

The Statesville Mascot.

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VOL. VIII.

STATESVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

NO. 17

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Statesville, N. C.

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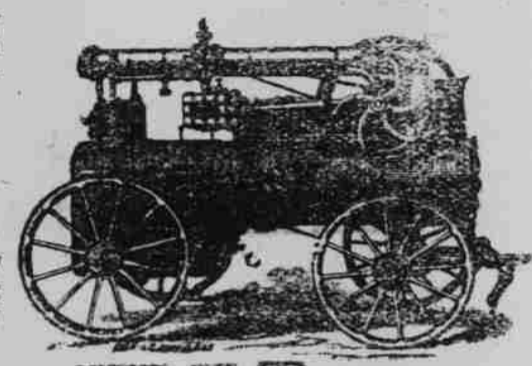
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Eclipse Portable Circular Saw Mill

With simultaneous racket setting head blocks and cable rope fed, the most sensitive feed ever put on a saw mill, also Frick Company's ENGINES AND BOILERS.



Portable on wheels or hills. Standard engines and boilers, any size and the great hill climbing Effortless traction engine. A few Cotton Gins at low prices.

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Statesville, N. C. Over Poston Bros.

We Take this Method

Of informing our many friends and customers that we are now occupying the new Mills Building, corner Broad and Center streets. As has been our custom we will keep an up-to-date line of

Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishings

at prices lower than the lowest. We have the best lighted store in the city, which is much in favor of purchasers. Thanking you for past favors and hoping to have a continuance of same, we are,

Very Truly,
Sloan Clothing Co.
P. S. We give Trading Stamps.

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EVERY business man who expects to increase his business and be in the push must have printing done and he wants the best—printing that is attractive.

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In Tasteless and Guaranteed to Cure Chills and Fever and all Malarial Troubles.

Does Not Contain Quinine Nor Other Poison. Does Not Injure the Stomach Nor Effect the Hearing.

W. A. McLary & Son, Dallas, Tex. say: "Ramon's Peppin Chill Tonic is the best we have ever handled. My son prescribes it in his practice, and says 'The only Chill Tonic which a child can take without injury to the stomach.'"

Not a Medicine, but a Treatment.

WHEN you buy RAMON'S LIVER PILLS & TONIC PILLETS you do not buy a medicine, but a Complete Treatment for Biliousness, Constipation and Headaches. It is two distinct medicines, but sold for one price—25c. The Pills bring immediate relief; the Pellets tone up the nervous system and invigorate.

Seed Oats for Sale.
I HAVE a fine lot of Black Spring and Red Rust Proof Oats for sale.
Respectfully,
J. L. COWAN.
February 7th, 1901.

Notice to Creditors.
HAVING qualified as administrator of A. M. Lippard, I wish to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present same to me by January 28th, 1901, after which date I will proceed in the settlement of said estate.
J. W. CLEGG,
Attorney at Law, Statesville, N. C.

Cut in Price.
I WILL make a cut of 20c on all grades of J. I. Nissen wagons. Come early and get one.
W. F. HALL, JR.,
January 18th, 1901.
Statesville, N. C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, 19th.—Senate: Lieutenant Governor Turner announced that the Senate would be officially notified of the passage of the Craig resolution Wednesday at noon. Senator Brown introduced a bill to form a Commission of Prison Parole. It is as follows:

Section 1. That there shall be established in North Carolina a commission to be known as "A Commission of Prison Parole." Said commission shall consist of three members, including the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and one private citizen, to be elected by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. Defines the duties of the commission, among which shall be the consideration of petitions from convicts confined in the State's prison on or in any public works or in any county, jail or work house, serving under sentence of any State court, to investigate the facts in the indictment and conviction of such convicts; to secure information from officials having them in charge as to their conduct, health, etc.; and if said commission or any two of them shall decide that such convict is entitled to a commission of parole, they may issue the same for such length of time as under such conditions and restrictions as they may determine. Provided, no such parole shall issue for a longer period than 12 months and requiring such convicts to report at least once each month to the proper authorities of the institution from which they were paroled, as to their residence, conduct and avocation. Said reports are to be kept on file at the institution and copies sent to the board of parole.

Sec. 3 provides for the taking into custody again of any parolee who violates the conditions of his parole or the laws of this State. Sec. 4 provides that the parole commission may extend the parole (no longer period to exceed twelve months) from time to time if the parolee has conducted himself in a way to entitle himself to the same. Sec. 5 provides for the recommendation of an unconditional pardon, if, in the opinion of the committee, the parolee prisoner deserves it.

Sec. 6 provides for the meeting of the commission and the payment of per diem to the member, other than the Governor and Attorney General, at the rate of \$1 per day for the actual number of days served in the discharge of their duties. Also authorizes them to employ clerical assistants at a salary not to exceed \$500 a year.

Sec. 7 says nothing in this act shall be construed as interfering with existing laws giving the Governor the right of pardon or commutation of sentence.

Senator Woodward is after dealers in deadly weapons and he introduced a bill imposing a tax of \$25 on them, the tax to go to the school fund. The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. That every merchant, stockholder or dealer, who shall keep in stock, sell or offer for sale any pistol, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, sword, or loaded cane, or any other metallic knuckles, or any other articles of the kind, in the county in which he proposes to make such sale, a license for which he shall pay the sum of \$25, which license shall be kept on exhibition in some conspicuous place in the store in which such articles are kept and offered for sale; and the money collected by the sheriff from this source shall be paid into the school fund of his county.

Section 2 makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not more than \$50 or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days for any person to sell any of the above mentioned articles without securing a license as provided in section 1.

Section 3: To prevent stock running at large in Caldwell, Watauga and other counties; to protect birds and birds' nests.

The bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors passed after the \$20 tax on dealers was stricken out.

House: The House elected nine members of the impeachment trial. No bills of general interest passed.

Bills introduced: To appoint certain justices of peace in IredeU (by Stevenson); to prohibit sale and manufacture of liquor within two miles of Bethel church, Catawba county; to prohibit the sale and manufacture of whiskey in Yadin county.

Wednesday, 20th.—Senate: Bills introduced: To incorporate a State prison and provide for its government (Provides for two districts and a general manager); to prevent the use of tobacco by teachers in the public schools.

House: Bills introduced: To appropriate \$10,000 to place statues of Zebulon V. Vance and Nathaniel Macon in a statue hall at Washington (by Watts).

Among bills passed was one appointing additional justices of the peace. There was a stiff fight on an empowering the Governor to appoint a committee of three members who shall visit all State institutions and report on the condition and management.

The bill finally passed its second reading. The fight was made on an amendment offered by Watts providing that no citizen who lives in a county containing a State institution shall be eligible.

Thursday, 21st.—Senate: Bills introduced: To provide rules for impeachment trial. No bills of general importance were introduced.

Bills passed: To prepare rules for impeachment; to protect owners of timber in Wilkes. The bill to allow graduates of the State Normal to teach in public schools without standing examinations was tabled. The Homestead bill and the Divorce bill were both discussed and passed over.

House: To appropriate the congressional district to remove county seat of Jackson from Webster to Sylva.

Bills passed: to appoint a committee of three to visit State institutions (Watts moved to reconsider and withdrew his amendment, that had caused Wednesday's fight); to allow Wilkes to levy special tax.

THE HOUSE PRESENTS RESOLUTIONS OF IMPEACHMENT TO THE SENATE

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to notify the Senate of the passage of the impeachment resolution, and demand that it organize a high court of impeachment for the trial of Justices Furches and Douglas, yesterday performed that duty.

This committee was composed of the following five members: Mr. WINSTON, of Bertie, chairman; Mr. ANDREY, of Mecklenburg; Mr. ZACHARY, of Transylvania; Mr. BLOUNT, of Washington; Mr. CARLTON, of Duplin.

It was expected that they would wait upon the Senate at noon, to discharge this solemn duty, but by a resolution adopted soon after the House met, the hour was changed to 1:30 o'clock.

Promptly at that hour the door keeper of the Senate announced, "a committee from the House of Representatives," and in response to an invitation from the President the committee advanced toward the clerk's desk. None rising to receive them, Mr. Winston came first, holding in his hand the resolution. Behind him came the other members of the committee, two by two, Mr. Andrey and Mr. Carlton, Mr. Zachary and Mr. Blount. When the clerk had read the resolution, the two of them on either side of Mr. Winston and directly in front of the President.

The incident was a dramatic one, unlike a scene from some romance of old or a page from unfanciful history. Perfect silence reigned throughout the hall. Men and women stood with half bowed heads and nobody cared to speak. The wretchedly of unreality hung about it all, so unusual is such a proceeding.

Now the silence is broken by the slow measured tones of Mr. Winston: "We are directed to convey to you this message of impeachment." All knew the dread import of that message, and a cheer went up through the assembly. Then the names of the impeached judges were called—how fearfully distinctly they were pronounced.

We now present to your honorable body certain resolutions relating to such impeachment. As Mr. Winston pronounced these words, Mr. Andrey stepped forward and handed the President the resolutions.

Then the reading went on and the House of Representatives through its chosen messengers, prays that the God of Eternal Truth and Justice, may protect the rights of the impeached, and preserve unbroken the Constitution of our fathers.

How silent now the thronged hall! How solemn and impressive the words! It was very tragic—the eternal tragedy of justice. I turn over to the hands of history, whether of volu- and wonder at the long suffering of the people and the boldness of those who encroach upon their rights. But here and there at long intervals the sword of justice falls. A king is beheaded, then a queen is executed, and a monarch is beheaded, then a constitutional right is wrested from the ruling power. This impeachment is different from these only in degree, not in kind.

How, across the waste of years it summons those days of Republican extravagance, debauchery, and ruin, more than quarter of a century ago! That party was then dethroned from power and not till it came back in again did it become necessary to use this extraordinary proceeding. Hereby, times have not changed so much after all.

Mr. Winston has ceased speaking, the Senate has adopted a resolution, declaring that it has received the message and will duly consider it, the President has formerly announced the fact, and the committee turns and leaves the hall in the same order and impressive manner that it came in.

Mr. Winston's speech, read in notifying the Senate of the passage of impeachment resolution and in delivering the same to the Senate, was in full as follows:

"Mr. President and Senators: We are directed by the House of Representatives to convey to you this message of great moment.

After long and patient consideration by a majority of the members of the letter and spirit of the Constitution and in defiance of the plain statutory law of the State, have usurped powers subversive of the legislative department of our State Government.

"For this misconduct it declares that these officers be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. In obedience to the duty imposed upon us, we now present to your honorable body certain resolutions relating to such impeachment.

"Senators: As directed by the order of the House of Representatives, and in the name of the whole people of North Carolina, whose constitution has been broken, whose laws have been defied, whose peace is threatened and imperiled, we impeach David M. Furches, late Associate Justice and now Chief Justice, and Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

"In the name of the Representatives of the people, we do demand that this Senate organize a high court of impeachment; and take order that David M. Furches and Robert M. Douglas appear at its bar, to answer the particular charges which the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit; that the Senate do make such other and further orders in the premises as may seem to them best calculated to bring this trial to a just and speedy termination."

"In conclusion, the House of Representatives through us, its chosen messengers, prays that the God of Eternal Truth and Justice; may pro-

A New Letter from Stophel.

In view of the fact that I would for some time thought I would give up the idea of writing a letter for the Statesville, I believe I will write for the Statesville.

On conclusion of the above letter London sent forward the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, that the President in behalf of the Senate announce to the gentlemen of the committee from the House of Representatives that the Senate will receive their message, duly consider the same and take proper action thereon.

Thereupon Lieutenant Governor Turner, President of the Senate, said: "Gentlemen of the Committee: You will bear information to the House of Representatives that the Senate has received their message and will consider the same and will take proper action thereon, as required by law and the Constitution of the State."

On the return of the committee to the House Mr. Winston made the following statement: The Speaker ordered spread on the record: "Mr. Speaker: In obedience to the order of the House, we, this day, proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and in the name of this body, and of all the people of the State of North Carolina, we impeached, as we were directed to do, David M. Furches, late Associate Justice and now Chief Justice, and Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

"To which the response was: 'The Senate has received the message and will consider the same and take proper action thereon.'"

"The articles of impeachment are now being drawn and will probably be ready for presentation to the Senate tomorrow."

Mr. Watts of IredeU, introduced a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000 for marble statues of Nathaniel Macon and Zebulon Vance, to be placed in the statue hall of Congress. The bill is as follows:

Sec. 1. That the sum of \$10,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary be appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of having executed and erected in the Hall of Statues in the capital of the United States in Washington, District of Columbia, marble statues of Nathaniel Macon and Zebulon Baird Vance, two of the presidents of the United States of North Carolina's foremost statesmen.

Section 2. That Matthew W. Ransom of Northampton county, Thos. J. Allison of IredeU county, and Thos. J. Jarvis of Pitt county, they are hereby appointed commissioners to select a site for the erection of said statues, and they are authorized to make any or all contracts that may be necessary to the execution and erection of said statues, and they are authorized to draw their warrants upon the treasury for the amount or amounts necessary for the work so provided, and when the said warrants shall be paid by the public treasurer out of any funds in his hands not otherwise appropriated, this act shall be in full force and effect.

The House yesterday and adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Democratic members of the House, assembled in caucus last night decided in favor of a Congressional re-district of the State.

The committee having the matter in charge was directed to form ten districts, all Democratic if possible, on the basis of the last Congressional apportionment.

There was considerable discussion before the question was decided, some members favoring the policy of leaving the districts as they are now for the next two years and others favoring the more radical sentiment in favor of a reapportionment was, however, in a decided majority and the committee was accordingly directed to report and prepare a bill for ten districts.

Mr. Ray's opinion. Saturday, 23rd. Hon. J. Frank Ray, of Macon county, was in the city this morning on his way from Raleigh, where he has been observing the doing of the legislature for the past few days. Mr. Ray was asked what he thought of the present condition of the impeachment trial in the Senate.

"I have talked with many of the Senators and they all refuse to express an opinion as to the result," said Mr. Ray. "My opinion is that the judges on trial will not be impeached, but that the Senate will vote it down."

A prospect for complications. The residents of Kingston, located near Princeton, N. J., are intensely interested in a double wedding which occurred there a few days ago. John Voorhes, a farmer, and his son John Voorhes, Jr., were the bridegrooms. The bride was the daughter of Joseph Bird, of Monmouth Junction, the father wedding the youngest Young Mrs. Voorhes is now the stepmother-in-law of her older sister, who will be at once aunt and grandmother of any children born to her husband, Mr. Voorhes, Sr., becomes father-in-law to his sister-in-law, and any boy he may have will be a half-brother to his uncle by marriage.

For the weakness and prostration following gripe there is nothing so prompt and effective as One Minute Cough Cure. This preparation is highly endorsed as an unfailing remedy for a cold, throat and lung troubles and its early use prevents consumption. It was made to cure quickly.—W. F. Hall, Jr.

Spending Uncle Sam's Money.

No president of the United States has ever had so much money to spend as Mr. McKinley, notwithstanding the fact that, apart from the salary of \$50,000 which he draws annually from the Treasury, he is a poor man. Just before the outbreak of the Spanish War Congress passed in his hands \$50,000,000, with permission to spend it exactly as he might choose. In fact, he was not required even to render an account of the expenditure of this vast sum.

The necessity for such a bestowment of confidence in the nation's Executive arose from the extrordinary unprepared condition in which the country found itself, and there is no likelihood that absolute control of such an amount of the public funds will again need to be given to any future occupant of the White House.

This was by no means the only money, however, which has been placed at the absolute disposal of President McKinley. Only a short time ago Congress appropriated \$7,000,000 for the purchase of suitable sites for sealing stations, and the establishment of Out of this sum \$900 was paid the other day to private owners for a small island in the harbor of Guam. There have been other large war funds provided from time to time during the last two years, in which the President has been at liberty to draw as he saw fit. In such matters he could not be controlled by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, inasmuch as those officials are merely his clerks, and have absolutely no authority whatsoever in the choice to delegate to them.

What is called the President's Private Fund, known in law as the Emergency Fund, stands nominally to the credit of the Secretary of State. But Mr. McKinley is really the Secretary of State, and he draws on this appropriation just when and how he pleases. The manner of its expenditure is always secret, and nobody knows what is done with the money. Even Congress has no right to inquire, and has never done so, the idea being that there are certain matters, especially such as relate to diplomatic negotiations, which may not properly be placed before the public. It is to be said, however, that the public weal, without injury to the public weal, this fund varies in amount, but of late years it has been somewhere between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per annum.

The memoranda relating to the expenditure of the Private Fund are kept in a safe at the Department of State. Nobody, save a few privileged officials, has ever seen them, but if they could be published, they would throw a lurid light upon the inside workings of the Government, particularly in regard to its relations with foreign Powers. If anything turns up which makes it expedient to obtain certain information abroad in a quiet way, a confidential agent is sent, who, if favored, which the President himself signs and sends over to the Secretary of State, this voucher being equivalent to a check on the Treasury. The negotiation of the preliminary of a treaty, such as that for the purchase of the Danish possessions in the West Indies, may make another call upon this personal credit of the Executive, which is likewise drawn upon to pay for entertainment, when a royal or official visitor from a foreign part comes to Washington.

But when it comes to an arrangement such as that contemplated for the purchase of the Danish possessions, the agreement of the Administration to buy is merely tentative, the consummation of the idea depending upon the approval of Congress and the ratification by the Senate of a treaty confirming the bargain.

A Shooting Affray in South Carolina. Charleston, S. C., Dispatch, 27th. James W. Tolbert was shot today in the streets of McCormick, Abbeville county, when he had been told he must go, or he would be killed. It is the outcome of the political feud which resulted in the Phoenix riots and murders in the fall of 1898. Before Tolbert was shot he is said, apparently without any reason, to have fired two shots at Young Martin, a visitor in the town, who had nothing to do with the row between Tolbert and the citizens of McCormick. Martin was dangerously wounded in the body and hip. This act so outraged the citizens that they immediately opened fire on Tolbert, but only two shots took effect. His brother, R. S. Tolbert, expects to carry the wounded man to Augusta, or some place of safety to-night.

Mr. Martin should die it is reported from McCormick that the citizens would kill Tolbert. Tolbert has been in bad order in McCormick ever since the Phoenix riots. He owns considerable land near McCormick and had been advised by anonymous letters to leave there, and was approached by a crowd of men yesterday and told to leave. He declared that he intended to stay. The Tolberts are among the very few white Republicans in that section of the State.

Mrs. Nation to Run a Paper for Negroes. Topeka, Kan., Dispatch, 27th. Mrs. Carrie Nation is to enter politics and become the editor of The Smashers' Mail, a paper to be run in behalf of negroes. She has refused tempting offers to go on the stage, and will remain in Topeka to help elect a "clean man" for mayor at the spring election.

These matters were announced by the crusader from her cell in the county jail to day, after the charge against her smashing the Senate Saloon, two weeks ago, had been dismissed by Judge McCabe. She is still being held on the charge of breaking into Moser's cold storage plant last Sunday.

There is always danger in using counterfeits of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. The original is a safe and certain cure for piles. It is a soothing and healing salve for sores and all skin diseases.—W. F. Hall, Jr.

Reports show a greatly increased death rate from throat and lung troubles, due to the prevalence of croup, pneumonia and grippe. We advise the use of One Minute Cough Cure in all these difficulties. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Children like it.—W. F. Hall, Jr.

In a head-on collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Trenton, N. J., Thursday, 10 were killed and 25 injured.

He Tried Them All. J. F. Habermehl, Bradford, Indiana, says: I have used almost every class of Pills known to me, but never found any relief for habitual constipation and liver trouble. I bought four boxes of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets of an agent of the Brown & Co., at Greenville, Tenn. I used two boxes of these Pills and followed with the Pellets every night for thirty days, and today I am as healthy as I was twenty years ago. I will recommend Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets to all who suffer with such complaints. The Pills and Pellets are a pure cure; they make one feel like a new person. I would not go without the Pills in my family. For sale by N. R. Tunstall, Druggist.