WALTER B. BELL, Editor. VOL. V.

THE TIMES.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1897.

Both the House and Senate Getting Down to Business.

ADOPTS A CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Several Bills Introduced -- Committees Appointed -- First Bill Introduced Was to Repeal "Assignment Act."

Wednesday the State Legislature convened in Raleigh. The body is composed of Democrats, Populists and Republicans. It is useless to say that the entire State, as well as the whole country, has been waiting and watching anxiously for the convening of this body of law-makers, as there is to be a United States Senator elected. From the present outlook it seems that everything has been cut and dried in favor of Pritchard, since he took the cath of 16 to 1. At the caucus held Tuesday night three Republicans failed to stand up when a motion for a rising vote en-dorsing him was put, but it is said the defection of these cannot defeat him. Congressman Harry Skinner said in an

interview; "Twenty-seven Populist members announced themselves in favor of Pritchard, and said they would vote for him in the caucus. Seventeen will vote for him, no matter what the caucus

It is said that Senator Butler does not concede Pritchard's election and that he will undoubtedly control the Populist caucus. He is working hard to keep a sufficient number of Populists to elect him from bolting the caucus.

The conference of Democrats expressed their sentiments for the support of some good Populist, probably Maj. Guthrie.

The latest concerning the Senatorial

The latest concerning the Senatorial scramble is that Pritchard will undoubtedly succeed himself.

SENATE.

Wednesday. - Lieutenant Governor Doughton called the Senate to order. Senators then came forward, beginning with the First district, and were all sworn in. It took just one hour. The President declared the Senate duly or-ganized and stated the first business was the election of a principal clerk, which resulted in the election of Hill E. King. For doorkeeper, T. N. Hallyburton and N. L. Wagstaff were nominated. The vote stood: Wagstaff 6, inated. The vote stood: Wagstaff 6, Hallyburton 40, and the latter was declared elected. For assistant door keeper S. D. McCarthy and L. E. Howerton were nominated. The vote stood McCarthy 40, Howerton, 7. McCarthy was declared elected. For reading clerk J. W. Watson and J. C. Brown were nominated. The vote was Brown 8, Watson 28, and Watson was declared elected. For engrossing clerk J. Buchanan ond D. S. Lovelace were nominated. The vote was Lovelace 7, Buchanan 40, and Buchanan was designed. Reading ford, of the House, called the roll of members and these came forward in "blocks of five," and were aworn in by Associate Justice Walter A. Montgometry. Each took a double oath to support the Constitution of the State and the United States.

Nelson, Harris, of Hyde, and Blackburn were appointed tellers.

Other officers elected are: Principal clerk, E. O. Masten; reading clerk, F. B. Benbow; doorkeeper, D. T. House; assistant, Abe Middleton, colored; en-Buchanan 40, and Buchanan was de-clared elected.

The President then asked the officers elected to come forward and qualify,

which they proceeded to do. Senator McCaskey then introduced a resolution that a committee of three on House committee, notify the Governor that the Legislature was organized and ready to receive his message; also that a message be sent notifying the House that the Senate was organ-

Senator Smathers presented a new

order at 12 o'clock, Lieutenant Govern-or Doughton presiding. Prayerr by Rev. Ashby, of the Senate. The Jour-nal of Wednesday was read and approv-ed. Senator McCasky reported from the enmmittee which waited on the Governor, that his excellency would, as soon as practicable, send in his mes-

Leave of absence was granted Sena tors Maultvy and Odom on account of

The message from the Governor The message from the Governor was at noon received and read by Col. S. F. Telfair, the Governor's private secretary, assisted by the reading clerk. Senator McCasky introduced a resolution that 1,500 copies be printed. This was adopted and sent to the House

for concurrence.

FRIDAY—Senate called to order by
Lieut-Governor Daughton. Prayer by Rev. Mr. McNeill, of the Senate. The rules of the Senate of 1895 were adopted

on motion of Senator McCaskey.

Senator Grant submitted the names of the several standing committees an adopted by the Republicans and Popuadopted by the Republicans and Populists, stating that there were several vacancies left open to be filled at some future date. Senator Grant stated that he desired to say that the list of the committee on judiciary had been misplaced and would be made out later. Senator Butler said the committee on railroads and railroad commission would also be named later. The report was adopted.

was adopted. joint resolution on Cuba was received from the House. Senator McCasky introduced a bill

"to provide for counting" the votes of the election of 1896 for State officers the election of 1896 for State officers and carrying out the provisions of article 3 of the constitution. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Senator McNeil introduced a bill for the relief of an ex-sheriff of Wilkes, and Senator Barringer one for the relief of ex-Sheriff Morrison, of Cabarrus. Both were referred.

Saturday—Lieut.-Governor Doughton presided. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Weston, the journal of Friday was read and amproved.

and approved.
Senator Wakefield submitted a report from the committee on privileges sud elections, reporting a substitute for the resolution offered yesterday in regard to counting the votes for State officers.

Senator Mitchell—Resolution that at o clock the Senate go into an election

of enrolling clerk.
Senator Atwater introduced the fol-

Senator Atwater introduced the following resolution:
Whereas, The election of a United States Senator to epresent the State in the United States Senator to the people and is a duty developing upon this Legislature; and Whereas, it is published and openly charged that bribery and corruption, in relation to said election, have been and are being made to members to influence said election; sow, therefore, to the

end that said charges may be fully investi-Resolved, By the Senate; the House of Reparameters obscurring; that a special committee of two Senators and three Representatives be appointed by the President and Speaker to investigate and report at the ear-liest convenience the facts in relation to said

charges.

Resolved; further, That said special committee be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to administer caths, compel attendance of witnesses and send for persons and

Senator Ashburn—A resolution in-structing our Senators and Represent-atives in Congress to use their efforts to pass a bill to amend the constitution in regard to the right of suffrage.

Senator Anderson-To amend the constitution of North Carolina in reeonstitution of North Carolina in regard to qualification of voters.

Senator Shaw introduced a bill to amend acts in regard to pauper suits.

Senator McCaskey moved that the Senate go into the election of an enrolling slow at 12 200

ing clerk at 12:30.

ing clerk at 12:30.

The Senator from Pitt introduced a bill in regard to discrimination in regard to legal tender money and for other purposes.

Senator Anderson—Resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the Cameron resolution in regard to Caba.

Senator Grant thought this was a matter in which the Senate ought to go slow. It was referred.

Senator McCaskey thought the resolution in regard to investigating the charges of bribers and correction.

bribery and corruption should be a concurrent resolution, as the one introduced only applies to the Senate. It was afterwards passed as a concurrent resolution.
Funator Wakefield-Bill to restore

the office of county treasurer in certain counties.

The substitute of the committee in

The substitute of the committee in regard to the counting of votes for State officers was taken up and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to go into an election of enrolling clerk. The President appointed as tellers on the part of the Senate Senators Anthony and McCaskey. Senator McCaskey nominated Abbott Swinson, of Wayne. There were no other nominations. The vote being taken, Mr. Swinson received 40 votes, and the tellers proceeded to the House to report the same.

ford, of the House, called the roll of members and these came forward in "blocks of five," and were sworn in by Associate Justice Walter A. Montgom-ery. Each took a double oath to sup-port the Constitution of the State and

grossing clerk, D. F. Scarborough. Governor Carr was notified that the House had organized and was ready for

business. THURSDAY—The House was opened with prayer by Rev. C. J. Woodson. At noon Frivate Secretary Telfair delivered the Governor's message, Mr. Schulken announced that the Senate and House committees had called on the Governor and notified him that or-

ganization was complete.

Mr. Sutton moved that the reading of the message be dispensed with and that 250 copies be printed. Mr. Lusk said large crowd was present.

THURSDAY.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Doughton presiding. Provided in the senate of the Senate was called to the senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Doughton presiding. withdrew his motion. The reading ocenpied two hours. Mr. Sutton's resolution was adopted and 250 copies were ordered printed. Some leaves of absence were granted.

The Speaker announced the following

Privileges of Elections: Cook, Black-

burn, Sutton, of New Hanover; Peace, Bryan, of Chatham; Brown, Person, of Wayne; Cunningham and Gallop. Banking and Currency; Bryan, of

Chatham; Hanser, Crumpler, Ormsly, Cox, Adams and McKenzie. Rules: Sutton, of Cumberland; Brower, Bryan, of Chatham, Schulken

Judiciary: Lusk, Sutton, of Cumber-land; Cook, Young, Schulken, Price, Craven, Scales and Cunningham FRIDAY.—Representative Dixon of-fered prayer. Mr. Sutton introduced the following resolution: "That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use all hon orable means, and as early as possible, to bring about the passage of an act of Congress recognizing the independence of Cuba who so long a time have been struggling for life and liberty, the God-

given heritage of all men." It was unanimously adopted and sent to the Mr. Lusk introduced the first bill. It is to repeal the notorious chapter 466, acts of 1895, the "assignment act."

Mr. Peaco—A bill to take Vance county out of the eastern criminal cir-

Mr. Sutton-To repeal chapter 466 acts '95, and also chapter 453, acts of '98, regarding assignments. Also bills regarding action of co-warranters, and regulating fees of sheriff of Cumberland

in securing special venires.

Mr. Alexander—To provide for making an entirely new list of jurors, February 1, in every county in the

The Speaker announced the follow

ing committees.

Pinance-Johnson, Bryan, of Chatham, Whitener, Person, of Wayne, Alexander, Young, Aiken, Petree, Nel-

son, McKenzie, Brown and Peace.
Engrossed Bills-Pinnix, Spruill,
Chapin, Arrington, Parker, of Perqui-mans, Holmes, Price, Carter Ferguson and Leak. Railroads and Railroad Commissions—Brower, Blackburn, Dockery, Pinnix, Ferrell; White, of Randolph, Ward, Dickson, of Greene, McKenzie

Corporations - Schulken, McBride

Corporations — Schuiken, McBride,, Brown, Alexander, Dockery, Bailey, Walters and Umstead. Education—Dockery, White of Ala-mance, McBary, Peace, Cox, Young, Abernethy, King, White of Randolph, Rouniree, Whitener, Nelson and Wal-

Saturday.—Dr. Levi Branson opened the house with prayer. Mr. Sutton, of Cumberland, submitted the report of

of Cumberland, submitted the report of the committee on rules of the House. It amended the rules of 1895 so that on the demand of any member or at the suggestion of the speaker the names of members sufficient to make a quorum in the hall of the House who do not vote be recorded in the journal and re-ported to the Speaker, with the names of the members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence to do business; also that no amendment to any resolution, bill, or othamendment to any resolution, bill, or other matter pending before House shall be entertained unless the same shall be in writing and signed by the member of

fering the same. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Clapin to settle the accounts of the 1895 session, and one by Mr. Adams in favor of T. R. Purnell (to pay him

\$300.) Mr. Person introduced a bill to in-crease the duties and power of the vailroad commission.

The bill to repeal the "assignment" law of 1895 was formally reported.

Mr. Purgosen introduced a bill to amend the law regarding the payment of scrip, due bills, etc., so these will be

the same as cash.

Mr. Price - Bill to allow the town of Monroe to construct water-works, and

issue \$30,000 in bonds therefor.

Mr. Houser—To reduce salaries of clerks of the Legislature to \$4 per day. Mr. Sutton—To allow judges to limit the length of the speeches of lawyers

save in capital cases.

Mr. Rown called for the adoption of
Mr. Sutton's report on rules of the
House and amendments, as above

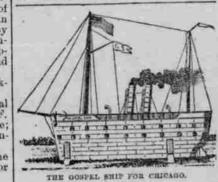
The Senate resolution to print 1,500 the Senate resort are smessage came up. The House refused to concur, as the majority seemed to want 250 to be the limit, and a committee of conference was appointed.

A GOSPEL SHIP.

Chleago Will Have One of the Strangest Furch Edifices in the World.

Chicago is about to have one of the queerest church edifices in existence. It is to be known as the gospel ship, and is in the form HOUSE.

Wednesday.—Chief Clerk Satterfield called the House of Representatives to order. The members were sworn in and A. E. Hileman, of Cabarrus, was elected Speaker. The Democrats voted for Col. John S. Canningham, of Person. Rev. Dr. Levi Branson offered the opening prayer. He prayed that laws to prevent intemperance might be enacted. Reading Clerk John D. Stanford, of the House, called the roll of



sand more. It is expected that the novelty of the idea will attract hundreds of people of the idea will attract hundreds of people who would never find their way to the or-linary sanctuary. The unique design has already attracted more attention than would the construction of a building to cost \$100,-

The plans are for a building 100 feet in length by twenty-live feet in width, or, properly, in beam. The framework will be of T fron sheeted with corrugated fron Two masts will rise from the deck to the height masts will rise from the deck to the height of eighty feet, which will be rigged with spars and shrouds. An iron smokestack rising from the deck will be connected with the stoves in the hold. When services are in progress a supply of tar or pitch in the stoves may emit clouds of smoke from the stack.

Forty windows in the sides of the hull will have the form of pertholes, and the mantical appearance of the ship will be otherwise sustained. On the decks, wooden cannon will frown upon the peaceful residents of the neighborhood. Two anchors will depend from the bow, and a capstan will raise its head from the forecastle. Entrance to the auditorium will be given through a gar gway in the bow, a violation of naval architecture made necessary by the narrowness of the lot. The auditorium itself will extend the full length of the hull. In the bow a pulpit will be placed, on which a compass is to rest. Scats are to be ranged fleross the huil in tiers for the audience.

In conducting the church, the naval idea is to be adhered to. The twins have in contemplation the organization of the boys of the Sunday school into corps of naval cadets, elad in blue uniform. A naval band will be formed to discourse nantical melodies preparatory to services, hymns will be set to the melodies of the sea, and the illusion of the ship otherwise carried out. stack.

Forty windows in the sides of the hull will

be set to the melodies of the sea, and the si-lusion of the ship otherwise carried out.

It is expected that many longshoremen from the lumber yards, dock hands from the boats in the river and rousinbouts from the lodging houses will be attracted to the ges-pel ship, and will hasten to enroll them-selves in the crew. Already the size of the congregation is said to have reached 500.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND IS SAFE.

Its Reported Disappearance Was Due to a Lapse of Sobriety.

Captain Sloeum, the American skipper who is voyaging around the world alone in a small yawl, tells of his visit to Robinson Crusoc's Island, Juan Fernandez, off the

Crusoc's Island, Juan Fernandez, off the Crusoc's Island, Juan Fernandez, off the Chile, on his way across the Pacific.

At Valparaiso he had heard the reports that the Island had disappeared, but he found it all right. He said there were thirty-five families on the Island, prosperous and happy. Robinson Crusoc's cave was still intact.

Captain Slocum said that the reports of the disappearance of the Island originated with a Cullean skipper, who had been sent to the Island with a cargo of supplies for the inhabitants there. Among the sapplies was an assortment of spirits, and the skipper freely helped himself. The result was that from the moment the vessel left Valparaiso he could not be sohered up long enough to take an observation of the sun and defermine the position of the sun and defermine the position of the sin and the course that should be taken to reach the Island. None of the erew, except the drunken akipper, understood navigation.

After sailing about for several days in the spot where he thought the islands should be he turned the bow of his vessel toward the East, and, picking up some landmarks along the coast, found his way back to port. The drunken skipper, for an excuse for a failure of his voyage, said that the island had disappeared out of sight.

Boston is indulging in charmingly virtuous throes oper an unclad Bacchante, but strangely enough makes no fuss on the ground that the wanton marble person writs no spectacles.

A Complete Picture of the Public Affairs of the State.

RECOMMENDS SHORTER HOURS

Recommends the Lease of the No rt Carolina Railroad-Both State Fairs Endorsed, Etc.

Tuesday of last week His Excellency, Elias Carr, Governor of North Carolina, retired from office, his term of four years expiring. His last message was submitted to the General Assembly Thursday, and its principal features will be found below.

Reminding the Legislature that the Governor's duties are executive onty, and that the upholding of the State's credit, her pride and honor and the care of her institutions devolves upon the General Assembly, His Excellency

continues:

"The people have intrusted this sacred work to you. For the first time in twenty years the interests of the State in all its branches have been delivered into the hands of a different political party. The measures which you may deep with the party of the party. deem wise may be opposed to the policy heretofore pursued, and in making changes I caution you to consider carefully and well such changes as pertain to the institutions of the State, for the people will hold you responsible for the people will hold you responsible for the success or failure of such measures. Feeling assured that you have the interest of your State at heart, I submit for your consideration brief observations made from the different reports furnished me by the State officers."

He refers to the report of the Secretary of State, showing that this depart-

tary of State, showing that this depart-ment has collected and paid into the Treasury—presumably for the biennial period—\$120,980.96, "a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the Executive Department more than five times." This source of revenue, it is pointed out, is not a burden upon the citizen.

The special tax bonds cases - Baltzer vs. the State and Baltzer and Taake vs. the State—have been decided, the Su-preme Court of the United States sustaining the Supreme Court of North Carolina, which had decided in favor of the State. The cases involved \$12,297,000 and the question of the State's liability for the bonds issued by the reconstruction convention of 1868 and the Legislature which succeeded it is settled for all time in the State's favor.

The Treasurer's report is discussed The Governor concurs with the Treasurer that the surplus of dividends received on the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad should not be turned into the general fund, as has been the custom, but be held sacredly, as the law provides, for the payment of interest and the establishment of a sinking fund. Approval is also given another uggestion of the Treasurer that the guarantee and security companies do-ng business in the State be required to deposit collateral to protect the State and to relinquish their right to move cases to the Federal courts.

"Under the act to compromise, com-mute and settle the State debt," \$3,-360,700 4 per cent, new bonds have been issued in exchange for the old valid debts of the State. It will require \$225,070 more 4 per cent, bonds to take up the remainder of the old bonds outstanding, making the whole possible debt \$3,615,770, bearing 4 per cent. interest. The State owns as an investment \$136,750 of these bonds, and the board of advention \$143,250 and also board of education \$143,250 and also per cent construction bonds, upon which interest is paid out of the North Carolina Railroad dividends, amounts o \$2,720,000.1

There remains of the direct land tax fund \$1,009.64, which is held in trust by the Governor and which will become the property of the State March 2, 1897, unless in the meantime called

The aggregate value of all the real and personal property of the State re-turned for taxation is \$257,437,227.99-a decrease in two years of \$2,127,222.00 The total amount of all taxes collected in the State last year was \$2,570,360.97 -a per capita of \$1.46, estimating the population at 1,760,000. The white peo-ple pay 96.34 per cent of the taxes of the State and the colored people 3,66

The Governor cordially approves the pension tax and advises that it be in-

It is recommended that some step be taken for supplying the place of a judge becoming sick, insane or otherwise disabled.

The State Guard is warmly commended. It is better equipped and more efficient than ever before. It was called out seven times last year. The Gover-

The appropriation for their support should be sufficient, in addition to what is furnished by the national government, to adequately provide for their necessary equipment, pay the rent of their armories, give them such field instruction as recommended by the Adjutant General, and pay them for their armores when in settled services their services when in actual service a per diem sufficient at least to secure them from pecuniary loss while on such duty. This is as little as could be duty. This is as litt asked at your hands."

He advises an increase of the salary of the Adjutant General and that that office be provided with clerical assis-

Discussing the report of the missioner of Labor Statistics, the Governor recommends the recommendations of that officer;

1. That a law be passed limiting the length of a working day to 11 hours.

2. That no child under 12 years of

age be allowed to work in any building, and those between 12 and 14 only when they have a certificate showing that they have been to school at least three

they have a certificate showing that they have been to school at least three months during the preceding year.

3. The salary of the Commissioner should be increased to \$2,000 and that \$5,000 be appropriated to prosecute the work.

The work of the Emilroad Commission is warmly endorsed. It has brought in for taxation \$14,101,050 of railroad property, has reduced railroad, telegraph and express charges. Railroad tariffs are now lower in North Carolina than in 90 per cent of the States of the Union.

The message, which is voluminous, exhaustive and creditable in the highest score, presents a complete picture of the public affairs of the State and closes thus:

"The administration of the State and closes thus:

"The administration of the State government by the Democratic party for the pust twenty years is now behind man.

sompetition, and land must depreciate in value if the roads to it are such that it cannot meet competion."
His Excellency praises highly the management of the insane asylums of the State, and expresses the hope that the heads of these institutions will not be changed. He says, among other things:

things:
"Each institution desires especial appropriation to further carry on the noble charitable work undertaken by the State, but under the existing circular characteristics." the State, but under the existing circumstances I caunot recommend that all these appropriations be made, but I don't mean to say, gentlemen of the Legislature, that such appropriations are not needed. To come up to the full measure of our duty would involve large expenditures, and while these institutions need such enlargements, still an increase in taxation would necessarilly follow, and I do not think it proper now to increase the burden of taxation on the real estate in North Carolina. I commend these reports and arge you are carefully consider if some means cannot be devised by which these institutions could be enlarged to still greater usefulness." larged to still greater usefulness."

Hearty praise is given also to the work of the institution for the deat and dumb and the blind. The compulsory education of blind

children is recommended. In the following the Governor projects upon the Legislature a novel and interesting idea:

"While our State institutions have

been economically managed, I believe they can yet be made more so by the application of ordinary business principles to their management, by making them mutually assist each other, which would result in a still greater saving to the tax-payer. The penitentiary should raise all vegetables and staple supplies, as well as make all the clothing, shoes and hats for all the institutions; the blind asylum the brooms, harness and chairs, and the deaf-mutes do all the State printing and binding. By ex-pending a comparatively small amount in the purchase of a plant the deaf-mutes could do all the public printing and binding for the State and save the tax-payers at least \$33,469,35 per annum and at the same time open up a field of employment for the unfortunate objects

employment for the unfortunate objects
of the State's charity."

Recognizing the widespread desire
for a juvenile reformatory, the Governor
yet doubts the advisability of such an
undertaking in the present depleted
condition of the State Treasury.

The State Board is praised for its
faithful and unrewarded work.

His excellency is satisfied that the

His excellency is satisfied that the State spends no money more judicious-than the \$2,000 it appropriates to the State Board of Health.

State Board of Health.

The revenues from the oyster law The Governor makes an claberate argament in support of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. "I favored the lease of this property," says he, "and it was done by the board of eirectors with my full concurrence and endorsed by the stockholders without a dissenting voice. I believed and still believe that it is the best thing that could have been done by the State, and the future will, determine the wisdom of the transaction." He adds: "It may be safely said that there is no other long-term investment in North Carolina bearing so good a rate of interest lina bearing so good a rate of interest as 7 per cent, and the stock of the North Carolina Railroad is to-day the most valuable stock bearing a fixed and permanent rate of income to be found in the State." The Governor has entire confidence that upon a dispassion ate consideration" the lease "will mee with the universal spproval of every im-

partial citizen."

His Excellency is proud of the report

CONSUMPTION made for the penitentiary by Superin-tendent Leazar, and points to this re-port as a vindication of the policy adopted for the management of this in-

stitution.

The work of the Board of Agriculture is regarded as of "inestimable value." He commends its economy and appar ently concurs in its recommendation that the tonnage tax on fertilizers be reduced 20 per cent. The experiment station, the museum, the Agricultura and Mechanical College, the farmer's institutes and the subject of immigration are all discussed somewhat at

length.

The State fair and the colored fair are both endorsed.

It is shown that North Carolina spends much less, actually and relatively, for the support of her University than many other States, and it is urged that this institution be fostered. The great importance of carrying on educational work is insisted upon and the Governor disagrees wholly with those who make the "startling proposition" that "there is a conflict proposition" that "there is a conflict between the State and the Church in educational work." Improvement in, the efficiency of the public schools is noted. Compulsory education is favored, and four months' terms of the schools, which, the General Assembly is reminded, is a "continuing mandata" of the scustitution. An increased date" of the constitution. An increased school tax levy of 6 per cent. or an in-

school tax levy of 6 per cent. or an increase of 64 cents in the poli tax is recommended. The Governor argues lengthily for compulsory education.

The work of the Geological Survey has been extensive and valuable.

Improvement of the public roads is suggested. "Over ordinary North Carolina country roads it costs about as lina country roads it costs about as much to transport a ton 50 miles as it does a ten from Iowa to Colorado. Transportation is now the factor in have not been sufficient to defray the expenses of protecting our oyster waters. All former oyster legislation

has proved ineffective.

The Governer thinks that crime is The Governer thinks that crime is increasing more rapidly than population. Within the past two years he has granted 126 pardons, 15 commutations and 2 reprieves.

Governor Carr thinks the State's best interests will be served by leasing the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.

He thinks highly of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women, and recommends a renewal of its appropriation of \$30,000.

ion of \$30,000. It is shown that the public printing is costing at the rate of \$14,892.83 for

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregorie, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrheea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural swep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its
good effect upon their children."

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing oplum, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOS,

Conway, Ark.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

Castoria.

III So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experi-ence in their outside practice with Castoria

and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

DESIGNS, COPYRICHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may utekly ascertain, free, whether an invention is robably patentable. Communications strictly unidential. Oldess agency for securing patents i America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive secial notice in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

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Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the af-flicted, than the offer of T. A. Sloeum,

M. C., of New York City. Confident that he has discovered a reliable cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting, and to make its great merits known, he will send free, three bottles to any reader of the Elkin Times who may be suffering. Already this "new scientific course

of medicine" has permaneutly cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases. The Doctor considers it his religious duty-a duty which he owes to humanity-to donate his infallible cure. He has proved the dreaded consumption to be a curable disease be-

youd any doubt, and has on file in his American and European laboratories testimonials of experience from those benefited and cured in all parts of the world. Don't delay until it is too late. Consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. Address T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York,

and when writing the Doctor, give ex-

press and postoffice address, and please mention reading this article in the you. It is a grand record of great achievements for the upbuilding of this commonwealth and the promotion of the interests of the entire people. With my administration closes the series beginning under the illustrious Vance and continuing through the Vance and continuing through the wise and economic administrations of Governors Jarvis, Scales, Fowle and Holt. The party retires from the administration of the affairs of the State through the executive and other officers, feeling that North Carolina has had a series of years of good government, economically administered which challenges comparison.

Bacon-Did you know there were over 735,013,559,600 different whist ands in a pack of cards? Egbert-Yes; my wife tells me about each one nearly every time we play.-Yonkers States-

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY.

JOHN GILL, Roceiver. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect November 15th, 1896. NORTH BOUND.

Leave Sanford. 1 00 p. m. Leave Cilmax. 2 50 Arrive Greensboro. 3 18 Leave Greensboro
Leave Stokesdale
Leave Walnut Cove
Leave Rurai Hall No. 1. Daily.

Leave Cilmax. 12 41
Leave Sanford 2 55
Arrive Fayetteville Jenetion 4 12 Arrive Fayetteville......
Leave Fayetteville......
Arrive Wilmington
NORTH BOUND. No. 4. Dally.

Leave Bennettsville..... Arrive Maxton 9 40
Leave Maxton 9 50
Leave Red Springs 10 18
Leave Lumber Bridge 10 83
Leave Hope Mills 11 01
Arrive Fayetteville 11 19
south Bound, No. 3. Daily. Leave Fayetteville. 4 23 p. m.

Three Bottles of his Newly
Discovered Remedies to Cure
Consumption and All Lung
Troubles.

Leave Fayetteville. 23
Leave Hope Mills. 536
Arrive Maxton. 607
Arrive Bennettsville. 725
Nonth Boursb.
(Daily Except Sunday.)

Leave Gilmax 825

Arrive Greensboro 920

Leave Greensboro 935

Leave Stokesdale 11 07

Arrive Madison 11 55

SOUTH SOUND.

(Daily Except Sunday.)

12 30 p. m. | No. 15, Mixed. | Leave Madison | 12 30 p. m. | Leave Btokesdale | 1 28 | Arrive Greensboro | 2 40 | Leave Greensboro | \$ 20 | Leave Climax | 4 15 | Arrive Ramscur | 6 00 | 4 | 15 | Company | 15 | Com

Cove with the Norlolk & Williams of the Norlolk & Wilson-Salem.

In Greensboro with the Southern Rallaway Company for Rallegh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South; at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

W. E. KYLE, and southwest. and southwest, Gen'l Pass, Agent.

Gen'l Manager. The Charlotte Observer

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