

COUNTY ACTION

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOL. VI.

DUNN, N. C., JANUARY 13, 1897.

NO. 2.

GOV. CARR'S LAST MESSAGE

A Complete Picture of the Public Affairs of the State.

RECOMMENDS SHORTER HOURS

Recommends the Lease of the No. 11 North Carolina Railroad—Both State Fairs Endorsed, Etc.

On Friday of last week His Excellency, Governor Carr, Governor of North Carolina, issued his last message to the Legislature. His last message was addressed to the General Assembly, and its principal features are summarized below.

Recommending the Legislature that the Governor's duties are executive only, and that the upholding of the State's credit, the pride and honor and the welfare of the institutions devolves upon the General Assembly, His Excellency said:

"The people have entrusted this sacred trust to you. For the first time in the history of the State, the people have been delivered from the hands of a different political party. The measures which you may deem to be best for the State, and which may be opposed to the policy of the party, should be considered with care and deliberation, as well as changes as pertain to the State, should be made responsible for the future of such measures. Feeling assured that you have the interests of your State at heart, I submit for your consideration brief observations made from the different reports furnished me by the State officers."

He refers to the report of the Secretary of State, showing that this department has collected and paid into the Treasury, respectively for the biennial period of 1895-96, a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the Executive Department more than five times.

This report of revenue, it is pointed out, is not a burden upon the citizen. The special tax bonds cases—Baltzer vs. the State and Baltzer and Taake vs. the State—have been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided in favor of the State. The cases involved \$12,297, and the question of the State's liability for the bonds issued by the re-construction convention of 1865 and the 1871 convention which succeeded it, settled for all time in the State's favor.

The Treasurer's report is discussed. The Governor concurs with the Treasurer that the surplus of dividends received from the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad should not be turned into the general fund, as has been the custom, but be held separately, as the law provides, for the payment of interest on the establishment of a sinking fund. Approval is also given another report of the Treasurer that the guarantee fund of the State should be used in the State by companies doing business in the State by means of deposit collateral to protect the State and to relinquish their right to move cases to the Federal courts.

Under the act to compromise, commuted debts of the State, \$2,737,990.74 per cent. new bonds have been issued in exchange for the old valid debts of the State. It will require \$2,437,070 more 1 per cent. bonds to take up the remainder of the old bonds outstanding, making the whole possible amount \$4,914,060.74. The State owns an investment of \$1,937,750 of these bonds, and the bonds of education \$143,250 and also 1 per cent. construction bonds, upon which the State is paid out of the North Carolina Railroad dividends, amounts to \$2,737,990.74.

There remains of the direct land tax \$1,000,000, which is held in trust by the Governor and which will be paid to the property of the State March 2, 1897, unless in the meantime called for.

The aggregate value of all the real and personal property of the State returned for taxation is \$27,437,327.99—a decrease of two years of \$3,137,222.00. The total amount of taxes collected in the State last year was \$2,570,960.97—a per capita of \$1.46, estimating the population at 1,750,000. The white people pay 66.33 per cent of the taxes of the State and the colored people 3.66 per cent.

The Governor cordially approves the pension tax and advises that it be increased.

It is recommended that some step be taken for supplying the place of a judge becoming sick, insane or otherwise disabled.

The State Guard is warmly commended. It is better equipped, more efficient than ever before. It was called out seven times last year. The Governor continues:

"The gratification for their support should be given, in addition to what is furnished by the national government, to adequately provide for their necessary equipment, pay the rent of their armories, give them such field instruction as recommended by the Adjutant General, and pay them for their services when in actual service a premium sufficient to at least secure them from pecuniary loss while on such duty. This is as little as could be asked at your hands."

He advises an increase of the salary of the Adjutant General and that that office be provided with clerical assistance.

Discussing the report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the Governor recommends the recommendations of that officer:

1. That a law be passed limiting the length of a working day to 11 hours.
2. That no child under 12 years of age be allowed to work in any building, and those between 12 and 14 only when they have been to school at least three months during the preceding year.
3. The salary of the Commissioner should be increased to \$2,000 and that \$2,000 be appropriated to prosecute the work.

The work of the Railroad Commission is warmly endorsed. It has brought in for taxation \$14,151,556 of railroad property, has reduced railroad rates and express charges. Railroad tariffs are now lower in North Carolina than in 90 per cent of the States of the Union.

The Governor makes an elaborate argument in support of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. "I favored the lease of this property," he says, "and it was done by the board of electors with my full concurrence and endorsed by the stockholders without a dissenting voice. I believed and still believe that it is the best thing that could have been done by the State, and the future will determine the wisdom of the transaction." He adds: "It may be safely said that there is no other long-term investment in North Carolina bearing so good a rate of interest as 7 per cent on the stock of the North Carolina Railroad is to-day the most valuable stock bearing a fixed and permanent rate of income to be found in the State." The Governor has entire confidence that upon a dispassionate consideration of the lease "will meet with the universal approval of every impartial citizen."

His Excellency is proud of the report made for the penitentiary by Superintendent Leazer, and points to this report as a vindication of the policy adopted for the management of this institution.

The work of the Board of Agriculture is regarded as of "inestimable value." He commends its economy and apparently concurs in its recommendation that the tonnage tax on fertilizers be reduced 20 per cent. The experiment station, the museum, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the farmer's institutes and the subject of immigration are all discussed somewhat at length.

The State fair and the colored fair are both endorsed.

It is shown that North Carolina spends much less, actually and relatively, for the support of her University than many other States, and it is urged that this institution be fostered.

The growth and progress of our educational work is insisted upon and the Governor disapproves wholly with those who make the "starring proposition" that "there is a conflict between the State and the Church in educational work." Improvement in the efficiency of the public schools is favored, and four months' terms of the schools, which the General Assembly is reminded, is a "continuing matter of the constitution. An increased school term is the only way to an increase of 64 cents in the poll tax is recommended. The Governor argues lengthily for compulsory education.

The work of the Geological Survey has been extensive and valuable. The President of the city mission and church extension societies, president of the Emory Groves Association; one of the trustees of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and a member of the Madison Avenue Church.

The National Farmers' and Planters' Bank is one of the oldest, and is considered one of the strongest in the city. It has paid 10 per cent. dividends for several years, in addition to its surplus given in the bank's report on December 17, 1896, was \$900,000. Its capital stock is \$800,000.

LANDED IN CUBA. The Dauntless Expedition Safely Disembarked.

The Cuban paper El Porvenir, published in New York, received last week the following dispatch from Key West and signed by Emilio Nunez, referring to the Dauntless expedition:

"Expedition was happily disembarked at Sagua, in combination with Gomez."

By this it is understood that the Dauntless successfully landed her cargo and that the supplies were received by Gomez.

The Dauntless took 51 men and the arms and ammunition which the Three Friends left on No Name Key, near Key West, after falling to land them in Cuba. The cargo of the ship contained 1,184 rifles, 500,000 cartridges, 600 mchets, 1,000 pounds of dynamite, medicines, supplies, etc.

Sagua, where the expedition was landed, is an important town of Santa Clara province and is on the north coast. The landing was probably made on one of the beaches west of the port, which is protected by one or more Spanish gunboats.

Gomez was last reported a few miles south of Sagua.

Cubans are rejoicing over the report of a successful landing of an expedition after the failure of the Three Friends and the sinking of the Commodore.

Filters. Prof. Tyndall's idea, expressed many years ago, that filtration through a plug of cotton wool was a most efficient method of freeing air from microbe germs, led to attempts being made to sterilize water in the same way. Little success has hitherto been attained, but quite recently M. Henri Potvin claims that he has evolved a method of so constructing such filters that he can completely sterilize water in large quantities. The fibers of the cotton are finely powdered and sifted, and then suspended in water and allowed to settle. This they do in compact mass, forming a paste, which, allowed to dry slowly, gives filter plates quite impervious to germs, etc. The best results are gained by placing the plates between two plates of sandstone or perforated metal, and if they are arranged in a battery, like the filter presses so commonly used in Europe for sewage, sludge, etc., very large quantities of water can be rapidly sterilized. Periodical cleanings are necessary, as no matter what care is taken, the filter which holds good in all other filters serving the same end, that the microbes are able to get through the filtering material eventually by a process of growth, obtains. There is, however, no great difficulty in this, as the cells of the material are easily purified by a fresh pulping in boiling water.

Not a Bicycle Enthusiast. He is one of the men who refuse to become enthusiastic over the bicycle. "Have you learned to brake your wheel with your foot yet?" asked his friend.

"No," was the reply. "I haven't gotten any further than learning to break my foot with my wheel."—Washington Star.

WEEKLY NEWS BUDGET.

Southern Pencil Pointers. Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, is to lecture in Atlanta this month.

The foreign demand for Alabama pig iron continues to increase at such a rate that there is still a shortage in ship room. The trade is regarded as permanent.

The chamber of commerce of Macon, Ga., has appointed delegates to the national monetary convention in Indianapolis.

In an attempt to whitecap and lynch L. C. Coombs in Perry county, Ky., one of the whitecappers was killed by their would-be victim.

L. F. Brown and Stephen Maysyok were killed at Otranto, about 10 miles from Charleston, S. C., by John Poppenheim. They were in a boat, and were assassinated from the shore of the river. Poppenheim surrendered.

Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, has returned from Cuba, with, he says, much information to be used in the next session of Congress.

Fire at Athens, Texas, destroyed nearly a dozen places of business. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The Georgia State Railroad Commission has adopted an order refusing to change the recent circular reducing railroad rates on fertilizers 20 per cent.

The franchises and properties of the Electric Railway Company of Savannah were sold at public auction last week under decree of the United States Court. They were bid in by Herman Meyers, of Savannah, for \$211,000 representing the stockholders.

At Norfolk, Va., William Downing and Charles Williams, expiated their crimes on the gallows.

The Southern Baseball League met in Montgomery, Ala., and decided to continue in business. The 18.86 per cent was awarded to the New Orleans club.

At Augusta, Ga., L. Warner, a Jewish merchant, while throwing water out of a third-story window, lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking his neck.

At Forsyth, Ga., John Hickerman, a young farmer, shot his wife and then shot himself.

Polly Brannum, possibly the oldest woman in Tennessee, is dead. Aged 109.

The 50th General Assembly of Tennessee is in session. The most important work to come before that body, the first week is the consideration of the contest filed by G. N. Tillman, Republican candidate for governor.

Floyd Estill, of Winchester, Tenn., has been appointed circuit judge of the Fourth circuit by Governor Turney to fill out the unexpired term of John A. Moon, elected to Congress from the Third district.

In a long speech on the subject of these resolutions, the case of Charles Devens was discussed quite as much as that of Sanguily.

The Senate bill to amend the act respecting the timber culture law was passed; also the House bill for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the army.

The Senate joint resolution requesting the government of Great Britain to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick, which was reported adversely last session, was taken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

Several memorials were presented by Mr. Cullom (Rep.), of Illinois, in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence, and one from the Commercial Club of Chicago, endorsing the policy of the Administration regarding Cuba.

This was followed by the introduction of a joint resolution by Mr. Mills (Dem.), of Texas, declaring that "the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign government belongs to Congress, and when Congress shall so determine, the Executive shall act in harmony with the legislative department of the government."

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Work of the National Assembly Told In Brief.

ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY. Not Conducting the War in Cuba In Accordance With Civilized Usage. Excluding "Sample Copies," Etc.

SENATE.

FRIDAY.—Congress reassembled after the holidays, and for two months now the business of the United States will be attended to with neatness and dispatch. The Senate committee on finance met but transacted no business, on account of the absence of a quorum.

During the course of the desultory talk around the table some of the members of the fact that the nomination of Secretary Francis had not yet been acted upon, and the report that it would have to wait until a quorum was obtained was presented.

The Senate passed the House bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent State laws abolishing capital punishment and applies the same principle to Federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty.

Mr. Hale submitted and had printed as a document, an memorandum prepared by the Department of State on the method of the "recognition of foreign governments and foreign States by the government of the United States from 1870 to 1897," tending to show the accuracy of Secretary Olney's contention that the recognition of foreign governments was exclusively an executive function, in which Congress had no part. The precedents cited were numerous.

A message from the President was received transmitting the report of the Secretary of State concerning the death of Charles Govin in Cuba. It was in response to the resolution offered by Mr. Call reciting that Govin was a United States citizen who had been killed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The message was brief and formal in transmitting the report.

On Tuesday the Cuban question was under consideration in the Senate in the form of the two resolutions offered Tuesday by Mr. Call, Democrat, of Florida, the one a simple resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence in the matter of Julio Sanguily, an American citizen condemned by the Spanish authorities to life imprisonment in chains; and the other a joint resolution instructing the President to demand Sanguily's immediate release. The first was agreed to; and the second was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

In a long speech on the subject of these resolutions, the case of Charles Devens was discussed quite as much as that of Sanguily.

The Senate bill to amend the act respecting the timber culture law was passed; also the House bill for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the army.

The Senate joint resolution requesting the government of Great Britain to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick, which was reported adversely last session, was taken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

Several memorials were presented by Mr. Cullom (Rep.), of Illinois, in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence, and one from the Commercial Club of Chicago, endorsing the policy of the Administration regarding Cuba.

This was followed by the introduction of a joint resolution by Mr. Mills (Dem.), of Texas, declaring that "the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign government belongs to Congress, and when Congress shall so determine, the Executive shall act in harmony with the legislative department of the government."

Second: That the independence of the republic of Cuba ought to be and hereby is recognized; and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated for salary and expenses of a minister to that government whenever such minister shall be appointed by the President. Mr. Mills will make his Cuban speech Monday.

The homestead law to all the lands acquired from Indian tribes was opposed by Mr. Platt (Rep.), of Connecticut. It was advocated by Mr. Stewart (Rep.), of Nevada. The bill went over with a tie.

The Loud bill, in reference to second class mail matter, was received from the House and was referred to the post-office committee.

Senate bill to provide for a district attorney and a marshal for the western judicial district of South Carolina was taken from the calendar and passed.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY.—Only about half the members of the House were in their seats today when that body was called to order after the holiday recess, to enter upon the bulk of the work of the last session. A resolution introduced by Mr. Broderick, Republican, of Kansas, was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House the reason why patents for lands in Kansas, granted to the old Kansas Pacific Railway Company, had not been issued to the company, and why homestead entries upon the lands in question were being permitted to be made by the Attorney and a marshal for the western judicial district of South Carolina was taken from the calendar and passed.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced a joint resolution stating that the Kingdom of Spain is not conducting the war in Cuba in accordance with civilized usage, and notifying Spain that if "the barbarous manner in which the war has been conducted does not cease within thirty days, that the United States will recognize the independence of Cuba, and maintain it by force of arms."

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Work of the National Assembly Told In Brief.

ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY. Not Conducting the War in Cuba In Accordance With Civilized Usage. Excluding "Sample Copies," Etc.

SENATE.

FRIDAY.—Congress reassembled after the holidays, and for two months now the business of the United States will be attended to with neatness and dispatch. The Senate committee on finance met but transacted no business, on account of the absence of a quorum.

During the course of the desultory talk around the table some of the members of the fact that the nomination of Secretary Francis had not yet been acted upon, and the report that it would have to wait until a quorum was obtained was presented.

The Senate passed the House bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent State laws abolishing capital punishment and applies the same principle to Federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty.

Mr. Hale submitted and had printed as a document, an memorandum prepared by the Department of State on the method of the "recognition of foreign governments and foreign States by the government of the United States from 1870 to 1897," tending to show the accuracy of Secretary Olney's contention that the recognition of foreign governments was exclusively an executive function, in which Congress had no part. The precedents cited were numerous.

A message from the President was received transmitting the report of the Secretary of State concerning the death of Charles Govin in Cuba. It was in response to the resolution offered by Mr. Call reciting that Govin was a United States citizen who had been killed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The message was brief and formal in transmitting the report.

On Tuesday the Cuban question was under consideration in the Senate in the form of the two resolutions offered Tuesday by Mr. Call, Democrat, of Florida, the one a simple resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence in the matter of Julio Sanguily, an American citizen condemned by the Spanish authorities to life imprisonment in chains; and the other a joint resolution instructing the President to demand Sanguily's immediate release. The first was agreed to; and the second was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

In a long speech on the subject of these resolutions, the case of Charles Devens was discussed quite as much as that of Sanguily.

The Senate bill to amend the act respecting the timber culture law was passed; also the House bill for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the army.

The Senate joint resolution requesting the government of Great Britain to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick, which was reported adversely last session, was taken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

Several memorials were presented by Mr. Cullom (Rep.), of Illinois, in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence, and one from the Commercial Club of Chicago, endorsing the policy of the Administration regarding Cuba.

This was followed by the introduction of a joint resolution by Mr. Mills (Dem.), of Texas, declaring that "the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign government belongs to Congress, and when Congress shall so determine, the Executive shall act in harmony with the legislative department of the government."

Second: That the independence of the republic of Cuba ought to be and hereby is recognized; and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated for salary and expenses of a minister to that government whenever such minister shall be appointed by the President. Mr. Mills will make his Cuban speech Monday.

The homestead law to all the lands acquired from Indian tribes was opposed by Mr. Platt (Rep.), of Connecticut. It was advocated by Mr. Stewart (Rep.), of Nevada. The bill went over with a tie.

The Loud bill, in reference to second class mail matter, was received from the House and was referred to the post-office committee.

Senate bill to provide for a district attorney and a marshal for the western judicial district of South Carolina was taken from the calendar and passed.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY.—Only about half the members of the House were in their seats today when that body was called to order after the holiday recess, to enter upon the bulk of the work of the last session. A resolution introduced by Mr. Broderick, Republican, of Kansas, was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House the reason why patents for lands in Kansas, granted to the old Kansas Pacific Railway Company, had not been issued to the company, and why homestead entries upon the lands in question were being permitted to be made by the Attorney and a marshal for the western judicial district of South Carolina was taken from the calendar and passed.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced a joint resolution stating that the Kingdom of Spain is not conducting the war in Cuba in accordance with civilized usage, and notifying Spain that if "the barbarous manner in which the war has been conducted does not cease within thirty days, that the United States will recognize the independence of Cuba, and maintain it by force of arms."

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Work of the National Assembly Told In Brief.

ABOLISHING DEATH PENALTY. Not Conducting the War in Cuba In Accordance With Civilized Usage. Excluding "Sample Copies," Etc.

SENATE.

FRIDAY.—Congress reassembled after the holidays, and for two months now the business of the United States will be attended to with neatness and dispatch. The Senate committee on finance met but transacted no business, on account of the absence of a quorum.

During the course of the desultory talk around the table some of the members of the fact that the nomination of Secretary Francis had not yet been acted upon, and the report that it would have to wait until a quorum was obtained was presented.

The Senate passed the House bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent State laws abolishing capital punishment and applies the same principle to Federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty.

Mr. Hale submitted and had printed as a document, an memorandum prepared by the Department of State on the method of the "recognition of foreign governments and foreign States by the government of the United States from 1870 to 1897," tending to show the accuracy of Secretary Olney's contention that the recognition of foreign governments was exclusively an executive function, in which Congress had no part. The precedents cited were numerous.

A message from the President was received transmitting the report of the Secretary of State concerning the death of Charles Govin in Cuba. It was in response to the resolution offered by Mr. Call reciting that Govin was a United States citizen who had been killed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The message was brief and formal in transmitting the report.

On Tuesday the Cuban question was under consideration in the Senate in the form of the two resolutions offered Tuesday by Mr. Call, Democrat, of Florida, the one a simple resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence in the matter of Julio Sanguily, an American citizen condemned by the Spanish authorities to life imprisonment in chains; and the other a joint resolution instructing the President to demand Sanguily's immediate release. The first was agreed to; and the second was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

In a long speech on the subject of these resolutions, the case of Charles Devens was discussed quite as much as that of Sanguily.

The Senate bill to amend the act respecting the timber culture law was passed; also the House bill for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the army.

The Senate joint resolution requesting the government of Great Britain to pardon Mrs. Florence Maybrick, which was reported adversely last session, was taken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

Several memorials were presented by Mr. Cullom (Rep.), of Illinois, in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence, and one from the Commercial Club of Chicago, endorsing the policy of the Administration regarding Cuba.

This was followed by the introduction of a joint resolution by Mr. Mills (Dem.), of Texas, declaring that "the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign government belongs to Congress, and when Congress shall so determine, the Executive shall act in harmony with the legislative department of the government."

Second: That the independence of the republic of Cuba ought to be and hereby is recognized; and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated for salary and expenses of a minister to that government whenever such minister shall be appointed by the President. Mr. Mills will make his Cuban speech Monday.

The homestead law to all the lands acquired from Indian tribes was opposed by Mr. Platt (Rep.), of Connecticut. It was advocated by Mr. Stewart (Rep.), of Nevada. The bill went over with a tie.

The Loud bill, in reference to second class mail matter, was received from the House and was referred to the post-office committee.

Senate bill to provide for a district attorney and a marshal for the western judicial district of South Carolina was taken from the calendar and passed.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY.—Only about half the members of the House were in their seats today when that body was called to order after the holiday recess, to enter upon the bulk of the work of the last session. A resolution introduced by Mr. Broderick, Republican, of Kansas, was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House the reason why patents for lands in Kansas, granted to the old Kansas Pacific Railway Company, had not been issued to the company, and why homestead entries upon the lands in question were being permitted to be made by the Attorney and a marshal for the western judicial district of South Carolina was taken from the calendar and passed.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced a joint resolution stating that the Kingdom of Spain is not conducting the war in Cuba in accordance with civilized usage, and notifying Spain that if "the barbarous manner in which the war has been conducted does not cease within thirty days, that the United States will recognize the independence of Cuba, and maintain it by force of arms."

NORTH STATE COLLINGS.

Pine Tree Chips Gathered From the Fourth Estate Field.

THERE IS CLASHING AHEAD.

Juvenile Criminals—Revenue Collections—Burglars Sentenced to Die. Paid All Its Expenses.

"Student," writing from Greensboro to the Raleigh News & Observer, says: "The Legislature of our State meets on a very unfortunate day. On the 6th the superior planets Saturn and Uranus are in conjunction, and the moon is evilly aspecting both, from which we may infer that there will be little good resulting from this session; on the contrary, a general parrot and monkey time will ensue, and the people will have cause for thoughtfulness, when after disgusting the whole State with their antics they shall finally adjourn. January 13, 21st and February 17th and 18 are days which are particularly likely to see a rumsp among the lawmakers."

"When they meet on the 19th to elect a Senator, the influences are not propitious, yet there is one good Lunar aspect to the planet Mars, and it would not surprise me if a leader is developed who may be described a martial man. The planet Mars at the time will be in the sign Gemini, and this position gives a person of rather tall stature, brown hair, gray eyes, ruddy or sanguine complexion, strong body, big bones, long arms. In disposition he is rash, free and generous, independent, ambitious and aspiring, and a force of will may win. If such a man appears on the scene, he will likely be master of, or contract the situation, and either be elected Senator or elect whom he may desire."

Juvenile Criminals. The following is taken from Superintendent of the Penitentiary Leazer's annual report: "Mr. Leazer thinks that with the criminal class of mature years there is little hope of reform. With the younger class the chances are better, but there can be little hope of reformation where they are in constant contact with older and hardened men acquainted with every form and device of criminality. If the boys and girls can be entirely isolated and given mental and moral as well as industrial training, altogether separate and apart from the penitentiary, some of them may be reared to be fairly good men and women; and if this much is true, certainly the effort might be made. A juvenile reformatory will be a charge upon the State, doubtless, to some extent; so rare are charitable institutions. If established it should be separate and distinct from the penitentiary. There are 30 youths in the penitentiary under the age of 16 years. One of them completed 40 years, was discharged at 14, and returned within five months."

Revenue Collections. Cashier Brenizer, of Collector Rogers' office, reports that the revenue collections for the fifth district of North Carolina during the month of December were:

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Tobacco | \$ 74,185.26 |
| Spirits | 80,228.88 |
| Snuff | 29.88 |
| Cigars | 419.90 |
| Cigarettes | 723.50 |
| Special tax | 628.90 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,862.28 |
| Total | \$161,315.66 |

These amounts were collected at the various offices as follows:

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Winston | \$63,006.73 |
| Statesville | 67,806.16 |
| Asheville | 84,074.90 |
| Mt. Airy | 6,840.90 |

Burglars Sentenced to Die. The dates for the execution of three burglars have been set by Gov. Carr. They were found guilty and sentenced to hang by the lower court. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court, but that did not grant a new trial, so the judgment of the lower court must be carried out. The executions are all set for February 5. The condemned men are: James Johnson, of Mecklenburg, and George Cody and William Cody, brothers, of Madison county. Neither of the Codys are in custody, having made their escape from the penitentiary. The date for their execution, so that if they are ever captured the penalty of the law may be imposed upon them.

Paid All Its Expenses. The annual report of the State penitentiary shows that there are 1,145 convicts, of whom \$50 are employed on lease farms where they cultivate 11,000 acres. The penitentiary paid all its expenses last year and has a cash balance of over \$3,000.

In Wilkes county, Mansfield Parsons, 15 years old, the son of a widow, committed suicide, to spite his mother, for whipping him. The boy hanged himself with the same strap his mother punished him with. He only lived a few hours after he was found.

J. E. Cowles, one of Winston's largest leaf tobacco dealers, has assigned, naming E. E. Gray trustee. Besides leaf tobacco, the assets include real estate