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Scotland Neck Telephone Exchange
We are prepared to furnish telephone service to the public and solicit patronage.

RATES FOR SERVICE.
Business Phones, \$2.00 per month.
Residence Phones, 1.50 " "
Two of either for 3.00 " "

It is our purpose to give good service, and to this end we ask all subscribers to report promptly any irregularities in the service.

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Persons who purchase anything advertised in this paper will do a favor to both the advertiser and the editor by mentioning the fact that they saw the advertisement in The Commonwealth.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

E. E. HILLIARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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VOL. XV. New Series--Vol. 3.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

NO. 5

IF YOU ARE HUSTLER

YOU WILL

—ADVERTISE—

YOUR

Business.

SEND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN NOW.

THE EDITOR'S LEISURE HOURS.

Points and Paragraphs of Things Present, Past and Future.

A writer in the Printer and Book-maker in telling how he succeeded as a special advertisement writer for a big firm in a city, says that he never would place an advertisement on an inside page of a newspaper. But most local advertisers in The Commonwealth want no other page.

The erection of a tablet in the Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis to the memory of Worth Bagley, was a fitting tribute to that noble boy, worthy student and brave soldier. Most commonly the deeds for which men are commemorated are recognized in the later years of life; but here, as in the case of Henry Wyatt, of Southern Confederacy fame, the honor falls to the memory of one from whose very tomb and face the glow of youth had not yet faded.

It is told that a young man once went to the poet Whittier and asked the old man's blessing. Whittier gave him this: "Choose some righteous but unpopular reform; ally yourself with it; and stay there." What is known as "temperance reform" is quite unpopular with many people in many quarters, but a young man can link his destiny with no more worthy cause; and the day of its popularity is drawing nigh. But suppose it should never come? It is better to have stood for the right, even against heavy odds, and fail than to have compromised with wrong and go out of life with a doubtful shadow of success about one's career.

The Saturday Evening Post gives the following statement as approximating what Spain lost in her effort to retain the island of Cuba:

"In March 1895, when the last insurrection broke out, there were about 100,000 Spanish soldiers on that island. Up to June, 1898, Spain sent there over 187,000 high officials, officers and soldiers. The total losses of this large army, by far the greater part from yellow fever and other diseases, exceeded 104,000 men, or more than half.

Excluding losses in property, ships, merchandise, indemnities, and other items impossible to estimate, the money cost of this three years' campaign was upward of \$350,000,000. The expenditures from January 1 to June 3 last year alone amounted to \$89,000,000. It is these appalling figures that have reconciled Spain in a large measure to the loss of the island."

Two weeks ago THE COMMONWEALTH said in this column:

"A prominent 'Secessionist' is giving in The National Magazine 'Stories of a Confederate.' In the December number he wrote of a meeting in Columbia, S. C., some months before the bombardment of Fort Sumter. A number of speakers had made wild declarations about wiping up all the blood that would be shed with one pocket handkerchief, and the like; but the writer quotes the words of a venerable Senator, who disagreed with the other speakers, and in the midst of a death-like silence and stillness said: 'I cannot agree with the gentleman who has preceded me. I believe that we shall not only have war, but that it will be a long and bloody conflict.' The same venerable Senator made the further appalling prediction, which proved, indeed, a prophecy: 'You will yet take up your carpets to make stretchers and tear up your dresses to bandage the wounds of your best and bravest.' But the writer in The National Magazine does not give the name of the Senator who spoke such a true prophecy. Can The Charlotte Observer give us the name?"

The following answer has appeared in the Charlotte Observer by H. Lula Hook, of Rock Hill, S. C.:

"The question asked was referred to Dr. J. H. Carlisle, of Spartanburg, S. C. In answer, Dr. Carlisle quotes these words from the Hon. R. W. Barnwell: 'Before this war closes some of the best blood of Carolina must be poured out. It will cost many lives—not lives like my own, worn by time and care, but the young lives of our beloved State.' I did not ask Dr. Carlisle who made the offer to wipe up with one handkerchief all the blood that should be shed. That speech, however, is generally attributed to Col. L. M. Keitt, who, a few months later, died for the cause he thought was right.

Dr. Carlisle, being a member of the Secession convention, and a signer of the ordinance of secession, was present at the meeting to which reference is made. This convention did meet first in Columbia, but adjourned to Charleston, where the ordinance of secession was signed."

For Over Fifty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

4-21-ly

THE LEGISLATURE.

What Our Law Makers Are Doing For North Carolina.

MUCH WORK DONE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

The work of investigation is not allowed to halt. Senator Smith introduced a bill providing for an examination into the affairs of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the colored race, situated at Greensboro. The charges of mismanagement in that institution have been open and sweeping, and have had sufficient coloring of truth to warrant an investigation. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules and sent to the House for immediate action.

BILLS PASSED.
S. B. 144, H. B. 63: To repeal chapter 500, Laws of 1897, as to working the roads of Wayne county. Amended so as not to prevent the collection of the tax for 1898.

S. B. 139: To repeal the charter of Newbern and vest city property in trustees until a new charter is granted. S. B. 156: To require non-resident hunters to pay a license of \$25 for each float from which wild fowl are shot in Dare county.

S. B. 155, H. B. 65: To promote temperance in Dare county by forbidding giving or selling intoxicants to minors.

S. B. 279, Senator Travis: To incorporate the Roanoke Railroad and Bridge Company.

HOUSE.—The discussion over the Fayetteville dispensary occupied considerable time. It was disposed of and a vote for dispensary advocates. Immediately upon the announcement of the calendar, Mr. Robinson, of Cumberland, called up the bill, saying that there was quite a large delegation in the city from Fayetteville and they desired the matter settled so that they might return home.

"In 1897," Mr. Robinson went on to explain when the bill had been read, the county of Cumberland was represented by two Republicans. Without consulting their people they secured the passage of this law. It is charged that they did so through malice toward some of those who secured the defeat of their pet scheme—a police bill for Fayetteville. How much truth there is in the charge, I can't say.

"The citizens of Fayetteville are very much divided on the dispensary question. Some who first opposed it now favor it, claiming that it promotes good morals. The property owners, as a rule, though oppose it on the ground that it hurts business.

"I am heartily in favor of good morals. I am likewise in favor of helping the business interests of Fayetteville. I am also a Democrat. I believe we can never do better than submit the questions to the people from whom we derive our authority. But right here I am met with an embarrassing situation. They say we favor submitting the matter to the people, but who are the people? There is a large, ignorant and corrupt negro vote. What are you going to do with them? My substitute bill, which is now before the House, provides for submitting this thing to a popular vote, under such election law as we shall here pass. The same people will vote on this question of dispensary as will vote on the Constitutional amendment.

"Before the dispensary Fayetteville had twelve bar-rooms which paid \$1,200 to Fayetteville and \$1,200 to Cumberland county. Now, from this dispensary, the town gets \$2,400. Besides the dispensary has made \$10,000 profits."

Mr. Rountree, of New Hanover: "How does the gentleman think we ought to vote on this bill?" (Laughter.) Mr. Robinson: "I'm willing to refer the matter to the wisdom of the House. It's a matter that concerns not only Cumberland county, but it concerns every county in the State, and the whole Democratic party. It sets a precedent."

Mr. McLean, of Harnett: "On which side, in your opinion, are a majority of the white people?" Mr. Robinson: "I have no way to come to that. If we judge by the petitions the people are divided." (Laughter.)

Mr. Rountree: "How does the gentleman think we ought to vote?" Mr. Robinson: "Every man ought to vote as he sees fit. (Laughter.) I will say frankly I will vote for my substitute."

Mr. Powell, of Wake: "Do you think the dispensary has reduced crime?" Mr. Robinson: "If the reports of the mayor of Fayetteville be true it has reduced crime. Some others say it hasn't." (Laughter.)

Mr. Ransom, of Mecklenburg: "Can't the question be submitted to a vote of the white people?" Mr. Robinson: "There is no machinery in North Carolina for submitting it to such a vote."

"It is a question of under which king we will serve: King Dispensary or King Bar-room."

Mr. Moore, of Jackson: "Have you any petitions to let this dispensary stand as it now is?" Mr. Robinson: "I have."

Mr. Moore: "Have you any petition to submit it to a vote of the people?" Mr. Robinson: "I have not. It is this way: I want to do what is right. One asks one thing—the other asks the opposite thing. In order to

settle the matter right, I've introduced this bill, which incorporates the amendments asked by both sides and leave the matter to be settled at the polls."

Mr. Boushall: "Any negroes on the petition against the dispensary?" Mr. Robinson: "About 200, I think."

Mr. Boushall: "Any minors and people of bad character who couldn't get whiskey at the dispensary?" Mr. Robinson: "I have heard that charged."

Mr. Council, of Watauga: "Under the operations of the dispensary have the morals of Fayetteville been improved?"

Mr. James, of Fender: "What is the gentleman's opinion?" Mr. Robinson: "It is hard to form an individual opinion." (Great laughter.)

Mr. White, of Halifax, said he very much appreciated the position in which the gentlemen from Cumberland (Robinson) was placed.

"He's between two hot fires, and he finds it hard work to keep out of danger. I'm clear as to how I'm going to vote. I shall not vote to change something when by so doing you run the risk of going back to what's worse. And in my opinion the gentleman from Cumberland will do the same if he votes as he ought. If he leaves it to a popular vote the negroes will vote and he will lose his dispensary."

It strikes me anyway that the gentleman from Cumberland has slightly changed his base since this thing began."

Mr. Davis, of Haywood, explained the fight before the committee and the considerations that influenced them in their report.

Mr. Clarkson, of Mecklenburg (to Mr. Davis, of Haywood): "I believe you are from a county that has a dispensary. How does it work up there?"

Mr. Davis: "My people, I believe, approve it. There is great improvement in the morals of the town of Waynesville. The improvement in the country is not so great."

Mr. Clarkson thought the dispensary the true solution of the liquor traffic problem in the cities.

"The majority of the petitioners before this House are white people," he said, "asking for a continuance of this dispensary. A majority of the white people have spoken. Why should we disregard their voice or send it back for that voice to be stifled by ignorant negroes?"

Mr. Alexander, of Rutherford (to Mr. Robinson): "You are in favor of eliminating the negroes from politics. Yet you want to send this matter back for them to vote on?"

Mr. Robinson: "The act is not to go into effect until June and by that time the new election law will be in force."

Mr. White, of Halifax, amended the bill to strike out the section providing for submitting the question to a vote of the people.

Mr. Robinson said a majority of the property holders—certainly the large property owners—were opposed to the dispensary.

Mr. White: "Don't a majority of the property owners on the anti-dispensary petition live outside the town?"

Mr. Robinson: "Some of them do and some don't." (Laughter.) "There are some property owners on both petitions."

Mr. White: "I'm talking about your petition?" Mr. Robinson: "Both the petitions are mine." (Great laughter.)

Mr. McNeill, of Brunswick, spoke in favor of the dispensary. It had, he said, worked well in Fayetteville and he thought it had policy to tamper with a thing that is working well. Better let well enough alone.

Mr. Ray, of Macon, chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, thought it due the House that he make a statement. The committee, he said, was divided on the bill. Three favored submitting the bill to a vote of the people, provided the election be held under the new law. All the committee favored the amendment. Everybody wanted the bill, outside of section 8, which the amendment of the gentlemen from Halifax (White) strikes out.

"I was in the minority—favoring a submission of the question to the voters. But I want to say right here, no matter how you vote you'll not wound my feelings. If you adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Halifax (White) you will do just what a majority of the white people are asking."

"I do believe this bill ought to be divested of every political consideration. It's a question entirely of morals. When it comes to fastening a wrong on coming generations, I, for one, am going to lay aside politics." (Applause.) "It is safe in all questions affecting the morals of the people to follow the lead of the preachers whose lives, so far as we know, have been spotless. They are all for the dispensary as against open saloons, blockaders or 'blind tigers.'"

The previous question was called, but Mr. Robinson asked its withdrawal in order that his colleague (Ray, of Cumberland) might give the House his views.

It was withdrawn, but Mr. Ray declined to speak, despite Mr. Robinson's urgent invitations.

Mr. Robinson called the ayes and noes, but the call was not sustained.

Mr. White's amendment striking out the provision for submitting the

matter to a vote of the people was adopted without a dissenting vote. This done the bill passed its several readings unanimously.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

SENATE.—The bill that provided for a re-organization of the penitentiary and the bill that codified the insanity laws of the State were all that disturbed the placid hum-drum of the Senate. The latter bill especially called up some perplexing questions.

The latter bill provided for setting apart the building at the penitentiary for the keeping of the insane who show suicidal or homicidal tendencies. The bill was reported favorably from the committee, but when it came up for action in the Senate Senator Daniels raised objection to the clause that provides for the removal of insane persons from one of the asylums to the penitentiary, even though he might have homicidal mania. He thought it would bring with it unwarranted odium.

Senator Green explained that it was proposed to cut off that building entirely from the penitentiary. Senator Brown asked if the building was to be under the same management as the penitentiary. He was in favor of a different management. Senator Daniels sent an amendment to that effect. Senator Hicks objected to confining those who develop homicidal tendencies after becoming insane in the same building with those who became insane after being sent to the penitentiary. A number of amendments were sent up and on motion of Senator Fields were ordered printed and the bill went over. It was brought out that it would cost some \$60,000 to erect a separate building for the care of the dangerous insane, while the building at the penitentiary, which is an excellent one, can be prepared for them at a cost of \$1,000. It was suggested that the building could be made a department of the asylum here, and its connection with the penitentiary severed.

When the bill to recognize and incorporate the penitentiary came over from the House the rules were suspended and the bill put upon its immediate passage. Senator McIntyre called for the "ayes" and "noes" to put the members on record. The vote resulted, "ayes" 38, "noes" 5. The Populists abstained from voting. Fulmer (Republican) voted "aye." He said the bill ought to be entitled "a bill to provide a father for an orphan child."

Other matters that claimed the attention of the Senate were local.

HOUSE.—The great majority of the forty-four new bills were for the relief of Confederate veterans or public school teachers, and to incorporate churches and school houses.

The Penitentiary Bill introduced by Mr. Foushee, was at his request taken up immediately on the announcement of the calendar.

Before it was put upon its several readings, Mr. Hampton (Rep.), of Surry, asked that it be explained.

"I can best describe it," said Mr. Foushee, "by saying that it is an action of ejectment. (Laughter.) It is a bill to put the management of the penitentiary in the hands of the Democrats, and insure its better government. It provides for the election of twelve directors by this General Assembly, and by these directors an executive committee of three will be chosen in whom will be placed the active control of the institution."

On the passage of the bill on its second reading, Mr. Hampton, leader of the Republican side, called for the ayes and noes.

The call was sustained and the vote resulted: Ayes, 79; noes, 16.

The bill was passed upon its several readings and sent to the Senate without engrossment, where it was promptly passed and ordered enrolled for ratification.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH.

SENATE.—There is something about the Confederate soldier that inspires oratory—even in a Republican President. It was only natural that when the bill providing for a suitable record of the deeds of the Confederate soldier came up in the Senate of the State that furnished more Confederate soldiers than any other that there should have been speaking and good speaking—for the man who could not speak with the deeds of the boys in gray for his theme, would have nothing Ciceronian about him.

Men of all shades of political belief spoke, and men who are usually silent, when the time came to vote every Senator stood.

Among the new bills introduced we note:

S. B. 299, Senator Travis: To authorize Halifax county to pay for the services of public school teachers in 1897. To Committee on Education.

S. B. 302, Senator Harris: To increase the number of Commissioners of Northampton county. To Committee on Counties. Cities and Towns.

BILLS PASSED.

S. B. 288: To authorize Elizabeth City to issue bonds for public improvements.

H. B. 190, S. B. 277: To authorize the publication of sketches of North Carolina regiments in the late war.

S. B. 278, H. B. 138: To amend section 1,285 of the Code, as to divorce, by providing that any woman of this State who marries a citizen of another State to North Carolina and get a divorce after one year's residence. Relates to pending cases only.

S. B. 313, H. B. 557: To amend chapter 57, Laws of 1897, as regards public drunkenness in Madison, Buncombe and Transylvania counties by

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations.—E. T. Whitehead & Co.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Risers. The famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles.—E. T. Whitehead & Co.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for the grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure the grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it.—E. T. Whitehead & Co.

making the fine \$5.00 instead of \$10.00. **HOUSE.**—After a discussion over some local matters for Buncombe and other counties new bills were introduced. We note:

By Ray, of Cumberland: To repeal the Assignment Law.

By Thompson, of Onslow: To establish a tax commission. The Governor, by consent of the State, is to appoint three commissioners.

By Justice, of McDowell: To require telegraph companies to exercise due diligence in the transmission and delivery of messages. A penalty of \$100 is imposed for negligence or unreasonable delay.

By Patterson, of Robeson: To create the county of Scotland. It proposes to take in quite a large part of Robeson, including Red Springs and Pembroke, etc.

By Carroll, of Alamance: To promote road improvement by use of wide tires.

By Winston, of Bertie. To permit J. W. and S. Otho Wilson to sue the State for salary claimed by them. The bill amends the Railroad Commission act of 1891, by striking out the words "and the question of his removal from office shall be determined by a majority of the General Assembly in joint session," also the words "and if the General Assembly shall determine that the commissioner suspended shall be removed," and by adding the following: "And the said commissioner removed as herein provided for shall be allowed to bring his action in the nature of a quo warranto returnable to the Superior Court of the county in which he lives and which said action to be brought in his name and against the appointee of the Governor shall stand for trial as is now provided for actions of quo warranto and in the event of final judgment in favor of such suspended officer he shall be reinstated in his said office and receive full salary for the term to which he was elected."

Of the bills that passed we note the following:

To give the sheriff and other officers of Greene county protection against the recent injunction of Judge Timberlake. It provides that in case of quo warranto proceedings the persons in office shall hold and shall enjoy all the powers and emoluments of office until the quo warranto proceeding is settled.

To require boards of county commissioners to accept bonds given in surety companies only in case the company shall on deposit with the State Treasurer the sum of \$50,000 or equivalent to secure the performance of its bond obligation.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

SENATE.—Most of the work in the Senate was of a local nature. Insanity laws were discussed more than any other topic.

The bill to require all practitioners of medicine to have a diploma from a medical college or a license from the State Board of Medicine, passed.

HOUSE.—During the morning hour twelve petitions were presented and forty-one new bills introduced. Among the petitions presented, we note the following:

Petition of the citizens of Jackson, Northampton county, asking the establishment of a dispensary. By Winston, of Bertie. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Petition of merchants of Scotland Neck for repeal of Merchant's Purchase Tax. By White, of Halifax. Committee on Finance.

Petitions of merchants of Vance and Warren counties against the Merchant's Purchase Tax. By Harrison, of Halifax. Committee on Finance.

Of bills that passed third reading we note:

H. B. 615, S. B. 107: Act to ratify and approve the organization and incorporation of the North Carolina and Georgia Extension Railroad Company of North Carolina.

H. B. 397, S. B. 9: Act to incorporate the Inter-State Telephone and Telegraph Company.

[Continued on Second Page.]

The Drink Bill of The United States.

N. C. Christian Advocate.

We print herewith a very accurate estimate of the cost of the liquor traffic to the United States. Its author, Dr. Hargreaves, of Philadelphia, is the highest living authority in the world on this subject. He has made it a life study, and the information thus imparted in his declining years may be his last statement. It is of the highest value, and will probably be appreciated by our readers.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, there were registered and operated 3,158 distilleries, grain and fruit. Their aggregate production was 72,240,864 gallons, which at \$6 a gallon to consumers, will be \$432,845,184. There was not less than the above when we consider that during the year there were discovered 2,241 illicit stills and 829 persons arrested for the business. During the same period there were 1,830 breweries that produced 35,836,038 barrels of 31 gallons each, or 1,130,609,038 gallons of fermented or malt liquors, (ale, beer, porter, etc.) which at \$20 a barrel retail, will cost the consumer not less than \$716,521,960.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for the grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure the grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by E. T. Whitehead & Co.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it.—E. T. Whitehead & Co.

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Buy this White Enamel Steel Bedstead in either 44, 48, or 52 inches length 75 inches. It has one of the strongest bed made.

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We publish a lithographic catalogue of Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Portieres and Lace Curtains which shows exact designs in hand-drawn colors—selections can be made as satisfactorily as though you were here at the mill.

Here's the celebrated Hines Sewing Machine—none better made. Guaranteed for five years. Catalogue tells you all about it. Price (3 Drawers Style) **\$13.25**

Why have we customers in every part of the United States? Because we sell the best goods at the lowest prices. We make all styles of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, etc. We make all styles of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, etc. We make all styles of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, etc.

Johns Hines & Son,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dept. 609.

The New Penitentiary Law.

Raleigh Correspondent to Charlotte Observer, 29.

The bill passed today to re-organize the penitentiary is entitled "An Act to Incorporate the State Prison of North Carolina, and to Provide for the Government Thereof."

It provides that the penitentiary shall be a corporation under the name of the State's prison, and that this corporation shall be invested with all of the property, real and personal choses in action, right in action and other rights now owned, held or engaged by the North Carolina penitentiary, and shall be liable for all of the debts and other liabilities for which the said penitentiary is now liable. The penitentiary is empowered to buy, acquire, lease and hold all property necessary for conducting its operations as provided by law.

In addition to the present directors, the General Assembly shall appoint 12 directors, whose term shall begin on the date of their appointment and continue two years. "All laws and clauses of laws conferring upon the Governor the power to appoint or nominate directors for the penitentiary or State's Prison are hereby repealed, and this General Assembly shall appoint persons to fill