

WATTS LIQUOR BILL

Provisions of the New Measure as Passed.

MANY NEW FEATURES IN IT.

The Traffic and Manufacture Confined to Incorporated Towns—Other Provisions Given.

The following is the text of the Watts bill:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters within the State of North Carolina except in incorporated cities and towns wherein the sale or manufacture of liquor is not or may not hereafter be prohibited by law or regulated by special statute: Provided, this act shall not be construed to forbid the sale of such spirituous, vinous or malt liquors by druggists for sickness upon the written prescription of a legally qualified physician having such sick person under his charge: Provided further, that this act shall not be construed as to apply to wine or cider manufactured from grapes, berries or fruits raised on the lands of the person so manufacturing, or purchased by the manufacturer from the growers thereof: Provided further, that this act shall not be construed to apply to brandy manufactured from fruit or grapes and sold in original packages of not less than five gallons.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation to manufacture, sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters, except as hereinbefore provided, in incorporated city or town, without first obtaining, as provided by law, a license therefor both from the board of commissioners of the county in which said town or city is situated, and from the board of aldermen or city councilmen, or the governing authorities, by whatever name called, of said city or town.

Section 3. That any person violating the provisions of this act with reference to the sale or disposition for gain of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months or fined not exceeding \$200, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That any person violating the provisions of this act with reference to the manufacture of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not less than four months nor more than two years; and upon a second conviction of a similar offense the person shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than three years, and fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 5. That any physician who shall make any prescription, except in the case of sickness, for the purpose of aiding or abetting any person or persons who are not bona fide under his charge, to purchase any intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of this act, and any druggist who shall duplicate the prescription of a physician for intoxicating liquors for any person or persons not bona fide under his charge, without the written direction of the physician who gave the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense; and all druggists selling intoxicating liquors by prescription as aforesaid shall keep a record thereof, which shall bear the true dates of the sales, and be subject at all times to the inspection of the solicitor of the district and of the mayor and police officers of the city or town in which said druggist's business is located, and all other persons; and any such druggist failing to keep the record aforesaid, or refusing to permit examination of such record by the officers named, and all other persons, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell wine manufactured from fruit or grapes grown by himself in quantities less than one gallon, and said wine shall not be drunk upon the premises where sold. Any person violating the provisions of this section, either by selling in quantities of less than one gallon or by drinking wine on the premises where sold, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable at the discretion of the court: Provided, that the provision of section

6 shall not apply to churches wishing to procure wine for communion service.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the governing body of any city or town, upon the petition of one-third (1-3) of the registered voters therein, who were registered for the preceding municipal election, to order an election to be held, after thirty days' notice, in any year in which the petition may be filed, except within ninety days of any city, county or general election, in time for the notice to be given as above required, to determine: 1. Whether intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured in said city or town. 2. Whether bar-rooms or saloons shall be established in said city or town. 3. Whether dispensaries shall be established in said city or town. And any such election may be ordered to determine any one or two or all of said questions, as the petitioners may designate in their petition: Provided, that such election shall not be held oftener than once in two years.

Section 8. Whenever such election shall be held, the same shall be conducted and held under the same rules and regulations provided by the laws of North Carolina regulating municipal elections.

Section 9. That whenever the governing body of any such city or town shall order any such election, they shall provide one box to determine the question of manufacture of liquors, if such question is to be voted upon; one box to determine the sale by saloons, if such question is to be voted upon; and one box to determine the sale by dispensaries, if such question is to be voted upon. Any person entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly shall have the right to vote at such elections in all the boxes provided, and every such voter who is in favor of the manufacture of intoxicating liquor shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "For Distilleries," and all opposed to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against Distilleries," and every such voter who is in favor of bar-rooms or saloons shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "For Saloons," and all opposed to them shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against Saloons," and every such voter who is in favor of dispensaries shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "For Dispensaries," and all opposed to them shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against Dispensaries." Such tickets shall be of white paper and without device.

Section 10. That if a majority of the votes cast in any such election shall be "Against Distilleries," when that question is voted upon, then it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm or corporation to manufacture any intoxicating liquors in such city or town until another election. But if a majority of the votes cast in any such election in any city or town shall be "For Distilleries," then it shall be lawful to manufacture and sell at wholesale intoxicating liquors in such city or town; Provided, that this section shall not be construed to authorize the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in any such town except upon a full compliance with the conditions and requirements which may now or hereafter be imposed by law.

Section 11. That if a majority of the votes in any such election in any city or town shall be "Against Saloons," then it shall be unlawful for the county commissioners of any such county, or the governing body of any such town, to grant license for the sale of any intoxicating liquors, and any person engaging in the sale of any such liquors shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished at the discretion of the court.

Section 12. That if a majority of the votes cast at any such election shall be "Against Dispensaries," then it shall be unlawful to establish any dispensary in such city or town until another election shall be held reversing such election. But if a majority of the votes cast at any such election be "For Dispensaries," then the board of commissioners of such city or town shall establish a dispensary therein.

Section 13. That whenever it shall become lawful under the provision of this act to establish a dispensary in any city or town, the governing body of said city or town shall appoint three commissioners from the voters of said city or town, who in the election voted for said dispensary, whose duty it shall be to conduct such dispensary under such rules and regulations, and with such officers and employes as may be prescribed and allowed by the governing body of said city or town, who shall fix the compensation of said commissioners and their officers and employes.

Section 14. No liquor of any kind shall be sold in said dispensary on Sunday or election days, and said dispensary shall never be open or liquor sold therein before sunrise or after sunset on any day. The prices at which said liquor shall be sold shall be fixed by said dispensary board: Provided, all sales shall be for cash and at a profit

not to exceed 80 per centum of the cost thereof. No liquor shall be sold in said dispensary except in unbroken packages or bottles, which shall contain not less than one-half pint and not more than one quart; and it shall be unlawful for said manager or other person to open any such package or bottle in the premises; and the said manager shall not allow loafing, loitering or drinking on the premises and any person refusing or failing to leave said premises after being ordered to do so by said manager shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days. It shall be the duty of the manager to keep a register, on which shall be kept a record of the names of persons to whom any liquor is sold, the quantity sold, price paid, and dates of sale: Provided further, that said register shall be open only to the inspection of the dispensary board and its employes, and the contents thereof shall not be published. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold to any minors, and the dispensary board shall make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act as may be proper for the management of the dispensary. If the manager or clerk shall procure any intoxicating liquors from any person other than those that the dispensary board shall direct, and offer the same for sale, or shall adulterate or cause to be adulterated any intoxicating, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors by mixing with coloring matter or any drug, or ingredient whatever, or shall mix the same with water or with liquor of different kind of quality, or shall make a false entry in any book of returns required by this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 15. That in any town in which a dispensary is established under the provisions of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any intoxicating liquors other than in the manner provided for sale in the dispensary as aforesaid. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 16. That said dispensary commissioners shall make quarterly settlements with the governing body of said city or town, and that said governing body shall, within ten days after such settlement, pay one-half of the net profits of said dispensary into the treasury of the county in which said city or town is located, for the benefit of the public schools of said county.

Section 17. That any officer or employe of a dispensary established under the provisions of this act who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed by the governing body of the city or town in which said dispensary is located, or by the dispensary commissioners as herein provided for, which said rules and regulations are hereby declared to be ordinances of said city or town, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 18. That the governing body of any city or town, in which a dispensary shall be established under the provisions of this act, shall have power to fix the terms of office of the dispensary commissioners provided for herein, and determine the amount of bonds required from said commissioners and officers, and shall (have) the power to remove any or all of such commissioners and any officers or employes appointed by such commissioners, for good cause shown.

Section 19. That nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal, alter or amend any special act prohibiting or regulating the manufacture and sale of liquors in any locality, township, county or incorporated city or town.

Section 20. That this act shall be in force from and after July 1, 1903.

Suit Against Vanderbilt.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—Complaint in the case of M. C. Graham against G. W. Vanderbilt was filed in the clerk's office of the Superior Court. Mrs. Graham is suing the owner of Biltmore House for \$20,000 because of the death of her husband in October, 1900, while in the employ of Vanderbilt. Graham was crossing the French Broad river in a boat, which, it is claimed, was defective. The boat was attached by a sort of trolley to an overhead cable and owing to the swollen condition of the river the boat became unmanageable and filled with water and Graham was drowned.

Would Like a Guarantee.

"I wish," said the rabbit who found himself in the boa constrictor's cage, "that the Monroe doctrine prevailed in this menagerie." "What do you mean?" inquired his snakeship. "I wouldn't mind getting a good scare now and then if I could only be guaranteed against being swallowed alive."

WOES OF FILIPINOS.

Misfortunes of the People of the Island Enumerated.

SUBJECT OF A MESSAGE TO SENATE

Congress Urged to Give Immediate Attention to the Matter and Grant the Relief Prayed For.

Washington, Special.—The President late has sent the following message to the Senate:

"I have just received a cable from Governor Taft which runs as follows: Necessity for passage of the House tariff bill is most urgent. The conditions of productive industry and business are considerably worse than in November, the date of last report, and are growing worse each month. There is some revival in sugar and tobacco prices due to expectation of tariff law. The interests of Filipinos in sugar and tobacco is extensive and the failure of the bill will be a blow in face of those interests. A number of tobacco factories will have to close, and many sugar haciendas will be put up for sale at a sacrifice if the bill does not pass. Customs receipts have fallen off this month one-third, showing a decrease of purchasing power of the islands. General business is stagnant. All political parties including labor unions are most strenuous in petition for the tariff bill. The effect of its failure would be very discouraging."

The President endorsed all that Governor Taft has said, and hopes for a substantial reduction in the tariff levied against Philippine goods coming into the United States.

"I very earnestly ask that this matter receive the immediate attention of Congress and that the relief prayed for be granted," he says. "As Congress knows, a series of calamities have befallen the Philippine people. Just as they were emerging from years of a devastating war, with the accompanying destruction of property and breaking up of the bonds of social order and the habits of peaceful industry, there occurred an epidemic of rinderpest which destroyed 90 per cent. of the Caracaus, the Filipino cattle, leaving the people without draft animals to till the lands, or to aid in the ordinary work on the farm. At the same time a peculiar Oriental horse disease became epidemic further crippling transportation. The rice crop, already reduced by various causes to but a fourth of its ordinary size, has been damaged by locusts, so that the price of rice has nearly doubled.

"Under these circumstances, there is imminent danger of famine in the islands. Congress is in course of generously appropriating \$3,000,000 to meet the immediate needs; but the indispensable and pre-eminent need is the resurrection of productive industry from the prostration into which it has been thrown by the causes above enumerated. I ask action in the tariff matter, not merely from the standpoint of wise governmental policy, but as a measure of humanity in response to an appeal to which this great people should not close its ears. We have assumed responsibility towards the Philippine Islands which we are in honor bound to fulfill. We have the specific duty of taking every measure in our power to see to their prosperity. * * * The calamities which have befallen them as above enumerated could have been averted by no human wisdom. They cannot be completely repaired; but the suffering can be greatly alleviated and a permanent basis of future prosperity assured if the economic relations of the islands with the United States are put upon a satisfactory basis.

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"White House, Feb. 27, 1903."

Officers Southern Ice Exchange.

Atlanta, Special.—The Southern Ice Exchange, in convention here Friday, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President W. H. Howe, of Nashville, Tenn.; vice president, C. D. Mayfield, of Richmond, Va.; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Worth, of Wilmington, N. C.

Accused of Killing Three Wives.

Indianapolis, Special.—Albert A. Knapp, formerly of Hamilton, O., was taken by the police from the home of his bride on a charge of murder. The police say that the wife at whose house Knapp was arrested and whose maiden name was Anna May Gamble, is Knapp's fourth wife, and that the others have disappeared in a manner which warrants investigation. Knapp later confessed.

A SUNDAY SESSION.

Congress too Busy to "Remember the Sabbath Day."

The House held a four-hour session Sunday and put the District of Columbia bill through its last parliamentary stage, in the face of the Democratic filibuster. The previous question on the conference report on the Alaskan homestead bill was ordered and the vote on its adoption will be taken when the House reconvenes at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. That was the net result of the Sunday session. Although it was Sunday by the calendar, it was still Thursday, February 26th, according to parliamentary fiction. The Democrats put a block in the legislative wheel at every opportunity and it required six roll-calls to accomplish what was done. Large crowds watched the proceedings from the galleries.

When Speaker Henderson dropped the gavel at noon, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, was on his feet. He announced that there was evidently no quorum present and that the House could do no business on Sunday without a quorum. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Payne, the majority leader, a call of the House was ordered. The doors were closed and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in absentees. At the conclusion of the call 41 members had appeared, more than a quorum, and Mr. McCleary, of Minnesota, called up the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, undertook to interpose the point of order that the bill had not been completed, but the speaker ruled that a quorum having appeared, business would proceed. The doors which meantime had been opened, however, were again closed by the direction of the speaker on Mr. Underwood's point of order that further proceedings under the call had not been dispensed with by the action of the House. After a brief explanation of the report, against the protests of various Democrats who desired to be heard, it was adopted, 144 to 59. There was another roll-call on ordering the previous question on the Alaskan homestead bill, which was presented to Mr. Lacey, Republican, of Iowa. A half dozen points of order raised by the Democrats were ruled out and the chair declined to entertain all appeals on the ground that they were dilatory. At 3:55 p. m., the House recessed until 11 o'clock tomorrow, with the motion to adopt the conference report on the Alaskan bill.

The House committee on banking and currency by a strict party vote, authorized a favorable report on the currency bill introduced by Representative Fowler, chairman of the committee. In reporting the bill the committee says: "In addition to providing for the issue and circulation of national bank notes the object of this measure is to immediately put back into circulation any money the government may collect through its customs receipts as well as through its collection from internal revenue. The available cash balance now in the Treasury is \$622,667,882. To this amount there is now in national bank depositaries \$47,755,300, leaving a net balance in the Treasury of \$71,994,454. If we deduct \$50,000,000 as a necessary working balance for the Treasury, we shall have only \$21,994,454 to meet the demand on the Treasury growing out of the Panama transaction, which will call for \$50,000,000. It is evident that the government will not have any additional money to deposit with national banks for the next six or eight months. The effect of this will be to release the total amount of bonds now deposited to secure government deposits, viz: \$125,000,000 of government bonds and \$22,000,000 of State and other bonds, now held by the Treasury in addition thereto, as security for such deposits. The bonds so released may then be used by the banks for further increasing their bond-secured circulation, which will undoubtedly be much needed during the coming fall months."

The Senate spent three hours Sunday in eulogies of four deceased members of the House. Messrs. Martin, of Virginia; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Perkins of California; Clay, of Georgia, and Daniel, of Virginia, spoke of the late Peter J. Otey, of Virginia. Messrs. Pritchard, of North Carolina, and Mallory, of Florida, spoke of the late James Moody, of North Carolina. Others spoke of the late James Tongue, of Oregon. At the conclusion of the addresses the several resolutions of regret were adopted, and as a further mark of respect, the Senate at 3 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The man who always wants the most for his money should never propose to a woman who jars the scales at less than 200 pounds.—Chicago News.