FOR AND AGAINST SUNDAY TRAINS

Ministers Make Unavailing Protest Against Freight Movements.

Sunday trains for the hauling of interstate freight was the subject of a hearing yesterday afternoon before the House Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation. The bill has passed the Senate, and in spite of vigorous opposition on the part of Rev. James Cannon, Jr., and Rev. W. Asbury Christian, on religious and moral grounds, the committee decided to report the bill favorably. H. G. Buchanan, Judge Martin Williams and Captain W. B. Smithers, of the Southern Railway, spoke for the bill.

Mr. Buchanan was the first speaker. He showed briefly the annoyance to which the railroads are subjected by the operation of the Sunday law, and that in some localities fines are imposed in large amounts. When trains are delivered by other States which have different laws, railroads in Virginia are put to great inconvenience in handling them.

Against the Bill.

Dr. Christian said it was better to let the railroads build more side tracks and buy equipment than to open the door to Sabbath breaking. He predicted that if the law were passed most of the coal trains in transit will be run on Sunday.

As to the argument that trainmen will be allowed to run as far as their homes at the terminals, he said that it would mean that another crew would be called out to take the train on its way, and the men would not be helped in being with their families and no greater number would have an opportunity to attend religious services.

Every railroad man, he said, knows that the dispatchers and other officials can so arrange their crews that the men, if possible at all, can reach the terminals before Sunday comes. "Why do the railroads want to run their trains on Sunday?" he asked. "To make men better? Not at all. It is to increase their revenues." The case of steamboats, he said, is not analogous.

He characterized the whole matter as an effort of soulless corporations to ride over the people's Sabbath. He asked that the greed for money be not allowed to override the moral sentiment of the State.

"Greed Against Morals."

Dr. Cannon read a resolution against Sunday trains adopted by the Virginia Methodist Conference, and told of the stand of religious denominations against Sunday work. He said the ministers were working for the preservation of the moral right of society against the greed and covetousness of the individual. Who will be benefited, he inquired, by running interstate trains on Sunday? "Is it best for the moral interests of the people to have the noise and example of travel put before the young people—an example of greed and of the nullity of Sabbath observance laws?"

He protested against the effort of a great corporation, with its money, to be given privileges not granted to the individual. He called it the old battle of greed and personal interest against the moral welfare of the State, and said that the traveling man, for instance, who could get home earlier if allowed to work on Sunday, was not allowed to do so.

Railroads, continued Dr. Cannon, are making money. He asked why this money could not be taken and used to obviate the necessity of running Sunday trains, such as in building tracks. On the same basis of necessity the coal mines could run on Sunday, saying that they had more orders than they could fill, and car companies could follow suit.

Railroad men, he argued, are good people, but they also, some of them at least, like money, and were perhaps actuated in this matter by the opportunity to increase their pay by more runs. Personal interest must be made to subserve to the general good. The bill, he said, would throw down the bars to the handling of local freight.

Preacher Travels.

Judge Martin Williams said he had intended to say nothing, but that Dr. Cannon had overstepped his mark in making his argument. He said that Dr. Cannon had agreed to a law nearly similar to this one four years ago, barring the interstate feature. This Dr. Cannon denied. Judge Williams said that at any rate the House had passed the law under the impression that Dr. Cannon had agreed to it.

"If the moral question is what we are after," continued Judge Williams, "let us make it apply to passenger trains.

"Now, I have the greatest respect for the Methodist people. Out in my county the last Holston Conference created a new circuit, running from Pulaski along the railroad, embracing a number of small points. This was done so as to allow the minister to reach his appointments by train on Sundays."

"Does he do it?" asked Dr. Cannon.

"He does," replied Judge Williams.

"I would resign my charge before I would do it," commented the minister.

"I honor him for doing it," replied Judge Williams. "It is the best way for him to serve his people."

Conductor Speaks.

Captain W. B. Smithers, a conductor on the main line of the Southern, was the last speaker, showing surprising powers of debate in one not used to public speaking. He said that Dr. Cannon and Dr. Christian had put the railroad men in a bad light.

The trainmen's organization, which he represented, comprised from 60,000 to 80,000 people, who measured up with anybody, including ministers, in morals and in doing what they conceived to be right. He resented the charge that they were actuated by mercenary motives. Their labor was as good and as important, he said, as that of a minister or a professor.

But, he said, the railroad men realized that they could not defy the laws of trade. Forty years of experience had demonstrated to him that roads do not run trains oftener than they have to. He was sure that the Southern would operate no more trains under the proposed law than it had been doing for the past twenty years.

"They have sent me forth," he said, "as representing greed and avarice. When I get to my home on Sunday afternoon after a run, I get twenty-four hours of rest."

"Put that in your bill," said Dr. Cannon.

Already a Law.

"The United States government has put it in the law with a pen of iron," rejoined Captain Smithers. "As a matter of fact, we had it in our contract with the Southern for a long time before Congress acted on it. We are looking out for our financial interests just as you are."

Corporations were composed, he said, of individuals with souls. He said that if he got to heaven he would meet some general managers there. He contended that in most places public sentiment was not enforcing the Sunday law. The people of his section, he said, were as God-fearing and law-abiding as any, yet there had never been a single fine for Sunday running imposed from the Dan to the Potomac.

There would be no abuse of the new law, he declared. The men would see to it that if the railroads abused it they would get it in the neck.

At the conclusion of the hearing Dr. Cannon said he had not intended to be personal.

After a few minutes of executive session, the committee decided to report the bill.

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THROUGH FREIGHT ON SUNDAY TRAINS

(Continued From First Page.)

circumstances he wanted his committee to have a look at it before making up the general appropriation bill.

Apparently the members of theatrical companies may continue to get laughs out of the audience by referring to the red hair or to the lack of any hair at all of persons in the audience, for the committee returned the bill forbidding such merry practices to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass.

SENATE

After the opening of the Senate yesterday favorable reports were given to the following bills: To co-ordinate the agricultural agencies and schools of the State; to create additional fertilizer inspectors; to provide for the prohibition of the sale of defective seeds.

The pilots' license bill was called up out of the usual order by Senator Sale. He remarked that pilots have never been taxed before as to their occupation. They work hard. They are merely one of the classes of laboring people. He saw no reason to pick them out to tax.

Reduction of the proposed tax from $50 to $25 he thought a change both fair and equitable in the nature of the case. Other occupations, such as that of the lawyer, are taxed only $25.

The principle in this particular case is wrong, he thought, and its logical execution will result in the taxation of the farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths and others as a class. Property is the real subject for taxation, not privilege. He thought it is only a question of time until, under the modern system of taxation which is beginning to be created, license taxes will be eliminated entirely.

Senator Keezell Speaks.

Senator Keezell thought objection to the bill was obviated by the desire of the Pilots' Association that it should pass. He did not object to the proper taxation of farmers, if there were any necessity, but there is, said he, a great difference between farmers and pilots as a class. There are many, many farmers, but there are only thirty-odd pilots. With such little competition in so large a field the pilots ought to be willing to pay $1,000 each. They are limited by law in number, they are willing to be taxed, and they make enough money to warrant their taxation, he said.

Replying, Senator Sale said that the occupation of the pilot is extra-hazardous at times. The pilot is subject to summons under all conditions and in all weathers, and often chances his life in the obedience to duty. The Pilots' Association admitted as many men to the vocation as were qualified to enter it. Just as in other trades a certain amount of apprenticeship and skill is required before a man is turned loose to guide safely to harbor vessels burdened with valuable freight and human lives. In reply to a question from Senator Fletcher as to the willing attitude of the Pilots' Association in the matter, Senator Sale said that he was not consulting them, but that he was speaking on the plain merits of the case. He voiced his protest against the tax on pilots as "unfair and unjust."

The Sale amendment reducing the fee from $50 to $25 was lost.

Shippers Pay Nothing.

Senator Folkes had something to say about the bill. He thought it was a most opportune case to which to apply the arguments used by corporations against their own taxation. With telling effect, he showed the fallacy of the situation, for though there was a desire to tax this trade with its altruistic side, the shipping interests pay not one cent by way of contribution to the State Treasury. This is not a case where the State needs the mite of the pilots; it is the big tithe of the wealth-overloaded corporation that is needed and ought to be exacted. "The Democratic party is coming to a pretty pass when it proposes to tax pilots who serve the State in the opening up of harbors for the white wings of commerce and in the preservation of human life. The State would in this case tax a servant who receives no pay from her, just because the pilot earns his living by hard and difficult work.

"One of the men who last year was so anxious to tax the pilots is not here this year, I notice," said Senator Folkes. "He seems to have taken to the tall timber, and, forsooth, it is well that he did. He was too scared to come here, for the business he is in ought to come across with about $50,000 worth of taxes, but it does not now."

He painted a stirring word picture of the pilot and the chances he takes. He paid that vocation a high tribute, and finally appealed to the Senate not to make Virginia "the only State in civilization that taxes her pilots to-day."

The bill was passed by for later consideration.

Segregation of Insane.

The three Lassiter companion bills, providing for the segregation of persons exempted from penalty for the commission of crimes by reason of mental irresponsibility in separate buildings at the State asylums, were given the final approval of the Senate. Under the provisions of the bill, the whites will go to Williamsburg and the blacks to Petersburg. The bill was so amended as to fix the cost of the separate buildings at not exceeding $7,000.

Secretary Owen brought a message from Governor Mann, stating the appointment of J. Richard Wingfield to succeed Joseph E. Willard on the State Corporation Commission.

The following bills then were put on their passage and given the final vote of the Senate. The Strode and Halsey bill, establishing the epileptic colony at Amherst, and the Holt bill, to authorize cities to make additional allowance or compensation to commissioners of the revenue.

On motion of Senator Lassiter, the chair was vacated at 2:15 until 4.

When the chair was resumed, thirty-seven Senate bills on first reading were sent to second reading.

At 4:20, on motion of Senator Watkins, adjournment was taken.

HOUSE

Among the bills passed by the Senate, as reported to the House yesterday, was that continuing the fund for retired teachers. It was referred to the House Committee on Finance.

The Committee on General Laws reported favorably the bill requiring seats for employes, and that prescribing a penalty for desertion of a wife or minor children. The same committee reported unfavorably the bill punishing actors who make remarks about or direct attention to persons in the audience. The bill prohibiting dealing in bottles picked up in junk heaps was also reported unfavorably.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, of Roanoke, the Byrd liquor bill, which was on the calendar, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The reason given by Mr. Bowman for this action was that the measure carries with it, he was informed, $600,000 of revenue to the State.

Accountant's Bill.

The Throckmorton bill establishing a uniform system of accounting and providing for a State accountant to examine the books of public officers, which failed of a constitutional vote on Saturday, came up on a motion to reconsider. The motion to reconsider was adopted.

Mr. White opposed the bill. He called attention to the fact that no treasurer owes any money to the State, and that nothing is being lost by defaulting. The bill carries an appropriation of $3,000 for an accountant and $1,500 for an assistant, in addition to their expenses. This, he thought, was an unwarranted call on the Treasury.

Mr. Johnston, of Montgomery, earnestly supported the bill. He said that if there was a bill of great importance before the Legislature this was the measure. He had always labored to get such an act on the statute books. No business man, he argued, would run his affairs so loosely as the State now does. The fact that Virginia has as honest and faithful officials as has any State was, in his opinion, no reason why their accounts should not be examined.

Unsatisfactory Conditions.

He had been a member of the late legislative auditing committee, and, taking its report, showed that the books in one of the State offices were in chaos and confusion. The committee had asked the Governor to get an accountant to straigthten this matter out. There may be, he said, many others in the State. This committee had been unable to do the work required of it by the Constitution because it had not sufficient money.

"There is a disposition in Virginia," said Mr. Johnston, "not to check people up. There are clerks and treasurers who do not want their accounts examined, and that is the reason why there is opposition to this bill. I think this bill should go much further than it does, but in order to get it through we have made it apply to clerks and treasurers only on special order by the Governor and State Auditor."

"We have departments," concluded Mr. Johnston, "which have drawn out their appropriation in a lumb sum. This is not right. We should have an accountant to call attention to matters which need correction."

Would Save Money.

Mr. Cooke said he did not know of a more important bill before the Legislature. He believed it would save money to the State. He was also a member of the Auditing Committee, and had learned that if the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor were to die, no one could tell the condition of the accounts there. They were all honest, but their system was wrong. No private business, he argued, would be conducted in that manner.

"I will support this bill because I believe that every man who handles public money should be subjected to inspection by some tribunal," said Mr. Deal. "The clerk of Norfolk city has told me that no one has ever been into his office to see if his accounts are straight, and he thinks such inspection ought to be made, and asked me to have it done."

Mr. Yarrell said that the officers want inspection, so that if they are making mistakes they can correct them before they are ruined. The system of bookkeeping, he said, ought to be uniform.

Not Really New Office.

Mr. Williams, of Giles, said that ordinarily he would oppose such a bill because it creates a new office and because he thought the appropriation carried to be too large. As to the new office, however, it was created only in a technical sense, and he would vote for the bill, and take his chances on getting the amount reduced by the Senate. He called attention to the proposition that if the Auditing Committee did what it was expected to do, it would cost more than an accountant. It must be presumed, he argued, that the Governor and the Auditor would not send a man out to examine books unless it were necessary, and that if such conditions existed that these two officials thought ought to be looked after, it should be done.

The roll was called and the bill passed—65 to 20.

The Senate bill amending the provisions governing the issuance of marriage licenses was taken up. Mr. Bell, mistaking the bill, and thinking it was one referring to road bonds, made an inquiry.

Clerk Williams informed him that the only bond involved in the measure was the bond of matrimony. Mr. Bell, who has been successfully dodging that sort of a bond for about sixty years, subsided, saying he didn't want to get in on this bill. The measure was passed.

The House then passed the Senate bill submitting to the voters of Winchester the issuance of bonds to borrow money for water works.

Bill Is Amended.

Amendments were made to the Senate bill providing that counties may issue county bonds for road and bridge improvements. One was offered by Mr. Bell allowing the supervisors to handle the bond issue, so as to save the expense of commissions of treasurers, and the other was by Mr. Kemper, requiring that the petition for an election must be signed by fifty freeholders in each magisterial district, instead of fifty in the whole county. Both were adopted. The bill was then passed by a vote of 69 to 11.

The Senate bill allowing the people of towns to vote in elections for road bond issues was passed.

The next bill acted upon was that allowing trustees to mark deeds of trust satisfied by marginal release on production of the cancelled notes. The object was to save the borrower the expense of having a release deed made and recorded. Mr. Evans opposed the bill on the ground that a fraudulent trustee might release liens improperly. Mr. Oliver replied that nothing would prevent a fraudulent trustee from making a false release deed at present. Mr. Cook asked to be shown the law allowing trustees to make deeds of release, and Mr. Oliver said no law was needed, the title being in the name of the trustee. Mr. Page explained the safeguards thrown around the bill. It was passed, 71 to 4.

The Gettysburg monument bill was again passed by on motion of its patron, Mr. Jennings.

Appointment by Governor.

Secretary Owen appeared with a message from the Governor announcing the resignation of Captain Willard and the appointment of J. Richard Wingfield to the State Corporation Commission.

Next came the Throckmorton bill, establishing an advisory pardoning board and providing for indeterminate sentences for criminals. Mr. Rew moved that the bill be dismissed. Mr. Throckmorton said that the other opponents of the bill had agreed to let it be engrossed and to fight it out on its third reading. However, Mr. Rew's motion prevailed, by a vote of 46 to 16.

The last business of the day was the optometry bill. The establishment of a board for the examination and licensing of optometrists was opposed by Mr. Stephenson, of James City. Dr. Stephenson said that the eye, the most delicate organ of the body, needs careful and skilful attention. The bill would legalize professional optometry. He was opposed to the feature allowing employes of houses dealing in glasses to take out license without examination, which they would be permitted to do until the end of July of this year. Knowledge of the business would not be necessary. No one, he thought, ought to be licensed who had not accurate knowledge of the eye. Furthermore, no provision was made in the bill for what the requirements of the examination would be. There should be a provision that the person applying should have taken a course of at least one year at a technical school.

Other States Have It.

Mr. Wingo said that twenty-four other States have enacted a similar bill. He saw no objection to it.

The indorsement of the bill by a number of Richmond specialists in eye troubles was read by Mr. Throckmorton. He said that Virginia is becoming a dumping ground for fakers who are not allowed to operate in other States. "These people," he said, "are practicing freely now. This bill does not admit any new persons. It will simply curtail them in the future. I can't see for the life of me any objection to the bill."

An amendment was offered by Mr. White, and accepted by Mr. Throckmorton, that the bill should not be applied to anything concerning medical or surgical treatment of the eye, but only to fitting glasses.

Mr. Fitzhugh presented letters from dealers in his county indorsing the bill and asking him to support it.

Mr. Yarrell said the bill protects the public from a class of fakers which is now infesting the Commonwealth, and which presume to prescribe glasses for every ill which affects the human body.

The bill was ordered to its engrossment and third reading by a vote of apparently about two to one.

A motion offered by Mr. Jennings was adopted, amid intense amusement, setting forth that adjournment should be had in honor of St. Valentine's Day and the birthday of the "beautiful" reading clerk, Harry B. Owen.

At 2:04 the House adjourned.

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Senate Bills

By Mr. Lassiter: A bill to amend and re-enact sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of chapter 1 of an act to provide a charter for the city of Petersburg.

By Mr. Halsey: A bill to further regulate the sale of ardent spirits under the wholesale and retail licenses, and to abolish the license known as the "malt liquor bar license."

By Mr. Halsey: A bill to amend and re-enact section 3399 of the Code of Virginia in relation to evidence in certain prosecutions for unlawful gaming.

By Mr. Saunders: A bill to protect travelers and employes on railroads operating in Virginia.

By Mr. Holt: A bill to empower the county of Warwick to construct or aid in construction of a bridge across Deep Creek between Burcher's Landing and Menches's Landing, and to authorize and empower said county to negotiate a loan and issue bonds for that purpose.

By Mr. Early: A bill to amend and re-enact section 848 of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by an act of February 13, 1901, and as amended and re-enacted by an act approved March 12, 1906, and as amended and re-enacted by an act approved March 12, 1908, in relation to the compensation of supervisors.

By Mr. Gayle: A bill authorizing and empowering the Commonwealth's attorneys of the several counties and corporations of Virginia, or such other attorney as they may designate in writing, to institute suits and sell real estate for the purpose of collecting delinquent taxes, levies and assessments due the Commonwealth and the several counties and corporations thereof.

By Mr. Sims: A bill to amend and re-enact section 1515 of the Code of Virginia relating to the duties of county treasurers in receiving and disbursing school money, collecting school levies and keeping separate accounts thereof and fixing their compensation, as heretofore amended.

By Mr. Watkins: A bill to provide for working the roads in Powhatan county.

By Mr. Noel: A bill to amend and re-enact section 1 of an act entitled an act to establish Jonesville High School District in Lee county, Va.; provide the mode of appointing trustees, levying tax for district school purposes therein, and authorizing the trustees to apply the money collected for district school purposes to the payment of teachers' salaries, the purchasing, renting or building schoolhouses, apparatus, furniture, appliances, etc., approved May 5, 1903.

By Mr. Garrett: A bill to require deeds of bargain and sale and other conveyances of real estate to designate whether the grantors and grantees are white or colored, and to define the duties of clerks of courts in reference thereto.

By Mr. Echols: A bill to amend and re-enact section 1465 of the Code of Virginia in relation to the pay of the clerk of district schools boards.

House Bills

To Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Noland: A bill to amend and re-enact section 3532 of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by Acts approved February 24, 1899; March 4, 1898, and March 13, 1908.

By Mr. Houston: A bill to amend and re-enact sections 567 and 568 of the Code of Virginia in relation to erroneous assessment.

By Mr. Deal: A bill to amend and re-enact section 479 of the Code as to omitted lands; how re-entered and assessed, so as to bar taxes and liens from being collected as to lands omitted from the land books prior to 1906.

By Mr. Bowman, of Roanoke: A bill to provide compensation for the unsalaried members of the Board of Fisheries.

To Committee for Courts of Justice.

By Messrs. Grigsby and McRae: A bill to amend and re-enact section 3207 of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by an act of the General Assembly, approved December 10, 1908.

By Mr. Page: A bill to provide for submission to the people for approval and ratification the proposed amendment to section 46 of Article IV.; section 50 of Article IV.; section 110, sections 119 and 129 of the Constitution of Virginia.

By Mr. White: A bill to amend and re-enact section 3474 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act of the General Assembly.

By Mr. Yarrell: A bill to make it a misdemeanor for all common carriers operating a railway for passenger traffic to fail or refuse or neglect to provide and maintain suitable and convenient waiting-rooms at all passenger stations now existing or hereafter established, and to fail or refuse to keep said waiting-rooms open and heated at all times, or in certain cases to keep a supply of fuel for the use of passengers, etc., on hand at such waiting-rooms; and to provide penalties for such failures and violations of the provisions of this act, and to make any damages sustained by any person by reason of any such failure or failures, or any violation of the provisions of this act, a cause of action and recoverable in any court, etc.

To Committee on Insurance and Banking

By Mr. Baker (by request): A bill to amend and re-enact section 1 of chapter 5 of an act entitled an act concerning the Bureau of Insurance, and insurance, guaranty, trust, indemnity, fidelity, security and fraternal benefit companies, associations, societies and orders, and imposing penalties for its violation, approved March 9, 1906, as amended by an act approved March 12, 1908.

To Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation.

By Messrs. Clement, Wilson and Brown: A bill to allow the sum paid by incorporated towns in taxes to the counties in which they are located to be expended on the roads and bridges of such towns in the ratio that the amount paid by such towns for such purposes bears to the fund to be expended by such counties for building and repairing roads and bridges.

To Joint Committee on Special, Private and Local Legislation.

By Mr. Zimmer: A bill to amend and re-enact sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 of chapter 1 of an act to provide a charter for the city of Petersburg, approved March 11, 1875; to amend and re-enact chapters 2, 3 and 5 of said act, as amended by subsequent acts, and to amend and re-enact sections 4 and 5, and to repeal section 7 of chapter 4 of said act.

By Mr. Trollinger: A bill to provide a new charter for the town of Pulaski, Va.

To Committee on General Laws.

By Mr. Harwood: A bill to prohibit the practice of fortune-telling, clairvoyancy and palmistry for compensation, and to provide penalties for said practice.

By Mr. Moncure, of Stafford: A bill to amend and re-enact section 5 of chapter 8 of an act concerning public service corporations, approved January 18, 1904, as amended by an act approved March 17, 1906; and to amend and re-enact section 6 of chapter 8 of an act concerning public service corporations, approved January 18, 1904, in regard to the duties of telegraph and telephone companies.

To Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

By Mr. Sydnor: A bill to provide that the parties in interest shall be permitted to name watchers at the polls in all local option or dispensary elections, or where the question of license or of no license is determined in any election.

By Mr. Wellford: A bill to amend and re-enact section 834 of the Code of Virginia, as heretofore amended.

By Mr. Sydnor: A bill to amend and re-enact section 595 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act entitled an act approved December 31, 1903, to amend and re-enact section 595 of the Code of Virginia, as heretofore amended.

By Mr. Toney: A bill to prevent land owners owning property contiguous to the cities and towns in the State from congesting the future growth of cities by opening streets and plotting land for building lots, which may destroy the true street lines and alleyways of cities and towns by reason of annexation and enlarging of city or town borders.

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Large Fat Mackerel, 6 for	25c
New Hominy and Grits, 2 lbs. for	5c
Good Lard, per pound	11c
Large Irish Potatoes, 20c peck; or, per bushel	75c
Good Salt Pork, per pound	12c
New Labrador Herrings, per dozen	12c
Whole Grain Rice, per pound	6c
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Best Cream Cheese, per pound	18c
Duffy Malt Whiskey	85c

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Here and There in the Legislature

State-wide prohibition will have its first inning to-morrow morning before a joint session of the Senate and House Committees on Privileges and Elections. Rev. J. D. McAllister appeared before the House committee yesterday morning in connection with the Myers bill, which is the House end of the prohibition matter, and asked that the committee join with the Senate body, which had already set to-morrow for a hearing on the Strode bill. His request was granted.

Cloakroom stories are usually confidential, and are kept as such by newspaper men. But one that is going the rounds on Speaker Byrd is too good to keep. The Speaker remarked that the tobacco companies were up in arms on his bill taxing them. He went on to say that the trusts, if not curbed, will soon be in such power in this country that they will have all the resources of the people. "And," he concluded, "when you get a nation hungry there will be trouble."

"Mr. Speaker," asked Colonel A. M. Bowman, with a twinkle in his eye, "suppose you get a nation thirsty, what happens?"

The Speaker remembered his record in the temperance cause and made no reply.

"I am thirty-seven years old to-day," announced Reading Clerk Harry B. Owen to everybody he met in the House yesterday. Old members were willing to admit that Mr. Owen has apparently discovered the fountain of perpetual youth, since he has been the same age for at least twenty years. But everybody gave him not only warm but real congratulations. The pages presented him with a handsome valentine.

Two bills affecting the liquor business were introduced in the House by Mr. Sydnor. One of these makes the county the unit in all town elections, and the other allows both sides in a local option or dispensary election to have two watchers at the polls. These watchers may remain on the inside with the judges and clerks, and may attend the counting of the votes.

Regularity in street lines is aimed at in a bill offered in the House by Mr. Toney. Owners of property within one mile of the boundary line of a city or town are forbidden to open for sale in lots until they secure the approval of the county surveyor or the city engineer of the city or town. These engineers are to look into the extension of existing streets in the cities, so that the new streets will be continuous with the old. The same applies to alleys. New streets are

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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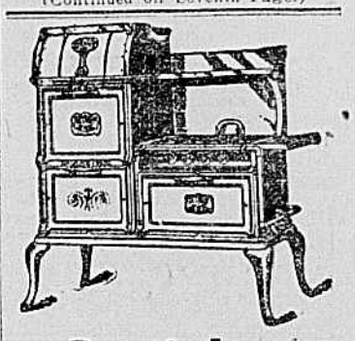
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



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