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THE RAILROAD COMPROMISE.

THE CAUCASIAN, some weeks ago, foreshadowed the compromise that was made last week by the Governor with the railroads in the tax valuation matter.

We charged that this course would be pursued and hinted, at that time, that "something was in the air."

The action taken is certainly no more than we have, for a long while, had reason to believe would be the result.

This paper has been of the opinion that the tax question would be settled out of court, consequently the compromise agreed on by the Governor and the railroad officials is no surprise at all.

In submitting his message to the Legislature Governor Aycock says that the compromise will bring about \$178,000 into the State Treasury. He says that the total cost of the investigation of the tax valuation question is about \$20,000.

To accept the compromise on the basis of \$178,000 the Governor thinks "just and wise."

It is enough to say that if these large corporations paid proportionately exactly the same amount of taxes that individual citizens pay several hundred thousand dollars would be added to the State Treasury and there would certainly be no reason for the issuance of the proposed million dollars in bonds.

If the Legislature would do "equal and exact justice" to all the corporations, as it does towards citizens in the matter of taxation the Treasury would not be in a bankrupt condition today.

On the contrary, they could so levy taxes on a just and equitable basis as would raise adequate revenues to meet all legitimate demands.

But this will not be done. The corporations rendered material aid to the ballot-stuffing machine in the recent campaign, and, of course, it can not be expected that this machine, now dominant in the Legislature, will turn down the proposition to compromise the suits against the railroads.

It would indeed be base ingratitude on the part of the machine if they were to attempt to compel the railroads to pay taxes on the same basis as all other citizens.

The Governor, in his special message urging the Legislature to agree to the compromise, says:

"There are a good many men I am aware who would have preferred to continue the litigation, and to pass other and more stringent tax laws against railroads."

Indeed, this is a true statement of the wishes of "many men," and why?

Because they know full well that the case should not be compromised on such an unfair basis, so far as the State is concerned. They know, furthermore, that justice demands that these corporations should be required to bear their just proportion of taxation.

It is significant that the Governor should call attention to the fact that "many men" are opposed to any compromise in the matter.

Another fact that is full of significance is the Raleigh Post, a stalwart railroad organ, heartily approves the action of the Governor in effecting the compromise.

If there were no other ground for believing that the railroads are getting the "best of the bargain" the endorsement of the Post should be incontrovertible and convincing proof.

But the Legislature will continue to do the "good government" (?) act until the people learn to vote for their own interests and welfare.

THE LOBBY BILL.

The bill intended to check, in some measure, professional lobbying, has passed the House. The principal feature of the bill was stricken out, probably at the suggestion of some professional lobbyist.

This provision required each person, who is engaged in an effort to get a bill through the Legislature, to state the amount that he received for his services.

With this feature removed it practically renders the bill harmless and ineffective. As it now stands every lobbyist only has to register his name in a book, stating the character of legislation he is seeking to promote.

The most essential feature, having been removed, the bill is not worth the paper on which it is printed, for every Legislator who has any shrewdness, at all, knows who is a "member of the Third House."

It would have accomplished some good if the provision requiring a statement of the amount received by the lobbyist had been retained. But we dare say that the lobbyists were on hand when this matter was presented, and, as usual, they succeeded in rendering the bill worthless.

Greensboro has decided to have six saloons, but no screen doors are to be allowed.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Articles of impeachment have been presented in the House against Chief Justice Furches and Associate Justices Douglas.

This action is taken, apparently, on account of the mandamus issued by the court to compel the State Treasurer to pay Theophilus White his salary as Shell Fish Commissioner, though the real motive for instituting impeachment proceedings is to pave the way for the appointment of two more justices of the court by Governor Aycock.

The action of Justice Furches and Douglas in the White case is only a pretext and subterfuge.

The machines are solely desirous of securing a majority of the court; in short this is the characteristic method of "packing" the court.

It will sound strange to thousands of their fellow citizens in North Carolina when they learn that the men who were elected to the legislature by the most revolutionary methods known in the annals of the State, by violating the Constitution of North Carolina and the Constitution of the United States too, are now, in this particular case, posing as great and just defenders of the Constitution!

Heaven, save the mark! These beneficiaries of "fraud and force" of violence and mob rule, of redhibition and anarchy are to uphold (?!?) constitutional government in North Carolina.

These are the fellows who are to sit in judgment and say whether or not Justices Furches and Douglas are guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," they are to say whether or not the Constitution of North Carolina has been violated by these justices.

Can men who were elected by unconstitutional methods be expected to render their verdict impartially and in consonance with the principles of justice and equity? Can a stream rise higher than its source?

When their motives are thoroughly understood—and they will be—it will be seen that they are prompted by excessive partisanship and an overwhelming desire to "pack" the highest court in the State.

But we suppose the machine demands the impeachment of these Judges and their decrees must be obeyed.

The masses in North Carolina have a conscience and an interest sense of justice in their hearts. Let the men who trampled the State and national constitutions in the dust with impeachment, if they want to arouse the masses.

But this will not be done. The corporations rendered material aid to the ballot-stuffing machine in the recent campaign, and, of course, it can not be expected that this machine, now dominant in the Legislature, will turn down the proposition to compromise the suits against the railroads.

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TO PACK THE SUPREME COURT.

Democrats Propose to Impeach Two Republican Judges and Put Democrats in Their Places. Which Would Insure a Favorable Decision on the Franchise Amendment.

Charlotte Observer, Feb. 2nd. In these days of loose talk and loose writing on subjects involving character, it has not been surprising to hear and to read a good deal about the impeachment of the late Chief Justice Faircloth and Associate Justices Furches and Douglas, of the Supreme Court of the State. It is surprising, however, to see the matter take definite shape in a resolution offered in the lower house of the Legislature Thursday for the impeachment of Judges Furches and Douglas, Judge Faircloth having passed beyond the jurisdiction of earthly courts. The proceeding is based upon the fact that the Legislature enacted that the State should not pay any compensation to any persons claiming the same for services rendered concerning the shell fish industry except such service be rendered under an act passed at that session of the Legislature.

Theophilus White, shell fish commissioner, had a claim against the State for \$331.15. The Auditor drew his warrant in White's favor for the amount but the Treasurer held it up under the pretext of the act above referred to. The Supreme Court issued a mandamus upon Treasurer Worth to compel him to pay the claim—Justices Clark and Montgomery dissenting, we believe, from this proceeding—and the Treasurer resisted the mandate of the court and honored the warrant. Wherefore it is proposed to impeach the living members of the court who consented to the mandamus.

We do not know whether or not the court had constitutional authority to issue the mandamus. We do know, however, with a reasonable degree of certainty, that the justices issuing it believed and do not know as a matter of absolute certainty that an impeachment proceeding is a very important one, not to be entered upon unadvisedly, but soberly, reverently and in the fear of God.

There is one impeachment of a public official in North Carolina since the civil war, and so far as can be now recalled this is the only one in the history of the State.

It is not to be doubted that the members of the Legislature will think a long time before entering upon the step which they are invited to take by Mr. Craig, of Bancombe. There has been in this Legislature more or less "booming" of the kind of Republicans in fishing and dredging for oysters without license.

By Mr. Glenn—For the relief of J. H. Gilmer, late sheriff of Guilford county.

By Mr. Smith—To establish graded schools in Selma, Johnston county. Education Committee.

By Mr. Foushee—To amend section 768 of the Code, in reference to county treasurers.

By Mr. Miller of Pamlico—To prevent non-residents from fishing and dredging for oysters without license.

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THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

SB 51, H B 625—Exempting Pender county from the road law of 1890.

H B 680—Incorporating the Bank of Montgomery.

H B 655—Amending chapter 133-4, laws of 1899, relating to the shooting of wild fowl in Dare county.

H B 629—Instructing the United States senators and requesting the Representatives from North Carolina in Congress to support the bill to purchase Temple Farm and Moore house at Yorktown, Va.

H B 454—Conferring upon the governor the power to fill vacancies in the Corporation Commission.

H B 567—Protecting owners of timber.

H B 606—Amending chapter 79, laws of 1899, relating to wrecks and wrecking interests.

H B 599—Incorporating the Blue Ridge and Atlantic Railway.

H B 709—An act making the bishop of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Eastern North Carolina a corporate sole.

H B 401—Prohibiting fishing in Deep creek, Swain county.

H B 532, S B 84—To amend chapter 435 of the laws of 1895, relating to fishing in Neuse river.

H B 427—Amending chapter 267, laws of 1887, in reference to drainage of lands. The bill was amended so as to apply to Hyde county.

S B 196, H B 574—Amending the school law of Person county.

H B 711—Prohibiting the running at large of livestock in Robeson county.

S B 222, H B 517—Amending chapter 262, laws of 1885, which relates to the payment of fees to sheriffs for delivery of prisoners from one county to another.

SATURDAY. SENATE—The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. McIntyre—To amend chapter 215, Acts of 1899, in reference to charter of town of Lumberton. Propositions and Grievances Committee.

By Mr. McIntyre—To amend section 2148 of the Code, in regard to the probate of wills. Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Foushee—To amend section 768 of the Code, in reference to county treasurers.

By Mr. Miller of Pamlico—To prevent non-residents from fishing and dredging for oysters without license.

By Mr. Glenn—For the relief of J. H. Gilmer, late sheriff of Guilford county.

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to appoint a local representative for non-residents or unknown heirs.

Mr. Barnett of Swain—An act to validate certain stock law elections in Swain and levy a tax for the erection of fences around same.

Mr. Simms of Wake—An act to allow persons whose land has been sold for taxes and bought in by the State to redeem the same.

Mr. Simms of Wake—An act to prohibit felling of timber in Neuse river, in Durham, Wake and Johnston counties, and to protect bridges, dams and fishtraps in said river.

Mr. Craig of Bancombe—An act to secure the better observance of the Sabbath.

Mr. Parker of Halifax—An act to amend chapter 37 of the laws of 1897, relating to misbehavior on the public highways.

The following bills passed their final readings and were sent to the Senate for ratification:

Authorizing the commissioners of Scotland county to issue bonds to build a court house and jail and other public buildings.

Placing the State's steamer Lilly in the custody of the Governor of the State.

Prohibiting the killing of deer in Montgomery county.

Authorizing the treasurer of Sampson county to pay Miss Mary E. Thornton \$42.

Amending chapter 173 of the laws of 1895, entitled an act to protect the cattans and sellers of mill logs in Hyde, Pamlico and Onslow counties.

Prohibiting hunting in Alleghany county without consent of owners of land.

Amending chapter 104 of the laws of 1895, relating to the bird law in Montgomery county.

Amending chapter 410 of the laws of 1891, relating to obstructions in Swift creek, Edgecombe county.

Preventing the hunting on lands of another in Polk and other counties without the consent of the owner.

For protection of deer in Caswell county.

Prohibiting hunting with dogs or guns on the lands of another in Alleghany county without written consent of the owner.

For relief of certain officers and witnesses who attend the courts as witnesses before the grand jury.

An act supplying public documents to the A. & M. College.

Restoring to the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, the power to appoint the keeper of the capitol. These bills passed their second reading.

Incorporating the Piedmont & Alleghany Railroad.

Incorporating the town of Pinetop.

MONDAY. SENATE—Petitions were presented by Senator Marshall from citizens of several counties asking a modification of the present election law.

The following new bills were introduced and passed their first reading.

By Mr. Speight—To provide for the better ventilation of the Senate chamber. Suggested that it be referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Mr. Scott—Joint resolution relative to the Department of Agriculture. Committee on Agriculture.

(Calls for classified list of expenses for the last two years and estimate of expenses for next two years, etc.)

By Mr. Morgan—To grant further title to Southern & Wilmington Railroad Company to begin work of construction. Committee on Railroads.

To re-establish the office of county treasurer in Surry county, was taken up and passed. This bill passed as amended, providing that the office be not filled until regular election in 1902.

The following bills passed their final reading:

In regard to fences in certain stock-law territory of Macon county.

To prohibit dredging in Carteret county.

To protect fish in Haywood county.

To authorize Norfolk & Western Railroad Company to establish branch lines, etc.

To incorporate Farmer's Bank of Rockingham.

Authorizing Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad Company to sell to any South Carolina railroad company or to consolidate with any company in that State, etc.

To repeal sections 16, 17 and 18 of Act 1899, relating to examination of State banks. This restores old law and transfers the matter from the Corporation Commission to the State Treasurer.

To incorporate the Farmer's Bank of La Grange.

MANY HOMES MADE HAPPY.

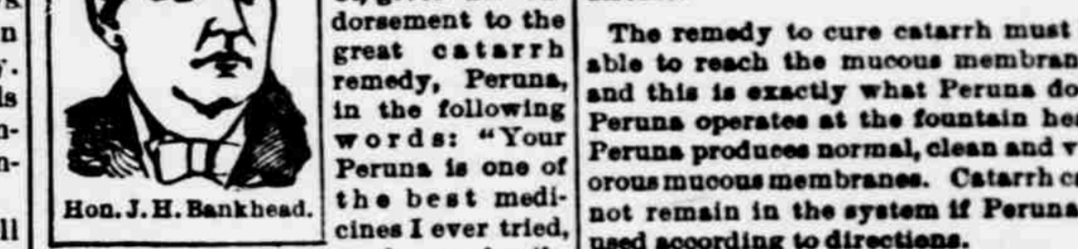
PERUNA'S WORK.



Mrs. Margaret Kinsey, wife of Dr. Hartman.

"I am well and think I will need no more medicine. I feel so well, and all my old complaints are gone, which were many. I often did not know which way to turn. No one knew what I suffered. For forty-nine years I suffered but now I am cured, for which I thank Dr. Hartman for his advice and good treatment. I keep Peruna in the house all the time and shall never be without it. My husband had a cough for nine years. He took Peruna and it helped him. He looks quite young. He works hard every day and is getting fat. He takes Peruna three times a day. You don't know how thankful I feel toward you; I never think of you but to thank you and will do all I can for you."

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his endorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words: "Your Peruna is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."



Hon. J. H. Bankhead.

There is but a single medicine which is a radical specific for catarrh. It is Peruna, which has stood a half century. It has cured thousands of cases of catarrh. Ninety times in a hundred, those who have been cured of catarrh by Peruna thought they had some other disease."

The remedy to cure catarrh must be able to reach the mucous membrane, and this is exactly what Peruna does. Peruna produces normal, clean and vigorous mucous membranes. Catarrh cannot remain in the system if Peruna is used according to directions.

Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh.

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The Leading Weekly in North Carolina.

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GREAT SNOW STORM IN KANSAS.

Three Hundred Miles of Railroad Tied Up—A Blizzard in the West—Texas Visited by a Tornado.

Atchison, Kan., Feb. 3.—The worst snow storm for several years prevailed in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska last night and today. Three hundred miles on the central branch of the Missouri Pacific, traversing northern Kansas, are tied up and not a train has come in off the road today.

Passenger trains are snow-bound at Cawker City, Greenleaf and Watling and several others are stuck in the snow at different points. Snow plows are working west from Atchison and east from Downs. All trains into Atchison are delayed. Atchison street car lines are tied up.

Omaha,