

NORTH STATE HAPPENINGS

Occurrences of Interest Gleaned From All Sections of the Busy Tar Heel State

Building and Loan Associations.

Raleigh, Special.—The report of Commissioner Young on building and loan associations was made public last week. It is for the year up to the first of last April. He says that these associations have increased very rapidly and that the rapid increase in number, as well as in the volume of business, speaks well for the industrial progress of North Carolina. Under the act of 1905 the idea seems to have been to put as few burdens and restrictions on these associations as possible, only doing what is necessary for protection of shareholders. He says that for associations to succeed, they must be run in a public-spirited way and not solely for the enrichment of a few individuals. He pays a very high compliment to Mr. S. Wittkowsky, who has built up an association at Charlotte which has almost a million dollars of business. Commissioner Young says there is no reason why the principle upon which these associations are conducted should not be applied to help country people in buying and owning their farms, and he believes this would greatly benefit the farmers of the State, who would do well to organize themselves for this purpose; and he would be glad to give any aid in his power for such a movement. In Europe, land associations or banks of this character are found in great numbers. Here in North Carolina they could be organized and operated on the same principle as building and loan associations, and be known as land and loan associations. The report shows 85 associations with loans amounting to \$1,663,975.

Shemwell Fails to Answer.

Greensboro, Special.—The case against Mr. Baxter Shemwell, of Lexington, charged with carrying concealed weapons and with an assault on Conductor Smithers, of Southern Railway train No. 37, at Lexington a few months ago, will not be tried during the present term of court, on account of the absence of the defendant, who is said to be in Hot Springs, Ark., receiving treatment for rheumatism. Mr. Shemwell was "called out" in court and his appearance bond of \$1,000 declared forfeited. The bond was signed by the defendant and his son, Mr. Dermott Shemwell.

Sixty Additions to Durham Chain-gang.

Durham, Special.—The recruits to the county chain-gang by reason of the recent court were 60, 53 men and 2 women. The sentences range in length from 40 days for retailing to 5 years for horse theft, and from 12 months for selling whiskey to 6 months for double shooting and attempt at murder, with a woman as one of those shot; from a sentence of 60 days on the road for retailing, to a fine of \$300 on the man who operated the colossal blind tiger through ignorant negroes and white men. Judge Jones gave general satisfaction in his court here. These sentences are far nearer justice than we generally get.

North State Brevities.

Elkin Times says new quarters are being built for the convict force at work on the Elkin and Alleghany Railroad. The new camp is near the Roaring Gap road and about eight miles from Elkin. From this point the road will be completed to the foot of the Blue Ridge, leaving only about three miles on the Elkin end of the road to be graded. At the rate of progress that has been made up to this time the entire line to the foot of the mountains should be completed by the spring of 1910.

Many farmers in the Piedmont section do not think peanuts can be successfully grown anywhere except in the eastern part of the State, but Mr. Sidney Weaver, of Arcadia township Davidson county, has demonstrated to his neighbors that raising peanuts beats cotton. This year he had in two and one-half acres of peanuts and made 105 bushels for which he received \$105. He had two acres in cotton and it brought him \$40.

Mrs. A. L. Sizoot of Salisbury, did the heroic deed, on the 14th, of snatching her umbrella from a negro ball thief and, after failing to affect his arrest, fired at him twice with a pistol with which she armed herself when she discovered the culprit.

Farmers in the northern part of Davidson county are very much alarmed over a peculiar disease which has killed several horses. An animal which eats well and appears to be healthy will suddenly die, there being not the slightest symptom of disease up to the very short time before the death of the horse.

The work on the rail road from Spring Hope to Louisburg is being pushed to completion. It is being built by the Montgomery Lumber Company, but is of permanent construction and will make a good link in a railroad system.

John S. Fullam, formerly chief of police of Asheville, on Saturday, the 12th, fell from a fat car and was severely if not fatally injured. Fortunately he landed between the wheels and saved himself from a horribly death.

Mrs. Taft at Spray.

Spray, Special.—There was a meeting here of the woman's section of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. William T. Harris, of Dauville, Va. Mrs. William H. Taft is honorary president of this department of the federation and she was the guest of honor of the occasion. In the course of her remarks Mrs. Taft said:

"The opportunity of women to influence the economic well-being of the world's workers is greater perhaps than they realize. They are stockholders, and too often the silent partners in many large industrial enterprises. In one of the great railroads alone, it is stated that 28,000 stockholders practically one half are women, their holdings amounting to 148 million dollars. Besides those who hold stock in their own names there are many others who through family relationships are financially interested in, or dependent upon, industrial agencies, mills, railroads, stores and mines. Some of them are actively concerned for the well-being of the workers in the enterprises from which their incomes are drawn. Some are members of our department and we feel sure that many others will join in our efforts when they realize the opportunities which they have at hand."

"The country has grown so rapidly in population and developed so enormously in a short time that its public institutions often have helplessly fallen behind the best ideals. In the State and municipal institutions, such as asylums and hospitals, and in the police and fire departments of our cities, much remains to be done before the employes of the public can be said to be respectfully, not to say comfortably, cared for, and when we think what interests are confided to them, it seems superfluous to insist and argue that they should be well-housed, furnished with proper food and given opportunities daily not only for rest, but recreation and exercise."

"That women have a real and legitimate interest in these matters is apparent when we stop to think how much of the world's work is done for women and the home. Women's interests are almost commensurate with the whole field of industry. The employes of railways and of mine, the stationary firemen and engineers who work in ill-ventilated basements and sub-basements, the coal passers who toil in all sorts of narrow and crowded quarters, hotel employes, bakers and the throngs of mill hands in the textile industry, the teamsters of great cities—all these and many others are engaged in work in whose ultimate results woman has a personal interest."

Innocent Man Suffers.

In 1893 Jesse Talar was instantly killed near Red Springs, Robeson county, while peacefully entering the home of Thomas White, whose sick wife, Mrs. Talar, was nursing. Another tenant was at the time present, named A. B. Norton. The circumstances were such that White and Norton each charged that the other man was guilty. With no chance to prove himself innocent, Norton, through his lawyers, submitted to a verdict of second degree murder and both men were sent to the penitentiary for 30 years. White died recently at the Northampton State farm, but before he died made full confession that he had killed Talar and wished Norton to be sent home to his family. Two affidavits, including White's last physician, Dr. H. B. Ferguson, are offered to prove Norton's innocence. He has served ten years.

"To Hell For a Purpose."

Henry Harvey, the murderer of Hugh Price, another negro, was hanged at Rockingham on the 17th. He was immensely cool and indifferent. When spiritual advisors applied to him he declined the service and said he wanted to go to hell for a purpose. He did not state the purpose.

The Killing Accidental.

In the Superior Court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case charging William D. McAdoo with the murder of Ed Alred, a companion on a hunting trip in the eastern part of the county last January. The jury rendered the verdict after deliberating 30 minutes. The public generally accepts the verdict as a righteous one. It establishes the contention of the defendant, who went on the witness stand in his own behalf, that the killing was an accident. The State asked for a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Inhuman Act.

Wilmington, Special.—A reward of \$25 is offered for evidence to convict the party or parties who left an infant on the door-step of Mrs. Howard, in the southern part of the city during an extremely cold night, the child dying later from the exposure. The police have been working on the case but have been unable to get a clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

COL. TAYLOR ON STAND

Companion of the Victim of the Night-Rider Band Relates the Details of the Lynching of Captain Rankin.

Union City, Tenn., Special.—Following his caution to the press not to print the testimony in the night-rider cases, Judge Jones Saturday cautioned the ministers of local churches not to refer to the cases in their sermons Sunday, since the jurors might be present.

He took no further action regarding the press, although he conferred personally with the correspondents of several of the State papers, impressing upon them the necessity of following out the court's orders. The first witness was Col. H. Z. Taylor, who was companion of Captain Rankin.

Mr. Taylor is a veteran of the Confederate army and a wealthy man. Colonel Taylor and Captain Rankin went to Reel Foot lake to lease some land to a carpenter. They drove over the proposed property on the night of October 19th and left orders for horses for another trip the day following, then they retired.

Colonel Taylor related the story of his experience the night Rankin was murdered. He said he and Rankin were taken from the hotel. Rankin was led under a tree when a rope was adjusted and thrown over the fork of the tree.

"Give him time to pray," said a night rider.

"I have attended to that," was Rankin's quiet reply. Rankin then was raised from the ground until his toes scarcely touched the ground.

"You are choking me, gentlemen, I pray you let me down," said Rankin. Some one fired a shot, the witness said, which was instantly followed by a fusillade, most of the night-riders firing into the air, however. Taylor told his captors he was tired and wanted to sit down. He crouched to his knees ready to spring and when the firing stopped he jumped into the waters of the slough. The firing was immediately renewed. Taylor dived but heard the bullets strike the water. He swam to a log and clung to it while the bullets struck it like a hail storm. When all sounds ceased he swam to the opposite side of the lake and took to the woods.

After telling of the hardships he endured during his wanderings, Colonel Taylor said he hid in a cane-brake until third drove him out and into the arms of friends.

Colonel Taylor suffered from delusions during his wanderings, seeing bands of masked men. Just before the night-riders killed Rankin, Colonel Taylor said, "Gentlemen, I am an old man. I cannot expect to live many years more. By killing me you will not be cheating me of much. But Captain Rankin is a younger man with many years before him. Do not kill him." The leader curtly replied: "Shut up."

The President's Hunt.

President Roosevelt has entered into an agreement (his own proposition) with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, by which all the rare and valuable specimens of game he may slay in his African hunt will be taken charge of by an expert taxidermist and sent back for mounting in the institute.

The program the President has in mind is to start about April 1st, arriving on the hunting ground of British and Dutch East Africa about May 1st. His course will be toward Uganda, striking the Nile about January 1st, 1910, and working his way to tide water about March 1st.

The President says he is no game butcher and will hunt chiefly for game of special scientific interest. His son will accompany him and is expected to share with him in the distinction of adding specimens to the national exhibit.

Georgian Hanged For Wife Murder.

Swinesboro, Ga., Special.—For the murder of his wife, six months ago, George Joyner was hanged here Friday. Although Joyner confessed several months ago that he killed his wife during the last weeks of his life he protested innocence and on the gallows reiterated his denial of the commission of the crime.

Tar Heel Shoots Broker.

New York, Special.—Following an altercation over an alleged debt of \$650 incurred in connection with the financing of an electric vibration company, of which he was treasurer, Henry B. Suydam, a mining stock broker, member of the curb market, was shot in his office at 39 Broad street Saturday by John C. Lumsden, an inventor. Suydam was probably fatally wounded. Lumsden claimed that the money in question was due him and that an attempt was being made to defraud him of it.

Former Governor Fleming of Florida Dead.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—Francis Philip Fleming, Governor of Florida from 1889 to 1893, died at his residence in this city Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Ex-Governor Fleming is a native Floridian and served in the Confederate army through the civil war with distinction. After the war he was admitted to the bar and soon became one of Florida's able lawyers and politicians.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

The Conditions On the Islands Entirely Satisfactory

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. EDWARDS

Progress of Peace and Order Announced in the Report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs—General Edwards Commends the Work of the Philippine Scouts.

Washington, Special.—The work of the Philippine scouts is highly commended, the bill to amend the Philippine tariff act now pending in the Senate is endorsed, encouraging progress in the Philippines and the maintenance of peace and order in Cuba throughout the year are announced in the annual report of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, which was made public last Sunday night. General Edwards says the Philippine scouts are an important factor in the education of the Filipino people and in the creation of a higher standard of living in the islands as well as in the extension of American influence. The report recounts the settlement of Catholic Church claims, and refers to the bill which passed the House at the last session, but was still pending in the Senate before committee when Congress adjourned, to provide free entry into the United States of Philippine products, with certain exceptions, and free entry of United States products into the Philippine islands and free trade between the United States and the Philippines without exceptions after April, 1909. The report says the friends of the measure are entirely agreeable to the inclusion of a clause limiting Philippine sugar to be admitted under its provisions to 400,000 tons annually. This the sugar people admit would be sufficient to restore some of the former prosperity to the sugar interests in the islands. A reduction of the present duties on tobacco, the report suggests would afford the moral encouragement of which producers in the islands now stand so seriously in need. The other principal products in the Philippine islands, hemp, copra and rice, have the advantages over sugar of not requiring such enormous capital for development and of not entering into competition with interests of this country.

The expenditures of the Republic of Cuba on account of American intervention from October 1st, 1906, to June 30th, last, were \$757,343, these expenditures being made from funds allotted by the provisional government from time to time for army expenditures due directly to the army service in Cuba. The statement of extraordinary expenditures on account of the army of pacification in Cuba which under congressional legislation are to be reimbursed from the Cuban treasury, shows a total of \$5,311,822, of which \$3,376,735 was from October 1st, 1906, to June 30th, 1907, and the balance from then until June 30th last.

The settlement of the Dominican debt, the steadily widening activities in the Philippines and the administrative control of Cuba continuing to bring up important questions of law, making the demand upon the law officer of the bureau, constant and serious, legislation for retirement of certain civil employes of the Philippine government on part pay, after ten years of satisfactory service are among other matters discussed.

Adjourned For the Holidays.
Washington, Special.—Both houses of Congress on Saturday took a recess until after the holidays. Up to this time no real work has been done. It is presumed that upon re-assembling the body will get down to work in earnest, as the session closes by limitation on March 4th.

Former Congressman Loud Dead.
San Francisco, Cal., Special.—Former Congressman Eugene F. Loud died Sunday night in this city. For several months past he has been in poor health. His condition was aggravated by the death of his daughter five months ago and the loss of his wife, who died on December 6th. Mr. Loud served 12 years in Congress from the fifth district.

Laymen's Movement.
Salisbury, Special.—The laymen's movement in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, was given quite a help forward by the late meetings held in connection with the meetings of the stewards of the Salisbury district. Nearly all the charges were represented by one or more laymen. Prof. Walter Thompson, of Concord, was elected district leader of the movement for the coming year and a leader was chosen for each church in the district. There was general discussion of the aims and scope of the movement. A feature of the meeting was a banquet.

Robbers Held up Oregon Train

Portland, Ore., Special.—Robbers successfully held up an Oregon Railroad train near here. The amount of money obtained is not known definitely but it is feared that it is large. The train had many Chicago passengers who lost money and valuables. The bandits flagged the train about six miles from the city, cleaned up the express car and went through the passengers.

WE MAKE A PROFIT

A Favorable Characteristic of the Foreign Trade of the United States for 1908—Decline in Value of Imports in General and Accounts for Decrease in Total Value Prices of Foodstuffs Remain Stationary—Gains in Prices of Corn, Wheat and Bacon Exported.

Washington, Special.—Falling prices for imports rising prices for exports, are declared by the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to be a characteristic of the foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1908. This is especially true, he says, as to the manufacturers' material imported and foodstuffs exported. In manufacturers' materials, whether raw or partly manufactured, the average prices for the year are, says the report, materially lower than those for the preceding year, and were also much lower at the end of the fiscal year than at the beginning of the year. The average price per ton of hemp in June, 1908, was but \$141.02, against \$174.78 in June, 1907; of manila, \$137.74, against \$202.01 in June, 1907; of sisal grass, \$106.20, against \$152.57 in June, 1907; of goatskins, per pound, 24.5 cents in the closing month of 1908, against 31 cents in the corresponding month of the preceding year; of hides of cattle, 10.9 cents in June, 1908, against 15.4 cents in June, 1907; of India rubber, 56 cents per pound in June, 1908, against 67.1 cents in June of the preceding year; of raw silk, \$3.23 per pound in June, 1908, against \$4.63 in June, 1907; of pig iron, 27 cents per pound in June, 1908, against 39.1 cents per pound in June, 1907; and of clothing, wool, 17 cents per pound in June, 1908, against 25.7 cents in June, 1907, while other classes of wool also show a similar reduction in price during the year.

The decline in the total value of imports, which occurs in nearly all of the principal articles forming the great groups, foodstuffs, manufacturers' materials and manufactures, is due in a considerable degree to this falling off in prices, though in many cases there is an actual decline in quantity. This is particularly true in manufacturers' raw materials, which show a marked decline in prices per unit of quantity, the decline in value being thus much greater than that in quantity. In fibers, for example, the fall in value is from 42 million dollars in 1907 to 35 millions in 1908, a decrease of 16 per cent., while in quantity the fall is from 312,983 tons to 303,848 tons, a decline of but 3 per cent. In India rubber the fall in value of imports is from 59 million dollars in 1907 to 36.1-2 millions in 1908, a decline of 38 per cent.; but the fall in quantity is only from 77 million pounds to 62 million pounds, a decline of but 20 per cent. In hides and skins the fall in value of imports is from 83 million dollars to 55 millions, a decline of 34 per cent., while in quantity the fall is from 371 million pounds to 283 million pounds, a decline of but 24 per cent. In pig copper the value of imports fell from 39 million dollars to 24 millions, a decline of 40 per cent., and the quantity from 198 million pounds to 145 million pounds, a decline of 27 per cent. In pig tin the value of the importations fell from 33 million dollars to 25 millions, a decline of 20 per cent., while the quantity fell from 96 million pounds to 77 million pounds, a decline of 20 per cent. In raw wool, the value of the importations fell from 41.1-2 million dollars in 1907, to 23.1-2 millions in 1908, a decline of 44 per cent., while the quantity fell from 204 million pounds to 126 million pounds, a decline of 38 per cent. Thus in practically all the principal articles used in manufacturing the falling off in the value of imports as compared with those of last year is due in a greater or less degree to a reduction in prices per unit of quantity, though in most of these articles there is an actual reduction in quantities, much less, however than would be indicated by a mere consideration of figures of value only.

Foodstuffs do not share, as a rule, in the decline in values, either as to imports or exports, which is characteristic of manufacturers' materials. The average import price of coffee in 1908 was 7.6 cents per pound, against 7.9 cents in the preceding year; of raw sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, 2.33 cents per pound, against 2.11 cents in the preceding year; and of tea, 17.3 cents per pound, against 16.11 cents per pound in 1907. While in manufacturers' materials fibers show an average price in 1908 of \$117 per ton, against \$135 per ton in 1907; hides and skins, 19.3 cents per pound, against 22.5 cents per pound in 1907; India rubber, 58.8 cents per pound, against 76.6 cents per pound in the preceding year; raw silk, \$4.13 per pound, against \$4.26 in 1907; clothing wool, 22.5 cents per pound, against 26 cents per pound in 1907; combing wool 27 cents per pound, against 30 cents per pound in 1907; and carpet wool, an average price of 14.5 cents per pound in 1908, against 15 cents per pound in 1907; all of the above being import prices.

On the export side, corn shows an average export price of 64.7 cents per bushel, against 53 cents in 1907; wheat, 99.3 cents per bushel, against 79 cents in 1907; bacon, 10.5 cents per pound, against 10.6 cents per pound in 1907; and lard, 9.1 cents per pound in 1908, against 9.2 cents per pound in the preceding year.

The Pacific is to be covered with stations for the wireless telegraph system, announces the Baltimore American. So will the ocean be brought into subjection to human enterprises and no more roll a chasm to be bridged for news only with expense of time and trouble. In short, it will probably be only a matter of comparatively short time when the Sultan of Sulu will be calling up the White House on his wireless 'phone.

There is no important seaport between Portland, Maine, and Portland, Ore., that has not one or more through railway passenger trains from Chicago daily.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medicinal triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless to poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

YOU CAN EASILY OPERATE THIS TYPE-WRITER YOURSELF.

Don't worry your correspondent. Don't write him anything by hand that takes his time to make out—that may leave him in doubt that he can't easily read.

And don't fill out legal papers or card memoranda or make out accounts or hotel menus in your own handwriting. It looks bad, reflects on your standing, makes people think you can't afford a stenographer, and is sometimes ambiguous. You can write out your letters—make out an abstract—fill in an insurance policy—enter your card memos—make out your accounts, or hotel memos—or do any kind of writing you need, on any size or thickness of paper, and space any way you want on



The OLIVER Typewriter

THE STANDARD VISIBLE WRITER.

You can write any of these things yourself if you do not happen to have a stenographer. For you can easily learn, with a little practice, to write just as rapidly, and as perfectly, as an expert operator on the OLIVER. Because the Oliver is the simplified typewriter. And you can see every word you write. About 80 per cent. more durable than any other typewriter, because it has about 80 per cent. less wearing points than most other typewriters.

80 per cent. easier to write with than these other complicated, intricate machines that require "humorous" — technical knowledge — long practice and special skill to operate. Then machines which cannot be adjusted to any special space—with which it is impossible to write abstracts, insurance policies, odd size documents except you buy expensive special attachments requiring experts to operate.

You can adjust the OLIVER to any reasonable space—you can write on any reasonable size or thickness of paper, right out to the very edge, without the aid of any expensive attachment or special skill, and your work will be neat appearing, legible and clear.

For the OLIVER is the Typewriter for the doctor, lawyer, the insurance agent, the merchant, the hotel proprietor—or any man who does his own writing. Write us now for our booklet on the simplified features of the OLIVER. THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO. The Oliver Typewriter Building CHICAGO, ILL.

PIUM COCAINE AND WHISKEY
Habit cured at my Sanatorium in a few weeks. You can return to your home in 30 days well, free and happy. I have made these habits a specialty for 25 years and cured thousands. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address Dr. B. H. WOODLEY, 108 N. Fifer Street, Atlanta, Ga.