

Work Done by the Various Senate Committees

Charlotte Bill Reported Unfavorably—The Permanent School House Fund Favorably Reported. Other Matters

Before the Senate committee on counties, cities and towns yesterday afternoon was a bill to amend the charter of the city of Durham, and the committee quickly reported it favorably.

Then came the bill asking to give the mayor and aldermen of Charlotte more power and to allow them to require railroads to light street crossings. Heriot Clarkson, city attorney of Charlotte, made a speech favoring the passage of the bill and saying that it was but right to require the railroads to light the crossings. He said during his speech that Charlotte and the railroads had always worked in harmony, and that his city had a right to ask the passage of this measure.

Henry W. Miller, speaking for the Southern Railway, said in opening his argument that thirty days' notice should have been given relative to this bill. Senator Pharr said this was not necessary, but R. H. Hayes, representing the Seaboard Air Line, asserted that it was absolutely necessary.

Miller—It looks to us as if the city of Charlotte is trying to make the railroads do what the city ought to do. The railroads pay their proportionate part of the taxes to keep up the lights of the entire city, and yet they want to put the burden of lighting twenty-three street crossings at the cost of \$100 a year each, on the Southern, besides lighting our large cotton platform covering several acres.

"In the first place," he continued, "railroads don't want to light their yards, as it is an invitation to people to walk in or through them, and we don't want that. This bill is unfair."

If Charlotte wants more tax, let it levy a general tax and the railroads will pay their part.

Mr. Hayes spoke along similar lines with Mr. Miller, and said that the Seaboard Air Line would be under a similar burden as the Southern would be. He also insisted that thirty days' notice should be given.

The committee reported the bill unfavorably.

The propositions and grievances committee of the Senate had eighteen bills yesterday afternoon. One of the principal ones was Senator Warren's bill, authorizing the resident judge of a district to allow the clerks of superior courts to absent themselves from office, provided they have competent deputies. The bill was reported favorably.

The committee on buildings and grounds reported favorably the bill to provide for the erection of a Hall of Records, a State Arsenal and a Bureau of Labor and Printing.

The appropriations committee held a meeting and went into a general discussion of all bills before them, taking no action on any bill. It is the policy of the committee to recommend appropriations for state institutions to the amount of money raised by the revenue act. "The state now owes \$319,000, or about that, and we are not going to put it further in debt," said Senator Spence last night.

The bill incorporating the Roanoke Island Celebration Company was before the committee on education yesterday afternoon, and received a favorable report.

The same committee reported favorably the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator White, providing "a permanent fund for building and improving public school houses in North Carolina." The statement of Superintendent Joyner in this issue, on another page, explains rather fully the bill.

adjourning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

HOUSE IN SESSION

The Committee of the Whole met at 10 o'clock.

The House met at 8 o'clock. There was a small attendance of the members when the chairman rapped for order.

The following bill passed final reading: Mr. Walters of Caswell county introduced a bill to provide for the working of the public roads of Caswell and Catawba counties.

An act to amend the public school law with reference to the election of county boards of education, passed final reading. Amendments to exempt the counties of Yadkin, Cherokee, Wilkes, Davie, Buncombe, Surry, Swain, Alexander, and McDowell were voted down.

An act to incorporate the Raleigh Trust, Safe and Deposit Company passed final reading.

A joint resolution favoring the passage of the Appalachian park bill by Congress passed final reading.

A joint resolution in regard to the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, passed final reading.

An act to preserve and protect birds in Union county passed final reading.

WORK ON REVENUE BILL

The House went into committee of the whole for further consideration of the revenue bill beginning with section 55 relating to tax on state banks and private bankers. The section provided a tax of one dollar on every thousand dollars employed as capital. Mr. Drewry moved to make the tax fifty cents instead of one dollar. The amendment was lost and the section adopted.

Section 56, levying a tax of one hundred dollars on agents of packing houses, was adopted.

Section 57, which provides that a tax of two hundred dollars be placed on all breweries, and a tax of fifty dollars on agencies of breweries, in each county where the business is carried on, was adopted.

Section 58, as adopted provides a tax of two hundred dollars as a license on each oil company doing business in the state, and fifty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of sales.

Section 59 provides a graduated tax on dealers in futures, according to population of town where business is carried on. In towns of less than 5,000, fifty dollars; more than 5,000 and less than 10,000, one hundred dollars; more than 10,000 and less than 15,000, two hundred dollars; more than 15,000 three hundred dollars. This refers to trading in what is commonly called "futures."

TAX ON LIQUOR DEALERS

Section 60 is in reference to the tax on liquor dealers. It provides a tax of one hundred and fifty dollars semi-annually on dealers selling in quantities less than five gallons; five gallons and more, two hundred dollars; rectifying, two hundred dollars; malt liquors exclusively fifty dollars. These amounts are to be collected every six months. Each county shall levy a like tax for county purposes.

Mr. Morton moved to amend by making the annual tax \$300 on retail dealers, \$500 on rectifiers and \$600 wholesale dealers, two-thirds to go to the state, and one-third to the county. This, he claimed is double the license tax paid at present and as much as the business will stand.

Judge Graham moved to amend by requiring dealers in liquors to pay ten cents for every gallon of liquor sold; 5 cents for every gallon of wine 3 cents for every gallon of malt, liquors; 5 cents for every gallon of medicated bitters or other beverage that will produce intoxication. Dealers shall make monthly reports and it shall be considered perjury to make any false return, punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment. Judge Graham estimated this scheme would raise \$540,000 a year.

Mr. Gattis moved to amend by making the tax on retail dealers each six months instead of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Morton's amendment was lost. Judge Graham's amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Gattis' amendment was adopted, and section 60 as amended was adopted, as follows:

"Every person, firm, company or association, incorporated or otherwise, selling, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or medicated bitters, shall pay a license tax semi-annually in advance on the first days of January and July as follows: First, for selling in quantities of less than five gallons one hundred dollars for each six months; second, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more, two hundred dollars for each six months; or for rectifying, two hundred dollars for each six months; third, for selling malt liquors exclusively, fifty dollars for each six months. The license taken out under this section shall not authorize the sale of any greater or less quantity than is specified in said license. Nothing in this section shall prevent any person selling wines of his own manufacture at the place of manufacture or within one hundred yards thereof in quantities of not less than one gallon, nor brandy manufactured from fruit or grapes and sold in original packages of not less than five gallons. Each county shall levy a like tax for county purposes: Provided, however, no license shall be issued under this section where the sale of liquors is prohibited by law."

Sections 61 and 62 relating to dealers in rice beer, medicated bitters, druggists selling liquors are same as now in force.

TAX ON DISTILLERS

Section 63 places a graduated tax on grain distilleries, based upon the number of bushels consumed, as follows: "On the first days of January and July of each and every year there shall be paid in advance by every person, firm or corporation operating a grain distillery a semi-annual license tax as follows: When the daily capacity of such distillery is three and less than six bushels, a tax of twenty-five dollars; when six and less than twelve bushels daily capacity, a tax of fifty dollars; when twelve and less than twenty-four bushels daily capacity, a tax of seventy-five dollars; when twenty-four and less than forty-eight bushels daily capacity, a tax of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; when forty-eight and less than one hundred bushels daily capacity, a tax of two hundred dollars. When any distillery pays the tax provided for in this section it shall not be subject to a wholesale dealer's license on the liquor made at such distillery, as required by section sixty of this act: Provided, however, that said distillery does not buy and sell whiskey made at any other distillery. Each county shall levy a like tax for county purposes: Provided, however, no distillery shall be operated under this section where the same is prohibited by law."

Section 64 as adopted provides how the state liquor tax shall be applied, one-half into the state treasury, the other half to the treasurer of the county board of education.

Section 65 levies an annual tax of two per cent on gross receipts from dispensaries. Mr. Kinsland moved to exempt the Waynesville dispensary from the operations of the act. The amendment was lost and the section was adopted.

Section 66 providing how liquor license may be procured was adopted.

Section 67, the merchants purchase tax provision was next considered. Mr. Watts of Iredell moved to strike out the whole section. He wanted to protect the merchants against a tax which is clearly unjust and oppressive. The amendment was lost.

Mr. King's amendment was lost. Mr. Moore of Cumberland moved to amend to make a uniform rate of twenty-five cents on each thousand dollars sold. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Freeman of Mecklenburg moved to make it thirty cents. Lost.

Mr. Love of Gaston moved to amend to provide that no county, city or town shall levy any additional tax.

Section 67 was then adopted.

Sections 68 relating to insurance companies; 69, dealers in pistols; 70 pianos and organs; 71 cigarette dealers and manufacturers; 72 public ferries and bridges; 73 liquor dealers' purchase tax; 74 emigrant agents; 75 itinerant oculists; 76 trading stamps; 77 defining taxes in schedule C; 78 privilege tax on railroads; 79 rate of taxation, 80 express and telegraph companies; 81 tax on corporations; 82 one dollar for each marriage license; 83 seal affixed by officers; 84 licenses to be countersigned; 85 fines for benefit of school fund; 86 misappropriation of taxes deemed embezzlement; 87 duty of sheriff in cases of violation; 88 unless prohibited, county may levy same license tax as the state; 89 appropriation for auditor and treasurer; 90 subjects to be exhibited on demand; 91 subjects of taxation revised in this act not otherwise taxable.

All the sections being adopted the committee rose.

NO QUORUM PRESENT

The House was called to order for the purpose of putting the bill on its second reading. It was about midnight and the hands of the clock were turned back. A roll call revealed the fact that only fifty-one members were present, ten short of a quorum. A motion was adopted that the doors be locked and the sergeant-at-arms ordered to wake up and bring in a sufficient number of absentees to make a quorum. Pending the execution of this order the House adjourned at 12:20 until 10 o'clock this morning.

BUSINESS MOVING IN THE NATIONAL SENATE

(Continued from first page.)

amendment for the punishment of robbers of mail trains. He hinted that this language was cunningly inserted for the purpose of unduly punishing persons for stopping trains under the assumption that they were attempting to rob the mails. He moved that the words "interfere with" be stricken out, and also the words "or who in pursuit of such intent attempts to commit any crime or offense."

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed as amended.

A resolution was agreed to directing the postmaster general to report to what extent the telephone is used in the collection and delivery of special delivery mail matter, and whether in his opinion special rural telephone delivery of mail matter is desirable and feasible.

The Aldrich resolution was agreed to authorizing the finance committee to investigate internal revenue, customs, currency and coinage matters during the recess.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was read for amendments.

Mr. Jones of Nevada presented the credentials of his successor, Francis Griffith Newlands, as senator from Nevada.

The item of \$200,000 to ex-queen Lillooekalani was noted by Mr. Spooner. He asked if the amount was to pay the ex-queen for her alleged interests in Hawaii, or as a mere honorarium.

Mr. Allison replied that the item was based on the claim, pretended or real, that Lillooekalani owned the crown lands from which she derived \$48,000 per year.

Mr. Morgan said it was his judgment that after Lillooekalani was disposed of the rest of the royal family would have to be appeased. She did not represent all the royalty there by any means.

Mr. Hoar said he had been assured that Lillooekalani had a reasonable right to claim the so-called crown lands as her own property. She had used her influence to induce the natives to accept American rule and had done great good. "It seems a pity that we should haggle with her over this sum," said Mr. Hoar. "I have an interest in seeing her justly dealt with."

Indiana, Feb. 25.—Albert A. Knapp was taken by the police today from the home of his bride on a charge of murder. The police say that the wife, at whose home Knapp was arrested and whose maiden name was Anna May Cambie, is Knapp's fourth wife, and that the others have disappeared in a manner which warrants investigation.

Wives Disappeared

Washington, Feb. 25.—The House today finally disposed of the army appropriation bill and the bill requiring the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads to elevate their tracks and erect a union passenger station in the city of Washington, and they now go to the president for his approval. Also the bill increasing the pension of persons who have lost a limb or limbs in the military or naval service of the United States. The rest of the session was spent in the further consideration of the Fowler currency bill.

The speaker announced the following members of the committee to represent the House on the occasion of the dedication of the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis next October: Messrs. Tawney of Minnesota, Sherman of New York, Mahon of Pennsylvania, Barthold of Missouri, Vanvorhis of Ohio, Parker of Ohio, Parker of New Jersey, Overstreet of Indiana, Mann of Illinois, Miller of Kansas, Burkett of Nebraska, Robertson of Louisiana, Bartlett of Georgia, Shafoth of Colorado and Hay of Virginia.

At 5:15 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

ONLY ONE PLACE FOR NASH AND DAVIDSON MONUMENTS

(Continued from First Page.)

his official decapitation, which had been arranged for, will not take place. The charge against Lewis was that he was negligent and careless in the discharge of his duties as postmaster. He has promised to give better attention to the office. His explanation of his past conduct has satisfied the authorities here who will give him another opportunity. Some months ago Lewis jumped in the lime-light by bringing the campaign collecting journey of D. K. Pope to a rather sudden termination. The effort on Pope's part to make Lewis anti-up resulted in the postmaster shoving a pistol in the face of the man from Charlotte.

There was a report today that Senator Pritchard would appear in the Haywood-Skinner murder trial. The story is untrue. He has never been approached by either side. It is very likely that the senator will be in Washington the greater part of the year.

The House committee on public buildings this morning considered the bill that passed the Senate, making a few changes in the amendments tacked on by the upper branch of Congress. There is only one change made in the North Carolina appropriation. Elizabeth City's allotment was cut down \$5,000. This still gives the city a \$15,000 increased appropriation from this Congress. Durham's additional \$30,000 and Goldsboro's \$15,000 stand. It is practically certain now that the bill will become a law.

J. C. Norman, chairman of the Republican county executive committee in Surry, is here in behalf of John E. Albright, who has been named for postmaster at Mount Airy. Norman says that twelve of the fourteen members of the committee endorse Albright. He declares that he is the choice of nearly all the Republicans in the county and that Sam Marshall's efforts in behalf of his brother are not approved by Republicans of Surry.

This morning Senator Pritchard sent the recommendation for the appointment of R. W. Smith as postmaster at Charlotte to the postmaster general. There are only two candidates for appointment as assistant commissioner of corporations, the position sought by Dr. Abbott in the new department of commerce. The other candidate is from Wisconsin.

The Southern Railway fast mail appropriation, which was included in the post office appropriation bill, passed the Senate today without opposition.

Henry G. Griffin, a popular railroad man in North Carolina, is here for the purpose of securing an appointment in the publicity department of the St. Louis exposition. He has strong endorsements and members of the congressional delegation are aiding him.

Tunnel Work Begun

New York, Feb. 25.—The first blow was struck today on the work of constructing the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel under the East and North rivers and through New York city. The destruction of buildings at the foot of west Thirty-second street at the North river was begun, to clear ground for sinking a shaft and establishing a basis of operations for what the engineers have named "the North river section" of the tunnel. The work will eventually cost the Pennsylvania railroad company about \$50,000,000.

Capt. J. B. Smith Dead

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 25.—Special Capt. J. B. Smith died at 4:30 o'clock this morning at his residence in this city, aged 63 years. He was a gallant Confederate soldier, serving from the beginning to the close of the war. He was postmaster in Fayetteville under Cleveland, sheriff of Cumberland county several terms, and doorkeeper of the state Senate in the last two preceding legislatures. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Brussels, Feb. 25.—The Ecole Polytechnique says that King Leopold will visit the United States after Easter.

RAILROAD SEC

Statistical Report Issued Interstate Commerce Commission

Washington, Feb. 25.—The interstate commerce commission today submitted a report to the Senate, in response to a resolution asking for a statement showing in detail the character and par value of all common stock, preferred stock, mortgage bonds, income bonds, trust certificates and other securities issued or authorized to be issued by each railroad company subject to the provisions of the interstate commerce act, together with the par value of each class of such securities outstanding June 30, 1900, the rate of interest on dividends paid thereon during the year ended June 30, 1900, and the market value of such securities March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, 1900.

The report of the commission contains two tables. The first table shows the total par value and the market value of railway securities for the United States. This table also shows the par value and market value of the capital stock of railways and also the par value and market value of the funded debt. For the United States the total par value of railway securities is stated to be \$11,724,822,824, and the market value of such securities is given as \$8,351,003,322. The capital stock is stated to be \$2,562,114,100. The par value of the funded debt is stated to be \$5,726,671,327 and the market value \$5,109,958,927.

The second table presents the facts more in detail by classifying capital stock as common, first preferred and second preferred; and funded debt as mortgage bonds, miscellaneous obligations, income bonds and equipment obligations.

The term "miscellaneous obligations" is intended to cover obligations that are liens on some species of property specifically described as distinct from obligations which are general liens on the road and its franchises.

A Boy Dead and the Teacher in Jail

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 25.—Reuben Pitts, principal of the Inman high school about fifteen miles from Spartanburg, is in jail charged with killing Ed. Foster, one of his pupils about sixteen years old. Pitts is a young man, a graduate of Fuman university and a son of a Baptist minister of the state. He took charge of the Inman school about six months ago. The trouble culminated today when Foster and three other boys were ordered to remain after school was dismissed.

The side of the students has not yet been told, as Pitts brought the first information concerning the shooting in Spartanburg. He says that five boys had been insubordinate, particularly Foster, and after dismissing all the four ringleaders he announced to them that he would whip Foster. Leaving three boys in a class room, he took Foster into his private office and locked the door.

He produced a "hickory" and attempted to apply it, but Foster refused to be whipped and pulled the rod from the grasp of the teacher. At the same moment the three young men left the class room burst open the door and rushed at Pitts.

To defend himself from an expected assault, Pitts says, he drew a pistol from his pocket and leveled it at the young man. Foster was within a few feet of him and he struck the pistol with his hand, knocking it down. Pitts had his finger on the trigger and the blow discharged the weapon, the bullet going into the student's abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. The teacher summoned a physician and surrendered to the constable. Pitts' reason for carrying a pistol is that, being physically unable to cope with the larger boys, he needed a weapon for his protection.

M. P. COLLEGE

The Committee Decides to Locate in Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 25.—Special At an adjourned session of the committee appointed by the last annual conference of the Methodist Protestant church to select a location for a college, held here last night, Greensboro was decided the most eligible or desirable point for such an institution.

Henderson had offered liberal inducements, but a majority of the committee favored Greensboro and the vote was made unanimous.

The citizens of Greensboro have pledged about \$11,000 to the college, and the choice of three excellent sites. A special committee is today considering the selection of one of these.

The college has on hand or pledged about \$50,000, but it is said the conference will not decide upon beginning work until \$75,000 is in sight or available.

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THE PENSION BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

(Continued from First Page.)

town of Rutherfordton to issue bonds. By Davidson—An act relating to the manufacture and sale of liquor in Buncombe county.

By Simpson of Union—An act to change the corporate limits of the town of Monroe.

By Bryan—An act to regulate the time of holding courts in Wilkes county.

By Love—An act for the relief of A. M. Anthony of Gaston.

By Mount—An act to incorporate the Roanoke Island Celebration Company.

By Mount—An act to establish a graded school at Cooper.

By Humphreys—An act to allow the town of Leesville to issue bonds.

By Hicks—An act to extend the graded school territory in Rocky Mount.

By Hicks—An act to establish a new township in Nash county.

By Hicks—An act to authorize a special tax in Nash county.

By Lathrop—An act to appoint justices of the peace in Montgomery county.

By Pegram—An act to allow Wilkes county to build a bridge over Roaring river.

By Burton—An act to protect fish in Pasquotank county.

By Harrington of Harnett—An act to regulate fishing in Little river.

By Beasley—An act to prohibit the sale of liquor, cider and medicated bitters in Currituck county.

By Beasley—An act to regulate the shooting of wild fowl in Currituck county.

By McRae—An act to appoint justices of the peace in Anson county.

By McRae—An act to incorporate Cedar Grove Baptist church.

By McRae—An act to incorporate Hopewell Methodist church.

written protest against the passage of the veterinary medical association bill.

THE REVENUE TAX

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole for further consideration of the revenue bill. Sections 22 and 23 in reference to the listing of incomes and what the question blank shall contain. Governor Doughton thought former questions were too inquisitorial, and the provision was to let the party listing lump his income instead of giving it in itemized form from each source. Judge Graham favored the section as it was two years ago except as to bonds. Mr. Gattis thought a change at this time was of doubtful expediency. Mr. Price of Stanly said if a man was disposed to swear falsely about the whole he would certainly swear the same way about matters in detail.

Judge Graham's amendment was adopted by a vote of 39 to 34.

Section 34, relating to tax in undertakers, collecting agents, etc., was next considered, having been postponed from the previous day pending the consideration of amendments. Mr. Robertson's amendment provided for a tax on undertakers in towns of 15,000 population and more \$25; in towns of 10,000 to 15,000 population \$15; in towns of 5,000 to 10,000 population \$10; in towns of less than 5,000 population \$5. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Thomas moved to amend the section by requiring second-hand clothing dealers to pay an annual tax of \$50. Gov. Doughton said that was simply prohibitory. Mr. Thomas said he thought it should be prohibited. Dr. Alexander of Tyrrell favored the amendment and hoped a prohibitory tax would be levied. Mr. Morton was surprised that the gentlemen were in favor of violating the constitution which says taxes shall be levied for revenue only. The gentlemen are trying to exact prohibitory measures in the wrong way. Dr. Alexander favored the amendment. The amendment was lost, and section 34 was adopted.

Section 35, relating to peddlers of clocks, stoves and ranges, 37 as to bicycle dealers, 38 as to merchandise brokers, 39 as to ship-brokers, were adopted without discussion.

Section 40 as to pawnbrokers was changed from the old law and made to apply to all persons, firms or corporations conducting a business of lending money and holding the same by chattel mortgage, pledge or otherwise, and who charge more than the legal rate of interest.

Mr. King moved to amend by striking out that provision. The amendment was lost. Mr. Gny moved to strike out all of section 40 and said we ought not to license a man to violate the law. This was lost and section 40 was adopted.

Sections 41, relating to livery stables, 42 as to sewing machines, 43 as to leather renovators, 44 as to peddlers, 45 as to mercantile agencies, 46 as to Gyries or fortune-tellers, all being the same as the old law, were rapidly passed over and adopted.

The tax on lightning rod peddlers, section 47, was changed from fifty to twenty-five dollars and adopted.

Section 48 as to tax on hotels was adopted. Section 49 as to cotton compresses was adopted.

A new provision taxing billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys, section 50, was adopted. Section 51 as to gift enterprises, prize photographs, etc., was adopted.

Section 52 provided a tax of \$2.50 on slot machines. Mr. Self moved to amend by making it \$10. The motion was lost, and the section was adopted.

Sections 53, as to bagatelle tables, 54 as to stock brokers, were adopted, and the committee rose.

The House was called to order and