

House Raises The Salaries

(Continued from First Page.) had not been accepted. He should vote against this bill, not that he opposed the men selected, but he was opposed to the whole internal system.

Asked if his own party had not insinuated it, Mr. Grant declared it did not endorse it then or now. Mr. Harshaw said he did not think it wise for republicans to ask for minority representation on the boards. One republican and two democrats on these boards would interfere with the smooth running of school matters, as oil and water would not mix.

An amendment was adopted including a board of education for Lee county. The bill passed its final reading. A call for the roll was not sustained.

To amend the Revisal, relating to removing cloud on title. To extend the time for registering grants. To provide for assessing real estate of railroad companies in stock-law territory.

To include Wake county in law providing a short form of liens. To restore to judges of the superior court their pay for holding special terms of court.

To amend the Revisal, relating to fiduciary bonds. To amend the Revisal, relating to vacancies on the board of trustees of the University. (Provides that failure by a trustee to attend two years' sessions of the board, the office to be vacant. The present law was four years.)

To amend the Revisal, making injury to transmission lines punishable the same as telephone and telegraph lines. To amend the Revisal, relating to proof of loss in fire insurance. (Strikes out iron safe clause of policies.)

DEFEND THE HOMES

The Wise Will Have Ready Vick's Croup and Pneumonia Salve, Also Gripe Knockers, 25c. At all druggists' or mailed by L. RICHARDSON, M'fg Chemist, Greensboro, N. C.

To establish a state board of equalization for the assessment of taxation. Pages' Mileage. To pay Chief Page Winfield Chadwick \$2.50 per day, and to pay transportation of all pages to their homes.

This bill provoked the usual debate in charges and denials of useless extravagance and pleas for the little boys, with the usual result that the boys won out by a big majority. Mr. Jacobson explained that a similar bill passed every legislature, and one had passed the senate. All the laborers had had an increase. Mr. McRackan spoke earnestly against the allowance of \$90 extra to the chief page, declaring it was throwing away the money of the state.

Referring to the affidavit section, he said if that is not the proper affidavit, then we should not leave this chamber until the bill is so perfected as to make it effective. Mr. Hicks followed Mr. Daniel and criticized the statements that had been uttered by some of those who had discussed the subject—like that of the senator who had stated that he wanted the bill if it did run the American Tobacco Company out of the state and seriously affected the interests of every tobacco farmer in North Carolina.

Mr. Fleming asked Mr. Holt what authority he had to plead for the bill in the name of the tobacco farmers. Where was there a single instance of any tobacco farmer or other tobacco interest of the state in which the passage of this bill was asked? Mr. Holt replied by asserting that the R. J. Reynolds and American Tobacco Company interests were concerned in the action telegraphed to the senator from Pitt yesterday.

Mr. Fleming denied it most positively, that was not true in any sense of any part. Mr. Buxton stated that Mr. Holt was wrong in his reference to the incident connected with the election of a United States senator. It did not occur in North Carolina at all. When he (Buxton) alluded to the matter yesterday, he had reference to something that occurred in Washington City. The American Tobacco Company, in doing what it is said to have done, did it in Washington and not through representatives sent to Raleigh during the senatorial contest.

Mr. McLean asked Mr. Holt if he would give the name of the judge he had reference to in his speech a moment ago. Mr. Holt declined to do that. He thought it would not be the proper thing to do. When Mr. McLean, in continuing to question Mr. Holt, embarrassed the speaker, Mr. Holt good-naturedly said he was not nimble enough on his feet to cope with the senator from Robeson, who, deservedly, has a reputation as a cross examiner. He would say that he was entitled to the reputation he enjoyed, and he hoped the senator would let him alone.

He did not think the bill would drive the American Tobacco Company from the state. He had no desire to run that corporation away. He thought the company was not directly responsible for some of the things it got the credit of doing. He simply wanted to make them quit their meanness. Mr. Fleming insisted that some of the statements which Mr. Holt had made concerning the tobacco crop, etc., were not correct; that the statistics were to the contrary. When Mr. Holt, in the course of his speech, charged the American Tobacco Company with the death of a certain tobacco manufacturer of Winston, Mr. Buxton arose and said that the people of his home town understood that John Hanes died from Bright's disease. Mr. Holt concluded by denouncing the methods of some trusts and their activity in politics and their attempts upon even the judiciary of the state.

As he sat down, Mr. Buxton, in reply to Mr. Holt's statement that Mr. J. W. Hanes had been ruined by the American Tobacco Company, said that when he died—of disease—he had and his estate now owned \$100,000 of stock in a branch of the American Tobacco Company, the Reynolds Company at Winston.

He did not agree with the senator from Robeson in the matter of agreements; that the parties would be guilty of misfeasance under the committee's bill. For, as he had stated to the senator, he did not favor that feature of the Reid bill that made the parties to such agreements guilty of a felony. Mr. McLean insisted that an agreement between two or more persons not to bid higher than a certain amount at a sale would subject them to indictment under both of the bills. Mr. Reid made the legal point that if any such agreement was made at an executor's sale and the fact proved, the administrator could be required to make a re-sale of the article in question.

Mr. Daniel then took up several sections of the bill with reference to their effect upon attempts to injure or destroy the business of rivals, and in connection with several of the amendments that are proposed. His argument at this time was confined to the legal aspect of the question. Referring to the affidavit section, he said if that is not the proper affidavit, then we should not leave this chamber until the bill is so perfected as to make it effective.

Mr. Hicks followed Mr. Daniel and criticized the statements that had been uttered by some of those who had discussed the subject—like that of the senator who had stated that he wanted the bill if it did run the American Tobacco Company out of the state and seriously affected the interests of every tobacco farmer in North Carolina.

This is no light matter. It is a mighty serious thing, when one considers such a result from the destruction of competition. We cannot afford to pass a bill here that will destroy so important an industry as the tobacco interests of the state. So far as the American Tobacco Company is concerned, he would have throttled them when it first began to throttle smaller factories. But the wounds then made have largely healed and we have competition for the North Carolina tobacco products throughout the state.

With an amendment which I will offer, I will support the Reid bill as reported by the committee. I am against running the American Tobacco Company or any other company that contributes to the making of markets in our state for our own products. Don't let's destroy competition, and don't let's destroy our own markets to the end that those of Virginia may be built up. Our statutory arms are too short to reach into the state of New Jersey.

Repeating to another comment by Mr. Holt with reference to the alleged contribution of the American Tobacco Company to the defeat of one of the candidates for United States senator, Mr. Hicks said he was the friend of the defeated candidate referred to and voted for him in the legislature. But he would say that if the American Tobacco Company had any hand in the election of the senator who finally chose to represent us in Washington, then they had a hand in accomplishing a good job—referring to the election of Senator Overman.

Mr. King said he thought the people themselves were largely responsible for the growth of the trust. He would vote for the bill if he were here to represent the interests of Virginia, but as he was not here for any such purpose, he would refuse to vote for the bill pending. Mr. King's speech, though very brief, was very much to the point.

Mr. Blair's Hot Speech. He was followed by Mr. Blair of Montgomery, who stated that he would not vote for the bill. If there was a bill pending which he believed would suppress every trust in the state, or do business in the state, or that he believed would be effective in contributing directly to that end, he would cheerfully and gladly vote for it, but this bill would have no such effect. He did not know anything about tobacco did not grow it or sell it or use it in any form, but he knew that the North Carolina tobacco growers and our local tobacco interests are opposed to this proposed legislation. If he could by his vote have wiped the American Tobacco Company entirely out of existence he would do it, but he would not vote for a bill and take the attitude of legislating against the interests of the people of his own state, and that, too, to the end that the interests of other states would profit thereby. That is the situation and details on the part of some senators will not change the fact. It has come to the question of whether we shall insert a law here that will injure, if not destroy, one of the very greatest industrial interests of North Carolina.

We should have laws to regulate the big corporations, and to prohibit them as far as we can from any and all attempts to destroy competition, but we are not here to destroy any industry that directly and largely affects the industrial life and welfare of a large portion of the citizens of the state. He referred at length to the cotton manufacturers and the cotton growers' association, both representing respectively two great industries of our state, and declared that the democratic platform did not stand for a bill that in its initial purpose, affected or should affect injuriously such industries, if the bill is to be effective and apply to trusts and combinations in general is not a bill for special legislation.

That the bill which he brought to this body, which would operate against trusts and all trusts, without fear or favor, and be general in its scope and application. He pointed out his objections to the committee's bill and the original Reid bill. He thought the pending bill ought to be amended so as to incorporate certain features of the McLean proposition, known as the McLean substitute. We ought not to attempt to single out any particular trust, however objectionable it may be. The law passed ought to be general and apply to all.

Mr. Mason of Gaston on the Bill. Mr. Mason began by saying that the discussion had been confined to the democratic members of the senate. He thought it was time the party was getting together on this matter. He believed it would be better for this legislature to adjourn without passing either of the bills that were prepared than to adopt either one of them. The democratic platform does not call any trust by name.

What authority has any man or set of men to dictate to this senate what bill shall be passed by this body? I know better than to whether I am a democrat or not. No one can read me out of the party, but I and every other member of it, reserve the right to withdraw from the democratic party in the future if we should see fit to do so. The senators who have spoken here in opposition to this bill—which is not the bill about which all this hue and cry was originally raised—are as good democrats as there are in North Carolina.

Certainly this bill is class legislation, and nothing else, and there is no call for us to put ourselves in the attitude (as democrats and individuals) of fighting any special interests. Mr. Mason made a fine speech, with but the length to which this report has grown, and the pressure of other matters in our columns today, it is impracticable to follow him through the argument he made.

He was followed by Mr. Long of Irredell, who also connected conservatism and declared that he was unwilling to vote for any bill that will be calculated to injure the democratic party in the state and nation. The people of North Carolina are a reasonable as well as a just people and are not demanding radical legislation on the trust or any other question, nor calling for exhibitions of demagoguery. He did not intend to charge that any senator had been guilty of such exhibition, however.

When this legislature adjourns the representatives of the party ought to leave Raleigh assured of a united and not a divided democracy. He hoped that the senate would rally as one man around the senator from Robeson and adopting his substitute dispose of the question. The First Test Vote. At this juncture Mr. Blair rose and demanded the previous question. Upon a division the demand was sustained, by the vote of 23 to 18.

Thereupon Mr. Reid arose to a question of personal privilege and said that he had introduced his bill in good faith and was proposing to an evident purpose, when Mr. Mason arose and made a reconsideration of the vote, that called for the previous question. Mr. Reid had never before complained, so to speak, that he had been shut out from making some closing remarks which he desired to submit, and the reconsideration was made and carried for the purpose of allowing him to make the speech.

Mr. Reid's Closing Speech. Mr. Reid stated that he was not announcing his candidacy for congress here. That when he did that he would take another session to do so. The candidacy for congress of either himself or Mr. Buxton of Forsyth was a small matter as compared with the subject in hand. That he did not want to put the senator from Forsyth in a hole and he would not attempt the impossible task of digging one big enough to hold him.

He then proceeded to argue in favor of his bill and devoted his remarks chiefly to the American Tobacco Company. He said the bills might not be strong enough, but the best evidence that they had considerable strength was the opposition which had developed. The American Tobacco Company, he declared, would not leave North Carolina. There are grades of tobacco grown here that are not grown elsewhere. It will be to their financial interest to stay, and he thought more of money than anything else, they will remain. He protested against a surrender to the tobacco corporation, because, as he said, that trust has its fangs fastened into the tobacco business of the state, and admit that they have "got us too dead to be skinned."

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Are Patent Medicines Frauds? We are often asked the above question, and our answer has invariably been that no medicine that gives satisfactory results could be fraudulent. We could not afford to sell fraudulent medicines. Our business depends on pleased customers—in fact any business does. Therefore, we would take an enormous risk did we not fulfill every promise made our customers. We are very careful of what we guarantee, and when we do guarantee an article we must know it pretty well—what it contains and how it is made. We have in mind the Rexall line of remedies, particularly Rexall Mucu-Tone, of which we are selling large quantities at this time of the year. Mucu-Tone is one article that we can recommend over our counter and know that ninety-eight per cent of its purchasers are going to be benefited and will return to our store pleased customers. Mucu-Tone is a positive cure for internal scrofula or what is commonly called Catarrh. It is without a doubt the peer of all tonics for any one who is suffering from a run-down condition, can't work, feels constantly tired or suffering from the more plainly described symptoms of Catarrh—such as stopping of the nose, cold in the head or bad cough. It must be remembered that Catarrh is not confined to the nose and throat. It usually starts there, but it leads more often to serious trouble, particularly the wasting of tissues, as in the case of little Miss Dillon, of Albany. Here is a letter from her father: "My little girl had catarrh so badly that the disease had begun to eat into the cartilage of the nose. Snuffs and instruments failed to do more than give temporary relief. I saw the advertisements of Rexall Mucu-Tone, but I could not believe that anything taken in the stomach could cure the sore membranes of the nose. However, I took advantage of your free trial offer and my girl began taking your remedy according to directions. I want to say right here that Mucu-Tone is certainly the greatest medical discovery of the times, and to thank you for the liberal offer that first induced me to give it a trial. Mucu-Tone has cured my daughter's catarrh completely. The discharge has stopped altogether, and her breath is as sweet as can be. Again thanking you, MATT DILLON, 24 N. Swan St., Albany, N. Y." We are selling a large trial bottle of Mucu-Tone for fifty cents on the famous Rexall guarantee of your money back if you are not satisfied. We promise that one bottle will put flesh on your bones and bring new vitality to your system.

For Nervousness—Rexall Americanitis Elixir, 75c.  
For Constipation—Rexall Orderics, Price, 10c.  
For Coughs—Rexall Cherry Juice, Large bottle, 25c. And—150 other Rexall Remedies for 150 other ailments.

King-Crowell Drug Co., Druggists THE Rexall STORE

GOULDS TO LIVE NEAR BALTIMORE. (Special to The Evening Times.) Asheville, N. C., March 8.—George W. Vanderbilt has been buying up large tracts of land adjoining the Baltimore estate, and it is understood that these tracts have been purchased for Howard Gould, of New York, and that Mr. Gould and his brother will come here to live and erect a large mansion near Mr. Vanderbilt's.

Howard Gould told a friend recently that he and his brother had Washington, Denver and Asheville under consideration, as future homes, but that Denver was too high, Washington too low and they had finally decided on Asheville.

HEARING EVIDENCE IN BIVINS CASE. (By Southern Bell Telephone.) Smithfield, N. C., March 8.—The jury in the Bivins case was selected this morning after there had been 15 of the special veniremen had been examined. A half dozen witnesses for the state have already testified. Bivins is being defended by Messrs. Poy & Brooks of this place, E. F. Abell, J. G. Shaffer of Raleigh, and T. J. Jerome of Carthage. Solicitor Armstrong Jones is prosecuting alone.

DECLARED BY THE SOUTHERN. (By The Associated Press.) New York, March 8.—The Southern Railway today declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock.

"Increase Your Yields Per Acre" Make the Farm Pay Big Money. It does not matter much what crops you raise—cotton, tobacco, corn, rice, all fruits, peas, potatoes, onions, cabbage and all other vegetables—you can easily "make your farm pay big money" by carefully preparing your land, and about ten days before planting use liberally Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers.

You will then greatly "increase your yields per acre," for these fertilizers contain the necessary plant foods which your soil needs, and which will make your crops grow abundantly. Study carefully Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer almanac, and follow the suggestions in it. This almanac is free—ask your fertilizer dealer for a copy, or write us for one.

SALES OFFICES: Richmond, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Durham, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Montgomery, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; Singapore, La.

H. P. S. KELLER, ARCHITECT. Dr. Ernest W. Broughton, DENTIST. Associated with Dr. J. H. Crowder. RALPHIGH, N. C. 140 Fayetteville Street