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An Act to Establish a Normal and Industrial School for White Girls.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That there shall be established an institution for the white race under the corporate name of "The Normal and Industrial School," the board of directors of which, hereinafter provided for, shall be a body corporate and politic, with all the powers usually conferred upon such bodies, enabling them to receive, protect and hold property, and do all things necessary for the purposes for which the corporation is created.

Sec. 2. That the institution shall be located by the board of directors as elected by the General Assembly of North Carolina at some suitable place where the citizens thereof will furnish the necessary buildings or money sufficient to erect them.

Sec. 3. That the institution shall be managed by a board of directors, and the first board shall be elected by the General Assembly of North Carolina. Said board of directors shall consist of nine persons, one from each Congressional district, whose regular term of office shall be six years from the first day of March next after their election.

The State Board of Education shall divide the directors into classes of three each. The term of office of the first class shall be two years from the first day of March next after appointment; of the second, four years; of the third, six years. The State Board of Education, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint directors to fill vacancies as they may occur by the expiration of the term of office.

Vacancies that may occur by death or resignation shall be filled for the unexpired term by the State Board of Education. All directors shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties as required in this act, and shall hold office until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be an additional member of the board of directors, and shall be its president. The board of directors shall report biennially, before the meeting of each General Assembly, to the Governor the operations of the institution.

Sec. 4. That as soon as the institution shall have been located and the directors appointed, the president shall call a meeting of the directors, who shall make rules and regulations and provide for the opening and operation of the institution. Provided, that the board of directors shall make such regulations about the admission of pupils as will not discriminate against any county as to the number of pupils allowed in each class, and that such regulations shall be so framed that each county shall have representation in proportion to its white school population, if it desires it, and should any county fail to avail itself of its proportionate number the board of directors may recognize applicants from counties which already have their proportionate representation.

Sec. 5. The objects of the institution shall be (1) to give to young women such education as shall fit them for teaching; (2) to give instruction to young women in drawing, telegraphy, type-writing, stenography and such other industrial arts as may be suitable to their sex and conducive to their support and usefulness. Tuition shall be free to those who signify their intention to teach upon such conditions as may be prescribed by the board of directors.

Sec. 6. The institution shall be in regular session for at least thirty weeks per annum, and the instructors, in addition to their duties at the institution, shall be required to hold institutes in the various counties of the State, under such regulations as may be made by the directors, and without other compensation than their regular salaries at the institution. The directors and faculty of the Normal Industrial School, upon the completion of the prescribed course, shall grant certificates which shall entitle the holders to teach in any of the schools of the State, subject to the general school law of the State as to character.

Sec. 7. That first grade certificates, upon requirements as nearly uniform as possible, shall be issued by the conductors of the respective County Institutes provided for in this act, which certificates shall be good for three years, subject to the general school law of the State as to character, and to examination upon branches that may be subsequently added to the public school course.

Sec. 8. That as soon as the buildings shall have been erected or furnished as provided for in this act, the four thousand (\$4,000) dollars now used for County Institutes, and six thousand (\$6,000) dollars per annum from the general fund in the State Treasury, be appropriated for the purposes of this act. Money appropriated by this act shall be drawn by warrant of the board of directors, or by such person as they shall designate as treasurer.

Sec. 9. That for the purposes of this act, the authorities of any incorporated city or town may appropriate from their funds money to furnish the buildings for this institution; or they may, under the provisions of the general election law, and in accordance with section 2885 of the Code, order and hold an election and take the sense of

LIFE LINES SAVED EIGHT.

Two Crews of Life Savers Work Heroically—The Captain Swims to the Beach, but Loses His Little Son Strapped to His Back.

NORFOLK, Va., March 28.—The Norwegian Bark Dictator, Capt. Jorgensen, from Pensacola to West Hartpool, England, laden with pine lumber, with a crew of 28 men and the Captain's wife and two boys, came ashore in a strong easterly gale this morning four miles south of Cape Henry, in the Hotel. Eight lives were lost, including the Captain's wife and one boy.

The weather was so thick that the vessel was not seen until 10 o'clock. She was then in the breakers broadside on, and within a quarter of a mile of the shore. Full crews from the lifesaving stations—those of Cape Henry and Seaside—were promptly on hand, and began firing lines to the Dictator bark. The guns could not reach the lines though repeatedly fired.

The men finally succeeded in getting a line ashore. It was tied to a barrel, which the surfers tied to the life savers. The barrels were quickly rigged and sent to the vessel. Unfortunately the crew were ignorant of its use, and wrote instructions, but they did not have time to do so. The Dictator was quickly secured by the line connecting the vessel with the shore.

The men on board broke the bottle at once, as could be seen by glasses from the shore, and succeeded to carry out the dictators. The first man was brought to the beach in eight minutes, and several others were rescued before sunset, but of whom came in a lifeboat, with whom was captured, but the men were in reaching the shore in a half-drowned condition, one man having his arm broken.

During the entire day the ship rolled and pitched terribly, and made the work of rescuing the sailors difficult and slow. The Dictator would tighten and slacken in response to the motion of the vessel. Once the line broke, the Dictator was hauled back to the beach, and the line was mended and the same man was safely hauled. The beach was lined with people who had come from the Dictator's operators the suspense was painful. They could plainly see the people on the bark and hear their cries for help. At night all there were still nine persons on the bark, among the number being the Captain, wife and child.

The Captain urged his wife to take the buoy and come ashore, but she refused. She would not leave her husband and child, and only one could take the buoy at a time.

To-night the work of rescue was continued, and the Dictator was vainly beseeching his wife to make an attempt for life, took his dead child and strapped him to his back. The father said farewell to the wife and leaped into the sea. The father reached into the sea and the son was lost. Late tonight the bark went to pieces. The Dictator were lost, including Mrs. Jorgensen.

All that could be gathered from the half-drowned sailors as to the cause of stranding was that they did not know where they were, the Dictator having been seen for four days, and the weather being so thick that they struck the breakers before they could see the coast. The lifesavers worked all day without food.

The list of the saved is as follows: Capt. J. M. Jorgensen, Second Mate Julius Anderson, Ampler Barrett, John Stevens, Patterson, Yelmer Olsen, John Mall, Carl Olsen (broken arm), Charles Joseph (colored). The Dictator was trying to make Hampton Roads, having been disabled by hurricanes since March 12.

HER LUCK CHANGED.

A Deserted Wife Falls Heir to Sixty Thousand Dollars.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 28.—Mrs. Edgar W. Hassler, whose husband is a New York reporter, has just fallen heir to \$60,000 by the death of her father at New Fairmount, Va. Mrs. Hassler is the daughter of a Rev. Mr. Bolton.

While she was a student at Mount Union (Ohio) College she became engaged to Hassler, who was then a Chicago newspaper man, and against her aged father's wishes. When Hassler came to Pittsburgh to work on the Commercial Appeal she followed and was discovered by her parents for doing so. She went to Philadelphia to work, and later to New York. Mrs. Hassler was left penniless, and at last her newborn baby was sent to the poor board to the Home for Destitute Women. She was subsequently taken from there to become a druggist until informed that day that her father was dead. He left no will, and his daughter's inheritance therefore came in for her, which she has gone to claim.

Miss Bolton was Hassler's second wife. His first, after being deserted, fell heir to \$25,000, which he afterwards helped her spend. The present Mrs. Hassler, it is said, she will not be as forgiving as the first.

COL. W. L. SAUNDERS.

Death of the Secretary of State of North Carolina—A Sketch of His Life.

Col. William Lawrence Saunders, Secretary of State, died in Raleigh at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after long years of suffering from rheumatic affections. For six or more years past, Col. Saunders had been an invalid and the wheeled chair had been his home. He was a great sufferer, but he never neglected the interests of his office. Throughout all this weary time he in fact served the State in a double capacity—as Secretary, and as compiler of her Colonial Records. This latter work is one of exceeding value.

Col. Saunders' body was buried at Tarboro to-day.

Dowd's Skelley says that Col. Saunders was born in Raleigh, July 29th, 1835, graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1854, studied law in the bar in 1856. He lived in Salisbury until the civil war opened. He volunteered in April, 1861, as a member of the Rowan Rifle Guards, commanded by Captain Frank McNeely, and was ordered to Fort Johnston, below Wilmington, but in June he was appointed Lieutenant in the Rowan Artillery, then in camp near Weldon, and went direct from there to Virginia.

In 1862 he was appointed Captain of an infantry company raised in Salisbury and joined the 46th N. C. Troops. The regiment afterwards became a part of Walker's Brigade, and participated in many of the severest battles of the war. He became by successive promotions Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. He was twice wounded, once at the battle of Fredericksburg, in the right cheek, again at the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, the ball entering the left corner of his mouth and passing out at the back of his neck on the right side.

He was married in 1861 to Miss Florida Call Cotton, who died in 1865, and he has since remained a widower.

In 1870-72 Col. Saunders was Secretary of State and made a most acceptable officer. In 1872 he became one of the editors of the Wilmington Journal. In November, 1876, he removed to Raleigh and established the Observer.

In 1870, at the advice of his physician, he retired from journalism. In February of the same year the death of Maj. Engelhard made vacant the office of Secretary of State, and Gov. Jarvis appointed Col. Saunders to fill the vacancy. Since then he has continued in that office.

THE CIGARETTE LAW.

A Suggestion That no Boy Below Two and Eighty-five Years Old be Allowed to Buy Cigarettes.

The News has not been able to observe any diminution of the cigarette evil since the passage of the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to boys under sixteen years old. Troops of little fellows who will not be sixteen until two more Presidents are elected, are seen on the streets every day puffing the poisonous things like little men. They don't buy them themselves, but the law is little, if any hindrance. If they can get an aged eunuch to make the purchase for them, they have to resort to one of their many smuggling agents, and the supply ready at hand is only limited by the size of the juvenile's pocket book. The dealers in Charlotte comply strictly with the law and no boy under the prescribed age can buy a package of cigarettes from them, yet a talk with some of the dealers stable that there has been no perceptible decrease in their sales of cigarettes. To make the law effective, The News suggests that the next Legislature amend it as to make it a misdemeanor for any dealer to sell cigarettes to any boy between the ages of 2 and 85 years.

THE SOUTH WILL BE SOLID.

Its Electoral Votes Will be for the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—Representative McMillin says so far as the South is concerned there will be no electoral vote cast in 1892 except for the Democratic ticket. So long as there is danger of Federal control of the elections and the building up of a really alien party there through the instrumentality of offices the South will remain solid for good government.

ITALY IS SATISFIED.

There Will be No Trouble Over the Lynching.

LONDON, March 30.—The Times correspondent at Rome says: The excitement caused by the lynching at New Orleans has completely subsided. The Government fully appreciates the difficulties under which the American Government labors, and it is not likely that any pressure will be brought to bear upon the latter. It is convinced the American Government will readily make the compensation which justice demands. Public opinion goes to show that no sympathy for the lynched Madras is manifested.

THE DEADLY CIGARETTE.

Produces Sickness and in Desperation a Man Commits Suicide.

New York, March 27.—John Broderick, a letter carrier, who supported his three sisters, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was obliged to lay off Saturday last on account of sickness caused in great part by cigarette smoking and it is supposed was temporarily out of mind when he took his life.

A Woman With a Lion Heart.

—What led you to break off your engagement with Miss Craik?

"I was afraid of her. One evening in the parlor a mouse ran across the floor. She never moved a muscle, but said: 'Oh, what a pretty little creature!'"

THE INCOME TAX MUDDLE.

Settled by a Decision of State Treasurer Bain.

State Treasurer, Donald W. Bain, has come to the front in regard to the Legislative blunder on the income tax. He has issued instructions to the county authorities, in which he says:

The provisions in the former Revenue acts taxing incomes derived from salaries and fees, and allowing the tax-payer to deduct one thousand dollars as necessary expenses for conducting his business or for supporting his family, have been amended by striking out the clause allowing the deduction of one thousand dollars.

The "Machinery Act," section 17, sub-division 8, requires the taxpayer to list "net income." It is necessary, therefore, to define the language "net income." The Treasurer has given the subject careful consideration and has conferred with associate officers of the State government. Without repeating here the reasoning of the opinion he has arrived at, he has decided that "net" is allowed its ordinary meaning of "free from expenses," or "to produce as a profit," viz.: That which remains after the deduction of all charges or outlay, especially following the general course of legislation, and legislative definition acted upon for more than twenty years in previous revenue statutes. The true interpretation of act is to allow the taxpayer to deduct from his gross income the actual necessary expenses of his business, or of supporting his family. This construction, which has not been reached without some difficulty, calls for the exercise of the duty, calls for the exercise of the duty, calls for the exercise of the duty, calls for the exercise of the duty.

THE DIRECT TAX.

Applications Pouring in from the States for Their Share.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Treasurer officials are considering the best method of settling the Direct tax claims of individuals in those States where the tax was collected directly by United States officers. The act provides that in such cases the money in settlement of direct tax claims shall be paid to the Governors of the States in trust for their claims. It so happens, however, that the records of these collections are in the custody of the government, and that the Governors have no record information on the subject. Several ways out of the difficulty have been suggested and the one most likely to be adopted is for the Governors to appoint agents to make a transcript of the government records, and for the Governors to settle the claims in accordance therewith. Under this plan the States would be allowed to retain all that portion of its allotment for which claims shall not be presented within six years from the date of the passage of the act. Applications for their share have been already received from thirty States, in which a portion or all of the tax was collected by the Federal officers. These are West Virginia, Delaware and North Carolina. In the last named State the entire tax was collected by the government directly from the citizens, and the same is true of all the Southern States.

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Net Surplus, \$2,293,735.81
Total Assets, \$5,518,474.86

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