

Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation.

THE POWER OF PRAYER Training School Run on the Principle "God Knows and God Cares; Prayer Avails and Prayer Prevails."

The most remarkable institution in North Carolina is Miss Mattie Perry of Marion. The word "institution" is used advisedly, for she is the founder...

walking two or three miles, but I never cared for books until about the time I was converted for sin, when I was a young girl of ten years...

So many have requested that I write the details of some trips illustrative of the work of the school, that I have written a few lines...

Miss Perry's Own Story. "Faithful is He that calleth you who also will do it" (1 Thess. 5:24). "For the Lord thy God is a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children..."

I received fifty cents towards my ticket. At prayers that morning, feeling certain that I must go South that day, my trunk was sent to the depot...

After reaching North Carolina, one day at the bank of the Lumber River with Bible in hand, after having had a long refreshing season with my Heavenly Father alone...

I praise the Lord that my children are in the country, and I encourage us to improve every moment in equipping ourselves for usefulness. Entering school at the age of four, I was kept in school as possible during my childhood...

foreign missionary, the Lord had led me into the evangelistic work in which capacity I traveled for about 8 years and shared in meetings where there were hundreds of professions of salvation and sanctification...

Now I was told that all faith work must have a small beginning, and had planned to begin with an eight-room house, but on the 1st of August, 1897, as I sat on the bank of the Savannah talking to Him about the school, He increased my faith to take about a dozen houses, although I had no money for anything...

As an indulgent father provides all expenses for his child who is working for him; so our Father is responsible for all, if we are in His will and live obeying the letter in the Spirit and the love...

I had a little that I just wrote to the Lord in prayer about this. "Father, if it is not Thy will for me to have the building, I don't want it, but hasten Thou not to me..."

Mr. Henry Page, one of the railroad magnates who appeared before the committee last week, and the best talker of them all, paid a high tribute to The News and Observer by saying that at least five thousand of its readers do not want to take the paper but cannot do without it...

They Must Have It. There is One Paper in North Carolina That is a Household Necessity Even to Those that Do Not Like It.

Leas attention to this And more to this. THE ABOVE IS SUGGESTED AS ONE WAY OF PREVENTING WRECKINGS. From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).

ANTI-TRUST BILL Senator Reid's Bill Attracting Attention.

In His Campaign He Strongly Arraigned the Trusts—Though Railroad Attorney He Surrendered Passes When Elected to the Senate.

The bill which Senator Reid, of Rockingham, introduced against trusts is no doubt the result of his best thought and judgment, and he believes that if it passes will prevent further robbery of the people of this State by the trusts.

His anti-trust bill has attracted much attention and is as follows: "A Bill to be Entitled an Act Denouncing Conduct Within the State of North Carolina Which Interferes With Trade and Commerce."

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to directly or indirectly make or have any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to lower or prevent the increase in price of any article or thing of value...

Section 2. That any person, firm, corporation or association which shall violate any of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one month and not more than six months...

Section 3. That any corporation, either as agent or principal, violating any of the provisions of sections 1 or 2 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one month and not more than six months...

Section 4. That any person, being either within or without the State, who encourages or willfully allows or permits any person, firm, corporation or association to violate any of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year and not more than five years...

of value when the competition is removed. (c) For any person, firm, corporation or association which directly or indirectly buys or sells within the State, through himself or itself or through any agent of any kind...

(d) For any person, firm, corporation or association which shall violate any of the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this act, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year and not more than five years...

Section 5. That where the things prohibited in sections 1 and 2 are continuous, then and in such event, the violation of such provision shall constitute a separate offense, and the offender shall be liable for each and every violation thereof, each week that the violation of such provision shall continue...

Section 6. That any person, firm, corporation or association which shall violate any of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act, shall be liable for the cost of the proceedings for its prosecution, and for the cost of the defense of the offender...

Section 7. That all articles authorized and brought under this act shall have precedence on motion of the Attorney-General, of other business, civil and criminal, except criminal cases where the defendants are in jail.

Section 8. This act shall be in force from and after March 10, 1907.

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SI EL-MEHLI EL-MENEHBI A Talk With the Sultan's Ex-Minister About Morocco and Its Future.

By FRANK G. CARPENTER. Copyright, 1906, by Frank G. Carpenter.

On the Steamship Emir. Off the Coast of Morocco. One of the best-posted men on Morocco and its future is Mr. Walter B. Harris, the well-known correspondent of the London Times. He has resided in the country during the greater part of the past sixteen years and has traveled by caravan over the most of it.

It is most needed. There are also laws against the exportation of grain, and as a result, most of the wheat is consumed in and about where it is raised. Some of it is carried to the hills near by, for the mountain tribes have to rely upon the plains for their flour.

I asked some questions about railroads. Mr. Harris says that the Moors object to them, on the ground that they would be a foreign innovation, and also because they would put the donkeys, mules and camels out of business. As it is now, the whole trade of Morocco goes by caravan, or by sea from port to port.

As to the transportation of foreigners, the cost is enormous. The average rate for a day for a horse or 170 miles, and in the United States a railroad journey of that distance, at 2 cents a mile, would cost, including baggage, about 34 cents, and the time required would be less than five hours.

When one or other of the great powers of Europe takes possession of Morocco, and I doubt not this will be done, the first thing that will be done will be the building of a railroad from Tangier to Fez. If the French should be awarded the protection of the coast, and the British extend their railroad which now goes from Tlemcen to the capital of Morocco, neither route offers any great mechanical difficulties.

It was through Mr. Harris that I was given an audience with Si el-Mehdi el-Menehbi, who is a minister of war under the sultan, and as his favorite adviser for a long time, practically controlled Morocco. He was in high favor with the sultan, and the so-called son of the She Ah, who claimed to be the elder brother of the sultan, but after that became unpopular and was driven into exile, was accused for leaving Fez was that he wanted to make a pilgrimage to Mecca.

I understand that Menehbi saved a lot of money while he was one of the sultan's chief officials, and that, instead of burying it in the vaults of his house at Fez or under his floor, he sometimes done by the Moors, he deposited it in the Bank of England to his own credit. This presented his creditors getting about Fez and at last, after his settlement in Tangier, he withdrew the money, and he has now invested a great part of it in a large estate in the province of Fez, and his own house is one of the finest in the city, and I doubt not it will compare favorably with any private home in the country. It was there that I visited him, and that is how I came to know him.

Traveling upon my mule through the street so narrow that I could almost touch both walls with my hands, rode by the kasbah or the government palace, past the soldiers and officials sitting at the gate of the city, and out into the country. About half mile from the city gates we came to a walled enclosure with a plain, pretentious story the highest wall that it is impossible to take it where



Frank G. Carpenter.

good book about that part of Morocco. Mr. Harris has also traveled widely in other Mohammedan countries; he has gone on camel back over Arabia, and he speaks the Arabic fluently. During his stay in Fez he was a close friend of the sultan, and he has now an intimate acquaintance with some of the most powerful of his ministers. He is also closely associated with Si el-Mehdi el-Menehbi, who was for a long time minister of war, and who, as such, through his influence with his majesty, Abdel-Azis, practically controlled Morocco Menehbi lost cast when he failed to quell the rebellion of Bu Hamarr. He was then forced to leave the sultan's service, and he has since been living in Tangier.

Kidnapped by Raisuli. To return to Mr. Harris he was the first of the foreigners to be kidnapped by Raisuli. He was living in his beautiful home on the seashore, just three miles from Tangier, when 2,500 brigands, with Raisuli at their head, came to the town, and he was held captive for more than three weeks. During this time Mr. Harris had a close view of Raisuli. He describes him as a man of strong character and a bluff. He says that he is afraid of the two great rebels, Raisuli and Bu Hamarr, and that he has held them to keep the peace. Bu Hamarr has now about one-fifth of Morocco under him, and Raisuli, with comparatively few soldiers, is growing rich off the country east of this city. He is, I understand, laying up money since he got the big ransom for Ferdianis, and is buying business properties here in Tangier.

Dare Not Live at Home. Mr. Harris thinks it rather hard lines that he dare not live at home, although the British have a treaty with the sultan which provides for the protection of foreigners. His villa is within a few miles of the city, and he has to walk the walls of the sultan's chief port. Nevertheless, his owner has to live at one of the hotels in the city for fear of kidnapers. The governor of Tangier keeps fifty soldiers guarding the villa and its contents, but still it is unsafe.

The Wealths of Morocco. Mr. Harris tells me that Morocco is a rich country. The people have but little money, and the riches of the few have been magnified a thousand fold. He thinks that the total revenues of the sultan are not more than \$5,000,000 a year, and that in good times, just now they are less, and the government is out of favor, and the people will not pay taxes. He tells me that Morocco is badly farmed, the lands are fertile but the soil is only scratched, and there is no immunity from the exactions of the tax gatherers. There are vast plains in the south, which yield large quantities of wheat, but transportation is so high that it is impossible to take it where

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