

It PAYS TO GIVE THE PEOPLE an invitation to trade with you. The best way to invite them is to advertise in THE TIMES.

LAW-MAKERS AT RALEIGH.

The Resolution in regard to Cuba is Modified. CHARGES OF BRIBERY ADOPTED. Bills Providing for New Jury Lists Passed the House—Terms of Justices of the Peace Expire in December, 1898.

SENATE.

MONDAY.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Doughton presiding. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ashburn of the Senate.

Other bills and resolutions were introduced and referred as follows: To amend the charter of the Drummers' Bank; to incorporate the town of Wilkesboro, in Wilkes county; in relation to salaries and fees and a reduction of the same; in relation to roads and road overhauls; to amend the charter of the town of Elizaville; in relation to the road laws of Edgecombe county; to define certain crimes and regulate the punishment thereof; to prohibit shelter to persons abandoning their homes; to appoint a committee to prepare a bill in regard to salaries and fees of public officials; to remove obstructions in Big Bush and Buffalo creeks, in Cabarrus; to abolish extra term of Washington county court.

The electoral college met immediately. R. B. Davis, of New Hanover, presiding, and Mr. Merritt, of Person, secretary. A ballot was ordered, and returned in favor of receiving the 11 electoral votes of North Carolina. Bailey, of Nash, moved for a ballot for Vice President. The vote resulted as follows: Sewall, G. Watson, S. Locke Craig was elected messenger to take the returns to Washington. The college then took a recess till 10 o'clock.

MONDAY.—Senate met at 10:30, Lieutenant-Governor Doughton presiding. Prayer by Rev. Mr. McNeil. The journal of Monday was read and approved. The most important bills introduced were:

Mr. McCreary—A bill to establish a reformatory for young criminals. Mr. Smathers—A bill to prevent delay in the trial of criminal actions. Mr. Justice—A bill to amend the charter of Saluda Polk county. Mr. Hollis—A bill in relation to the registration of physicians. Mr. Butler—A bill in regard to railroads; amends chapter 230 of laws of 1891, act to provide for the general supervision of railroads, etc.

The committee of conference made a report stating that they had agreed to have 500 copies of the Governor's message printed. The report was adopted. The following bills and resolutions were ratified: An act to provide for counting the votes of State officers and to carry out the provisions of art. 3 of the constitution; a resolution to provide index books for the clerks of the Senate and House.

MONDAY.—Senate met at 11 o'clock the House met, and Representative Green offered the opening prayer. The papers in the contest for the seat held by Crews, colored, from Granville, were filed. A memorial from Asheville Typographical Union, in which they pray that the Legislature in awarding the public printing require the employment of union labor.

MONDAY.—Senate met at 12 o'clock, Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds presiding. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hoover. Reports of standing committees were received, among them a substitute by the judiciary committee for the resolution in regard to the independence of Cuba.

also a bill relating to hunting in Haywood county. Abell—A bill to amend sec. 1245 of the Code, in relation to probate of deeds.

Parker—A bill relating to corporations or creating the same. The calendar was taken up and the following bills passed third reading: To incorporate the town of Millbank, in Wilson county. The resolution relating to bribery and corruption was passed, ratified and the following committee appointed on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Atwater and Smathers.

The following bills were taken up under suspension of the rules and tabled. To allow physicians until March 10th to register; to define misdemeanor and the punishment for the same. The following were referred: A bill to amend the constitution of the United States in regard to the right of suffrage, and to prevent delay in criminal actions.

FRIDAY.—The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds. Prayer by Rev. H. W. Norris, after which the journal of Thursday was read and approved. The following bills were introduced: Smathers—To amend secs. 1199 and 1200 of the Code, relating to challenges of jurors. Person—A bill to make wire fences lawful fences in Edgecombe county; also to enact a curfew ordinance for all the towns and cities of North Carolina.

McNeil—To amend chap. 439, laws of 1895, in regard to the examination of school teachers. SARTWELL—Lieut.-Governor Reynolds called the Senate to order, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. McNeil, the journal of Friday was read and approved. No bills or resolutions were introduced. The Senators were evidently too deeply engrossed in the subject of grip germs to draw up bills.

The calendar was taken up and the following bills disposed of: Bill for the relief of A. M. Vannoy, ex-sheriff of Wilkes county, passed second and third readings. Bill for the relief of Dr. Geo. W. Walker, of Fender county, exempting him from the tax of \$10. By unanimous consent the Senate took up the House bill repealing ch. 406, laws of 1895, known as the "assignment Act," and it passed its several readings and was ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

HOUSE.

MONDAY.—At 11 o'clock the House met, and Representative Green offered the opening prayer. The papers in the contest for the seat held by Crews, colored, from Granville, were filed. A memorial from Asheville Typographical Union, in which they pray that the Legislature in awarding the public printing require the employment of union labor.

Bills introduced were as follows: By Sutton, of New Hanover, to repeal act incorporating Black River Navigation Company, by providing for displaying the national flag from the capitol; by Abernethy, to reduce salaries to conform to the prices of farm products. By Houser, to provide for ventilating the hall of the House. By Duncan, to protect fish in Neuse river. By Brown, to change Polkville's charter. By Finney, to forbid hunting in Yadkin river by consent of land-owners. By Peters, to have the school fund apportionment made in September instead of January.

By Ward, to provide for the census indexing of wills. By Cathy, to allow sheriff of Swain to collect tax arrears. By Conner, for the relief of Saenger (Gardner), McDowell. By Petree, providing that terms of justices of the peace elected last year shall end on the first Monday in December, 1898. By Representative Green offered prayer.

The following resolutions and bills were introduced: Mr. Sutton, of Cumberland—To repeal that part of chapters 135 and 159, acts of 1895, which allows judges upon petition to appoint two additional commissioners, and which requires all candidates for office to file a sworn statement of their expenses incurred during the election. Mr. Lusk—To amend the divorce law. Mr. Houser—To provide the means of changing persons' names, requiring 90 days posted notice, the reason for change, etc.

Mr. Sutton—To fund Cumberland's bonded debt. Mr. White, of Bertie—To allow the Cashie & Chowan Railroad and Lumber Company to hold 100,000 acres of land. Mr. Petree—To allow registers of deeds to appoint a deputy register. Mr. Wilson—To incorporate the town of Hardin Cotton Mills, in Gaston county. Mr. Lusk—To incorporate the Asheville and Biltmore Street Railway and Transportation Company. Mr. Hileman—To amend chapter 161, acts of 1895, by including Cabarrus; also to incorporate the Cabarrus Savings Bank. Mr. Sutton—To require railroads incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, which desire to carry on business here, to file a copy of their charter, and such copies must be recorded in the various counties in which they do business, and such charters must be not in violation of the laws of North Carolina, the penalty for violation being \$500 a day.

Mr. Dixon, of Cleveland—To establish the North Carolina Reform School. Mr. Sutton, of Cumberland—To require foreign corporations doing business in this State to take out license; to repeal the stock law for certain parts of Cumberland.

Mr. Hancock—To incorporate the Mutual Aid Banking Company, of New Bern; to incorporate Grand Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias of North Carolina. Mr. Dockery—To incorporate the town of Hamlet. Dr. Dixon's bill in regard to the reform school provides for the discipline, training and education of youthful criminals; provides for a \$10,000 appropriation for each race for the first two years; provides for the purchase of from 300 to 600 acres of land for farm purposes.

A resolution to pay the expenses of the Arranging Committee came up with an unfavorable report, and was tabled by a unanimous vote. (It proposed to pay "Hoola Boom" Campbell and also R. B. Patten, the committee's attorney.) Resolution to pay Funnell \$300 for attorney's and clerk's salary was also tabled. A resolution was adopted raising a joint committee to consider the matter of reducing salaries to conform to the decline in the prices of farm products.

Bills passed incorporating the Cabarrus Savings Bank at Concord, with \$50,000 capital stock; the directors to be personally responsible for all sums due depositors. On leave a number of bills were introduced as follows: Mr. Currie—To allow Robeson to levy a special tax to hire out the chain gang and to abolish the criminal court of Robeson. Mr. Cunningham—To amend the Code by allowing juries in actions for wages. Mr. Nelson—To allow Caldwell county to levy a special tax and build a jail. Mr. Dixon, of Greene—To repeal the law forbidding the remarriage of divorced persons; actions for divorce under this act not to be brought later than March 31, 1897.

Mr. Sutton, of New Hanover, offered a resolution to print 10,000 copies of Governor Russell's inaugural. A lively debate ensued. The resolution was referred to the finance committee. THURSDAY.—The House met at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Levi Branson offered prayer. Mr. Sutton, of New Hanover—To prevent the spread of contagious diseases among the live stock in North Carolina. It provides for three commissioners, forming the North Carolina live stock sanitary board. A bill passed giving Montgomery county another term of court, so there will be terms in January, April and September; also a bill to make the unlawful taking of a legislative bill or other paper a felony.

A bill passed third reading incorporating the Cabarrus Savings Bank. A bill passed in regard to suits of actions of non warrant, providing that in trial of title to any county office or other local office it shall be sufficient for the person desiring to bring such action to give bond to save the State from costs; and such suits shall be placed by the clerk at the head of the docket or calendar. Bills passed providing that terms of justices of the peace elected last November shall end the first Monday in December 1898. Also bill to levy special tax of 25 cents on the \$100 in Robeson county. A bill passed providing for new jury lists next July in all counties in the State.

The resolution to create a committee to investigate "charges" in the census, a local office it shall be sufficient for the person desiring to bring such action to give bond to save the State from costs; and such suits shall be placed by the clerk at the head of the docket or calendar. Bills passed providing that terms of justices of the peace elected last November shall end the first Monday in December 1898. Also bill to levy special tax of 25 cents on the \$100 in Robeson county. A bill passed providing for new jury lists next July in all counties in the State.

FRIDAY.—Dr. Dixon opened the House with prayer. The following bills were introduced: Currie—To require a duplicate of each bill introduced to be furnished. Dewese—To amend the school law so as to strike out "chairman of county commissioners" and insert "register of deeds." Dockery—To allow Richmond county to levy a special tax. Ensey, of Jackson—To amend the stock law so that the expense of changing boundary fence in territory released be paid by the property-holders in such district or territory, but these not be liable for cost of repairs. Sutton—To amend the homestead law so that whenever a homesteaded lot of land is conveyed to a person entitled to have another allotted upon any lands he may have.

Sutton—To amend the law of homicide. Peace—To amend the law as to lynchings, so as to allow damages to the amount of \$5,000. Dixon, of Cleveland—To protect female clerks, by requiring that in stores, etc., where they are employed suits be provided for them for use when they are not at work. Alien—To amend the stock law so no election shall be ordered unless petitioned for by a majority of the qualified voters, instead of one-fifth. Smith, of Johnston—Requiring every railroad ticket sold to have the amount of purchase money paid for it marked thereon.

Sutton, of Cumberland, introduced a resolution asking Congress to rebuild the United States arsenal at Fayetteville, which was burned in April, 1865. SATURDAY.—The House met at 9:00 and was opened with prayer by Representative Lawhorn, one of the five preachers who are members. The session lasted precisely ten minutes, which it ended in the same manner as the previous ones. Two bills of mere local importance were introduced. Speaker Hileman announced several committees.

"What do you wish, madam?" said the election officer to Mr. Teuspot. "You have already voted once to-day. You voted before noon, you know." "Oh, yes, I know that," replied the voters, "but I want to change my ballot." —Harper's Bazar. Red tape in New York has stopped the cleaning of the streets. The chief use as yet found for red tape in the abstract is its remarkable strength when used to place common sense and public service in bonds.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. The Proceedings Briefly Told From Day to Day.

SENATE. MONDAY.—Senator Allison, Republican, of Iowa, introduced in the chamber to-day for the 23rd time this session. A resolution on the subject of a violation of the eight-hour law on the part of contractors with the Navy Department on work in the Brooklyn navy yard, was the subject of a resolution offered by Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska.

Mr. Mills began his speech on the Cuban matter at 1:30 p. m., with thirteen Democratic Senators and six Republicans in their seats. It went over without action. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, giving notice that he would speak upon it Wednesday. Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine, closed the discussion, and the Senate proceeded to executive business.

TUESDAY.—Senator Hill presented a resolution to give fourth-class postmasters a four-year term. The resolution of the Presidential term was discussed at some length. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections. On motion of Senator Sherman a resolution was passed recognizing a verbal change in the extradition treaties ratified Monday. The arbitration treaty was not considered. Republicans in their senatorial caucus discussed, without action, Senator Wolcott's resolution for an international monetary conference.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Senate spent the first two hours behind closed doors in the consideration of executive business and legislation relative to the extradition treaties with Argentine and the Orange Republic, and the rest of the day was occupied in the delivery of a speech by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, on the question of the recognition of the republic as an executive or legislative act. His contention was that it was a legislative function—one conclusively for determination by Congress.

Mr. Gear, (Rep.), of Iowa, chairman of the Pacific Railroad committee, introduced a bill, which was referred to committee, appointing the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General a commission to settle the indebtedness of the bond-aided Pacific railroads to the government. THURSDAY.—In the Senate today a new phase of the Pacific Railroad problem was introduced. A resolution offered by Mr. Morgan, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether by the very fact that certain of the bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies had fallen due and were not paid, the property of those companies had not become and was not now the property of the United States. The resolution went over without action.

The House bill for the homesteads on the public lands in Oklahoma Territory, which has been the "unofficial business" since the first week of the present session, came to a vote and after three hours debate was passed—yeas 35; nays 11. The bill for an examination of the improvements at the Pass of Aransas, Texas, was taken from the calendar and passed. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

MONDAY.—Fate overtook the Pacific refunding bill in the House to-day. It was defeated by a majority of 86 votes, and its supporters were even prevented from sending it back to the committee for reconsideration. Among the other bills passed was one fixing the minimum limit of capital for national banks in cities and towns of between 50,000 and 3,000 inhabitants, and another extending until January 2, the time for the completion of the Blackwell's Island bridge over the East river.

TUESDAY.—The hope of those members of the House who are anxious to secure some legislation with reference to the Pacific railroads this session was quenched by a decision of Speaker Reed. A resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the last ill and funeral of ex-Speaker Crisp, amounting to \$1,490, was passed. The bill to better define the rights of aliens in the Territories was passed by a yeas 155; nays 107.

THURSDAY.—A number of private and other bills were passed. The bill to make oleomargarine and all other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or territory into which they are transported was called up. After considerable discussion over the bill a vote was taken, which resulted in 132 yeas and 90 nays. The President's message vetoing the bill to create a new judicial district in Texas was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

FRIDAY.—The House spent the main part of the day on private bills, and the eight session was devoted to pension bills. At this session about a dozen bills were passed. SATURDAY.—The House in accordance with an order entered some weeks ago, turned aside from the consideration of public business and listened to religious upon the life and services of the late ex-Speaker Crisp, of Georgia. The occasion was marked by a unusually large attendance of members, while the galleries were filled by auditors who listened with interest to the eulogistic eloquence.

BILL ARP'S LETTER. A HIGHLY INTERESTING RETROSPECTIVE COMMUNICATION.

Suggests That All Patriotic Young Americans Should Head of the Battle of New Orleans.

This is the 8th of January—a day memorable in the annals of American history. The young people ought to read about the battle of New Orleans—Jackson's great battle, where his troops in less than an hour killed and wounded 4,000 of the flower of the British army and left only eight killed and thirteen wounded. Never in the history of the world has a battle been fought in which there was so great a disparity of loss. Pakenham, who was in command of 12,000 troops, was the brother-in-law of Wellington and had only a short time before the battle established the prowess of the southern yeomanry and made Jackson president. He was certainly a very wonderful man. He had but a little schooling in an old field school, and he learned the course of his life to use the English language correctly. When only thirteen years old an English officer cut him with his sword because he could not speak English. His father died early, his brother was killed in the revolutionary war and his mother died from hardship and suffering and so he grew up with an intense hatred of the British. The family were of Scotch descent. His father, General Adair, would say that accounts for all his wonderful deeds. He had but little knowledge of law, but was made public prosecutor and was a terror to scoundrels. He gave the new state its name of Tennessee, and waged a war of years against the Indians, whom he subdued, not only in his own state, but over in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. He had to cut his teeth however he went with his troops and almost every great highway in the south from north Georgia to the Mississippi is still known to the old man as Jackson's road. When on the march he paid no respect to orders from Washington, but pursued his own plans in defiance of the government. He was several times wounded in battle and died with his political enemies, but seems to have lived a charmed life. He followed no precedents and made no alliances with political cliques. He was always original, self-reliant and defiant. John Forsythe was his secretary of state and Berrien his attorney general, both from Georgia. He hated Adams and Clay and all the followers of Jay and Hamilton. He challenged Winfield Scott for a rematch but made about aim. He turned Calhoun out of his cabinet because Mrs. Calhoun wouldn't associate with Mrs. Eaton, the wife of the secretary of war. The wife papers had taken Mrs. Jackson's wife and Jackson never forgave the party for it and turned 2,000 of them out of office the first year of his administration. His obvious respect for the female sex was the most winsome feature about his character. Sam Houston and Davy Crockett had fought under him and were his trusted political friends and advisers. General Grant and Taylor, they had fought their way up in hard, dangerous warfare, and had but little respect for the limitations of law or the provoking delays of red tape. Almost all the soldiers have a common opinion that he was the slowest of the slow in the law and especially for the writ of habeas corpus and appeals from court to court. I remember when General Lee Johnston was quarantined at Centerville, Va., to try two soldiers for strutting their captain. The crime was committed at 10 o'clock in the morning. They were tried on the afternoon of the same day and shot the next morning at sunrise. That is the kind of swift justice that military men admire.

There are some curious things about these old-time presidents. Three of them died on the fourth of July. The first fourteen were no beard; sixteen no moustache; twelve had no middle name; five were named James; and thirteen letters in their names, and every name had the letter A in it, somewhere, except John Tyler, and he was a vice president. So it is no use in nominating a man who has not that letter in his name, nor is thirteen an unlucky number among presidents. It is my misfortune that I never saw a president. I looked toward Franklin Pierce once in New York, but he was so tangled up in his affairs with other gentlemen that I could not distinguish him. But I have seen quite a number of great men—some of them, indeed, who are great in the future and will be remembered by posterity. I saw Daniel Webster and Clay and Choate and heard them speak. Mr. Calhoun put his hand on my head when I was a lad and spoke kind words to me. I still possess a good memory for he was a great and good man. I saw and heard Jefferson Davis on the battlefield and on the platform after the war. I saw and heard all the great men of Georgia who were ever seen in the future and will be remembered by posterity. I saw and heard all the great men of Georgia who were ever seen in the future and will be remembered by posterity.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the afflicted, than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of New York City. Confident that he has discovered a reliable cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat and lung disease, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting, and to make its great merit 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 permanently 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 beyond any doubt, and has on file the American and European testimonial of experience benefited and cured in all well-known forms.

Don't delay until it is too late, consumption, uninterrupted and certain death. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine Street, New York City, and when writing the press and postoffice mention reading the Elkin Times.

Some of the late war appear unrepentant the departing birds, heard their voices, and nomenclature Pleasant Hat.

It is related of an actor that he got very near marrying his sister-in-law. The marriage induction was interrupted by the arrival of a letter among actors that they do not marry their sisters-in-law. They do not marry their sisters-in-law. They do not marry their sisters-in-law.

Wahley leaves for—Not.

Clar—Do you call Bertha a beauty? Mandie—To her face, yes—Boston Transcript.

Commercial Printing.—Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Business Cards, Envelopes, etc.,—Executed Neatly and Promptly.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Fitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, 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 Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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. Dr. G. C. Osceola, Lowell, Mass. "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 opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other harmful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves." Dr. J. F. Kitchin, Colway, Ark.

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

80 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c. MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—An Idea. Who can think of something to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. T. A. Slocum, M. C., the Great Chemist and Scientist, will Send Free, to the Afflicted, Three Bottles of his Newly Discovered Remedies to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the afflicted, than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of New York City. Confident that he has discovered a reliable cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat and lung disease, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting, and to make its great merit 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 permanently 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 beyond any doubt, and has on file the American and European testimonial of experience benefited and cured in all well-known forms.

Don't delay until it is too late, consumption, uninterrupted and certain death. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine Street, New York City, and when writing the press and postoffice mention reading the Elkin Times.

Some of the late war appear unrepentant the departing birds, heard their voices, and nomenclature Pleasant Hat.