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COURT IN WAYNE

Trial of a Contested Will Case

WET DAY REFLECTIONS

A Railroad Man Explains Why There Is No Union Depot. A Young Lawyer in Favor of Restriction of Dogs

Goldboro, N. C., Jan. 29—Special Superior Court is yet occupied with the Boon's will contest case. Counsel are about concluding argument for the defense and it is possible the jury may reach a verdict this evening.

of Col. John R. Smith, on an old war claim endeavor that of Mr. John Davis, for the destruction of meat and other products during the invasion here by Northern troops.

The Enterprise Lumber Company, one of Goldboro's largest lumber plants, has shut down for extended repairs and improvements. Among the improvements, a new engine is being put in.

THE STATE ENTOMOLOGIST. Mr. Franklin Shegman, writes Mayor Peterson an interesting letter which was published in yesterday's Argus on the best plan to destroy the bill bug that almost ruined the corn crop in eastern North Carolina last year.

THE VETERINARY BILL

What the Measure Before the Legislature Contemplates. Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 30. To the Editor of The Post:

We wish to explain the misinterpretation of the veterinary bill now before the legislature. As we learn, some oppose it, fearing it will interfere with their rights and privileges. Our bill does not interfere with the neighborhood horse doctor, cross road veterinarian cow-curd giner, hollow horn burner, faith cure veterinary specialist, conjurer, or even the rowdy fall splitters.

Notice to City Taxpayers. There still remains uncollected a large amount of taxes due for 1901. If you don't want your real estate advertised, if you don't want the collector to levy on your personal property...

THE CONVENTION

North Carolina Confederate Veterans in Session

MEET AGAIN TODAY

Gen. Carr's Able Address Last Night—Resolutions Introduced and Referred to a Committee

The convention of North Carolina Confederate veterans, called for the purpose of memorializing the General Assembly for ample support for the Soldiers' Home and the provision of larger appropriations and more just and equitable needy-crippled, maimed and indigent soldiers, was in session in the Representatives' hall of the capitol from 8 until 11 o'clock last night.

Important features of the meeting were the able and very timely address by General Julian S. Carr, commander-in-chief of the North Carolina Division, and the introduction of a number of very important resolutions, which were referred to a special committee to be reported back to an adjourned session to be held at 11 o'clock this morning in Metropolitan hall.

The committee to whom the bills have been referred consists of A. B. Stronach, James A. Bryan, G. S. Ferguson, E. A. Osborne and W. J. Woodward. This committee is called to meet at 9 o'clock to consider the various resolutions and prepare reports on the same.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolution introduced by Major W. A. Smith was unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Confederate veterans assembled at the General Assembly in passing private pension bills...

The following resolution by A. B. Stronach was referred to the special committee to be reported back this morning: 'Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this convention that General Assembly appropriate \$20,000 for the Soldiers' Home and \$25,000 for buildings.'

A resolution by Mr. W. T. Caho was also referred to the committee. It provides that the General Assembly should levy a special tax of 84 cents on the \$100 valuation and 25 cents on the poll for a pension fund and an appropriation of \$200 per capita be set aside for the inmates of the Soldiers' Home.

There were many interesting and important discussions and forcible speeches during the session of the convention, which the lack of space makes it impossible for reference to be made in this issue.

Sympathy for W. C. Stronach

Early in the session Col. W. H. S. Burwyn offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously: 'Resolved by the North Carolina Division Confederate Veterans in convention assembled at the city of Raleigh, January 30th, 1902, that we have heard with the deepest concern of the serious illness of our comrade, William C. Stronach, of L. O. B. Branch Camp and desire to express on this public occasion our appreciation of his long loving, unselfish and successful efforts in behalf of our wounded, suffering and disabled comrades cared for at the Soldiers' Home in this city; and we express the most earnest hope that a kind Providence will mitigate his sufferings on his bed of pain and restore him again to his family, friends and comrades for many years for future usefulness and honor.'

Dr. Jones' Prayer

In calling the convention to order General Carr called upon Rev. J. William Jones of Chapel Hill, to offer prayer, which he did in a most fervent and appropriate manner. He thanked God for the record made by the North Carolina troops during and since the war. He thanked God that so many of these veterans were blessed with worldly goods, and prayed for those who were needy, that friends might be raised up for them, and especially that He would put in the minds and hearts of the members of the Legislature to make ample provision for the Soldiers' Home, and for the needy veterans at their own homes.

Gen. Carr's Address

Gen. Carr's address before the convention was of a very high order, comprehensive and to the point. Limited space will not admit of a full reproduction. The following are some of the most salient features: 'Comrades of the Confederate Armies and Fellow Citizens of North Carolina: You have come together for a sacred purpose. You are assembled at the capitol of your State, with the noblest motives in your breasts that move the hearts of men. You are not here to seek profit or renown, or privilege of any sort, for your-

self. Your mission is a holy one—to lay before the legislative authorities of North Carolina, the conditions that call for help for the suffering and impoverished veterans who obeyed her command, fought her fight for four long years, and made her name and cause always great, now and forever, immortal.

Following this introduction General Carr quoted a brilliant Southern woman of a distant State on the superior distinction won by North Carolina soldiers in the Civil War and that support which the States of the Confederacy promised to accord their troops, the last paragraph of the quotation being as follows: 'When the historian shall have gathered up all the material which will shortly be at hand, and shall have written of what North Carolina suffered and what she gave for the defense of the Confederacy, such historian will fill the brightest pages of his history, and will render eternal the chivalry, gallantry and courage of her sons.'

Let every gory field of struggle where the Army of Northern Virginia carried its battle flags, make reply. Listen to the response from Shiloh, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Let every recollection of those days of supreme effort, and God-like sacrifice of our dead comrades make reply. 'Imagine for a moment, the great array of the sons of Carolina, who fell in battle or died shortly thereafter, of their mortal wounds! Could some prophet as the response of Ezekiel, sound some trumpet call that would gather once more the honored dead, we should see Major Generals Wm. D. Pender and Stephen D. Ramseur, and at the heads of their respective brigades, L. O. Branch, Geo. B. Anderson, Junius Daniel, J. J. Pettigrew, Jas. B. Gordon and Archibald D. Godwin.'

Continuing his address, Carr called a roll of some distinguished heroes who fell on the battlefields of the lost cause and renewed some of the most notable battles. Then continuing he said: 'I repeat therefore, is duty to be all on one side? What did our forefathers say and think of those who failed to rally to the revolutionary camp? Who would deny, that if it was the duty of the citizen to heed the voice of the State through its legislative assembly, in these very halls, demanding that he surrender all for the common good in 1861, that it is equally duty for the common good to surrender something in 1901 for that same citizen, enfeebled, broken, impoverished, suffering; eye, in hundreds of cases, out of, and because of his very fidelity to North Carolina? Would you turn a dog from the door hungry and cold—no, true more if he had been the guard of your household? 'But, it is answered, we have a Soldiers' Home and we have pensions for Confederate veterans and their widows. Let us be honest with ourselves, and the world. In the Home we are providing for about 75 men. This is not because seeking an opportunity as the death of some feeble invalid may open the door. Most of those who are there are really patients that require nursing and medical care. 'Applications for entrance well and justly endorsed, lie piled before the managers of the Home; the mails bring the urgent letters of the friends of the aged and the highways and by-ways of his State, but must see and meet these shattered wrecks, monuments of the bygone youth, gloriously devoted to the cause of duty.'

Col. Carr reviewed the incipency and growth of the present Soldiers' Home and the efforts, which were by the way under his leadership, for its establishment and said among other things: 'But at this juncture, William C. Stronach came to my aid, of whose services in behalf of the Confederate veteran for many years, no man can ever say enough, to express the deep gratitude, not only of every man who wore the gray, but every lover of his native State. 'And another, whose important support and encouragement has not been fully known as it should be, Col. A. B. Andrews, president of the Soldiers' Home Association, a gallant soldier, and survivor of as frightful a wound as men endure and live. 'With their support and active efforts, and recognizing the general wish that if possible, the Soldiers' Home should be located at the capitol, the institution was modestly begun, under the immediate care of Mr. Stronach, who has been chairman of its managers to the present hour. Stricken with disabling illness at the post of duty every heart goes out to him in sympathy now. 'The appropriation for support was made \$10,000 in 1899. The increase does not amount to the average percentage of increase of cost in living, of every kind since it was made, and we are today confronted with the same need, even if we confine North Carolina's willingness to provide a Home for her own defenders, to the present number, which is twenty-five. 'But during the year just closed, there were 28 received, by vacancies from death and otherwise, yet forty-seven daily vouchered applications were refused. It is well known that many more would have been made if there had been fairly good prospects of admission. As far as possible, respect is paid to the quota of counties, yet that must work hardship on the deserving, as long as the means of support remain so limited. 'Surely the least possible provision that should be made, is for 150, which requires \$20,000 as the sum for annual support. 'That we may speak with precision, I would remind you that the entire sum available for pensions last year was \$19,079.10, to a total of 6,129, including widows, and 57 special pensions. 'Pensioners of the first class were 111 in number, and received \$68 each. 'Those of the second class were 353, and received \$42.50 each. 'Of the third class, there were 619, who received \$25 each. 'And of the fourth class there were 2,236 soldiers, and 2,058 widows of veterans, or 4,294 to whom were paid \$14.50 each. 'During the year 1895 were dropped from death and other causes, but 565 names were added, making a net increase of 130. The outlet, of course, is that of further decrease of the scanty sum. 'Last year, pensioners of the fourth

class, including also widows, received less than \$15 for the year—about 4 cents a day! 'Once, each trembling old man saw three slices of bread upon his plate—one and a half yet remain. At this rate how long will he have even that? 'What was hunger to the man in gray, when he knew that North Carolina was doing her best for him? 'Is she doing her best today? I honor that man who boldly told the world the other day that North Carolina was not an impoverished and God-forsaken region; but on the contrary its annual production of wealth was greater than ever before, its school population larger, its colleges more flourishing, its great churches increasing, its charities multiplying, its mills and factories exceeding in number those of any other Southern State, its newspaper press uplifting almost every county with its vivifying power. 'Addressing the members of the Legislature, General Carr said: 'You are fresh from the body of the people, from the masses of tax-payers, of the workers in the hive of society, of those who bear its burdens and pay for its demands. 'Tell me, as man to man, will any one among you place his hand upon his breast and say that the will of the people deceives that the worthy and suffering, war-worn veteran among us, no longer able to add by his labors to the common prosperity, should receive but fifteen dollars a year, with the fear of the decrease of that pittance before him? 'You know, as I know, who have grasped hands with the men of the mountain and of the seashore, from the coasts of Swain to the sands of Pamlico, that were the tax-payers gathered before you in one vast throng, a mighty will would ascend to heaven for justice and humanity. 'Two things the pensioners ask, and they beg you to present these things with such emphasis to our law-makers that no man can doubt where his duty lies. 'They beseech you, first, to safeguard the State by providing only for those of honorable record and in actual need. Secondly, they ask that whatever may be deemed right and fit to be paid to them annually may be a fixed sum, or at least a minimum, so determined in the law that it will surely come to them. 'For the maintenance and proper care of the Soldiers' Home the sum of twenty thousand dollars is required. The property no dear of maintenance will be lost, when the swift-rolling seasons bring the day to haul down its flag for the last veteran to pass over the river to rest under the shade of the trees. 'General Carr spoke for probably an hour or more and held his audience with the closest attention. He reviewed the whole work done by the fair womanhood of the South, paid beautiful tributes to the gallant and noble spirits of many of the honored dead and impressed upon the minds of his hearers, with wonderful force, the importance of providing amply for the aid of the remaining heroes as they are now tottering toward the grave, closing with the striking query: 'In the name of justice when these for whom I have spoken ask bread of you, will you give them a stone.'

Daughters of Confederacy. From 7:30 to 8 o'clock, just prior to the convening of the convention of veterans the Daughters of the Confederacy of whom there were a large number in the hall, held a meeting, during which Miss Henderson of Salisbury, read a very able petition to the General Assembly from the Salisbury Chapter and also one from the North Carolina Division urging the importance of legislation along the line asked for by the veterans' convention. Both documents will be presented to the General Assembly today.

An Important Meeting. The House Committee on Propositions and Grievances will meet in the Supreme Court library at 9 o'clock this morning. A full attendance is requested. A. W. GRAHAM, Chairman.

THE SENATE. The Ship-Subsidy Bill Goes Over Without Action. Washington, Jan. 30.—In the Senate today Mr. Clapp, the New Senator from Minnesota, presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Nelson. Mr. Burrows of Michigan also presented the credentials of Mr. McMillan as a Senator from Michigan, each for the full term of six years, to begin on the 4th of March next. The Senate agreed to a resolution introduced by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether the Executive Committee of the War Department had guaranteed dividends to corporations doing business in that island. The conference report upon the Army Reorganization bill was then presented by Mr. Hawley. Mr. Hawley explained the report, and said the conference committee had introduced no new legislation in the bill. Mr. Hale asked especially whether there had been any increase of officers in any instance over the numbers permitted by the bill, either as it passed the Senate or the House. At 2 o'clock the Shipping bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business, but as the Army conference report was still proceeding Mr. Aldrich asked that the Shipping bill be laid aside temporarily. Mr. Pettigrew promptly objected. This created a parliamentary blockade, which compelled either the Shipping bill or the Army bill to give way. Mr. Hawley, in charge of the Army bill, concluded to yield, but gave notice that he would call up that measure the first thing tomorrow. Consideration of the Subsidy bill being resumed, Mr. Aldrich gave notice of two amendments, one providing that applicants for subsidy contract to build a new vessel within the United States within three years, and a second providing that the utmost limit of subsidy shall be fifteen years, instead of twenty years, as provided in the bill. Mr. Turley of Tennessee, then spoke against the bill, pointing out the large expenditures involved. He declared that already the shipping interests had casual privileges under the tariff, the postal bounty laws and in many other ways. Mr. Jones of Arkansas also addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He said that the New York Evening Post had recently characterized those in whose interest the bill is being passed as the most persistent and rapacious of bounty-beggers that ever beset Congress. So far from that being the language of vituperation, it was merely descriptive, and was moderate, temperate and apt. The bill should be continued, he said, 'a bill to loot the treasury and to drive out all American competition from the high seas.'

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ONE OF THE UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER IS THE FACT THAT IT ADVERTISES ITSELF IT HAS GAINED ANOTHER VICTORY OVER ITS COMPETITORS. The War Department contracted on August 4, 1900, for 150 More Underwoods. This is the direct outcome of the satisfaction the machine has given the Government in all its branches. It follows the award given by the Navy Department on March 7 for 250 Underwoods. All the Departments are adopting the Underwood because it is the most up-to-date machine on the typewriter market. It is a REVOLUTION and a REVELATION in the art of typewriter construction.