

THE LEGISLATURE is now getting into good working order. Of course no legislation can be done until the committees are appointed, and it takes the presiding officers of the Senate and House several days in selecting the various committees. All this has now been done, the committees have all been appointed and the work of law-making will be pushed right along. The position of chairman of the more important committees is eagerly sought after, and the appointments are as follows: E. B. Jones, of Forsyth, is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and W. R. Allen, of Wayne, is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; F. B. McDowell, of Mecklenburg, chairman of Senate Finance Committee, and C. B. Watson, of Forsyth, chairman of the House Finance Committee; Geo. L. Morton, of New Hanover, chairman of the Senate committee on Internal Improvements, and W. J. Adams, of Moore, chairman of the same committee in the House.

Already a great many bills have been introduced, of which not half will ever be heard of again. Several bills have been introduced to establish State banks of issue, in anticipation of the repeal by Congress of the ten percent tax on State banks. All these bills will be considered by the committee and a proper bill on this subject will certainly be passed. We are pleased to note also that several bills have been introduced to prevent fraudulent assignments by insolvent debtors. It is thought that this Legislature will at last enact a law regulating assignments by insolvent debtors. A bill has been introduced to reduce the homestead exemption to \$500, and the personal property exemption to \$200.

The first bill to pass the Senate is a bill to pay the transportation of convicts to their homes at the expiration of their sentences. This is eminently right and just, for, otherwise, a convict is turned loose without money or friends to get him home, and he is tempted by necessity to steal at once.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to pay solicitors a salary instead of, as now, a fee in every case of conviction. A similar bill was much discussed by the last Legislature, but was finally defeated. Much may be said both for and against such a law. It passed it would not increase taxes, because a tax fee would be included in every bill of costs in the conviction of criminals, and these fees paid over to the State Treasurer.

Another important bill introduced into the Senate is one to establish a system of stenographic reporting in the courts of the State. The advocates of this bill urge that it will save much valuable time in the trial of all cases in our courts, because according to our present practice it takes the Judge so long a time to write down the evidence of the witnesses.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to repeal a law passed by the last Legislature, which compels an executor or administrator to plead the statute of limitations. We hope this bill will be passed, and so discontinue a law be repealed.

Already several bills have been introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor in certain places. And a bill has been introduced, making it a misdemeanor for any person to treat, furnish or give either directly or indirectly any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors to an adult or minor except at the place of residence of the person so treating, furnishing or giving.

On last Tuesday at a joint session of the Senate and House the official vote for all the candidates for State offices was formally declared, and the result announced as follows:

For Governor—Carr, 135,514; Furber, 94,684; Evans, 47,840; Templeton, 2,459.

Lieutenant Governor—Daughton, 135,391; Moody, 94,820; Cobb, 46,981; Candler, 2,410.

Secretary of State—Coke, 134,913; Amis, 94,781; Durham, 47,450; Long, 2,356.

Treasurer—Bain, 134,887; Dockery, 93,424; Worth, 47,904; Bonner, 2,365.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Scarborough, 134,940; Parsho, 94,627; Woody, 46,699; Root, 2,358.

Auditor—Furman, 135,452; Grant, 93,260; Long, 42,506; Nelson, 2,342.

the other newly elected State officers will attract a large number of visitors. At night Gov. Carr will hold a public reception, and a ball will be given the young folks by a committee of Raleigh's citizens.

On the same day, after the inaugural exercises, there will be a meeting of the North Carolina Commercial and Industrial Association, which will be composed of the leading business men from all parts of the State. We hope that such a meeting will be of practical benefit, and stimulate all business and industrial interests throughout the State.

On Thursday the Road Congress will convene, and the indications are that it will be largely attended by many of the most progressive men of the State. It is earnestly hoped that something practical may result therefrom, and that the Legislature will enact into a law the suggestions that may emanate from this Congress.

THE ELECTION for President and Vice-President of the United States was held on last Monday. This announcement may seem strange, in view of the fact that it is generally said that such election was held on the 8th of last November, but on that day only the Presidential electors were elected, and on last Monday they met at the Capitols of their respective States and voted for the Presidential candidates, and the final official vote is as follows: Cleveland 277, Harrison 145 and Weaver 22. Pretty good majority for Cleveland, wasn't it?

It is very remarkable that the electoral vote of five States was divided. California gave Cleveland 8 and Harrison 1; Ohio gave Harrison 22 and Cleveland 1; Oregon gave Harrison 3 and Weaver 1; Michigan gave Harrison 9 and Cleveland 5; and North Dakota (strange to say) gave one vote, apiece, to Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver.

The formal official declaration of the result of the election is yet to be made by Congress. Surely all this complicated electoral machinery might be simplified!

THE NAME of Hon. W. M. Robbins, of Statesville, is being very prominently pressed for the appointment of Minister to Mexico. Such an appointment would not only be quite a compliment to our State, but it would also be a fitting and deserved recognition of the invaluable services rendered by Maj. Robbins to the democratic party for many years past, and particularly during the last campaign. At a time when our old political leaders were silent and holding back—apparently afraid to attempt to stem the current of third partyism that threatened to engulf our State—then it was that Maj. Robbins boldly stepped forward and championed the cause of the old democratic party, and rendered possible the glorious victory that crowned our efforts at the late election.

THE CHAMPION liar is the enterprising youth who sent that startling telegram, describing the attack by a mob on the jail of Mitchell county, one day last week. Without the slightest foundation to rest on, he telegraphed to nearly all the daily newspapers that a mob of lynchers had attacked the jail of Mitchell county in order to hang a prisoner therein confined, and that in the attack twenty-five of the mob had been killed and nine of the sheriff's deputies. It was a blood-scandalizing tale and created quite a sensation, until contradicted.

The Governor's Message.

In accordance with the requirement of our State constitution, Gov. Holt sent his Message to the Legislature, on last Thursday. It is quite a long document, much too long to be published in the Record, and in a plain, business like manner refers to all matters of public interest. The message, like all of Gov. Holt's public utterances, is remarkably well written and eminently practical. Among other recommendations he urges the passage of a bill for the establishment of State banks of issue, in view of the probable repeal by Congress of the ten percent tax on such banks. On this subject the Governor says:

"I desire to emphasize no particular scheme or system, but earnestly recommend due preparation for the financial change impending, to give our citizens equal advantages with those of other States, keeping in mind that the great requisites are soundness of basis, flexibility of the currency, and such inducements for the use of capital that it will seek this channel, to the great relief of those who are developing the interests, agricultural, mechanical and commercial, of our whole people."

The Governor urges a change in the law of homicide, as follows: "I especially urge you to enact a

statute creating degrees in the crime of murder. We have never changed the old common law rule in respect to Homicide. While the distinction between murder and manslaughter is well drawn in the law books, experience daily demonstrates that it is not adequate to the efficient administration of the law. Our system takes no note whatever of the various elements of difference in the crime of murder, but it visits upon him who takes the life of a fellow being from sudden impulse, and without provocation, the same dreadful results that follow the perpetration of the crime under circumstances of the most atrocious deliberation and malice. The result is that justice is often placed in the position of convicting a fellow citizen of a crime which death is the penalty, when his human instincts impel them to milder punishment or acquitting the offender entirely. It is perhaps no reproach to their humanity or patriotism that they most frequently choose the latter alternative. Four law recognized different degrees in murder, this result would not so often occur. I believe that most of the States of the Union have adopted the rule that I have suggested, and experience has demonstrated that it works well. A bill for this purpose was introduced in the last General Assembly, and passed the Senate, but it failed to be considered by the House of Representatives."

He concurs in the recommendation made by the State Board of Charities for the establishment of a State Reformatory for juvenile criminals, and on this subject says the following:

"In the report of the North Carolina Penitentiary for the biennial term ending November 30, 1890, no less than 362 convicts under its control are said to be less than twenty years of age, and 56 under fifteen. According to reports from Sheriffs of the counties to the Board of Charities, upwards of 75 were in jail on December 1st, and as they were usually committed to jail for short terms, when of tender age, that number probably represents three times as many for the year. The Sheriff of one county (Mecklenburg) reports 50 under twenty years in his jail during the current year; four under fifteen years are now in Wake jail, and many more at its workhouse. Now there must be added the considerable number that escape sentence for first offences, owing to the commendable reluctance of Judges to place the youthful offenders in association with hardened criminals, thus in the majority of instances, dooming them to the additional lessons in degradation, and thereafter a life of crime. Some loss of honest and industrious citizenship, and recruiting of the ranks of the enemies of society from the rising generation, is urgently needed. About forty such Reform Schools and Reformatories have been established in various States, except among our neighbors of the Southern Atlantic States. Their statistics show the reformation and restoration to society of three-fourths to four-fifths of those committed to their care, and such institutions are constantly gaining in popular appreciation in England and America."

He urges the proper maintenance of the State University, and on this subject says as follows:

"Eight years ago, as a member of the House of Representatives from Alamance county, it was my privilege to aid in making an appropriation for the support of the University. No act of my public life was animated by a stronger desire to promote the welfare of North Carolina, or guided by a clearer vision as to what was best for her interests. It was declared by some at that time that the success of the University would be the destruction of the colleges. These prophecies are happily unfulfilled, as I then declared they would be. During the eight years that have elapsed, every church college has increased its endowment fund; its equipment for instruction, and the number of its students. The conflict between these institutions and the University is entirely imaginary. Each helps the other by stimulating friends to greater energy and philanthropy, as well as by stirring up among the people a wider and a deeper interest in higher education. When the University has a thousand students, every church college will have twice as many as now. The State of North Carolina needs a University quite as fully as any denomination within its borders needs a college. The whole is greater than any of its parts. Let us have both colleges and the University, and let it be understood that church and State are, and forever must be, separate and distinct, not only in government but also in education. It would be an outrage, on the one hand, for the State to obstruct or hinder the growth of a church college; and the church colleges, on the other hand, should regard the University, not as a hostile rival, but as a friend and co-worker in education, precisely as the State government should be regarded by the churches as a friend and co-worker in maintaining society."

He also strongly urges the proper maintenance of the Normal and Industrial School and the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for the whites and blacks. He shows from the report of the directors of the penitentiary that this institution is now well supporting, and no longer a burden to the tax-payers of the State. He also shows that the railroad commission has been of great benefit, saving already many thousands of dollars to the people of North Carolina.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1892.

Speaker Cripps still shows the effects of his recent severe attack of indigestion, but he has been able to preside over the House during the short and unimportant sessions held this week. As usual the attendance for the first two or three days after the holiday recess has been small; and the sick list is unusually large, but the work on the appropriation bills, which after all is the main business of this session, is being rapidly pushed. In view of the probable silver fight which may begin any day, Speaker Cripps was asked by a friend which side he would be on. "Neither," was his quick reply. "It is my duty to impartially preside over the House, and, whatever my personal opinion may be, I shall endeavor to do it."

Representative Scott, of Illinois, introduced a resolution this week which is believed to contain a part of the true inwardness of the way in which Secretary Foster has staved off the actual deficit in the Treasury during the last year. It starts out by stating that the Fifty-first Congress provided for the construction or extension of 75 public buildings, and that 47 of them have not yet been contracted for, and calls on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to why so many of these public works have been so long delayed, and why more than \$8,000,000 appropriated for this purpose remained unexpended during the last two years. Mr. Scott asked unanimous consent of the House for the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Representative Dingley, of Maine, objected, and the resolution was referred.

Senator Carleton's friends are beginning to practice calling him Mr. Secretary, as the belief has become general that he has yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him and agreed to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet, although he still declines to discuss the matter.

A report became current early in the week that Secretary Elihu intended to issue orders that would have the effect of preventing the regular army making a reputable showing in the Cleveland inauguration parade. A sub-committee from the Inaugural Committee at once waited upon the Secretary, and were assured by him, and also by Gen. Schofield, who was present at the interview, that he had no such intentions; on the contrary he had made up his mind that the regular army should be more fully and better represented than at any previous inauguration since the war. The Inaugural bill will be held in the Pension office building.

A man "who went up like a rocket and came down like a stick," is Mr. Thomas H. Carter, who has hardly been heard of outside of his own State until he was made chairman of the National republican committee, and who, after the election, dropped back into an obscurity still deeper than that from which he had been dragged to be an ornamental figure head that was the original intention, but circumstances prevented the manipulation of the wires by the man who hid them, and Carter became the actual head of the committee. Mr. Carter was in Washington this week trying to clear his late Secretary, ex-Congressman McComas, of Maryland, of certain charges against his integrity which have caused his nomination to be Judge of the D. C. Supreme Court to be hung up for several days in a Senate committee controlled by his own party. Carter's head is several sizes smaller than it was before the election.

It is now conceded, even by the most sanguine republicans, that the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress will be controlled by the democratic party, although several of the necessary votes will come from populists; but, no matter where they come from, the votes will be there to reorganize the Senate on a democratic basis, and to pass any measure which the democratic leaders may agree upon as desirable. That puts the last nail in the coffin of the defunct National republican party; gives the democratic party a lease on the Government so long as it may be guided by wise counsels, to all of which every man who has the future welfare of our country and all of its citizens, not a few favored individuals, can conscientiously say Amen.

Representative Outwaite has introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the control of certain historical documents on file in the Department of State. This bill concerns Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, who will soon be Senator Dawes' successor, as it has been charged that he and his literary partner were through collusion with certain minor officials of the State Department able to prevent other literary men getting access to historical papers on file in the department until they had published copies of them as portions of certain historical books of which Mr. Lodge is reputed to be one of the authors.

Crazed by the Earthquake.

MOORE, January 8.—Mr. Robert McLean, one of the best citizens of this county, was on Friday night carried to the Morganton Asylum by Mr. M. D. Myers. About 15 days ago he became suddenly insane and had been getting gradually worse up to the time of his departure last night.

He became very much frightened during the earthquake in '86 and his nervous constitution has not been very well since that time, but he never showed symptoms of insanity till about 15 days ago. He was a well-to-do farmer and a very excellent citizen and his affliction is very much to be regretted.

A Remarkable Old Mill.

From the Charlotte Observer.

The old Russell's Mill will soon be no more. Mr. T. W. Long, who has rented the place from Gen. R. Barringer, yesterday began tearing down the old mill which for generations has stood as a terror to the superstitious on account of several legends connected with it.

The mill is two miles and a half west of Charlotte, and is probably the oldest building in this vicinity. It was built in 1750, by Humphrey Russell, a Northern man, who came here during that year from Charleston. During the Revolutionary War a battle was fought at the mill, and many British killed there. One of the remarkable facts told in connection with the battle was that a British soldier who was standing in the door of the mill was shot and killed by an American, 300 yards distant. This mill has been confounded in history with Polk's Mill, but the latter was farther south of the city. Numbers of the British slain at the mill were buried there, their graves being still visible. The mill house door is full of bullet holes, and on the interior are names of British soldiers cut in the planks.

The story that was told from generation to generation, and which was firmly believed by the negroes was, that just after the Revolutionary War a dance was held one Saturday night in the third story of the mill, and that the dancers did not quit at 12 o'clock but danced on into Sunday. While the jubilee was at its height the devil suddenly came through the roof and carried off a girl, one of the dancers, and that she never was seen or heard of again. The devil, as the story goes, left a track plainly visible on the floor. There was a track on the floor, but just how it came there was never known.

New Way of Electing President.

Washington Correspondent of New York World.

Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, of the House Committee on Election of President and Vice-President, has prepared a favorable report upon the joint resolution proposing the election of President and Vice-President by popular vote, amended by the committee. It proposes to distribute the electoral votes of each State in whole numbers and decimal fractions among the persons voted for in the State at large for President and Vice-President in proportion to the number of votes cast for each. It provides for the opening of the returns of the electoral vote by the Senate and House, and that if two or more persons have the same and highest number of electoral votes, the one of them having the greatest number of popular votes shall be declared elected. A tie on both electoral and popular votes will throw the election into Congress. If either house of Congress is unable to decide a contest, the controversy shall be settled by a court composed of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the highest court in each State.

Effect instant and cure effectual!—Mr. Arthur W. Robinson, 257 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., says: "While skating a few nights ago I sprained my right arm so severely that it was impossible to use it. The following morning I procured a bottle of Salvation Oil and took pleasure in stating that it instantly relieved and eventually cured the injured arm."

Frank Thornton's Failure.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 9.—F. W. Thornton, dealer in dry goods and notions, failed here today with liabilities estimated at \$225,000 and assets about the same. The preferences and mortgages aggregated \$75,000. For twenty-five years Mr. Thornton has been a conspicuous figure in the commercial affairs of this city and he enjoyed the distinction of being the "King Merchant" in North Carolina. This is possibly the largest failure of the kind in this State for years.

Mr. Thornton has been struggling hard to tide over his losses and liabilities incident upon the failure of the People's National bank but at last the inevitable has come. Mr. Thornton was connected with the People's bank as director for twenty years, and up to the failure of the bank was looked upon as the leading and most successful merchant in the State. Similar to the value of real estate in which he was largely interested and slow collections from country merchants operated to compel the position he has taken today.

Mrs. J. R. Barney, a widowed lady residing at Lattin, N. C., while engaged in sweeping the snow from her back porch last week, fell out upon the ground and broke her neck, dying instantly.

That slight cold, of which you think so little, may lead to serious trouble with the lungs. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best known remedy for colds, coughs, croup, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

TO EXPEL SCROFULA

from the system, take
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
the standard blood-purifier and tonic. It
Cures Others
will cure you.

M. B. WYATT,

DURHAM, N. C.

DEALER IN

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
FEEDSTUFFS, TOBACCO,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &C.

AGENT FOR

CHATTANOOGA CANE AND SORGHUM MILLS.

Absolutely No Credit.

All Cash, or No Sale.

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

January 12, 1893. 41s.

1893.

W. L. LONDON & SON

Will commence this new year
by selling

SPECIAL BARGAINS

TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

They will continue to keep the largest stock in the county and you will be SURE TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT AT THEIR STORE! Come and see them before you purchase.

They are now offering
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN READY MADE CLOTHING!

Very Large Stock of Shoes
on hand which they are selling very low for the cash.

They would call your attention to their stock of Bedsteads, Chairs, &c. They have all kinds of Farming Implements. If you have not tried our OLIVER CHILL PLOW try one. They are at

W. L. LONDON & SON'S.

January 5, 1893

W. A. SLATER & CO.,

DURHAM, N. C.

Now on hand the best stock of

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ever brought to Durham.

Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

Gent's Clothing, Boys' Clothing,

all sizes and styles.

Our Chatham friends are invited to call, and orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Nov. 24, 61s.

J. J. THOMAS, President, B. S. JERMAN, Cashier,
ALF. A. THOMPSON, Vice-President, H. W. JACKSON, Asst. Cashier.
The Commercial and Farmers' Bank,
OF RALEIGH, N. C.
Paid up capital \$100,000.00. Authorized capital \$500,000.00.

DIRECTORS:
J. J. Thomas, B. S. Duke, H. A. London, A. F. Page,
O. W. Watts, H. B. Battle, Ashley Horne, Fred Phillips,
J. B. Hill, F. B. Dancy, R. B. Raney, John W. Scott,
A. A. Thompson, T. H. Briggs, J. N. Holding.

Accounts of Farmers, Banks, Corporations, Administrators and Individuals solicited on favorable terms.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to accounts of Country Merchants and individuals.

J. W. JONES & CO.,

DURHAM, N. C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

It is all about WOMEN'S WEARS.

Another show, and it is not "second ring of the first bell," but the first ringing of the second bell.

On the 14th of October we invited you to an exhibition of novelties in WOMEN'S DRESS (CLOTHING, WEARS, &c.). We would not then stop at all. The place was the scene and scene of the exhibition. We were very busy then. We are glad now, for we can give you an exhibition to-day without it.

WE APT, the like of which you may have seen, but no second. There are 1500 yards and the finest, beyond question. We have great pride in this show stock. It gives you the best in the market. The stock and the prices are here for comparison.

AND THE PRICES ARE AS MARVELOUSLY LITTLE AS THE GATHERING IS GRANDLY GREAT.

Take the attraction 1000 at 40 cents. A dozen or more beautiful styles in

Fancy Mixed Suitings,
Fancy Cheviots,
Hair Line Cheviots,
FANCY PLAIDS.

The suits at 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents, and 100 cents. Many of them are remarkably good.

Dec. 8, 1892.

LUMBER!

All kinds of LUMBER for sale at the
PITTSBORO SHUTTLE MILL
WEATHER-BOARDING,
CEILING AND FLOORING,
PLANED AND KILN DRIED, on ROADS.
Bills sawed to order at short notice.
Good Ceiling and Flooring already
DRESSED at only \$1.20 per 100 feet.
B. NOOE, Jr.
Sept. 17, 1891.

C. F. & V. V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule

In effect November 27th, 1892.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Trains going South	Trains going South
No. 2.	No. 1.
Mail & Passenger.	Mail & Passenger.
Leave, 5:45 a. m.	Arrive 11:30 p. m.
" 6:00 "	Leave, 7:45 "
" 6:15 "	" 6:00 "
" 6:30 "	" 5:00 "
Arrive 12:15 p. m.	" 3:45 "
" 6:45 "	" 12:00 noon