

For North Carolina: Rain.

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Friends of Senator Pritchard Surprise Him Most Handsomely

Costly Service of Silver Presented—Two Appointments Fall Through. Our New Senator's Executive Clerk

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, March 4.—Senator J. C. Pritchard's eight years of service in the Senate came to an end at noon today. The occasion was made notable by the presentation of a magnificent silver service that cost more than \$1,000, which was the gift of friends and admirers in North Carolina. The presentation took place in the parlors of the Ebbitt House this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the retiring senator, many of whom came from North Carolina for the ceremony.

The speech of presentation was made by Richmond Pearson, minister to Peru, and the effort was a most happy one. Senator Pritchard was deeply touched by this manifestation of high regard and esteem on behalf of friends in the state, and his speech of acceptance was couched in eloquent and beautiful language.

The silver, which consisted of 215 pieces, was massive and handsome. It was the product of Galts and was of the very finest quality. Over 200 citizens of the state contributed to the splendid token of friendship and regard. Among those present at the informal ceremony, with which the retiring senator was surprised, were Richmond Pearson, Capt. S. C. Lemly, judge advocate of the navy, ex-Senator Butler, Representative J. M. Gudger, Jr., Representative E. S. Blackburn, a number of ladies also graced the occasion.

Mr. Pearson was very happy in his speech of presentation. He said that the gift was not that of partisanship, but it came from admiring friends of senator in North Carolina, of all creeds and politics. These were proud to contribute. The only lines that had been drawn by those who arranged the gift were that of the state, and those had been proudly drawn. There were those from Tennessee, the native state of Senator Pritchard, who desired to take part in the presentation, but this privilege had been denied them. Mr. Pearson said that the metallic service represented the gratitude and admiration of his home friends for the only Republican who had represented a succeeding state from the union in the past twenty-five years. Senator Pritchard had not been chosen once, but twice. Mr. Pearson referred to the genuine service he had rendered the state without regard to section or politics. Not only has he been the senator from North Carolina, Mr. Pearson said, but the senator from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. There was no time but that he would assist a friend and this sincerely and honestly. It finds expression now in this suitable service.

The Tar Heel congressmen will have left Washington by Friday. Representative Fou left tonight for New York on professional business. Claude Kitchin went to Baltimore to deliver an address before a Democratic club there tonight. Senator Simmons, W. W. Kitchin and others of the delegation were invited, but could not attend. The other members of the delegation will leave tonight or in the morning with the exception of Representative J. D. Bellamy who left several days ago. Representative Blackburn may remain over until Friday before going to Greensboro, where he will locate and engage in the practice of law. He and Mrs. Blackburn have engaged quarters at one of the hotels there. All of the new congressmen were here today except E. Y. Webb. The morning train brought H. W. Page, who was an interested spectator at the dying session of the House.

The only North Carolina nominations that failed of confirmation by the Senate were those of John E. Albright to be postmaster at Mount Airy and Claudius Holland at Gastonia. Holland's appointment was held up at the request of the post office department. In both instances recess appointments will be made. The really notable appointment that failed of confirmation was that of Dr. W. T. Crum, colored, to be collector at Charleston. The president will make a recess appointment in this case.

The vacancies on Senate committees will not be filled until next session. Senator Pritchard had a number of important committee assignments, including the chairmanship of the patent committee. Senator-elect Overman will be well taken care of, though as yet he had not decided who he will ask for. After a service of two years in the Senate, Senator Simmons will be able to get better committee assignments. He will probably be appointed on the judiciary, one of the most important committees, and also on the District of Columbia committee. A general shifting around of committee rooms will follow next year. Senator Simmons has already received the rooms of Senator Rawlins of Utah, which are much more desirable than those he now occupies. Senator-elect Overman will take the quarters now occupied by Senator Clark of Montana, the wealthiest man in Congress. They are very desirable committee rooms.

Senator-elect Overman has named Mr. John M. Julian of Salisbury as his executive clerk. Mr. Julian is one of the best known and most talented newspaper men in North Carolina. His appointment will be hailed with real pleasure by his many friends in the state. Mr. Julian arrived in Washington today and received a most hearty welcome from the North Carolina colony.

Representative-elect J. M. Gudger, Jr., was the recipient of a large bouquet of white carnations today. They were placed on the desk beside that of W. W. Kitchin, where Mr. Gudger occupied a seat. These were the only flowers in the House. Some members were disposed to have fun over the incident, in view of the fact that Mr. Gudger did not have a seat in this House and may be denied one in the 58th Congress.

The Washington post office fight, which has been in progress for a full year, was settled today by the selection of T. G. Stilleby for the appointment. Senator Pritchard favored Geo. E. Buckman, but the post office department was not satisfied with his explanation of the sale of the post office boxes at Washington.

Today's arrivals: Marshal Henry Dockery and daughter, Miss Nettie Dockery, E. C. Duncan and L. L. Brinkley of Edenton.

dition elsewhere the humanity and wealth of the American people would be taxed to their utmost in aid of the suffering.

Mr. Lodge, who has had the measure in charge, spoke upon the urgency for the tariff legislation, and pointed out the many times he had attempted to have the measure called up, and how he was unsuccessful. He said he did not agree with Mr. Hoar in the view that the American people are not able to deal with the great problem in the east. "I believe they are thoroughly able to deal with it as they deal with greater and mightier problems before," said Mr. Lodge.

Mr. Mason was recognized. He gave voice to remarks that kept the chamber in a ripple of laughter in a lecture which, he said, was the last one he would be able to deliver to his "young and misguided friends."

Mr. Bailey interrupted and said it was apparent that Mr. Mason's object was to talk the Sabine lake bill to death, and he would relieve him of the necessity of making this kind of vaudeville.

This Mr. Mason denied, claiming the floor in his own right. He said that he had never enlisted under the banner of filibustering. He declared he had never taken advantage of the weak and childish rules of the Senate, and he resented the charge that even in the last moment he was endeavoring to delay legislation. He mildly and wittily pleaded that no attempt should be made to adjourn his speech before he made it. "The last speech I am to make in this chamber," he added, "but through no fault of my own, I assure you."

An interruption came in the form of the customary resolution for appointment of a committee to wait upon the president. Messrs. Allison and Jones of Arkansas were selected.

Mr. Mason, in his farewell speech, was in his happiest vein and in his rarest good humor. "The steeplechase bill," he said, "has gone floating out on the isthmian canal. The Aldrich bill stands like the first mourner in the procession; the Philippine tariff bill also marches along in their funeral procession, and the pure food and patent drug bill is marching with the rest—all of them marked for the headhouse, because the Senate is afraid to trust its own majority to transact business."

He then urged that the rules of the Senate be amended and called attention to the ancient snuff boxes in the Senate. There was not more snuff on the Republican side than on the Democratic side. It goes with the rules, he said, because it is a part of the dignity of the Senate, and, he added amid laughter, "like the rules, the snuff boxes are as unchangeable as the stars."

Mr. Mason said a race of people never has been born that can govern another people without their consent and have peace. "Why not be honest with each other and say we have made a mistake?" asked Mr. Mason. Under the law of compensation, he said, we are settling for that mistake every hour.

While Mr. Mason was speaking Secretaries Hay, Root, Hitchcock, Wilson and Cortelyou, Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Payne entered the chamber and occupied seats on the floor.

Mr. Allison reported that the special committee had waited on the president who had said that he had no communication to make and said, Mr. Allison added, "If I is in order, I would like to say that I congratulate the two houses of Congress upon the admirable work performed during this session."

As Mr. Mason had just been arraigning the Senate for its failure to pass necessary legislation a titter went around the Senate which broke out into laughter in which everybody joined.

At 11:55 o'clock, five minutes before adjournment, Mr. Bailey was recognized, and said that, as strong as the temptation was to reply to Mr. Mason he preferred to have a vote on his bill. Instantly Mr. Mason was up. He remarked that he had "left out the most important part of his remarks" which caused loud laughter.

courtesy, impartiality, ability and dignity with which our president pro tem has presided over the proceedings of this Senate."

"I desire heartily to approve the adoption of that resolution," said Mr. Bailey.

The resolution was then agreed to, and amid hand clapping Mr. Fry resumed the chair, thanked the Senate for its action and declared it adjourned.

SHOOTING SCRAPE

George O'Hanlon Wounded by Conductor Pemberton

Wilmington, N. C., March 4.—Special Agent O'Hanlon was shot and wounded yesterday evening on the Seaboard Air Line train when about one mile out from Wilmington, in which Captain W. H. Pemberton, a well known Atlantic Coast Line conductor, shot and slightly wounded Captain George O'Hanlon, a commercial traveller of Fayetteville. The pistol ball took effect in the abdomen, glancing to the left side, inflicting only a superficial flesh wound. O'Hanlon returned to the city and had surgical attention. The wound is not regarded as serious by the attending physician. No notice of the affair was made by the local newspapers, owing to the critical illness of an aged member of one of the families interested.

Ten Thousand Damages

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THE HOUSE CLOSES IN A WAVE OF PATRIOTISM

A Few Democrats Held Out Against Thanks to the Speaker—Singing, Embracing and Waving of Flags

Washington, March 4.—The docks were clear for the final adjournment at noon when the House reconvened at 10 o'clock today. The storm which culminated at 4 o'clock this morning when Mr. Cannon delivered his scathing arraignment of the methods of the Senate during the consideration of the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill had passed and everything promised a serene and peaceful ending.

Although members had little more than time to go home for baths, fresh linen and breakfast in the interim since adjournment shortly before daylight, they were back in their places for the close. The leaders on both sides were the earliest arrivals. As is usual the scenes in connection with the closing attracted crowds. They besieged the portals of the House even before the doors were open, and when the seats in the galleries were filled they stood in long lines outside waiting patiently for a chance of admittance.

As soon as the speaker's gavel fell he announced that the quorum was present, and Mr. Payne, the majority leader, moved a call of the House. When the call of the roll had been nearly completed, Speaker Henderson called Representative Cannon, who will be the speaker of the next House to the chair to preside.

Mr. Cannon's appearance was the signal for continued applause from Republicans and many Democrats. The speaker retired to his room in the rear of the hall and Mr. Cannon announced that the House had refused a call of the House by a vote of 17 to 134.

Mr. Payne of New York, the Republican floor leader, offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Henderson for his services as speaker, it having become known that the Democrats would deny him this usual courtesy.

As the reading was concluded Mr. Cochran of Missouri was on his feet demanding recognition, but the chair ruled that Mr. Payne was entitled to the floor.

The majority leader faced the minority as he announced that he considered it a high honor and privilege to be permitted to offer this resolution, pointing out that it was not the first time that such a resolution had come from the majority side. He cited the instances of Clay, Polk, Banks and the late Speaker Reed. As he concluded with a glowing tribute to Speaker Henderson, the whole Republican side broke into hearty applause. But there was dead silence on the Democratic side.

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Training School Bill Passes House

Bill to Mark Exact Weight of Fish, Flour and Meal on Packages Sold by Wholesale Dealers Discussed at Length and Referred to a Special Committee

The bond bill was yesterday reported from the finance committee with a recommendation that it do pass. The bill to establish a training school for teachers in Western North Carolina passed its several readings in the House after a magnificent speech in its support by Mr. Stanford of Caldwell, by whom the bill was introduced. Mr. Newland's speech was one of the finest efforts made in the House at the present session. He was liberally applauded by those who opposed his bill as well as his warmest friends.

The bill provides for a training school for the counties of Caldwell, Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Yancey, Alexander and Wilkes. It appropriates \$1,500 for a building to be paid when a like amount is raised by private subscription, and when the bill is erected \$2,000 a year is to be given for the maintenance of the school. The institution is to be located at a place to be selected by the board of trustees.

In his speech Mr. Newland said it was not the purpose to injure any other institution, but to supplement and keep the others. The tier of counties named, or most of their territory is remote from railroads and the people are not able to send or go to the University and the State Normal and Industrial College. The school is wanted to relieve a corner of the State that has not had its share of educational advantages. They want to train their own boys and girls to teach in the public schools of those counties.

"If the small pittance we ask will necessitate the taking of one cent away from the other institutions of the state, we will vote against the bill," said Mr. Newland, "but if you feel that the state can afford it then I beg you to let me take the glad tidings home to these mountain boys and girls that you are willing to help them. We do not ask you to do as much for us as you have done for the negroes at Greensboro. It is only a pittance we are asking."

Judge Graham wanted the bill referred to the committee on appropriations. It had been reported formally by the committee on education. The motion was lost and the bill passed its second and third readings under suspension of the rules.

The bill introduced by Mr. Moore of Cumberland, to require the branding of the correct weight of fish, flour, meal and other feedstuffs in packages for sale or shipment by manufacturers or wholesale dealers, was discussed at length and finally referred to a special committee to consider and draft a proper bill to meet the ends sought.

Governor Doughton said the bill would work a tremendous hardship, as it would, as worded, require millers selling small packages of meal, flour or feedstuffs to consumers to brand and mark each little package, and that work would often cost more than the package was worth.

Mr. Moore explained that such was not the intent of the bill. He was willing for the bill to be amended so as to heal this objection. He was especially anxious to correct the abuses practiced by fish packers and shippers. He declared that merchants frequently pay for one hundred pounds of fish and get much of it in salt.

Amendments sped thick and fast to the clerk's desk until nearly half the session in the state were asking to be exempted from the law. Two efforts were made to table the bill and all amendments, but each time were voted down. Finally an agreement was reached that the bill should be considered by a special committee and its meritorious features reported back in a new bill.

Mr. Britain of Randolph on the previous day when the Audubon bill was passed sent up his protest, and asked that it be entered upon the journal. Objection was made and the protest referred to the committee on rules to examine and ascertain if it was in proper form and verbiage. The protest is printed herewith by request, as the course pursued is an unusual one. It follows:

The undersigned member of the House of Representatives for the year of 1903 begs leave, in accordance with his constitutional right, to send up his solemn protest against the passage of House bill No. 204, known as the Audubon bill, or 'A bill entitled an act to incorporate the Audubon Society of North Carolina and to provide for the preservation of the song and game birds of the state,' for the reason hereinafter stated.

should have under any circumstances, and the lands held by said society are free from taxation, which is entirely wrong.

"That the birds on the lands of scientific men and the farmers are guilty of a misdemeanor to kill birds on their own lands when scientific men who do not own one foot of land can take their birds or birds' eggs before their eyes and go unmolested; and many of them will be children; they are allowed to take eggs, birds, etc., upon the certificate of two scientific men when the certificate of one million farmers owning one hundred millions of acres would not be worth the paper it was written upon. It gives foreign bird hunters a right to ship birds when local hunters cannot. It creates fees for clerks of superior court."

"It creates a society that will not be self-sustaining and will sooner or later and probably sooner have to be tacked on to some department of state (more likely the agricultural department) it is creating the greatest bird trust the country has ever known and is the entering wedge to stop the majority of the people from hunting or killing birds."

"That there is a lot of northern bird hunters who pay taxes and furnish peas to the farmers to sow, as the law is under this Audubon bill all this will be taken from the farmers and the \$10 paid for hunting privileges will go into the hands of the officers of the society to be paid out to game warden to watch the farmers to keep them from hunting on their own land."

"One by one the ancient rights and privileges of the people are being taken from them."

House Proceedings Yesterday

The House met at 10 o'clock and was opened with prayer by Rev. M. W. Butler, pastor of the Christian church.

There were no petitions. A large number of bills were reported from committee, among them Governor Doughton's bill to issue bonds to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars.

Bills Introduced

By Doughton—To amend an act for the relief of Stephen Venable.

By Doughton—To establish a graded school at Copeland.

By Ballard—To supplement the Cumberland county prohibition law.

By Leeper—To increase the number of commissioners for Gaston county.

By Morton—For the relief of Virginia E. Bunting of New Hanover county.

By King—To incorporate the Union Loan and Trust Company of Greenville.

By Simpson of Union—To incorporate the Enterprise Savings and Trust Company.

By Dewry—Relating to the inheritance tax by exempting legacies left to charitable institutions.

By McRae—To appoint Julius A. Little a justice of the peace for Wadesboro township in Anson county.

By Grant—To amend chapter 24, laws of 1899.

Erwin, by request—To prevent discrimination among directors and trustees of state institutions.

The Senate Chamber a House of Mourning

Dead Hopes Embodies in Measures That Went to the Boneyard—Mason Talks the Session to Its Close

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, March 4.—The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock for the last sitting of the fifty-seventh Congress, but business did not begin until some time later, because Mr. Cockrell insisted upon the presence of a quorum.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, offered for insertion in the Congressional Record his annual statement of the amount of the appropriations made by this Congress, with comparisons with those of the fifty-sixth Congress. The total is \$1,554,169,214.83. The appropriations for this session were \$152,484,918. The increase, he stated, for this Congress, was \$114,000,000 over the last Congress, of which \$50,100,000, or nearly one-half, was for the Panama canal. There was also an increase of nearly \$50,000,000 for the expense of the postal service due to increased business and to the spread of rural free delivery.

The first session of the present Congress a bill for these improvements, carrying \$26,000,000, was passed. It also provided continuing contracts amounting to \$20,000,000 additional, which were carried in the sundry civil appropriation bill of this session. The increase in the total expenditures authorized by this Congress was, therefore, made up largely by three items, the appropriations for the canal, postal service and river and harbor works, and he was convinced that the increases were appropriated not only by the Republicans, but by the Democratic members of both houses of Congress.

Upon motion of Mr. Bailey, the Senate, by a vote of 41 to 9, took up a bill amending the river and harbor bill. This formally displaced the Philippine tariff measure.

Mr. Hoar, by unanimous consent, spoke upon the bill that had just been officially declared dead. The point made, he said, was that the Senate, the executive, the House of Representatives and the public are not fit to govern the destinies of a people 8,000 miles away who have no voice in the government. "It is the first great object lesson," said he, "the wretchedness, the iniquity of what the American people did two years ago in regard to these people."

Mr. Hoar criticized Congress for going away on a nine-months vacation without providing aid for the destitute people of the Philippine islands. He said if there were a similar con-

dition elsewhere the humanity and wealth of the American people would be taxed to their utmost in aid of the suffering.

Mr. Lodge, who has had the measure in charge, spoke upon the urgency for the tariff legislation, and pointed out the many times he had attempted to have the measure called up, and how he was unsuccessful. He said he did not agree with Mr. Hoar in the view that the American people are not able to deal with the great problem in the east. "I believe they are thoroughly able to deal with it as they deal with greater and mightier problems before," said Mr. Lodge.

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