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THE CONCORD TIMES.

State Librarian

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THE CONCORD WEEKLY TIMES
Leading Paper in This Section.
LARGE AND ESTABLISHED CIRCULATION
ESTABLISHED IN 1878.
If you have anything to sell, let the people know it.

LIGHT AND DARK,

Day and night, sunshine and shadow are not more different from each other than a healthful from a sickly woman. The healthful woman carries light and sunshine with her wherever she goes.

The woman who suffers from ill-health casts a shadow on her own happiness and the happiness of others. She cannot help it. Those who suffer cannot smile and sing.

Ill-health in woman is generally traceable to disease of the delicate womanly organism. Many women have been restored to happiness by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"I feel it my duty to inform you that I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, of 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine for this or that complaint as my troubles became unbearable. In the spring of 1897 my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and then I did not take any more for several weeks as I felt so much better, but still I was not *completely cured*. I commenced taking it again and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained about ten pounds in weight and *one thousand of comfort*, for I am a new woman once more."

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so to gain the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. His profit is your loss, therefore accept no substitute.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. H. C. HERRING, DENTIST,
Is now on the ground floor of the Litaker Building.
CONCORD, N. C.

DR. W. C. HOUSTON
Surgeon Dentist,
CONCORD, N. C.
Is prepared to do all kinds of dental work in the most approved manner.
Office over Johnson's Drug Store.
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offer their professional services to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country. Calls promptly attended day or night.

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MONTGOMERY & CROWELL,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law,
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As partners, will practice law in Cabarrus, Stanly and adjoining counties, in the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State and in the Federal Courts. Office in court house.
Parties desiring to lend money can leave it with us or place it in Concord National Bank for us, and we will lend it on good real estate security free of charge to the depositor.
We make thorough examination of title to lands offered as security for loans.
Mortgages foreclosed without expense to owners of same.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

A brick is a brick; yes, but what a difference in them. Good brick, good machinery, up-to-date methods, in fact, a thousand details, are a necessity to produce the best brick. We have our plant fully equipped for a capacity of 45,000,000—not only that, but have a body of the finest river clay ever located in this country. Our plant is on the Catawba river near Fort Mill, S. C., and shipping station, Grattan, S. C.

"A man is a man for a' that," but what a difference in 'em. You require the best lumber for your house; the best coal for your engine; the best flour for your table. One does not buy a common horse when he can get a much better one for near the same price. This is true about everything one needs.

In a building nothing is more essential than good material. It adds to the safety and wear, besides 'twill sell for more. Who would not pay more for a building put up out of first quality material than for one thrown together out of common ordinary brick.

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Prompt Service in Shipments.

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Machinery for Sale.
One pair Platform Scales.
One 20 horse power Boiler.
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Lot of Shafting.
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
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CONSUMPTION

DRY YO' EYES, MY HONEY.

Rainy day don't come ter stay:
Dry yo' eyes, my honey!
Win' 'll blow de clouds away:
Dry yo' eyes, my honey!
'Way up yander in de blue,
Think dat sun is drowned in dew—
Playin' hide-en-seek wid you?
Dry yo' eyes, my honey!

Vi'let in his Sunday cloze:
Dry yo' eyes, my honey!
Hit's de rain dat make de rose:
Dry yo' eyes, my honey!
Cryin' lak yo' heart would break
W'en de rain such music make
Dat de birds gits wide awake!—
Dry yo' eyes, my honey!

SAM JONES' LETTER.

Atlanta Journal.

"Behold how great a fire a little matter kindleth." It is said that Chicago was once burned up by an old cow kicking over a lamp. We have a national issue now which is stirring the press and the people on both sides of the Mason and Dixon line on the subject of the Indianola colored postmistress. The New York Herald has taken up the cudgel and the southern press very generally is using the cudgel on the president. The people of Indianola do not want a colored postmistress and I capitally doubt if the colored postmistress wants the job. She has competency, and a husband who is already in the employment of the government. But it seems that Clarkson first and Roosevelt second want her to have the job and propose that she keep it at all costs. He doesn't pour oil upon the waters by the appointment of a negro assistant district attorney in Boston, but he might meet the demands of Mr. Bryan when he appoints in the various towns and cities in the north a colored postmaster or colored postmistress. The fact of the business is there is no sentiment against such a thing with the north and the Brother in Black is entitled to a pull at the public pap. We will furnish them tickets and check their baggage through to any point where the president will furnish the office. There is a growing conviction and a determination on the part of the Anglo-Saxon race south of the Mason and Dixon line that the top rail belongs on top; that the bottom rail belongs under the bottom and that wherever and whenever the Appointing Power, either municipal, state or national, shall give office to a Brother in Black which places him in position to meet and come in contact with white women and children, then old Harry is raised on the spot and there is going to be trouble, and there is also a growing conviction upon the people that there is enough political insincerity in the makeup of President Roosevelt to give him a considerable tincture and color of a hypocrite. The lily-white and coal-black business in the Republican party of the south makes an issue that a national candidate must consider. It is true that the negro voters in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois hold the balance of power and Roosevelt knows that is true and hence to prove his loyalty to the colored race he raises Cain down south. By birth and education he has no more affinity and love for the negro than any decent white man south, and what can induce him to outrage public sentiment, as he has done more than once, unless he is pandering for power and fixing his fences. Not only is he a politican when it comes to the colored brother, but I have met few men who believe that he is sincere in his deliverances on the trusts question.

I have been told that when he ended his western speaking career he complained that it was his leg, but it wasn't his leg at all; it was his mouth. He ran up on Henderson in Iowa, and something drapped, I have heard. If Roosevelt is sincere, he is a very weak man. If he is a wise man, so-called, he is a politician of the cheapest variety. I am a friend to the brother in black. I would help him, educate him, elevate him at all points except in social spheres. God made him black and intended to make him black, and God wants him to stay black, or He never would have colored him at the start, and whenever you mix white and black in the social or marital world, you damage both races, and it is true that when they mix they mix at the bottom. The best negroes and the best white people don't want social equality. Booker Washington himself has said to the students of his school that "to think of social equality, much less to say it, is a crime against the fundamental principles of his school; that it will take a thousand years of study, a thousand years of culture, a thousand years of advancement in science, history and art before such a thought should be conceived." I was told in Tuskegee not long ago that he had used that language. God made horses, and God made donkeys, but God never made a mule. Dr. Leland used to say, "God made the negro and man invented the mule to go with him." We do not want to trot out a being in the social world that God didn't make.

Some of us have admired the spirit and dash of President Roosevelt, just as we admire spirit and dash in soldiers, in horses, in anything, but when spirit and dash are married and hurt by cheap politics or spite or spleen, then admiration turns to contempt. President Roosevelt not only seems to have spirit and dash and politics mixed with some insincerity, but he has a devilish stubbornness that disgusts his friends and cools the ardor of his admirers. He reminds me of Mark Twain's boy on the housetop that skeeted off the snow-covered house and slid into the hot dish of candy that was set out cooling on the snow on the ground. All because he would not take a dare. I'll take a dozen dares before I will get out on the ell of a house when it is covered with sleet and snow, barefooted, to catch an old Tom cat, and in my efforts slide off into a dish of hot candy, and then be laid up for repairs. If Roosevelt would slide down south about this time, he would sit down in a dish of red hot stuff. I am saying these things not because of any unkind feeling or unfriendliness to the colored people, for I am sure it is better for the colored people themselves that they stay out of such musses as President Roosevelt and his henchmen have put the colored sister in at Indianola, Miss. The New York Herald voices the sentiment of the majority of this country in its deliverance on this subject, I verily believe, and when the various papers of this country shall have delivered themselves upon this subject Roosevelt will have time before the next presidential nomination to regret and wish he could recall some of his acts.

I left home the night of the 18th of January and came to Texas via Nashville and Memphis. I spent four hours in Memphis and found it the livest place I have seen since I left for the southwest. Memphis grows rapidly and is easy the best city between New Orleans and St. Louis and Louisville. It is the metropolis of Tennessee, and it does not take but a few hours there to convince a fellow that it's a business town. But I find all Texas has a black eye. The rains have been almost constant since the first of October, and there are tens of thousands of bales of cotton still unpicked in the fields and no plowing done to date. To my astonishment I see tens of thousands of bales stored in the cotton yards over the state. If they can have a season of fair weather they will yet harvest more than two hundred thousand bales of cotton in Texas, I am told. But the rains and mud of Texas have made farmer and merchant blue. The estimate is now 3,200,000 bales for Texas and Indian Territory and the total estimate of 11,170,000, as Sterling Price, of Paris, Tex., puts the present crop, and I am told he came in 10,000 of the crop last year. And by the way, I was his guest while in Paris the other day. He has just returned home from a tour of the southern states and he told me that he cabled to Europe Monday last his estimate, and I noticed next day that Liverpool went off 3 to 6 points. If there is a 11,250,000 bale crop then 8 cents will be the limit as soon as that fact is determined. If I had cotton I believe I would sell now, but I am only speaking for myself, and do not advise anybody else.

The sentiment in Texas and Tennessee against whiskey is more aggressive and universal now than in any states of the union. I am now importuned by many of the larger towns and cities of Texas to help in the local option fights which are to be brought on this year, and almost every week local option whips out the saloons in Tennessee and Texas towns, and seldom does temperance lose a battle. Both Texas and Tennessee have had enough of debauchery, murders, gambling, etc., and the good people are now thoroughly aroused. When the good sentiment of communities and States is thoroughly aroused, it's a cyclone indeed, and everything must give way before it. Every temperance sentiment I utter in my lectures is cheered to the echo in Texas or Tennessee, and it is not true so much in other States.

As I said, trade is badly cut off in Texas by rain and mud, and the consequent effect upon the farmer. Merchants and drummers say it is the dullest they ever saw. A Texan in a good humor and in good spirits cares less for money and will spend it quicker and cares less what he spends it for than any fellow I know, but when he is blue and downcast, he keeps what he has, and grumbles while he keeps it.

SAM P. JONES.

A Most Fatal Gift,

Would be the power of foreseeing events. This would destroy hope. A knowledge of the future would unmake happiness. There are, of course, some things about the future we do know. If, for instance, a lack of energy, ambition and loss of appetite shows itself we know it will be followed by serious complaints if not checked. Often Liver and Kidney trouble follow quickly. In any event Electric Bitters will restore you to health. It strengthens, builds up and invigorates rundown systems. Only 50c Satisfaction guaranteed by Fetzer's Drug Store.

In an entire year only one person was killed on the railways of Great Britain. In three months 845 persons have been killed and 11,162 injured on American lines.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Atlanta Constitution.

A little scrap from the New York World put me to thinking. A certain Englishman named Hobson lectured Sunday night in Philadelphia on ethics and asked if it was right to accept charity from ill-gotten gains or from such men as Carnegie, Rockefeller and Rhodes, who made their fortunes by monopolies and trusts and crushing out small dealers.

The editor of The World answers: "If charity money is to be scanned and disinfected where shall the process stop? Shall we boycott Faneuil hall, the cradle of liberty, because it was built from the profits, the blood money of Peter Faneuil's slaves; 'The Jolly Bachelor' and from his slave trade and selling beads and watered rum to the Indians? These were the bases of many New England fortunes now being used for generous purposes. We are inclined to say let charity have what it can get. The more sinful the channels through which fortunes have come the better it is that it should now be diverted to good uses. Luther said it was folly to let the devil have all the good tunes. That is good doctrine." "God sent it, but the devil brought it," has good foundation. But I dident know that the cradle of American liberty was built with money made in the cradle of American slavery. Appleton says that prior to 1776 New England had brought from Africa over 300,000 slaves and sold them further south, and for a while they were in such demand that the negro traders in Massachusetts seized and sold the young Indians who had strayed to far from their wigwams and they actually stole and carried away and sold the son of King Philip, an Indian chief, who was at peace with the whites. But what would not a people do who would burn or drown women as witches as they did at Salem!

My friend from Oregon seems anxious to handle my book and sell it, but insists that I shall make more proof that General Grant was a slave owner and hired them out until the surrender. I referred him to Grant's biography, written by General James Grant Wilson, who was chosen by Grant to write it. If his people will not believe him, neither would they believe if one rose from the dead. The trouble is that most of his people are either foreigners or of foreign birth and don't know anything of American history. The truth is our own people are profoundly ignorant of the history of their fathers and forefathers. Not one in a hundred know that Georgia was the first state that prohibited the African slave trade. Pennsylvania sold negro slaves at sheriff's sales as late as 1843. New England abolished slavery long before, but continued the importation from Africa on the sly until 1861. Our people bought them because they were profitable in the cotton fields and in the culture of rice and sugar cane. For twenty years before the war our best people wished to abolish slavery, not as an act of humanity, but because they were increasing so fast and were in the way of poor white men and were demoralizing to the sons of the rich and their amalgamation with the whites was a visible curse in many families. And so Joseph Henry Lumpkin, our chief justice, began a correspondence with Henry Clay about his scheme of gradual emancipation. My father and many others co-operated with the plan, but the malignant threats of the abolitionists smothered it in its birth. The other day I had a social call from some northern gentlemen and as the subject of the war incidentally came up a solid veteran happened to mention something about Fremont and said he knew him him very well, for he was the first man he ever voted for and that he served under him during the war. Well, said I, do you know where he was born? No, he did not—up north somewhere. "No," said I, "He was a Georgian—born in Savannah, educated in Charleston. His father was a Frenchman, his mother a Virginia lady. The boy was a fine scholar, but unruly and disobedient. Became a tutor in mathematics, was appointed lieutenant or engineers and with Nicolas Nicolet made a topographical survey of Cherokee. Georgia, in 1838, the first that ever was made.

My northern friend was amazed. No, we dont know very much until we get too old to make our knowledge useful. Fremont was a very remarkable man. As an explorer he never had an equal on this continent, not even Lewis and Clark, nor Kearney compassed half the territory nor endured half the perils that de did. When his men died or deserted him he got more. When his Indian guides refused to go farther he went on without them. He was called the Pathfinder because he found new paths. He was too restless to wait for orders, but like Andrew Jackson, just went ahead. He ascended the highest peak of the Rocky mountains. It is named Fremont's peak and is 15,500 feet high. He quarreled with Phil Kearney and Kearney had him arrested and sent to Washington, where he was tried and found guilty, but President Polk pardoned him. Soon after this numerous friends began to groom him as a candidate for president. He accepted on the abolition platform and was beaten. When our civil war came on he was made a brigadier general and put in charge of the Missouri territory. One of his first acts was to abolish slavery in that state. This made General Grant mad and everybody else who lived there and owned slaves, so he was reported to Mr. Lincoln, who annulled his proclamation and ordered him to Washington. He was offered other commands, but refused them and retired from active service. After the war he concluded to build a railroad from Texarkana to El Paso and got the state of Texas to give him a liberal grant of land along the entire route of 800 miles. He went to Paris with this grant and agreed to come back and issue bonds on it and get the United States government to indorse the bonds. He got the money and built the road, but failed to get the United States government to indorse the bond. The French bondholders never found this out until their money was all spent. Then they had him arrested and bound over to court to be tried for the fraud. When the court came on he did not appear, but forfeited his bond. How it was finally settled the record does not tell. He was a wonderful man and never got tired of the excitement that nourished him, and his wife stuck all closer to him during his trials. She was a wonderful woman, and was beloved and admired by all who knew her. Chauncey Depew said he knew of one school where twenty-seven girls were named for her.

On the whole I am obliged to admire Fremont's character and he was a Georgian.

BILL ARP.

Schedules, Freight and Things.

Charlotte Observer.

"The daily late arrival of train 37, the Washington and Southwestern limited, of the Southern Railway, is causing much complaint among the traveling public." This is the way in which The Atlanta Journal begins a quarter-column article which ends with, "This train has been late every day since December 1st." And not only "this train" but pretty nearly all others. In the days of the old wood-burners, pulling mixed freight and passenger trains, there was never such demoralization of schedules as has been witnessed in this section of the world for three months past. Christmas week was a God-send, for it gave the railroad authorities the excuse of heavy traffic, but there has been no explanation why trains were as irregular for two months before Christmas as they were then and why as irregular since.

We despise to see an individual or a corporation set out to do a thing and then not do it. The Atlanta paper says: "Several of the engineers of the Southern claim that the delays occasioned after the train is delivered to that system in Washington is due to the engines used."

You can sit around a station for six hours, waiting for a train and looking at a bulletin board which will vouchsafe no information, but when the train does come it doesn't wait for you—if you are not there you are left. In like manner you may wait four weeks for a shipment of freight which you should have had in three days, but if you don't take it away as soon as it does arrive you pay storage or demurrage.

It's a jug-handle business, isn't it?—all on one side.

Negro Sues for Banishment.

During the past year a large number of negroes have been driven out of Grimes county in eastern Texas by an organization calling themselves the White Men's Union. All negroes free to emegrate have done so. Among them was Simon Curtis, who moved to Houston Centre, and who has filed in the United States Court at Houston suit for $40,000 damages against the white men who compelled him to leave his home in Grimes.

It is the first suit of the kind ever brought in Texas, and is likely to affect the movement paevailing in many of the eastern Texas counties to get rid of the negroes.

A Mother's Recommendation.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale by M. L. Marsh.

Judge James E. Boyd of the Western District, is now in Washington interceding with President Roosevelt for the pardon of Lawrence Pulliam, ex-cashier of the defunct First National Bank of Asheville. At the last term of the Federal Court in Charlotte Pulliam was adjudged guilty of embezzling $7,500 of the late First National Bank of Asheville, and was sentenced to six months in the county jail of Buncombe, and to pay a fine of $500.

The best physic. "Once tried and you will always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says William A. Girard, Pease, Vt. These Tablets are the most prompt, most pleasant and most reliable cathartic in use. For sale by M. L. Marsh.

OVERMAN ELECTED SENATOR.

He Wins on the 61st Ballot—Watson Men Make First Break.

RALEIGH, Jan. 29.—In the joint Democratic caucus here to-night at 9.55 o'clock Lee S. Overman, of Salisbury, was nominated for United States Senator to succeed Jeter C. Pritchard. The nomination was made on the 61st ballot, when Overman received 73. Cyrus B. Watson, of Winston, 58, and Locke Craige, of Asheville, 11 votes.

The legislators yawned until their names were called, and then they got up and cast their votes in a big clothes basket. The result of the first ballot was: Watson, 64; Overman, 61; and Craige, 19.

The second ballot which gave Overman 64; Watson, 60; and Craige 19 votes, was the most significant ballot that had been taken in the long struggle. It showed the Craige men standing still and Watson men knew that Watson men had gone to Overman.

When the clerks called the roll for the fifty-ninth ballot nearly every man in the hall was standing up. The count of the vote gave Overman 66; Watson 64; and Craige 14 votes; and the Overman contingent became frenzied in its enthusiasm. There was no mistaking the import of this ballot. Overman men drawn from both his enemies and the Watson men knew not how to stem the tide that swung so surely against them.

In the last ballot 73 for Overman; 58 for Watson; 11 for Craige. There was no doubt as to what had happened.

Overman had won by exactly the necessary votes. And finally, he had won by securing three additional Craige men and another voter from among the Watson forces.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Webb, who had barely ceased trying to prevent the nomination of Overman, "I move that the nomination of Mr. Lee S. Overman be made unanimously." Then there was general applause and the motion was carried in a dull, deep roar. Committeemen went out and returned with Overman, Watson and Craige. After there was quiet enough for speech, Mr. Overman expressed his gratitude.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Craige made their usual graceful speeches and received ovations.

Baby Eaten by Bears.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28.—A Bedford City, Va., special says: A few days ago three black bears attacked the children of a mountaineer named Parker, living on the road from Mone to Arcalia, on the James river, and killed and ate his two-year-old child. Parker's three children were playing in the edge of the woods only a few hundred yards from the house when the bears made their appearance. The animals were very bold, and the two older children ran to the house, forgetful of the baby. The father and mother rushed to save the little one, but the bears had torn the head from the body of the child and were devouring it. During the winter black bears have been very troublesome in the mountains and have preyed on hogs and cattle to such an extent that owners have been forced to keep their stock housed.

Death From a Lion's Bite.

WINSTON-SALEM, Jan. 28.—Mr. J. H. Sparks, the wealthy showman who was bitten on the arm last week by one of two young lions he was raising, died at the hospital here this morning from blood poison, caused by the wounds inflicted. The remains were expressed to East Brady, Pa., to-day, where they will be interred. Mr. Sparks had invested several thousand dollars in a summer resort near here and he had decided to make his home here and build an elegant residence at this place. His brothers, who have been managing Mr. Sparks' circus for some time, will, with others, carry out the plans outlined by the deceased brother.

To Rear the Gonzales Monument.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 30.—In the banks of Columbia this morning subscription lists were opened to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to N. G. Gonzales, late editor of the State. One thousand dollars was subscribed during the morning.

Mysterious Circumstance.

One was pale and sallow and the other fresh and rosy. Whence the difference? She who is blushing with health uses Dr. King's New Life Pills to maintain it. By gently arousing the lazy organs they compel good digestion and head off constipation. Try them. Only 25c, at Fetzer's Drug Store.

A Virginia jury has given a verdict for $6,000 against the Seaboard in a damage suit because of injury to a little boy who got hurt jumping on and off the moving train as a street crossing.

The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb or even death when blood poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by M. L. Marsh.

THE LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 29.—The bill making it a misdemeanor for any person in Vance to hunt or pick fruit or berries on the lands of another, provoked considerable discussion, Mr. Graham opposing it. The law against trespass was amply sufficient to protect all property rights, and to say that no one should have the right to pick even a huneysuckle, a blackberry, a huckleberry, or even a flower, growing wild in the woods or on the side of a ditch unless the land was owned by him, was unjust, wrong and even if it was a local measure, was calculated to encroach upon the actual liberties of the people. Mr. Daniel, of Vance, the patron of the bill, said the farmers of his county who owned lands, felt that they were entitled to the fruits, whether wild or not, that grew on them. Dr. Riddick said in the name of the poor people of the State, he protested against the bill. Mr. Daughtridge, of Edgecombe, asked that his county be included in provisions of the bill. Dr. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, said if the people of Vance desired this bill he believed they should have it. Mr. King, of Pitt, stongly supported the bill; saying the present custon of general pillage of other men's property by every irresponsible negro was entirely wrong. Amendments including Pitt, Wilson, Caswell, Cabarrus and Edgecombe were offered to the bill. On motion of Mr. Gay, of Northampton, the amendments were tabled, which carried the original bill down in the wreck.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill which provides for an election on the question of "dispensary," "saloons," and "distilleries" in any county in which one-third of the registered voters petition the board of commissioners to order it, the same to apply to towns and cities of more than 1,000 inhabitants. In any county or city in which an election is not held operation of distillers, breweries, or saloons shall be permitted only upon authority from the board of commissioners or city council, such authority to be given only upon petition in writing signed by a majority of the qualified voters of the city, town or township excepted, stating that the petitioners are in favor of the manufacture or sale of liquor; that the place designated is a proper one, and the applicant for license to sell or manufacture a proper person, etc.

Bills were introduced to regulate the procuring of dead bodies for medical dissection; to provide for establishment of dispensaries by a vote of the people in localities calling for it; to prevent the use of railroad tracks as public highways.

There was long discussion of a bill allowing persons divorced for abandonment to re-marry three years after the signing of the decree of divorce. The bill passed a second reading by a vote of 26 to 19, after a prolonged and sharp debate.

In the house bills were introduced to enable boards of education to form school districts of contiguous territory in different townships; to prevent bribery in elections; to legalize the senatorial primary.

The senate committee decided this evening, by a vote of 3 to 2, to report unfavorable justice bill requiring locomotive engineers to blow the whistle and ring the bell whenever they see persons on the track.

The house judiciary committee decided to report favorably the bill to forbid the marriage of first cousins.

Representative Stubbs has introduced a bill which he has before introduced and championed and which was overwhelmingly defeated at the last session. This is a bill to give white school taxes to whites and negro school taxes to negroes. It proposes to amend the constitution in this particular.

The Bloodhound a Failure.

Charlotte Observer.

The bloodhound fad has been ascendant in North Carolina for about five years now, and those with receptive minds, who have followed the publications about these beasts in connection with crime, must have found them very funny. All stories of secret assault, mysterious murder, robbery and safe-breaking conclude with the words: "Bloodhounds have been sent for." The sequel published next day, reads like this: "Owing to rain last night [or] the ground being frozen, or the trail being too cold, or too many people having tramped around the scene of the crime, or something] the bloodhounds were unable to track the criminal." The truth is, that after having been put on the track, the bloodhounds lifted their eyes to the sky, howled a few times and then put off after a rabbit or made for the nearest cabin in the hope that somebody would give them a piece of pone. "Bloodhounds have been sent for!" Just as well send for terrapins.

The Adams bill, which gives local option in the matter of sale of intoxicating liquors to all towns of 5,000 inhabitants and under in the State passed the House of the Tennessee State Legislature by a vote of 80 to 11. The bill originated in the Senate and now goes to the Governor for his signature.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition, beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

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