

# THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

"THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER."

VOL. XIII.

WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT CO., N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1891.

NO. 34.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### DIRECTORY.

STATE AND GOVERNMENT.  
Governor, Daniel G. Fowle, of Wake.  
Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas M. Holt  
of Alamance.  
Secretary of State, William L. Saunders  
of Wake.  
Treasurer, Donald W. Bain, of Wake.  
Auditor, George W. Sanderlin, of Wayne.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Sidney M. Frazier, of Catawba.  
Attorney General, Theodore F. David-  
son, of Buncombe.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.  
Commissioner, John Robinson.  
Secretary, I. K. Bruner.  
Members, Herbert B. Battle,  
Agent Immigration, P. M. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT.  
Chief Justice, Wm. S. H. Smith, of Wake  
Associate Justices, J. J. Davis, of Fran-  
klin, Augustus S. Merrimon, of Wake,  
James E. Shepherd, of Beaufort  
and Alfonso C. Avery, of Burke.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT.  
First District, George H. Brown, of  
Beaufort.  
Second District, Frederick Phillips, of  
Edgemont.  
Third District, H. G. Connor, of Wilson.  
Fourth District, Walter Clark, of Wake.  
Fifth District, John A. Gilmer, Guilford.  
Sixth District, E. T. Boykin, of Sampson.  
Seventh District, James C. McRae, of  
Catawba.  
Eighth District, R. T. Armfield, Iredell.  
Ninth District, M. F. Graves, of Yadkin.  
Tenth District, John G. Bynum, of Burke.  
Eleventh District, W. M. Shipp, of Meck-  
lenburg.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT.  
Twelfth District, James H. Merrimon,  
of Buncombe.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.  
Senate, Zebulon B. Vance, of Mecklen-  
burg; M. W. Ransom, of North  
Carolina.

House of Representatives, First District  
Thomas G. Skinner, of Perquimans.  
Second District, H. P. Cheatham, col-  
or, of Wake.  
Third District, C. W. McClammy, Pender.  
Fourth District, B. H. Bunn, of Nash.  
Fifth District, J. M. Brewer, of Surry.  
Sixth District, Alfred Rowland.  
Seventh District, J. S. Henderson, Rowan.  
Eighth District, W. H. H. Cowles, Wilkes.  
Ninth District, H. G. Ewart, Henderson  
COUNTY.

Sheriff and Treasurer, R. T. Hodges.  
Superior court clerk, G. Wilkenson.  
Register of Deeds, M. F. Williamson.  
Sprey, Mayo L. Waters.  
Recorder, W. H. Gaskins.  
Commissioners, Dr. W. J. Bullock, Chm.  
D. M. Gaskill, W. B. Windley, Henry  
Bonner, C. M. Brown, J. H. Small  
Attorney.

Board of Education, P. P. Wilkinson  
Chm.; P. H. Johnson, F. B. Guilford.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
George W. Harding.  
Supt. of Health, Dr. D. T. Taylor.

CITY.  
Mayor, Jos. G. Chaucey.  
Clerk, J. A. Burgess.  
Treasurer, J. B. Sparrow.  
Chief of Police, W. H. McDewitt.  
Commissioner, J. E. Chaucey, of Haver-  
s, S. H. Williams, H. B. Mayo, J. D.  
Cotton, A. J. Brown, W. A. Bridgers.

MAILS.  
Northern daily at 8 p. m. Closes a  
10 p. m.  
Greenville, due 12:30, closes 1:30  
Savannah and south side river due daily at  
9 p. m.; closes at 6 following mornings.  
Other hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
Waynes Order and Registry Department,  
9 a. m. to 3 p. m.  
S. R. Carrow, Ass't.

CHURCHES.  
Methodist, Rev. W. S. Davis, pastor. Ser-  
vices every Sunday morning and  
evening. Sunday school at 3 p. m.  
W. A. Thomas, Superintendent.  
Presbyterian, Rev. E. E. Rieger, pastor.  
Services every Sunday morning and  
evening. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Jas  
L. Fowle, Superintendent.  
Episcopal, Rev. Nat. Harding, Rector.  
Services every Sunday morning and  
evening. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Ed-  
mund Alexander, Superintendent.  
Baptist, Rev. J. E. Tuttle, Pastor.  
Services 1st and 3rd Sundays in  
each month. Morning and evening  
services, Sunday school 9:30 a. m., A.  
W. Thomas, Supt.

Y. M. C. A. meets every Thursday  
night. Prayer meeting every Sunday  
at 4 o'clock p. m. Hall over Brown's  
bank.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.  
W. C. T. U. Regular meeting every Thurs-  
day, 4 p. m. at Town Hall.  
Club and Union Prayer meeting every  
Sunday, in Town Hall at 2:30 p. m.  
Road of Hope meets every Friday.

LODGES.  
O. R. Lodge, No. 104, A. F. and A. M. meet  
at Masonic Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
nights of each month, E. S. Hoyt, W.  
M. R. T. Hodges, Sec.  
Palux Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F. meets  
every 1st and 3rd Friday night at  
Cremery hall, C. M. Brown, N. G.; W. J.  
Cremery, Sec'y.  
Washington Lodge, No. 1,490, Knights  
of Honor, meets 1st and 3rd Thurs-  
day night at Odd Fellows' Hall, T.  
H. Arnold, Dictator; Arthur Mayo,  
reporter; J. R. Ross, F. Reporter.  
Aurora Council, No. 350, American Le-  
gion of Honor, meets every 2nd and  
4th Thursday nights at Odd Fellows'  
Hall, C. M. Brown, commander;  
W. M. Cherry, collector.  
Ladies of Honor, No. 715, Knights and  
Ladies of Honor, meets 2nd and 4th  
Monday nights at Odd Fellows' Hall,  
W. M. Cherry, Protector; T. P. Brown,  
Secretary.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 31, O. F. C. meets  
1st and 2nd Tuesday night at Odd  
Fellows' Hall, Dr. S. T. Nicholson  
solemn under Dr. H. Small Sacertax  
Secretary.

Steady in its action, harmless and  
effective in relieving the Simons Liver  
Regulator.

The great vegetable substitute for  
Salt Simons Liver Regulator.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

It is often remarked that the present Legislature is much above the average. It is certainly composed of men differing greatly in physical appearance as well as varied characteristics otherwise. The east is noted for her heavy weights but there are men here of small stature also. Almost every age is represented; there is Col. Peckill, of Anson, who served 34 years ago, when this body met in November, and was in session nearly half the year. He was then only 21 years old. There is now the representative from Cherokee, Mr. Cobb, who is only 21 years old. We have the Auburn haired blonde, and the jet black haired brunette. The quiet, reserved, modest man is here, on the one hand, and the bold, reckless legislator who strikes out at any time and at anything, may be seen, as well as the cool, conservative man who considers well before he speaks or cast any vote. The lawyer, the physician, the doctor, the mechanic, the editor, the merchant, the teacher, the farmer are all here. Almost every profession is represented, and almost every religious body.

For several days more than half the seats of the House, and many in the Senate have been vacated in consequence of the "Grip". Nearly every member has suffered with the troublesome malady more or less. The appearance of sunshine and milder weather to-day will probably have a benign effect.

### THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

The Governor held a reception last week in the new mansion; into which he recently moved his goods and chattels. It was said to be a very brilliant affair. Miss Helen Fowle, Miss Agnes Cotten, of Pitt and Miss Cordon, daughter of Rev. Mr. Cordon, formerly of Washington, assisted in the entertainment. I was invited by both the Senate and House committees, constituted by the Executive, but along with quite a number of members did not attend. It would have been highly improper, in my opinion, under existing circumstances.

### ABOUT THE MEMBERS.

In a short while I shall take a vote of the House, and give you their decision as to the handsomest man, best speaker, the ugliest man, etc. I shall also compile the statistics as to the number of widowers, married men, their religious and political beliefs, which will be an interesting bit of information.

### SKETCH OF THE MEMBERS.

At the close of the assembly I shall prepare a sketch of each member of the House and Senate and in a mammoth legislation edition of the GAZETTE publish them. It will be a very complete history of four law makers, with estimates of them formed from personal observation of them for 3 months. To this end I shall, at an early date, distribute blanks containing numerous questions, among them which I trust they may speedily fill out and return to me.

### OTHER POINTS.

The usual dog tax bill has made its appearance, and as usual was tabled. The worthless cur ought to be taxed out of existence, but the average legislator is afraid to touch him.  
Numerous local bills are being presented, touching the interest of those only who reside in the respective localities; sometimes they go to the table, often than they pass, but it is hardly necessary to mention them specifically, as they are of local interest.  
Senator Williams, of Pitt, is as popular as ever with the ladies, and has received from the gallery with their compliments a silver. He has introduced his 6 per cent interest bill.

### BILLS ETC., PASSED BOTH HOUSES AND ARE NOW THE LAW.

Complete list to Jan. 19th. An act to amend the charter of the city of Asheville.

An act to amend chapter 187, laws of '89.

An act to amend chapter 146, laws of 1889, entitled an act to empower the county of Mecklenburg to refund its bonded indebtedness.

An act to change the time of holding the Superior court of Henderson county in the Tenth Judicial District.

Resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress, relating to the sub-treasury plan.

A resolution of thanks to the State Chronicle.

Resolution of instruction to State Librarian.

Resolution to provide for State Banks with power to issue bills.

An act to amend chapter 90 laws of 1889.

An act to abolish the December term of Superior court of Davidson county.

An act to amend the charter of the real estate Investment Company of Wilmington, N. C.

An act to repeal chapter 321 of the laws of 1889.

An act to protect mountain trout in Buck Creek in McDowell county.

An act to amend chapter 90, Sec. 3 of the laws of 1889.

An act to declare the Great Falls Water-power Manufacturing and Improvement Company a duly incorporated Company and enlarge its charter.

An act to declare the Carolina Construction Company a duly incorporated Company and to amend and enlarge its charter.

A resolution in regard to pointing the Governor's message.

### THE OYSTER BILL.

H. B. 97, S. B. 131, a bill for the better protection of the oyster interests of North Carolina and for other purposes.

Sec. 1, gives the Governor power of the militia and Treasurers shall pay expenses of carrying this act into effect.

Sec. 2, make it unlawful to catch oysters from any of the public grounds or natural oyster beds of North Carolina with dredge, drag, scoop or patent tongs, except such tongs as are worked by hand—penalty \$1,000 or \$5,000, or imprisonment one to five years or both.

Bill to go into effect immediately after its passage for 3 years.

Committee on Fish and Fisheries, through its chairman, Mr. Lucas, recommend the passage of the bill.

Mr. Morgan submitted a minority report, with an amendment, providing that certain portions of Pamlico Sound be excepted from the provision of the bill. Mr. Morgan being absent from the city submit his written reasons for making a minority report. He said the law would paralyze the oyster canning industry at Elizabeth City, Washington and New Bern.

The oyster bill being the special order for 12 o'clock, Mr. Williams yielded the floor, and the special order was taken up. A minority report was handed in by Mr. Gilman, offering an amendment allowing dredging in certain parts of Pamlico Sound.

Mr. Gilman stated that Mr. Morgan, who had prepared the report of the minority was sick, and asked to have read his reasons for signing the report. The Clerk read the paper from Mr. Morgan which stated the minority desired to protect the canning and shucking establishments of the eastern towns, and the amendment only allowed dredging in the deep waters of parts of Pamlico Sound. Telegrams were read from various interested parties from Elizabeth City and Washington.

MR. GILMAN FAVORS AMENDING.  
Mr. Gilman spoke in defence of the amendment. He at first thought the bill ought to pass without going to the committee, but after hearing the testimony before the committee his mind had changed. These canning industries have been brought into the State under existing laws, and they ought to be protected. He believed that dredging ought to be stopped entirely, but it ought not to be done now, in the middle of the winter, which would throw 2,600 hands out of employment. These men are employed in these

factories, and if dredging is stopped they must suffer. We ought to do justly, and it would not be just to stop these industries without a day's notice. These men have invested thousands of dollars here because our laws allowed it, and we should not drive them away.

His earnest plea for the amendment seemed to be prompted by a great desire to keep in our State the industries that had been established for the uplifting of Eastern Carolina. He was for the common people of the country and only favored the amendment as a kind of compromise measure until something more just and relieving could be done. It was an able and conservative argument.

MR. LUCAS' ELOQUENT SPEECH.  
Mr. Lucas said he was very unwell, not able to be in his seat, but this measure was of so much importance to his people he could not allow the opportunity to pass without making an effort to protect his people.

We give the substance of the speech as follows:  
If there is anything I do know something about it is the oyster question. This is a great question. The poor people who live by gathering oysters have been forced to violate the laws to protect and feed their wives and children. I tell you, as the representative of three-fourths of the oyster section of the State, that there is no protection to its interests except to stop dredging. The friends of the amendment claim that if you stop it now you will throw a few hundred men out of employment; but let me tell you, as the law now is, and as the amendment proposes to leave it, there will be ten thousand noble, honest men and ten thousand poor, helpless women, whose means of subsistence will be destroyed. These people are not able to pay a lobby to influence this body as these corporations are doing.

Let us do our duty and protect our own people rather than a few foreigners and capitalists who have come here to rob our people and who demand a monopoly of this great business. Give these poor men tongs and drive away the dredgers, and they will supply the factories. If you allow these vessels to dredge at all they will trespass beyond the limits allowed by law. Will they sail 85 miles over oyster beds to reach the prescribed grounds? Not much.

Here is the question to decide: Shall we stand by the people or give our influence to monopoly? Petition after petition has been sent to me signed by thousands of my people. They are the beat people on the face of this earth and ask that this odious dredging be prohibited.

But this amendment of the minority is against them—the lobbyists declare that these canneries in the east can only be sustained by dredging. There are canning factories sustained and can be supplied by tonging.

Mr. President, when you put that grand army out with their tongs unmolested, they will supply all the canneries of the east. But the minority report cuts off a part of the oyster lands and tells all the dredgers and foreigners, saying, "You get in here and you can dredge all you please."

At that moment Mr. Gilman desired to show him a map on which was marked the exact portion of oyster lands intended to be open to dredgers, where-upon Mr. Lucas exclaimed: "I don't care where you may put these dredgers, they are not concerned as to the law. The large canneries in Elizabeth City are men from other States who have become utterly indifferent to the oyster law and such a law will only give them another chance."

Just look at the sight: An oyster fleet sailing 85 miles from Elizabeth City way down in Pamlico Sound to get oysters. A man on the shore hails—"Whither are you bound?" The answer comes—"Bound for the lower waters to dredge." What a farce, farce. Do you think these lawless men who have heretofore given no heed to our laws and people are going to obey such a provision any more than they have obeyed others? No sir, never do it.

Here's where the question lies. It lies here:—Is the people against monopoly? Shall we stand by the

people, or sell out to the monopoly? No sir, Mr. President, I shall never see this Senate do it.

When out in the campaign, I was a representative of the Democratic party, when in the Senate I represent my whole people. This bill has passed the House. Indeed every member of that body living in the oyster section voted for it.

Petitions have been sent to me from every section of that country and one from the Hyde county Alliance saying: "Lucas, by all means use your influence in our behalf."

And here I am to-day to fight for them. Ah! some have tried to scare me on the other side. They have intimated: Lucas, you had better watch, you may never be returned again." Return I believe I'm right, and I know I am in this instance, if I never get another vote in my life I'll vote for this bill. Suppose Lucas does go down—that's of little consequence. The welfare of those honest thousands is greater than the rise and fall of any living man.

Ah! but they say we can make a permanent law before the session closes to protect these people. Yes, and when that permanent law does come you'll see these lobbyists crowded. Why not pass a law now and discharge your duty to these noble sons of North Carolina? Here are these factory men and their hired attorneys. Why are they on our shores to day canning oysters? Because they have exhausted the waters of Eastern Maryland and Virginia. They have brought their apparatus, their fixtures and set up their factory here, but they are not giving employment to our people. Foreign labor is chiefly used, natives of Scandinavia, Bohemia and other countries do the work. Yes sir, if I thought it would blot out every oyster canning factory in those towns before I would suffer these people who have been so beaten down to continue in their poor condition I would let them go.

Mr. Daniels, a Republican Representative from Dare, voted for the bill, and here the representatives from all that oyster section, from Beaufort, Tyrrell, Washington and other counties have given the bill their hearty support. Is that not a proof that the bill is right and dredging wrong? Why, Mr. President, I have been out with the dredgers and if you ask them they will tell you it is wrong, but they make their excuse by saying that others are doing it and they must get their share. Virginia found out it was wrong, but alas, too late; Maryland found out it was wrong, but too late. These people in the Eastern counties are helpless. Without our assistance they are in the clutches of the money powers. We ought to do something for them.

Two years ago I favored such a law, but as soon as it became known that such an act was contemplated the lobbyists were filled. "Oh," they cried, "don't pass that bill. Make a strict law dividing the territory of the tongers and dredgers." They wouldn't do away with dredging and the bill they passed was not worth the paper it was written on. If this business goes on for two years there can't be a canning establishment run in seven years. When that two years has passed these canners will say: "We have demolished your lands—now you can look out for yourselves." When that time comes it will take \$150,000 annually to protect the beds and keep them up. I know what I am talking about. I speak from a practical standpoint. I have lived with those men who ask this, and have slept with them. They are the grandest people on this earth. The grand old ocean near which they live has taught them to be noble, to be chivalrous, and I ask you, in the name of heaven, to stand by these men and not the representatives of these canneries.

The Government has said that it cannot protect us until we stop dredging. Lieutenant Winslow says he cannot do it. But if we go to work and pass this bill as it comes from the House without doing an "X" or crossing "it" we will have done the greatest thing for Eastern North Carolina and will receive the thanks of its good people.

SENATOR GILMAN'S REPLY TO SENATOR LUCAS.  
Mr. President:—I do not appear here as the pleader of those who favor this amendment, but simply to give the senate the benefit of my investigation of the matter as fish and fisheries; neither do I desire to have any senator influenced in casting his vote for or against the amendment by prejudice or passion, but let your sound judgement coolly and clearly expressed according to the evidence before you decide the matter. Let no Senator lose sight of the issue. Let no bugbear or lobby or appropriation deter any man from doing his duty.

The gentleman from Hyde has seen fit in his zeal to carry his point, to appeal to every known passion of the human heart. Prejudice, passion, malice, fear, pity, sympathy, all taxed and for what? To decide a controversy, to vote upon an amendment to this temporary law. Something calling for series, cool judgement and like action.

There is merit in the prayer of the canning men of which the gentleman from Hyde knows nothing about and evidently cares less, not withstanding he flaunts before this Senate what he calls a majority report of the committee. The Senator from Hyde knows he was not present when the testimony was heard. Only 3 members of the committee, were viz: Morgan, Shoukie and myself, and but one of these gentlemen to wit: the gentleman from Cabarrus will vote against this amendment. The gentleman from the First District, Mr. Morgan, files a minority report and I favor it. Two or three members who sat at the hearing and were open to conviction think this amendment should be adopted as a temporary measure to enable the canners to tide over this season and not throw out of employment twenty five hundred or three thousand people, poor and dependent, thrown out upon the cold charity of the world in mid-winter. Charity to all, malice towards none. The Senator from Hyde appeals to you to hear the cries of the tens of thousands along the oyster shores, piteous appeals for protection and defence from oyster dredging. Then vote for this amendment. The cries of both will be weakened to. This bill is only for a temporary purpose. Will you destroy the Canning business in N. C., at one fell swoop and without warning? These men came here under our law and invested their money and in some instances bought homes.

Town meetings are held, emigration societies organized, resolutions passed and all over our beloved State comes the cry for more men and more money. With such examples of generosity and consideration as the passage of the present bill without amendment would set your further cry for men and capital must go unheard or at least unswayed.

Senators, it is unwise and unjust as public policy to pass this bill without amendment. There was no evidence that these canneries and their boats had violated the laws of N. C. By restriction to the area described in this amendment of the dredging not much of any harm can ensue to oyster beds; and it is admitted by the representative from Dare that dredging within these boundaries will not interfere with the fishing interest.

The Senator from Hyde quotes the representative from Dare as authority on this point, and I suppose the honorable gentleman will be forced to the conviction, that he cannot gainsay it. "His news to him because he was not at the hearing."

This is no imaginary line as the Honorable gentleman would have you believe. But one with natural boundaries as the map and the evidence show, clearly and definitely. His excellency approves of it, as a temporary compromise measure and expresses his ability to keep dredging within those bounds. The evidence before us was that the factories can not run without dredging. I am not prepared to say that such gentlemen as Col. Creech, Col. Wharton and Capt. Farrow have misrepresented the facts. These men of character with honor untarnished and character as unstained as the gentleman from Hyde, testify to this and this is the crowd of lobbyists who are reported as being here to corrupt this Hon. Body. I have no personal interest in this contest. Whether the bill passes with or without amendment it will not effect my district, but this motion having been entrusted to me for investigation, and after giving it the time and pains I have, and conscientiously believing that this amendment should be adopted as a temporary compromise measure and further believing that I should fail in the performance of my duty I present the facts and advocate its adoption.

Twice this bill passed the House without opposition and I am informed without investigation. The reports have come in and in

justice to all the tongs, dredgers, scoopers and canners, this amendment should be adopted. "That mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me." Hear all their cries. When my memory in its flight goes back to the Legislature of 1889 and we find the Hon. Gentleman from Hyde advocating in this Hall the enactment of chapter 302 Laws of 1889 which prohibits any person from catching or taking oysters from any of the natural beds or public grounds of this State except for immediate use in the State or to plant in regularly licensed oyster gardens, within this State the cry of poor men and their interests, "poor men and their wives and little ones," comes with bad grace from the Senator from Hyde.

The effect of this law is to deprive every tonger and oyster catcher from selling his catch to the highest bidder and he knows it. "Poor man's friend indeed," "Monopoly? What is this law of 1889 but an oppression of the poor man and a monopoly in favor of the rich oyster planter. Any lobby in this? Where, O! where was the welfare of those honest thousands then? Echo answers where? Let the poor oyster men sell to the highest bidder in whatever market he can be found.

The Senator from Hyde claims, that if the amendment is adopted, the restriction will be useless and not control the dredging and cites as proof of the act, limiting dredging in more than 8 feet of water and says it was two years ago and that time he favored absolute prohibition of dredging, but in this the Hon gentleman is mistaken and the fact is that the act was passed 4 years ago, and behold the Hon. Gentleman so keenly alive, to the interest of the people has slept 4 years and has just discovered that the law was a dead letter on the Statute Books.

There is no evidence before this committee that these canning men have ever violated the law of N. C.

Maryland law allows dredging now and the evidence is that it took 3000 dredgers and 3000 tongs 25 years to deplete the beds in Chesapeake Bay to their present condition, and they now furnish many times more oysters than all North Carolina.

Is it all probable or likely that if dredging in Pamlico Sound be limited to about one tenth of the oyster area of the State, and to 3 months duration that it can be of any permanent damage to the industry in N. C. Let these people interested in the canning factories directly or indirectly, be Dutch, Irish, Radicals, Negroes, Scandinavians or Mongolians, they are entitled to some consideration at our hands. They are human beings and entitled to human consideration.

Let us ponder and consider whether we would not inflict a greater harm upon these people, by closing their industries, in prohibiting dredging than these people could inflict to the State by dredging in this limited area as contained in this amendment.

It is worthy of our careful consideration. I have examined it carefully. Considered it well. Reported to your Hon. body my conclusion. Do with it as you deem proper. My duty is discharged.

In conclusion I may say, that my position in this controversy is entitled to more consideration, taken as it is after careful investigation of the rights of all concerned than that of a person who has neither heard the testimony, nor been "open to conviction."

THERE IS ONLY ONE.  
There is only one Swift's Specific and there is nothing like it. Do not be deceived by the numerous imitations, frauds etc., which are being pushed on the public by persons whose desire is to make money on the incredulous. S. S. S. is a distinct medicine, is different from any other remedies. It must not be classed with the old wives' tales, which is advertised, as it is not at all like them. S. S. S. cures by eliminating the poison from the blood by its action on the skin and never fails to give relief and builds up the health of the patient. Our treatise on blood and skin diseases will give valuable information and will be mailed free to applicants.

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Feb. 6, 90.

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