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LAW-MAKERS AT RALEIGH.

Bills General, Local, But All of Some Importance.
TO IMPEACH JUDGE NORWOOD.
A Resolution to Create a Public Printer--The Divorce Law Repealed--A Homestead Bill.

SENATE.

MONDAY.—Senate met at 4 o'clock p. m. The bill was favorably reported amending the divorce law so as to add the words: "Unless the wife re-marrys then the husband may also re-marry," and add the words, "Unless the husband re-marrys then the wife may also re-marry."
Bills were introduced as follows:
Person—To establish and maintain an insurance department and consolidate the insurance laws.
Clark—To amend the registration of the names of partners in business concerns.
McCasky—To authorize the Governor to appoint two additional justices of the peace in any township whenever in his discretion he may believe the ends of justice will be promoted by such additional justices, their terms to end the first Monday in December, 1898, for those first appointed and those for each succeeding term shall begin on the date given above; whenever the Governor thus appoints justices one shall be of a political party different from that of the majority of the justices in said township, and such appointments of additional justices shall be made by the Governor whenever the resident judge certifies it to be desirable.
There was some discussion of a bill to incorporate the town of Bridgewater, Wilson county. Mr. Butler said there was a bad habit of incorporating these cross-road towns so as to exempt the people living in their limits from road duty and allow the sale of whiskey.
The question of visiting the University Wednesday to attend the inauguration of President Alderman, came up. It was decided that the Senate attend in a body and that there be a night session at 8 o'clock Wednesday.

appointed to consider the matter of the lease.
SATURDAY.—Senate convened at 10:30. Lieut-Governor Reynolds presiding. Among the bills and resolutions introduced were:
McCasky—Bill to prescribe the terms upon which foreign railroads shall operate in North Carolina.
Grant—Bill to regulate the sale of liquor, and to establish a dispensary in Wayne county.
Person—To increase the public school fund.
Following were among the second and third reading bills:
That the engraving and enrolling clerks be instructed to keep their work up, so as to prevent fraud or the possibility of the loss of bills and so that at the end of the session there will not be such accumulation of bills on hand.
To allow commissioners of Robeson county to hire out the chain gang.
Looking to the reduction of salaries and fees, so as to conform to the price of farm products. This bill calls for a committee of five to look into the salaries and fees of officers, so as to reduce them.
To prevent any person from renting, leasing or providing any place of habitation for any married woman, not living with her husband.
To amend sections 2015 and 2016 of the Code, relating to road supervision.
To prevent the delay of the trial of criminal actions. Tabled.
To amend section 3551, public school laws. Tabled.

HOUSE.

MONDAY.—House met at 11 o'clock. Among the bills introduced were:
McClary—To regulate assignments, by providing that all conditional sales, assignments, mortgages or deeds of trust which may be executed to secure any debt, obligation, note or bond which gives preference to any creditor of the debtor shall be absolutely void as to free existing creditors.
McKay—To amend the Code so as to allow grand-children of certain ex-slaves to inherit and become distributors of their estates.
Cook—To prevent affrays; to punish slanders and to amend the Code in reference to Sunday trains.
Lusk—To authorize clerks of Criminal Circuit Courts to probate deeds and take private examinations of feminine covert.
Freeman—To protect stock-raising and improve the same.
Pease—To provide that land-owners shall pay for the fertilizers of the fertilizer used by tenants, unless when the land is rented he tells the tenant he will not pay for any fertilizer.
Brown—Providing that the board of county commissioners shall appoint on the first Monday in April each year a township road supervisor, to be a charge of all road work and to be paid for his time.
Harris—To return for taxes for 1896 those persons whose property was burned at Murrefreesboro, October 10.
Ranson—To change the age when road duty shall begin from 18 to 21 years.
The resolution requiring the reference of all appropriation bills to the finance committee failed to pass.
At noon, in compliance with a resolution, Dr. J. L. M. Curry agent of the Peabody fund, addressed the Legislature in the hall of the House, and was most brilliantly introduced by Representative McHenry of Davidson, who termed Dr. Curry, "honor light of education in this generation." Dr. Curry expressed his thanks for the honor shown him and in the assignment of the subject of the address—"Education." This was the third time he had been invited to address the Legislature. When he finished there was great applause, and by a rising vote the Senate and House thanked Dr. Curry for his admirable address, and he was then tendered an informal reception. Governor Russell and others thanked him for his words.
TUESDAY.—House met at 10 o'clock. Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:
Harris—To provide the liabilities of railroads, by providing that any employee of any railroad who is injured, or the representative of any person killed by railroad accident during his service, by the negligence, carelessness or incompetency of any other employee or by any defect in the machinery, shall be entitled to maintain an action against such railroad, and that any contract of agreement, expressed or implied, made by any employee of the railroad to waive the benefit of the above shall be null and void.
Lusk—To allow the administrators, executors, guardians, assignees and judicially change premises, paid curly companies to take the estate of a person to exceed one-half of 1 per cent, per annum in the amount of such bonds.
Lusk—To have county commissioners designate a depository to protect the funds in the hands of public officers. They may designate a bank, State or national, and that duplicate deposit slips shall be filed with the commissioners.
Carter—To provide that no man, woman or child shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment for a longer time than ten hours a day, unless for the purpose of making necessary repairs; the violation of this to be a misdemeanor and the penalty a fine of not less than \$50.
The bill requiring seats to be furnished for female employees in stores, etc., was taken up, amended and passed second and third readings.
A Miss Lewis bill lecture on women suffrage on the 11th.
The committee on privileges and elections submitted majority and minority reports in the case of Broughton vs. Young, from Wake. The majority report favors Young, colored, the sitting member.
Early Specialists.
Specialists in ancient Rome seem to have been as numerous as they are in our own time, and women doctors were also permitted to practice in medicine and obstetrics. Various ancient inscriptions referring to eye and ear specialists and their various instruments, and the seals affixed to their patent medicines, still exist. Dentists appear to have flourished, and six skulls were recently discovered in an old tomb with teeth fixed with gold as in the modern American teeth systems. One of the false teeth was a horse's tooth cut down to fit the human mouth.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings Briefly Told From Day to Day.

SENATE.
MONDAY.—In the Senate a bill providing that no person shall be tried in a United States court for acts in aid of the Republic of Cuba, was introduced by Mr. Chandler, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and then, in pursuance of previous notice, Mr. Turpie, Democrat of Indiana, addressed the Senate to prove that the primary and paramount power to recognize a new State is vested, not in the President of the United States, but in Congress, under that clause of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce—both as to the States and as to foreign nations. He spoke for two hours and a half and had not concluded when the hour fixed for adjournment arrived. The eulogies on ex-Speaker Crisp were delivered by Senators Gordon, Democrat of Georgia; Callinger, Republican of New York; Gorman, Democrat of Maryland; Perry, Democrat of Arkansas; Mills, Democrat of Texas; Carter, Republican of Montana; Daniel, Democrat of Virginia, and Bacon, Democrat of Georgia.
TUESDAY.—Senator Turpie, of Indiana, resumed and brought to a conclusion his speech in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence. He did not as was expected, attempt to pillory Secretary Olney for denying the right of Congress to recognize a new government or new nation, but confined himself to the argument that Spain had failed, and would fail, to suppress the insurrection and that it was the right and duty of Congress to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba. Chandler's bill for a conference to an international monetary conference goes over. The remainder of the day was occupied by Daniel (Dem.) of Virginia, in a speech against the Nicaraguan canal, being "in fraud of the contract." Senate then went into executive session.
WEDNESDAY.—The Senate passed the Military Academy appropriation bill after a long and somewhat amusing controversy over one amendment providing for the payment of expenses of the attendance of the West Point cadets at the inauguration parade. The appropriation carries \$4,785.52, or \$5,000, more than the bill as it passed the House.
Sherman wanted the Nicaraguan bill to go over until the next session, but a motion was made to re-commit before the Senate adjourned.
THURSDAY.—The Senate confirmed Wm. S. Foran, of Illinois, to be commissioner of internal revenue by a vote of 41 to 15. The free silver Democrats and silver bolting Republicans voted against it, as also did Chandler. The bill for a commissioner of an international monetary conference was taken up and discussed and finally agreed to let it go over until Friday for further discussion. The proposed sale of the United Pacific property was impeded. The Senate in executive session passed several bills and adjourned. Chas. B. Howry, of Mississippi, was confirmed judge of the Court of Claims; C. C. Collier was also confirmed as postmaster at Blockley, Mo.

A new measure, being different in some respects from either the Senate or House bill. Wilson, (Dem.) of South Carolina spoke in favor of the bill. Chairman Bartholdi refused to sign the report of the committee recommending the bill. The principal objection to the bill was the clause requiring immigrants to read and write "in the language of their native resident country." This, it was pointed out, would prevent several classes of people in Europe and Central America and Mexico from gaining admission to the United States, because they do not speak either of the languages to which the clause limits them. It was admitted that the language was intended to prevent the coming of a great body of Russian Jews. The vote was taken on the adoption of the conference report and on a division which was agreed to, 119 to 105. Mr. Bartholdi demanded the yeas and nays which resulted: Yeas 131, nays 117. The usual motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table having been made by Mr. Danforth and agreed to, the House adjourned.
FRIDAY.—The Indian appropriation bill passed the House with some material changes, all reducing the scope of the measure. Altgeld, of Illinois, was the subject of speeches in connection with fraud in the late national election claimed by him, lately defeating Bryan. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, was criticized by Deamond (Dem.) of Missouri, for the recent bulletin he issued showing the illiteracy and poverty of the States which voted for Bryan, as compared with those of the McKinley States and denounced it as a slander upon the men whom the Department of Agriculture were supposed to represent. Wednesday next the House will consider the election contest of Cornell vs. Swanson, from the Fifth Virginia district.
FRIDAY.—In the House there were warm words between the States of Massachusetts and Vermont over the allegations of railroad wrecking in those commonwealths. The report of the conference was rejected by a vote of 147 to 75. The conferees were instructed to insist upon the retention of the bill of the House amendments, the principal one of which forbade the issue of stock, except for par value received. The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy was sent to conference on the Senate amendments thereto. The agricultural bill was considered without completing it. Hardy, (Rep.) of Indiana, began a speech in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and being refused permission to conclude, the five-minute rule being in operation, gave notice that he would should pass the House by unanimous consent for the remainder of the session. The House committee on elections reported in favor of Boutner, (Dem.) of Louisiana, against Benoit, (Rep.) At the night session nineteen private pension bills were passed.
SATURDAY.—The agriculture appropriation bill was the principal and almost the sole subject before the House. As usual the distribution of seed gave rise to an animated discussion, which comprised the annual motion to strike out the appropriation (\$130,000) altogether. This failed, 39 to 70. An amendment was adopted authorizing the members to select the seeds they desire, the Department of Agriculture to purchase and distribute the same. Two or three private bills were then considered and the House adjourned until Monday.

PROMINENT YOUNG DEBUTANTE
Daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to Be Introduced to Society.
Miss Vivian Sartoris, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, will be introduced to society at a large reception to be given at Mrs. Grant's house in the national capital. It is an affair that is regarded with much pleasing anticipation and will be, no doubt, followed by a large number of entertainments in honor of the fair debutante. Miss Sartoris was born in London nearly eighteen years ago. She is a pretty brunette, with chestnut hair and a rich olive complexion. She is of medium height, with a tendency to plumpness. Educated abroad, she is one of the best informed girls in her set. Her mother looked after Miss Vivian's education with her own eye, and the result is seen in the womanly character of the daughter's mind and education. Miss Sartoris has a voice of good volume and native sweetness and it has not lost any of its power by an enforced cultivation. She will be given some vocal training during the winter. Miss Sartoris speaks perfect French, but has not studied other languages than that and her own. Her sister, who is just 15, promises to rival the eldest in personal attraction. Mrs. Sartoris herself looks more like an elder sister with her charming daughters than she does like their mother. Her portrait is reproduced from a photographic copy of Hall's London painting in an effort to evade the anti-slave trade law, the thirty-six being afterwards returned to Africa. Mr. Hill, Republican of Illinois, reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which was placed on the calendar. The rest of the day was spent in committee of the whole.

WEDNESDAY.—The House agreed to the conference report on the immigration bill, which embodied substantially

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Distressing Poverty.
A party of Kentuckians were in Washington some years ago and called on the Congressman from their district. During the conversation the visitors asked about Colonel —, a former neighbor who had been living in Washington for some time. "I am very sorry to tell you, gentlemen," replied the member of Congress, "that Colonel — is in hard luck. He is very poor, indeed, I assure you. He does not complain, and it was only by accident that I learned of his straitened circumstances. He has a room across the hall from my room at the hotel. A few nights ago I went across to borrow his corkcraw. Would you believe it, gentlemen, Colonel — is actually so poor his corkcraw is rusty!"

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