

ELECTION LAW PASSED

CAUCUS BILL GOES THROUGH THE HOUSE WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

PASSED BY STRICT PARTY VOTE.

The Measure was Hotly Debated and Its Defects Exposed by the Democrats--The Tobacco Warehouse Bill Passes Adopting Durham Scale of Charges--The Candler Liquor Bill Defeated in the Senate--Mitchell County Bill to Come Up To-Day.

The Senate was called to order yesterday at 11 o'clock by Lieut. Governor Doughton. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Greensboro. The journal of Tuesday was read and approved.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced.
By Senator McCaskey, P., of Martin, bill to replace in office of Clerk of Superior Court of Hyde certain Supreme Court reports.

By Senator Lindsay, P., of Rockingham, bill to allow persons to probate their wills before death.

By Senator Ammons, P., of Madison, bill to establish stock law in Madison county.

By Senator Rice, R., of New Hanover, bill to amend chapter 71, laws of 1887, as to fishing in Cape Fear river.

By Senator Long, P., of Columbus, bill to incorporate Vineland, Columbus county.

By Senator Dalby, P., of Granville, bill to amend chapter 513, laws of 1893.

By Senator Dula, P., of McDowell, bill to repeal chapter 4, laws of 1893.

By Senator Moody, R., of Haywood, bill to incorporate Pine Creek Church.

By Senator Fortune, R., of Cleveland, bill to amend section 3865 of the Code, relating to insurance; bills to stay execution of judgments for debts; to incorporate Gray's School House and McLean's Chapel, in Gaston county.

By Senator Starbuck R., of Guilford, bill to equalize and reform tax on...

By Senator Mewborne, P., of Lenoir, to create a new township in Lenoir county.

By Senator Starbuck R., of Guilford, bill to allow each taxpayer \$100 personal property exemption.

By Senator Carver R., of Cumberland, bill for relief of Blackman Godwin.

By Senator Black R., of Mitchell, bill for relief of Jno. E. Nichols, an ex-convict soldier.

By Senator Norris P., of Wake, resolution governing contested election cases in the General Assembly.

Calendar.

Bill to validate mortgages, deeds and other instruments witnessed outside the State was taken from the table. This is the bill involving the title of valuable property in which Gov. Steadman is interested at Asheville. Senator Dula moved to refer it to the judiciary committee. Senator Cook, of the committee, opposed re-reference. The motion was lost.

Senator White of Alexander moved to postpone the bill until next Tuesday. Lost. The bill failed to pass second reading by a vote of 28 to 12.

On motion of Senator Cook, the vote was reconsidered and the bill laid on the table.

The Candler Bill Defeated.

The Candler whiskey bill, which was before the Senate Tuesday, was called up.

Senator Moody's amendment to strike out "county commissioners" wherever it appeared in the bill was lost, the vote being 21 to 21, the Chair voting No.

Senator Dowd's amendment to allow counties, townships, cities and towns to vote upon the ratification of the bill, to accept or reject its provisions by a majority vote, was adopted by a vote of 38 to 6.

Senator Long offered an amendment to submit the bill to the qualified voters of the State at the next general election.

This amendment was briefly discussed pro and con by several Senators.

Senator Candler demanded the previous question. The call was sustained. The amendment was lost by a vote of 24 to 20.

Senator Cook sent up an amendment to strike out "townships, cities or towns" wherever they occurred in the bill. Lost.

Senator Rice sent up an amendment to reduce bond for keeping orderly houses from \$500 to \$100.

Senator Abell moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The motion to table was lost by a vote of 23 to 21.

Senator Rice's amendment was adopted by a vote of 28 to 14.

Senator Abell offered an amendment to strike out section 13 of the bill which requires bond for keeping orderly houses and to prevent drunkenness or gambling, and providing for collection of penalties for violation.

Senator Cook moved to lay the amendment on the table. This motion was lost by a vote of 23 to 21.

Senator Moody, of Haywood, offered an amendment to strike out section one of the bill which is as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, barter or give away to induce trade any vinous, alcoholic, malt, intoxicating or spirituous liquor, without first having obtained a license in the manner directed by this chapter."

Senator Abell's amendment to strike out section 13 of the bill was lost by a vote of 23 to 17.

Senator Moody's amendment to strike out section 1 of the bill was adopted by a vote of 23 to 21 as follows:

Ayes--Messrs. Abell, Belamy, Brown, Carver, Cook, Dula, Forbes, Fortune, Fowler, Green, Herbert, Long, McCaskey, Moody, of Haywood, Rice, Sharp, Shaw, Sigmon, Starbuck, Taylor, Wall, White of Perquimans--23

Noes--Messrs. Adams, Ammons, Black, Candler, Dalby, Dowd, Earhine, Grant, Hamrick, Hoover, Hurley, Lindsay, Mewborne, Moody of Stanly, Norris, Paddison, Sanders, Snipes, Westmoreland, White of Alamance, White of Alexander--21.

Senator Starbuck offered an amend-

ment to except Guilford county from the provisions of the bill. Senator Candler moved to lay the amendment on the table. The adoption of Senator Moody's amendment had fatally crippled the bill, and the amendment of Senator Starbuck, carrying the original bill with it, was laid upon the table by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

Bill to transfer Mitchell county from the 8th to the 9th Congressional district was postponed until 12 o'clock to-day.

A resolution that the General Assembly adjourn from Thursday until Saturday, in order that members might attend the Newbern fair, was sent over from the House for the Senate's concurrence.

Senator Mewborne said the Senate refused to adjourn on Lee's birthday and he opposed adjourning for the Newbern Fair. He did not think it ought to adjourn even on Washington's birthday.

Senator Fowler stated that members could return by 10 o'clock Saturday and would lose only one hour, Friday being a legal holiday. Senator Candler said: "I am satisfied that if the Legislature goes down to the Newbern Fair, the anti-prohibition members will not get back by 10 o'clock Saturday." (Laughter) The Senate refused to concur in the resolution.

By unanimous consent, Senator White, of Alexander, introduced a bill to enforce the equal and just payment of debts of insolvents.

The Senate, at 2 o'clock, adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock to-day.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Speaker Walker in the chair. Prayer by Representative Self, of Chatham. Journal read and approved.

Petitions and Memorials.

McKenzie, for the incorporation of Corinth church, Morgan township, Rowan county.

Resolutions and Bills.

Campbell (by request), resolution to allow Senator Carver to put a pair of buck's horns on the column of the Speaker's stand; Lusk, bill to incorporate the French Broad Railway Co.; Hopkins, to connect the line between Ashe and Wilkes counties; Sutton, to regulate the sale of malt and spirituous liquors; Norment, for relief of Claudius Townsend, Clerk of Robeson county; to amend the charter of Lumberton and Lumber River Railroad Company; Crummet, to extend the time of settling the taxes of Yadkin county; Gallop, to repeal chapter 483, laws of 1891; Smith, of Stanly, to incorporate Narrows Power Company; Dixon, for relief of plaintiffs in suits of quo warranto; Sutton, of Stanly, to regulate assignments; Darden, to prevent sale of liquor in Belvidere township, Perquimans county; Bean, to amend section 3,663, chapter 39 of the Code; Norman, for protection of fish in Surry county; Harris, of Hyde, in regard to titles in Hyde county; Peace, to regulate the distribution of the school fund; Crummet, to improve North Deep creek, Yadkin county; Monroe, to amend section 580 of the Code, Young to exempt certain persons from working the public roads in Raleigh township; Henderson, to incorporate the Moravian Military Academy; Julian, to amend section 21 private laws 1893; Harrelson, to amend chapter 327 laws 1891; White, in regard to the mutilated records of Bladen county; Yates, in regard to holding Superior Court in Richmond county.

Unfinished Business.

The bill which was being discussed Tuesday by Smith, of Gates, concerning the abolition of the office of Keeper of the Capitol and the substitution thereof of Superintendent of Grounds, was, at the direction of the Speaker, reported by the Clerk as unfinished business, and on motion of Wooten referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill from the Senate for relief of all sheriffs from 1899 was concurred in by the House; for better drainage of Walnut creek, passed third reading; for adjournment to go to the Newbern fair, Bryan moved to table the bill. Lost.

On the motion now to adjourn, Lusk called the ayes and noes.

Mr. Ewart thought he had been as attentive to his business as any member on the floor, and did not see how the House would lose anything, as Friday was a legal holiday.

Mr. Hileman thought this a peculiar situation: a legislature assembled to do business; two thirds of the session gone; nearly all of the important business to be attended to and we to go to Newbern for a pleasure trip. If we do this we will hear from it hereafter. He hoped the House would not adjourn.

The ayes and noes were called, several gentlemen explained, and the resolution was adopted as follows: Ayes 55, noes 43. Mr. Ray moved that it be sent without engrossment, opposed by Hileman, but carried.

At the hour of eleven, the special order was reported, the bill being one to establish a new maximum schedule of charges for the handling of leaf tobacco by tobacco warehouses.

The Tobacco Warehouse Bill Passed.

This bill is to regulate the charges and expenses of handling and selling leaf tobacco upon the floor of tobacco warehouses as follows: "For auction fees, 15 cents on all piles of 100 pounds or less, and 25 cents on all piles over 100 pounds. For weighing and handling, 10 cents per pile for all piles less than 100 pounds. For all piles over 100 pounds, at the rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds. For commission on gross sales of leaf tobacco in said warehouses not to exceed 2 1/2 per cent.

Section 2. That all leaf tobacco sold up in the floor of any tobacco warehouse in the State of North Carolina shall first be weighed by some reliable person, who shall have been first duly sworn as to particulars that are pertinent.

Section 3. That the proprietor of each and every warehouse shall render to each seller of tobacco at his warehouse a bill plainly stating the amount charged for weighing and handling, the amounts charged for auction fees, and the commission charged on such sale, and it shall be unlawful for any other charges or fees to be made or accepted.

Mr. Ellis sent up an amendment to strike out 10 cents and put 15 cents

for each pile of tobacco weighing less than 100 pounds.

Mr. Phillips, of Pitt, hoped that all amendments would be voted down. The tobacco warehouses now had it all their own way, and this only fixed the maximum rate, they were fixed with reference to the charges at Durham.

Mr. Petree asked Mr. Phillips didn't he think that this would cripple some of the small tobacco warehouses of the State. Mr. Phillips said no. Mr. McKenzie asked did this meet the wishes of the Durham people. Mr. Phillips said yes. Mr. McKenzie said that Durham being the nest of the trusts their approval did not bespeak advantage to other parts of the State. Mr. Petree asked were the farmers in Mr. Phillips's part of the country in favor of this. Mr. Phillips said yes he had a petition as long as his arm, and the complaints against the bill were not just. Mr. McCall wanted the operations of the schedule explained. Mr. Pitt went over the schedule. Mr. Ray wanted to know if these charges were uniform. Mr. Phillips said that is what they were trying to get; they wanted the east to be able to sell tobacco as cheaply as other people. Mr. Petree wanted to know if Mr. Phillips ever knew a small warehouseman that made any money. Mr. Phillips cited a case where Mr. Joiner had made \$3,100. Mr. Petree said he was a stockholder in a small warehouse and lost money. Mr. Phillips asked was it in speculation or the warehouse. Mr. Petree said in the warehouse, there was no money in the present schedule for the small warehouse. Mr. McKenzie wanted to know upon what basis this schedule was put. Mr. Phillips said on the west mentioning Wilson specially. Mr. Phillips said he had sold in Wilson \$250 worth of tobacco the charges on which had been a little over \$14.00. Mr. Munroe asked to see a memorandum of charges which Mr. Ellis handed to him.

Mr. Ellis's amendment was lost.

Mr. McKenzie amended by excepting Rowan county; Mr. Julian said that many of the warehouses in his county had assigned on account of the charges as they stood now.

McKenzie's amendment was lost.

Dixon said this was a measure for the farmers. Howard, of Edgecombe, came from a tobacco county and he had petitions from his people and from the tobacco growers of Pitt against it. It would drive out the warehouses of the East and put the greater expense upon the farmer of shipping his tobacco to Durham and Wils n.

Phillips said the warehouses could charge double the amount of this schedule if they chose, and plead with the House to pass this as it was a farmers measure. Phillips plied Howard with questions; Howard proceeded, saying that if this bill passed, the small warehouses could not send out drummers as at present and, therefore, could not compete with Richmond, Winston and Durham which, being able to have lower warehouses charges could continue their soliciting agents. McCall asked Howard if this bill would not kill tobacco growing in the East. Howard thought it would. Phillips said there were other men who would take their places. Howard said "why don't they do it now?" and that the warehousemen in the East made these charges because they were compelled to do so by the Board of trade, of which Phillips said any other competitor would have to be a member in order to do business. Mr. Howard is beardless, boyish-looking and handsome, looks not over 22 and was listened to with much gratification by the members, conducting himself, in this, his maiden effort, with poise, clearness, manly bearing and self-possession, that were attractive and effective. Mr. Hunter spoke in favor of the bill as being a step in the right direction. Mr. Turner, of Mitchell, spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Howard wanted to know how much tobacco was grown in Loosers Glory. (Laughter). Turner said Howard was so young that he knew nothing about tobacco. Turner called the previous question. McKenzie questioned his right to do so. Turner was sustained by the Speaker who said Turner had reported the bill. The vote was taken and previous question called.

Mr. Lusk hardly knew how to vote, he knew that the tobacco men in his county were all broken up and reasoning by inference that this was in the interest of the farmer, he voted aye.

Mr. McCall, thought this would break up the Eastern warehousemen, and also would compel the man who drove the speckled steer and mule to carry their tobacco to Virginia, whose people favored this measure, also that the big tobacco men in North Carolina favored it because it would drive these small men out. He had several petitions, telegrams and letters against it, and voted no.

Mr. McKenzie believed that competition was the life of trade, and that warehouses would not assign if they were getting in their charges more than they were giving. He voted no.

Monroe had felt friendly to the bill, but he was told by a responsible gentleman that one man in Wilson had lost \$5,000 by low warehouse charges, and moreover as by the hasty call of the previous question, the gentlemen on the other side showed that they didn't want the question ventilated, he voted no.

Petree was a farmer and lover of farmers, and thought this bill would strengthen the monopolies, by driving all the tobacco to the large warehouses, thus injuring the farmers, and he voted no.

As Mr. Phillips was not responsible for the warehouseman's bad judgment in losing money in speculation he voted aye.

Mr. Ray had been asked to vote against this by some farmers; he thought the western men and others would go to the limit of this schedule if passed, and therefore, he voted no.

As Mr. Smith, of Gates, was opposed to monopolies, he voted no.

Mr. Stevens not being from a tobacco county knew but little about this matter, and not having been enlightened on the floor sufficiently he begged to be excused from voting. (Excused).

Mr. Winborne favored the bill for two reasons, because the charges were favorable to the tobacco producers and were fair; he voted aye. The vote stood--

ayes 63, noes 29. Bill passed third reading.

H. B. 280, relating to time of holding Superior Court of Richmond county, passed second and third readings.

The Speaker announced the special order for 12 o'clock being the consideration of the education bill.

Mr. Smith, of Gates rose to a point of order that this special order by the ruling of the Speaker the day before had been displaced. The Speaker said Smith was technically right, but he had been informed the day before privately that the special order would be called next day. Smith said he had not had the benefit of this information.

A Kick from Cherokee.

Campbell sent up an amendment providing for white paper and no device on the ballot. Campbell began speaking, and Henderson, interrupting, said this amendment was voted down yesterday but the Speaker said this came up rightly on its third reading. The Democrat, said Campbell, are not fools. They can beat any party electing and carry their men through better than any party that was on the face of earth (laughter.) And the Democrats could work trade-marks on ballots. So he didn't believe in trade marks on the ballots, and what was the objection to white paper--a man might not want other people to know how he voted--and what was more sacred than suffrage. Hunter asked was not Campbell afraid that his tickets would have a "Hanging Dog" on them? Campbell said he would leave the House to settle that.

Mr. Smith had some amendments to send up, French broke in and said that he had arrangements with those supposed to be leaders on the other side, and that Smith had overspoken his time yesterday, and that he wanted it understood that they would not be bothered with amendments, and would call the previous question if any delay was put in the way. Smith said the gentleman on the Democratic side could take care of themselves, and if he was infringing upon anybody's time (Mr. Smith said this sarcastically) he hoped he should be so informed by them. Mr. Smith then proceeded to show, as he said, that this election law which had been called by the other side the fairest election law ever passed in North Carolina, was not fair. Mr. Smith cited, then referred by way of argument, on this point, to the double representation of the Fusionists as against the Smith representation of the Democrats.

Mr. Smith took up section 22 and supposing that the box intended for the Register of Deeds and Clerk of the Superior Court did not reach these officials, the other duplicate box though it might be stuffed or otherwise irregular, would nevertheless be final and counted as the "true result" according to the section.

Mr. McCall, if the charges against the Democratic party be true, it would be enough to drive them to outer darkness and hateful forgetfulness. He knew that these were not days of 1868 and 1869 and the Republicans of today were not the Republicans of that time, but it required cheek for them to stand in their glass house and throw stones. How was it that they were in such a big majority to-day. It was because the Democrats did not cheat; for they had a large majority of brains, money, and the election machinery and these facts stamped as false any charge that the Democrats had practiced fraud. There were few changes in the new law from the Democratic law: the most important with regard to registration of the elector where you have opened wide the door to fraud, which was closed under the Payne law by the Democrats. McCall referred to section which required giving name and residence only. McCall said a man could thus register in different wards under different names. Another thing, you could not challenge a man on account of illegality on the day of election, which would allow negroes in the border counties to be registered on the last Saturday and on the day of election the mouths of every one would be sealed. That was one door to fraud which the Democrats closed. As to the repository of the votes, what do you want with padlocks and hinges on it? Do you want to carry it to South Carolina and count the ballots as you did in 1868 and 1869? This was a fine invention by the five Solons. Don't know when I have heard of a case before, in court because of fraud. If there had been frauds, why didn't you indict the defrauders? The able gentlemen in Congress who had the firmness to stand up and defend the South against the black mouth slanders of that Congress had then said that the election in the South was absolutely fair. Mr. McCall referred to the Democratic party as the restorer to their rights of the men who followed the cause of the Confederacy under the cross of their convictions. These men have to thank God that they have any right to vote. Mr. McCall denied that any charge of fraud could be against his county of Mecklenburg.

Mr. Flack asked if the Democratic law was so pure why did the contestees here lose their seats?

Mr. McCall said that from the days of Greece and Rome votes had been bought and sold on the market, and they would be "until the globe burns up." Mr. McCall was quite eloquent at times and impressively earnest throughout.

Mr. McClammy made an exhaustive, eloquent and strong plea against the bill, which was closely listened to, and applauded by the House and the packed galleries, and only lack of space prevents the report made of it.

Mr. Campbell moved that the gentleman's oration be spread upon the minutes. (Laughter) The Speaker said the gentleman could print them in his paper (Mr. Ray suggested the Murphy Bulletin) (Laughter.)

Mr. Smith, of Stanly, spoke, sending up some amendments, saying that a man by the new law should vote where his residence was, but how was that to be ascertained? The present law was the growth of time and wisdom, and was, he believed, as pure as any law in this Union. Mr. Smith paid a tribute to the purity of Stanly courts, saying that fraud had never been heard of there. Good people of North Carolina can be deprived of their rights by this law as they were by the laws of 1868 and 1869, in the days of Cauby. What did the Chairman of the State Committee living in one town know about the interests of the several counties in the State; it made an autocrat of this appointee under whom the Clerk of the Court simply acted as a subordinate autocrat. Yet they say here that it is more impossible for one man to commit fraud than six can. Is this a goal? But it may be that he is no infatigable man. Smith said there would be 35 men on each ticket, and 350 in a box. When will counting cease. It can't be done in twenty-four hours as prescribed by the law. The challenger stops at four and the polls at nine, leaving three hours for scoundrels to register without any danger from any challenge thereafter. Is that honesty in elections, Mr. Speaker? This thing is one great big humbug, for its likeness to the Democratic law shows that their professions in the last campaign were only Republican and Populist thunder.

Mr. Norment wanted to know the statute which provided for the punishment of violators of the present law and went over the case between him and Payne, the contestee of the seat now occupied by him. The Democrats have for twenty years been holding stolen property in Robeson county. Norment's hinged solely upon his (Roberson's) grievances. He said there was no punishment for the big scoundrels who carried through fraudulent elections in Rowan county.

Ray rose with an open book to point out the law and read some providing punishment and said the gentleman could get his remedy. Mr. Norment said the prefix "wilful" was to Mr. Ray; the law presumes "wilful" so that's all right, the law measured the motive and the consequences.

Self: Was not a Democrat? telegraphed to in the Convention to save the state "And thank the Lord they did it," broke in Mr. Ray. Norment proceeded much to the discomfort of Mr. Lusk who showed his worry by locks of disgust, tut, tut, tut and a knitting of brows.

Mr. Ray sent up a substitute which was reported, to refuse the present election law and restore the law in force before that. Lost. Mr. Ray said that this is what the people understood would be done. In Robeson county there had been hard feelings, but this was no court to try the Robeson county case. Mr. Norment had shown himself so uninformed that he ought to be enlightened. All the good features of the new law are in this substitute. Some parts of the new law are, I think, intended to practice fraud. The amendment of Mr. Campbell was to change a section which was an infamy and that word was too mild, and not in any other State. It was unlawful and fraudulent, but I don't say you can't pass it. Turner, of Polk, interrupted Ray saying that the Democratic party was asked off with the ballot boxes 20 years ago and hadn't come back yet.

Ray said Turner didn't know what he was talking about, and were not men driven to the ballot-box twenty years ago at the point of the bayonet where now the sun was bright in the sky, the birds were joyous in the trees and all was peace. He says the Democrats took the ballot box.

They did not take them to Columbia, as his party did, and keep them there for weeks before we knew who was elected.

Mr. Lusk said we had come here to do business and not to talk, he was going to state a Christian example; they have smitten my friends on one cheek and I will turn the other. I am going to show them that a soft answer turneth away wrath and acting upon that principle I now call the previous question. (Much laughter)

Among amendments sent up was one by Smith of Gates, providing that the judge of election should be of good moral character, voted down, ayes 30, noes 71; also one by Nelson for age appointing power of election officials to the county commissioners and clerk of the courts. Lost.

There were several other amendments following the lines of suggestions made in the speeches which were all promptly voted down.

The vote on the third reading of the bill was ayes 75, noes 31.

On motion of Lusk the House at 2:16 took a recess to meet last night at 7:30. (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE)

You Don't Have to Swear Off,

says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by John Y. MacRae. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

For colic, scour, sprains, bruises, spavin, swellings and all diseases of horses and cattle, Johnson's Magnetic Oil, horse brand, gives excellent satisfaction. \$1 size 50 cents; 50 cent size 25 cents. For sale by John Y. MacRae, druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. J. J. Hall, pastor Park avenue Baptist church, Norfolk, Va., has used Quatrol and found it a speedy reliever of inflammation.



GRIP

When this disease gets hold of you with all its accompanying tortures, you require a remedy about which there is no uncertainty--something that will quickly drive out the cold, restore the blood to a normal condition, leave you free from aches and pains, and prevent any distressing after effects. That's

PAIN-KILLER

No other remedy so effective, none so certain of results. Teaspoonful doses in hot milk or water, every 2 hours, will break it up in a single day if taken when first attacked.

PERRY DAVIS & SON Providence, R. I.

TWO OF A KIND.

Facts, Like Mules, are Stubborn Things.

And it is dangerous to monkey with them. The way to do is to be very careful and always on your guard.

That's the way I have been doing and shall continue to do when dealing with

FACTS AND MULES.

I am not afraid of a mule, if I know before hand it's a mule. I don't mind stubborn facts, if I know they are facts; therefore I don't hesitate to say that no man in the business can or does sell purer drugs than I do. No one compounds prescriptions with more care or at lower prices; nobody sells toilet articles, fancy goods, standard medicines, tobacco or cigars that are finer or cheaper than mine. No fountain in the country dispenses better soda or mineral water than my fountain, and nobody appreciates the trade of his patrons more than I do. All these are facts; sound, solid stubborn facts. Don't you forget them.

JNO. Y. MACRAE.

JAMES C. McRAE. W. H. DAY.

McRAE & DAY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

FISHER BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C.

Practice in State and Federal Courts.

Notice.

Take notice that a charter will be applied for during the present session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the "Farmers' Banking and Security Co." by C. G. Latta, John D. Drewrey, Van B. Moore, F. T. Ward and Robert C. Trong.

S. S. Jackson,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Pittsboro, N. C.

Will practice in State and Federal courts. Collection of claims a specialty.

Land for Sale

On Monday, February 25th, 1895, at the court house door in Raleigh, will sell at public outcry the lands in Wake county, known as the Dould Campbell home tract, adjoining the lands of Moses Woodard, C. E. J. Gp-dwin, Collin Campbell and others and contains 217 acres. Will be sold in two parcels.

Sale made pursuant to judgment of Wake Superior Court rendered in the case of Hicks et vs. Campbell, No. 5430 civil issue docket.

Terms cash. Hour of sale 12 m.

S. F. MORDECAI, Commissioner.