

The Legislature has settled down to steady work and is industriously transacting its business. More than one hundred bills have been introduced in each branch and their number greatly increases every day.

The most laborious work will be done by the committee considering the report of the Code Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature. This report comprises two volumes, one of 1082 pages and one of 380 pages.

A bill has been passed, and is now a law, to provide for the erection of a monument at Appomattox Court House to mark the spot where Cox's North Carolina brigade of Grimes' division fired the last volley on the 9th of April, 1865.

The Senate has passed a bill to prohibit any one from selling or giving away morphine, opium or cocaine except upon a physician's prescription. The intention or purpose of this bill is commendable, being for the protection of persons afflicted with the morphine habit, but at the same time it compels a person needing morphine to pay a doctor for a prescription, and a prescription must be rewritten every time an order is refilled.

A bill has been introduced to amend the child-labor law so as to raise the age limit from twelve to fourteen years for girls and from twelve to fourteen years for boys who cannot read and write, and to forbid night work in factories for all children under fourteen.

A bill has been passed by the Senate allowing appeals in cases of contempt of court just as in criminal cases. This is eminently right and proper, for no man should be punished by law for any offense without being allowed the right of appeal to our highest court.

A bill is pending in the Senate to enable a married man, whose wife is insane, to execute a valid deed. It is a bill properly protects the dower interest of the wife it ought to pass, so as to allow a husband to trade his real estate to advantage.

The cotton farmers' convention held at Raleigh last week was attended by representative farmers from forty-three counties in this State. It was very appropriate that the president of the convention was Capt. W. I. Everett (Senator from this district) who is one of the most successful farmers in this State.

A permanent organization was made and to be known as "The Cotton Farmers and Business Men's Association of North Carolina," with branches in every county and township. All applicants for membership must sign an agreement to hold all cotton of the present or future crops until prices agreed on by the State Association have been reached.

In the death of Hon. Fred Phillips, of Tarboro, North Carolina, we lose one of her most patriotic and public spirited sons. He was eminent as a gallant Confederate soldier, an upright Judge, a successful farmer and a public spirited and useful citizen.

Gov. Glenn was inaugurated on Wednesday of last week with impressive ceremonies. The weather was very unfavorable, and, on account of the rain, the inauguration could not be held in the capitol square as was intended and as Gov. Aycock was inaugurated four years ago, when the weather was delightful.

Gov. Glenn's inaugural address was admirable both in its matter and in the manner of its delivery. We wish it could have been heard by all our readers. He expressed himself clearly and forcibly on all matters of public interest, and uttered no uncertain sound in his advocacy of education, temperance and good government economically administered.

All good citizens will endorse his remarks on labor and capital, as follows: "During this administration every effort will be made to keep the relations between capital and labor close and cordial, each made to respect the rights of the other under the law, thus benefiting them and adding to the State's peace and prosperity."

No harsh restrictions should be placed on either; capital must, however, be content to live and let live, and form no monopoly or combination to crush or destroy the weak, for this will not be tolerated; while labor, though encouraged to form associations for their own protection and advancement, must not in any way interfere with those who desire to work, but do not belong to its orders."

On the subject of education he said among other things the following: "Let us take no backward step in educating the masses but rather by lengthening the term and raising the standard add new power and vitality to our educational institutions."

While it may not be expedient or wise to have compulsory education still in every way possible let us encourage all to attend school and when boys and girls come let us provide teachers capable, not only to teach what is in books, but to impart to expectant youth higher views of right, a nobler conception of duty and a loftier ideal of citizenship, thus fitting them to be more useful men and women.

"Answering the oft asked question, what proportion of taxes should be allowed the negro for his education, I desire to say that I dissent most emphatically from the views of those who demand that the school fund should be distributed per capita between the white children and negro children; neither do I agree with those who would 'shut the door of hope' in the face of the negro by giving him only the taxes accruing from his own property; but, with a due regard for what each race pays, and knowing that more funds are required for white teachers and white schools, taxes for schools should be divided 'in that manner which is equitable and just,' giving a distribution of the funds in accord with their just needs and requirements."

We copy the following extract of what he said on the great temperance question: "In morals there has been a marked improvement throughout the State, and our people were never so sober or industrious as they are today."

"While temperance cannot be forced upon a man, still, the fact that business concerns no longer knowingly employ drunkards, and legislation has rendered it more difficult to get strong drink, has certainly conducted to peace and order, and been of incalculable benefit to the manners and morals of our young men."

"And while I advise the real friends of temperance not to be too zealous in their demands until the beneficial effects of the present laws become recognized and upheld by all good citizens, still we must take no backward step in a cause which is so significant of good to the State. If the Watts law needs amendment to make it more effective, and less discriminating, let it be done, but the cause of good morals should not allow the sale or manufacture of liquor anywhere in the State unless municipal protection or something equal thereto is guaranteed. For far above the right which any man has to sell liquor as a business, there stands the sacred duty of the State to guard and protect its men, women and children, and its schools and churches."

"When the people at a fair election have voted on liquor, they are entitled to have 'blind tigers' suppressed, and if the police and county officers will do their full duty in making arrests, and our

judges enforce the law by adequately punishing those who defy it, we will have no liquor traffic, unless the people again vote its return."

On the divorce question he spoke as follows: "Most earnestly do I join the retiring Governor in recommending to you the repeal of all divorce laws enacted since the adoption of The Code of 1883."

"Divorces are now too easily obtained, and are often granted to the offending or guilty party. 'What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder,' is a safe rule and law for public guidance and should certainly never be violated in granting absolute divorces for any less reasons than those mentioned in the present Code. 'By adopting this law a few hardships may follow and some deserving persons may be made to suffer, but the benefit to the general public and the cause of good morals will more than outweigh the injury sustained in a few cases.'"

"Marriage is a most holy and sacred contract, and should be entered into only after due and prayerful consideration, but once solemnized, should never be dissolved for less reasons than those in force in 1883."

"When people find they cannot be easily separated, but indeed take each other for 'better or for worse,' they will 'bear and forbear' with each other's frailties, thus preserving the sanctity of the marriage vow and adding to the safety, purity and peace of home life."

All taxpayers will endorse the following extract from what he said about taxes:

"Taxes should be as low as possible, consistent with the needs of the State; any taxes levied beyond this are wrong in principle, and should not be tolerated."

In regard to appropriations he spoke most wisely, as will be seen from the following extract:

"Our disbursements should never exceed our receipts, for a State, like an individual, should not pay out more than it gets, thus fostering extravagance and waste. And in view of our present financial condition, and what may be our speedy needs, only a sufficient amount should be granted to our State institutions to adequately maintain them, economically managed."

"Our tax-payers are not niggardly, they will never object to supplying all the necessary wants of our institutions, or in paying salaries sufficient to support all State officers in properly and dutifully discharging their duties, but they demand rigid economy in all things, and, therefore, I suggest to the management of our various institutions that they do not ask allowances, based on what they can see, but upon what is absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance of their respective institutions."

On the subject of pardons he said: "In exercising the pardoning power justice will be tempered with mercy and every case considered on its merits. The Executive, however, is only a co-ordinate branch of the government, and therefore will not attempt to usurp or review the acts of the judiciary, and, knowing as I do the wisdom, fairness and tenderness with which our judges administer the law, I shall deem it wise and right when a judge, grand jury and petit jury and the Supreme Court pronounce a person guilty, to be very slow to disturb this judgment, unless on consideration of matters arising after the trial, and will never do so without first consulting the trial judge and solicitor."

Everybody will heartily commend his patriotic devotion to duty as outlined in the following concluding words of his splendid address:

"Elevated by the people to the position of Chief Magistrate and loving my State devotedly, it will be my honest pleasure and desire to conserve its best and highest interest. Mistakes, I will doubtless make, and often my best endeavors may prove my worst failures; I have taken a solemn oath to perform the duty of this high office, and to keep that oath will be my one purpose and constant prayer. I feel deeply the responsibility I have assumed, and beg the hearty support of all who love the State and rejoice in its success. I understand that some fear because a zealous partisan, I will prove a partisan Governor. I have indeed little respect for a man that is not positive in his political belief, or is ashamed of his party; I am a Democrat from principle; I love my party, and will both follow and maintain its teachings; but in the discharge of my official duties I will be the Governor of all the people, of every condition, race and party. I invite honest criticism of any public acts, but I beg to remind those who may wish to aid me, that advice beforehand aids more than censure afterwards."

A Ball Through His Lung. Social to News and Observer. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14.—Tom Black, a drunken negro painter, who made an assault with a knife upon a crowd of young white men whom he met on the sidewalk across the railroad, was shot and fatally wounded early tonight by Herbert L. Peterson, a young engineer of this city. The negro has a ball through his lung and is lying at the hospital, not expected to live through the night.

A report made by the gem expert of Tiffany of New York says a new and very remarkable variety of moonstones, with a red reflection, has been discovered near Bakersville, Mitchell county.

Washington Letter. (From the National Correspondent.) Washington, Jan. 12, 1905.

The President has once more sent consternation broad-cast among the conservative members of his party by assuring members of Congress that there will be an extra session of the Fifty-ninth Congress before next December, despite the frantic efforts of the stand-patters to prevent any changes in the precious schedules which Representative Dingley made, according to his own statement, unduly high with a view to permitting of virtual reduction through reciprocity treaties.

No sooner had the word gone forth that the President and some of the Congressional leaders had determined to call a special session in the autumn for the purpose of revising the tariff than the representatives of the protected interests began to arrive in Washington, led by Wilbur F. Wake-man, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League. Telegrams began to pour in from all directions, some pleading, some threatening, but all declaring that not one jot or tittle of the protection now enjoyed by the favored interests should be abated. Representative Dalzell from what some one has cleverly called "the Steel Trust district of Pennsylvania," and that grand old statesman—"grand" sounds so much better than notorious—General Grosvenor, of Ohio, began an active campaign in the House to demonstrate to the President and to the country that the tariff revision sentiment in the Republican party was infinitesimal.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt was sending for members of Congress and reminding them of the express promises made by Republican orators on the stump that the tariff should and would be revised "by its friends"; that the Republican party was committed to no particular schedules and stood merely for the doctrine of protection on a broad scale. The President warned his brethren that it would be dangerous for them to go into the next campaign without having redeemed their pledges, but all to no purpose, apparently, for now the stand-patters maintain that they have 158 members of the House out of a total Republican membership of 120, committed against tariff revision and an extra session. It is probable that this claim is exaggerated but there seems to be little doubt that a large majority is opposed to any movement looking to the lowering of the schedules.

Just as the radical protectionists thought, however, that they had outwitted the President, he executed a coup which has left his Republican friends gasping. He declares that he will call a special session of Congress, anyway, not to revise the tariff primarily, if a majority of Congress is opposed to revision, but chiefly to enact satisfactory railway rate legislation. The President says, moreover, that he will so word his call as to permit of tariff readjustment at the extra session and he has no doubt that when the next Congress convenes in a special session it will see the wisdom of following his advice and making the necessary changes in the schedules.

It remains to be seen what will be the next move of the radical protectionists, the patriotic servants of the steel trust, the beef trust, the standard oil company and the rest of those great corporations which seek so diligently to benefit and befuddle the public. But for another class of statesmen, the Senators who have cheerfully helped the President in his efforts to secure redemption of the tariff revision promises of his party, the announcement that the President will call a session to deal with the railroad question comes as a blow in the face. The stern, dignified, conservative Senate has so long prevented any reform in the supervision of railway rates or the promotion of Federal control of these rates, that it is astounding that a President should have the temerity to attempt to dictate to its duty. It is hardly conceivable to those who have long watched the clever obstructionist tactics of the Senate, that the President can accomplish any reform of real value in the face of the solid opposition which he will meet with from the large majority of his own party, but it is entirely possible that between them the President and the Republican Senators will make it so obvious that the Republican party as a whole stands in the way of real reform as to pave the way for great Democratic victories in the future. A prominent Democratic Senator said to your correspondent yesterday, "I am almost inclined to believe that with Theodore Roosevelt in the White House and Democratic majorities in both Houses of Congress we could really accomplish something. He is the most non-Republican Republican I ever knew."

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Japs Enter Port Arthur. Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, at Port Arthur, Jan. 14, via Tien-Tsin, Jan. 16.—The victorious Japanese army yesterday formally entered Port Arthur. General Nogi, with his staff, entered first through the old town and took his stand in the public square of the new town. The army was represented by one regiment from each brigade.

The procession, which was five miles long, was three hours passing the saluting base, after which the troops passed out of the city. The correspondents then visited the captured city for the first time. The old town buildings were badly smashed by shells, but in the new town the damage was slight. All the shipping in the harbor was badly damaged by shell fire, the warships being practically useless, owing to the injuries they had sustained by shells.

The scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Drunken soldiers filled the streets and refused to obey their officers. Many of them destroyed the guns upon the positions they had defended and came into the city without permission. The infantry loudly protested that the fortress had been given away. They threw their rifles and ammunition into the harbor, and proceeded to break into warehouses and loot and drink vodka until in a helpless condition. It was evident that the surrender was not necessary, as there were 31,000 effective men in the fortress. The supply of ammunition was short, but it was not exhausted. Food was scarce, but private stores were not requisitioned by the military. There is no difficulty in getting good meals in the city even now from the stores in private possession. A portion of the fortress was capable of defense for months longer. It was the opinion of the non-combatants at Port Arthur that the surrender was unnecessary, as the troops were willing and able to fight to the bitter end. General Stoessel was blamed for much of what was characterized as a disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defense.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c. in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Schooner Beached at Southport. Wilmington, January 14.—The schooner Lizzie E. Demison, from New York to Jacksonville with a cargo of fertilizer and cement, was towed into Southport Jan. 13, leaking badly after having been buffeted by wind and waves. The condition of the vessel required the constant attention of the crew for two days and nights to prevent her sinking. The crew was exhausted upon arrival at Southport, where the vessel was beached to prevent her filling.

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Important Sale. As executors of W. B. Gilmore, deceased, we will sell at public auction at his late residence in Siler City, on

Friday, January 27, 1905, all the personal property of said decedent, and two houses and lots in said town of Siler City, one of them now rented to Noah K. Harris and the other occupied by the family of said decedent.

Terms of sale: The personal property all cash, and one-half cash for the real estate and balance in twelve months with interest from sale. Title reserved until paid in full. Dec. 28, 1904. N. A. GILMORE, JAMES E. GOLDSTON, Executors.

VESTIBULED WEST-SAL-INDIA LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK, TAMPA, ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS AND POINTS SOUTH AND WEST.

In effect Jan. 11th, 1904.

Southward. Daily No. 27. Lv New York, P. R. R. 10:30 pm. Philadelphia, 6:45 pm. Baltimore, 6:45 pm. Washington, W. S. Ry. 7:30 pm. Richmond, S. A. L. Ry. 11:00 pm. Petersburg, 11:00 pm. Norfolk, 1:07 am. Henderson, 2:25 am. Southern Pines, 3:43 am. Columbia, 5:01 am. Savannah, 6:19 am. Jacksonville, 7:37 am. St. Augustine, 8:55 am. Tampa, 10:13 pm.

No. 28. Lv New York, N. Y. P. & N. 10:30 pm. Philadelphia, 10:30 pm. New York O. D. S. Co. 10:30 pm. Baltimore, B. & O. 10:30 pm. Washington, W. & A. 9:30 am. Norfolk, 12:15 pm. Henderson, 1:33 pm. Southern Pines, 2:51 pm. Columbia, 4:09 pm. Savannah, 5:27 pm. Jacksonville, 6:45 pm. St. Augustine, 8:03 pm. Tampa, 9:21 pm.

No. 29. Lv New York, N. Y. P. & N. 10:30 pm. Philadelphia, 10:30 pm. New York O. D. S. Co. 10:30 pm. Baltimore, B. & O. 10:30 pm. Washington, W. & A. 9:30 am. Norfolk, 12:15 pm. Henderson, 1:33 pm. Southern Pines, 2:51 pm. Columbia, 4:09 pm. Savannah, 5:27 pm. Jacksonville, 6:45 pm. St. Augustine, 8:03 pm. Tampa, 9:21 pm.

No. 30. Lv New York, N. Y. P. & N. 10:30 pm. Philadelphia, 10:30 pm. New York O. D. S. Co. 10:30 pm. Baltimore, B. & O. 10:30 pm. Washington, W. & A. 9:30 am. Norfolk, 12:15 pm. Henderson, 1:33 pm. Southern Pines, 2:51 pm. Columbia, 4:09 pm. Savannah, 5:27 pm. Jacksonville, 6:45 pm. St. Augustine, 8:03 pm. Tampa, 9:21 pm.

No. 31. Lv New York, N. Y. P. & N. 10:30 pm. Philadelphia, 10:30 pm. New York O. D. S. Co. 10:30 pm. Baltimore, B. & O. 10:30 pm. Washington, W. & A. 9:30 am. Norfolk, 12:15 pm. Henderson, 1:33 pm. Southern Pines, 2:51 pm. Columbia, 4:09 pm. Savannah, 5:27 pm. Jacksonville, 6:45 pm. St. Augustine, 8:03 pm. Tampa, 9:21 pm.

No. 32. Lv New York, N. Y. P. & N. 10:30 pm. Philadelphia, 10:30 pm. New York O. D. S. Co. 10:30 pm. Baltimore, B. & O. 10:30 pm. Washington, W. & A. 9:30 am. Norfolk, 12:15 pm. Henderson, 1:33 pm. Southern Pines, 2:51 pm. Columbia, 4:09 pm. Savannah, 5:27 pm. Jacksonville, 6:45 pm. St. Augustine, 8:03 pm. Tampa, 9:21 pm.

No. 33. Lv New York, N. Y. P. & N. 10:30 pm. Philadelphia, 10:30 pm. New York O. D. S. Co. 10:30 pm. Baltimore, B. &amp