

Proceedings of The Legislature

(Continued from Page Nine.)

To amend chapter 301, laws of 1891. Passed. To amend section 2194, of the Code, relating to fertilizers analysis. Passed. To amend chapter 98, laws of 1891. Passed over. To incorporate the order of Unity. Passed. To create new township in Alleghany county. Passed. To amend chapter 450, laws of 1891, relating to price paid for weighing cotton. Passed. To repeal chapter 535, laws of 1891, relating to Martin county. Passed. To protect fish and game in Cherokee county. Passed. For relief of Clerk of Superior court of Dare county. Passed. To amend the charter of the town of Columbus and Polk counties. Passed. To amend charter of Burlington, Alamance county. Passed. The vote was reconsidered by which the bill to place Cleveland and Gaston counties in the Seventh district and Yadin and Davie counties in the Eight Congressional district was tabled, and the bill was placed on its reading and passed second reading. Objection was made to third reading. To authorize State Treasurer to refund corporation tax when charter is not granted. Passed. To amend the charter of the town of Salisbury. Passed. To allow the town of Gastonia to vote on question as to levying special tax for removal of court house from Dallas to Gastonia. Passed. To provide for barbed wire fences in Polk county. Passed. To extend the time of settling taxes in Clay county. Passed. To indulge tax-payers in Hyde county. Passed. To allow people of Monroe to elect tax collector and for other purposes. Passed. To create a school district at lines of Guilford, Forsyth and Davidson counties. Passed. Relation to stock law in Edgecombe county. Passed second reading. To prohibit the working of females on streets or roads in the state. Passed. An act relating to public roads of Mecklenburg county. Passed. To provide for the drainage of Big Sugar Creek, Mecklenburg county. Passed. To provide for the election of tax collectors for Mecklenburg county. Passed. To provide for election in Polk county on local option. Passed. To change the voting place in St. John township, Hertford county. Passed. To prohibit live stock from running at large in the town of Sparta. Passed. To extend time of organizing the North State Company in Stanly county. Passed. To incorporate the Bank of Person County. Passed. To provide for public roads in Craven county, running through the State lands to Cartersville. Passed. To amend section 1, chapter 362, laws of 1889, relating to incorporating church in Edgecombe county. Passed. To amend section 32, chapter 25 of private laws of 1887. Passed. To incorporate the town of Maysville, in Jones county. Passed. In relation to special school tax in Person county. Passed. To pay the railroad debt of Pollocksville, Jones county. Passed. To establish an electric light plant at Fayetteville. Passed. To incorporate Snow Hill Railroad Company. Passed. To incorporate the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to allow the company to do business without tax. Mr. Maulsby offered an amendment. "Provided that the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and Attorney-General shall say that it is a benevolent association." Mr. Ray spoke at length against the bill. He showed up the company. It was a regular gold mine for one man. The farmers of the State would not be benefited one cent; it will benefit only one man. This was no company; it was only one man and his name is Carpenter. He is the one that gets the money, and I understand he makes \$1,500 a month out of the farmers of the State. Mr. Maulsby opposed the bill because it was not right and just to exempt this man from taxation. A man who by bleeding the farmers of the State can keep a fine horse and put up at the best hotel in Raleigh. If this bill passed he (Maulsby) would offer a resolution asking this General Assembly to appoint a commission to investigate this insurance company, because he thought it a fraud. The amendment was lost. Mr. Ray moved to adjourn. Lost. McCaskey moved previous question on original bill. The bill passed, ayes, 22; noes, 20.

SENATE-NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 8 o'clock, and the following bills were disposed of: To build a public road in Jackson county. Passed. To amend chapter 125, private laws of 1893, and chapter 39, laws of 1893, relating to Cullowhee Normal School. Passed. For benefit of public schools in Tyrrell county. Passed second reading. To repeal chapter 238, laws of 1889. Passed. To amend chapter 449, laws of 1885, relating to cotton and peanut weighers, Edgecombe county. Passed. To incorporate the trustees of colored Industrial School in Elizabeth City. Passed. For relief of Solomon Filler, of Hertford county. Passed. To amend an act to incorporate the Moore County and Western Railroad. Passed. To change the boundary line of the town of Dillsboro, in Jackson county. Passed. To amend section 2, chapter 353, laws of 1895, relating to road in Jackson county. Passed. To permit certain persons in Jackson county to attend public schools in Swain county. Passed. To amend the charter of the town of Wilkesboro. Passed. To protect people from feeding hogs. Passed. To work convict farms. Passed. To allow the free passage of boats and floating vessels in Currituck Sound. Passed.

To incorporate the Hanover Land and Improvement Company. Passed. To protect fish in certain waters in Sampson, Bladen and Pender counties. Passed. To prevent minors from entering bar-rooms, billiard and pool rooms. Passed. To require all land owners who live on Hycro river to remove obstructions. Passed. To pay registrars and judges of election. Passed. To amend chapter 287, private laws of 1895, relative to the town of Berryville in Catawba county. Passed second reading. To regulate the pay of mechanics, laborers and other hired help. Mr. Atwater said he stood here to champion the bill because it is in favor of the working man. Mr. Smathers opposed the bill as he thought it was unconstitutional, and he did not think it would be any use in passing it. Mr. Atwater said he had seen success like this before, and whenever a measure in the interest of the working man came up, why then they say it is unconstitutional. The bill failed to pass. To create a board of Equalization. Tabled. To protect fish in Trent river. Passed. Relating to sale of improved stock, Craven county. Passed. To put school district of Alamance in Gibsonville district, Guilford county. Passed. To incorporate Drednaught Hook and Ladder Company. Passed. To protect partridges and squirrels in Pasquotank county. Passed. To increase the pay of chief clerk of Auditor to \$1,500, and to allow the Attorney-General \$900 for clerical help. Passed. To regulate public printing. This bill is to give authority to the Governor's Council to appoint the public printer. This is a substitute bill by the House. Passed second and third readings. To provide cotton weighers for Fremont and Mt. Olive. Passed. To amend the charter of the city of Asheville. Passed. To enable J. M. Worth to make deed to certain land in Randolph county. Passed. To amend chapter 270, laws of 1895, to apply to Craven county. Passed. For relief of waiters, laborers employed by the State, give them 15 days' leave of absence a year. Passed. To provide for working the roads in Rowan county. Passed. To employ two or more physicians for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums. Passed. To fix charges of ferry at Gaston. Tabled. To prevent the dismemberment of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. Passed. A request to the Senate from Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington asking for one hour to explain her grievances. The request was declined. To change the time of holding courts in Rowan and Yadkin counties. Passed. To amend chapter 81, laws of 1887, by adding Montgomery county. Passed. To amend section 3228 of the Code relating to vagrants and tramps, giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace. Passed. To amend an act incorporating the town of Inaunda, in Buncombe county. Passed.

53d Day--Monday, March 8.

At 10 o'clock the House met, Lusk in the chair. Dockery asked for a ten minutes' conference. The following letter to Lusk from Speaker Hileman was read: "I am too unwell this morning to preside over the body and I will ask you to perform this duty for me." The following, signed by Hileman, was also read: "I hereby appoint V. S. Lusk Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives to preside as Speaker, this 8th day of March, 1897, and to perform the duties of the chair." Alexander rose to a question of personal privilege, as to his remark about Chapin, that he only meant to say that the majority had no principles. He said that if Chapin had waited a moment he would have explained this. Blackburn rose and moved concurrence in the Senate amendment and in this called the previous question. Allen seconded the motion. Hancock said that the matter was in conference. Cook said Dockery was to report first. The Speaker said a recess had been taken for a 10 minutes conference. The chair expressed the opinion that Blackburn's motion was out of order. Blackburn's motion was out of order. Blackburn said he had asked if there was anything before the House, and that the chair said no. That Dockery and the others had come out of the Speaker's room. Lusk asked Blackburn if he thought he was treating the chair with courtesy. Blackburn said yes, with perfect courtesy. Schulken contended that the chair had first to announce that business was in order. Murphy said that certain business had been done; this being the question of personal privilege alone referred to. Murphy insisted that Blackburn's motion was entirely in order. Again Blackburn asked the chair if anything was before the House. The reply was no. Blackburn then moved to concur in the Senate substitute and on this called the previous question. Sutton, of Cumberland, said no one save the chairman of committee (Cook) could call the previous question. Blackburn wanted to know if a member had no privileges whatever; if what Sutton said were true that the majority had no rights and might as well go home and let the minority run things. (Applause in the galleries and Lusk threatened to clear them.) Sutton said the minority in Congress had checked the majority in the force bill movement. McKenzie asked Sutton if he did not, when in the chair Saturday, rule that any member could call the previous question on the bill to create a police commission at Goldsboro. Hancock said Person, of Wayne was allowed to call the previous question on this Goldsboro bill Saturday because he was in charge of the bill. McKenzie said the minority could not be satisfied. He contended that any member had a right to call the previous question on a Senate bill. Hancock said this bill had been referred to a committee, while the Goldsboro bill had not been referred. Lusk said the question was who introduced the bill and who was in charge of it. Blackburn said he moved to concur and that he alone could call the previous question as the maker of the motion. Lusk ruled that Blackburn was out of order; that the bill was no substitute, but an original bill. Blackburn appealed from the decision of the chair. The chair refused to put his appeal and ruled it

out of order. Aiken then, as the introducer of the minority report of the committee on the Senate substitute, called the previous question. Cook contended that only the man who made the majority report could call the previous question and he ruled Aiken out of order. Blackburn moved that the lobbies be cleared and said people who represented the minority interest were present. Sutton, of Cumberland, made a motion to admit A. B. Andrews and Judge Avery. The latter prevailed. At 11:55 Schulken wanted to know if Dockery was ready to make his report. McKenzie said there was nothing on the record to show that Dockery had been given time to withdraw and confer with anybody. Dockery said he had no report to make; that he had asked for time for a conference. Schulken offered this amendment (by Cook) add to section 5, of the bill: "Provided that the Southern Railroad shall agree to pay and secure ten per cent per annum upon the capital stock." Murphy asked if this was allowable; that the matter before the House was his amendment offered Saturday. Blackburn wanted to know if Cook's amendment was to be permitted when Murphy's was ruled out. Cook insisted that the order of business had not been taken up. The Speaker said the matter before the House was the unfinished business of Saturday. He said he only recognized Murphy's right to a point of order. Blackburn wanted to know why the chair would not put his appeal against the chairman's ruling. McKenzie made the point that Lusk had some weeks ago ruled, when a protest was offered and the Speaker refused to allow it to be spread upon the journal, that the only resource was an appeal from the chair, and that yet to-day Lusk ruled no appeal could be made. At 11:05 Cook sent forward three amendments, and gave notice he would call the previous question. The amendments were as follows: To add the words "or stockholders" to line 7; "to make the rate of rental 9 per cent and 8 per cent. Schulken sent up an amendment making the rate 10 per cent. Murphy insisted that his amendment, offered Saturday, was before the House. The Speaker said yes. Duncan said he came here against the lease and voted for the original bill; but that the Senate sent back a substitute, and that he is now of opinion that this Legislature and moved to table the amendments together with the substitute. The question was put and declared carried, amid great excitement and laughter by the minority. The lease men thought Duncan was with them, as he had been. Alexander moved to reconsider the motion to table and lay that on the table (in other words to put on the clincher). McKenzie on this demanded the yeas and nays. Dockery last night was visited by Day and Avery with this proposition: That they be allowed to introduce these amendments, 8, 9 and 10 per cent, and that these be voted on, and that no discussion be allowed save in explanation of votes; that Murphy's amendment be also voted on without debate; and that then a vote be had on the substitute without debate; that proposition was this morning submitted to Col. Andrews and Blackburn, who declined it. Crumpler moved to lay McKenzie's motion to table. There were cries of roll-call. It was clear that Duncan's sudden change of front was not understood, for Murphy seconded his motion to table. There was much stir. It was 11:30 before roll-call began on Crumpler's motion. Allen and Blackburn were made tellers. The vote was very singular. Scarcely any majority men voted. The vote was yeas 49, nays 24. The chair declared the motion to reconsider as carried. Both sides applauded. McKenzie said, "We whipped you at your own game." The lease men said they were satisfied, as they did not regard the lease as validated; while the majority said the 99-year lease stands. Cook and Blackburn shook hands. Col. Andrews and Judge Avery were both in the lobby, both smiling and surrounded by hand-shakers. It was a love-feast all round. Each side named itself winner. Dockery said, "It is a dog fall." For five minutes the stir continued, but finally Lusk got order. Cook insisted that the next matter in order was the unfinished business of Saturday—the Goldsboro police commission bill. The Speaker begged the House to be quiet, saying that but 12 or 15 hours of the session remained. Parker of Wayne took the floor and attacked the police commission bill, saying it was one of the best governed towns in the State, and to make a radical change in one of the most orderly places in the State, where the relations between the races were of the greatest friendliness; that there was no friction; that prominent negroes so say; that the town is very close politically; that hence a very popular man had to be put up as mayor; he denied the statement of Person of Wayne that there were excellent schools for both races; that the present charter was given in 1895; that there was no gerrymander; that the mayor and board of aldermen were voted for directly by the people, and that the people should be trusted to govern themselves. Mr. Waters thanked the liberal men in the House who killed the Charlotte police bill, and hoped they would do the same to this bill. Person of Wayne said that save at general elections Goldsboro was quiet; that there was disorder there, and at all these towns; that the common people are driven, coerced into voting the Democratic ticket; that the Democrats threaten to discharge employes and starve their wives and children; that this bill was to get around a delimitation; that the beating of one-legged negroes must be stopped; that the men named on the police board own as much property as any two men in the town. Johnson offered an amendment that the mayor be elected by the people and not by the board of aldermen and police board jointly. Johnson said his amendment was just and fair. Person asked Johnson if he would vote for the bill if this amendment were accepted. Johnson said that the people of Goldsboro were able and capable to govern themselves. Person of Wilson said that the people of Goldsboro in this bill simply asked for police protection; that they wanted to keep the ballot boxes at Goldsboro clear of policemen and sluggers; that there was political outrage and violence. Mr. Schulken offered an amendment that the qualified voters elect the police

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THE EYE IS OVERTAXED BY SCIENCE, ITS BEST FRIEND, COMES TO THE RELIEF. The Methods Adopted For Repairing the Injury to Man's Most Valuable Gift.

There are several ways by which the eyesight may be destroyed or impaired. By accident is one way; by disease is another, and another by natural weakness and decay. These are three of the most destructive, and of the three, the latter is beyond all question the most prevalent. In this particular, the eye is different from any other faculty of man. The eye is kept busier than all the other faculties combined. It is, therefore, taxed more than all the others combined. If the ears hears tidings of joy, the eye must glisten with gladness. If the ear must listen to a tale of woe, the eye must do the weeping. If the heart overflows with grief, the eye, however weary, the avenues of the eye, must follow the needle over the dizzy fabric while the ear and the other faculties are resting. The eye must watch and note every little disorder or disarrangement in the household. It must delve into the most minute intricacies of handwork. It must watch the keys of the musical instrument and at the same time watch the different variations on the sheet of music. It must trace the performer on the ledger, correct all errors, strike all the balances in the counting room, unravel all the intricate problems in the studies of the student, and then when the other faculties are at leisure, the eye must feed the mind by scanning the pages of magazines, newspapers, story books and periodicals. And yet people wonder that the eye gets weary and its sight impaired, either during the morning or the evening of life. It is the overtaxing of the eye that brings an early weakness and impairment of sight, and yet in this day and time it cannot well be avoided, but there are remedies—at least a remedy—that, when properly applied, will aid the eye and prevent disease, or ease of mental blindness. Science had aid in its recesses, methods for overcoming premature or unnatural weakness. These methods, however, would be dormant and unobtainable except for the delving into science of great minds; many hundreds of them have delved and delved until they have discovered and mastered ways and means for arresting the impairment of the eye and this scientific method is by the proper use of properly adjusted glasses. It is wonderful how many persons injure their eyes by the use of cheap glasses, bought at haphazard, and totally unsuited to them. It is like boring a hole in a sound tooth. Your hat, boots or shoes and clothes must be bought at intervals of not less than one year, with the most economical. You cannot injure the person in such decision as wearing apparel, but can totally ruin your eyes and sight by knowing nothing of the science of optics, of the laws of refraction in getting glasses—therefore, do not depend upon your own judgment or trust to that of any one else unless qualified by years of practice in their profession. Glasses unsuited to you must be changed very often, so that at the end of short period the patients find they have ruined their eyes or sight and have paid more in a short period than they would have done, and saved their eyes and sight, had they consulted the proper authority in the beginning. Get the glasses to suit you in the first place, and they will last you and save your eyes from three, five, eight or ten years, and will not cost you more than you would pay for your hats or shoes in the same time. Now, the question remains with you, whether your eyes are worth it. These remarks are called forth by the presence of Dr. Louis H. Matthez in Raleigh, whose name and reputation as a scientist in his profession in the adjustment of glasses to the eyes is known and recognized in this country and in Europe. He comes to Raleigh to establish the character of his service and work. He is endorsed by the most distinguished persons throughout the country, and is not to be classed with the ordinary travelling spectacle fakir. Dr. Matthez employs no agents and has no assistants, except his secretary, and can be consulted only at his office, room 41, parlor floor, Yarbrough House. His apartments are magnificently arranged for the reception of his visitors, in a similar manner to his method of conducting his professional work at his home office. Dr. Matthez brings with him to this city letters of highest introduction relative to his character and worth in his great work. Dr. Matthez will be in Raleigh but a short time, and those who fail to consult him about their eyes and glasses will simply lose the opportunity of their lives.

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