have a poor school.

Mr. Stephens—It does seem that my young friend, Mr. Simms, always gravitates to what is right. Viewed from our standpoint the committee has done the work well. He complimented each member of the committee in such high terms, describing their peculiar characteristics in such a way as to illicit frequent applause. We cannot make a hill for Bertie or Cherokee, but for North Carolina.

Mr. Spainhour opposed the amendment saying this Legislature should take a step upward. I admit if the bill passes the counties are not filled by educators.

Mr. Beddingfield said the efficiency of the public schools in North Carolina is dependent upon the efficiency of the county superintendents. We must not forget the children. It is their only chance for an education.

After much other discussion by a large number of others, Mr. Connor called the previous question. The first vote was in favor of the bill, which was carried by a vote of 38 yeas to 40 noes.

Mr. Winston offered another amendment, that the bill should not apply to Bertie county. On a vote his county was exempted from the operation of this section.

Section 17 was next considered, relating to the appointment of township committees, and school committeemen. The new law so changes the old law that either a township committee or a school committee may be elected at the option of county board of education.

Mr. Parker offered an amendment striking out "school committeemen." The amendment was lost.

Sections 18 and 19 were passed over as there were no changes made in the old law.

Section 20 was also passed over. Section 22 being read, the clause relating to school hours caused quite a lively debate. Mr. Spainhour offered an amendment that "six school hours each day, and twenty days shall be a month." The bill has it "not less than six school hours each day, and twenty days shall be a month." (Continued on page 6.)

LIMIT ON TALK

Proposed Change in Rules of the Senate

VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT

All Necks Craned Toward Roosevelt—The First Point of Order—New Deal in Senators' Seats

Washington, March 5.—Interest in the proceedings of the Senate today was little less than intense. The session was practically the first of the Fifty-seventh Congress, that of yesterday being brief and routine in character.

An immense throng crowded the galleries, all anxious to witness the proceedings. Vice-President Roosevelt was the particular magnet which attracted the crowds to the galleries, although the desire to see the opening exercises of the new Senate was also a special attraction, particularly to the visitors from out of the city.

The floral pieces presented to various Senators were not many, but were beautiful, even elaborate in design. Among those remembered were Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky, who returns to the Senate after a lapse of several years; Mr. Dubois of Idaho, also a former Senator; Mr. Clark of Montana, who now returns to the Senate after one of the most notable careers in the country; Mr. Wetmore of Rhode Island; Mr. Bailey of Texas, who after several years of service in the House of Representatives, comes to the north wing of the capitol; Mr. Carmack of Tennessee, who also has served in the House and is an experienced legislator, and Mr. Simmons of North Carolina.

There was a general shifting of seats in the Senate on the assembling of the new Senate. Senator Blackburn was fortunate in getting his old seat in the Senate, that seat having been occupied by Mr. Chilton of Texas since he has been absent. It is in the second row and on the center aisle. Senator Bailey has been seated next to Mr. Clark of Montana, on the rear row on the Democratic side, and removed from them by one seat are Senators Foster of Louisiana, and McLaurin of Mississippi. Mr. Dubois of Idaho is on the last row near the center aisle and on the other side. Senator Mason took advantage of the general shifting of seats to get away from his place on the extreme left side of the chamber and to take a seat on the rear row, nearer the center of the chamber. Senator Simon has taken the seat vacated by Senator Carter. Senators Platt of New York and Fairbanks of Indiana have each moved nearer the center of the chamber.

As the golden hands of the ornamental clock opposite the president's desk indicated the hour of noon, Vice-President Roosevelt stepped briskly from the lobby through the right door of the clerk of the chamber, recognized instantly by the assembled crowds he was greeted with a wave of applause.

The chaplain pronounced a brief but feeling invocation.

As the Vice-President ascended to his desk another great wave of applause swept over the galleries. Then with a single sharp tap of the gavel he called the Senate to order.

The Vice-President, a few minutes after calling the Senate to order, was called upon to decide the first parliamentary question that has come before him and he decided it promptly.

As soon as the reading of the journal had begun Mr. Money of Mississippi, asked that it be suspended and that he might present his colleague, Mr. McLaurin, to take the oath of office.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama, objected and insisted that the reading should proceed.

Mr. Money urged that the proposition he made was a matter of the highest privilege.

"I am under the impression," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that the rule requires the journal to be read first."

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SAME ADVISERS

The President Retains His Former Cabinet

WHITE HOUSE CALLERS

Political Clubs and Other Organizations Pay Their Respects to the Chief Executive—Invitation Extended

Washington, March 5.—President McKinley began his second term as the chief executive of the nation this morning by nominating and sending to the Senate the names of the members of his cabinet.

All of the members of the old cabinet, who formally resigned last Friday, their resignations to take effect upon the qualification of their respective successors,