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W. P. HARSHALL,

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No 12

PERSONALITIES AND WASTE. BABTHINKS THAT THEY ARE BOTH DECIDELY VULGAR.

The Gorgoons Gould Wedding Serves as a Fair Sample-A Simple Rayal Wedding Over in Old England-French, Gorman and American Tradespeople Contrasted.

There is no place quite so provincial as New York. By some curious counting, it is said to be the biggest town in America, while in reality it is small to a degree. All you need do is to pick up the morning papers and read the nonsense written about the Gould wedding. New Yorkers think it is wedding. New Yorkers think it is very funny to see in an out-of-town paper the announcement "Miss Birdle Move of Kalamazoo is visiting her cousin, Rose Smith. Miss Birdle, we hope you will have a good time." But this is refined and desirable besides the descriptions lavished upon the family of a dead and goos money-maker, whose methods were held in scora by all honest men. We are carefully told about the reoms which these French visitors will occupy; a big newsper describes the paternal and filial feeling axishing among them all, while five existing among them all, while five different papers have a picture of the wedding dress, and each differs.

LET THEM ALONE. Why can't we be big enough to let ersonalities alone? Of course we are personalities alone? Of course we are a young country, a young country cates up by the vice of curiosi y, and a country that until it recovers from enten up by the vies of suriosity, and a country that until it recovers from this disease will be laughed at by the whole world. We are carefully told how the lever of proud degree and corresponding blue blood expresses his love to the so-called fair one, who, by the-bye, is a very ordinary looking girl with the peculiar Gould look which they all have, and which suggests their father's invention was only calculated to eatch the household horror, but his sons and daughters have bated another kind of trap, bated it with gold dollars and caught. New York society, New York newspayers, and they can afford to laugh. I remember, before Jay Gould brought address and poverty to his friend Cyrus Field, hearing a woman who had been on his yacht speak of him as "Little Mr. Gould, who, after all, really meant to be kind to everybody and was quite a reader." "Little Mr. Gould," aha! toppied over the giants of the Field family, but who can ever think of those gold dollars, which are in reality Gould dollars, as dealerable? Inasmuch as they represent cuteness rather than shrewdness; dishores ty, not honor, and false friendship rather than truth. If we, as a nation ty, not honor, and false friendship rather than truth. If we, as a nation had the English and German respect for honesty, the Gould trap to estch society would have to be bated with something better than dollars, and in-deed could not have been utilized until

the years had brought forgetfulness of bow the money was earned. The newspaper accounts of the wed-ding, of the troussam, of the flowers and the jewels, the frills and the frivles stand in black and white to accuse us of another valgarity—the valgarity of waste. It is another eveldence of our youth, but it rises up and confronts us, and we dare not deny its existence.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

The other day the daughter of one of the richest men in the world, a man who could buy out the Vanderville and the Goulds and the Standard Oil magnates, and still be a wealthy man—the Doke of Westminister—was married to a young Prince whose fortune was to a young Frince whose roctune was largely in his kind heart and his blue blood, and he gave her a beautiful little brooch set with diamonds and rubles for her wedding present. This girl, who counted among her belongings gems inherited from her mother and given to her on her wedding day by her father, wore, on the eventful day, the brooch that came to her from her bridegroom and a simple string of pearls given her when she was girl. pearls given her when she was girl. Her people had sense enough to know that she had the beauty of youth, which needs no jewels to emphasize it; and that there was such a thing as sentiment, and that it, when a girl's heart was right, appealed to rich and

heart was right, appealed to rich and poor alika.

We have undoubtedly the most beautiful girls in the world in this country; beautiful with the delicacy of a Drueden statusta, or a fine orebid, and instead of growing them simply and saving brocades and elaborate pieces of jewels for their matronhood, we give them earte blanche to wear what they pieces, and the consequence is that, with the first wrickle, they can assume mathing new to draw attention from it. with the first wrinkle, they can assume nothing new to draw attention from it. What the riob girl does, the girl in the middle class does. The rich American girl throws uside the gown of which she is wearied and doesn't care what becomes of it. The English, German or French girl, in the same position, or French girl, in the same position, would have her maid take it apart and put away for future use those decorations which were in order, and decide then whether the material should be used for pillows, onzies, gowns for a smaller girl, or whatever the fabric was best fitted for. Wrongly enough we call that stinginess, whereas it is simply proper care. A particular members simply proper care. American women handle more money, spend it more lavishly, and account for less of it than

AN ENGLISH MAIDEN'S COMMON SENSE.

A New York girl has lad an Engshe mys, "totting up my accounts and writing in my diary." The New York-ersaid to her: "Why do you bother with a diary?" And the English girl answered: "Because, when I go home I want to be able to tell about all I

and sisters, and it will be a help to me in recalling things; and then, too, think what a pleasure it will be to me in the future." The American girl can't understand that, while she has a smattering of everything, what the English girl knows she knows well. She is slow, but lacking vertaillity she has concentration; having studied botany she is interested in all the strange blosseum and is making an herburium. If she has a fancy for geology she is collecting pubbles; but it is always certain and sure that she has some special object, and that this is going to be of interest to her all ber lifetime and make her, when she is an elderly woman, of interest to other people.

HOW SHE BOUGHT CONFECTIONS.

She started out for a walk the other day, and the New Yorker tank her into a fashionable candy show. Each bought in her own way. The American girl fancied buttercups, and took a pound of them. She wanted chocolates and had a pound, then a poused of marshmallows. The English girl looked carefully, and requested an ounce of this wariety, half an ounce of another, until site had half a pound, and the shepgirl opened her eyes very which and credited her with stinginess. This was not true; but she knew she couldn't possibly eat three pounds of oundy, she thought it wrong to spend her money so facilishly, and she knew that, getting a great quantity of sweets, they would grow stale. When they got home the English girl rang and saked for a fancy plate; then from her package she brought the delicate lace paper mut she had bought, arranged her sweets prettily on that as only a girl can do to whom comes the duty of overseeing the dessert at home. The platter was put on the testable, tempted everybody by its girley and took in the stable. HOW SHE DOUGHT CONFECTIONS. The platter was put on the testable, tempted everybody by its dainty arrangement, and each test drinker took one or two of the sweets. Now, which was the wiser woman?

BEMEMBERING HER MOSTESS.

The American girl wants to show her appreciation of the English girl's kindness. She spends \$10 on a tiny tox of orchida. They are boast lful to look upon, and they last three days. The English girl spends \$5 on the materials for a tea-cloth, devotes her histore hours for a couple of weeks to embroidering it, then gives it to her hostess, who has not only a lovely hit of work, which she could not buy far less than \$50, but facis that with every stitch set in it, there has been a kind thought of her and her pleasure. Which present was the most sensible? The French girl starrs with surprise at The American girl wants to show The French girl starrs with surprise at the New Yorker when, with the valgarity of waste, she declines to wear cleaned gloves; and yet, when the French girl goes home, she sends to her friend at Christmas, at Easter, and on friend at Christmas, at Easter, and on her birthday, which she has carefully written down in her notebook, some souvenir, and the New Yorker, the type of the American girl, grouns because she has been so extravagant, and cannot return the pretty courtesies. And yet, if one wishes to be generous, one must be careful.

Nobola desures at lowness more than

Nobody despises stingness more than I do; but I don't think it is represented by care as to one's belongings. WASTE IN THE BOME.

The other day I saw a woman, evidently a servant kept in an apartment, threw into the ash barrel two loaves of bread that had never been cut, and at least 12 slices that had. Now, a contineotal housekeeper, even if she were a Duchesa, would never have permitted this. In a properly managed household, toat is a constant necessity, and any man or woman knows that there is no dessert that is any better than a well-made bread pudding, which requires a stale loaf. When I say "bread pudding," I den't mean that mixture commonly called by this name, and which mostly called by this name, and which bectrio Bitters cause by giving the The other day I saw a woman, evimost called by this name, and which looks like a bread poultice and tastes like glue, but I mean the beautiful looking pudding which, underneath its crust, is creamy in consistency, and well flavored; and has ou top thin alies of buttered brand that in the baking have browned, and which have apon them very closely studded

upon them ver brandled cherries. as a transfer of the state of t whose wife is counted quite a beauty, who dresses elaborately and requires for becaelf and her husband, in this bit for herself and her husband, in this bit of an apartment, the services of 'wo women. It is her boast that she keeps a cook by allowing her to do as she pleases. She would be herrified if she were uslied ynigar, and yet that is exactly the affective to apply to her. Her husband's income and her position domaind that she should know where waste exists, and she is stamping herself with the great of valenties. ing herself with the creet or vulgarity by not looking after the ways of her

LITTLE THINGS TRLL

We wonder, we who are the most wasteful nation in the world, how it is that the Franch and German shopkeepers become owners of the large markets and the fashionable resteumarkets and the fashionable resturants of the city. I will tell you why
it is. They consider the day of little
things. Not long ago I asked in an
American lake-shop that three of a
certain kind of rolls be sent to me. I
was told that unless I ordered 12 it
would be impossible. It was not a
question of cost, but I didn't want
them. Leaving the place, I went to
one kept by a German. He was civil,
perfectly willing to send me the small
quantity that I asked for, thanked me
very politicly for the 9 cents I hunded
him, and said that he would be gad at
any time to take an order, no matter any time to take an order, no matter how small. His civility and courtesy ter, and this girl has made her open her eyes very widely. In the morning while the American girl is lounging and rawning, her English friend is, as she says, "totting up my account. rioh sweet, which has a brandled cherry for its heart. After a dinser, one oruld not possibly out more than two of these. The other day I said: "Madame, if you have any, I'll take four cherries, but, of occurse, unless they are made I shouldn't think of putting you to the trouble for this quanity."

There was none made at the time;

but I was told not to think about that, that it gave them the greatest pleasure to do it for me, and, when they arrived, care had been taken that each one should be of a different color, so that they would look prettiest on their they would look prettiest on their they would look prettiest on their they would soon that they would not fire. Do you think any American confectioner would do this? Certainly not. They would count the trouble as great, and would fail to see how, in being contoous and soins to anset trouble for a small order, that there existed the certainty of keeping a customer and of having her recommendation. The French laundress will mend the belongings of bachelors without axtra charge. The German Delicatessen will sell the wing of a chlokan and two amail slices of bam, giving where the American dealer would be inclined to laugh at the order. We will be the most prosperous nation in will be the most prosperous aution in the world when we realize the value of pennies, and become certain that generalty and produgality are not synony-

As a nation are we going to take the trouble to be generous in a sensible way and careful in an equally sensible way? When we act as do the people of the older nations, we will have their and their cartainty. As it is solidity and their certainty. As it is, we are like little boats on the sea of trouble. In our eagerness to have the trouble. In our engrmens to have the best decorated, to make it hok pretty, and to receive words of commendation as to its daintiness, we forget to test its ability in a storm. A willful waste is certain to make the worful want that is predicted, and wast will come and be fett by all those who do not comprehend the vulgarity of waste and the refinement of care. It is largely our women who are to blame, and yet, if the American man would insist upon teaching woman the value of all things, she would not err as she does. Every right-thinking woman believes that a man shoold be the manual believes that a man shoold be the manual his power, and use it properly; that is, use it so that his womankind will be careful thoughful and generous women; instead of shiftless, wasteful and carebes butterflies. Think it all over, and giving it the proper thought do homestly believe that you will agree as to what constitutes the right generosity with concrosity with

The Boath annually spands for ment—hag and beef products—usade in other sections about \$50,000,000. Most of this enormous sum gives West. For grain, mules and horses purchased of other sections it probably pays out equally as much. Here is a total annual expenditure of \$100,000,000 for things that can be raised with restant. nual expenditure of \$100,000,000 for things that can be raised with greater profit in the South than anywhere else, and with greater profit than cotton, to which Southern farmers devote so much attention. By increase of energy and improvement in cultivation every dollar's worth of stuff represented in this \$100.000,000 could be raised by the very farmers who now produce the this \$100.000,000 could be raised by the very farmers who now produce the South's crops. In other words, it is possible for this to be done even with out any increase in the number of Southern farmers. Such a gain as this, representing a saving to the South of \$100.000,000 a year and keep-ing at home this enormous sum, would soon solve the question of abundant capital for industrial enterprises.

blectric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only Fifty cents at Curry & Keunedy's Drug

Wilasington Messenger: North Carolina is to be congratulated. After more than sixty days of fully, stupidity, madness, greed for office and extrayagance the conspirators have packed their traps and returned to their wonted obscurity. It is to be hoped sincerely by all who love North Caroline that the places in the Legislature they have known will know them no more foreyer. Amen!

The Biscovery Saved his Life.

Mr. G. Cailloutte, Druggist, Beaversville, Il., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I own my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my state I will be the property in my state I New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Curry k Kennedy's Drug store.

Wilmington Messenger: The Fred Douglass thing is dead. Let the carcame be removed and interred. The reader of that very funny and readable book... "Simon Sugga,"—written by a highly gifted Wilmingtonian, the late Johnston Hooper, will perhaps recall as he reads of the going of the gang and and their most fortunate denier, the touching words used by "Sut Lavingood" in his well deserved eulogy upon his much lamented friend, "Capting Simon Sugga, of the Suggaville Gyarde": "He land red liquor, an' be drunk it; he had horses, an' he druvlem; he had doga, an' he'ft 'em. Let us remember bis virtues, if he had any, an' forgit his vices if we kin,"

Bill to fix bonds of county officers came up. It allows bonds to he given the gowerity occupance. French maid that this bill was agreed to by the found in the laxes; sheriff's bond not over \$3,000, (the sheriff not to be allowed to have in his possession of register of deeds not over \$10,000; Muperior Court clerk's bond not over \$15,000, and not less than \$10,000, by the coroner not over \$3,000; by constables not over \$3,000; bunds of any insurance or guaranty company to be security upon bend of United States officials.

Mr. Winhorne attacked the bill, saying that it gave no protection; that in cass be removed and interred. The an' forgit his viose if we kin."

THE TALE IS TOLD.

THE DOUGLASITES ADJOURNED LAST WEDNESDAY MIGHT.

Education Abeliahed—County Exami mer to be Appointed by Clerk of Supe rior Court-County Officers may Give Bond in Scentity Companies story Established... Re-Near the Close.

sed from Charlotte Observer TUESDAY, MARCH 12. SENATE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

SENATE.

The bill abolishing the county boards of education and county superintendents was placed on its third reading. Mr. McCaskey sent up an amendment to allow elerks of Superior Courts to appoint the county anaminer. Mr. Mitchell protested against this proposition to mix education and politics in the State. He believed that it weamt the serious crippling of the educational system. Mr. McCaskey's amendment was adopted. Mr. Adams and he regarded this bill, apart from politics, as one of the most infquitous that could be devised. (The fusion Senstors seemed to pay no attention to the bill, it having been agreed to in caucus.) Mr. Adams declared that he saw no use in further discussing the bill, and took his seat. Mr. Dived sent up an amendment to except Mecklenburg county. He said the passage of such a bill meant stepping ten years backward. Mr. Paddison urged the passage of the bill, and said the propies wanted and demanded it. Mr. Fowler said when he saw a farmer come to a lawyer to advise him how to conduct his seits, he put these savisars down as fools. He did not believe one out of ten among the teachers of the State favored this bill. Mr. Hoover: "Don't the people ask for this bill?" "They may want it, but they don't need it," replied Mr. Fowler. Mr. Dowd's amendment to except Mecklenburg was lost. The bill passed third reading by a vote of 27 to 7.

The following bills passed third reading.

The following bills passed third reading: For the protection of women and the premotion of chastity; to limit and the promotion of chastity; to limit punishment in certain cases of larcony when the article stoken is not worth more than \$20 to one year's imprisonment; to incorporate the Peggy Jenkius Company, of Wilmington; to reduce fees of notaries public from \$1 to 25 cents; to require the putchers of Johnston county to keep the car-marks of cattle slaughtered.

of cattle slaughtered.

A message was received from the Governor, stating that the appropriation made for the support of the penitentlary was inadequate, and that the responsibility in the matter rested upon the General Assembly. The message was referred to the committee on punal institutions. Governor Carrays that without further ald from it. penal institutions. Governor Carriags that without further ald from it the positional part meet a crisis within a year. He says his duty is discharged with a statement of the grave facts myolved and he leaves the responsivility upon the hands of the Legislature.

The following bill passed third reading: To incorporate Moravian Falls Military Academy; to require trustees to fully describe premises sold in trust in advertisements for sale.

Mr. Dowd sent a resolution not to allow interest to be charged on money loaned in Catawas county. This roused up Mr. Sigmon, the gold bug of Catawas, who moved to table the resolution. Mr. McCaskey sent up an amendment to make the forfeiture as

amendment to make the forfeiture a

amendment to make the forfeiture a saw mill. Mr. stoody sent up an amendment to amend this amendment by adding flour mile. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sigmon: "I rule that amendment out of order." [Laughter.] The resolution was aimed at Senator Sigmon, and was introduced for fun, of which it created a great deal, which then Senate and galleries greatly enjoyed. When everybody had laughed enough the resolution was adopted appropriating \$1,000 to complete the basement of the Governor's Mansion.

Bill to iscorporate the State Dairymen's Association passed third reading; also to appoint a new loard of directors for the colered sormal school at Salisbury; to make jumping board bills a misdemeanor punishment by line or imprisonment.

tine or imprisonment.

SEMATE-HIGHT SESSION.

At the Senate night session a resolution was introduced to slow statues of William Hooper and Willia P. Mangum to be placed in the capitol at Wachington by their relatives.

Bills passed appropriating \$10,000 additional for the support of the penitentiary; regulating books of county officers.

A bill to so amend the law as to allow cock-fighting in the State came up and was championed by Morment, Ewart opposed it and denounced such sport as brutal. Ray saked if the present law was not a dead letter, Mitchell, of Franklin, moved to table, and this prevailed.

Bill to take away legislative powers from the commissioners of Lumberton Bill to fix bonds of county

ing that it gave no protection; that is

case of default, the suits against the guaranty compacine would have to be brought in other States. Mr. Smith, of Gates, said the bill was a flant movement by the fusionists, air. White, of Bladen, favored the bill, saying it was needed. Mr. Winborne asked if the law some years ago did not forbid sheriffs to have over \$300 in tax money at any one time, and if this law had not been diaregarded. Mr. White said if the sheriffs did not obey the law, that the bours could be increased upon application by citizens (but the bill does not so provide). Messrs. Winborne, Ray, Smith and others sent up amendments. Mr. French in three Winborne, Ray, Smith and others sent up amendments. Mr. Presch in three minutes demanded the previous question. Mr. Peebles demanded the yeas and mays on the passage of the bill. Amendments to except Haywood, Onalew, Jackson, Anson, Curituck, Transpivants, Gates, Mockleuburg, Morthampton, Lincoln, Martiu, Halifax. Stanley, Edgecombe and Moore were accepted by Mr. French, mauager of the bill, but he declined to accept one excepting New Hanever.

cept one excepting New Hanover.

Mr. Ray offered an amendment that
no bonds shall be necepted unless the
Secretary of State shall ascertain that

no bonds shill be accepted unless the Secretary of State shall ascertain that the security company is solvent and that a \$19,000 deposit is made.

There was some confusion when the amendments excepting counties were voted on. Mr. French said his side did not want the amendments, though he had been willing to necept them. Mr. Young said that none of the amendments of exception were voted down, 25 to 45, Democrate voting age. Mr. Eay demanded the year and mayon his amendment, The vote was—years 23, mays 41. Mr. Hay said he wanted to put the reformers on record as to whether they wanted safe management of Suaness or desired to tarn the latter over to irresponsible per man. They were now fully on record. The bill passed second reading, 48 to 27.

The bill passed second reading, 48 to 27.

Mr. French made a motion to sespend the rules and put the bill on its third reading. He said that if this were not done the Legislature could not adjourn; that the fusionists proposed to pass it if it took a week, If it passed the bill the adjournment could take place tonight. Mr. Eay mid he was ready to stay until frost.

The bill to smend the charter of the Atlantic & North Carelina Ballroad came up. Its reading was demanded. Mr. Smith, of Gates, offered amoudments. He said this was simply a political movement, and the changes proposed in the bill were made simply to give places to political favorites. The bill left the private stockholders without any protection at all, but put all the power in the hands of one man, who is even given power to sell the road. He urged the opposition to look on the matter in a business light and put themselves clear of caucus infiguress.

put themselves clear of osucus in

Mr. Bay said this Legislature had Mr. Bay said this Legislature had exhausted all the means known to men to fill offices and to create new offices for the greedy seekers after them. But so far nothing had usen done by them above the dignity of a slight-of-hand performance. This was the crowning set of felly. It would involve the State in a long law-suit and cost thousands of dellars. The charter cannot be changed. The courts as say. cast thousands of dollers. The charter cannot be changed. The courts so say. Mr. Monroe said that the bill was wrong in principle; that Governor Fuwls had taken the road out of politics and effected a wonderful change is its management. He said that no doubt the fusionists had consulted counted.

suited counsel. Mr. French said that the fusionists bad consulted counsel, and were ne-sured that the bill was constitutional. He called on his side to vote down all

Mr. Williams, of Craven, moved to table Mr. Smith's amendment, saying there was cascality in the bill; that it was an attempt to steal the property and as this was to be made he wanted to know who the theires were. He said he was a Republican, but would not submit to seeing the private stock-holders thus swindled. He said that there was a ring in this business and there was a ring to this business and that he had ready an amendment requiring the Saste proxy to give bond double the value of the private stack. He said the bill now requires no bond, but simply put the whole business in the hands of one man. Mr. Walliams, bold speech caused a sometion, and hit the hold-faced fusionists right between the seas.

hit the hold-faced fusionists right between the eyes.

Mr. Franch made a motion to suspend the rules and put the bill on third reading. Mr. Ray objected. Mr. Franch said he would perhaps make a motion to make the bill special order for next disturday. Mr. Bay said he was here to do his duty if it took until next July. The motion to suspend the rules failed, only 52 voting for it. Mr. Franch then made a motion to make the bill special order for 2:30 a. m. to-morrow. This was declared adopted by an aye and no vote. by an are and no rute.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution that no member of the Legislature should be elected to any office provided for by this bill. There was also another resolution that no member of the Legislature in elected to fill any position under bills passed at this session. Mr. Ray moved to put these on third readings. "I guess not," said Mr. French, while the other fusionists grinned in concert.

The bill to create the office of insurance commissioner was taken up.

Mr. Bay's protest was read. Mr. Bagwell moved to table it, as the last death struggle of the Democratic party. Mr. Burcham contended that all the Democrate had not signed the protest. Mr. Bay taid any member had a constitutional to demand that a protest be spread upon the journal. Mr. Johnson and the Populists did not offer an amendment. Mr. Bay ead that Johnson was mistaken. French called for a railing as to whether the protest should be spread upon the record. The chair mid the members had a constitutional right to Sie a protest and put it upon record. Ewart said there were falsehoods in the protest. Ray said this was false. Ewart and Ray agreeming dwords, Ewart and Ray agreeming dwords, Ewart and sould be chamber. Ray and he would repeat his words anywhere.

could not repeat his words outside the chamber. Ray and he would repeat his words any where.

The 'speaker was again maked by Ray whether the pretest would be put upon the journal. He said it would take its place on the journal. Rement moved that the protest be returned to Ray. The Speaker ruled this out of order. The speaker said the Heums had a right to see that the protest was enclosed in proper language and stated facts. Mr. Johnson moved that the part which and that the Populists amended Mr. Crews' resolution he stricken out. The Speaker said there was an error as to the Populists. This was anonded as a motion had been made, but that he had ruled the amendment out of order. The son rection was now unade upon the vote. Mr. Pence wanted to amend the protest, but the Speaker said this could not be done, but Mr. Place could send up his own protest. Mr. Cox made a motion to return the protest to Mr. Ray and Mr. Thompson. He and Mr. Ray had misru words.

protest. Mr. Cox made a motion to return the protest to Mr. Hay and Mr. Thompson. He and Mr. Hay and Mr. Thompson. He and Mr. Hay had sharp words.

Bill to make the board of agricultural trustress of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and create a new board came up. Pranch said this was a caucus measure, agreed on by the Populists and Republicans, and would pass just as at present. Hileman called the previous question. The bill passed final reading—53 to 7.

Bill regarding the State penitentiary, increases the number of directors by 9, to serve two years, came up an mecond reading. Johnson stated that it was a fusion canous matter and called the previous question. Tim bill passed second reading—51 to 21.

MOJSSES TEDIK-SECOM

The school law bill came up from the Senate shotishing county boards and county superintendents of putic instruction, and creating the office of county examiner, who is to be appointed by the Superior Court clerk, the law to go into effect next June. Amend ments were offered excepting counties. Mr. White supported the till and midd it also shoulded county institutes, which are now useless. He urged that all amendments be voted down, and called the previous question. The vote on the amendments was ayes, 29, noce, 49. Mr. Grizzerd said the fusionists had forced a Criminal Court upon Halihad forces a Criminal Court upon mail-fax and would now force this law, but that a day of reckoning would come. The bill passed second reading by a party vote of 59 to 9. The fusionists, in the midst of objections from the Democrata, rushed the bill through on

Democrats, rushed the out antequal third reading.
Election of shell fish commissioner, was hold. Mr. Hileman mominated Theophilus White, of Perquistans, who was elected.

Mr. French sprang a new sensation of the property of the sensation of the

Theophilus White, of Perquissus, who was elected.

Mr. French sprang a new sensation on the liceus by moving to amend asotion 40 of the House rules. This was the rule requiring 01 votes to suspend the rule. He demanded the pravious question and the ayes and more. The yet was ayes 60, nose 6. White was called on to vote and eath that on an assurance of the Speaker that certain measures in which he was interested were not sized at, he voted aye. The chair said that under the constitution lice Speaker, having the right to east one vote whetever he chose, would vote aye. Mr. Eay questioned this right and asked where was the constitutional provision giving him his right? Mr. Smith, of Stanly, called attention to House rule 8, a hich said that the Speaker shall only vote in case of a tle vote. The theater ruled Mr. Smith on of order. Mr. Smith then sudenvored to appeal from the decision of the chair. At first the Speaker endeavored to prevent this and there were hisses at his decision but finally be granted the right of appeal, which Mr. Eay told him he dare not deay. Mr. Smith demanded the yeas and nays on the appeal. The vote was on the question, Shall the decision of the chair applauded.

The House on curred in the Senate amount of taxes collected.

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The manibus liquor hill passed, the fusionists voting down all Dumocratic amount of taxes collected.

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The amount of axes collected.

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The amount of axes collected has a passed third reading. Mr. French and the majority had falled to assessed the rules to many and the rules to many and the rules to many and the rules to

which he saked to have read and spread upon the journal. He mild it was an expression of the views of the minority on this measure.

A bill to pince the concising clause in the building and has nesseciation hill, it having love left out by overngit, passed its fluid reading.

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte & Mackimburg Rallroad passed, Mr. McCall string that all the objection-shie features in it had been eliminated by amendments offered by denoted Dowd, which protected the Charlotte Street Rallwey,

A bill to put two ex-Confiderate solders as the pensors roll called up many mendments. The bill passed.

BOURE—AFTERISORS SERSON,
Mr. Ray's protect was read, Mr. Bay by refeet was read. Mr. Bay side the Democratic party. Mr. Burdana contended that all the Democratic is all the Democratic had not signed the protect. Mr. Ray and any members had a constitutional field to grant. Mr. Johnson maid the Populiste did not effer an amendment. Mr. Ray said the vote was fight to see that the protect the prote

WEDNESDAY, MARCE 18.

A bill to allow divorce to be granted when either party to a marriage contract absents himself or herself from the fixte for two years, peased third reading. The bill does not allow the absenting party to marry again. Adopted.

Mr. Patnoce, of Hyde, sent up a pre-test against the passage of the divorce law.

Mr. Parsons, of Hyde, sent up a pretest against the pussess of the diverse
law.

The bill to furnish fifty convicts for
one hundred days to do heavy week in
elearing and ditching farms of the
deaf mute and biled hustitution una
placed on its second reading. Mr.
Black said the free labor of Bache
county opposed sending convicts to do
this work. Mr. Hamrick stated that
the State was anable to hire labor and
if the convicts were not sent the work
would not be done. The bill passed
third reading.

The tellers reported that E. D. Stanford had received 74 votes on the joint
ballot for State librarian. The chair
declared there were not enough votes
cast to make an election. Mr. Blee
said if the Senate could not declare
Mr. Stanford elected. The Lieutessat
Governor replied it could set. Mr.
Bloe: "Does the constitution powers
the Senate's declaring Mr. Stanford
elected?" The chair: "It does." Mr.
Rice: "Le makes no difference about
the report. I want the Senate to declare Mr. Stanford elected." (Laughter.)

The tellers reported that the none.

clars Mr. Stanford elected." (Loughter.)

The beliers reported that the nominees for positestiary directors had received on joint ballot 77 votes. The course declared that not enough woten had been cast to make an election.

Mr. Paddison said be thought the chair in error in ralling that not enough votes had been cast to make an election. He thought an are and my vote was the same as a vive voce vote and that a majority of votes cast made that a unjority of votes cast would elect. The chair informed him that 80 votes were necessary to make elections of this kind, which had to be made by an aye and may vote under the law governing such elections.

SEMATE-NIGHT GROSSOM.

Mr. Starbuck offered a resolution tendering thanks of the Scents to be president for his distinguished shiftly and impartial and constsons bearing which he has manifested during in

and impartial and convinces busing which he has manifested during he deliterations, and that a copy he spread upon the journal. Mr. Starback put the resolution. It was manufaceuty adopted. Mr. Doughton thanked the Benate for its kind expressions.

Mr. Carver, of Camberland, sunt the following protest and melast that its he spread upon the journal: "Warrien Carver, Senator from Camberland county, shows to the Senate that the list of magistrates prepared by him and members of the House of Repressionative from Camberland county, and presented to the General Assembly, has been maliciously immerced with hy none person to him melacover; thus names have neen atrioken out, and others inserted and to this he enters his solemn protest. The resolution was ordered spread upon the journal. Five of the men recommended on the original list of magistrates in Cumterland of the men recommended on I nel list of magistrates in Our

Were nagrous. Lieutenant Governor Des that agreeable to the Joint recogstion adopted, this Senate new stands ad-journed without day.

ROUSE.

readings. "I guess out," said Mc.
Prench, while the other fusionists and says on the appeal. The vote was agen on the question, shall the decision of the chart be sustained? It was agen 60, nose 35—s strictly party vote. The fusionistic applicable.

The bill to create the office of insurance commissioner was taken up.
This was Mr. Ewart's bill and he apole in support of it, asying it would not specified in support of it, asying it would not specified in opposition to the bill. He antagon itself the plant this "reform" Legislature had of creating offices heretafore unbeard of and electing its own members to mount of taxes collected.

The manibus liquor bill passed, the fusionists usting down all Dumocratic apon the majority. He offered an accomment that no member or officer of this Legislature should be elected to any office under this bill during the section. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Grizzerd for the committee, this being usfaverable. Mr. Ewart submitted the majority propert. Mr. Ray's amendment was first visted on. The vote was ages 61, nose 3t.

Mr. Ray sent forward a protest