LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Wednesday, January 24th.

The Senate was in session yesterday from 11 o'clock until half-past one, adjourning temporarily at 12 to join with the House on joint ballot for Fourth Place Senator.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and passed and adjournment found the calendar cleared.

The only debate of the session, which resulted in a surprise, was that precipitated by the call on the calendar of Senate bill 139, the bill introduced by Senator Drewry to prevent discrimination by insurance companies between policyholders of the same class in the giving of rebates on premiums by agents.

Mr. Drewry explained the provisions

SENATOR TURNER,
Of the First Senatorial District, Chairman, of the Committee on Congressional Apportionment.

of the bill at some length, contending that, by preventing and making a misdemeanor the concession by an agent of a portion of the first year's premium, the bill would eventually result in the lowering of premiums. Mr. Drewry's contention was that under the practice of giving rebates, it is necessary for the companies to give large commissions to agents in contemplation of such practice and that in the long run every such concession or rebate finally comes out of the company, even out of the policy-holder who receives such rebate.

Mr. Drewry's Bill Re-referred.

This was not clear to a number of the Senators who plied Senator Drewry with questions, among them Senators McLaughlin, Turner, Webb, Aycock and others. Senator McLaughlin stated that he thought that the bill would prevent the home companies from doing as much business as heretofore and declared that he could not see the difference between an insurance agent giving up a portion of his commission to a large policy-holder and a merchant making a concession to a wholesale purchaser. Senator Webb opposed the passage of the bill as tending to strengthen a trust or agreement between insurance companies to maintain high rates and was unable to see how any interest was affected by the provisions of the bill save that of the agents who were thereby enabled to collect larger sums in commissions and of the companies, who would be relieved of competition. Senator Aycock favored the bill but wanted a provision added whereby the recipient of a rebate or concession would be made equally guilty with the giver thereof.

Mr. Drewry cited several instances where he claimed the evil effects of the absence of such a law were shown, one of them notably that of Marion Butler, who received a large policy upon the consideration of his writing a letter endorsing the company, and of a Raleigh bank president (not named) who was induced upon the consideration of a policy at a nominal premium to give a letter to a wild-cat concern which made wide use of the same and afterwards went into the hands of a receiver within six months.

Finally, upon motion of Senator Thorne, the bill was re-referred to the committee, a division being called for and the vote standing 20 for re-reference, 18 against.

Mr. Seawell's Comprehensive Bill.

Another bill to regulate railroads and enlarge the powers of the Corporation Commission was introduced by Mr. Seawell and is of a most comprehensive character. It provides that all railroads shall have and maintain safe road-beds, adequate tracks, works, etc., for the safe convenient and expeditious transportation of passengers and freight; shall have sufficient and safe appliances, agencies and employes, methods and rules. That in these particulars the Corporation Commission shall have full power to inquire, as to conditions, methods, equipment, etc., and to condemn after hearing at the costs of such investigation if the railroads shall be found at fault. That the commission shall have power to require reports of earnings and their sources, expenditures chargeable to operation and business in the State and the purpose thereof, costs of carrying passengers and freights and, if proper records be not kept to require the keeping of records for stated periods; that railroads shall be required to furnish suitable passenger cars and the commission shall have power to cause the number and capacity thereof to be increased or decreased; that it shall have power to compel witnesses, books and papers to be in attendance or be produced; to punish for contempt and to sue for command as Superior Court judges; to regulate schedules of intrastate trains and require connections and siding at railroad trains where the convenience of the public demands and the injury to the railroads will not be liable to require additional side-tracks, pass tracks, etc., at points of connection, in order to prevent congestion of freights; to require the installation of the block system in whole or in part on any railroad in the State. Any officer or agent refusing to produce papers or attend when summoned shall be guilty and punishable as for a misdemeanor. To carry into effect the provisions of the act it is provided that the Corporation Commission shall within sixty days appoint an attorney to hold for four years at a salary of $2,000, whose duty it shall be to assist in investigations and examinations and who shall be known as Corporation solicitor and receive in addition to his salary actual expenses incurred in the performance of the duties required of his office.

Stealing of Street Cars.

A bill that created a flutter of merriment was that introduced by Senator Bellamy to punish the larceny of automobiles and electric street cars, there being some voice concerning to the effect that a man who possessed the nerve to attempt to steal an automobile or to run through to carry off a street car deserved a general signing for his pluck.

To Preserve Capitol Trees.

Mr. Breese's bill to preserve the trees in the capitol square passed its second reading but went over on objection by Senator Lewis who stated that he desired to look more thoroughly into its provisions, which appeared "drastic." The bill provides that it shall be a misdemeanor to put screws or nails in the trees except for the purpose of attaching the squirrel boxes; that all insulators and wires shall be removed therefrom and the companies compelled to substitute iron posts or to run under ground wires as the Council of State may direct.

Mrs. Jackson Pension Bill.

The bill to pension Mrs. Stonewall Jackson was accompanied by several large petitions, among them one from "Colonel John T. Jones Chapter" of Confederate Veterans of Lenoir county, containing a preamble of their admiration and affection for Mrs. Jackson and for the memory and achievements of her illustrious husband.

Preventing Stripes.

Senator Turner introduced a bill which has been the subject of considerable demand to prevent the imposition of prison stripes on persons convicted of misdemeanors. The bill provides that "it shall be unlawful for any Board of County Commissioners overseer or other party having in charge any prisoner or prisoners sent to the public roads for misdemeanors, to place, have placed upon, or cause to be placed upon such prisoners striped uniforms as are now used for the prisoners in the penitentiary of North Carolina.

"Section 2. Any officer, overseer or other party or parties violating the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than fifty dollars for each and every offence."

Senator Turner also introduced another bill of interest under the provisions of which Confederate soldiers are relieved of the payment of road taxes.

THE HOUSE.

One of the most important bills introduced during the session was introduced yesterday by Representative Williams, of Duplin. His bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any railroad, street railway, express, telegraph, telephone, or other corporation operating under any charter authorizing the condemnation of the private property of any to its stockholders, or bondholders, or to the holders of any of its certificates of indebtedness of certificates of shares of stock, or to any other person, annually, as dividends or interest, an amount greater than 6 per cent of the actual value of the property of such corporation, necessarily used by it in the conduct of its business. The Corporation Commission is to carefully inquire into and assess the actual value of the property belonging to such corporation and to publish the same in its annual report. The corporation is to have the right to hold in reserve from its net earnings a surplus not exceeding 10 per cent of the actual value of its property. The Corporation Commission shall inquire into and ascertain the actual net income of every such corporation, and whether or not such corporation has in its treasury any moneys in excess of the surplus permitted in this charter, and, if any surplus shall be found, it shall be paid into the treasury of North Carolina for the use and benefit of the State. The Corporation Commission shall have the power to inquire into the expenditures of these corporations and shall have the power to fix the salaries of their officers and may reduce the salary of any officer whenever in the opinion of the Commission the same is too great. None of these corporations shall declare and pay any dividend or interest to its shareholders or bondholders except from its net earnings. Every corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in the discretion of the court, and every officer, agent, or employee who shall be a party to the violation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned in the State's Prison not less than six months and not more than four years, and shall be fined in the discretion of the court.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney General and of the several solicitors of the State to prosecute every person violating any of the provisions of this act.

The House voted down the resolution of Mr. Gallert to appoint a committee to investigate and ascertain the true value of the North Carolin and A. and N. C. Railroad, after an interesting debate.

TWELFTH DAY.

Thursday, January 25th.

In the Senate yesterday there was animated discussion on the bill of Senator Buxton which is to prevent usury and extortion. It prohibits parties lending money on household and kitchen furniture from charging over six per cent. on such loans, the charging of more to be a misdemeanor, and the party to forfeit double the interest.

Senator Buxton urged it as a relief to poor people, and Senator Webb proposed an amendment making the bill also affect loans on chattel mortgages not exceeding $50. This was voted down, but an amendment proposed by Senator Turner, of Pasquotank, that whenever mortgages are given the said mortgage shall recite the old mortgage and the new one begiven as additional security. With this amendment the bill passed and was sent to the House for its concurrence in the amendment.

To Prevent Tuberculosis Troubles.

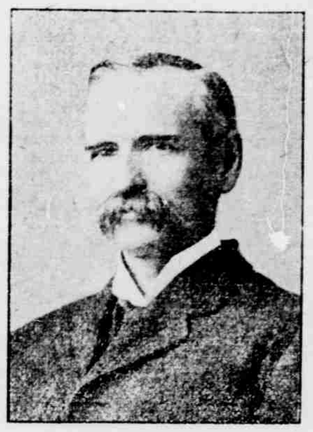
The bill of Senator Long, of Iredell providing that prisoners with tuberculosis are to be separated from the prisoners in county jails was ably urged by that gentleman on the ground of proper attention to prisoners, to those in jail awaiting trial and who might be innocent and to the general public. The "White Plague" he held to be growing, and especially in the dark jails. Senator Mitchell, of Bertie, first objected to the county being included on the score of expense but later withdrew his objection. Senator Seawell, of Moore, urged it in the name of humanity and justice. Senator Holt also spoke for the measure. The bill was finally laid over for action today.

To Care for Capitol Ground Trees

The bill of Senator Breese, of Brevard, providing for the better protection of the trees, etc., in the capitol square and the removal of the old arsenal building on Lot 1 of Senator Drewry's draft, was introduced at the request of the Council of State.

Cruelty to Animals.

The bill which removes jurisdiction



SENATOR C. H. KING,
of Caswell County.
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Health.

in cases of cruelty to animals from magistrates courts to the Superior courts was passed by a vote of 25 to 16. It simply restores the old law as existing for 24 years up to two years ago. It was urged by Senator Daniel, the author of the better way of protecting dumb beasts, Senator Thorne, Senator Hicks, Senator Kluttz, Senator Webb and Senator Long. Opposing it Senator McLaughlin, Senator Mitchell and Senator Mason, who thought that magistrates' courts could attend to the matter and not increase the congested condition of the court. Senator Mason declared he did not think that a person who killed a chicken trespassing on his land, or an offensive Tom cat should be taken up to court but that there should be grades and classifications of cruelty to animals.

A New Cause for Divorce.

A new cause for divorce was given in a bill from the House. It provided that separation for ten years

REPRESENTATIVE G. L. PARK.
Who Redeemed Ashe County, Overcoming a Republican Majority Over 400.

should give a cause for absolute divorce. There was much amusement when the clerk read it "separation for ten days."

To Print Anti-Trust Bills.

A resolution was passed authorizing the printing of two hundred copies of Senator Aycock's anti-trust bill and also for the printing of two hundred copies of a bill aimed at the trusts by Senator Holt, introduced during the morning. There was also adopted a resolution of Senator Holt providing that the Senate railroad committee be given power to administer oaths to witnesses before them.

Drewry Says Did Not Mean It.

Senator Drewry arose to a question of personal privilege. He said he was not accustomed to public speaking and that his remarks of the day previous concerning insurance rebates had been misconstrued, that he did not mean to reflect on any bank officer in Raleigh, and that when he had said that one bank officer had taken an insurance rebate and given a letter endorsing the company he did not say this was for the sake of the rebate, or if he did, he did not mean it in that way, that there are no more honest, upright, fearless, conscientious or more able bank officers than those in Raleigh, that when the president of the bank gave the letter it was simply an endorsement, and not as a consideration for a rebate. He declared that he did not think he had said it, but if he did that he did not mean it in the way that it had been taken.

To Limit the Poll Tax.

Senator Odell, of Cabarrus, introduced a bill limiting the poll tax. This provides that no city or town in North Carolina shall levy a poll tax in excess of ($2) two dollars. The equation of taxation prescribed in the Constitution applying only to taxation levied for the ordinary purpose of the State and county, no poll tax shall be levied or collected except as hereinafter provided in excess of two dollars for State and county purposes combined. Provided this act shall not be construed to effect and shall not effect the district or other special school taxes on the poll where they are now required to be levied by law, and that this act shall not effect any special act for the sale of bonds by municipalities or counties where said bonds have been sold at the date of the passage of this act.

To Facilitate Freight Transportation.

A bill was introduced by Senator Daniel to facilitate freight transportation, this relating to freight tendered railroads and other transportation companies. It provides that the law now in the Revisal concerning this shall be amended so as to read:

"Agents or other officers of railroads and other transportation companies whose duties it is to receive freight shall receive all articles of the nature and kind received by such companies for transportation wherever tendered at a regular depot, station, wharf, boat landing or, and every loaded car tendered at a side track or any warehouse connected with the railroad by a siding and shall forward the same by the route selected by the person tendering the freight, under existing laws, and a tender of the articles of the nature and kind received by such companies for transportation, not susceptible of being delivered in warehouses, depots or stations shall be deemed to be made when the same are offered for shipment to the said agents or other officers in quantities usually shipped by said railroad or other transportation companies, at the place from which such freight is usually shipped, whether a car for the loading of said articles of the nature and kind tendered be on railroads for transportation provided or not by the said railroad or other transportation company, and the transportation company represented by any person refusing to receive such freight shall forfeit and pay to the party aggravated the sum of fifty dollars for each day said company refused to receive such shipment of freight and all damages actually sustained by reason of the refusal to receive freight. If such loaded car or other articles of a nature and kind received by such railroad or other transportation companies for transportation, be tendered at any siding or ware-house, at which there is no agent, notice shall be given to the agent at the nearest regular station at which there is an agent, that such car is loaded and ready for shipment or such articles of the nature and kind received by such company for transportation are ready for shipment."

Hole After The Trusts.

Senator Holt, of Guilford, yesterday presented a bill aimed at the control of the trusts, it being to define these and to provide punishments for offenses.

In his bill he places trusts as those coming in any one of three classes, and provides:

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation or association to become a trust or engaged in the business of a trust within the State of North Carolina within the meaning of this act, or after having once reduced the price of anything of value to destroy opposition, even again to raise the price for any reason, and corporation doing so shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than five thousand, nor more than thirty thousand dollars for each and every offense, and each week it shall be engaged in the business of a trust, shall be a separate offence, and any officer or agent of a corporation, or any other person who shall knowingly become a trust or engaged in the business of a trust, as such officer or agent, or otherwise, or who shall knowingly endow, cause, or wilfully permit or encourage any other person to be engaged in the business of a trust, within the State of North Carolina or who shall raise the price of anything contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a felony and fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the State's prison not less than one year, or more than ten years.

Sec. 3. That the Attorney General may demand of the president, secretary, treasurer or any other officer or agent of any foreign or domestic corporation doing business in this State, who may desire to investigate under this act, as often as four times a year if he sees proper, that he make an affidavit in form and substance as follows:

[This states that the concern is not a trust.] The section then continues:

And on refusal to make oath in answer to said inquiry, or on failure to do so within thirty days from the mailing thereof, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, in the name of the State and in the relation of said Attorney General to proceed against said corporation, if a domestic corporation, as provided for in this act, and also for the forfeiture of its charter, or certificate of incorporation, and if a foreign corporation, to proceed against said corporation as provided for in this act, and to forfeit its right to do business in this State: Provided, the failure to cause affidavit to be made when the corporation is notified to have an officer make it, shall be prima facie evidence that such corporation is a trust. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to enforce the provisions of this act. The Attorney General shall institute and conduct all suits begun in the Superior Courts, and upon appeal the Attorney General shall prosecute said suits in the Supreme Court.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Friday, January 26th.

Douglass' Dope bill expired yesterday, the House giving the proposed measure its cou-de-grace by a vote of 51 to 39. Its author fought for it to the last, and with his aides put up a good fight, but it availed not. Ninety members were recorded as voting, and thirty were not. If these had been in the game no one can say what might have happened.

What Shall Solicitors Get?

In the Senate there was much talk of the bill to put the Solicitors of the

REPRESENTATIVE M. L. DAVIS.
The Member from Carteret is the Youngest Member of this General Assembly.

State on a salary bases, as against the present fee system, the Senate discussing the bill of Senator Webb to make the salary $2,100 a year and to fix the payment of certain fees, so that all these might go to the State Treasurer, the State to pay the solicitors. There was opposition to Senator Webb's figures of $2,100 a year, it being urged by a number that the salary be made $2,500 a year, while others that the solicitor's retain fees as salary up to $2,500 the excess to be turned into the State Treasury, while those not making as much as $2,500 would have to be content with what they received. Finally the matter was set as the special order for Thursday of next week at noon.

Senator Webb urged his bill vigorously, explaining that in it there was not alone provision for $2,100 salary, but that it provided for the payment of the $4 on soil fees to the State Treasurer, settling a disputed question, cut out the $12 annual allowance to solicitors for examination where these estates were in the hands of the court, while it also provided that solicitors void the scenes of great railway wrecks or crimes so as to make indictments, a feature which Mr. Webb finally agreed to cut out.

SENATOR W. R. ODELL,
of Concord.
In the Twenty-Fifth Senatorial District who Introduced a Bill to Limit Poll Tax in Cities and Towns to $2.00 and the Same for County and State.

of the bill at the request of Senator McLean.

As to Senate $2,500 Bill.

There came here a proposition to hold up the matter till a House bill, providing for $2,500 salary, reached the Senate, so as to avoid the clashing of bills, but this did not prevail and the debate then raged furiously as to different salaries or sticking to the fee system. Senator Webb explained the bill in debate, and exhibited a bundle of telegrams coming from nearly every solicitor, saying these would not oppose the Justice bill, which names $2,500 salary. He contended $2,100 was a fair figure and that the fee system should be abolished. In the same line spoke Senator Daniel for the bill, saying it worked good.

Senator McLean urged the giving of fees up to $2,500 the surplus to go to the State Treasury and those not making $2,500 to keep what they tried. He offered an amendment to the bill to this effect, this amendment being also offered by Senator Turner. Senator Graham, of Orange, opposed this salary as too small, saying that the solicitor in his district, the Fifth, made perhaps $3,000 a year and worked hard for it. He said he understood that a bill was to be offered to create more judicial districts so as to divide up the work, but that he could not pledge his vote for this.

Senator Kluttz and Buxton offered amendments to make the salary $2,500. Senator Webb discussed the work in various districts and held that solicitors in districts with small towns really did as much work as those with large cities where there were many submissions Senator McLean said he did not favor increasing the salary of solicitors who got small fees up to 2,500. Senator Buxton urged $2,500, as did also Senator Kluttz.

Hot Against the Bill.

Senator Mason went after the bill with fight in him. He did not think the people demanded a change to a salary bases. There was no such demand in his district and if the salary was put at $1,500 in place of $2,500 the solicitors would not be willing. There are no petitions for a change and no Democratic Convention has expressed itself on this. If a bill passed it ought to give solicitors up to $2,500 in fees and send the rest to the State Treasurer. He wanted to know who was trying to raise salaries. Senator McLean said that the expense would be $40,000 a year to the State and there Mr. Mason declared that with all the money now called for he expected the call for a bond issue.

For More Judicial Districts.

Senator Fleming, of Pitt, spoke for a bill which paid $2,500 a year, that heretofore the powerful interests of Solicitors had defeated a salary plan. Now it seemed that it would pass. Being questioned he stated that he expected to introduce a bill to increase the judicial districts from 16 to 20 so as to equalize the work. He read letters from Judges W. R. Allen and Ward endorsing the salary plan.

Senator Turner vigorously spoke against any proposal to increase the number of offices for lawyers to hold, and said here were four more proposed for Solicitors by Mr. Fleming. He opposed the $2,100 salary measure, but in answer to Senator Webb said he had proposed a bill to give solicitors up to $4,000 in fees. He spoke against the bill for some time, urging that there we did be too much cost. After he closed there was an agreement for a further discussion of the bill on Thursday of next week, authority being given to have the bill printed.

Jamestown Exposition $20,000.

The joint resolution to make the appropriation to the Jamestown Exposition for a North Carolina building $20,000 more was introduced by Senator McLean. The bill also provides that the commissioners may use the funds to come from the sale of the building to be erected to aid in the presentation of the interests of North Carolina.

During the session the bill to require each County Home in North Carolina to have at least 25 acres came up, and a number of Senators began to have their counties excepted. For this reason the bill was re-referred to the committee to prepare a substitute.

Out Goes Littleton's Wine Shop.

The bill to rid Littleton of if wine shop was endorsed by Senator Daniel, of Halifax, and Senator Polk, of Warrenton, and was passed. The trouble there is that at an election for prohibition this carried, but the manufacture and sale of wine was allowed. A man there manufactures and sells while parties club in to buy a gallon, then divide it to drink. This has been a great annoyance to Littleton and the male and female schools there have been annoyed by this. The bill as passed rids Littleton of its wine shop, which is said to have sold 2,000 gallons of wine last year.

For $5,000 Governor's Salary.

Among the bills of interest introduced in the Senate during the day was one by Senator Turner, which provides that the salary of the Governor of North Carolina be increased to $5,000 a year. This would not affect Governor Glenn's salary, as the salary of a Governor can not be raised during his term, but would apply to the salary of the next Governor of the State.

Jurors May Get $2.00 Per Day.

Senator Webb introduced a bill which will provide if it ever gets law, that jurors may receive $2 per day. It provides that the Council Courts shall pay of this year, certain sums, to three counties, this being the compromise dollars a day, as was now the allowance in working one and a half days at a day.

A Stenographer for Wake County.

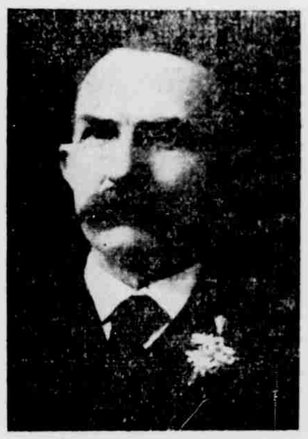
A bill of local interest to Wake was introduced by Senator Drewry. It is for the appointment of a court stenographer for Wake Superior Court. He is to be selected by a competitive examination by a committee of five lawyers named by the clerk of Wake Superior court and is to be paid such sums for cases reported by him as is allowed in fees by the judge holding the court and the clerk.

The Senate adjourned at two o'clock to meet in a morning session o'clock.

FOURTEETH DAY.

Saturday, January 27th.

During the call of committee reports in the Senate yesterday morning Senator Graham, of Orange, read to the Senate a letter from Mrs. Stonewall Jackson with reference to the purpose of the General Assembly to vote her a pension as the widow of her hero-husband, General Jackson. She referred to the fact that the pension was not needed, as there were granted to those with less than $500 of personal property, and expressed



SENATOR Y. I. ORMOND,
Senator from Lenoir County, who has Introduced a Bill in Regard to Youthful Criminals.

the wish that the money be used for destitute widows of Confederate soldiers, and asked the withdrawal of the bill. In her letter she endorsed the movement for a Reformatory.

The honor to the Senate on having received such a letter was feelingly referred to by Senator Lovell, of Watauga. On motion of Senator Webb, of Buncombe, it was ordered that the letter be made a part of the journal for publication, as it was a letter breathing such a noble spirit, a valuable contribution to history, showing to the world a grand spirit. This was ordered, and the bill on motion of the Senate, was allowed to be withdrawn. The incident perceptibly affected the Senate, and there was the deep silence of interest during the remarks. The letter reads:

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson's Letter.

300 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.,
January 25th, 1907.

Major John W. Graham,

My Dear Cousin:

Yours of the 24th, apprising me of the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to allow me a pension of $100 per month was certainly a great surprise. I most earnestly aporeciate this loyal tribute to the name of my hero-husband, and tender my heart-felt thanks for the proffered honor and benefit, but I do not feel that I would be justified in accepting it. I am informed that the laws in North Carolina limits all pensions to those who have not $500 of personal property, and as I do not come under this law, I respectfully request that the bill be withdrawn. I would also suggest that the pension which has been so magnanimously proposed in my behalf be appropriated to the relief of the destitute widows of Confederate veterans. It would also please me far more to see our honorable Assembly take measures for a Reformatory for the good of the State.

Trusting that I have not been ungracious or unappreciative, I am, with love, your affectionate cousin,

M. A. JACKSON.

Solicitors and Salary Talk.

A debate that became intense was precipitated by a resolution introduced by Senator Webb, it being a request to solicitors whose terms expired the first of January to inform the Senate the amounts they received from fees in 1906, so as to get an idea of an average salary.

The resolution had been put on the calendar, but when it came up there was an endeavor to send it to a committee, but this finally fell and the resolution went. Senator Webb explained the propriety of the bill, saying it was too legislative, and that even this one year's salary would hardly be sufficient, that perhaps three, four or five years would do. Senator Webb recalled that he did not see that it was the legislature that the state officers had been found the most fault by, but the judiciary, if left to the people, would be found the most fault with. Mr. Graham said he understood that Mr. Webb meant to include Mr. Graham, and he did, but he intended no personality in his remarks. Mr. Webb declared he meant none, and if anyone the shoe fitted and felt galled he offered to apologize. Mr. Graham said he did not feel that Mr. Graham was his friend, and that he would not say a word that would embarrass him. The debate went from one side to another, and finally a vote was taken and the resolution was carried by a big majority.

The Jamestown $20,000.

The Jamestown Exposition bill, adding $20,000 to the North Carolina appropriation was virtually passed, an amendment being added that the money be available out of funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Wanted to Fine Or Judges.

Senator Turner tried to vote to get the Senate to pass a general bill and finally a local bill, giving Carteret county the right to have judges not fine time to stay court or Monday fined $10, unless with a physician's certificate showing sickness. Many Senators said it would be an outrage to the Judges, others called for at the bill. It was held on the table by a vote of nineteen to four. Again for Turner said that it people of his county are put to much trouble that judges are often not present to open court on Mondays and last when they are that they had adjourned and issues 12 to 15 days absent, and he wanted the same rather fellow to have a chance.

Senator Buxton made merry at the idea of a class of the court having to look into the certificate of sickness brought by a Judge to show why he was late. "If I was the Judge," said he, "and the clerk didn't accept it I would make it hot for him all the week," and seeing Senator Long rise the Senator forgiven. In the support of the Judges also came Senator McLean, of Robeson, who remarked "I don't want to pass at the special example of the Judge of time was when I was not so generous." He remarks making note book of the contempt case in which he had an encounter with a Judge and there was more laughter.

A Bond Issue Proposed.

Senator Drewry, of Wake, introduced a bill providing for the issue of a half million dollars in thirty year four per cent bonds not to sell at less than 104, the funds to be used to enlarge the Capitol for executive, judicial and legislative offices and for a State Library of Hall of Records. The matter of the enlarging and full charge of the matter to be invested in the Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, two Senators named by the Lieutenant Governor and three Representatives named by the Speaker of the House.

A Stringent Liquor Law.

Senator Dickey, of Cherokee, desired for the counties of Clay, Cherokee and Macon a liquor control bill like unto the Union county bill, but on amendment Clay county dropped out. The counties named are prohibition counties, but have trouble from liquor brought from Tennessee just over the line. Senator Dickey in the bill wanted the right to have private houses searched for liquor and where a saloon was found this to be prima facie evidence of a purpose to sell, while the bill provided that persons supposed to be carrying liquor about with them could be searched and if liquor is found that they would be guilty of selling. The counties were also to be included in the anti-log law, the bill being a statewide one.

On it jumped Senators McLean and Buxton with a vengeance, saying it was too rigid, imposed too much on individual rights. Senator Dickey called on Senator Redwine for aid and the Senator from Union held that the bill was the Union anti-liquor law modified; that in Union a quart of liquor brought arrest, while the bill proposed a gallon. The matter was finally sent back to the committee to put in a less rigid shape.

The Reduced Poll Tax.

The two dollar poll tax bill of Senator Odell was discussed and met with approval, but to look into matters of constitutionality it went over. Senator Wood offering an amendment that in the bill it be also stated that no city or town that required work on the roads could require more than three days.

The Ten Years Divorce.

The bill making ten years consecutive separation a cause for divorce to residents of the State was made a special order for Wednesday at twelve o'clock.

In The Wrong Place.

Resolutions were read from the Winston Chamber of Commerce against lower passenger rates on railroads and for increased accommodations. The resolutions were presented by request by Senator Bingham who stated that he did not endorse them. Senator Graham stated that he thought the best thing that could be done with them was to send them to the next Democratic State Convention.

The Railroad Hearings.

Senator Graham gave notice that the railroad hearings by the Senate Railroad Committee would be resumed this week. The representatives of small and short lines will be heard on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30, and on Wednesday afternoon at 3.30 the officers and attorneys of the Seaboard Air Line and other appointments to be announced later.

In The House.

In the House the main feature of the day was the debate on the matter of fees or salaries for solicitors. The talk grew very warm, but finally the bill proposing salaries of $2,500 a year was carried, the amount to be collected by the Solicitors to fees, any excess to be paid into the State Treasury, while those who collected less should hold what they collected as their salaries. The matter now goes to the Senate.

THE HOUSE.

In the House yesterday the bill of Speaker Justice enlarging the powers of the Attorney General and giving him the aid of Solicitors of the State in investigating violations of law by trusts and monopolies, and placing Solicitors on a salary of $2,500, came up on its third reading.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Turlington, of Iredell; by Mr. Dowd,

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