The Charlotte Observer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[Raleigh Observer.]

SENATE, February 26.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Henderson presented the petition of John Sloop, C. H. McKenzie, Jas. A. Reid, F. M. Yonger, J. S. Blackwelder, C. C. Krider, J. Powers, N. H. Neely, J. N. Morgan, and 408 other citizens of Rowan, praying for the enactment of a stock law; also, the petition of Peter Albright and 75 other citizens of Rowan against a stock law.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Nicholson introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Statesville Air Line Railroad. Placed on calendar.

Mr. McEachern, to change the name of the town of Tilden, Robeson county, to that of Shoe Heel. Referred.

Mr. Hoyle, a bill to incorporate the town of Cherryville, Gaston county.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate bill to punish the abduction of children by striking out 18 years and inserting 14.

The President announced as the special committee instructed to report a bill for the collection of the tax on spirituous liquors on the principle of the bell punch, Messrs. Henderson, Graham of Lincoln, Hoyle, Eaves and Bill.

On motion of Mr. Snow, the rules were suspended and House bill to repeal the act establishing a Criminal Court for the county of Wake, was put upon its passage.

The bill passed its second and third readings and was ordered to an enrolment.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Caldwell rose to a question of personal privilege and had read from the clerk's desk an article from the Raleigh News headed "Investigation called for," which was reproduced from an article from the Goldsboro *Messenger*, an extract from which brought Mr. Reid to his feet in a question of privilege last night, as reported in the *Observer*. The *News* enlarged upon the *Messenger's* article, and demanded an investigation into the alleged corrupt combination of Democrats and Republicans to secure the passage of the Western Railroad bill in consideration of favor to the colored Senators in the selection of magistrates.

Mr. Caldwell concurred with the *News* in the demand for an investigation, and desired the whole matter probed to the bottom; that the wrongdoers, if any, shall be brought to light, or that the calumniators, on the other hand, may be branded with infamy and disgrace, and sent forth to the world as wanderers and vagabonds. The part he (Mr. Caldwell) had taken in the bill was in the interest of the State and was right and proper. He asserted that, in his belief, if ever a bill had passed through the Legislature fairly and properly the bill in question was the one. He trusted there would be no objection to the investigation. It was due to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House, to members of both branches of the Assembly, and especially so to those Senators who had paired off.

Mr. Leach did not understand the allusions to Senators who had paired off. He was absent when the bill passed the Senate, paired off with the Senator from Wilson (Mr. King). Mr. Leach was unable to see how the passage of the bill could be affected by the absence of two Senators, one being in favor of the bill and the other opposed. He had always been in favor of the bill, as was well known. He feared no investigation, nor the attacks of newspapers nor men, believing he was able at any time and in any manner, growing into years as he was, to take care of himself. He thought, however, this was a mere tempest in a teapot—one of those licenses of the press which occasionally distinguished that institution.

Mr. Everett hoped the investigation would be pursued. This was his first experience in a legislative body, and he did not want to have any suspicion rest upon his colleagues, especially upon those of them with whom he more immediately acted.

Mr. King desired the investigation. He and the Senator from Davidson (Mr. Leach) had paired for ten days. It had been announced in the Senate and given to the public when the votes on the bill in question were taken, that had he and Mr. Leach both been present and voting, he (Mr. King) would have voted in the negative whilst Mr. Leach would have voted in the affirmative. He repelled the insinuation of corrupt combination with scorn, and dared any man to repeat it in his presence.

Mr. Austin said he had been disposed to favor the bill, and in pairing off with Mr. Snow he felt he had made sure of that vote for it, not caring much whether it passed or not. He defied any man successfully to impugn his motives.

Mr. Dancey said he voted for the bill in good faith, believing it to be to the interest of the State. He had been before the committee on the selection of magistrates, but he went there as a Senator, demanding the recognition of his race in the selection of magistrates. He protested against the responsibility of the passage of the bill being thrown upon the two negroes who voted for it, and he stigmatized the insinuation that those votes were given corruptly as outrageous and untrue.

Mr. Williamson said that the idea conveyed in the last paragraph of Mr. Caldwell's resolution (introduced yesterday) was totally and wholly false. He was free to say, however, that the allegation of corrupt combination was made by Mr. Carroll, of the House, and he was free to say, further, that he himself (Mr. Williamson) believed that the passage of the bill was secured by corrupt influences.

Mr. Scales asked Mr. Williamson if he would embody that idea in distinct language?

Mr. Williamson said he would do so before the investigating committee but not now. He alluded to a threat of expulsion hurled at him and defied it.

Mr. Everett explained that he was present when Mr. Carroll of the House made the statement in regard to corrupt combinations, and he distinctly recollected that gentleman to have said that "he heard it rumored," &c.

Mr. Snow said if he had known how near Mr. Austin came to voting for the bill, he (Mr. S.) would not have paired with him, as it was likely he would have been won over to its support.

Mr. Caldwell moved a verbal amendment to his resolution for an investigation—adopted, and then the resolution passed.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges was subsequently announced as follows—all being Senators who voted against the bill—viz: Messrs. Dortch, Henderson, Matheson, Mebane.

House amendments to the bill to define the *criminal jurisdiction* of justices of the peace were concurred in, and the bill was order to be enrolled.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The special order, the bill concerning the Wilmington, Charlotte and Western Railroad—(an amendment to the charter of the Carolina Central Railroad Company)—was taken up.

Mr. Graham, of Lincoln, moved to amend so as to prohibit discrimination in freights, &c.

Mr. Leach, to prevent the road from tapping the Western North Carolina Railroad, and to make it obligatory on the company to carry out the design of going to Rutherfordton and thence through Reeds Path Gap to the Tennessee line if they think proper.

Mr. Bryan, of Pender, insisted that this was an attempt to deprive the company of valuable franchises granted in the original charter—he meant the right to construct branches.

Mr. Leach said the franchises referred to were not in the original charter, but were incorporated in the bill changing the name of the company to the Carolina Central, and as the company had not availed themselves of the privileges thus granted it was competent in the Legislature to withdraw them. Whilst he (Mr. L.) was generally in favor of railroads anywhere, he would not consent to roads controlled by private parties to tap roads in which the State was deeply interested.

Mr. Dortch said the amendments were necessary to carry out the orignal intentions of the projectors of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, and to protect the road in which the State had spent two million dollars. The effect of the proposition to tap the Western North Carolina Railroad at Hickory, Mr. Dortch said, would be to make a gift to the owners of the Carolina Central, residing in New York, of $500,000 to $1,000,000. He referred to the expenses to which the counties had been put west of Charlotte, Rutherford alone having expended $175,000 in the enterprise, and asked if there was no obligation resting upon the Legislature to protect the people there by insisting on the terms of the original charter. The road now reached Shelby, and although two-thirds of the remaining distance of forty-two miles to Rutherfordton was graded, the owners of the road refused to go farther, and propose, instead, extending their line to Hickory, and there tapping the Western North Carolina Road, and taking advantage of the stupendous work done by the State in piercing the Blue Ridge. The State did not own a dollar of stock in the Carolina Central. It was now nearly all owned by Northern men, who were in difficulties, and were forced to sell out—and this bill was merely an attempt to reorganize and pass the road to outsiders, for the State was not in a condition to buy. The object of the pending amendment was to cut off the power of making the Hickory connection.

Mr. Caldwell was opposed to permitting parallel roads in all cases (alluding to the narrow gauge road the proposed parallel road was to connect with) but he set his face against granting franchises, and afterwards, when investments were made in consequence of them, taking them away.

Mr. Austin thought the Western North Carolina Railroad was intended to be a feeder for all the roads in the State.

Mr. Leach followed at considerable length, ably sustaining his amendment.

Mr. Graham, of Lincoln, pointed to five points at which the grand trunk line was now tapped—all leading towards South Carolina and Virginia, and then pointed to the objection to the only one leading to a North Carolina port.

Mr. Bryan, of Pender, followed and said the Carolina Central had expended about a million of dollars in trying to get to Rutherfordton, and had failed for lack of means, and he alluded to the difficulty with which the State worked in its efforts to cross the mountains. He protested against depriving the company of its valuable privileges, and then spoke of the claims of Wilmington in this connection.

Mr. Erwin opened up a new field of discussion, and showed that Wilmington had the best connection with the Western North Carolina Road by way Charlotte, where it was not necessary to break bulk, an advantage which the Richmond & Danville Road did not have.

Mr. Dortch suggested the connection via Statesville, too.

Mr. Davidson asked if the opposition to the proposed amendments was not the same as that offered to the Raleigh & Augusta extension.

Mr. Dortch—The very same.

Mr. Erwin followed. He also referred to the advantageous connection at Charlotte without breaking bulk. He referred to the original charter. It was a western enterprise, advocated and passed as such, and he insisted that it was but a matter of ordinary good faith to see that justice was done to the western counties which had invested their money in it.

The amendments were adopted.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Black, Bledsoe, Brower, Bull, Bynum, Caldwell, Dancey, Davidson, Dillard, Dortch, Eaves, Eppes, Erwin, Everett, Graham of Montgomery, Harris, Henderson, Holleman, King, Leach, Lyon, Matheson, McEachern, Mebane, Merritt, Mitchell, Moye, Nicholson, Ormand, Redwine, Scales, Snow, Stewart, Taylor, Waddell, Waldo, Ward, Williamson and White—41.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Nays—Messrs. Austin, Bryan, of Duplin, Bryan, of Pender, and Ross—4.

Mr. Erwin moved that the bill be put upon its third reading.

Mr. Bryan, of Pender, moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The bill then passed its third reading.

On motion the bill in reference to the construction bonds of the North Carolina Railroad was recommitted with instructions to report several sections.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

The bill to provide for the support of the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind was now taken up.

Mr. Erwin, from the joint committee on that institution, explained the provisions of the bill and spoke in the highest terms of the management. The bill appropriates $32,000 for each of the years, 1879 and 1880, a saving of about $10,000 per year—reducing the expenses to the lowest possible figure. In answer to a question by Mr. Merritt, Mr. Erwin said that with care and the strictest economy, and in the event of the cost of living remaining at the present prices, the appropriation would be sufficient, otherwise he feared there would be a deficiency.

The bill then passed its second and third readings without amendment and was ordered to be enrolled.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The bill to abolish the insane asylum and to incorporate the North Carolina insane asylum next followed. The bill appropriates $45,000 annually for the support of the asylum, with $5,000 to be added if necessary, and $2,000 for necessary repairs, and fixes the salary of the superintendent at a sum not exceeding $2,500, and nothing additional, except such apartments as the board of directors may think proper. The bill also abolishes the offices of treasurer and assistant physician, but provides for a druggist, who may be required to perform also the duties of assistant physician. The salaries of all officials are left to the discretion of the Governor and board of directors—the Governor being *ex officio* chairman of the board.

Mr. Scales, having the bill in charge, offered several amendments, which he explained. Mr. S. said the bill was a compromise of conflicting opinions, and gave general satisfaction.

Mr. Scales' amendments were adopted.

The bill was debated further, and then passed its second reading by a vote of 32 to 13.

On a suspension of the rules the bill passed its third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 26.

PETITIONS

were presented by Messrs. Brown, of Mecklenburg, Leatherwood, Moring, Leach and Battle.

CALENDAR.

Mr. Berry rose to a question of personal privilege, and a discussion in relation thereto ensued, participated in by that gentleman and Messrs. Davis, of Catawba, and Atkinson.

The bill to incorporate the Lincoln & Catawba Railroad Company came up as a special order at 11 o'clock. Read a third time.

Mr. Rawley moved to amend the title of the bill by adding to it the words "and to destroy one-half of the completed section of the Western North Carolina Railroad." He then proceeded to argue at some length against the bill, taking the position indicated by his amendment, and finished his remarks by stating that if the policy indicated in the bill was adopted, he should move that the iron on the Western North Carolina Railroad between Catawba and Salisbury be taken up and used on the other end of the road, as there was no use to keep it there.

Mr. Davis, of Catawba, spoke briefly in opposition to the amendment, and Mr. Cobb at full length in support of the bill.

Mr. Rawley's amendment was voted down.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Strike out in section 6 all after the word "upon," in line 10, and insert:

Provided, That in case of any such sale, lease, mortgage or consolidation of this company in section 3 and preceding part of this section the said company consolidated, leased or sold, shall not be allowed to discriminate under their several classifications of freight and passenger rates over the entire line, against any town, city or way station on its entire line, or at its terminus, in favor of any other town, city or way station on said line, except as the distance is more or less that such freights or passengers have been shipped. If said railroad company shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or in any way evade the provisions of this section, it shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior court of any county in which any part of the track of said company shall be situated, shall be fined $500 for each and every offence."

Mr. Powers offered the following amendment to section 7, which was also adopted:

Provided further: That in the event said company shall consolidate with the Carolina Central Railway Company under its present name, or any other that it may hereafter assume, shall not be allowed to abandon its road from Lincolnton to Shelby, but shall continue to run its trains to Shelby as heretofore.

Mr. Young introduced an amendment to come in as a new section as follows:

Sec. The Carolina Central Railway Company shall not be allowed to consolidate with the Lincoln & Catawba Railway Company nor make any connection with the Western North Carolina Railroad Company until the said Carolina Central Railway company shall lay its track to Rutherfordton and otherwise comply with the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad company.

On this amendment a warm discussion sprang up which was participated in by Messrs. Jones, Davis, of Catawba, Young, Richardson of Columbus, Norment, Lindsay, Cobb, Clarke, Taylor, Blocker, Huffstetler and Covington.

Mr. Young's amendment was adopted.

The bill failed to pass its second reading.

NIGHT SESSION.

Bill for the relief of Jno. H. Cox, sheriff of Pergquimans county. Passed.

Bill supplementary to acts farming out convicts. This requires roads which have given the State stock in the same in exchange for convict labor to pay 20 per cent. of the amount in cash. It passed.

Bill to make justices of the peace rangers. Passed.

Bill amendatory to an act to establish the department of agriculture. This bill limits the salary of the superintendent to $1,000, of the chemist to $1,500, and limits the annual amount to be expended by the department to $7,000. It further provides for the payment into the treasury of the moneys devoted to the department and the payment of the same by the treasurer.

Mr. Mebane argued in favor of the bill. He took the ground that the department does not carry out the objects of its establishment, and was worthless to the farmers.

Mr. Reid, of Macon, took the floor in defence of Prof. C. D. Smith.

Mr. Ardrey spoke against the bill taking the ground that the bill was in the province of the committee on agriculture, and should have been referred to that committee. He thought the department of great value, and did not want it crippled.

Mr. Bost thought that the matter ought to have been referred to the committee on agriculture. He gave the fact that the State Geologist had been put on the department of agriculture as an additional reason why the bill should not pass. He compared the committee on retrenchment and reform to the Irishman at the fair, who struck every head he saw.

Mr. Rawley opposed the bill, and said among other things, that before the department of agriculture was established, farmers in his county had made an entire failure in their crops on account of worthless fertilizers.

Mr. Amis thought the department self-sustaining, that it protected the farmer, and should not be interfered with.

Mr. Atkinson next took the floor advocating the passage of the bill and replying to the strictures on the committee on retrenchment and reform. He found nothing in the department for the benefit of the farmer.

Mr. Etheridge opposed the bill in a highly classical speech.

Mr. Mebane again spoke in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. York spoke in defence of the committee on retrenchment and reform and in favor of the bill.

Mr. Norment did not think the agricultural department rose to the dignity of a first class humbug. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that he favored the bill.

Mr. Foard opposed the bill. He said that the superintendent could not live in Raleigh on a salary of $1,000. That not one dollar of the fund for the department came out of the people.

Messrs. Ardrey and Rawley again spoke briefly in opposition to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ardrey, the bill was referred to the committee on agriculture.

The True Way to Invigorate.

The true way to invigorate a feeble system is to infuse activity into the operations of the stomach, that wondrous alembic in which the food is transmuted into the constituents of blood, the chief element of our vitality. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because it accomplishes this end, is greatly to be preferred to many so called tonics, useful indeed as appetizers, but inoperative as aids to digestion and assimilation. This sterling cordial, while it invigorates the stomach, healthfully stimulates the liver, bowels, and kidneys, ensuring the escape through the regular channels of effete and useless matter thrown off by the system, which is thus purified as well as invigorated by it. Its tonic influence is soon made manifest by an increase of vital energy and a more active and regular discharge of every physical function, and it has the further effect of rendering the system unassailable by malarial epidemics.

☞ CHEW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO.

Patent Medicines.

VEGETINE

HER OWN WORDS.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and she is all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle the pain left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it.

It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C KRABE,
638 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.

SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

Charlestown.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

VEGETINE.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 18, 1871.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,

D. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co.,
No. 10 State street, Boston.

VEGETINE.

ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has a steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE.
Overseer Card Rooms Portsmouth Co.s' Mills.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

jan5

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the youth, drawing an azure semicircle round them; a fetid breath; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Groceries.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL.

1 bbl. Sand Crout, at 6½ cents per lb. fresh Eggs at 10 cents per doz. Kerosene Oil, 50 cents. Oil of Wintergreen, Thyme, Pennyroyal, Orange, Lemon, Nutmeg, Peppermint, Winter Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Hoarhound, Tansy, Pennyroyal, Rose, Flaxseed, Fennel, Anise, Coriander, Cubeb, Juniper Berries, Caraway, Mustard, Celery, Worm Seed, Wintergreen, Peppermint, Sassafras, Origanum, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sweet Basil, Lavender, Rosemary, Sweet Fennel, Tansy, Pennyroyal, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger, Mace, Nutmeg