

Hotels of Wilkesboro and Morals of Wilkes County

an Assistant of Attorney General Knox Hears an Interesting Discussion-Host Against Judge Boyd

BY THOMAS J. PENN. Washington, Feb. 20.—Special.—The hotels at Wilkesboro may not be equipped with lavender bath facilities, and humming bird brains are not a part of the regular menu, but the accommodations are sufficient to satisfy the average mortal.

Senator-elect Lee S. Overman arrived in Washington today. He will remain until March 4th, when it is most likely that he will take the oath of office, for the indications now are that there will be an extra session of the Senate for the purpose of ratifying treaties.

Senator Pritchard fired the first gun, saying that the bill was a judicial measure and an economical measure from the government's standpoint.

Representative Blackburn sprung Judge Boyd's letter, written when he was the assistant attorney general, opposing the effort to establish the court at Wilkesboro.

When Judge Boyd's turn came he seemed something of a sensation by declaring that the district attorney had informed him that a juror from Wilkes had recently stated that the reason he was afraid to do his duty in a certain case was because of the fear of personal violence at the hands of the defendants upon his return home.

Mr. Klutz replied, speaking his mind freely. He pointed out the absurdity of the charge concerning the power of the distilleries interests by the pending law that while a large quantity of whiskey was made, prohibition was in some of the counties in absolute control.

The accommodations are sufficient to satisfy the average mortal, even though he be a United States Judge. He wanted to resent, he said, Judge Boyd's imputation on the character of the people of his district, and also the accusation that he had supported the bill merely as a bit of political play.

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Representative James M. Moody would be held Saturday, February 25th. Among those who will speak are Senators Pritchard, Clark of Wyoming and McLaurin of South Carolina.

This morning W. R. Smith, the candidate of George B. Hiss for the Charlotte postmastership, had a hearing before Senator Pritchard. Messrs. Hiss, Jordan and Wilson spoke in his behalf. There will be no decision until Monday, when J. T. Newell will be given a hearing.

Postmaster C. A. Reynolds of Winston is here. Mr. Reynolds came to confer with officials of the post office department for the purpose of securing an additional clerk for the office and also with the hope of securing additional quarters for the post office. J. L. Casper of Winston is here also in behalf of the bill reducing the tax on whiskey.

Fire in a Hotel Devours Ten Lives

Forty People Jump from Windows and Receive Injuries While Others Perish in the Fiery Furnace Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Ten persons are believed to have been burned to death and at least four times that number are known to be seriously injured as the result of a fire which destroyed the Clinton hotel early today.

There were 100 guests in the hotel when the fire broke out and most of the dead are buried in the debris. The ruins are still burning. Owing to the destruction of the hotel register the names of the missing have been unobtainable. The state Young Men's Christian Association convention was in progress in Cedar Rapids, and also a district Knights of Pythias convention. Delegates to the conventions constituted most of the injured and missing. Every room was crowded, and cots in the hallways were occupied.

The fire originated in the basement, presumably from an electric wire. It was discovered by a bell boy and had already gained considerable headway. By the time Night Clerk Wilson, who happened to be on the third floor, had been notified and an alarm sounded, escape was cut off from the ground floor. Frightened guests rushed for the stairways only to find they could not get down that way. A stampede for windows followed.

Desperate Negro Held Up Half Hundred Police

Objected to Eight Negroes Being in One Room in a Lodging House and Pulled His Gun—Fire Department Routed Him and He Was Killed New Orleans, Feb. 20.—After holding half a hundred policemen at bay for several hours, during which scores of shots were exchanged, Lafayette Sims, a desperate negro, was killed by the police early this morning in a negro boarding house in South Rempart street. The room in which he was besieged had to be set on fire and the fire department called out before Sims could be driven from his post. As Sims attempted to escape, still carrying his gun, he was shot down.

The body was taken to the morgue and a demonstration from a mob of several thousand negroes who crowded the vicinity of the tragedy. The origin of the trouble was trivial. Sims occupied a room in the boarding house in which there were seven beds. On retiring last night he looked the door, and when the landlord, early this morning, asked him to open it so that another lodger might be admitted, Sims refused. Then the landlord sent for the police. Efforts to persuade Sims to open the door failed and a hole was smashed in it.

Called to Explain

The Fairbanks Boom Gets an Editor Into Trouble Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 20.—Special.—This afternoon Roscoe C. Mitchell was seen at the Norfolk and Southern depot in company with I. M. Meekins, the former owner of the Carolinians, of which Mitchell is editor.

Mitchell admitted that the two had been called to Washington by a close friend of President Roosevelt. It is generally known that Meekins' postmastership came through Mr. Roosevelt and Mitchell's attack on the president has brought him into considerable prominence of late. Mitchell caught the train this morning while Meekins seemed greatly worried. Meekins, the former owner of the paper, declares, it is said, that he is in no wise responsible for the present editor's writings.

The criticism of the president for dining with negroes and the Carolinian floating Fairbanks-Pritchard colors is no doubt responsible for the call to the capital.

Claims Grant of Our Land

Earl of Eggleston Says Twenty Thousand Acres of Mississippi Belongs to Him New Orleans, Feb. 20.—The prosecution of the claim of Robert Montgomery, Earl of Eggleston, to a grant of land given one of his ancestors by his late Majesty, George III, in what is now the state of Mississippi, has attracted a great deal of attention in the southeastern counties of the state and Mr. Smilie, the agent of the Scotch Earl in perfecting his claim, has received a number of letters from Mississippi citizens who state that their name is also Montgomery and claim an interest in the property. The claim of the Earl of Eggleston is based on the grant made to 20,000 acres or more by King George, which grant is alleged to be safeguarded and preserved by the operation of certain clauses in the treaty between the two countries which followed the end of the revolutionary war. He is only seeking to establish the claim and receive the right from the government to locate the original amount of land given his ancestor in the remaining public domain.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 20.—Special.—Walter H. Page, the distinguished North Carolinian and editor of World's Work, spoke tonight in Gerrard hall on the new spirit of nationality, with especial reference to the contribution of the south to national thought and character.

Those who were first to escape, where they were not too severely injured, reached for some time barefooted in the snow, chained to the spot and rendered unconscious of the cold by the horror of the scene. Many of them had to be led away.

The hotel was a seething furnace, and it was impossible to make a rescue by entering the building. Those injured by jumping from the windows were conveyed to near by business houses that had been converted into impromptu hospitals. In an hour fifteen had been sent to St. Luke's hospital.

GREENSEORD AROUSED

They Claim First Right to Nash and Davidson Monuments Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 20.—Special.—Greensboro people are beginning to get very much warmed up over reports that the monuments for which Congress has recently appropriated ten thousand dollars to be erected to the memory of Generals Nash and Davidson, will be placed elsewhere than on the Guilford Battle Ground. The decision for the location rests with Governor Aycock, and recent rumors that he was not inclined to favor the battle ground site, have greatly disturbed this entire section.

It was largely through the instrumentality of Congressman Kitchin of this district, supported by efforts of the people of this section and the Guilford Battle Ground Company, that the appropriations were secured after a long and hard fight, and they feel that they should not now be deprived of the fruits of their labors.

Banquet to Jones Fuller

Durham, N. C., Feb. 20.—Special.—A banquet was given to Representative Jones Fuller at Hotel Carolina tonight. The banquet was given by the business men of the city as a token of high esteem and appreciation for the work he had done since going to the Legislature. There were spreads for between seventy-five and one hundred guests. The fare was very elaborate, being given in the Carrollina's best style. A number of toasts were responded to by those present. Several invited guests came up from Raleigh, most of the visitors being members of the General Assembly.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY TURNED DOWN

Representative Mudd's Motion to Keep Him on Full Pay, Though Retired, Was Lost Washington, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of the House committee on naval affairs held this morning Representative Mudd made a motion that the resolution providing that Rear Admiral Schley shall have the pay and emoluments of a Rear Admiral on the active list, and which has been pending for some time before the subcommittee on organization rank and pay, be recalled and ordered favorably reported to the House.

Not a Republican member supported Mr. Mudd in this motion, and two Democrats, Messrs. W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina and Tare of Georgia, voted against the proposition. It is regarded that this action will end all efforts in Admiral Schley's behalf at the present session.

Snow Storms Congest and Complicate Trade Condition

Jebbers Urge Quicker Shipments and Drummers Send in More Orders—Speculating Dull and Trading Below Average New York, Feb. 20.—Dun's review of trade will tomorrow say: Just as the railway congestion began to give way before the vigorous efforts of traffic managers, the situation became further complicated by the worst snow storm of the season, and the movement of merchandise was again interrupted. Latest figures of gross earnings show the usual gains. February thus far surpassing by 17.5 per cent last year when unusual delay was caused by severe storms and 1901 by 17.5 per cent. Increased cost of operation, however, necessitated further advances in rates. Trade was interrupted to a considerable extent by the inclement weather except in certain seacoast lines, notably heavy wearing apparel. Wholesale houses dealing in staples have received liberal orders, and much forward business has been placed. Jobbers urge quicker shipments on old orders, while travelers send in many new contracts. Manufacturers of paper, straw goods and clothing report conditions fully as satisfactory as a year ago aside from some interruption by labor controversies. Conditions in the silk industry are shown by enormous imports of raw material, and one large manufacturer has recently received orders sufficient to occupy his plant for two years. Bids are invited for extensive building operations giving strength and activity to material supplies. Despite the approaching triple holiday, speculation was dull and trading fell below the same weeks of the preceding years. This accounts for the increase of only 2.7 per cent in bank exchanges at New York and the loss of 2.4 per cent compared with 1901. At other leading cities

Further small concessions have occurred in quotations of grain, the advancing season and heavier movement to market having a natural influence. A temporary recovery of wheat on reports of injury was not held because it was found that the winter wheat had ample snow protection. There is much difficulty in maintaining corn quotations owing to increased movement although the quality is not all that could be desired. Cotton reacted for a time but quickly resumed its advance, reaching its highest point of the season and exceeding the price a year ago by 1/4 cents. Spinners are taking freely but there is evidence of speculative manipulation that makes it difficult to determine the intrinsic value of the staple. Quieter conditions prevailed in the markets for dry goods, although mills are busy and prices well maintained. Numerous lines of cotton have again advanced in response to the upward tendency of the raw material and the first result has been a disposition to delay purchases by leading buyers. Deliveries are far from satisfactory on old contracts at the lower prices, causing complaint and postponing new orders. Domestic buying is fair, but export trade dull. Inquiries are less numerous for woollens and orders from the road only moderate. Foreign commerce is not losing as much as might reasonably be expected in view of the magnitude of domestic business. On the contrary official figures for January make almost as good an exhibit as the phenomenal month preceding.

Failures this week number 247 in the United States against 250 a year ago and 26 in Canada as compared with 21 last year.

After a Long Fight the Watts Bill Wins

Passed Third Reading in the House by 48 to 30—All Amendments Voted Down—A Day of Filibustering Tactics—Few Acts Passed

The Watts bill has passed third reading in the House after a long and stubborn fight, by a vote of 48 to 30. Many members were absent.

The result was reached shortly before 12 o'clock last night, after about twenty-five amendments had been voted down.

The following is the roll call vote by which the Watts bill passed its third and final reading: Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Abell, Alexander of Mecklenburg, Beasley, Blount, Cowan, Curtis, Daniel of Vance, Davidson, Doughton, Drewry, Foy, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Gluyas, Goode, Hall, Hamilton, Harrington of Moore, Hooker, Hunter, Kinsland, Leeper, Luther, Little, Love, Lusk, Mason, Moore, Morris of Polk, MacCall, McRae, Offman, Parker of Wayne, Price of Stanley, Ray, Ricks, Robertson, Scott, Shipman, Simpson of Perquimans, Simpson of Union, Stevenson, Thomas, Vann, Watts, Whitaker or Guilford, Whitaker of Wake, White of Halifax, Willis—Ayes, 48.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Alexander of Tyrrell, Benbow, Bowman, Bryan, Carson, Daughtridge, Dobson, Duncan, Erwin, Etheridge, Freeman of Henderson, Gay, Graham, Grant, Hamlin, Harrington of Harnett, Jarrett, King, Michael, Morton, Nissen, Price of Rockingham, Riddick, Smith, Stubbs, Sugg, Thompson, Waddell, Walters—Noes, 30.

In explaining his vote against the bill Judge Graham said he was sorry to differ from the gentlemen who favored the bill but could not conscientiously support it. He had seen the party lash used, but it could not whip him into line for a measure he sincerely believed to be a political blunder. His own party convention was the only power that could instruct and influence him in such matters. Another reason for opposing it was that it clearly discriminates against about eight-tenths of the people of the state.

Mr. Hall of Robeson in voting for the bill said: The county of Robeson has about as much prohibition now as she can stand, but he didn't think this as she would hurt her much more and it wouldn't give her a measure he sincerely believed to be a political blunder. His own party convention was the only power that could instruct and influence him in such matters. Another reason for opposing it was that it clearly discriminates against about eight-tenths of the people of the state.

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When the Watts bill came up on third reading at the expiration of the morning hour the clerk's desk was deluged with amendments. There were somewhere between twenty and thirty of them, and the Watts people realized that a stubborn fight was on. Gov. Doughton having in charge the revenue bill, agreed to its postponement for half an hour, to allow time to settle the whiskey question. The half hour soon expired and Gov. Doughton agreed to postpone the revenue bill until the night session as the whiskey matter was waxing very warm.

The first amendment voted on was one by Mr. Robertson of Guilford prohibiting the manufacture of liquor in towns of less than 500 population and the sale of liquor in towns of less than 300. This is a provision of the London bill, but the House said it should have no place in the Watts bill and voted it down.

The next amendment was to exempt Yadkin county, offered by Mr. Benbow, and down it went by a vote of 48 to 30. On this amendment several gentlemen explained their votes.

ed it to him was the fact that the Republicans were voting against it, and he therefore voted for it. The foregoing are two of the most comprehensive reasons given by the members in explanation of their votes.

The most active man in the House yesterday was A. D. Watts the representative from Iredell, who has in charge the Watts bill. The measure passed second reading the night before and was up yesterday with several amendments on third reading. Mr. Murphy had given notice that he would offer an amendment to exempt Rowan county from the operations of the bill and said he wanted to be heard on it at the proper time. He wanted no gag rule attempted in this matter. There were twenty or more other amendments exempting counties from the operations of the law, and several to amend in other respects.

The amendment over which the hottest contest arose was one by Mr. King of Pitt. It was what is known as the anti-jug law, and was a verbatim copy of section 4 of the London bill. But like the fate of the London bill itself it met defeat in the House.

The amendment was as follows, being copied exactly from the London bill: "That the place where delivery of any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors is made in the State of North Carolina, shall be considered and held to be the place of the sale thereof, and any station or other place within said State to which any person, company, firm or corporation shall ship or convey any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors, for the purpose of delivery or carrying the same to a purchaser, shall be construed to be the place of sale: Provided, this section shall not be construed to prevent the delivery of any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors, in sufficient quantities for medical purposes only, or to legally organized dispensaries."

Vote by Which It Was Killed Below is given the vote by which it was killed, in view of the fact that it was the strongest temperance feature sought to be incorporated in the Watts bill: Those voting for the amendment were Messrs. Alexander of Tyrrell, Anderson, Benbow, Bowman, Brittain, Bryan, Carson, Daughtridge, DeHart, Etheridge, Freeman of Henderson, Gray, Graham, Grant, Hamlin, Hooker, Huw, Love, Jarrett, King, Kreeger, Little, Lusk, Michael, Morris of McDowell, Morris of Polk, Morton, Murphy, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Offman, Parker of Halifax, Pezram, Phillips, Price of Rockingham, Price of Stanley, Quikel, Riddick, Robertson, Rucker, Simpson of Union, Smith, Thompson, Waddell, West, Whitaker of Guilford, Whitaker of Wake, White of Halifax, Williams, Willis, Woodard—51.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Abell, Aiken, Alexander of Mecklenburg, Beasley, Blount, Britton, Bullard, Carlton, Cowan, Crocker, Curtis, Daniel of Vance, Daniel of Warren, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Doughton, Drewry, Duncan, Erwin, Foy, Freeman of Mecklenburg, Fuller, Gluyas, Goode, Guion, Hall, Hamilton, Harrington of Harnett, Harrington of Moore, Lucas, Luther, Morphey, McCall, Newland, Parker of Wayne, Ray, Ricks, Scott, Self, Shipman, Siler, Simpson of Perquimans, Stevenson, Stubbs, Thomas, Vann, Walters, Warron, Watts, Woodley—56.

Filibustering Tactics

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Right here filibustering tactics began in earnest, led by Messrs. Morton of New Hanover and Murphy of Rowan. It was apparent that they intended to have a roll call on every amendment. Mr. Morton stated as much a little later on and said it was because the gentleman from Iredell had closed the mouths of those having amendments to his bill, and gagging them.

(Continued on 2nd page.)