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THE CONCORD WEEKLY TIMES

Leading Paper in This Section.

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Jan. 1—1y.

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The season of Falling Leaves is the season of Falling Hair.

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Around each bottle find letters from Winston-Salem folks.

Mrs. F. M. Anderson, Rocky River Manse, says: 'In four years use of Real Hair Restorer in my family it has never failed to stop falling hair and completely remove dandruff in three days.'

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Christmas is always a happy occasion with those who know how to make it so.

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Those who don't know how will find many ideas

HERE.

See our RINGS for any finger—a special ring for each finger.

PRICES will fit you, too. Lots of Christmas cheer here.

W. C. CORRELL,

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BILL ARP'S LETTER.

"Sorrow endureth for a night but joy cometh in the morning." I started to write my weekly letter last night, but I was not in a calm and serene frame of mind and concluded to put it off till morning. I had read the morning paper that was unusually full of crimes and sin and misery and when the evening papers came there was another cwtalogue of calamities and I felt sad and depressed. When will these things stop? But I am no weeping prophet nor does the public care to read the lamentations of Jeremiah as a matter of choice. And so I have waited until sleep and rest revived me and the bright sun of the morning dispelled the mists and the gloom.

But how can an old man help comparing the present with the past? Memory is his capital stock—and his best recreation. If I was now in my teens I would be better reconciled to things as they are—to modern manners and customs and to the sin and crime of this fast and reckless age. Our young people cannot realize that there ever was a better time and a better people. Therefore they give the morality of the past no thought and the crime of the present no great concern. They look upon the fearful catalogue in the daily papers as our normal condition and many join in it to keep up with the procession.

Some apologists say that there is not much difference between now and then, but that it appears so because of the telegraph and the ten thousand newspapers that spread the news. The records of the courts tell the truth and they prove according to the white population of our state there are ten murders to where there was one fifty years ago. There are twenty-five divorce cases to one and in our cities there are forty times as many burglaries, larcenies and shooting scrapes. The numer of suicides does not appear in the courts, but the increase is not less than a hundred to one. Jefferson said that the influence of great cities was pestilential to good morals. Just think of it. In the little city of Atlanta there were over 10 000 arrests during the past year. The nineteenth century leaves us this record as a legacy and our great concern, is what are we going to do about it. Our lamentation is that the people have gotten used to it and reconciled to its continuance. It is looked upon as the normal condition of public morals and human affairs. Old men, old editors and old preachers cry aloud and spare not, but the young generation do not seem to be greatly concerned. Young men, young women and even old women commit suicide somewhere every day and the editors tell us of it in the press dispatches and pass on without comment. What an awful condition of mental distress it must be that provokes the deliberate sacrifice of one's own life. I fear we are getting hardened to the presence of crime—hardened by daily contact with it; hardened like the rich of New York are to the misery and crime in her tenement houses and to the miserable beggars on her streets. They see them every day and pass them by without a sign, but they send large monies down here to educate a lot of lazy negroes they have never seen. What a fool, what a fanatic, what a hypocrite is human nature.

This reminds me to answer a letter of inquird from an old Democrat who lives in New Hampshire. He wishes to know who was responsible for the slave trade that peopled this country with negroes. Some of his neighbors insist that the South did, while the North protested against it and New England was especially hostile to it. "How long, oh, Cataline, will thou abuse our patience?" How long will the descendants of the Puritans cover up their own iniquity? My friend will find in Appleton's American Cyclopedia, fourteenth volume, the best history of slavery and the slave trade ever published. In that he will find that slave traders from Portugal brought the first cargo of twenty negroes and landed them at Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1620. Shortly after this most of the northern colonies engaged in it, and Indians were enslaved as well as negroes. The son of King Philip was sold as a slave at Plymouth in the year 1696. The slave trade between the northern colonies and Africa was carried on with vigor until 1776. In that year it was resolved by the continental congress that no more should be imported. In 1788 congress extended the traffic to 1808, but the state of Georgia refused to ratify the extension and in 1798 enacted the most prohibitory laws against it.

The feeling against the traffic was stronger in the southern states than in the northern. Some of the northern states continued to carry it on long after it had been prohibited. And as late as 1841 Judge Story, of Massachusetts, charged the grand jury of Boston that their people were "steeped up to their eyebrows in the infamous slave trade with Africa." But New England could not make the service of the slaves profitable and so sold them to Virginia and the Carolinas and to South America as late as 1849. When her ships could no longer dodge the pursuers from England and France and traffic came to an end and then began the howl of the abolitionists against the south for keeping them in slavery—the very negroes whose ancestors they sold to us. This is history and it is also history that after 1776 never did a slave land on a southern coast save once, and that was the case of the "Wanderer," who tried to land a cargo of 300 near Savannah and was seized and confiscated.

This is enough of slavery and those responsible for it. The nineteenth century has left us some good, some signal blessings, and chief among them is the great advance in the social condition of woman and the general recognition of her equality with man in most all civil rights. Unless she chains herself to a brute she is no longer a slave, but stands up side by side with her husband. Her demands for herself and her children now find a respectful audience in courts and legislatures (except, perhaps, that last miserable abortion called the Georgia legislature), and no great newspaper could pass without giving a good part of its columns for their pleasure and comfort. Woman is fast coming to the front as misstress of the situation. In every calling she has proven herself as intelligent and as progressive as man infinitely his superior in public morals and private virtue. When she does come fully to the front she will control legislation and then whiskey, the curse of the country, will be forever banished. Whiskey is woman's greatest foe, the cause of nearly all the tyranny, infidelity and crime that makes her existence miserable. She will not have to beg a legislature to protect the factory children, for then the children will have sober fathers to protect them.

A good mother writes me from Atlanta about the mutiny of the Tech, and says that the trouble with the boys of this day is the lack of discipline at home. They are not taught obedience in their early youth and they grow up without restraint and imangine they know as much asparents or teachers. That is so, of course, and every parents knows it, and every parents knows it, and that accounts for many of the crimes and misdeeds that bring trouble to parents. Instead of children fearing their parents most parents fear their children, and dread to have a rupture with them. But they get paid for it sooner or later. Diogenes heard a boy swearing on the street and he hurried off with his cane and found the father and mauled him, If he was living here now he would be kept busy mauling parents, and I reckon the fathers of those Tech boys would catch a few strokes. If a teacher has not the hearty co-operation of the parent the boy had better be sent home. BILL ARP.

Governor Aycock's Inaugural.

Baltimore Sun.

The Inaugural address of Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, delivered at Raleigh yesterday, was eloquent, practical and conservative. He draws a graphic picture of the deplorable condition of affairs which prevailed at the time the State was redeemed by the Democratic party in 1898. He explains and defends the educational clause in the new Constitution and shows that it is a fair measure, adopted in the interest of a better and purer State government. He says the honor of the State is pledged to universal education, and he urges the General Assembly to make provision for the education of the white people. "The safety of the State and the liberty of the citizen," says the Governor to the members of the General Assembly, "depends on your action on this question." The Governor also urges the adoption of an election law "which shall be so fair that no just man can oppose it." The Governor pledges to the negroes that "their every right under the Constition shall be absolutely preserved; they will find security in right conduct and certain punishment for failure to obey the law." Altogether Governor Aycock's address is an admirable one, and he may be depended upon to carry out his policy, for he is one of the firmest and brainest men in the Old North State.

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relived me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by M. L. Marsh.

Wedding Postponed to Save $2.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 14.—Because it will save them $2 Mary Finlay and John Milkonian have decided to postpone their wedding until Aug 7. They went into the marriage license clerk's office to-day and discovered that as Mary will not be of age until Aug. 7, and as her parents are dead and she has no legal guardian, she cannot give her own consent until she is 21. The court provides a remedy in such cases, however, and will appoint a guardian at a cost of $2. When this was explained to John and Mary, they had a long talk. It took them half an hour to decide the momentous question, but they finally agreed to save the $2 and wait until Aug. 7.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at P. B. Fetzer's drug store.

Threw Kerosene on His Wife and Ended Her Life.

Gaffney, S. C., Special.

Elphas Dawkins, a negro in this county, was arrested Monday night by Sheriff Thomas and placed in jail, under a warrant issued by Magistrate Phillips, charging him with the murder of his wife Marietta Dawkins, by throwing kerosene oil on her clothing and setting her on fire. The inquest has not been held yet. Dawkins is prominent in religious and social circles of

"I wonder why the don't name one of the new ships the Mayflower?"

"What for?"

"Why, so that future generations can say their ancestors came over on it."

SAM JONES ON THE TWENTIETH CENTURY VOTER.

Atlanta Journal.

There is no more important subject among the twentieth century fads and facts than this character, the twentieth century voter. There is not an official in power today in the United States who was not voted into office, or else placed in office by one who was voted into office. All power of government at last resides in the voter.

As we come over into the twentieth century we must see the fact that the time has come when we must cease to kick and "cuss" office holders and go to kicking and "cussing" the crowd that voted them into office. There have been in the last quarter of a century many laws passed touching the franchise question in the various states. The qualification for sufferage is a very different thing today to what it was twenty-five years ago even. The intelligence in this country is a unit today on the proposition that the man who has no cash or credit or character has no more business at the polls voting than a mule or dog. Yankee Doodle is sitting quietly and silently looking on at the southern states eliminating vice and ignorance from the ballot box. If this government is to live and our free institutions be perpetuated, the qualification for sufferage must be brought up to a standard where intelligence, virtue, and character must determine a man's right to vote.

As yet we have no house of lords, of peers, of dukes, nor ducks. When men talk blood in this country the average fellow understands him to be referring to Kentucky bred horses or short-horned cattle, and a government of the people and by the people and for the people" may be a government for everybody, but not by everything that wears breeches and hair.

The twentieth century voter should be an unpurchasable voter. A man who will sell a vote will sell a principle, for a vote represents a principle, and a man that will sell a principle will sell any thing that honor holds dear. A man who will buy a vote will sell a vote, and is as dirty a dog as the fellow whose vote he bought. A man who will buy a vote to get into office will sell his vote to the liquor dealers' association or to corporations after he gets in. A man should be forever outlawed, not only from office, but from voting, who has either bought or sold a vote.

The twentieth century voter should be an intelligent voter. The average Democrat and Republican in this country doesn't know any more about the principles of the grand old party he runs with than a rabbit dog knows what his master's gun is loaded with. This blind following of party, this ignorance that whoops up the candidate of his party, is as contemptible as it is despicable.

The twentieth century voter should be a courageous voter, not only unpurchasable, but unbulldozable. The white primaries inaugurated by the southern states has largely eliminated the brother in black, with his crowd. That theory intends to muster and organize the intelligence and virture, whose purpose is to nominate candidates for office. This theory has worked well in many places; in others strange to say, white primaries have nominated some mighty lousy, dirty devils, to say nothing of the last legislature assembled in Georgia. They were all nominated by white primaries. I have sometimes thought I would love to see the negroes get a whack next time, with the white voters eliminated, to see if they could not nominate from the white people of the state a crowd that would beat the last legislature assembled in Georgia. I sometimes think the reason they did not pass the depot bill was that the depot was on the other side of the saloon, and they could not pass the saloon. They say the white primary has come to stay. If so, intelligence and virtue must control the white primary and nominate in those primaries candidates approved by the best people of the state, otherwise there will be a revulsion from white primaries that will soon put an end to them.

The twentieth century voter should be an independent voter. There has not been a national election in the last twenty-five years that the candidates were not carried to victory by the independent voter. A party does not own a man, soul and body, and more than a church does. I am a Methodist to the manner born, but whenever the Methodist church takes off after strange gods and forsakes the principles of the New Testament Scriptures I am not going with them any more than Cleveland and Whitney and Carlisle went with Bryan and his gang. The principles of the grand old Democratic party are as well defined and as distinct as the tentes and creed of Christendom today. An independent voter is one who stays by principle and does not follow his party just to be with the gang. The Democratic party for the last 10 years has followed the fife and kettle drum and music and oratory and forsaken the principles taught by Thomas Jefferson and the principles that made Old Hickory Jackson one of the best presidents America ever had, and makes Cleveland not only the greatest statesman in America today but the most hated man by the gang that's been following the orators. To be a good Democratic leader now a fellow must be a full-fledged cyclone, funnelshapped and full of wind. An independent voter is not controlled by noise and hurrah and fads and francies, but he anchors himself in the great principles of his partyism, and like the mariner at sea he looks at the sun by day and the north star by night and guides his ship by them, with but little notice of howling winds and beating waves and foaming whitecaps.

The twentieth century voter should be a voter who loves his country more than he loves his party; who votes with an eye single to the glory of his country and the good of his home. If patriotism was the incentive, and the good of Sally and the children at home the inspiration, then the voter can be trusted. I have seen the day in America when the Democrats were in power, and the Republican party prayed and worked for material disaster financial wreck, and general shrinkage of values, that they might be furnished with campaign thunder to put themselves in power at the next election. The intelligence of this country have looked on. When Republicans have been in power the Democrats looked with longing, listful eyes, and listened with beat ears that they might see or hear of some act or doings of the Republican party that would furnish to them in the coming campaign a slogan that would drive the Republicans out of power and put them in again. There is no more patriotism in sentiment and conduct like that than you will find among a pack of wolves in the mountains of Colorado. Patriotism is love of country; partyism is love of office and power.

Whenever the twentieth century voter comes to the front with intelligence, patriotism, virtue, courage, and the independent spirit of manhood, and vote and take interest in who is nominated and work for good government and good officials, like the average fellow says by his store or shop or farm, then we will regulate to the rear the little pot politicians, and bring to the front men who will run the country so that the highest destiny may be reached.

With a conscience void of offence toward God and man, and sense enough to know right from wrong, by the grace of God I will vote for whomsoever I gentlemanly please so long as I live.

These are my sentiments, and I would to God they were the sentiments of every decent man in America.

Yours,
SAM P. JONES.

The Grip.

The grip which is now prevailing in differents parts of the country is of a mild type. This is fortunate, for the number of people affected exceeds that of any previous epidemic of this malady, and were it of a severe character, the number of deaths would be something frightful. The press dispatches tell of overcrowded hospitals in New York, while the situation in Caicago is equally as bad. The grip is epidemic also in Philadelphia and Baltimore. The doctors have learned a good deal about this disease in the past few years and are giving the public liberal information about it in the papers. Dr. John S. Fulton, of Baltimore, gives grip patients this advice, which appears to be worth reproducing:

Remain in a well-ventilated house.

Keep off the streets, especially after nightfall.

If you must go the streets don't stop to shake hands with your friends.

This may not save your friends anything, but it will save your own lungs and kidneys.

Don't take remedies, especially stimulants, except under medical advice.

Sleep alone and preserve a good temper, if possible.

The grip, by itself, is not dangerous—it is the complications liable to follow that are to be feared. Unless the patient is careful during convalescence there is a liability of contracting pneumonia, typhoid fever, pleurisy, kidney trouble and other dangerous diseases, which the grip patient, with a weakened system is ill prepared to withstand. There is probably no disease that racks the nervous system as does the influenza poison.

The Chicago doctors give the opinion that the cause of the spead of the infection in that city is the spitting nuisance, and the street car officials have issued orders against expectorating on the car floors. From this source, the doctors say, billions of the poisonous bacilli are winged to those who might otherwise not be exposed to the contagion.

A Chair 470 Years Old.

John J. Bingley, of Hanover, Pa., has an antiquated armchair that indeed is a remarkable piece of furniture.

Sixty-two years before Columbus discovered America a cabinet maker in the village of Wakefield, England, built this chair, and it has been in continuous service for 470 years; has traveled over thousands of miles of railroad and ocean and is still in a good state of preservation. Handed down from father to eldest son for many generations, the chair is now in the possession of Mr. Bingley, to whose care it was intrusted in 1845.

The material used in its construction is oak, inlaid with many kinds of other wood. It is beautifully carved in figures of birds, etc., and is quite heavy. The joints are mortised and tenoned, while wooden pegs serve the purpose of screws and nails in the present day.

The chair remained in Wakefield a short time, when it was taken to Bingley, a town named for the ancestors of the present owner. Here the chair remained during the reign of exactly 20 kings and queens from Henry VI to Victoria.

In 1856 the chair was brought to this country on the ship Mary Hale and landed at Baltimore. During the civil war the old chair was in Richmond, V., and there withstood the memorable siege of that city. The owner left it in the care of a friend while he escaped to the North. Subsequently it was taken to Watertown, N. Y., and in 1894 it was taken to Hanover.

Brought Good Fortune.

A small item in his own paper lately brought amazing good fortune to Editor Chris. Reitter of the Saginaw (Mich.) Post and Zeitung. He and his family had the Grip in its worst form. Their doctor did them no good. Then he read that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds was a guaranteed cure for La Grippe and all Throat and Lung troubles; tried it and says: "Three bottles cured the whole family. No other medicine on earth equals it." Only 50c and $1.00 at P. B. Fetzer's drug store. Trial bottles free.

To Look for King Solomon's Mines.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 15.—John R. Farrell, a mining expert of this city, will start for Africa, in a few days on a mission highly tinged with romance. Farrell goes in quest of "King Solomon's mines," made famous by Rider Haggard's well-known story. Farrell says he expects to make a big showing. He goes to Africa as an expert for a large London syndicate.

THE LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16.—Lieutenant Governor Turnor called the Senate to order at 11 o'clock.

Petitions were introduced as follows: by Henderson, memorial of North Carolina Bar Association for Code commission; by Justice, memoral of Bar Association for increase in number of judicial districts of the State; by McIntyre, citizens of Robeson relative to stock law in St. Paul township, incorporation of Brittany Baptist church and Smith chapel.

Bills were introduced, by Ward to amend chapter 384, Laws of 1899, regarding separate apartments on railroads for white and colored races; to protect trade and commerce from conspiracies and monopolies. To regulate settlement of partnership by surviving partners. By Brown to prohibit the sale of cigarettes in North Carolina. By James to provide for indexing the acts of the Legislature of 1901. By Smith to appropriate $300,000 for public schools.

Senator Lindsey's bill to amend the charter of Reidsville was put on the calendar and passed its final readings.

House bill to allow Iredell to levy special tax for court house passed its second reading. Senate bill to provide cotton weighers in Sones county passed final reading. Senate bill to repeal the law of 1889 prohibiting the formation of corporations with over $1,000,000 capital stock came up. Henderson could not see any reason for prohibiting these corporations. One company in Rowan county with a capital of $3,000,000 had to be incorporated in New Jersey. The bill passed its final readiog.

McIntyre introduced a bill to incorporate East Lumberton; to amend the charter of the Lumberton Railroad Co. By Woodard to appoint D. Worthington a justice of the peace and allow him te practice law. The Senate the adjourned, on motion of Woodard, until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Speaker Moore called the House to order at 11 o'clock.

The following petitions were presented: By Nash, from people of Pasquotank, asking that tax on undertakers be made uniform; by Reinhardt, of Winston, N. C., M. E. Conference, asking for establishment of reformatory and for more aid of insane asylums; by Winston, for the State Bar Association, asking an increase of judicial districts to 16.

The following bills were introduced: By McLean, of Scotland, to authorize the penitentiary to buy or build and operate a factory or factories for the manufacture of fertilizers. Mr. McLean asked that the bill be read, and referred to the committee on agriculture, stating that no bill of more importance to the farmers of North Carolina would be introduced or passed at this session; by Parker, for a graded school in Enfield; by Roberson, of Guilford, to amend the act establishing graded schools in High Point; by Bedingfield, to pay guards on prison and farm better wages; by Morris, to allow commissioners of Concord to issue bonds; to amend charter of Concord; by Bivins, by request, to prevent shooting and bad language on public highways; by Williard, to make the first Monday in September Labor Day; to provide for a general stock law; by White, to protect the communities adjacent to to the State farms; by McIntosh, to prevent the throwing of sawdust in the waters of Yancy county.

Bills from the Senate were as follows: to incorporate graded schools in Rocky Mount; to amend section 1278 of The Code; to amend section 3840 and 3841 of the Code as applied to Northampton county.

The calendar was taken up.

The bill to restore the fees to the cotton weigher of Rowan county, taken away by the act of 1899, passed third reading.

The bill to prevent the sale or manufacture of liquor in three miles of Marp Stewart school house, in Harnett county, came up; Mr. Stewart stated that this bill was asked by the people with one accord. That distilleries had almost ruined the community and the makers of whiskey wanted it. Mr. Rountree moved to refer the bill to the judiciary committee. Adopted.

The bill to prohibit hunting in Caswelll county, without the written consent of the owner, passed third reading. The bill to protect live stock in Clay county passed third reading. The bill to amend the charter of the town of Reidsville passed third reading. The bill to repeal the law of 1899 concerning wild animals in Graham county passed third reading.

The bill directing the keeper of the capital to unfurl the national flag during each day of the session of the General Assembly passed third reading.

Representative Garrett, of Rockingham, introduced a bill to protect game, fowls and sheep. The bill is really a bill taxing all dogs in North Carolina $1 each, said dogs to be personal property. The introducer claims that the tax will bring over $100,000 revenue to the public schools and that it will save the lives of thousands of young turkeys, quail, sheep and deer.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17.—Lieutenant Governor Turner called the Senate to order at 11 o'clock and Rev. M. W. Butler offered prayer.

The introduction of bills was as follows: By Crisp, to put Frank Medlin, Angeline Owenby and Nancy B. Crisp on the pension roll; by Dula, to put Thomas Hester and Peter Eller on the pension roll; by Morton to exempt train dispatchers from jury duty; by Woodard, to amend chapter 109, laws of 1897, regarding trial in civil actions; by Aycock, to create a State text-book commission to provide uniform books throughout the State.

Bills passed third reading as follows: House bill to allow commissioners of Iredell to levy special tax to pay indebtedness to build court house; House bill to abolish the February term of Mitchell Superior Court; Senate bill for the relief of Robert H. McNeill, a school teacher in Wilkes county.

The House bill to allow Rocky Mount to issue bonds, not exceeding $40,000 to establish an electric light plant and sewerage system for the town, passed third reading.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Bank of Clinton, after an amendment by the committee on banks and banking passed third reading.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Eagle Hose Company, No. 7, of Greensboro, passed its second and third readings. McNeill explained that the tax was not charged this corporation because it was purely a benevolent fire company.

The Senate bill for the relief of the dangerous insane department in the Hospital at Raleigh came up. This was introduced by Senator Speight and appropriates $6,000 to pay the amount drawn from the Treasurery and $700 for current expenses. Webb explained that the Legislature of 1899 created the department and failed to make the appropriation. Passed second and third readings.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Southport & Northwestern Railroad Company passed second and third readings.

The House sent back the Senate bill providing for the United States to establish a national fostestry reserve having adopted a minor amendment in shape of a substitute. Senator Gudger stated that President McKinley had decided to recommend $5,000,000 to be expended for these national parks. The House resolution urging the North Carolina delegation in Congress to use its influence for the establishment of an Appalachian Park as a forestry reserve was adopted.

HOUSE.

Speaker Moore convened the House at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Butler. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Robinson, of Anson, was added to the committee on insane asylums. Stewart and Wilson were added to the committee on corporations.

Petitions were introduced as follows: By Hoey, to incorporate Prospect Baptist church and prevent the sale of liquor within two miles thereof; by Ebbs, citizens of Madison to prevent sale and manufacture of liquor in certain localities.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Carlton, to amend chapter 199, laws of 1897, relating to the sale of seed cotton and other farm products; by Wright, to make tenants guilty of misdemeanor for abandoning crop; by Dean, to allow county commissioners of Macon to purchase house for aged and infirm; by Williams, of Davie, to prohibit sale of liquor at Nag's Head Hotel; by McIntosh, to prevent public drunkenness in Yancey county. By Robinson, to appoint justices of the peace in Anson county; by Baidwin, requiring board of commissioners of Forsyth county to erect sign-boards on roads of Forsyth county; by Williard, to regulate employment of legislative counsel. By Rothrock, to list dogs for taxation; by Hoey, to pension old soldiers in Cleveland county; by Winston, relating to employees on public buildings and grounds.

Ebbs introduced a bill to prevent the sale and manufacture of liquor in certain localities in Madison counsy.

Bills were ratified as follows: To repeal the Greensboro dispensary; for the aid of schools in Mecklenburg county; for a joint session to open returns of State officers; to amend the charter of the bank at Hendersonville; to appoint justices of the peace in Harnett county.

Other bills passed final reading as follows: To incorporate Cleveland Commercial College, of Shelby; to allow Yancey county to levy special tax; to appoint additional justices of the peace in Davidson county; to amend the charter of the town of Concord; for the relief of dangerous insane; to make the first Monday in September Labor Day in conformity with national laws of other States.

The Appalachian Park bill was the only one of general importance that passed its third reading.

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"Aw, ma, 'tain't hot at all; me an' Tommy Tibbs has bin a-playin' camp-out in a blizzard."

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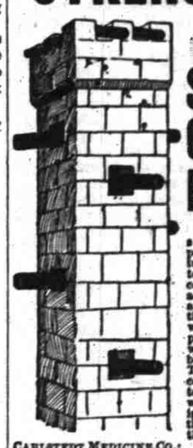

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