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JOHN B. HUSSEY, Editor & Proprietor.
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STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

[illegible]

FARMERS DEPARTMENT.

Diversify and Economize.

Our farmers should pay greater attention to the diversity of crops, producing everything adapted to our soil and climate that can be utilized for home consumption, instead of running to the stores for bacon, corn, molasses, etc., for which they, in most cases, pay heavy tune prices, thereby keeping their noses to the grindstone, and rendering their occupation the least remunerative and unsatisfactory of almost any other. Think of the small cost and handsome yield of sorghum. Syrup that costs in the stores sixty cents per gallon, it is claimed, can be produced at home for fifteen cents. This sorghum syrup, when properly made, readily commands sixty cents per gallon for all produced in the State. This, then, is not only a crop for home consumption, but is also a money crop. We know that many object to raising sorghum, as the cost of making to mill and boiling is onerous and requires time. But we hold that a limited crop would in a few years pay for all the machinery required, and every farmer should have his own mill and boilers. Sweet potatoes can be raised and commercially utilized in many ways, relieving the farmer of the necessity of buying high-priced Western meat. Pindars are a profitable crop, and when properly managed are always marketable at remunerative figures. Pumpkins, in former times, were raised in large quantities and used for feeding stock. Why is their cultivation unprofitable now?

There are numerous other products easily raised which would pay handsomely, and, if utilized at home, save our farmers immense sums in purchases, which they are compelled to make of the merchant, by outlay of cash or heavy time obligations. Home products also save the farmer the expense and time consumed in hauling from the stores to their homes. Almost everything made at home would make a saving of money and time, and until farmers realize this they must expect to be in debt and have their noses kept to the grindstone. Their watchword should be "diversify and economize" for a time, and then they would soon realize an independence which they have not generally felt for many years.

An Old England Custom in New England.

A curious old England feature has been introduced in New England, in the beautiful old town of Lebanon, Connecticut. It is the sale of one day in the week, market day, and it makes those farmers' eyes stick out with astonishment. They never dreamed to the contrary. The first market day has been observed there, and proved a grand success. A number of farmers were there selling produce and attracted by curiosity. All produce was sold to outside parties except a few small lots, which were taken by the market association at the market price. The farmers went home marveling, and probably boom the universal idea as it seems to meet with popular favor.

Apple Markets.

Samuel Miller says, in the *Rural World*, that while the low price of apples is partly owing to the abundant crop, the shipping of "miserable trash" poorly put up, has more to do with low prices than an overstock. He knows two men living within a mile of each other who shipped their apples at nearly the same time. One of them received twenty-five cents a barrel for his crop, while the other received no less than two dollars. These prices showed the difference between hasty and superficial work, and doing everything in the best manner. He adds that the best Newtown Pippins have sold the past autumn in Liverpool for six dollars a barrel. They were fine selected specimens.

Sweet Potatoes.

If a sweet potato crop could be planted with the same ease as a cotton crop; if the potato produced abundant seed like corn or peas, and could be "dropped" as readily, the crop would become one of the leading food crops for man and animals. If the more thrifty Yankee could make sweet potatoes as easily as we of the South, he would fatten his hogs and beeves, feed his horses and mules, his cattle and sheep, his poultry and—his wives and children; and ship them by the train load to the Southern cities. The number of bushels of potatoes "saved for seed" and bedded for slips in February or March usually controls the area planted, with a greater or less supplemental planting of vines. The man who will discover a cheap and effective, and always reliable method of preserving sweet potatoes during the winter and spring, will deserve an enduring monument to his memory, and the everlasting gratitude of the farmers. But even if restricted to the use of the potato in its fresh state, it will repay four-fold more attention than it has received.

Salt as a Medicine.

We are very apt to seek some far-fetched cure for our bodily ailments, and to overlook the simpler remedies, quite as effective it may be, which are to be found even in the humblest household.

Common salt is one of the specifics for various diseases, which many lose the benefit of because they are not aware of its value.

For sore or inflamed eyes, wash them in a weak solution of salt and warm water. This is also useful to remove the inflammation caused by extraneous substances in the eye.

For sore throat and a hacking cough, take one salt-spoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, to half a goblet of cold water (iced water preferable), sip this frequently and relief will be felt at once. This same preparation will remove nausea, and settle the weakest stomach. It is also beneficial in attacks of colic.

Nothing is more useful in sickness than a small flannel bag filled with salt. For toothache, colic, or any disease requiring warm applications, it is invaluable, as it retains its heat a long time; and it is greatly to be preferred to hot, wet emollients, which soon get cold and uncomfortable. The bag and all can be put on a tin pan and warmed in the oven; but it is better to rip a small hole in the bag, and empty the salt out into the pan to heat. After it is hot it can be put back with a large spoon, and the hole sewed up in a moment.

We have recommended this to several of our friends while they were suffering severe pain, and we have had the satisfaction of knowing that they experienced almost immediate relief from it. We knew it prescribed years ago for a case of severe colic. The effect was magical; and ever since the salt bag has held an honored place in our domestic pharmacy.

A mixture of ice and salt, in proportion of one to one-half, applied to the head, frequently gives instant relief from acute headache. It should be tied up in a small linen cloth, like a pad, and held as near as possible to the seat of the pain.

A teaspoonful of salt, dissolved in water, and taken every hour or two, beginning six or eight before a chill, will often prevent it, in intermittent, or what is known as "chills and fever."

I once succeeded with this simple remedy in an obstinate case, where quinine, arsenic, and all the ordinary means failed.

—Public opinion is the strongest factor in putting down any evil, and it is made up of private opinion, openly expressed and heartily followed.

An Indispensable Windmill.

[Chas. Lamoreau in Country Gentleman.]

No doubt many are deterred from putting up windmills, thinking perhaps they do not amount to much, and are a constant source of vexation and expense, at least I should judge such to be the experience of several correspondents of the *Country Gentleman* during the past year. On the other hand, I for one must decide in favor of the windmill, as far as its use for raising water is concerned, for with me, should I be obliged to do without the windmill, I also should be obliged to do without water.

Let me say that a good windmill and pump, after once being put in good working order, does not require much if any care, except the occasional oiling. There are no doubt many imperfect mills in use which are a constant source of trouble and care, and their use or rather the attempt to use them, has caused the windmill to be condemned for the purpose for which it is intended; while on the other hand, if a good mill is properly erected and a good pump attached, the same will perform a great amount of work, and the possessor of such a mill need never be without water, at the same time the expense to keep it in repair will be but a trifle.

In my own case, I have a windmill which has been in use for several years, and while it has been the only means of my water supply, and has been in use constantly, except when we had a surplus, when the mill would be thrown out of gear, it has been of no expense except the occasional oiling, always ready for work, perfectly storm-proof under all conditions, or has proved so thus far, and I would not want to, in fact could not, do without it under any circumstances.

My mill does more work than would be required of most mills, as it forces the water more than 50 rods at an elevation of 125 feet, furnishing water for household and stock use beside supplying a boiler which uses from 10 to 15 barrels per day several months in the year.

I would further say that, although some condemn the use of the windmill, it is a comparatively cheap and efficient means of delivering a supply of water at house or barn, or at any point need on farm.

The Plight of a Georgia Woman.

[American Republican.]

A pretty married woman living in an adjoining county owns a cow that she thinks the world of. She milks the cow herself, as she does not want her spoiled by endless attention. Since the crops have been gathered the cow has been running in the fields, and the brush of her tail got filled with cockle burrs. One morning last week the lady went into the pen to milk, and, while she was performing the duty, the cow switched her tail into the neatly done up hair on the lady's head. The burrs caught, and the lady dropped her pail of milk and began to untangle her hair. The occupation disturbed the cow and she began to prance. The lady grabbed the tail with both hands and said: "So wench! so wench!" but the wench not liking the grip started in a trot around the pen. The lady startled the household by her shrieks, and a negro woman ran to her rescue, but had to return to the house for a pair of scissors. The cow was driven into a stall, her tail trimmed off and left sticking to the lady's head. She went to the house, and we are informed that it took her husband, the negro woman, and the family until 10 o'clock that night to pick the burrs from her head.

She Smokes and Shoots at the Age of 110 Years.

A well known resident of the little town of Calera, thirty miles south of Birmingham, Alabama, is Mrs. Priscilla Scroggins. Mrs. Scroggins is 110 years old, having been born at Lancaster, S. C., in 1779. She married when 20 years of age, and twelve children were born to her. Her children are all dead now, but her descendants number hundreds, if not thousands. Mrs. Scroggins learned to smoke a pipe when she was only 15 years of age, and has never given up the habit. Nothing affords her more enjoyment than her pipe, and she can smoke for an hour at a time, using the strongest tobacco. She says she has been a Methodist 90 years, and expects to die shouting.

Mrs. Scroggins has for many years enjoyed excellent health, retaining all her faculties unimpaired. Only a few days ago she returned from an extended visit to her grandchildren at Gainsville, Ga., making a railway journey of 250 miles alone.

Interesting Items.

—There is little object in planting large growing corn, even for the silo.

—Decide now whether you will build a silo next year or not. If not, prepare for a crop of roots.

—For ticks on sheep use snuff or tobacco smoke. Dips and washes are not fit to use in cold water.

—Dry leaves make the best bedding for sows with little pigs. They will not tangle the feet like straw.

—If a pig or a lamb gets chilled the best way to warm it is by immersion in warm water; then wrap in a flannel till it is dry.

—See that all the farm animals have water, exercise and frequent changes of food. Pigs want water to drink even when they are fed on slops.

—If the crops that you raised last year yielded well continue with them, and do not be thrown off the track by the wild stories about novelties.

—Use your corn fodder and vegetables now before they lose their taste and value. When turnips grow soft and "corky" they are not worth much. Parsnips are best to keep for spring feeding.

—The turnip has been called the sheet anchor of British agriculture, and without the silo our farmers would do well to follow England's example. But they cannot grow corn as we can, and their climate is better for turnips than ours; and with the silo we have the advantage of them.

The Child and "A Gone Sucker."

A Connecticut child often says something that is bright. Here is a case in point. Little Johnny ran into the house one day recently and asked his mother with great eagerness, "Ma, what is a gone sucker?"

"Why, Johnny, what do you mean?" said his astonished parent.

"Tell me, ma, quick, what is a gone sucker?" persisted the young seeker after light.

"Well, it is a very bad man," was the best answer his mother could give on the spur of the moment. It satisfied the lad, and he ran out and continued his play. At night he was tired and cross, and when his bedtime came he "cut up" after the manner of youngsters who are bound to be mischievous. A little mild correction was administered, he was undressed, and told to say his prayers.

"I can't," said Johnny.

"But you must," said his mother.

Johnny, bearing in mind the correction already administered and knowing that rebellion would be useless, dropped down on his knees and said:

"Oh, Lord, I am a gone sucker. Amen."

His parents are of the Methodist persuasion, and Johnny's testimony was short and to the point as the old-fashioned Methodist used to require in the days long past.

New Enterprises.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

Among the new enterprises at Red Springs, is a resawing and planing establishment just started up by Messrs. R. W. Brooks & Bro., late of Greensboro. They are principally engaged in manufacturing German siding, weather boarding, ceilings, laths and flooring. They have about $5,000 invested, and run their establishment with a forty horse power steam engine. They give employment to twenty-five hands, and in connection with their establishment have a steam kiln for drying lumber.

Another new industry just started in operation is a door, sash and blind factory, adjoining the establishment of the Brooks Brothers. Messrs. Mendenhall & Reynolds are at the head of this enterprise and will employ twenty-five hands or more. They were lately in Greensboro and for sixteen years have been engaged in manufacturing doors, sash and blinds in that city. The machinery which they have just erected is entirely new and cost from $7,000 to $8,000. They will manufacture doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, brackets and all kinds of scroll work and fancy sawing.

A Mooted Question.

"You say you are gathering divorce statistics, Mr. Fox? What is your object?"

"Simply to settle a little difference between my wife and myself."

"And what is that, pray?"

"Why, she maintains that there have been more men separated from women than women from men, and I maintain to the contrary, so I am getting at the absolute fact in order to settle the dispute."

THE ISSUE OF THE HOUR.

White Man vs. Negro—Mahone and Harrison.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

Governor Lee has received a great number of letters commending his New York speech, and among them the following, written by one of the recognized leaders of political thought in a sister State:

"I want to express to you my thanks for your speech at the Southern Society. There is more political sagacity and statesmanship in it than any utterance of any public man I can recollect for years.

"You present the issue of the organization of six States. Will the white race North stand it? You and I know that the whites in the States affected will not. They ask in Congress and elsewhere how are you going to prevent it. When Congress secures fair elections how are you going to prevent the rule of the majority? I answer: "By the laws of nature, which override constitutions and laws." I don't know and can't foretell the means, but I know the fact. For four thousand years of recorded history the fact has been that whenever the black man held anything the white man wanted he took it from him.

He took this American continent from the Indian. He took India and its millions from the colored people. He is now taking Africa for his possession. The treaties and laws and faith and army and whole power of the United States have for two generations been made and pledged and used to protect the Indians in possession of their land in the Indian Territory; and at this very time the white race—the people with blue eyes and light, straight hair—are preparing to take that from the Indians. The higher law is that the earth shall belong to those who will improve it, and if any man or race possess any portion which they do not improve it shall go to those who do.

Therefore I say that I do not know, nor can I predict, the 'how' or the 'when' the white people will rule America and every foot of land on it; but the teachings of history prove to me that they do it. Way back in the thirties John Quincy Adams said in the House that the negroes would be free. There was then pending an insurrection in St. Domingo or of Jamaica led by a negro called "Cudjo." H. A. Wise asked Adams how they could be freed; by what law; against the Constitution, &c., &c. Adams replied: "I don't know how it will be done, but I know it will be done, and I know it will be done by Cudjo law." So I say I don't know how the whites will rule, but I know they will rule by Cudjo law or otherwise. Ireland is giving England grave trouble. She ties the hands of her oppressor as to her domestic and foreign policy. We are a thousand years ahead of the Irish in intelligent forms of organization, in capacity for self-sacrifice and self-control, and will show such a resistance, peaceful and constitutional, as the home-rulers never dreamed of. Harrison's inaugural conceals his thought and intention. He proposes that Congress shall not interfere in States which have fair election laws fairly administered. Therefore Congress will interfere in the opposite condition of affairs, and negro rule will be forced on us with all the power of the Federal Government.

I had a talk with one of Mahone's intimates. He says he and his leaders will never consent to negro rule, and if the issue is forced by Harrison on Virginia she will give 50,000 majority this fall for the Democracy. Mahone evidently intends a new departure on the race issue and proposes to have Cameron. Wise, and the kickers at the head of the negro contingent with Langston. I don't see where he is going, but he certainly is going against negro rule. Witness his interview in Charleston and his formation of a *white* club in Petersburg. We shall see trying times in the next ten years unless the Republicans break up over the spoils, which is very likely.

All Honor to the Poor Man.

The "man with money" did not save the way for the settlement of east and central Texas, and the "man with money" is not now going out into the west to encounter deprivations. This poor man is the pioneer, and the "man with the yaller dog" and covered wagon and tow-headed children has done more for Texas than he is given credit for by those who are clamoring for "men of money" to go out on the plains and do without churches and society in order to develop west Texas.

A Good Beginning.

[Durham Plant.]

When President Harrison finished delivering his inaugural address to the assembled thousands who had gathered before the east front of the Capitol, amid the huzzahs of thousands and the clapping of myriad of hands, he had the nobility of heart to turn around to where his wife and daughter sat and imprint a kiss upon the cheek of each. The *Plant* is going to approve every worthy act of the present Administration, and is determined to give the President "a fair chance." So, with pleasure, it commends Act No. 1. Love your wife and serve the Lord, Mr. President, and give the South a chance, and we will say "well done."

Too Good to Keep.

The Danbury *Reporter* says that the bill amending the charter of Winston passed both branches of the legislature and was a law before Senator Edgar Lineback knew anything about it. Shortly after its passage, Mr. Lineback met a prominent citizen of Winston and said to him, "I don't think you Winston people have treated me right. You have passed this measure without even consulting me as your representative." "Consult you, the devil," said the Winstonian, "you represent nobody but a set of d—ned negroes and the most of them are in South Carolina. "The people of Winston," he continued, "have no representative, and they come down here and look after their own business."

The Color Line.

[New York World.]

But in a government of the people it is the theory, and in the beginning it was the practice, that the fittest should rule. When Governor Lee said of the Southern States that the white men should govern he probably referred less to color than to character. He meant that the intelligence, the trained capacity and the ability to govern wisely should control public affairs. These qualities happen to be possessed in incomparably the larger degree by the white race at the South. And there is no Northern man settled in that section to live and to conduct business who does not agree with Governor Lee. He may think that governing white men should be republicans, but he stands on the color line with all the intelligent, just and patriotic natives of the South.

Cleveland's Last Hours of Duty.

President Cleveland worked in his office at the White House until within a few minutes of 4 o'clock in the morning, March 4th. When the church bells in the town rang out the hour that was but just six away from the time when he would retire from the office the lights were turned out and the home of Presidents was in gloom. Mr. Cleveland had a difficult experience all night long. Piled up in front of him were the bills which called for his attention and which he examined so minutely, and he was very anxious to sign as many of them as possible. Col. Lamont was just a few feet away, and some of the Cabinet officers dropped in during the evening to assist him in arriving at a comprehensible understanding of some of the more intricate clauses in some of the bills.

The Going and Coming.

[Boston Globe.]

Comparisons are sometimes odious but they are often inevitable.

Mr. Cleveland goes out conscious that he was re-elected by the people.

Mr. Harrison comes in the fruit of a trade made by three notorious politicians, Platt, Elkins and Blaine.

Mr. Cleveland goes out reiterating his convictions at the last.

Mr. Harrison comes in manacled between his political creators.

Mr. Cleveland goes out leaving clean robes of office behind him.

Mr. Harrison comes in with a bargain for office for patronage to fulfil at the start.

Mr. Cleveland goes out as he came in, calling no man master.

Mr. Harrison comes in with Blaine riding on his shoulders, yoked in between Platt and Elkins.

Mr. Cleveland retires, saying: "Had certain conditions been eliminated we would have won a decisive victory."

Mr. Harrison comes in as the Presidential result of those conditions, bluff, boodle and bribery.

"There's more true joy Marcellus exiled feels, than Cæsar with a Senate at his heels."

—A new census of Charlotte gives that city a population of about 13,000 souls.

Paralyzed by Chewing Gum.

Mrs. Isaac Kaufman of Morristown, Ind., chewed so much gum yesterday that the muscles of her face became paralyzed, and she was compelled to send for a physician before she could open her mouth.

When a Man Is a Liar.

Unless you know that a man is an habitual liar you have no right to call him a liar of any sort. This is a decision handed down by an Ohio court. A man who lies a few times is no more a liar than the man who drinks now and then is a drunkard.—*Chicago Herald.*

A Dry Town.

[Rev. R. T. Vann.]

The man that dies a swearer in this world will be a swearer in the other world, and the man who dies a drunkard in this world will have the same appetite in hell; but let me tell you that you need not want to go to hell, for I can assure you that hell is a dry town.

The Delirium Trimmings.

[San Francisco News letter.]

"What the deuce does Mrs.—— wear so many puffs and things for?" asked a lady at the Von Schroeder ball last week.

"Why," was the reply, "she has indulged so much in fashionable dissipation that she has delirium trimmings."

Not Too Old to Succeed.

A Western man, 65 years old, went to Louisiana a year ago, says the *Sugar Bowl*, and on 35 acres of land, with the help of only a 9-year-old boy, raised 9 bales of cotton and 300 barrels of corn; also, aided by a large garden, supporting a family of five at a cost of $58. Next season he will work 50 acres and aim for 15 bales.

Woman and the Rolling-Pin Ahead.

[Franklin Repository.]

A Western woman recently killed a tramp with a rolling-pin. The tramp's nephew sued the woman. Damages were awarded the rolling-pin. The nephew undertook to argue the case with the woman. The nephew's funeral occurs on Monday. Undertakers lift their hats to the woman when they meet her on the street.

What Shall We Do With Women.

That popular writer, Joseph Howard, Jr., says:

"One of the most interesting problems since the day of Mother Eve has been, and still is, 'What shall be done with woman?'"

In answer to that it may be said, off hand, marry her, cherish her, make her happy by not demanding everything and conceding nothing. Then she will be cheerful and contented, and this world will become the abode of bliss.

A Strong Motive.

Just expectations are valuable things. Many people are toned up to their best endeavors by knowing that much is expected of them. The desire is strong within them that the good opinion which some one has formed of them should be upheld, and they make strenuous efforts to this end. Whoever has had much to do with children knows how powerfully this motive will influence them, added years seldom decreases its force. To preserve the influence, however, it is essential that only that should be expected which can be rendered.

How to Kill a Craving For Alcohol.

We reproduce in the rescued person's own words:

"I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work or sleep. Explaining my affliction to a man of much experiences, he advised me to make a decoction of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and to drink it down every time the liquor thirst came on. I found it satisfied the cravings, and it also gave a feeling of stimulus and strength. For two years I have not tasted liquor and have no desire for it."

Winning a Widow.

He gazed around the cheerful and comfortable-looking apartment. Then addressing the widow, he said:

"Your husband's been dead over a year now?"

"Yes," she answered, with a gentle sigh, "over a year."

"I remember reading his obituary," he said, "and I thought that it contained a misstatement of facts."

"A misstatement of facts?"

"Yes, it said that he had gone to a better home. In my opinion, it would be impossible to find a more cheerful, a more comfortable, and, with you in it, a more charming and desirable home than this."

The widow smiled sweetly, then he popped and was accepted.

THE WEST END KING'S DAUGHTERS AND THEIR HOSPITAL SCHEME.

In November, 1887, the following young ladies organized a "Ten" under the plan suggested by Edward Everett Hale, for their improvement, and in aiding as far as they could the destitute, and visiting the sick: Bettie Caldwell, Clara Albright, Rusie Wilson, Nannie Caldwell, Myra Alderman, Daisy Caldwell, Addie Donnell, Mary Newlin, Pattie Caldwell, Lina Newlin.

Their plan was to give parlor entertainments and distribute the proceeds among the poor. Their first distribution of this kind was made on Thanksgiving Day, 1887.

In a short while they selected a wider field upon which to expend their energies, and conceived the idea of founding a City Hospital, wherein might be properly cared for and treated, sick or disabled citizens of the city—or the strangers in our midst—whether they had money or were dependent upon charity. They then resolved to join the noble band of "King's Daughters," who were doing so much good, "In His Name," all over the world.

About this time Lina Newlin, Treasurer, married, and removing to South Carolina, resigned, and Miss Sue Gregory was elected to fill her place.

Several public entertainments were given and the citizens of the city generally became enlisted in the enterprise, and a consummation of their fondest hopes seems soon to be realized.

They have now cash in Savings Bank of this city $224.44—all of which is the result of their efforts save $55.44 contributed by Messrs. Bogart & Griffith, and $13 by Mr. Thos. Woodroffe, $7 from North End Club, and some five or six dollars from other parties.

Besides this, a partial canvass of the city has been made and a subscription amounting to $621.50 has been obtained, in sums of from $1 to $100.

This gives a total of cash,	$224.44
By subscription,	621.50
Grand total,	$845.94

The present officers are: Clara Albright, President; Bettie Caldwell, Secretary; Mary Newlin, Treasurer.

The present legislature has just passed the following liberal

ACT OF INCORPORATION:

An Act to incoporate "The West End King's Daughters" of Greensboro, North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section I. That Clara Albright, Bettie D. Caldwell, Myra Alderman, Patty Caldwell, Addie Donnell, Daisy Caldwell, Rusie Wilson, Nannie Caldwell, Sue Gregory, Mary L. Newlin, their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby made, constituted and declared a corporation and a body politic and corporate under the name and style of "The West End King's Daughters", and by that name and style they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all the Courts of this State.

Sec. II. That said corporation shall have power to lease, purchase, take and receive by gift or devise, and hold in fee simple or lesser estate, or estates, all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments; and shall further be able and capable in law to take, receive and possess, all moneys, books, goods and chattels, which may have been, or may hereafter be, given, sold, released or bequeathed, by any person or persons, or incorporated company, for the use of "The West End King's Daughters."

Sec. III. That all such lands, moneys and other property mentioned in the next preceding section, owned or held by this corporation, shall be held in special trust for the benevolent purpose of establishing and properly conducting a city hospital at Greensboro, North Carolina, wherein shall be cared for and provided, sick, or in anywise disabled, persons who may seek entrance to the same.

Sec. IV. That the corporation shall be able and capable in law, to bargain, sell grant and convey to the purchasers, or purchasers, such lands, tenements, and other hereditaments aforesaid, of which it is the owner, when the condition of the grant to it or the will of the devisor does not forbid it.

Sec. V. That the corporation aforesaid, and all members and officers of the corporation, shall not be individually liable for its debts.

Sec. VI. The corporators named in the first section of this act shall be the first board of directors of the corporation, and shall hold office for one year from the first Monday in April after the ratification of this act. On each succeeding first Monday in April a board of directors to consist of ten members, shall be elected by the corporation.

Sec. VII. The officers of the corporation shall be a President, one Vice President, a corresponding and recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, with such other officers as the corporation may deem necessary to provide for in its by-laws. The officers may be selected from the directors or other members of the corporation, and shall be elected at the annual meeting. In the event of a failure to so elect, the incumbent officers shall hold over until their successors are elected and consent to act.

Sec. VIII. This corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to make, ordain, and establish by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, for its government and the management of its affairs; it shall have power to elect in such manner as it may adopt, such persons as it desires to become members of the corporation, and prescribe the requirements for membership; and in general said corporation shall have power to make and adopt such by-laws, regulations and ordinances, for the government and management of its its affairs as it may deem necessary and expedient, and best calculated and adapted to carry out the objects of the corporation.

Sec. IX. That the real and personal estate of this corporation shall not exceed in value one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. X. That such real and personal estate to the limit above prescribed, shall be exempt from all taxes whether city, township, county or State.

Sec. XI. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 25th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1889.

The subscription list is still open, and any of the members or officers will be glad to hear from any friend, at home or abroad, who is willing "In His Name" to aid so noble an undertaking.