E The Atlenta Chesitution.

My wife roads the papers more or my wife roads the papers more or my every day and keeps up with the maratkas. Most of the time she sits maratkas. Most of the time she sits less every thy and keeps up with the semanticus. Most of the time she alta in her accentumed corner and piles her needle and thread, making little garmens for her grand children, or new elevera for the cushions or mending underclothes or darning stockings or atmething. When she gets tired she walks in the garden or goes down to see Jeeste and the children. She went to town resterday and bought some thread and anne toiset soap and get weight? and arked the family all around to gress how much and one guessel if, entries one hundred and afty pounds. She saked me to gress, but I raid no—she had had her vay so often that so long that I coulin't come near it and she shook her fist at sin. Good gracious! when I married her the finith weight a hundred and wore annaber two choes and stepped like a deer, "Tempen fugit," next week will be the filly-fourth anniversary of our weeking day, fifty-four—the unismante number made up of nines or its multiple, as 3, 6, 9, 12, 27, 54, 3 and 6 are 9, 1 and 8 and 9, 2 and 7 are 9, 5 and 4 are 9. And soon our birthdays will come along again, the first and fifteenth of June, and time keeps rolling on.

My wife was reading the paper and

ing on.

My wife was reading the paper and suddenly stopped and spoke to me, saying: "Well, lan't it about time to have the negro?" "Why saying: "Well, lan't it about time to seit writing about the negro?" "Why so?" said I. "Why, don't you see that the whole business of the rare problems was settled in Affanta last Sunday? The mayor and the prachers, and seemed to agree and everything is harmoning, So if I was you I would write shout something else. Take up Georg: Washington for a change and let Booker go dead."
Well they did play on the harmonican right smart and I hope the problem will take a rect, for everybody is thred of it. Even Grumpacker is tired, and now says the negro must work out

three of it. Even Grumpacker is tired, and now keys the negro must work out his outh salvation. That's all right. When they call off the dogs, I'll quit. They are waking up to the true character of the negro. A Chicago man who has been visiting the prisons says there are about forty-six thousand negroes in that city, which is about two per crat of the population and that the prison records as shown him by wardens, show the negroes to be thirty wardens, show the negroes to be thirty

per crat of the population and that the prison records as shown him by wardens, show the negroes to be thirty per cent of all the criminals conduct, and that the negro quarter of the city is the retderwore and the refuge of nearly his the white burgiars and theres that infest the city.

But that's none of my business, as my wife says, Chicago needs them for wetnicipal politics. But I have quit. Let the negro go along and evolute, as Grumpacker says. I had rather look out of my window and see two little girls coming up the walk hand in hand to are me than to write about anything And the little boy is coming, too. Hills murse is rolling him in his carriage sed he will run to me as soon as he gett in the room, and will neatle on my kness and say his little word, and my gruntest comfort is that all of the says in a copper-colored girl about twelve years old, and she loves that haby and watches him as carefully as a unifier. She is the daughter of our sextop, who is the junitor of the public school. He and his good wife are exercities to all the frailities of the race, and so are their children. If there were many like them there would he no race problem. Those three littic children come to see me every day and make me to forget my self and my long filness, and I find my self whisporing. Suffer littie children for come unto late." "And a little children for exercity and are the memories of our youth,

On 2 Post says:

Oh, would I were a boy again.

On: yould I were a boy again.
When life scomed formed of sunny

And all the heart then knew of pain. Was wept away in transient tours.

And another says:

I remember, I remember, the boune where I was born. The little window where ti peeping is at mora.

It never rose a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But new I often wish the night
Had borne my breath awa-

borne my breath away. And so do I remember the indow and the long bappy days, but have never wished that I had died in fildhood, nor do I wish to die now. I chilchood, nor do I wish to die now I wish to live for the sake of these same grandchildren, for I know I can do nomething to guide and comfort them along the journey of life, and they keenig him me, A child without a grandpa and grandma has not had its above of happiness.

"I remember, I remember, the fruit trees dark and high. I that to think their slander tops were clear against the sky. It was a childah ignorance, and now

To know I'm fasther off from heaven then when I was a boy."

Large when I was a boy."

Large summer the little beby boy was rick. We feared he would die. As he large upon a pillow in his mether's lap, the little syear-old girl went up close and whispered to her mother. "Mersons, if buby dies mayn't I keep him for a doll?" I sever tire of their children and that is truth, for sheere means with the large and that is truth, for sheere means with the large and damper that is swear tire of their children and that is truth, for sheere means with the large and the reminds more form never he, and this reminds more Goergo Washington, who, tradition may, cut down a cherry tree, and when his inther inquired who did it, recibed, "Father, I cannot tell a lie, I this is ""." It is many tell a lie, I this is ""." It is many tell a lie, I this is ""." It is many tell a lie, I this is ""." It is many tell a lie, I this is ""." It is many tell a lie, I this is a limit have been a migristy fifth tree that a little bor could con down with a little hatched. And if he was het essents to so it and these botter he wouldn't have made such a minty speech as "Pather, I cannot tell a lie. My history may that many of them little stories came from the horsery. But that he did, when yet he he was made and the beaut understand thought he was preatly gringer so furnished his severely. I sever traces and such and the horse vented and tell dead with George mye in his lotters that his book the malipox on Barbados tells and

great concern, for he had to be away on public business most of the time and could not look after them. He inherited one hundred and forcy and six hundred areas of land and his wife one hundred areas of land, and I reckes they did give him trouble. He never brught or sold any, and set them all free in his will.

Mrn. Robert E. Park, regent for the Georgia 100m of the confederate

Mrn. Robert E. Park, regent for the Georgia room of the confederate museum at Richmond, wishes me to give notice that next month (April) the confederate basear will be held there for the benefit of the museum and the Jefferson Davis memorial arch. Mrs. Park asks for special Georgia contributions for the Georgia room, and all the regents of the southern states ark for help from every man, woman and child, so that the entire south may share is the honor. The circular is much too long to be appended to my letter, but I will inclose it to The Constitution.

And now picase excuse my mention

close it to The Constitution.

And now picase excuse my mention
of a matter personal to an old solder.
W. F. Lee, a private of Company D in
Hampton Legice. He has lost his
horn, a large, icus beautiful horn that
white in camp below Richmond he
dressed and polished and engraved
with his mane and a wreath. He took
the horn from the hand of a Texas
steer at a butcher pen in the rear of the horn from the head of a Texas steer at a butcher pen in the rear of Grant's army. He sent it home in the fall of 1864 by his brother, who atopped ever night at Columbia at the Waynite Home and there lost it. He says. "Major, I am growing old, awaiting the blast of the last tramp, at I would like to blow m; own horn once more before I die."

Do please somebody send him that horn C. O. D. to Pielmont, S. C.

STORM AT GASTON!A.

Two Glets Seriously Hart- A Cotwo M.II Werck:4

Castonia, N. C., Special.-As the resalt of a storm which swept over this place Saturday morning a large section of the wall of the Avon Cotton Mill was blown down and four or five of the operatives injured. Two of theze, girls twelve and fifteen years of ago, were dangerously hurt and may not recover The mill was damaged to the extent of about \$5,000. Other less serious iamage also resulted.

The storm, in its greatest force, struck the Avan Cotton Mill, in the eastern part of the town. The operatives, whose ears were filled by the din of spindles and thurder of looms, were unaware of the storm that raged without until it crushed the southern wall of the eastern half of the mill and lifted one side of the roof and folded it over on the other half. The destruction came in a moment. Cue hundred and fifty feet of the wall enclosing the second story collapsed without warning and fell inward upon the operatives and machinery, as the roof with its enormous rafters and enus, shafts, countershafts, belts and pulleys went flying off like so much paper. The water connections with the lank in the tower were torn and twist-ed like green withes and torrents of water pouring in from above were adwreck, the darkness and the roaring

Storm.

Only four or five operatives were hart. Of these two little girls are dangerously injured and may not recover. One is Sadio, the twelve-year-old daughter of Jeff Beatty, and the other is Beasle, the Aftern-year-old daughter of John Lay. The little Deatty girl worked on the day shift and had just some in to clean up her spinning frames. She was found crushed against the frame by the failing wall. Fier hair was twisted on the spools and blood was flowing in jets from her nose, mouth and gashes on her head. Miss Lay's jaw and one hand were broken and the back of her head was crushed. A little girl named Smith and other operatives were hurt, but none so seriously as the two named, whose chances for life are painfully slender. The reason more were not raught in that fatal wall alley is that the mill was short of night hands.

The damage to the mill by wreck, wied and water is about \$5,000 and it will likely he at weeks. Only four or five operatives wer

short of night hands.

The damage to the mill by wreck, wind and water is about \$5,000 and it will likely be nix weeks before it is running to its full capacity.

A Great Flood at Pittsburg.

utary of the Allegheny and Monougahela rivers emptying swirling torrents and rushing dowyn to the point where they converge to form the Ohio, Pittsburg was given a visitation Sunday either to aboudon their homes, or seek escape from the water in the upper stories, while mud and water spread discomfort below. Mills in the lowlying levels throughout the county. winbering between 50 and 50, were ooded and \$8,375 men are thrown out of work for four or five days with a loss of wages of more than \$126,760. The flood was general throughout weeloss of wages of more than \$126,769. The flood was general throughout western Pennsylvania. The streams everywhere overflowed their banks, causing more or less daimage to houses and farme that hay in their course. Downtown in Pittsburg, cellers and batchers in the general flood belt, were inudeted, while in Allegheny two railroads vere temporarily paralyzed owing to the water which covered their tracks. People in the first and third wards of Allegheny, had to adopt Venice methods of going to and from their tracks. People in the first and third wards of Allegheny, had to adopt Venice methods of going to and from their houses.

Ample warning had been received by most of the residents and business from threstened, in time for them to make preparations to minimize losses. The highest sings reached by the swollen rivers at Pittsburg was 25.4 feet at the government dam at Herry Island. This was at 8 o'clock in the evening. It became stationary at that mark and gradually began to subside. The cold weather which set in last night served to check the flood and prevented more serious proportions.

Body Hecovered.

New Orleans, Special.—Missing for six days, the hody of Stephen Pitagerald, agent of the American Cotton Company, in this city, was taken from the old hasin catal. Mr. Pitagerald was list even on Saturday night, when he biorded a one to go home. His family suspected foul play and his brother, John Pitagerald, came from St. Louis to assist in the search. There were no marks of violence on the body and no money had been taken from his pockets. It is probable that he fell into the canal by metident and was unsafe to get out. Mr. Pitagerald was unfoun Menophia, where his aged mother and stater live.

to Incorporated Towns- O.her Provisions Q.ven.

The following is the text of the Watts bill:

Watts bill:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to manufacture, toil or otherwise dispose of for gain any spiralizate, vinous or part liquous or intoxicating bitters within the State of North Carollus except in incorporated cities and towns wherein the sele of cities and towns wherein the sele of cities and or may reform Caronia exerci in incorporated cities and towns wherein the sale or manufacture of liquor is not or may not hereafter be prohibited by law or regulated by special statics: Provides, this act shall not be construed to forbid the sale of such spiritudes, vinous or mait liquors by druggists for sickness upon the written prescription of a le-gally qualified physician having such sick person under his charge; Provide lefurther, that this act shall not be conatrued as to apply to wine or cider manufactured from grapes, benies or fruits raised on the lands of the person so manufacturing, or purchased by the tunnufacturer from the growers there-of: Provided further, that this act shall not be construed to apply to brandly manufactured from fruit or grapes and sold in original packages of not less

then five gallons.

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

thorities, by whatever name called, of spid city or town.
Section 3. That any person violating the provisions of this act with reference to the sale or disposition for gain of spirituous, vinous or mait liquors or intexicating bitters, shall be guilty of a misdementor, and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding six months or fined not exceeding \$300, or both, in the discretion of the court.

the court.

Section 4. That any person violating the provisions of this art with reference to the manufacture of spirituous, vinous or mait liquous or intoxicating bitters shall be guilty of a misdenesnor, and shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned not less than four moaths nor more than two years; and upon a second conviction of a similar offense the person shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not the person shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than three years, and fined not less than one hun-dred dollars nor more than one thou-sand dollars, or both, at the discretiou of the court

sand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

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

Section 6. It shall be naturally for any person to sell wine manufactured from fruit or grapes grown by himself in quantities less then one gallon, and said wine shall not be drunk upon the premises where sold. Any person violating the provisions of this section, either by selling in quantities of less than one gallon or by drinking wine on the premises where sold, shall be guilty of a misdeameanor, and punishable at the discretion of the court; Provided, that the provision of section 6 shall not anoty to churches wishing 6 shall not apply to churches wishing to procure wine for communion service. Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the governing body of any city or town, upon the petition of one-third (1-3) of the registered voters therein, who were registered for the preceding municipal election, to order an election is be held, after thirty days' notice, in any year in which the potition may be te be held, after thirty days' notice, in any year in which the petition may be sied, except within ninety days of any city, county or general election, in time for the notice to be given as above routred, to determine: 1. Whether intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured in said city or town. 2. Whether barrooms or salones shall be established in said city or town. 3. Whether dispensaries shall be established in said city or town. And any such election may be ordered to determine any one at two or all of said questions, as the petitioners may designate in their pepetitioners may designate in their pe-tition; Provided, that flich election shall not be held oftener than once in

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

and regulations provided by the laws of North Carolina regulating municipal elections.

Bection 9. That whenever the governing body of any such city or town """: any cith election, they rhall provide one ton to determine the question of manufacture of liquors, it such question is to be voted upon; one box to determine the sale by salcoms, it such question is to be voted upon; and one box to determine the sale by dispensaries, if such question is to be voted upon; and one box to determine the sale by dispensaries, if such question is to be voted upon. Any person entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly shall have the right to vote at such elections in all the boxes provided, and every such voter who is in favor of the manufacture of intexicating liquoraball vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words. "For Distifleries," and all opposed to the manufacture of intexicating liquoraball vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words. "Against Distileries;" and every such voter who is in favor of bar-rooms or salcone shall

WATTS LIQUOR BILL, vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words. "For Saloons' and all opposed to them shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against Saloons;" and every such voter who is in favor of dispansaries shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "For Dispensaries," and sil opposed to them shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "For Dispensaries." Such tickets shall be of white paper and without device.

The Traffic and Flanufacture Confined to Incorporated Towns-O, her Pre-

the votes cast in any such election shall be "Against Distilleries," when that question is voted upon, then it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm or corporation to manufacture any intoxcorporation to manufacture any intex-icating liquous in such city or town until another election. But if a major-ity of the votes cast in any such elec-tion in any city or town shall be "For Distilleries," then it shall be lawful to manufacture and sell at wholesale in-toxicating liquous in such city or town. Provided, that this section shall not be construed to authorize the manufac-ture of intoxicating liquous in any such town even " unon a full contributors. town oxes, upon a full compliance with the unuditions and requirements which may now or hereafter be im-posed by law.

Section 11. That if a majority of the

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

Section 12. -That if a majority of the votes cast at any such election shall be

votes cast at any such election shall be "Against Dispensaries." (hen it shall be unlawful to establish any dispensary in such city or town until another elec-tion shall be held reversing such elec-tion. But if a majority of the votes cast at any such election be "For Dispen-saries," then the board of commission-

aries," then the board of commission-ers of such city or town shall establish a dispensary thereig.

Bection 14. That whenever it shall be-come luwish ader the provision of this art to establish a dispensary in any city or town, the governing body of said city or town shall appoint three commissioners from the voters of said city or town, who in the election voted for wald disponsary those duty if for said dispensary, whose duty it shall be to conduct such dispensary under such dispensary under such dispensary under such oftens and enquiptions and be prescribed and allowed by the govcrains body of said city or town, who shall fix the compensation of said com-missioners and their officers and can-

ployes.

Section 14. No liquor of any kind shall be sold in said dispensary on Sunday or election days, and said dispensary shall never be open or liquor sold therein before sunrise or after sunset on any day. The prices at which said liquor shall be sold shall be fixed by said dispeasary board: Provided, all sales shall be for each and at a profit by said dispensary board: Provided, all sales shall be for each and at a provident not to exceed 30 per centum of the coar thereof. No liquor shall be sold in said dispensary except in unbroken packages or bottles, which shall countain not less than one-half pint and not more than ofte quart; and it shall be unlawful for said manager or other person to other any such package or bottle in the premises; and the said manager shall not allow loading, lottering or drawing or the premises and said premises after being ordered to do so by said manager shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than fitty dollars or imprisoned no more than thirty days. It shall be the duty of the manager to keep a register, on which shall be kept a record of the names of persons to whom any liquor is sold, the quantity sold, price paid, and dates of sale; Provided further, that said register shall be open only to the inspection of the dispensary board and its employee, and the contents thereof shall not be published. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold to any minors, and the dispensary board and its employee, and the contents thereof shall not be published. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold to any minors, and the dispensary board anali make such rules and regulations not inconsistant with this act as may be proper for the management of the dispensary. If the manager or clerk shall procure may intoxicating liquors from any person other than those that the pensary. If the manager or cierk shall procure any intoxicating liquors from any person other than those that the dispensary board shall direct, and offer the same fer sale, or shall adulterate or cause to be adulterated any intoxicating, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors by mixing with coloring matter or any drug, or ingredient whatever, or shall mix the same with water or with liquor or different kind of quality, or shall make a false entry in any book of returns required by this sect, he shall of returns required by this act.

ne guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 15. That in any town in which a dispensary is established under the provinions of this act it shall under the provisions of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any intoxicating liquors other than in the malaner provided for sale in the dispensary as aforesaid. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court. Section 16. That said dispensary commissioners shall make quarterly settlements with the governing body of said city or town, and that said governing body shall, within ten days after such settlement, pay one-half of

after such settlement, pay one-half of the net profits of said dispensary into the tressury of the county in which said city or rown is located, for the

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

Bection 18. That the governing body of any city or town in which a dispensary shall be established under the provisions of this act, shall have power to fat the terms of office of the dispensary commissioners provided for herein, and determine the amount of bonds required from said commissioners and officers, and shall (have) the power to remove any or all of such commissioners and efficient, and shall he construct to repeal, after or amend any officers or employee appointed by such commissioners, for good cause shows.

Section 13. That nothing in this act shall be constructed city or township, county or incorporated city or township; county or incorporated city or township; county or incorporated city or town.

Section 50. That this act shall be in force from and after July 1, 1963. ploye of a dispensary established under the provisions of this act who shall

The World's Smoking Bill. The world now consumes 6,300,000, no0 pounds of tobacco yearly, or 2,512,-300 cons. This is worth \$200,000,000. In other words, the world's smoke bil in just \$5,000,000 a week.

THE LEGISLATURE

House and Scuute Vigorously at th Work Assigned Them.

THE REVENUE BILL.
At 11:25 Monday the House went into committee of the whole to resume into committee of the whole to resume consideration of the revenue bill. Judge Graham asked to be relieved of the chairmanship of the committee of the whole some remarks to make on the bill. He had been unable to agree fully with the unajority of the finance committee on some of the provisions recummened. Mr. Smith, of Gates, was appelnied chairman.

Section 4, relating to corporation taxes payable to State Treasurer, was adopted.

Section 5, relating to "tax exemp-Section 5, relating to "tax exemptions repealed" was considered next. This section is designed to repeal all laws exempting from taxation all property liable to taxation except property belonging to the State and municipal emperations, and property held for the benefit of churches, religious societies, charitable, educational or benevolent institutions or orders, and also concerties. Provided, That no property whetever held or used for investment, appropriately of the consideration of reut, shall be exempt. The fortgoing was emended by addicat the words "unless said rent shall be used exclusive for charitable or be-

br used exelusive for charitable or beor used execute for charitable of be-berolest purposes or the interest upon the honded indebtedness of said re-ligious, charitable of beauvolent insti-tutions." That amendment was ac-cepted by the chairman of the finance Mr. Poterson, of Guilford, moved to

altend or exempting the property of fair associations. Mr. Gattis moved to amend the amendment by saying this exemption shall not apply to fairs where games of chance and other immeral and fake stiractions are allowed. The amended amendment was Section 6, the inheritance tax provis-

lon, was opposed by Messes. Brittain, of itendolph; King, of Pitt, and White, of Halifax, Judge Graham and Governer Poughton explained the section and it was adopted.

and it was adopted.
Section 7, providing when heirs, legates, etc., are discharged from liability was adopted.
Section 3, providing that if tax is not paid at the end of two years after death of decendent, 6 per cent. per annum shall be charged thereon until prid, was adopted.
Section 9, providing for the deduction of tax by executors, etc., was adopted, and the committee at 1:30 rose and made its report to the House.
PASSED THIRD INTENDING.
To anthorize commissioners of Hen-

PASSED THIRD READING.
To anthorize commissioners of Henderson county to key special tax to
repair court house. Amended by Hoey
to leave the matter of issuing bonds

To allow the city of Charlotte to fund its flowing indebtedness and to lovy a special inx to meet some.

To amend and revise the charter of the town of China Grove.

For the better working of the roads

of Burke county.
To establish graded schools in Nash To anthorizze the issue of bonds by

Gaston county to improve the public To incorporate the town of Bule's Creek, in Harnett county. House bill: To repeal chapter 419.

Creek, in Harnett county.

House bill: To repeal chapter 410, laws 1899, relating to Rutherford dis-Person but. To smind chapter 89,

laws 1877.
Senate bill: To amend chapter 645, acts 1901, relating to Statesville.

Senate bill: To amend chapter \$45, acts 1901, relating to Statesville.

Senate bill: To prevent the depredution of domestic fowls in Forsyth.

The Senate bill to revise the pilotage laws of the port of Wilmington came up. Senator Brown said that he introduced this bill by request, but he did not consider it a local bill, in that it affected all the people who shipped there. He did not expect the bill to pass over the Henator from Brunswick's opposition and he would not restat that Senator, but he thought it ought to pass.

Senator Bellamy made a speech against the bill saying the enemies of the pilots are the lumber trust and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. The bill would ruin the pilots and Wil-

ington. Mr. Pharr, as a member of the mi-

nority of the committee, favored the Mr. Brown said the bill was favored

by many leading business men of Wil-mington and shippers through the port. The bill was deferred till next Wednesday.

House bill: To restore local selfgovernment to Perquimans.

House bill: To amend the stock law
in Ashe county. Mr. Wellborn said
that he was opposed to the bill and
demanded a roll call. This was given demanded a roll call. This was given and he voted aye. House bill: To make place of deliv-

Point.
House bill: For stock law election in

Alleghany.

House bill: To repeal chapter 647, law of 1291, affecting stock law in Johnston. House bill: To restors self-govern-

ment to Pasquotank.

House bill: To liquidate debt of Madon county. House blil: To bridge across Tow

To amend and consolidate charter of Burlington.
To establish graded achool at Haw Making Good Progress.

The House has made good progress on the Revenue Hill. Several sections

THE PENSION BILL

THE PENSION BILL.

The pension bill was considered as a special order at 11 o'clock. It asks for the same appropriation as was given two years ago, \$200,000. Mr. Parker, of Halitax, chairman of the committee on pensions, made an eloquent appeal for the old soldiers. Several rhort speeches were made and the bill passed second and third readings.

At the night seesion of the House

ed second and third readings.
At the night session of the Mouse
Mr. Waiters introduced a bill to provide for working the public roads of
Caswell and Catawba. The bill to
amend the public school isw with reference to the election of county boards
of education passed final reading.
Amendments to excempt Yadkin, Cherokes, Wilkes. Davie, Huncombe, Burry,
Marile. Alexander and McDarvil.

Bulls were passed as follows: To incorporate the Raicigh Trust, Safe and
Deposit Company: favoring passage of
Appaiachian Park bill by Congress;
regarding the election of United States
Senators by a direct vote of the peopie; to preserve birds in Union county.
The House went into committee of
the whole for the further consideration
of the revenue bill, beginning with section 55, relating to the tax on State
banks and private bankers. The section provided a tax of \$1 on every \$1,660 dollars employed as capital. Prewry moved to make the tax \$6 cents instead of \$1. The amendment was lost
and the section adopted.

Section 86 levying a tax of \$100 on

agents of packing houses was adopted. Section 57 which provides that a tax of \$300 be placed on all broweries and a tax of \$50 on agents of broweries in

each place the business is carried on, was adopted.

Bection 58 as adopted imposes a tax of \$300 as license on each oil company doing business in the State and 50 cents on each \$100 worth of sales.

Bection 59 provides a graduated tax on dealers in futures according to the population of the town where business is carried on; in towns of less than 15,000 \$50; more than 5,000 and less than 15,000 \$100; more than 10,000 and lesy than 15,000 \$200; more than 15,000 \$300. This refers to trading in what is commonly known as "futures."

monly known as "futures."

Section 60 is in reference to the tax on liquor dealers. It imposes a tax of \$150 semi-annually on dealers solting in quantities of less than five gallons: five gallons and more, \$200: rectifying. ave gamons and more, \$200; rectifying. \$200; mait liquors exclusively, \$50. These amounts are to be collected every six months. Each county shall levy a like tax for county purposes. Mr. Morton moved to amend by making the annual tax \$300 on retail

making the annual tax \$300 on retail dealers: \$500 on rectifying: \$500 on wholesale; two-thirds to go to the Stote and one-third to the county. This he declared is double the Beane tax and as much as the business will

Mr. Craham moved to amend by re quiring dealers in liquors to pay to cents for every gallon of cents for every gallon of wine, 5 cents for every gallon of malt liquors, 5 cents for every gallon of medicated bitters or other beverage that will produce intoxication.

Dealors shall makke monthly reports

make any false roturn, punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment. Judge Graham estimated that the tax would raise \$64,000 a year.

Mr. Gattis moved to amend by maken.

top the tax on relail dealers \$10 0each six months instead of \$150. Mr. Mor-ton's amendment was lost. Mr. Graton's amendment was lost. Mr. Gra-bam's was withdrawn, and Mr. Gattis' was adopted. Section 60 as amended was adopted.

in 61 and 62 relating to dealers in rice beer, medicated bitters, drug-gists solling liquors, are the same as

Section 53 places a tax on grain deal-ers based upon the number of bushels Section 64 as adopted provides for a

State liquor tax to be applied one-uslf to the Treasury, and the other half to the treasury of the county board of ed-Section 65 leaves an annual tax of 2 per cent, on receipts from dispensaries. Mr. Kinsland moved to exempt the

PASSED FINAL READING. An act to incorporate the Bask of

Whitakera.
An act to regulate fishing in Rosnoke river. TRUSTRES OF THE STATE UN!-

VERRITY.

The Senate and House met at 12 o'clock in joint sension to elect frustees of the State University. The following were chosen:

M. J. Hawkins, of Warren; E. M.

M. J. Hawkins, of Warren; E. M. Armfield, of Guilford; Victor S. Bryant of Durham; C. Thomas Bailey, of Wake; W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Halifax; R. B. Creecy, of Pasquotank; John W. Graham, of Orange; Chas. W. Worth, of New Hanover; F. G. James, of Pitt; R. B. Redwine, of Union; R. A. Johnson, of Richmond; J. O. Atkinson, of Alamance; Walter Murphy, of Rowant, Frod L. Cair, of Greenc; Perrin Rusbee, of Wake; Chas. McNamec, of Buncumbe; Lee T. Mann, of Gaston; Geo. Rountree, of New Hanover; Z. V. Walter, of Davidson; F. D. Wieston, of Hertle.

Owen H. Guion, of Craven, was elected in place of W. T. McCarthy, decastd, for term ending November 23, 1905. The following for same term:
William R. Kenan, of New Henover, and the same term: William R. Kenan, of New Hanover, in place of William H. Chadbourn, deceased; J. Allen Holt, of Guilford, faplace of George R. Butler; A. H. Galleway, of Rockingham, in place of Thou. B. Koogh: A. W. Graham, of Granvillo, in place of Edward H. Meadows: Thos. S. Rollins, of Madiaon, in place of W. W. Rellins.

S. Rollins, of Madison, in place of W. W. Rollins.
The following for the term ending November 20, 1967: Daniel E. Hudgins of McDowell county, in place of John A. Robebling, resigned.
The following for the term ending November 20, 1909: Gebrue Stephens of Meeklenburg, in place of Warren G. Elliott, resigned.

Elifoit, resigned. Mr. M. O. Sherriii was re-elected Ar. M. Stote Librarian, and the joint season

A bill to regula ... inspection and branding of cotion seed meal was discussed at some length. Mr. McNeill, or Scotland, opposed the bill, saying he believed it discriminated against he believed it discriminated against the farmers. Messus. Daughtridge, of Edgecombe; White. of Hallfax; Whitaker, of Wake, and Scott, of Alamance, all large farmers, favored the bill, believing there was no discrimination in the bill. The bill passed its several readings and was sent to the Senate without engrossment.

An act to incorporate Bethel Baptist church, in Grange county.

Nore of the Revenue Bill. At 12:20 the Senate went into committee of the whole on the revenue bill with Senator Glean in the chair. Mr. Henderson had charge of the bill. Sections 1, 2, 2, 4 and 5 were adopted. Schedule AA, the inheritance tax, was adopted without opposition. Section 2 adopted without opposition. Section 3 requiring the tax to be paid at the end of two years after doatn of decident with six per cent. This was amended by adding "unless the payment is provented by litigation over said estate."

Sections 9 to 21 were adopted, sections 2 requires to a payment is provented by a section of the section of tions 23, requiring tax-payer to show his income on list. Mr. sicks. of Granville, opposed the unquestional features of the blanks. Mr. Henderson

features of the blanks, Mr. Honderson offered the following substitute:

"Section 32. The tax-payer shall flut his income for the year ording June first from any and all sources in excess of one thousand dollars.

"Section 23. What question blank shall contain is regar? to income. The blank for listing taxes shall contain the following considers." When year

the following questions: 'Was you's gross income from malaries, fees, tra's

or all of them, for the year ending June first, in oxecos of one thousand delizar? If so, what was that excess? "These were adopted.

Section 29 imposes a State tax on circuses, that charge more than 50 cents admirston including reserve seats, of \$200, and on each side show \$50 a day. On other such shows under caivass \$50 a day. The bill allows county commissioners to impose a canvass \$50 a day. The bill allows county commissioners to impose a county tax not exceeding \$1,040. Mr. Woodard opposed the latter, saying circuses were educational institutions to many people, Mr. Webb and the circuses made a dead set for the county commissioners, and he thought the tax should be fixed. All smeadments were defeated and the original sections adopted.

Section 30, exempting entertainments gives solely for religious.

charite or educational purposes was adopted.

Bection 31, imposing a tax of \$5 on doctors. dentits, oculists. Section §I, imposing a tax of §5 on lawyers, doctors, denthits, occlists, photographers, opticians, osteopaths or any person practicing any pretonded art for healing for fee or reward. Mr. Woodard wanted the part "or any person practicing any pretended art of healing" stricken out, This was lost, Mr. Warren sent an amendment providing that no additional county, city or town license tax should be imposed was lost.

Mr. Spense moved to allow any

Mr. Spense moved to allow any Mr. spense moved to allow any county to impose a tax not exceeding \$100 on persons not liconsod by the State board of medical examiners. Trhis was lost. Mr. Webb opposed TThis was lost. Mr. Webb opposed Mr. Sponce's amendment, saying there were some useful osteopaths in Buncombe. Mr. Mann advocated striking out the word "pretended" and he protested against the legislature going out of its way to cast a slur on Christian Scientists and others. Mr. Travis said no one would say that his art was a pretended one, so unless the word was left out nothing would be dreived Mr. Hicks, of Granville, said if pretended was left out and nothing substituted it was a recognition of these arts ought to be prohibited. Mr. Hicks amendment to substitute "professed" for "pretended healing" was adopted. The section was then adopted.

The section was then adopted.

The section was then adopted.

Senator Pharr's b.1 introduced requires railroads to receive cars tendered at the sidetraces for any varehouse connected with the railroad by

Bowen's Proposition.

Washington, Special.-Mr. Bowen. the Vencauelan plenipotentiary, has proposed to the allied powers that the Csar of Russia be asked to name three arbitrators who, as "The Hague" t. !bunal, shall decide the question of preferential treatment. The suggestion has been approved by the State De-partment. Mr. Bowen submitted to the allies the representatives the copies of the proposed protocols submitting the Venezuelan case to The Hague tribu-

If the wife is a slave to fashion the poor husband must of necessity be a shave to the almirhty dollar.

SEABOARD

AIR LINE RAILWAY Bouble Bally Service. Between Mey York, Tampa, Atlanta, New

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Q. A. FIAUNEY, Agent, Rockinghum, N. C.

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