The Weekly Star.

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THE AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

The Pope's Letter to Cardinal Gibbons. A Qualified Condemnation of the Hecker Doctrines.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ROME, February 21.—The *Observator Romano*, publishes to night a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons, saying, that "if the term Americanism signifies qualities peculiar to Americans and usages adapted to their customs, then we have nothing to say against it; but if it denotes the opinions expressed in the 'Life of Father Hecker,' we are convinced that the American bishops will be the first to reject them."

The letter, which occupies five columns in the *Observator Romano*, begins by lauding Cardinal Gibbons and the American Catholics.

Alluding to the many proofs of good will he has given them in the past, the Pope wishes them to see in the present document another proof of his affection for America. While he makes it clear that the letter is one of warning and correction with reference to the 'Life of Father Hecker,' his holiness carefully distinguishes between the doctrinal aspects of the new theories and questions of practical discipline and strongly urges the impossibility of any change in the former. While admitting that theC hurch has always recognized and acted upon the necessity of adapting certain points of discipline to modern requirements, it rests with the Church, the Pope points out, and not with individuals, to determine how and when such adaptations can be made.

"All virtues," says His Holiness, "must necessarily be active. The contempt shown by innovators for what they are pleased to call passive virtues has naturally led to a contempt of religious life as suited only to the weak and as an impediment to Christian perfection and to the good of the community."

This error the Pope energetically condemns, declaring it "injurious to the religious orders and in contradiction to history."

He reminds the Americans of their indebtedness to the religious orders, both active and contemplative.

The letter arouses deep interest in Rome. The Liberal papers declare that it constitutes a "solemn manifestation of the intransignant spirit in Catholicism," and predict that it will produce an immense effect in America.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Rome correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Generally speaking the encylical is regarded as a qualified condemnation of the Hecker doctrines. It would be erroneous to suppose that it condemns or directly affects Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, or the group of enlightened prelates who have so largely contributed to the spread of Roman Catholicism in the United States.

"It is partly the outcome of a deep laid, long matured intrigue, and, if this is the only result of twelve months' plotting, it is clear that the letter will strengthen rather than weaken the position of the American prelates whom the intrigue was intended to overthrow.

"Throughout the various phases of the bitter conflict which preceded its publication, the Pope displayed a prudence and perspicacity astonishing in a man of his age, placed in a position where unbiased information is not readily forthcoming."

EMBALMED BEEF INQUIRY.

A Number of Army Officers Testified and Without Exception Condemned the Canned Roast Beef.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Court of Inquiry engaged in investigating the beef charges preferred by General Miles, continued to-day the hearing of testimony bearing upon the controversy. A number of army officers who participated in the Santiago campaign were heard. Practically, without exception, the officers condemned the canned roast beef, furnished as a travel ration, and reviewed complaints about it which the men very generally made, declaring it unpalatable and wanting in nutriment. On the other hand, refrigerated beef suffered but little at the hands of to-day's witnesses, it being generally conceded that it was good when delivered from the transports, and when it escaped the decomposing effects of the tropical sun en route to the several commands it was found to be satisfactory.

General commissary methods in Cuba were inquired into. Difficulty in preventing taint in beef cooking was experienced generally. There was very little in to-day's evidence pointing to any use of chemicals upon this beef. The contention of General Miles that the army in Cuba and Porto Rico should have been supplied with herds of cattle, or beef on the hoof, instead of refrigerated beef, was supported by every witness who to-day gave his opinion upon this question. A feature of to-day's session was the general assertion of witnesses that they would not have felt it their duty to the men or the army organization to have made any special report upon the beef had it not been for the special orders calling for such reports, but rather would have permitted the unsatisfactory ration to pass without further notice as incident to warfare and to the trying conditions with which the army was confronted at the outbreak of the war. A number of officers testified to the belief that a very small proportion of sickness in Cuba was due to the beef or unwholesome rations, but rather to the climate. The examination of witnesses will continue to-morrow and perhaps all of this week in Washington, and the testimony henceforth is expected to be generally cumulative.

Municipal elections held in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., with the result that victory has been scored by the Republican ticket in both cities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Finance Committee Propose a Graduated Tax on Railroad Earnings.

MERCHANTS' PURCHASE TAX.

Hot Fight Over Adoption of Text Books for Public Schools—Bill to Create County of Scotland Passed Second Reading in the Senate.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 16.—The Finance Committee, at a meeting this afternoon, voted unanimously to impose a graduated tax of from one-eighth to one per cent. on gross earnings of railroads. The Committee estimates that the tax will yield an annual revenue of $70,000. The tax would have been higher, but for the fact that the separate car bill is now pending, and is expected to become a law, thereby entailing extra expenditures on the part of railroads.

Instead of the merchant's purchase tax heretofore collected, the finance bill will carry a graduated license tax.

The hot fight which has been waging for some weeks over the adoption of text books for public schools, is expected to be brought to a close to-morrow afternoon, when the book men have a final hearing in committee. Messrs. Johnson and Bowen, of the B. F. Johnson Company, Richmond, Va., are here to appear in the interest of their firm, which will submit a proposition for the whole State.

The bill to create the county of "Scotland" passed its second reading in the Senate this morning, having previously passed the House.

The Morganton School.

Directors were not elected for the Morganton school for the deaf to-day as was expected. Great opposition was manifested to some of the names proposed and it was decided to settle the matter in caucus and hold the election Monday. The names proposed for election were: M. L. Reed, of Buncombe; W. H. Holt, of Guilford; N. B Broughton, of Wake; V. V. Richardson, of Columbus. These constitute four of the present board of six directors. A. J. Dula and S. H. Huffman, the other two directors, remain in office until 1901. The opposition came from friends of Dr. J. C. Herring, of Concord, who wants to be on the board in place of Richardson. The contest in the Senate over the matter was very hot.

House Held Two Sessions.

Two sessions were held by the House to-day. One from 10 to 2 o'clock and one from 4 to 6 o'clock, and in these six hours exactly 87 bills were disposed of; 46 at the morning session and 41 at the afternoon session. These 87 bills were divided as follows: Seventy-one passed third reading, nine passed second reading, three Senate amendments were concurred in, one was referred back to the committee, and three were tabled. The number of petitions presented and new bills introduced showed quite a falling off.

Among the new bills were the following, of more than local importance: To incorporate the Granite City, Western and Short Cut Railway Company; Elizabeth City and Western Railroad Company; Pungo and Mattamuskeet Railroad Company; to change county line between Lenoir and Greene; to allow King's Mountain and Washington to establish graded schools; to incorporate Slater Industrial School, Winston; Savings Bank, Salisbury; and amend charters of Granite City Land and Improvement Company, Raleigh Water Works Company and Raleigh Electric Company.

Bills Passed Third Reading.

The following is a summary of the most important bills passed on third reading: To appoint commissioners for Greene county. To incorporate Elizabeth City and Western Railroad Company; also, the Atlantic and Yadkin Railroad Company; the latter is successor of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Co. To allow cities to use all fines for municipal purposes. To amend the charters of Winston, Wadesboro, Statesville, Hertford, Gastonia and Jonesboro. To incorporate Aurora High School, Beaufort county; Thompson Institute, Robeson county; Buie's Creek Academy, Harnett county; Sylvia High Training School, Jackson county; Neuse River Institute, Halifax county. To give the Board of Internal Improvements power to appoint State directors and State proxy for the North Carolina Railroad. To make mayor's certificates prima facie evidence in proving town ordinances on appeals from mayor's court. To allow the use of Dutch and pound nets in Neuse river, in Pamlico county, on payment of a license tax of $10 to the county. To establish graded schools at Mount Airy and Dobson. To submit to the people of Lexington the question of establishing a dispensary. To amend the road laws of Ashe, Watauga and Wake. To regulate hunting in Stokes and Surry. To pay school claims in Johnston, Surry, Robeson, Halifax, Rutherford, Gaston and Randolph. To amend charters of Goldsboro Lumber Company; Southern Guaranty and Investment Company, Greensboro; High Point Loan and Trust Company; Odell Manufacturing Company, Concord; the Levy Bank, Tarboro; Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; Bank of Maxton. To charter Home Protection Insurance Company, Salisbury. To appoint justices of the peace of Quewhiffle township in Cumberland county.

Willard introduced a bill to amend the act of 1897 for erection of a hospital in Wilmington.

Rountree, act relative to taxation of costs in magistrate courts in New Hanover; to amend Chapter 450, Public Laws of 1897, with reference to stevedores; to amend Chapter 280, Public Laws of 1897, to pay special venire in capital cases in New Hanover.

In the Senate.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate: To appoint a State educational and text book association; to authorize constables to appoint deputies; to prevent fraud on the part of persons obtaining advances on agricultural liens.

The calendar was taken up, and bills passed: To restore white government to counties of the State. To allow Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to consolidate with the Atlantic Coast Line. To incorporate the Carolina and Northern Railroad Company. To amend the charter of Nashville. To prohibit the sale of liquor in Columbus county, and establish a dispensary at Whiteville. To amend and codify the laws in regard to probate of deeds and the private examination of married women. To incorporate the Northern and Southern Railroad. To amend Section 435 of the Code, by allowing judgment of magistrate to merge in judgment of Superior Court, when it is rendered in the same case. To amend the charter of Polk County Railroad Company. To incorporate Elizabeth City and Western Railroad. To allow Rockingham county to issue bonds to pay indebtedness.

Senator Osborne requested that the special order for Judge Norwood's impeachment be postponed until to morrow. He said Governor Russell had not yet come to his office, and he supposed the resignation of Norwood was in his hands, as Norwood had wired him several days since that it had been sent to the Governor. The special order was accordingly postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

County of Scotland.

The bill to create the new county of Scotland came up on its second reading. Senator McIntyre opposed the bill and said that the Democratic party would be hurt if a division was made. He asked that settlement of the matter be left to a vote of citizens living in the area of the proposed new county of Scotland.

Senator Glenn was in favor of creation of the county. He believed the new county would be sufficiently large to stand on its own strength. He did not think division would hurt the Democratic party, and he believed that in consideration of the matter the Senate should leave out the element of politics. Glenn was loudly applauded by the Scotland county contingent, which had filled the lobby and galleries.

Senator Hicks also made a speech for Scotland county, as did Senator Travis.

Upon the roll being called the vote on the bill stood—ayes 38, noes 4. The bill has now passed its second reading, and goes on to-morrow's calendar for final passage.

The Primary at Greensboro.

The primary at Greensboro to-day on the dispensary question resulted: 530 for and three against dispensary. Anti-dispensary people declined to vote.

Governor Russell to-day commuted the sentence of Millard F. Moore, convict, who was tried at the last term of court in this county for killing a guard named Shaw, and sentenced to be hanged March 30. The Governor gives as his reasons for commuting the sentence. (1) that the killing was done without malice, (2) that mercy is asked for the condemned by the judge who sentenced him, the solicitor who prosecuted, and the jury which convicted.

RALEIGH, N. C. February 17.—The legislative event of to-day was the passage of the suffrage amendment to the constitution on its several readings by more than three-fifths vote of the House. It came up as the special order at noon and after three hours debate passed a second reading by a vote of 89 to 29, and a third reading by 81 to 27.,

All the Republicans and several Democrats voted against the bill. Crumpler (Populist) and Johnson (Populist) of Sampson, and Tarkenton (Populist) of Washington, voted for it. The Democrats voting against it were Barnhill, of Pitt; Currie, of Moore; Curtis, of Buncombe; Fleming, of Clay; McNeill, of Brunswick; Redding, of Randolph; Reinhardt, of Lincoln.

The speech of the day in support of the bill was made by Rountree, of New Hanover. It was a great effort and the applause lasted for nearly a minute when he finished. He said the bill was the result of the most anxious and painful consideration by the committee; it was also the result of mutual concessions on the part of members; but such as it is, has the unqualified approval of all committemen, and all lawyers in the Legislature; it is a measure to secure to North Carolina, for many years at least, good government; it is a just and constitutional measure. He spoke of the experiment of universal suffrage in the earlier years of the century; that it was found to be impracticable; that in late years this feeling has been deepened; that as to Hawaii and Cuba, there is qualified suffrage; that if the people of North Carolina had any doubts about the future of universal suffrage, the Fusion rule of the past four years, and particularly of the past two years, had swept away these doubts. The committee had set to work to solve the question in a just, humane and legal way. There were to be looked after white men, who though unlettered, are capable of the duties of citizenship. The committee felt that no one should take part in the control of the State unless a poll tax was paid. It further decided that there must be sufficient intelligence to perform the duties of a citizen. Some leading negroes were before the committee, and admitted candidly that the negroes voted en masse at the crack of the whip. The committee considered that intelligence should be acquired by inheritance; that this right to franchise might be handed down from father to son. The committee insists that there should be an exception from the rule as to being able to read and write in favor of those whose ancestors have for long years governed this country. The question came up, what will be done as to the fifteenth amendment to the Federal constitution; but the committee say there is no conflict, because there is no mention of any race or color, or of discrimination as such. Some lawyers have said the bill is to disfranchise the negroes, but we say it is only to disfranchise negroes who are unfit for citizenship. Many negroes will have the franchise. The United States Supreme Court opinion as to the Mississippi franchise law, enabled that State to disqualify many more of one race than of another. He said that prior to 1835 a great many negroes were voters. Their descendants can vote. There are also negroes who prior to January 1, 1867, lived in States where they could vote; they and their descendants can vote. He went on to say that seventeen States north of this had qualified suffrage. All descendants of founders of this State are not affected by the amendment. The amendment does not seem to be at all different from the present law in Massachusetts, the latter State having an amendment to exclude the foreign illiterate vote. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, than which none is abler, has decided this is constitutional. This exception is a reasonable one and is confined entirely to present conditions. Negroes have not voted individually, have not exercised the faculty or right of voting for themselves.

In conclusion, Mr. Rountree said the amendment was entirely compatible with the Federal constitution. It is founded upon fact and principle. The white people have been and will be just to the negroes; have been liberal in education, and will continue to be so.

Speeches were made in opposition to the amendment by Smith (colored), of Craven; Eaton (colored), of Vance; Wright (colored), of Vance; Hampton (Republican), of Surry, and Petree (Republican), of Stokes. The debate was closed by Winston, of Bertie, in a short but eloquent speech, almost every sentence of which was applauded.

The House held another afternoon session and passed some thirty local measures.

The Senate passed many purely local bills. Bills were passed giving Columbus county a dispensary, creating the county of Scotland, and suppressing "blind-tigers" in Mitchell county, and incorporating the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway.

The Norwood matter was deferred, since he has resigned.

The Charlotte dispensary bill will to-morrow be favorably reported to the House. Bar-rooms are given till January, 1900 to close.

The Education Committee decided to retain the present school books two years longer, provided change can be made during that time if they can be obtained at 10 per cent. lower price than is now paid.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had Captain Day before it and accepted his resignation, as superintendent of the penitentiary, to take effect February 20th. He wanted to make it March 1, but the committee would not hear to it.

A caucus was held to-night to consider the election law.

RALEIGH, N. C. February 18.—Little was done in the Senate to-day besides pass the suffrage amendment to the constitution.

Speeches were made by Senators Glenn, Collie, McIntire, Travis, Campbell, Robinson, Hicks, and Fuller (colored.)

Senator Goodwin offered as an amendment to the constitution amendment, "that should the amendment be adopted by popular vote, then all persons who may thereby be deprived of the right of suffrage shall be exempt from all civil and military duties and from poll tax." This was lost, by a vote of 42 to 6. The vote on passage of the amendment was also 42 to 6.

Only one bill was introduced to day. It was to work convicts on roads in Franklin county.

Bills passed their third reading: To incorporate the North and South Carolina Railway. To incorporate Hoffman. To incorporate Ohio River and Franklin Railway. To amend the charter of Goldsboro.

In the House.

Bills were introduced, as follows: To incorporate the Bank of Wadesboro. To prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons by soldiers. By Rountree, to amend Chapter 194, Acts 1893, as to New Hanover and Pender, regarding the ferry over Northeast river; also, to amend Section 1964 of the Code, in regard to the refusal of railways to receive and forward freight. To except beds of floatable and other navagable streams from entry. To provide for working Cumberland's roads by taxation. To allow Wake county to have two additional county commissioners.

A bill was passed authorizing the Printing Committee to give out the public printing to the lowest bidder. This, it is understood, means it will go to Nash Bros., at Goldsboro, who have been offering to do the printing for 16¾ per cent. less than the price named in the bill.

The next bill taken up was to establish a Bureau of Labor and Printing, under charge of a commissioner, with the assistance of a practial printer. This was a pendant to the printing bill. The Democratic caucus will select the commissioner. The salary of the commissioner was reduced to $1.200, and the assistant from $900 to $700, and the appropriation from $3,500 to $3,000.

The machinery act was introduced and ordered printed, and the Revenue bill was made the special order for Tuesday noon.

The bill making an appropriation of $16,000 for the State Guard is the special order for Wednesday, and consideration of the Insurance bill, creating the office of Insurance Commissioner, is set for Thursday.

Bills were passed: To establish a dispensary at Clayton. To allow Tarboro to establish water works and sewerage and electric lights ($40,000 for former and $10,000 for latter). To establish a dispensary at Charlotte. To provide for working roads of Cumberland county by taxation.

Willard's bill to fund indebtedness of Wilmington passed second reading.

Bill to establish a dispensary at Greensboro will be reported favorably.

The new county of Scotland has presented Speaker Connor with a handsome gold pen. On it is inscribed, "Scotland, 1899, Connor."

The question of a dispensary for Raleigh will be considered at a meeting to be held to morrow afternoon at the Academy of Music.

[By Associated Press.]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 18.—An amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, limiting suffrage, has been adopted by both branches of the General Assembly. It passed the House yesterday by a vote of 81 to 27, and the Senate to-day by a vote of 41 to 6. It will be submitted to a vote of the people in August, 1901, at the same time State officers are voted for.

The avowed object of the amendment is to eliminate the ignorant negro vote. To do this educational, property and poll tax qualifications are prescribed. But this is made ineffective as to white people by the further provision that any person can vote who was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867, or any time prior thereto, or whose ancestors were so entitled to vote.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20.—The bill amending the charter of the city of Wilmington was to-day favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Some amendments have been made in it by the committee, however, as follows: The Board of Audit and Finance will be composed of Messrs. Jesse Wilder, C. W. Yates, S. P. McNair, H. C. McQueen and W. A. Riach. The Police Commission will be as in the original bill.

It is provided that in the primaries a majority vote shall be required to nominate instead of a plurality, as provided in the original bill. The mayor, city clerk and treasurer, and chief of police, are to be voted for in the primary. These provisions have been agreed upon by all parties.

Bill to charter the Wilmington Hospital was also favorably reported.

Capt. Day Surrenders.

Capt. Day to-day gave up the keys to the Penitentiary. They were put in the hands of Directors Rogers and Osborne, of the new board, who will be in charge of the institution until March 1st, when the board will meet. Until that time all the present force will be retained. The new board has committees examining all the farms in the State. They will make report at the March meeting.

The resignation of Judge Norwood and its acceptance by the Governor were read in the House this afternoon. To-morrow a resolution will be introduced directing the House committee to proceed to the Senate and withdraw the charges of impeachment.

Judge Allen will to-morrow introduce in the House his bill reorganizing the Railroad Commission and making it the Commission of Railroads, Banking and Insurance.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic caucus to-night completed consideration of the new election law. It will be introduced in the House to-morrow.

The caucus also considered the report of the special committee in the Wilson case, and decided not to take the matter up to-morrow in joint session, as agreed last week, but decide it in caucus to-morrow night. A hot fight is being waged against the report, and it may be defeated.

House Proceedings.

The House spent most of to-day considering the question of a reduction of fees. After a lengthy discussion, a bill was passed making the following reductions in State offices: State Treasurer, $2,250; was $3,000. Chief Clerk to Treasurer, $1,250; was $1,500. Secretary of State, $1,800; was $2,000. State Librarian, $900. Reporter of Supreme Court, $750; was $1,000. Clerk to Supreme Court, $200 and fees; was $300 and fees. Secretary to Board of Public Charities, $3 a day; was $4. The salary of railroad commissioner will be fixed to-morrow in the new railroad commission bill.

All the afternoon session of the House was occupied with consideration of the bill reducing fees of county officers; but at 6.30 o'clock the bill was only about half completed, and the House adjourned without finishing it. This bill, like that making reduction in the salaries of State officers, makes a cut of about 20 to 25 per cent.

Another special order was the election of trustees of the deaf school at Morganton. M. L. Reid, of Buncombe; M. H. Holt, of Guilford; V. V. Richardson, of Columbus; N. B. Broughton, of Wake, and R. A. Grier, of Mecklenburg, were elected. Dr. H. C. Herring, of Concord, was put in nomination, but received only one vote; in the Senate he received thirteen. He has been making a fight against Superintendent Godwin.

Bills were introduced as follows: To allow the Governor to appoint three commissioners from this State to the Paris Exposition in 1900. To regulate fire insurance rates in North Carolina. To amend the charter of Warsaw, Duplin county.

Bills passed: To allow Greene county to levy a special tax. To allow Wilmington to refund its $250,000 of railroad bonds, issuing thirty-year coupon bonds instead. A resolution was adopted fixing next Friday as the time to elect State Librarian; the Democratic caucus has already chosen a man for the place—Capt. Sherrell.

A resolution was introduced to raise a committee to ascertain what has become of the report of the State Board of Agriculture, called for early in the session.

Another resolution provides for raising a joint committee of five to recommend trustees of the A. and M. College. The Speaker announced Bunch and Patterson of Caldwell as the committee to ask the Governor for names for trustees of that college.

House branch of the joint committee on ventilation of the two houses—Currie of Moore, Trotman and Henderson—were appointed.

In the Senate.

Bills were introduced in the Senate: To appropriate $1,800 to clearing out Hoskie swamp. To prescribe certain books to be used in the University and other colleges.

Bills passed final reading: To incorporate Union City. To amend charter of Winston. To amend charter of Goldsboro. To authorize Fayetteville to establish and operate electric lights and power plant. For graded schools in the towns of Lincolnton, Mt. Airy and Newbern. To amend Mecklenburg road law. To incorporate Pungo and Mattimuskeet Railroad. To provide short form of agricultural lein and chattel mortgage; this bill allows clerk ten cents for probating and register of deeds thirty cents for registering; it applies to Granville, Cumberland, Vance, Nash, Edgecombe, Greene, Duplin, Wayne, Lenoir, Buncombe, Person, McDowell, Martin, Rutherford, Onslow, Pender, Wilson, Rockingham, Rowan, Davidson, Caswell, Robeson, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Moore, Polk, Burke, Beaufort, Chowan, Ashe, Watauga, Sampson, Alleghany, Carteret, Catawba, Pitt, Alamance, Craven, Jones, Gaston, Richmond, Lincoln and Gates.

The bill relating to the establishment of a Geological Survey (providing for the investigation of oyster and fish interests of the State) passed its final reading.

The Greensboro dispensary bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock in the Senate.

RALEIGH, February 21.—The House took up for consideration the revenue act and disposed of five sections. The poll tax was fixed at $1.29, the general State tax at 21 2-3 cents, pension tax at 3 1-3 cents, and school tax 18 cents, making the total property tax 34 cents on the $100 valuation. The income tax is as follows: On gross profits and income from untaxed property, 5 per cent.; on gross income from salaries and fees, public or private, one half of one per cent. on excess over $1,000; one-fourth of one per cent. on excess over $1,000 to $5,000; one-half of one per cent. on excess over $5,000 to $10,000. Local building and loan companies are taxed as heretofore, but from the value of each share is to be deducted the amount of money loaned on it. This is a new provision and applies only to State associations. There was some discussion in regard to a section taxing bank stock, assertion being made that counties failed to get taxes on $3,000,000 of this class of property. The section has been specially arranged to secure this tax. It provides that taxes imposed for State, county and school purposes upon shares of stock and deposits of non-residents of the State in any bank, building and loan association or banking association (whether State or National) in this State, shall be paid by the cashier of such bank directly to the State Treasurer within thirty days after July 1st of each year, and upon failure to pay the State Treasurer he shall institute action against the bank or building and loan association to enforce the same in the county of Wake, or in the county in which the bank or building and loan association is located.

This section, owing to disagreement as to some details as to collection of tax, was passed over for final action to-morrow. Consideration of the bill will be resumed at the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

The Jim Crow car bill, prepared by the Railroad Committee and printed in the STAR last week, passed its second reading in the House to-day by a good majority. It will probably be put on its third reading to-morrow.

The State Guard bill was fixed as the special order for Thursday.

Otho Wilson's resignation as railroad commissioner was sent to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. It was read in both houses, but no action was taken on it.

The following bills were introduced: By Thompson, of Onslow, to withdraw exemption from taxation where persons have invested in trust stocks or securities—this is aimed at Trinity College and other institutions which had trust stock or securities as a part of their endowment. To provide trustees for the negro normal school at Goldsboro. To amend the act establishing the Geological Survey.

By Rountree, to incorporate Wrightsville Beach; to protect partridges in Richmond county; to establish a graded school at Maxton; to extend the time for settling the State debt.

Bills were passed on third reading: To amend the charter of the city of Wilmington. To facilitate the registration of deeds by railroads—Rountree's bill. To regulate the shell-fish industry in North Carolina, and amend the oyster laws of the State.

Bills passed second reading: To establish a dispensary at Whiteville; to incorporate Siloam, Brunswick county; to amend charters of Monroe and Sandford; to authorize Rocky Mount to issue bonds.

In the Senate

there was a great fight over the Greensboro dispensary. Senator Bryan offered an amendment that it be left to the citizens of Guilford county at an election to be held June 1st, 1899. Senator Wilson, of Guilford, said the white people of Greensboro had already settled the matter, and the amendment was a plan to let the negro vote control, against the wishes of the whites. The amendment was defeated, by a vote of 39 to 14, and the bill passed its final reading.

Besides a number of strickly local bills others were introduced for relief of ex-Confederate soldiers and for aid of the Soldiers Home; for efficiency of the colored normal schools of the State; to supply sewerage to A. & M. college.

Senator Justice moved that the Senate take a recess for ten minutes. Lieut. Reynolds was then asked to take the chair while Senator Bryan presented Senator Ward a gold-headed cane, sent by the latter's constituents in appreciation of his services.

Bills were passed to establish graded schools in Morganton; to incorporate Punco and Mattemuskeet Railway Company; to allow Fayetteville to establish an electric light plant.

Bill to codify the school laws was made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Willard's bill to protect sturgeon was to-day favorably reported by the Fish Committee. His stock law bill has been favorably reported by committee to the Senate.

The constitutional amendment bill was to-day ratified.

— Virginia Carolina Chemical stock was quoted in Richmond Monday at 121 for preferred and 78 for common.

ENDORSED BY TEACHERS.

Paine's Celery Compound Counteracts the Nervous Strain of the School Room.

"I know of nothing so good as Paine's celery compound," says Miss May Sherwin, for the past 17 years principal of the largest public school in Bloomington, Ill., "to counteract the nervous strain incident to a constant life in the school room.

"I have myself used Paine's celery compound," she continues, "with most satisfactory results. It is a splendid nerve tonic."

The discoverer of Paine's celery compound was himself one of the greatest teachers that ever lived.

Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., held a famous professorship in Dartmouth college, and was a lecturer in other great universities all the while he was engaged in that momentous study which led to the chief accomplishment of the medical research of this century—the development of Paine's celery compound.

The general complaint now among intelligent women is that they are hurried and driven and fretted almost out of their senses by the demands upon their time and strength.

No wonder, then, the average woman has lost the capacity for sound sleep, good digestion and the freedom from aches and pains that follow healthy organic functions.

Many years of suffering might be avoided, weary months of lost time put to good service, and thousands of lives saved if persons who do not sleep well and those with overworked brains and nerves would take Paine's celery compound. In the cure of nervous diseases this remedy has again and again demonstrated its power to combat these tenacious ailments.

It is to general poor health that we are to look for the cause of headaches, rheumatism and neuralgia, and to overcome these troubles it is the general health that must be raised. Sick headaches that recur so periodically with most women and are so grievous an affliction should be treated as due to lowered nervous tone, and a thorough invigoration of the body should be undertaken with Paine's celery compound.

The best test of the wonderful value of Paine's celery compound is to use it. Any woman will soon be convinced that it is the one remedy that can make and keep her well and healthful and strong.

PROGRESS OF RAILROAD OFFICE CHANGES.

Several of Old C. F. and Y. V. Clerical Force Here to Take Positions With A. C. L.—Depot Consolidation.

Mr. W. M. Creasy, travelling auditor for the Atlantic Coast Line, arrived in the city last night from Fayetteville, where he has been the past two days directing the consolidation of the depots of the A. and Y. and W. and W. (A. C. L.) roads. Capt. R. A. Southerland, the regular W. and W. agent, assumes control of the business of both depots. The old W. and W. freight depot has been abandoned and the freight of both roads is now handled in the A. and Y. depot. However, there will be no change in the passenger service. Both depots will be used as heretofore until a track can be constructed over which the A. and Y. trains can be run into the W. and W. depot, after which the present A. and Y. depot will be abandoned.

The shops at Fayetteville were closed Saturday and the machinery is being moved to this city. Two extra engines were brought down yesterday morning. They are to be used as "subs," so that those in regular use can be laid off in turn for for repairs.

A number of the C. F. and Y. V. clerical force heretofore employed in Fayetteville have already been transferred to Wilmington and assigned to duty. Those who arrived last night are Mr. O. H. Page, operator and stenographer, who will take a position in Mr. Borden's office, and Messrs. J V. Bidgood, Charles Haigh, Jr., and J. B. Tillinghast, late of the C. F. and Y. V. Auditor's office, in Fayetteville, who will be assigned to desks in the A. C. L. Auditor's office. Monday evening the clerical force formerly in the C. F. and Y. V. General Passenger Agent's office arrived. They are Messrs. J. A. Huss (chief clerk), Howell Fry, E. R. Robey and R. A. McLean. Mr. W. E. Kyle, late General Passenger Agent, recently appointed Special Agent for the A. and Y., has also been in the city since Monday.

THE REV. DR. J. C. HIDEN.

Sudden Severance of His Pastoral Relations With a Richmond Church.

At an adjourned meeting of the monthly conference of Grove Avenue Baptist church, Richmond, Va., held Monday night, the pastoral relations with Rev. Dr. J. C. Hiden, formerly of Wilmington, were dissolved. The pastor had some time since tendered his resignation, to take effect next August. The Richmond *Times* says:

There were seventy-two present last night. Dr. Hiden presided as usual, but when the matter affecting himself was brought up he vacated the chair to Dr. John H. Dickerson, Sr., and remained a silent spectator of the proceedings.

Mr. Caleb Jacob offered the resolution which provides that relations between pastor and people be at once severed and that he be paid his salary up to the 1st of August. No reason for this was assigned, the advocates of the resolution being silent as to their motives. Friends of Dr. Hiden protested in vain.

A recorded vote was not taken on the adoption of the resolution, but a test vote showed that there were about forty-seven in favor of it to twenty-five in opposition.

Dr. Hiden will, of course, not preach at Grove Avenue again. The church will go to work to select a new pastor. Some of the members will withdraw. After last night's meeting Mr. John H. Dickerson, Jr., the church clerk, resigned. Letters of withdrawal were given those who asked for them.

REFRIGERATOR CAR SERVICE.

Conference Held in Raleigh by Prominent Truckers With Mr. T. M. Emerson. Better Arrangements Wanted.

The fruit growing and trucking interest of North Carolina is a great industry and is on the increase every year.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* of yesterday contains an account of a conference held in that city Monday night by the executive committee of the Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit Grower's Association with Mr. T. M. Emerson, traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, regarding some legislation now pending in the General Assembly, looking to an arrangement of a better refrigerator car service for the shipment of truck to the Northern markets. The *News and Observer* says.

The following gentlemen, who compose the board, were present: Mr. W. L. Hill, of Warsaw, president; J. S. Westbrook, of Faison, vice president; W. J. Boney, of Wallace; J. A. Westbrook, Mt. Olive, and J. A. Brown, Chadburn.

The matter was freely discussed by the committee, and Mr. Emerson and Representative Allen, of Wayne, was also present and assisted in the adjustment.

The complaint was the contract held with the refrigerator company by the railroad company left the truckers little redress.

Mr. Emerson was anxious to protect the interest of the truckers and manifested great interest in their wishes. It was a highly satisfactory conference and an adjustment was substantially agreed to which was thoroughly satisfactory to the Association committee and Mr. Emerson; but before the agreement could be final it will have to be endorsed by the refrigerating company.

Mr. Emerson stated that he was quite certain that the terms would be satisfactory to the refrigerating company and the whole matter satisfactorily concluded.

Funeral of Mr. M. Dowling.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3.30 o'clock, the funeral of the late Michael Dowling was held from the residence, 713 South Eighth street, by Rev. Father Dennen, of St. Thomas' Pro-Cathedral, according to the solemn and impressive ritual of that church. At the conclusion of the services the remains were carried to the Pro-Cathedral, where requiem mass was said, and immediately afterwards the interment was made in Oakdale cemetery. A large number of friends and relatives of the deceased and his family were in attendance upon the services.

— The Norwegian barque *Mercur*, Capt. Hansen, has arrived, to Messrs. Heide & Co., from East London.