

## WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

What Is Being Done by the Law-makers at Raleigh.

SENATE, March 1.—A bill to establish a dispensary at Selma and several other bills of a local nature received a favorable committee report.

Bills passed to authorize the commissioners of Caswell county to levy a special tax; to investigate the Department of Agriculture after adjournment; to authorize the commissioners of Mecklenburg county to issue bonds for the improvement of roads; to make Labor Day a legal holiday.

The bill to reduce the salaries of certain state officers come up as a special order and after much discussion was referred to the judiciary committee.

The "Jim Crow" car bill also came up as a special order and passed its third reading.

HOUSE, March 1.—The bill to appoint five commissioners for Forsyth county was reconsidered and passed on its third reading.

The machinery act came up on third reading as a special order. Mr. Moore offered amendments providing that the state treasurer may extend the time for settlement of state taxes on land sales to the first Monday in May, so the sheriff may get credit for same, and that the time for settlement of county taxes can be extended until the first Monday in May, instead of its being in February, so as to relieve the sheriff from the 2 per cent. penalty. The amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

The house took up as another special order the military bill. Mr. Carroll spoke in support of the bill and of the value of the State Guard, which had been proved so many times, particularly in recent years. The bill passed its readings without debate. It carries \$16,000, which was the annual appropriation up to 1892.

The omnibus pension bill was read, county by county. It contains the names covered by about 100 bills, introduced during the session. Mr. Thompson, of Onslow, made an eloquent appeal for the passage of the bill, saying many of the soldiers and soldiers' widows named in it were in county homes, perhaps helpless or blind. It gives pensions for 1898 to some of these. The bill passed its second and third readings.

A bill passed to allow the people of Morganton to vote on the question of a dispensary.

The bill providing an election law for counties and towns provides for a voting place in each ward, and where there are no wards as many polling places as necessary may be established. A new registration may be ordered, but if there has been a recent registration, an election shall be held under it. Thirty days' notice of new registration is required. One person shall be registrar at each polling place, the names of such registrars to be published. The period of registration is ten days, from sunrise to sunset. On the Saturday before the election the registration books shall be open for inspection and challenge, and if fraud is found the name shall be erased. There will be two judges of election, of different political parties, at each polling place, and these must be able to read and write. No person not qualified to vote for members of the legislature shall vote at such election. Persons registering must give the location of the house in which they live. There will be no registration on election day, but challenging is allowed on that day. Tickets are to be on white paper, of the same size and without device. The board of canvassers will canvass and judicially pass on same.

A bill to issue \$110,000 of 4 per cent. 10-year bonds to pay the penitentiary debt, at the order of the penitentiary executive board, and \$95,000,000 bonds to buy two farms on the Roanoke river, provided the purchase be regarded as the best step, came up and was passed.

A bill passed to abolish the railroad commission, only one vote being cast against it. A bill then passed to establish the North Carolina corporation commission, of three members, to be elected by this legislature. This board succeeds the present railroad commission. Mr. Allen offered an amendment allowing free passes to be given members of the board, and members of the geological survey, and to give the board power to require railroads to lower or raise their tracks at street crossings in cities and towns. These were adopted. Mr. Allen, of Wayne, said the bill gives all the powers to the board which the railroad commission has had and enlarges them, and also gives control of building and loan association business and of banking. The bill passed, the fusionists voting no.

At the night session bills passed

to amend the Mecklenburg road law, and the same as amended by the Guilford road law; to establish graded schools at Newbern; to protect boarding house keepers by allowing them to retain the baggage of guests; to improve roads by taxation in Union county; to incorporate the Guilford Power Company.

SENATE, March 2.—Bills passed to codify the laws of the white Agricultural and Mechanical College and provide that trustees shall be paid only mileage and hotel expenses when in attendance upon board meetings; to provide for the election of agricultural commissioner by the people and to reorganize the agricultural department; to incorporate the Methodist orphanage at Raleigh.

A bill was introduced providing for the appropriation of \$6,000 for the dangerous insane, to be used in fitting up the wards at the state's prison.

The election law came up as a special order. Fourteen separate amendments were offered by Senator Franks. These provided for a full representation of the Republicans and Populists on the election board and that the registrars should make oath before justices of the peace to faithfully perform the duties according to law. The amendments were lost.

Senator Glenn offered an amendment, which was accepted. It provides that seven instead of five discreet persons shall compose a State board of elections. The amendment was accepted. At some length Senator Glenn then paid his respects to the Republicans and fusionists. He was not complimentary in the least. The Senator stated, among other things, that the Democratic party was perfectly willing to accept the responsibility for the act. It was white men's work, and meant white supremacy. At the conclusion of his remarks he called for the previous question. The vote on the bill stood 39 ayes and 6 noes. Senators Campbell, Crisp, Franks, Fuller, Goodwin and Newsome voting in the negative.

The Stevens anti-trust bill came up at 1.30 with a favorable report from the judiciary committee. Senator Daniels said that he wanted stricken out an amendment providing that the act do not apply to agricultural implements and articles used on the farm. He believed that this provision as a part of the bill might leave the farmers at the mercy of trusts and combines.

Senator Brown offered the following amendment to be added to section 11: "But no person or firm shall be deemed to be the agent of a trust because of the sale of trust manufactured goods, when the said person or firm buys said goods and sells the same as his or its own property." This amendment was adopted. The bill passed its second reading, and was referred to the judiciary committee "for careful consideration."

HOUSE, March 2.—The resolution allowing the joint committee to sit not over 15 days, and investigate, during the legislative recess, the agricultural department, was taken up. It allows the committee, in case this Legislature does not meet in 1900, to report to the next legislature. Mr. Overman opposed the resolution, saying the new Board of Agriculture could investigate; that it would be a Democratic board, etc. He also said he disliked the idea of having a recess; that the people had not forgotten the Arrington committee. The resolution, which the Senate had adopted, was then defeated.

The bill to authorize the issue of bonds in aid of the penitentiary was taken up on third reading, with an amendment that the income from the two farms purchased shall be applied to the interest on the bonds. The whole matter is put in charge of the new Democratic executive board of the State's prison. Mr. Foushee explained the bill, saying all leases ought to be abandoned; that four farms had lost money annually, while the Northampton and Caledonia farms had made money. There is no order to purchase these farms, but it is left to discretion of the board. He added that another bill was on its way, which would provide for the issue of \$50,000 in bonds to carry on the penitentiary during the present year. The bill passed without debate. The vote was 52, nays 13. It carries \$205,000, of which \$110,000 is to pay the penitentiary debt and \$95,000 for the purchase of the two farms above named.

A joint session of the house and senate was held in the afternoon to consider the case of J. W. and S. Otho Wilson, who had been suspended by Governor Russell from the railroad commission. After considerable discussion the report of the committee that had investigated the case was sustained, thus vindicating both of the Wilsons. The resignation of S. Otho Wilson was then accepted.

## MISTAKES OF WOMEN.

They Worry Too Much and Do Not Take Enough Rest.

In a recent lecture in New York Mrs. Augusta Raymond Kider said: "A mistake of women is that they do not allow themselves to rest. What women do not know about eating and resting has built 40,000 hospitals. Another of women's mistakes is not knowing how to eat. Consider the ways of men in this respect and be wise. Another mistake is worrying. Some women remind me of children who plant seeds in the garden and dig them up the next day to see how they are prospering. We all remember the old woman who said: 'Yes, dearie, I've had an awful lot of trouble in my life and most of it never happened.'

"Is one of our mistakes talking too much? I fear it is. And another is not having enough fun. Nearly every woman is a miser of jollity. Men are willing to catch pleasure as it flies. But women must have everything just so before they can abandon themselves to enjoyment, and then they are usually too tired to take it. This goes beyond being a mistake. It's a disease, but, fortunately, not incurable. Women say it is easy to talk this way, but that one can't be laughing when one is hurried and worried. All that I can say is that you wouldn't be as hurried, but you wouldn't be as worried if you did laugh. I happened once to speak of my husband to a little girl, and she said:

"Why, I didn't think you were married."

"Why?" I asked.

"Oh, 'cause—"

"Cause why?"

"Cause you laugh so much."

"Wasn't that a commentary on matrimony! And now a word about marriage, which is not a mistake, though weddings often are, for every wedding is not a marriage. In this connection let me speak about jealous women. It is a large subject, but a few words about it are as good as many, for people with that disease seldom listen to advice. The conclusion that I come to is that jealousy under any circumstance is useless. The only thing to be done when one thinks one has grounds for the feeling is the last thing they are likely to do; that is, to be so charming and altogether lovely that the rival would be routed as an entirely inferior person. Some women, however, think they are jealous when they are really only selfish. With a case where there is real cause for this mental anguish I should, of course, be unable to cope. Martyrdom or a clergyman and the family lawyer would be the remedy, I suppose. But I recommend a little wholesome introspection to find out whether, after all, it may be only another mistake.

"The last mistake is that we are too prone to take offense at little things. We indulge in too many petty misunderstandings among ourselves. Men don't do this. Let us emulate them in it. We appreciate men's merits, and we can't do better than to imitate those we discern. As a rule, women admire men as much as men admire themselves. Human admiration can go no further."

## The Next Census.

The reports of the tenth census, says the Philadelphia Ledger, were not completed until more than nine years after the enumeration, and the reports of the eleventh census were not published until more than eight years after the statistics had been gathered. The new bill provides that the final report upon the twelfth census shall be published complete within two years. Enumeration of population is to begin June 1, 1900, and to be completed within fifteen days in the cities and thirty days in the country, but additional time is to be allowed for the gathering of information respecting mining, manufactures, agriculture and like subjects. The census bureau is to be taken away from the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and the director of the census is to make appointments without reference to civil service rules, although he may institute "pass" examinations for certain positions. The plea under which the merit system is set aside is that most of the employees will be enumerators appointed for a brief period, and that it is not advisable to place the remaining employees under the civil service classification. The National Civil Service Reform League has submitted to Congress a strong memorial protesting against the application of spoils methods to so essentially a business undertaking as the compilation of the census.

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## MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

Great Attention Being Given Affairs Along This Line in the South.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Greater attention than ever is being given in the South to the subject of diversification of industries, paralleling the development and enlargement of operations of those that have been established for years. In the cotton industry a typical fact about the increasing tendency toward advance in operations is the determination of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, Mass., to establish a branch in Alabama, and the additional fact that the company would not consider any location which would not give it room enough and water enough to expand to a plant of 200,000 spindles capacity. There are other notable examples in Alabama of the appreciation of New England capitalists of the advantages to the textile industry of contiguity to the cotton fields and to the sources of fuel, the labor supplies and other needful things. The establishment of these large mills will have either one of two beneficial results, or both. For example—the establishment some years ago of a \$2,000,000 cotton mill in South Carolina has advanced more than \$2,000,000 the value of farm lands within a radius of ten miles, and the farmers have found in the community of 5,000 people dependent for a living upon the operations of the mill, an increased market for their products. The other result to be expected is the growth of other industries around the pioneer. In some communities, as at Greensboro, N. C., with the conception of an industry like the flannel mill, to be equipped with 12,000 spindles and 300 looms, other industries will be found in successful operation, though the opportunities for additional ones will be by no means limited thereby. The future of cotton milling in the South is still great, and preparations for an investment of \$30,000 for new machinery and for general improvements by the Whitney, S. C., Manufacturing Company, the addition of 8,000 spindles and 350 looms capacity by the Cannon Manufacturing Company of Concord, N. C., are evidences of faith in their future.—Baltimore Special to Charlotte Observer.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it. Howard Gardner.

## Monument to Beauregard.

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard, one of the distinguished chiefs of the Confederate army in the war between the States, is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose, and \$4,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large part of his life a resident of Louisiana. "It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisianian that served in the Confederate army."

Trusses and Crutches at Gardner's, cor. opp. postoffice.

The senate of North Dakota has passed a bill providing for a commission of three physicians in each county for the examination of all applicants for marriage license.

"She Talked Too Much." Call at Gardner's and get a free copy.

Alabama Republicans are taking steps to defeat the proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted on next July, which is proposed to disfranchise the negroes.

## How Women May Keep Young

The real secret of youthful features in women is regular menstruation. If there is an irregularity of any nature—if the menses be suppressed or too scanty, too profuse or painful—the trouble will show in the face. The eyes will be encircled with black, the skin sallow; blotches and pimples will appear, and the sufferer, although young in years, will appear old in looks. The unfailing remedy is

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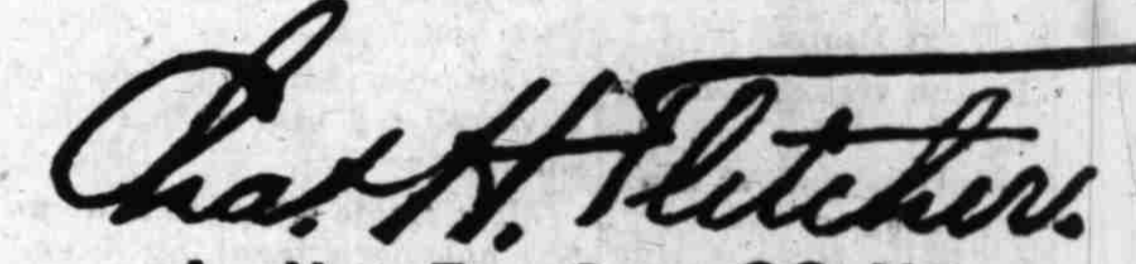
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Hoping to see you soon, we remain your friends,

SMITH, BLACKBURN & CO.