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HOW DEMOCRACY HAS BLESSED US.

The Democrats never tire of telling the people how they are blessed by the Democracy. They enlarge upon this theme in their newspapers, on the stump, in private conversation, at all times and in all places.

We are seized today with a benevolent sort of impulse, which moves us to point out, to a grateful people, just how the Democracy has blessed them, during the last sixteen months, through the administration of Mr. Cleveland.

Within the last past sixteen months the Democratic party borrowed money to the sum of $162,000,000. The money thus borrowed, was used to redeem, with gold, obligations that are redeemable by law, in coin—that is, in either silver or gold. These obligations, when redeemed with the gold thus borrowed, were not cancelled; but they were reissued; and so, there was added to the public debt of the United States just $162,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. This $162,000,000, with the annual interest of $8,100,000 equals $170,100,000; and this is the exact amount of the debt—additional debt—put upon the country by the Democrats within the last sixteen months.

"Yes": says some one, "but how does this affect me?" Let us see. The debt, principal and interest for one year, that the Democrats have put upon us, amounts to just $2.43 for every man, woman and child in the United States. This means that the Democrats have, within the time mentioned above, put a debt of $2.43 upon every person in the United States—upon the aged grandsire, and upon the babe just born—and have arranged that this debt shall bear five per cent. interest, payable twice a year in gold; and that the debt shall remain upon the people for the term of thirty years—that is, they shall have the privilege of paying it until after thirty years have gone by.

Now, let us see how this works: A man has a wife and five children. He works on the farm or in the shops. He struggles hard to keep the wolf away from his door. His part of this debt is $17.01. On this he pays annually eighty-five cents interest. In thirty years he will pay $25.50 interest, and this added to the principle, makes $42.51.

That is not much money, no, that is not much—but it is exactly the increase of burden that this Democratic administration has put upon the man in our illustration. The amount of money he pays annually, put out at compound interest, at the same rate, would amount in thirty years to enough to buy him a small farm.

But let no one imagine that the amout paid, in the case supposed, is all that our citizen would pay on account of our national debt. It is scarcely a tithe of it. It is only the increase of burden that has been put upon him by the Democrats of recent months, that we have been calling attention to.

Just think of it, this Democratic administration has made every man, woman and child in the Republic $2.43 poorer than he was when it came into power.

These are some of the blessings that have come to the people from the Democrats! Do you want any more of them? For the people to continue to be thus blessed by the Democrats would, in a few years, put most of them on the pauper list, or in the poor house.

MR. MOROE'S EXPLANATION.

Representative Monroe was one of the Democrats who voted, in the House, for the Douglass resolution. The following is his explanation of his vote. If all the Democrats in North Carolina had as much sense, and as much goodness of heart, as Mr. Monroe shows, there would be some hope of the Democracy. But alas! alas! Mr. Monroe seems to stand quite alone in these respects. If Mr. Monroe shall feel quite isolated, we beg to call his attention to the fact, that his political chief, Mr. Cleveland, invited Mr. Douglass and wife to dine at the White House, during his first term. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Mrs. Douglass were treated by this great Democrat with distinguished consideration. So Mr. Monroe, you are in splendid company in voting to honor Mr. Douglass. And there are few of those who are crying out against you and your associates, for your vote on the Douglass resolution, who would not stoop to black Mr. Cleveland's boots.

"Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak for a minute or two to a question of personal privilege. Douglass' ghost, like Banquo's, will not down at our bidding. I had hoped yesterday that this House, and 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 the 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, knowing nothing of his wife white or otherwise, and intending in no way to endorse inter-marriage 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 it was not unanimous and spontaneous; that 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, 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 ideals, that it was not too much for me to doff mine once to theirs. If by so doing I have unwittingly compared Douglass to Lee and Washington, the one "noblest figure that ever stood in the foreground of a 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 sinned 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 a pure and patrotic heart, and I can but express the hope, that when the excitement, rancor, and hate engendered by this discussion shall have died and been forgotten, that the generous impulse that actuated me, may in some mysterious and unseen way continue to soften and bless the lives of men."

THE NEGRO SCARE CROW

In time of the Crusades it is related that the Saracen women would frighten their children to sleep with the name of Richard "The Lion Hearted." If a child was wakeful or nervous, its mother whispered in its ear, "Richard will get you." The child ceased its crying, and was frightened to sleep. Richard was the Saracen Scare-crow.

For a quarter of a century the South has had its scare-crow. If Southern people have been wakeful and nervous and anxious for progress along new lines demanded by new conditions, the old leaders of the lost cause have whispered in their ears, "Hush, go to sleep. The nigger will get you." If new leaders with new ideas and clearer vision have sought to lead their people boldly forward, they have been stopped by false prophets shouting "nigger! nigger!" If honest men have demanded honest elections, the answer has been, "nigger." If intelligent men have pleaded for increase of schools and more education as essential to progress of any kind, they have been silenced by the terrible scare-crow of "nigger."

But yet, when the poor darkey, feeling that his own condition was sadly in need of improvement, started to move away, these same scare-crow makers passed a law to keep him here. The scare-crow was too valuable to lose.

We saw a typical negro laborer the other day. His breeches were ragged and patched, his coat was out at the elbow, his hair peeped out through a large hole in the top of his crownless hat. He was bringing to town a load of cotton drawn by an ox in a cart. He had labored and toiled and lived on scant food, and was now changing into money all the surplus of his crop to go to the landlord. Not a penny would be his. But he was happy and cheerful. Through his black skin shone the light of content and he was a perfect picture of docility and harmlessness. And this is the Southern scare-crow! The future historian will write it down among the wild delusions, the temporary insanities that seem at intervals to possess mankind and deprive them of reason. It would be a comedy were it not so nearly a tragedy. But thank God, the farce is nearly ended

ITS LIFE EXTENDED.

An amendment to the legislative and judicial appropriation bill, extends, for two years, the term of life of the United States Court of Private Land Claims.

This court would have ceased to exist at the end of this year, had not the extension been secured. Other extensions are likely to be had, so that this court may be expected to last many years yet.

Judge T. C. Fuller, of this city, is a member of this body of distinguished jurists. We congratulate Judge Fuller upon this extension of his honors and usefulness as a Judge.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Owing to the fact that THE CAUCASIAN is giving its readers a full and complete report of the proceedings of the legislature, it is impossible to give the work of the last two days session in this number for lack of space. The proceedings will be concluded in our next issue.

Sunk By a Collision.

LONDON, March 12.—The two steamers reported last night as having been in collision off Beachy Head were the Queen Olga, from Hamburg, and the Cadoxton, from Smyrnia, from London. The Cadoxton was sunk, but all on board were saved. The Cadoxton was built at New Castle, England, in 1880; she registered 1,102 tons net and was 281 feet long, 33.8 feet beam and 23.1 feet deep.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

[Continued from 4th page.

Especially Concerning Retailing of Whiskey. The House Stands by the Normal Industrial School. The Law-Makers Hammering at Business With Vigor.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH—51ST DAY.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., by Lieutenant Governor Doughton. Prayer by Rev. Levi Branson, of the city.

THE MORNING HOUR

was taken up by reports from the committees and other routine business after which

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was taken up and sundry minor bills passed their final reading and were ordered engrossed or enrolled.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

being "The Revenue Act." Mr. Paddison moved that the Senate go into the committee of the whole. Motion prevailed and the President called Senator Forbes of Pitt to the chair. The bill was taken up by sections, and sections 1 and 2 adopted.

In section 3 Mr. Fortune sent up an amendment to strike out sixteen and insert twenty cents for public school purposes. Mr. McCaskey and Mr. Adams both sent up amendments to strike out 16 and insert 18 cents for school purposes.

Mr. Starbuck advocated to increase school tax and said unless this was done he would vote against appropriation for University and normal schools.

Mr. White of Alexander said this move in behalf of the poor children had no lobbyists in their behalf. The Senators on this floor had to do their duty.

Mr. Fortune's amendment was lost. Mr. McCaskey's amendment was adopted increasing school levy to 18 cents.

Mr. Fortune sent up an amendment to section 8, providing that any school teacher who teaches four months a year shall pay a tax of $5.00, and if they teach eight months a year they shall pay a tax of $10.00.

Mr. Fowler opposed this amendment as ridiculous, and an outrage upon the poorly-paid teacher. He thought it about as well to tax preachers and people who went to prayer meeting.

Mr. Fortune spoke to his amendment, and thought that as lawyers and doctors were taxed so should school teachers be.

Mr. Mewborne thought the amendment a bad one and inconsistent.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Mewborne sent up an amendment to increase the pension levy from 2⅔ to 3⅓ cents, and said this General Assembly had added quite a number of new pensioners to the list, and if this was not done trouble would arise.

The amendment was adopted.

Section 2 was recommended to rectify the equation for poll and twenty-four was stricken out and twenty-nine inserted, and the total ad valorem tax was necessarily increased by amendment to 43 cents.

Section 4 to 19 were adopted.

Section 20 added shall not apply to manufacturers of cigars, cheroots and cigaretts, and as amended was adopted.

Section 22, Mr. Rice to amend that druggist shall not duplicate physicians prescriptions, and only one package shall be sold on any one prescription.

Mr. Hoover, to strike out "the druggist obtaining license under this act shall not be liable for tax by any county, city or town;" adopted.

Mr. Rice, that any druggist who allows liquor drank on his premises shall have a regular retail dealers license: adopted.

This section as amended was adopted.

Sections 23 to 28 adopted.

Section 29, amended tax on fire insurance company shall be $100, for life companies $200.

Section 30, 31 and 32 adopted.

Section 33, amended to included any social club or association which furnishes malt, vinous or spiritous liquors to its members or guests, requires them to take out license, adopted.

Sections 34 to 49 adopted.

A new section was offered creating a tax of ½ one per cent. per pound upon smoking and plug tobacco manufacturers, and 5 cents per hundred cigars and cheroots; withdrawn.

The committee arose and the Senate being in session, Mr. Mewborne reported that the Senate in committee of the whole had had under consideration the revenue act, which had been amended, and as amended the committee recommended the bill do pass, and upon a roll call the bill passed its second reading, ayes 30 noes 1.

The machinery act was taken up and passed its second reading.

Evening Session.

The Senate was called to order at 8 o'clock by the President and

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was taken up and a large number of minor local bills were disposed of.

Bills establishing new townships were finally disposed of as follows in McDowell and Ashe counties.

Bill passed third readings incorporatiug the town of South Gaston, in Halifax county, the town of Berryville; French Broad Railroad company; Bank of Lumberton; Farmers' and and Merchants bank, Bryson City; N. C. Savings and Trust company; the leading racket store in Durham; Newbern Street Railway company and electric company; Cherokee Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Murphy, N. C. Mechanics Dime Savings bank; the Stannie Wynne fund; South Side Manufacturing company, Salem.

Bills passed third reading amending the charter of Lincolnton; Camden and Currituck Railroad company.

Bills establishing Graded Schools were passed for the towns of Warsaw, Hendersonville and Washington.

Bills to provide for working roads in Moore, Ashe, Wautauga, Stokes, Caswell, Richmond, Wake, Buncombe, counties, passed their several readings.

Bills authorizing special taxes were passed for Nash, Anson and Craven counties.

Bills to authorize bond issues for public improvements were passed for Stanly county, Mount Holly and Kinston.

PASSED THIRD READING.

Bills to transfer patients from Chatham county in the Morganton hospital to the insane asylum at Raleigh.

Bill to abolish free tuition in the State University; not to apply to young men now attending the college and shall not bar any young man because of his inability to pay cash or make note.

Bill creating an additional term of Wake Superior court.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made for vacancies on the board of trustees of the University:

C. A. Cook to succeed C. A. Cook; W. E. White to succeed George Davis; V. S. Lusk to succeed J. L. Stuart; D. L. Russell to succeed T. J. Jarvis; T. W. Babb to succeed W. T. Faircloth; Angus Shaw to succeed H. C. McMillan; P. H. Morris to succeed J. N. Todd; J. M. Thomas to succeed H. D. Williams.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Bill appropriating $1,000 for State Colored Normal School; $57,250 for the N. C. Insane Asylum at Raleigh; $5,000 for State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro.

Bill to make certain repairs to the Governor's mansion, appropriating $1,500.

The Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

HOUSE.

At 1 o'clock Speaker Walser called the House to order, and Rev. L. L. Smith of Cleveland prayed.

A bill passed to amend the charter of Bessemer City. The bill making an annual appropriation of $13,750 for the Normal and Industrial school at Greensboro, and $5,000 annually for the next two years for a new dining room, recitation rooms &c., and sanitary improvements was taken up. White of Bladen, spoke strongly in support of the bill and of the school. Flack offered an amendment making the special appropriation $4,000 instead of $5,000. Mr. White said the committee had itself made the recommendation for the special appropriation, and that it really ought to be $10,000 a year. He said that the school was demanded by the Farmers' Alliance. Wooten said this was a school that the common people of North Carolina needed.

Mitchell, of Franklin, opposed the appropriation, and moved to table the bill.

Stevens demanded the ayes and noes on the motion to table.

French hoped this motion would not prevail. He believed that this institution was doing more good than any institution in the State.

Monroe, believing that this school is the rich fruitage of North Carolina civilization, and that this is one of the best schools in North Carolina, I vote no.

Norment, believing that this motion is an insult to every mother and daughter in North Carolina, I vote no.

Young, believing that they needed every cent of this appropriation, and that this institution was the child of the Farmers' Alliance voted no. The motion to table was lost: ayes 13, noes 63. Those voting to table were: Bryan, Buchanan, Crawford, Dixon, Flack, Hopkins, Huffman, Linney, McKinney, Michael, Mitchell, Whitener and Turner of Polk.

Turner of Mitchell moved to amend by striking out all above the appropriation of two years ago.

Mr. White said we ought to give that school $10,000 a year instead of $4,000, for if we had sufficient accommodations we would now have 200 more students. Mr. Flack asked the gentleman if he was in favor of educating the masses or the classes.

"I am in favor of educating all."

Mr. Turner said every appropriation made takes that much money out of the public crib, and that much away from the State's ability to provide for the public schools.

Ewart said: "You have made ample appropriation for other institutions, and now refuse to give sanitary conveniences to the girls, which you give to the convicts to the State and to the young men of the university. The gentleman talks about not returning here if he gives his vote for this appropriation. He is here now by the grace of God and the blunders of the Republican party. Both amendments were voted down. The bill passed its second reading. The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 74 to 18.

Those voting no were Bean, Bryan, Buchanan, Campbell, Crawford, Crumel, Drew, Gentry, Hopkins, Huffman, Linney, Michael, Mitchell, Phillips of Randolph, Smith of Caswell, Turner of Mitchell, Turner of Polk, Vickers and Whitener.

BILL TO ABOLISH CRIMINAL COURT OF NEW HANOVER

came up as special order. Mr. McCall moved to amend by striking out Mecklenburg and New Hanover counties from the bill, and spoke very earnestly against the measure, charging Mr. McClammy with going over to the support of this measure for personal interest. Mr. McClammy replied in language equally vigorous. The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Grizzard, Howard and Baker in opposition to the measure. Amendment lost by a vote of 39 to 49. Mr. Grizzard moved to amend by striking out Halifax. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 43 to 45.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out the county of Edgecombe.

Mr. Howard and Mr. Grizzard both insisted that there were no people in this county, Republican, Populists or Democrats, who wanted this court.

Mr. McClammy voted for Mr. Howard's amendment. He did not vote at all on the first amendment.

The vote on Mr. Howard's amendment was 44 ayes, 47 noes. The amendment was lost. The bill was put upon its third reading.

Mr. Peebles demanded the ayes and noes. The call was sustained, and Mr. Leinback explained his vote and voted no.

Mr. McCall warned the Populists that this put eternal damnation upon themselves. They were violating their own consciences when they voted for it.

Mr. Rascoe said it had been stated that Mr. McClammy's position on this bill meant political ostracism. He did not think so. He admired his bravery for standing up here solitary and alone so far as the Democrats were concerned, and advocating what he believed was for the best interests of his own people, but he could not vote for the bill.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 52 to 47.

Mr. French moved to suspend the rules and put the bill upon its final passage.

The motion prevailed.

Amendments were being offered when the previous question was called.

The ayes and noes were demanded, and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of 58 to 43.

CONEEDERATE MONUMENT BILL

came up on its third reading. The previous question was called.

Mr. Campbell in explaining his vote said, when the children and widows of Confederate soldiers cry for bread I cannot vote to give them a stone; I vote NO.

Mr. Norment believed that it was the duty of the State and not of individuals to erect the monument.

Mr. Cox said on yesterday he opposed this bill, but he was opposed to consuming time and would therefore vote aye.

The bill passed third reading by a vote of 54 to 43. The result was announced amid much applause in the gallery.

THE WILMINGTON CHARTER BILL

was then taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of 55 to 40.

Night Session.

The House met at 7:30 and immediately took up the bill for the relief of Alexander county. The member from Alexander explained that this bill was for the State to surrender bonds amounting to $41,250, upon which interest has been paid by the county of Alexander for the building of a railroad in Alexander. The resolution was tabled.

ROAD LAW.

Senate bill 149, providing that any county may leavy a tax of 15 cents on the $100 worth of property and 45 cents on the poll and obtain 25 convicts from the State penitentiary to work the public roads of that county, the counties paying for the expense of guarding and feeding the convicts. A bill to reduce the bonds of sheriffs by amending section 2073 of the Code. This bill created considerable discussion, participated in by Dr. Abbott, who introduced the bill, and Messrs. Ewart, Lusk, Winborne and others. Mr. Winborne moved to amend by exempting Hertford county; amendment voted down. Mr. Robinson moved to exempt Anson county. Mr. Monroe discussed the matter from a pure business standpoint. He believed it would be unwise to reduce the bond. Dr. Abbott called for the previous question. The amendment of Robinson was voted down. Mr. Smith wanted to amend but the chair ruled him out of order. The ayes and noes were called for and the bill was lost on second reading by a vote of 51 to 54; bill to limit the speeches of lawyers in court to two hours. The bill was advocated by Mr. Bryan, tabled on motion of Mr. Turner of Mitchell; bill to incorporate New Hanover poultry and live stock association; to incorporate the town of Aden; to lay off and establish a public road in Buncombe county; to repeal chapter 143, laws of 1885; to repeal the law that gives $15,000 a year to the University. The bill was tabled. Senate bill, for the relief of the bond-men of J. C. Brewster, tabled; to change term of Superior court of Robeson, passed second and third readings. The bill to define and punish train robbing; to pay the expenses of the committee that visited the University; to amend the stock law of Craven county; to amend the charter of Hendersonville; an act for the relief of Green Caldwell; a supplemental bill to the act to establish a criminal court of New Hanover; for the relief of L. A. McDonald, clerk of the Superior court of Moore county; resolution for the relief of Josiah Turner, referring his claim for public printing to the State Auditor, with instructions to pay it if anything is found due; to prevent people convicted of crimes from teaching in the public schools; to incorporate the North Carolina Savings and Trust company; to regulate the sale of jamaica ginger in Caldwell county; to authorize payments of warrants or checks to pensioners, to make it a misdemeanor to cause a false fire alarm; to place Susan Hannah Pender on the pension roll; to pay the overseers of Johnston county $2 a year; passed second and third readings.

Croom's bill to abolish the office of county commissioners of Pender county created some amusement. He said the commissioners wanted to resign and he wanted to put in two Populists, and a Democrat in their places. [Laughter]. The bill passed second and third readings; to facilitate the repairs of public roads in Wake county.

ACT TO MAINTAIN AND SUPPORT THE PENITENTIARY.

Henderson moved to strike out $25,000 contingent fund and leave the annual appropriation for the next two years. Amendment lost.

Campbell moved to amend by paying the present indebtedness of $14,000 and appropriating $12,500 for the next two years.

Johnston said that the finance committee found that there was a debt of $14,000 due from the penitentiary, they owed their employees enough to swell this amount to about $22,000, and the appropriation asked for by the committee was none too large to make a certain provision for the penitentiary.

Campbell's amendment was to pay $12,500 a year and pay off the indebtedness of $14,000. This amendment was carried. The bill, as amended, passed.

Mr. White moved to amend on third reading by making the annual appropriation $35,000. There was great disorder in the house, Mr. Henderson moved to amend by making it $32,500.

Pending the consideration, Mr. French moved to make this bill the special order for Monday at 11 o'clock, and it was so ordered.

MORGANTON BILL.

The bill provided to increase the number of directors from nine to fifteen and nominated Dr. J. O. Wilcox, J. T. Privett, S. A. White, James R. Love, W. G. Stephens and L. R. Whitener as additional directors, passed its second reading.

CODE COMMISSION.

Senate bill to revise and codify the laws of North Carolina appoints three commissioners at salaries of $1500 each. On motion of Mr. French it was referred to the judiciary committee.

Resolutions to pay contestants and contestees in election cases expenses and to pay the pages and laborers $5 each extra. Mr. Turner moved to amend by adding the engrossing clerks and spoke to his amendment.

Grizzard asked the gentlemen, "what will then become of the poor women and children of the State."

Turner replied: I am glad to see that the gentleman has at last come to his senses.

White moved to settle this question by all the members contributing from their own pockets a sufficient sum to pay this amount to the pages.

The amendments were ruled out of order, and the original resolution, in favor of the pages, passed its second and third readings.

Resolution, by French, that the governor be authorized to employ a sanitary engineer at a salary of not more than $200 to make sanitary improvements in the capitol, passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Leinbach amused the house by sending up a resolution to thank the editor of the News and Observer for reporting the proceedings of the caucus.

An act to place Martha Ramsey on the pension roll passed second and and third readings.

Messages were reported from the Senate and the House adjourned till 10 a. m. to-day.

Late Sessions and Hard Work--S. Otho Wilson is Railroad Commissioner--C. A. Cook is Judge of the New Criminal Circuit--Many More Matters.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9TH—52ND DAY.

The Senate was called to order by Lieut.-Governor Doughton at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer by Rev. Levi Branson of this city.

THE MORNING HOUR

was taken up by reports from the committees and other routine business after which

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was taken up and a large number of minor bills were cleaned off by being finally disposed of and ordered enrolled for ratification or transmitted to the House of Representatives for concurrence of that body.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The first of a number of special orders arranged for today was the revenue act on its final reading.

The Senate being in committee of the whole, at the request of the members, the Lieutenant-Governor remained in the chair. The bill was taken up by sections, and sections 1 to 15 were passed over without objection. On section 16, relating to a tax on billiard tables, Mr. Dowd offered an amendment to strike out $50 and insert $75; lost. The vote by which this amendment was lost was reconsidered; and Mr. Starbuck sent up an amendment to make the tax on billiard tables $25 all around; lost. The $75 amendment was again voted on, and that also was again defeated, and the tax remained at $50. Section 18, relating to ferry, bridge, and toll gates, was amended by striking out "a tax of five dollars and one-half of one per centum, and insert "two per centum on gross receipts;" adopted.

Section 20, Mr. Dalby sent up an amendment making a tax of 5 cents a thousand on cigars, cheroots and cigaretts, and one-half of one cent a pound upon manufactuted plug, fine cut twist and smoking tobacco to be paid by the dealer; adopted.

Section 25 was amended so that when a manufacturer of pianos or organs shall have paid the $250 tax provided for, resident merchants who may deal in their goods shall not be required to pay again. A new section was offered, providing that the license tax of $100 on building and loan associations shall be paid to the State treasurer, and city, town or county shall assess or collect any other tax. Not adopted. Section 34, imposing a tax upon lawyers and doctors was discussed.

The amendment to strike out the tax on lawyers and doctors was last.

The amendment to include dentists was adopted.

The machinery act to provide for the assessment of property and the collection of taxes, was taken up. Ham-rick moved to put the appointment of list-takers and assessors in the hands of the clerk of the superior court and not by the county commissioners; lost. Mr. Adams offered an amendment to section 29 providing for the county commissioners to place on the tax list any property which may not be given in by any individual or corporation; adopted. Mr Sigmon, an amendment to postpone the reassessment of property from 1895 to 1897.

It was argured that the shrinkage of values made it unsafe to make a reassessment this summer, because it will lesson the assessed values to be taxed and the treasury will be confronted with empty vaults. On the other side it was forcibly argued that the people demanded a reduction of the ficticious values which are now upon property, and it would be far better to face an empty treasury than to face an outraged people with whom we have failed to carry out our promises to bring them more relief. This led to a support upon one side an attempted endorsement of the gold policy which has contracted our currency and depreciated values of property, which was met by the Populists, who favored facing the condition of affairs just as they were and more for the speediest means for relief of the suffering people who pay the taxes.

The amendment postponing a reassessment of property was voted down.

By Mr. Mewborn, at request of State treasurer, to amend section 45 by striking out the words "and pensions," adopted.

The bill then passed its final reading and went to the engrossing clerk to be engrossed and transmitted to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments.

Mr. Grant moved to reconsider the vote by which the appropriation for the North Carolina Insane asylum at Raleigh, had passed yesterday, and stated that no doubt the Senate had acted unadvisably and he desired that the bill as it was recommended by the finance committee should be acted upon understaningly. The motion to reconsider did not prevail.

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was taken up to give the right of way to bills requiring roll calls, and a number of private bills passed their second readings and went to third reading calendar.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

To construct a bridge across Trent river; to amend the charter of Henderson, Vance county; to improve the public roads of Wake county; to raise money for public schools in Cherokee county; to levy a special tax in Craven county; to incorporate Vandermere, in Pamlico county; to amend the charter of the town of Kinston; to amend the charter of Statesville; to extend the provisions of the Mecklenburg road law to Ash and Watauga counties; to incorporate Ramseur, in Randolph county; to levy a special tax for school purposes in Siler City; to regulate fishing in Roanoke and tar rivers.

The senate went into executive session, and then adjourned till 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Evening Session.

The Senate was called to order by the President at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

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was taken up and bills were disposed of as follows:

Bill to establish a normal school for the colored race near the town of Winston in Forsythe county. The bill appropriates $1,000 annually by the State, and it is proposed that people of Forsythe county will raise $1,000. The colored people have buildings which cost about $7,000, which are now ready for use. The bill passed its third reading.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

The election of a Railroad Commissioner to fill vacancy occasioned by the end of the term of service of Hon. T. W. Mason.

Mr. Dalby nominated Mr. S. Otho Wilson whom he said was so well known he needed no extended speech on this occasion.

Mr. Adams placed in nomination the name of Hon. Thos. W. Mason, the present incumbent who had so faithfully and honorably served the people in the position of Railroad commissioner.

The vote resulted in the election of Mr. Wilson who received 33 votes Mr Mason received 3 votes.

JUDGE OF CRIMINAL COURT.

Mr. Moody of Haywood nominated Hon. Chas. A. Cook for Judge.

Mr. Dowd nominated Hon. O. C. Mears.

Mr. Cook received 32 votes. Mears received 3 votes.

MESSAGES FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

were received every few minutes transmitting bills passed by that body for concurrence by the Senate.

THE CALENDAR

was resumed and the following bills passed their final readings:

Bill to abolish the boards of education of Swain and Cherokee counties; to put Wm. H. Lambert on the pension list; to provide certain books for Harnett county; for the relief of the clerk of the superior court of Henderson county; to incorporate the prison association; to protect fish in Swift creek in Wake county; to incorporate the town of Lassiter, Northampton county; for the relief of George E. Knott, on pension roll; to establish a graded school in Rutherfordton; putting James Lewis on the pension list; to lay out public roads in Wilkes county; putting Wm. S. Cooper on the pension roll; to complete a public road in Alleghany county.

Bill to incorporate Atlantic Lodge, I. O. O. F.; to protect birds in Randolph county; for relief of Jesse Rogers goes on pension list; to make Chicahominy creek, Beaufort county, lawful fence; bill to regulate superior courts of Robeson county; to allow Marion to secure a better water supply; to allow Richmond county to levy special tax, all passed third readings.

An omnibus bill for the relief of certain officials and the sureties on their bonds.

Mr. Paddison moved to strike out section two of the bill, which carries relief for ex-Sheriff Kenan of Duplin county. This question of relief of ex-Sheriff Kenan was made an issue in the last campaign and the result was that this relief should not be granted. He would enter his protest against the passage of this bill. He referred to attempts that had been made to slip this bill through. He did not mean to reflect on the senate but that the bill had been passed when he was absent from the senate.

Mr. Shaw said two officers from his county whose names appeared in this omnibus bill had meritorious cases and he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Forbes said he represented the people of North Carolin and thought that Senatorial courtesy should not cause any damage to accrue to any citizen. Almost every officer who lost public funds in the wreck of the Bank of New Hanover had been relieved. He thought this man was [illegible] consideration.

Mr. Starbuck could not [illegible] Kenan should be singled [illegible] bills we have already [illegible] right, then Mr. Kenan should [illegible] same relief.

Mr. Moody of Haywood [illegible] the previous question, but [illegible] to permit Mr. Dowd to [illegible] thought politics should [illegible] discussion or this character [illegible] simple act of justice to [illegible] lief. He thought Mr. Kenan [illegible] to the same relief that other [illegible] for and on these grounds.

The previous question [illegible] and the vote was taken on [illegible] ment to strike out the name [illegible] nan and the amendment was [illegible]

The bill on its second [illegible] Paddison spoke to the [illegible] position to the [illegible] the principle of the [illegible] lief was wholly wrong, and [illegible] fight the passage of this [illegible]

The previous question [illegible] and the bill passed its second [illegible] and went to third reading.

Bill to consolidate the [illegible] ders Historical society [illegible] turning in of false fire alarms [illegible] Bern; to prevent persons [illegible] been convicted of crime [illegible] ing in the public schools [illegible] rat[illegible] Banking company [illegible] mountain passed third reading.

THE LITTLE BILLS.

A resolution to pay the [illegible] laborers $5 each extra.

Mr. Adams sent up an amendment to strike out laborers; adopted.

Mr. Hoover said he would vote to increase his own [illegible] vote for this resolution [illegible] manded the ayes and [illegible] might go on record.

The resolution passed [illegible] 19 to 17.

Bill to provide $7,500 [illegible] buildings and equipment [illegible] and M. college on [illegible] ing.

Mr. Mewborne said this [illegible] piece of legislation. This [illegible] want of more room, and the [illegible] meritorious institution [illegible] lege for the education of [illegible] men of our State in agriculture [illegible] mechanical arts. He hesitated to vote for our other educational institutions [illegible] not fear to face this [illegible] He had no greater [illegible] casting his vote when [illegible] money would be judicious [illegible] in educating the young men [illegible] Carolina to better wield [illegible] and other mechanical [illegible] understand agriculture [illegible] understand all the [illegible] good citizenship.

The bill passed its second [illegible]

Mr. Grant moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill [illegible] appropriation for the [illegible] Asylum at Raleigh, [illegible] been a reduction of $[illegible] House of Representatives [illegible] amount recommended [illegible] committee.

The motion to reconsider [illegible]

The bill on its third reading [illegible] amended by an increase of [illegible] as amended passed by a vote [illegible]

Resolution to pay the superintendent on education that visited the Normal school the sum of $[illegible] ed its several readings.

Bill directing the State [illegible] of North Carolina to purchase [illegible] plies of flour or meal from [illegible] lina mills, upon bids furnished [illegible] the same quality of goods as [illegible] be furnished at equal prices [illegible] mills; passed its third reading.

A TRIBUTE TO LIEUT.-GOVERNOR [illegible] TON.

Mr. Moody said that [illegible]

THE RESURRECTIONIST STILL AT WORK.

CHAPTER I.

And Josephus, one of the scribes and pharisees said: behold now, the hosts of righteousness and reform have taken the land, and he grieved sore. And he said. I will gird up my loins and make a journey to the land that is taken, and I will smite the takers thereof; and I, even I, Josephus, will drive them out!

But Josephus wot not that the hosts were strong and yielded not to the mandate of the centurion.

And he said, behold this people feareth not; neither do they heed the witness I bare unto them. Therefore will I conjure up a spirit of the time which is past: and I will yet say unto the people, behold this is no spirit, but a besom of destruction which shall blight the land; and they shall run to and fro and be sore afraid.

And Josephus digged the ground which had lain fallow for nearly three score years, so that a generation knew it not. And he was of the generation which knew it not.

And he raked the same with a muck rake, and he bare witness that there came from the ground a beast with horns which would devour the people. But the people ridiculed him and quaked not.—The Caucasian, Feb. 2, 1893.

CHAPTER II.

Then Josephus waxed wroth, and the fever of wretchedness and desperation was upon him and the hosts of unrighteousness; for they knew that they had sold the heritage of the people to the usurers and the money changers, and the people rebelled and swear vengeance against them. And they were troubled in mind.

And the scribes and pharisees took counsel among themselves and said, behold now, we must deceive the people lest they rise up against us.

And they said unto Josephus, one of the scribes (him who had received much money from the treasury for which he rendered no service), go now, and say to the people that a certain Ethiopian is dead, whose surname was Douglass. And you shall say unto the Democrats and the Plutocrats and the Autocrats and the Bond-rats and the Grover-gnats that the Hosts of Reform mourneth sore because of the Ethiopian's death.

And you shall say all manner of evil things; and now therefore, you have not made the people quake for fear of an old ghost, and you shall bring forth a new one, and it shall be the ghost of the Ethiopian. And you shall make the people sore afraid.

And Josephus did as he was bid and even more. And he said behold now, I will dig up the earth in a new place, and I will conjure therefrom a ghost which shall affright the people: and I will say all manner of filthy things so that the carrion-crows of the air shall come to hear; and they shall scatter the filth of my words over the land. And it was even so.

And Josephus did befoul himself until the people pitied him. And their mercy was great, for they endured with him and did not banish him to a far country; for they said, behold he raves and knoweth not the truth; and he hath no issue with the living, but would fain deal with the dead; and he is a journalistic leper, therefore let him alone. And they did so.

And the Democrats and the Plutocrats and the Autocrats and the Bond-rats and the Grover-gnats said unto Josephus again, behold what you have done, and it hath brought forth nothing.

Now therefore you shall make a decree in secret, and you shall send the decree to the captains of tens and hundreds over the land. And remind them of all filthy things you have; you shall beg the people to [illegible] good; and you shall [illegible] certain of the Hosts of Reform [illegible] chance there may be [illegible] them who may say, behold [illegible]

And Josephus [illegible] bid, albeit he did deceive [illegible] Democrats and the Plutocrats [illegible] Autocrats and the Bond-rats [illegible] Grover-gnats in this way [illegible] did issue a decree and [illegible] the paper which is called [illegible] Caroliniian" was good [illegible]

For he communed with [illegible] said, behold now, the News and Observer" has been [illegible] people of the land, and [illegible] read no more, and it shall [illegible] of all flesh. Then will [illegible] Democrats and the Plutocrats [illegible] Autocrats and the Bond-rats [illegible] Grover-gnats, that which [illegible] among yourselves is no [illegible] paper which remains in [illegible] and Observer, and hath been [illegible] demned.

And Josephus did [illegible] after the following summer [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I send you today several copies of the last issue of the NORTH CAROLINIAN, containing the full account of the Legislature adjourning in honor of Fred Douglass, the famous negro who sought to bring about miscegenation in our wife. This disgrace upon the fair name of the State has brought forth denunciation from respectable men of all parties in the South.

Please do me the kindness to give these papers to conservative citizens, who are not Democrats, and who might be in most holy faith of Democracy by knowing the disgrace which Fusion has brought upon us.

The State can be carried if the people know the truth. Will you not help circulate the NORTH CAROLINIAN in your [illegible] The price has been reduced to one dollar, cash in advance, and it is the largest and best weekly in the State. We