

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We Are A Kingdom.

There is nothing plainer than that there is a being somewhere who rules the world. There is a king of all other kings and a lord of all other lords. He is high above any earthly government and government. In the past he has ruled this world. Even now he is ruling it, and he will continue to rule it. Men go along forgetful of him and ignore his government but every now and then he shows them that he has a hand in their affairs. He can bless or he can curse and none can hinder. We should be very careful to do nothing to invoke his displeasure. We are a kingdom, God is the King and we are the subjects to be loyal to the King. How can we expect peace and prosperity when so many are unruly and disobedient to Him? How can we expect blessings when so many are living in open rebellion against Him?

Some people in Johnston county think we are ruined financially and forever unless some arrangements can be made so that fruits and berries made into cider, wine and brandy can be sold to their neighbors. Let us see what the King has to say about it. In Habakkuk second chapter and fifteen verse he says: "Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken." Here He does not refer to a drink of any particular name but to any drink that will make drunk. Can we afford to displease the King and bring down upon us a woe or curse from Him just for the little money that the cider, wine and brandy will bring? It pays to do right. It will pay the people of Johnston county to do right in this matter. It may not seem to pay now but it will pay in the end. The King tells us that He controls the rains and seasons and sends them as He chooses. Two or three days of rain when the crops have had all they can stand would damage our crops to such an extent that the loss would amount to far more than all the money deriving from the sale of cider, wine and brandy.

Temperance And Prohibition.

Prohibition naturally follows temperance work as day follows night. In fact next in importance to temperance agitation is the passage of prohibition laws. The reason is this. There are people all about who are inclined to drink liquor and will certainly drink it if it is within their reach, but if it is hard to get or cannot be had they will leave it off and save their money for other and better purposes. There are boys and young men who are constantly exposed to temptations where liquor is sold and many of them will drink and acquire a thirst for it and habits of drinking by being exposed to the temptation. Under prohibition they would become steady and useful citizens. Of course everybody knows there are a few men who will have liquor no matter what trouble or cost there is in getting it but their number is comparatively small and will become smaller the longer prohibition is tried.

The man who says he is for temperance but opposed to prohibition is either not much of a temperance man or he has not seen the matter in the proper light. The man who says he is in favor of drinking but opposed to drunkenness is very inconsistent, because drinking is what causes drunkenness, and when there are many people drinking there will be drunkenness but he is not any more inconsistent than the man who says he is a temperance man, but opposes prohibition. If people want temperance they must take prohibition. The one cannot become and remain a success without the other.

Sending Money Out of The County.

Occasionally we here somebody saying something about money being sent out of the county for liquor. Now and then a man makes a great ado over this fact, claiming that liquor should be manufactured here and the money kept at home. This talk is by opposers of the temperance laws. A few years ago when there were fourteen saloons in Smithfield and several in every other town in the county and whiskey drummers were all over the county sometimes as many as half dozen in one town at a time and liquor was being shipped to points in the county daily in barrels, kegs and crates we

heard nothing from the liquor folks about money going out of the county.

We knew as well before the passage of the temperance laws as we do now that liquor would be ordered. There is nothing surprising about it. Certain men have been drinking regularly all their lives and we did not think all of them would quit as soon as temperance laws were passed. If temperance work and temperance laws will prevent three fourths or four fifths of the drinking a great amount of good will be accomplished. If temperance helps some of the drinkers and protects the young men and boys it is certainly worth working for. The temperance people all regret that people order liquor and thereby waste their money but the history of prohibition in other places is that ordering decreases every year.

Sickness in Johnston.

Johnston county has a good health record. It is considered one of the healthiest counties in the State. It is well situated for health, being on the line between the flat country of the eastern part of the state and the high hills of the central part of North Carolina. Except on the rivers and large creeks there are very few chills and fevers and there is far less typhoid fever than further west among the hills and mountains. We are proud of many things connected with Johnston county and her healthiness among them.

But some are in favor of a movement which may put Johnston on the sickly list. There is some talk of establishing a medical dispensary in the county and of course that would soon mean one in every town in the county. Under this arrangement very slight cases of sickness would have to be treated at once and we fear that the very thoughts of the medical dispensary would make people sick.

Years ago we remember that people used liquor for almost everything. It had to go with guinine and other medicines. It had to be used to help in swallowing medicines. It is not used so often now. People have found that in many cases it is a hindrance instead of a help. Even now it is used when it is not necessary. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the sick will do just as well without it. In most cases the people who want liquor for sickness would drink it up before any real sickness came if each one of them was given a gallon for medicinal purposes. Liquor, no doubt, kills as many as 999 for every one it saves and yet it is wanted as a medicine. No other medicine with such a record would be used at all.

Why the Dispensaries Were Voted Out.

Occasionally we hear it said that the dispensaries were voted out because the town people saw they would have to let part of the profits go to the county schools. This idea about the matter is altogether wrong. We know all about the movement to get the dispensaries out and can state positively that this was not the cause. They were voted out on account of their demoralizing effect on the people and for no other reason. Place a saloon or a distillery or a dispensary in a country neighborhood and at once its evil work begins. Men who drink go to drinking more, and others who have not been drinking take up the drink habit. Boys and young men are led off, labor is made very unsatisfactory and things go wrong generally. Some good neighborhoods have been ruined this way. A town is nothing more than a thickly settled neighborhood. A distillery or saloon or dispensary has even a worse effect on a town than on a country neighborhood. Few people would accept this statement as true but there can be plenty reasons shown why it is so.

For several years the town people had been getting tired of liquor selling in their midst. They had been planning to get clear of it. They stood it until they decided to rid themselves of it no matter what anybody thought about it or said about it or did about it. The anti-dispensary movement was not as some imagine to avoid giving part of the profits to the county schools but to stop selling liquor. We know that the people of Smithfield were arranging to vote out their dispensary sometime before the matter of dividing the profits with the county schools was brought up. It was not a money consideration at all. Smithfield voted out the dispensary and in a few days

voted a special tax for school purposes. They decided they had rather pay to run the schools than to be troubled with the effects of the dispensary. The man in the country who blames the town people for voting out the dispensaries takes a wrong view of the matter.

The Cider Question.

Under the temperance laws as they now stand every man has a right to make his apples into cider and sell it while it is sweet or after it becomes vinegar. All who want hard cider can buy it sweet or have it delivered to them from the press and put it away until it becomes hard which only requires a short time. Some take their fruit to a neighbor's mill and make it into cider while others buy fruit and make it into cider where they buy it or carry it off elsewhere to a mill. All this is going on now so that there is no great cider famine in the country. But the point over which there is some contention is the right to retail hard cider. The cider makers want to haul it to the towns and sell it on the streets and in the back lots, they want to take it to picnics and public speaking and public gatherings of all kinds, they want to run at the homes and at cross roads cider houses, which in many cases where wine and blockade liquor is added would bring less than saloons in the country.

Cider drinking like other liquor drinking is a useless habit. When a boy drank hard cider until it was seen to be a useless habit and have not used as much as a gallon of it in the past thirty years. It is but little trouble to leave it off when a man makes up his mind to do so. The only safe rule to make and follow is to drink nothing that will make a person drunk. When people spend money for cider usually they need it far worse to buy things for the home. Often they spend money for cider which should be spent for school books and food and clothing for their families.

We have never been able to see much profit in cider for the man who makes and sells it. If he will count the use of his land where the trees grow, the cost of logs and barrels, the time and labor required to get it ready for market, the loss by giving away some and selling a lot of it on credit and the bother he and his family have with the drinkers and drunkards every day, and often at night and on Sundays we think he will find but little pay in it after all.

Going all over Johnston county we do not believe there is more than one farmer in every two hundred who would sell hard cider. It does seem they would be willing to yield in this matter. They are demanding a good deal when they ask that the people bear the expense and troubles of cider drinking and that the temperance laws be broken into just for their cider selling.

But this whole matter is with the people of the county and they can do about it as they think best.

Blaming the Wrong Men.

Here and there over the county are to be found men, favoring liquor who lay heavy blame on our senator and members of the legislature on account of the temperance laws. These men should place the blame where it belongs if there is any blame connected with the matter. Let us look back and see. The temperance people thought the time had come for some temperance legislation. Petitions were circulated in different parts of the county asking that a prohibition law be passed. This work was never completed but it was carried on until a majority of all the voters had signed. These were presented to the senator and members of the legislature and they refused to pass the law. Next petitions were sent to them by Smithfield, Selma, Pine Level, Clayton and Kenly asking that they be allowed to vote as to whether they should continue the dispensaries or not. This request was granted. What else could the senator and legislators have done than to restore to the people the right to vote on these questions? If they had all been strongly in favor of liquor how could they have refused the people the right to vote and decide these matters themselves? Don't blame them for the temperance laws. Blame the thousands who signed the petitions. Blame the people who did the voting. If any blame anywhere these are the people to blame. Put the blame where it belongs.

Hon. Ashley Horne for Senator.

With great pleasure I present for the consideration of the voters of this senatorial district a man who is in every way identified in every way with every interest that is for the upbuilding and advancement of our grand old state of North Carolina and especially Johnston county.

Hon. Ashley Horne is the man whom we should nominate by acclamation to represent this Senatorial district in the next Legislature.

And if you will allow me, I will suggest Hon. Ed. S. Abell to represent Johnston county in the lower house of the Legislature.

The above gentlemen are too well known to the voters of Johnston county for me to say much in their behalf, but suffice it to say, their past records will bear the X-rays of the most fastidious voter of our Commonwealth.

Now in all seriousness, voters, the above named men will add honor and strength to our next Legislative body.

J. H. B. TOMLINSON.

To Remote Friendly Relations With South America.

The third International American conference to which Mr. Roosevelt appointed ex-Governor Aycock, which will be called to order at Rio Janeiro this afternoon, is one of a great trilogy of American family gatherings during the close of the past, and the beginning of the present century destined, in the opinion of publicists, to have a most important bearing on the future of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Convinced in the mind of the late Secretary Blaine, the idea of bringing into close relations the different governments of North, Central and South American had not only a sensational and political, but also a business like side that at once attracted the attention of Europe. For up to the early '90's, owing in large part to difficulties of communication; to lack of cables; to the mutual absence of knowledge of the resources or the two continents of the Western Hemisphere, the commerce between North and South America has been insignificant in volume and the commercial nations of Europe were monopolizing the trade of Latin-America.

A Family Reunion.

The annual family reunion was celebrated at the residence of Mr. P. G. Godwin near Benson on Thursday July 19, 1906. The children and grand children began to gather themselves together about nine o'clock and in a short time they had all arrived at their old former home being 8 children and 17 grand children present. About 10 o'clock Elder Burnice Wood began the reunion service followed by Mr. R. I. Austin. When this was over, all were invited to partake of the nice cold drinks, such as milk shakes lemonades and ice cream. It was amusing to see how much those dear little boys and girls did enjoy the delicious cold drinks and talk to each other about the reunion. About 12 o'clock dinner was announced and a long table was placed beneath the shades of the cypress trees in the yard and upon it was spread a dinner that was not only enjoyed by the little folks but by all present.

After all had eaten until their appetites were satisfied Mr. W. A. Gasque, of Benson, brought forth his camera and took the photos of the entire family. When the photos were taken all assembled in the house as it was raining at this hour and Elder Burnice Wood preached the reunion sermon.

The day was pleasantly spent by all present and everybody in union and we trust all will stay in union and by and by have a glorious reunion in Heaven.

A Friend.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

Drove Nails Into Her Head.

Paragould, Ark., July 21.—Word has been received here from Lorado, Ark., of the suicide of Mrs. Azalia Thompkins, seventy years of age, who drove two 10-penny nails into her head. She was blind and partially deaf, and had once before attempted suicide by cutting her throat.

Spiers' Bargain Department has been moved to the rear of the new store.

ENCAMPMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD AT MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

The Encampment of North Carolina Troops at Morehead City, N. C., will take place during July and August as shown below:

July 25th to August 3rd, 1906, inclusive:

Battery A, of Charlotte, N. C. Second Regiment, consisting of following companies:

- Co. A, Tarboro, N. C.
- Co. B, Kinston, "
- Co. C, Wilmington, "
- Co. D, Goldsboro, "
- Co. E, Goldsboro, "
- Co. F, Fayetteville, "
- Co. G, Washington, "
- Co. H, Clinton, "
- Co. I, Edenton, "
- Co. K, Wilson, "
- Co. L, Lumber Bridge, "
- Co. M, Maxton, "

Second Regiment Band, Kinston, N. C.

Hospital Corps, Clinton, "

August 11th to 20th, inclusive. First Regiment, consisting of following companies:

- Co. A, Shelby, "
- Co. B, Salisbury, "
- Co. C, Winston-Salem, "
- Co. D, Charlotte, "
- Co. E, Statesville, "
- Co. F, Asheville, "
- Co. G, Shelby, "
- Co. H, Waynesville, "
- Co. I, Mt. Airy, "
- Co. K, Asheville, "
- Co. L, Concord, "
- Co. K, High Point, "

First Regiment Band, Asheville, "

Hospital Corps, Charlotte, "

Reduced rates account of the encampment have been authorized by the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad from all stations on its line to Morehead City and return.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN THE TOBACCO BUSINESS.

I wish to announce that after a thorough investigation and an honest consideration of the existing conditions, I have united myself with Messrs. Boyett Bros., of Smithfield, and will be with them in the warehouse business the coming season. In making this transfer of business I wish to extend to all my friends my highest appreciation for the liberal patronage they have given me in Benson; and I wish to state that my great object in going on the Smithfield market is to get where I shall be better able to take care of my customers. We have every advantage in Smithfield that is to be had on any live and up-to-date tobacco market; and we shall spare no efforts in giving our customers the full benefit of every advantage that we have. I shall look after my friends personally, and hope to see them one and all bring their tobacco straight to the Farmers Warehouse, Smithfield, N. C., and we assure you that you shall have the best accommodations and the highest available prices that can be had anywhere.

Yours to serve,
J. W. JONES.

FARMS FOR SALE.

We have a tract of land near Smithfield for sale that we will divide into tracts of 50, 100 or more acres to suit purchasers. Fine hog and cattle range. Convenient to church and school. Healthy location. Prices and terms very reasonable. Call on or write to

S. S. Holt, Smithfield, or T. B. Allen, Four Oak.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN CLAYTON, N. C.

Four room house, plastered and nicely finished, good well water. Good barn and stables, smoke-house and wash-house. Splendidly located. Terms Cash. Reason for selling—going to the country. See me at once.

J. B. Harrison, CLAYTON, N. C.

Dr. J. J. Young Dr. Battle A. Hocutt

Having associated myself with Dr. Battle A. Hocutt I wish to say to my former patrons and friends that all of our patients will receive the careful study and attention of each of us.—Dr. J. J. Young, for

DRS. YOUNG & HOCUTT CLAYTON, N. C.

July 2, 1906.

HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Bury Medicine for Busy People Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Stomach Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form. 25 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, MADISON, WIS. GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

The voters of the town of Smithfield will take notice that the Board of Commissioners of said town have called an election to be held in the several wards of said town on 6th day of August, 1906, to vote on the proposition to issue five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) worth of 6 percent 20 year bonds for necessary expenses and improvements in completing the Market House and Town Hall.

You will further take notice that an entire new registration has been ordered in the several wards; And that the following have been appointed Registrars for their respective wards to act in above said election.

First ward—V. N. Barbour.
Second ward—G. N. Peacock.
Third ward—J. W. Setzer.
Fourth ward—O. V. Booker.

E. J. HOLT, Mayor.

June 18, 1906.

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D. W. NEWSOM, Registrar, DURHAM, N. C.

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