

PEARSON VS. LINNEY

THE BULL OF THE BRUSHIES BEATEN BY THE DUKE OF RICHMOND HILL.

THE DOUGLASS MATTER AGAIN.

After a Spirited Debate in the Senate Mitchell County is Transferred from Linney's District to Pearson's--A Resolution in the House Providing for Investigation of the Shell Fish Commission--The Lost Amendment.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by Lt. Gov. Doughton, prayer by Rev. D. H. Tuttle; reading of journal dispensed with.

Petitions and Memorials. Senator McCaskey, to prohibit sale of liquor within three miles of a certain church in Washington county; citizens of Catawba, repeal of assignment law.

The Champion Expungers. Bill reported to expunge from the journal the resolution congratulating Cleveland; to expunge from the laws of 1893 the joint resolution of congratulation to his excellency Hon. Grover Cleveland.

WHEREAS, The course of his excellency, the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, has been so entirely opposed to the sentiments expressed in the joint resolution of congratulation passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session of 1893;

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that said joint resolutions be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved second, That a copy of said joint resolution, together with a copy of this resolution, be transmitted by the clerk of the Senate to the President of the United States.

Resolutions and Bills.

Senator Herbert, for the establishment of a high school in Nantahala, Clay county; Paddison, to reduce expenses of the Agricultural Department; Parsons, to provide for protection of the oyster industry in North Carolina; to complete the canal in Hyde county; McCaskey, to prevent selling of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Chapel Church in Washington county; Marshall, to restore George Turner to citizenship; Mitchell (by request), for protection of fish in Ashokke Swamp; Fowler, to establish graded schools in Clinton; to repeal charter of Newton Grove; Dul, to create two townships in the county of McDowell; Fortune, to change the name of Earle to Earle Station, Cleveland county; Grant (by request), for relief of ex sheriff Kenan of Duplin county; Starbuck, to provide better drainage in Guilford county; Mewborne, to provide for circulation of information from heads of different institutions as to the effect of strong drink; Shaw in regard to examination of public school teachers; Norris, to create Rolesville township in Wake county; Sigmon, to provide a dispensary for city of Hickory; Moody, in regard to Solicitor and Judge, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood and Henderson, and a clerk for the Criminal court of Buncombe county, Resolved (House concurring) that Hamilton E. Ewart, of Henderson county be declared elected Judge of the Criminal court for Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Henderson counties, and that Robt S. McCall, of Buncombe county, be declared elected Solicitor for said court, and that Wm. M. Wilson be declared elected Clerk of the Criminal Court for Buncombe.

Ratified February 26, 1895.

The City of Wilmington Charter.

Senator Rice referred to Senator Adams's stricture a few days ago that the city of Wilmington needed the Democrats to run its finances. Senator Rice apologized what he termed the "Jebbsman" Democracy, and deplored the great fall of the party from its former prestige. Senator Rice said that the Democrats naturally had shown themselves incapable of managing the finances of the country, and that they were going to trust the Democrats of Wilmington now with the financial management in order to show their incompetency. Senator Adams said Mr. Rice was at one to pronounce the financial straggles of the Democratic party, and it was the first time its funeral had been preached in the Senate. Senator Adams said that Mr. Rice represented a party that stood for nothing, that had bartered its manhood a ray in an unholy alliance for the purpose of political economy; that no vote the Republicans of Wilmington came forward with a gerrymander of that city by which they hoped to gather the spoils, which the Democrats would have to stand in the responsible place as the managers of the city's finances; that, therefore, his original claim remained true, as was evidenced by the very make up. Mr. Adams spoke with earnestness and effectively.

The bill then passed its second and third readings.

The bill for the rechartering of the city of Beaufort passed its second reading.

Special order for to-day was made for the filling of the vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Senators Mitchell and Starbuck were appointed Tellers on the part of the Senate.

The Mitchell County Case.

The bill for the transfer of Mitchell county to the Ninth Congressional District.

Senator Marshall thought it should be further considered before the committee, as the questions involved were complex and constitutional.

Senator White sent up an amendment to submit the question to the people of Mitchell county, and spoke for the amendment.

Mr. White said the people of Mitchell county lived close to the sky and he had the highest respect for them and if they wanted to go, he would bid them goodbye in the best of feeling. Senator White referred to the action of the caucus in making the trade between the six per cent bill and the Mitchell county case.

Senator Moody, "were not you a member of that caucus?" White, yes and I was released from obedience to that cau-

cus by the action of that caucus too. Senator Marshall said he was no politician, only a Republican and a wagon maker; that this desire to take Mitchell from the Eighth district was confined, he thought, to the Eighth district; that they (the Eighth) had gone into the field with 4,000 against them, while the Ninth had gone in with only about 1,600, whereas the Eighth had come out with over 3,000 majority while the 9th had a paltry 137; that he had nothing to say against the Hon. Mr. Pearson but he believed that with Ewart, Lusk and Senator Moody would have carried the 9th district by over 3,000; that Mr. Pearson wanted Mitchell county for his own ends; that he thought the 8th district without Mitchell would be Democratic; he was willing to accept the amendment of White. It had been stated that Mitchell county wanted to go and this would decide it; he said petitions were on the way and if the Senate would wait, he would show the body that the county was not in favor of going to the district.

Senator Black had been content to remain in the 8th, but after seeing the petitions from Mitchell he was convinced that the majority was in favor of it.

Senator White of Alexander: Do you object to leaving this to the majority of the people of Mitchell. Black thought trouble could be saved. Moody said it was determined in caucus to transfer Mitchell county. White of Alexander, asked was not the 6 per cent bill determined in the same caucus, and had not all the members of the Ninth district gone back on that, that the records show it. Senator Candler said he was from the Ninth and had not gone back on it. Senator Fortune was opposed to changing any county at the present time; that if the Republicans did their duty in Congress they could carry the Eighth district next time as it is; if they did not do their duty they did not deserve to win. Mr. Lusk, of the House, was an intent listener during the discussion. Senator Fortune was opposed to it and would vote against it. Senator Farthing spoke in favor of the amendment, that the people could do as they please, that this was a fair proposition. Senator Black thought leaving the question to the people would be an unnecessary tax upon the people.

Senator Herbert asked what was the use of having a caucus unless you were going to abide by it. Senator Herbert said he had 11 petitions, representing 1,100 voters. Senator White: How many voters had the county? Senator Herbert didn't know. Senator White asked Senator Black what his majority was? Senator Black said 1,022. Senator Herbert asked why had not the other side brought their petitions. "Because," said Senator Marshall, "we did not think it necessary; we thought the Senate would do what was right." (Messrs McClammy and Ray came in from the House and were interested listeners.) Senator Mewborne said the caucus had decided the matter--while he knew nothing about this matter--he knew how the caucus stood and favored, therefore, the transfer. Senator Marshall asked had not Senator Pearson four years ago voted to put Mitchell county in the Eighth district. Senator Candler said he did not know, and called the previous question.

The amendment of Senator White, of Alexander, was put and lost.

The bill was put upon its second reading, the yeas and noes having been called, and passed by the following vote: Yeas 19; noes 7.

The bill was put upon its third reading. Just before the vote Senator White, of Alexander, rose for a moment and said: "Mr. Speaker, I'll do go down with colors flying, and I do hope that our Republican friends will make no more charges against the Democrats of the political gerrymandering of the State!" The bill then passed.

Bill passed to pay \$78,750 to the subcommittee who went to Edgewood and Halifax in the contested election cases.

Senator Grant moved to take from the table the bill proposing to repeal the appropriation to Cullowhee Normal School in Jackson county, carried.

Senator Candler rising under what he claimed to be personal privilege, said he had had his eye on this bill like a hawk, and that it had twice been adversely reported on; that its sense, for some reason or other, had been irregular, and that the present position of the bill was on the calendar; that it had never been before the Senate. Senator Candler displayed some feeling in his remarks, evidently being a bitter opponent of the bill. The President said he failed to see the question of personal privilege involved in the matter. (Mr. Candler said personally to the reporter afterwards that the teacher from this school taught 20,000 children, and he would fight for its full maintenance.)

Bill to place John W. Queen upon the pension roll, passed the second and third readings; to abolish the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, with a substitute to form a new Criminal Court that will lessen the expenses of New Hanover county.

Senator Fowler made a strong talk against the establishment of new Criminal Courts, and saw no necessity for them, except to give offices to a few men; that the people had not asked for it. When it came to elevating men to office at the expense of the tax-payer, he stood by the tax-payer.

Senator Rice said it was his duty to bow to the will of the caucus. Senator Fowler wanted to know when this bill came up before the caucus. Senator Rice: "Weren't you at the caucus last night?" Senator Fowler: "Not when this bill came up." Senator Rice: "You must have been asleep; I saw you sitting there." Senator Fowler: "Mr. President, I will not be bound by the action of any caucus that I believe to be against the interests of, and not wanted by the people of North Carolina." Senator Hoover spoke against the bill. He said he voted once for a criminal court because the argument used seemed good to him that the territory to be covered was near the border line; he wished he had that vote back, he was ashamed it, and wasn't going to be caught in that trap again. Every time one of these criminal courts were held, it would cost more than to keep fifteen prisoners for a year. Mr. Paddison said that New Hanover and Mecklenburg had heretofore so felt the need of a criminal court that they had

borne the expense. Mr. Hoover said that Halifax had asked to be excluded from the bill, that it didn't want the court. Mr. Paddison said he didn't know anything about that, but he was in favor of the bill. Mr. Fowler said that Wayne county had been put on, and had asked to be taken off, that Wake county had been put on and had asked not to be put on and if Wake county didn't want it with all her population and property, how could Halifax want it; Pender had a petition against it; Craven county's representative was sick in bed, he believed the whole thing was a farce, he believed it was intended to give protection to men out of a job.

Senator Adams was concerned specially about Mecklenburg, the R. representative had been called home; he (Adams) knew his views, but out of Senatorial courtesy he thought he should be heard on it and moved the matter be postponed until to-day at 11:30 o'clock; Senator Hoover moved to table the bill, (with drawn at the request of Senator Cook); after suggestions agreed to take the bill up to-day after the morning hour.

Message from the House to go into an election at 12 o'clock to day of Judge and Solicitor of the new Criminal Court. (Concurred in). The President would name the tellers later.

At 2:01, on motion of Senator Cook the Senate went into Executive Session to consider nominations by the Governor. Nothing was done at Executive Session, and recess was taken until 8 last night.

HOUSE.

At 10 o'clock Speaker Waiser called the House to order and Rev. Mr. Woodard, a member prayed.

Pool presented a petition of citizens of Pasquotank regarding liquor law. Hopkins, a petition for change of county line between Ashe and Watauga. Michael, a petition against this change. Hooker, from citizens of Beaufort county, regarding sale of liquors.

Bills Enrolled and Ratified.

To incorporate Wake Banking and Security Company; to incorporate the Columbus Drainage Company; to amend chapter 277 acts 1891, regulating Moore Superior Court; for relief of Samuel P. Austin; to allow Montgomery county to sell the old jail; joint resolution concerning immigration; to regulate Cumberland Superior Court; to protect fish in Richland creek, Haywood county; to amend the law regarding opossum hunting between February 1st and Oct. 1st.

Bills Introduced.

By Robinson, to incorporate Peachland, Anson county. By Heman, the revenue and machinery act (200 copies ordered printed). By Hopkins, for the support of the Western hospital. By Kately, to provide for divorce. By Alexander, of Tyrrell, to repeal act regarding fishers in Seppung-rong river.

By Hunter, to place name of James Lenoir, of Watauga, on pension roll. By Michael, to lay off public roads in Wilkes and Watauga, at Cook's Gap. By Norman, for relief of Henry Bath. By Taylor, to prohibit sale of liquor in Rockfield township, Cumberland county, and to protect fish in Mingo and Black rivers. By Lee, to protect fish in Big East Fork. By Lawrence, for relief of school district 13, in Martin county.

By Dixon, of Greene, to amend Chapter 70, Acts of 1893. By Brown, to allow Jones and Craven counties to build a bridge. By Hooker, to make Choekowinity creek a lawful fence. By Gallop, to amend Chapter 2771 Acts 1887. By Walker, to improve Rockingham public roads by taxation. By Mitchell, to allow Clerk of Superior Court to appoint cotton weighers for Franklin county. By Squires, to incorporate the Currituck and Camden Railway. By Campbell, to regulate manufacture and sale of liquor in Cherokee; and to regulate payment of orders. By McClammy, for relief of Odd Fellows Orphanage at Goldsboro. By Currie, to prevent usury and oppression. By Harris, Gaston, to prohibit sale of liquor near churches. By Bryan, to collect taxes in Chatham; to repeal the appropriation to the University; to regulate Chatham's stock law; to transfer Chatham county from Morganton to Raleigh, as to lunatics.

By Bean, to incorporate the Friend's Orphanage in Guilford. By White, of Bladen, two bills regarding stock law vote in Bladen; (resolution) urging that Senators be elected by the people. By Self, to repeal chapter 405, acts of 1885. By Smith, of Gates, to amend section 1963 of the Code.

The Speaker said that yesterday the Senate had given notice of no agreement on the railway freight regulation bill, and that he had appointed a committee of conference. He had found that a committee of conference had previously been appointed on the same bill. He therefore withdrew the committee named yesterday.

The Lost Amendment.

The much-talked-of bill allowing punitive damages, as well as other damages, in cases where railways are guilty of wilful negligence, was taken up. This was the lost bill, about which some lively newspaper attacks have been made. The bill passed second reading. Smith, of Gates, asked that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Lusk also wanted it so referred. Henderson said it ought to be referred to the committee on railways. Lusk said that the railway committee had reported the bill unfavorably. He said the bill had been lost under very peculiar circumstances. Henderson said the Judiciary Committee had had the bill before the Railway Committee had it. There is a serious legal question in the bill. Stevens said Lusk had said the Railway Committee had treated the bill unfairly. Lusk said this was wrong; that he did not reflect on that county. Henderson said the committee on railways had not lost the bill. Ray asked if this was the original bill? Lusk said no; that he was sorry it was not the same bill, but one which Smith, of Gates, had prepared as a substitute for the lost bill. Turner made a motion to table the motion to recommit the bill. Lost, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Young presented a report on the election of trustees of the colored A. & M. College. Young and Julian were appointed tellers, at the election at noon to-morrow.

House bill 34, regarding an election law, was tabled. The resolution calling

for a reduction of State and county salaries, fees and commissions, was referred to the committee on salaries and fees. The report on it was unfavorable.

Bill to amend a law regarding railway damages, so that suits must be brought within 5 years for ponding of water, passed.

Building and Loan Associations.

Bill to relieve Building and Loan Associations from the provisions of the usury laws, was taken up. It provided that it shall be lawful for any Building and Loan Association doing business in this State to lend money to its stockholders on such terms as that the borrowers shall not be required to repay any sum which in the aggregate amounts to more than the principal with interest for the whole time agreed on in the contract, not to exceed the legal rate at the time of making the contract, provided in computing the amount repaid the amounts paid for preparing deeds, abstracts, etc., shall not be included. The payment of premiums, principal and interest may be required to be made monthly or weekly under such contracts.

Mr. Monroe spoke in support of the bill and declared that the Building and Loan Associations had done a great work in the State. McClammy thought this bill ought to be tabled or deferred until the committee had heard arguments on some bills regarding the Building and Loan Associations and their exemptions from the provisions of the usury laws. Johnson moved to indefinitely postpone, and the motion prevailed.

A bill to reduce the fee for protesting notes from \$1.00 to 25 cents, passed its readings.

The Shell Fish Commission.

Bill to protect fish in the waters of North River and tributaries was taken up. Gallop offered an amendment to the bill shall not apply to fishing in the part of these streams which is in Currituck. He spoke in support of his amendment. Squires asked that no amendment be adopted. The vote on the amendment was yeas 46 noes 50. The yeas and noes were demanded by Peebles with passage of the bill on third reading. The vote was yeas 67, noes 33. This was in some strange way made a political question upon a statement to that effect by Squires.

Resolution to investigate the affairs of the Shell Fish Commission was taken up. It attacks the Shell Fish Commission law, charging that it has driven away the canneries, and stopped the entries of oyster water; also attacks Lucas, late Chief Shell Fish Commission, and that the patrol boat Lily, said to be worth \$20,000, is worthless.

Ray said that while he favored an investigation, that the resolution prejudice the case, by saying the administration of the shell fish commission was culpable and criminal. There is no evidence here to this effect. Lineback asked if the House adopted the resolution it would not be like passing on a case without hearing the evidence. Williams, of Craven, said the commission had taken \$13,000 out of the State Treasury and had paid in only \$136. He declared he was prepared to prove the truth of the charges in the preamble. Ray said if the preamble was stricken out he would favor the remainder of the resolution. He said the preamble set forth that W. H. Lucas had squandered large sums. It also set forth that Gov. Holt had pledged the credit of the State for \$6,000 for the patrol boat. Lineback asked if the words "it is charged" cannot be put in the preamble.

Williams said that he did not propose for any Democrat to arrange the preamble of charges made by Republicans; that this was an arraignment of the Democratic party of two years ago; that if Ray was to be allowed, as a Democrat to do this, he might as well take the resolution and leave with it. Finally Williams and Ray agreed on the terms of the preamble, so it should say that "it is charged." Then the resolution passed its readings.

Bill to allow Franklin county Superior Court clerk to appoint cotton weighers passed.

Bills passed to protect fish in several streams in Henderson county; to charter a new bank at Newbern; for relief of Clerk Watson, of Craven Superior Court, to return certain old records to Craven county.

Fred. Douglass Again.

Ewart rose to a question of personal privilege, on an editorial in the News and Observer to-day, which intimates that if certain statements were made in the journal then it looked like the journal was "doctored." Ewart said this was a grave charge, and a reflection on the clerks and the Speaker. He said he was in the chair on Lee's birthday. He said that there was a motion to adjourn by Young, which was adopted.

Mr. Monroe Explains.

Monroe also rose to a question of personal privilege on the now famous Douglass resolution. He said: "Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak for a minute or two to a question of personal privilege. Douglass's ghost, like Banquo's, will not down at our bidding. I had hoped yesterday that this House; that the whole country had heard the last of this matter, but as I have been informed that on yesterday it was stated that I was publicly charged with having voted for this famous resolution, and that I did not deny it, and as the papers this morning are full of it, I wish to make a brief statement of the whole matter."

"When the resolution was offered, having no prejudice against Douglass simply because he was a negro, thinking nothing of his wife, white or otherwise, and intending in no way to endorse intermarriage between the races and wishing to please the negroes in this House, and to remove their prejudice against my party, my first impulse was to vote

for the resolution, and I so indicated it by standing up, but when there was some confusion, knowing that if it was not unanimous and spontaneous the compliment was worse than sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, and not wishing to be mixed up in the matter, at the final count, I did not vote at all.

"When a little boy I read with delight the beautiful story of General Washington pulling off his hat and bowing profoundly to a negro, because, he said, that he did not care to be outdone in politeness by a simple old negro. Somewhat in the same spirit, I felt that as the negroes in this House, and in other legislative halls of this country, have for decades been pulling off their hats to my ideas, that it was not too much for me to do mine once to theirs."

"If by so doing I have unwittingly compared Douglass to Lee and Washington, the one the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of the nation's history," the other, the grandest figure that ever shed lustre upon a lost cause. Oh, shades of the heroes of Valley Forge and Gettysburg, I beg pardon if I have sided against the sense of propriety, of the people of my own party, not only in this State, but in others, I can only plead that my action sprang from a generous impulse in pure and patriotic heart, and I can but express the hope, that when the excitement, rancor and hate, engendered of this discussion, shall have died and been forgotten, that the generous impulse that actuated me may in some mysterious, unseen way continue to soften and bless the lives of men."

A bill to allow the appointment of women as notaries public came up, with a committee report without prejudice. Ewart spoke in support of the bill. He said there was no reason why women should thus be encouraged. Campbell said he wanted the yeas and noes on the bill, that he wanted to go on record on it. Winborne asked if women could take jury examinations of females. Peebles spoke in favor of bill, saying he wanted to open all possible avenues of employment to women. Smith, of Gates, said that Peebles' views had undergone a remarkable change regarding women. Smith opposed the bill.

The bill passed, 63 in 19, after a motion to table made by Bryan had been defeated.

The bill to protect cattle owners from persons who unlawfully drive off cattle, and impound them passed.

A bill to prohibit the working of female convicts on public roads was tabled.

Bills Passed.

Bill for the protection of birds in Mecklenburg, Union, Montgomery and Wilson counties from February to November 1. Passed.

Bill to allow Ashe and Watauga counties to have the benefits of the Mecklenburg road law. Passed.

A resolution was offered by Hunter that on to-morrow the two houses meet to elect a judge of the new criminal court of Buncombe, Madison, Henderson and Haywood counties, &c. The resolution was adopted. The Speaker appointed Hunter and Winborne as tellers for the house.

Bill providing that in suit to try title to office, section 1616 of the Code be amended, was explained by Winborne and passed.

Bill to protect hotels and boarding house keepers against dead-beats was explained by Ewart. He said North Carolina is the only State in which the landlords are not protected. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to remove baggage before paying for food and lodging. It makes such action prima facie evidence of fraud. Wooten offered an amendment including restaurants. Ray raised a great laugh by offering an amendment that "provided this act shall not apply to members of this Legislature." Ewart accepted Wooten's amendment and it was adopted; Davis asked Ewart if he would accept an amendment including livery stables; later he said he would introduce a bill to specially protect livery men. Ewart's bill then passed.

Bill to give the Farmers' Alliance insurance privileges, on the same footing as other benevolent associations passed.

Bill to amend the law regarding fugitives from justice so as to include other persons, passed second reading. It amends act 1126 of the Code, and allows judges, &c., to issue warrants for fugitives or other persons who have committed crime. Peebles fully explained the bill which then passed final reading.

Bill to provide for cotton weigher at Mooreville, Fred-ll county, passed its readings.

Lineback made a motion that from this time until the close of the session, no member be allowed to speak over 3 minutes on any subject. There was objection, Peebles saying that too much legislation had been pushed through here with little discussion; less, in fact, than in any Legislature he had ever known. Lineback said, after some remarks by McClall that he would except important bills. Henderson moved to make the time 5 minutes. This was adopted. The motion was made at Speaker Waiser's instance. The Speaker said it was customary to shorten speech, during the last 3 weeks of a session very short, and that the calendar is now greatly choked. The motion of Lineback as amended by Henderson was adopted.

Bill to amend the Code so that the clerks of courts shall receive the fees of clerks in certain cases was tabled.

Bill to amend the charter of the New Wilkesboro State Company so as to change the name to the North Carolina State Company, passed.

Bill to provide for the drainage of certain lands in Davids county passed.

Bill to amend section 1, private laws 1894, pass-d final reading.

Bill to extend the charter of the Raleigh Water Company passed.

Bill to amend chapter 280, ac's 1891, reducing salary of Railroad Commis-

sioners made a special order for 1 p. m. to-morrow. Ray said he opposed the bill; that \$1,500 was not enough pay for a Railroad Commissioner.

Bill to amend the Code in regard to the buying and selling of poisonous drugs and liquors was tabled.

Senator Moody's bill to define butter and lard and requiring oil-margarine and butterine to be duly labeled was endorsed by Lineback, who said it was needed for the protection of the public. Lusk thought there ought to be an amendment requiring hotel keepers to inform their guests what they are eating.

Bill to improve the public roads of the State by allowing any county to levy a road tax of 15 cents on property and 45 cents on the poll for road work and also to have 25 convicts from the penitentiary was made special order for last night.

By leave Wooten introduced a bill for the relief of ex Sheriff J. G. Kenan, of Duplin; and Ewart, a bill regarding the Rocky Mount graded schools; White, of Bladen, to put R. T. Brown on the pension list.

Bill to amend and consolidate the charter of the Pine Fibre Company passed.

At 2:15 the House took a recess until 7:30 last night.

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

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SPECIFICS. LEACH & BARBEE, Proprietors of the HORSE EXCHANGE, Cor. Blount and Martin Sts., RALEIGH, N. C.

Notice. Application will be made to the General Assembly to charter the Mechanics Savings Bank of Raleigh.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.--Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE. S. A. ASHE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Raleigh, N. C.