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WEDNESDAY February 3, 1909.

MORNING TONIC.

(Horace McFarland.) It is not surprising that the path which broadens into the betterment and beauty of our idea! America is alive with the thorns of thoughtlessness and indifference, and that there are in the way not only the rocks of ignorance and customs, but the fighting giants of selfish private inteerst and entrenched special privilege. The practical civic warriors who tread this anything but sympathetic and easy way seldom meet direct hostility to the end in view, but they do encounter constantly sharp resistance to definite progress toward that end.

PARTY PLEDGE ON TRUSTS.

Democratic Platform adopted Charlotte.)

Private monopolies should be de-stroyed. Conspiracies by prospective purchasers to put down the prices of articles produced by the labor of others should be made criminal, and all persons or corporations entering into such conspiracies should be pun-shed; and we condemn in every form

er wiedge that all such persons or reporations violating the provisions the laws shall be made to feel and fier the full penalties for such vio-

THE PENDULUM NOW SWINGING RIGHT.

The power and right of the sovereign State are being more and more emphasized. More than a year ago Secretary Root declared that the State governments having failed to exercise certain of their powers had lost them from non-use. At that time Mr. Roosevelt was demanding full and complete power in Federal administration and went to the point of pro- secondary to the desires of the New claiming that it should come by York bankers. Their remedy judicial construction or otherwise."

lum has been swinging away from they could not be united upon the such extreme centralization. Mr. Taft party pledge for tariff reduction. The recently said that "the Constitution is bill that finally was forced through good enough" and that remark called the Senate was declared by Mr. Clevefor much notice simply because the limitations in the Constitution have been assailed during the past and it was feared he would wish those limitations disposed of as Mr. Roosevelt did. The Supreme Court of the United States last month in a unanimous decision upheld the Texas anti-trust law that imposed a fine of \$1,600,000 on the Standard Oi! Company, a history-making decision for the real rights of the State. And now comes Mr. Root, who one year ago was talking centralization, upon his election as United States Senator from New York last week, deprecated the tendency for more responsibility to be thrown on the Federa! government, the people. In the Senate, the com-Mr. Root argued that one of the dangers of this is that the National gov- the House, the committee has not conernment would break down in its machinery through the burden which threatens to be east upon it. This country, he continued, is too large, its House only a few seem to be pressing people are too numerous, its interests are too varied, and its activity too great for one central government at Washington to carry the burden of governing all of the country in its local concerns, doing justice to the rights of the individual in every section, because that justice can be done only through intelligent information and consideration. Then taking up the other danger as represented in the relinquishment of State functions, Mr. Root said it involved the breaking down of local self-government, and added "after all, the thing that we have government for is ultimately the preservation of our homes and our individual liberty. And we ought to be action. Let's be conservative. Let's at liberty to regulate the affairs of do other things and wait to carry out our homes in accordance with our the anti-trust pledge two years

Mr. Root is preaching sound doctripe in the last sentence—the doctrine of the right of a State to con- stand-still-business falsely called trol its affairs and to execute its will. "conservatism" and declared it The declaration of Mr. Root only was a betraval of the people to sit still shows how the pendulum is swinging while the trusts were robbing the peoback to the right place. The decis- ple and exerting too much influence ion of the Supreme Court shows that in politics. Every year that passes judicial tribuna!.

Mississippi has reason to be proud. Seven of the present United States Senators were born in that State, The two from that State are native born, the five others native of that State being Senators Gore, of Oklahoma, Balley, of Texas, Clark, of Arkansas, Newlands, of Nevada, and Chamberlain, of Oregon. That State has produced many great men including such the people to give them an effective men as Jefferson Davis and Lucius Q. anti-trust law and to put an end to

CLEVELAND'S MISTAKE A WARNING.

promise to another that person is in honor bound to keep that promise or to lose the confidence of the person to whom the promise is made. When a party in its platform and through its candidates make a pledge to the voters to do a certain thing and the people entrust it with power the men elected on that platform are bound to put into law the pledges made and to execute them. They have no right from the statements of powerful interests or good men either to construe away the platform or to elect to postpone the promised legislation to a more convenient season or per-

mit a law enacted to carry out the pledge to go unenforced. The fatal mistake made by Mr. Cleveland when he entered upon his second term in 1893 was not that he repudiated the platform upon which he was elected, but that, in response to a clamor started in Wall Street and taken up by good men who were deceived into believing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act had produced the panic, into postponing the solemn party pledge to reduce the tariff until he could force through an act that the party had not promised to put on the books. The party had made tariff reduction the chief national issue in 1892 as in 1908 it made trust extermination the chief issue. Mr. Cleveland was sincerely in favor of real tariff reduction. The party was more united upon that question to which it was pledged than upon any other question, and yet Mr. Cleveland postponed its consideration and entered upon a fight on the money question that wrought party dissen-

sion and division from which the party has not yet recovered. An executive can do more to shape legislation the first year of a term than the three last year. Mr. Cleveland had the solid party in Congress behind him to reduce the tariff because the party pledge was fresh. He was told that if he delayed tariff reduction and sought to force through his money bill he would precipitate such a division in the party as to lose leadership and jeopardize party success. But the New York clamor was so loud that he could hear nothing else, is State, but to citizens of other stee, that all capital invested in gitimate enterprises in North Carona, whether foreign or domestic, imporate or private, shall have the unit protection of the laws and the unit friendly consideration of those laws; and we fur- Democrats were divided hopelessly, and the passage of the bill cost a good Democratic tariff bill, every State the Democrats had carried in 1892 in the North and Maryland, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Delaware and North Carolina in the South, and such party chaos as gave the Republicans full power in the government. Of course Mr. Cleveland did not desire the result that came and after he had se; cured the money legislation he became urgent for a good tariff law. But it was too late for him to do anything. The hour of his opportunity had passed. He made the party pledge for tariff reduction was worse than no remedy and the party In the past few months the pendu- was rent and torn in factions so that

> land to be "party perfidy and party dishonor," and he refused to sign it. like that of Texas and Missouri-and thereby adding to party demoraliza-Is not the lesson plain? The Governor and all the other State officials dress of Woodrow Wilson could let and the Democratic members of the General Assembly were elected upon a platform that promised an antitrust law with teeth.' Nearly one-half the session of the General Assembly is over. Nothing has been done except the introduction of a bill in each branch of the General Assembly to secure the passage of such a bill as the Charlotte Convention promised mittee has had only one hearing. In sidered the bill. There is pronounced striking the blow at the trusts which opposition to the bill. In the Senate

some of its friends are active. In the the measure. While there is pronounced opposition from a few the chief trouble lies in the seeming indifference of legislators. There is less opposition than the surface indications would show, but there is too much indifference, too much delay, and too much absorption over matters of small import not promised in the platform and too little stress and earnestness in carrying out this, the most important of all the platform pledges. Trust domination and trust extortion are real evils felt in every home in this State. There are those who say: "This is no time for radical from now!" That is not the way the a candidates talked last summer and fall. They derided the the trend is enforced by the highest gives the trusts a stronger hold and Revisal relating to the operation of

such a law. On every stump the Re-

publicans "pointed with pride" to

what Roosevelt had done and declared

they would do more to unhorse the

trusts that the Democrats would do.

the trust evil. The people often have

When an individual makes a solemn | longer memories than the politicians who are elected to office. They are looking to see the candidates of both parties in the Legislature prove their faith by their works. One ounce of deeds is worth a ton of promises.

> "When shall we be stronger?" asked Patrick Henry, of the men who wished to postpone action against King George. His answer, familiar to every school boy, is the answer to those who favor a Fabian policy with respect to anti-trust legislation. The promises made in the campaign were not indefinite. The present legislators will never as a body have but this opportunity of carrying out the pledges made. They must act now or never. If they postpone anti-trust legislation for other laws, as did Mr. Cleveland, what assurance have they that the same evils that followed Mr. Cleveland's policy of deferring the main issue to a smaller one may not be repeated? Two years ago the senators who killed the anti-trust act had two reasons that no legislator can have specific in the 1904 or 1906 platform of the United States had not upheld not borrow as the a State law that fined a trust \$1,600,-This means that the legislators are more specifically pledged now than a law like the Texas act would be upheld by the Federal Supreme Court. These constitute two reasons that the loaded, and thought it would be a senators of 1907 did not have when they killed the Reid anti-trust bill.

> Against these arguments are offered only two: 1. The Tobacco trust threatens to leave the State and destroy the tobacco towns and hurt the tobacco farmers: 2. This is a time to go slow, to be safe and sane, to practice conservatism and to do nothing that may antagonize any interests. As to the first, it is an idle threat and will not be attempted, but if the trust did move over the line it is better to cry years ago that the six per cent. lose a trust than to surrender the right law would injure business had proven to legislate in the interests of all the people and to keep a solemn pledge. If any lawless man or corporation can say to the Legislature: "Touch me year's bird's nest. As to the second, that is always the argument of priv-"Let well enough alone," is 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. ilege. the creed of every interest that is pocketing the lion's share of the result of labor. True conservatism at this time consists in "making haste slowly, '. and not entering upon new legislation not discussed by the people. But there is no wisdom in a policy of failure to keep promises that have been made and upon which votes have been obtained. True conservatism consists in doing wisely and

effectively what you have promised to do. It can never mean to fail in a promise and thereby break faith. The trust evil is here. It is business. It has been outlawed by State and National laws. Missouri and Texas have shown how a State can deal with it. The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld State authority to deal with the biggest of trusts. It only remains for North Carolina to pass an effective lawto enforce it. Some people are deterred because of the difficulties. No man who heard the stimulating adthat fear put him to sleep. As 'a climax to his magnificent address, the keynote of which was devotion to principle, Mr. Wilson said: "It is hard to run these abuses to cover, but It must be done-IT CAN BE DONE." That is the message of a scholar-

statesman. That is the spirit that ought to be caught by every public servant. The failure of Mr. Cleveland and his tariff reform policy should be a warning to any who wish to delay

has a!r.ady been delayed too long. The Hinsdale bill to regulate the working of children in the mills is on the right principle. No child should work in a mi!! under fourteen years of age. That law ought to apply immediately to girls. Whatever law passes should contain some provision for enforcement. The Commissioner of Labor should be empowered to enforce the law. At present the law we have hes no officer who can compel i'm execution.

THE STATE CONTEST WITH SIX PER CENT

(Continued From Page One.)

to witnesses, how discharged, and certificate of attendance filed, reported by the committee on the Revisal without prejudice, was killed on the third

The House resolution to pay the expenses of the joint committee incurred in the inaugural exercises, was withdrawn from the committee and passed on its final reading. The ex-

Passed Final Reading. The following bills passed their third and final reading; robs the people that much more. traction engines on the public roads bonds to pay outstanding indebtedWhy delay to carry out the most im
H. B. To amend section 272 of the

To incorporate the town of Bowie, portant pledge in the platform? On Bevisal relating to the public roads every stump the Democrats promised of Yadkin county 8. B. To amend section 641 of the Revisal relating to execution sales, how advertised, and cost of newspaper publication, providing that the publication be once a week for four weeks instead of four weeks. weeks instead of four weeks.
On motion of Mr. Travis the House bill appointing justices of the peace for Wilkes county, passed on Monday, was withdrawn from the enrolling clerk's office, and on his motion the vote by which it was passed was re-Therefore both parties are pledged to

considered and the bill was referred to the Committee on Justices of the Peace, where the Democratic Execu-tive Committee of Wilkes county will have an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Fry moved suspension of the rules that his resolution limiting the introduction of bills to February 15th, might be withdrawn from the Committee on Rules and immediate consideration be given, but the Senators did pot want to be restricted in any way, having already refused adjourn early, and the motion was lost. A resolution by Mr. Manning to inrite Dr. J. M. McCormick, of the American Medical Association, to address the General Assembly on infectious diseases and general hygiene;

illustrated lecture on tuberculosis Thursday night next, February 4th, The courtesies of the floor were extended to ex-Senators W. I. Everett. of Richmond, and J. E. Burleson, of

and Surgeon C. P. Wertenbacker. of the United States Public Health and

Harine Hospital Service, to deliver his

The Senate bill to amend section 1950 of the Revisal, which fixes the legal rate of interest at six per cent, the bill allowing the rate to be eight per cent., the committee recommending that it do not pass, created a discussion in which several Senators engaged. Mr. Fry, of Swain, declared that nearly all the banks charge eight per cent interest in a round-about way this year: 1. The Democratic plat- already, and he spoke in favor of form denunciation of trusts was not the bill. He declared that the six per cent. rate has a tendency to depress rather than to help, because as it is this year; 2. The Supreme Court those who need the money most can afraid that those to whom the money is loaned will plead the usury 000 as it did in January, 1909, law. He said the six per cent, law was enacted during a political revolution by a Republican Legislature. Mr. Doughton said that he thought then and they have the assurance that at first the matter was a joke, but it had really come before the Legislature as a serious matter. He opposed the bill, saying the bill was

> bad plan and would not be favorably received by the people. Mr. Bassett spoke against the bill, saying the matter had been settled in North Carolina in accordance with the wishes of the people. There are four banks in Rocky Mount, he said, and they all obey the six per cent law.
>
> Mr. Emple said he was like the fellow Sam Jones spoke about. The man had caught hold of the tail of a cow, saying he knew he couldn't stop her. but would slow her down a little. The banking interests of Wilmington aggregate seven millions of dollars and it is easy to borrow money there. The changed and the people have changed with them; a four per cent. investment is considered a good investment.

most be a step back into barbarism. is possible, then the sovereignty of the State isn't worth as much as a last Mr. Ray, of Henderson, was killed on its second reading by a vote of 29 to 3.

He said to change the law would al-

THE HOUSE.

Speaker Pro Tem Morton called the House to order at eleven o'clock, prayer being offered by Representative Latham, of Beaufort county.

Introduction of Bills, The following bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate com-

mittees: By Barnes: To amend the Revisal relative to the Superior Courts Hertford county! By Doughton: To prevent throwing sawdust in Sparks Creek,

By Lovelace: To appoint a justice of the peace in Moore county. By McDonaid: To appoint justices of the peace on Moore county. By Lovelace: To allow trustees of King's Mountain graded school to is-

By Fagg: To promote the cause of ducation in Stokes county. By McWilliams. To appoint justices Hyde county.

Py Mitchell, by request: To pay J W. Baker, of Wayne county for injuries sustained while in service of By McDevitt: To allow sheriff Madison county, to collect arrears

By McDevitt: To promote the cause of education in Madison county. By Grant: To protect employes as nembers of labor union By Grant: To establish free public employment agencies. By Grant: To prevent blacklisting of employes.

By Grant: To make unlawful assignment of claims against employes for the purpose of attachment in proceedings outside the State. (All these bills, on request of Mr. Grant, were referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.) By Rascoe: To validate certain acts of justices of the peace in Bertie

game By Martin: To protect Pamlico county. Ey Reid: To improve roads in Perquimans county. By Reid: To allow

ounty to issue bonds. Py Sparrow: To abolish the May term of Orange Superior court. By Turner: To provide for levying a special tax for roads in Mitchell By Bowie: To provide for working and improving the roads of

county. By Jarrett: To prevent throwing sawdust in streams of Jackson coun-

Passed Final Reading. The following bills passed third and final reading: .To amend the charter of the town of Burlington. To establish graded schools for the town of Laurinburg. To establish the Franklin special

school district and allows a bond is-

To authorize the commissioners of Lincoln county to sell the present home for the aged and infirm and to sue bonds for the purchase of other property. To allow the town of Sanford to ssue bonds to pay indebtedness and submit the question of a bond issue

for public improvements. To extend the corporate limits of Winterville, in Pitt county. ham county. To authorize Robeson county to is-sue bonds to pay its floating indebted-

ness.

To allow McDowell county to issue To incorporate the town of Bowie, in Robeson county. To authorize Buncombe county to fund its floating debt.

To permit Wakelon school district. in Wake county, to vote on a \$10,000 bend issue. For the establishment of a graded school at Toisnot, Wilson county.

To appoint justices of the peace in Nash county. Nash county.

For the relief of patrons of Whittier graded school, in Swain county.

To regulate the sale of poultry and stock foods and remedles.

To incorporate Elizabeth Lodge I. O. O. F. To amend the charter of Highlands, in Macon county. To incorporate the North Carolina Public Service Company. To re-establish the office of treasur-

er of Duplin county. To amend the act establishing the Guilford graded, school, in Guilford county, and extend the boundaries of

To define and make certain dividing lines between Alleghany and Wilkes counties near Roaring Cap To amend the Revisal relative to time of holding courts in the Third

district. To regulate the hunting and shootng of ducks in Dare county. To protect millers and customers in Stokes county. To appoint M. C. Padgett a justice

of the peace in Lincoln county.

To amend the Revisar and relieve the manufacturers of fertilizers of unrecessary requirements. To allow the Board of Agriculture

o sell any of its test farms. To allow the board of trustees of remont graded school to sell certain property. To amend the game law for Clay

county. To validate certain probates yrrell county. To amend the Revisal, abolishing the office of standard-keeper for Ashc

county.

To supply certain records for Duplin county. To provide for a special school tax election in Lee township, Columbus county. "To repeal the laws of 1907 relating to the public roads of Columbus

county. To establish a free school district in parts of Montgomery and Richmond counties. To fix the per diem of the board of ommissioners of Mitchell county not

to, exceed four dollars per day and mileage not to exceed five cents. To amend the law relating to the roperty of insane people, and to failitate restoration of same upon recovery of insane person.

To appoint fustices of the peace for Ocracoke township, in Hyde county. To repeal the laws of 1903-1905 relating to posting lands in Halifax county. To allow the city of New Bern to

release the side-walk improvement asu-saments. To repeal the law of 1908 relating to the extension of the corporate limits of Murphy, in Cherokee county. To amend the Revisal relative to

payment to mothers of indigent chil-To regulate the terms of the Superior court of Montgomery county. To amend the law relating to throwing sawdust in Big Ivy Creek, Buncombe county. (Exempts saw mill of B. I. Ingle.)

To prevent public drunkenness Mitchell county. To correct calls in grants in Ashe county.

To allow the commissioners of Ashe county to sell its present county

home for the aged and infirm and to purchase another. To allow extension of a street in Pikeville, Wayne county. To appoint T. J. Wooten, of Maxton. Robeson county, a justice of

To facilitate the method of releasng mortgages and deeds of trust. Mr. Bowie, of Ashe, had taken from the table the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to consider the subject of uniformity of

The bill was opposed by Mr. Currie as a useless thing, and it failed to pass its second reading. The House at 1:30 o'clock adjourned to meet Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

THE PROPOSED COUNTY OF CRANBERRY.

To the Editor: The advocates of the

bill for the rreation and organization of the new county of Cranberry claim that the proposed territory will conain 160,000 acres; that enough of the western part of Wataugua county will be embraced to make an averagesized township; that the assessed valuation of the property to be taken from Wataugua county will be about \$150,000; that the remainder will be taken from the county of Mitchell. The whole of the taxable property within the new county, according to about \$1,000,000; that in addition the assessed valuation of the taxable property there are corporations within this territory who list their property with the State Auditor to amount to from \$400,000 to \$500,000. There are approximately 1,500 voters within this territory and from 8,000 to 10,000 population. That there are three first class schools, as follows: Lees-MacRae Institute at Banner's Elk, for girls under the management of Rev. Mr. Tufts; Lee-MacRae Institute at Plumtree, for boys, under Rev. J. P. Hall, of the University of Virginia, and Aaron Senimanry, at Montezuma, under the supervision of the Methodist church, which are equal to any of the

institutions of learning in the moun-That there tain section of the State. are a number of summer resorts, villages and towns, as follows: Elk Park. Cranberry, Banner's Elk, Montezuma, ewville, Piniola, Lenville Falls and dumtree. There are two railroads n operation, the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad Co., and the Linville River Railway Co., furnishing dailty trains from Johnson City, Tenn., to Piniola and Lenville. The county site will be at the city of Lenville on the clear and beautiful stream of Lenville river, at the ter-minus of the celebrated Yonahlosser Turnpike winding its easy grade along the south side of the Grandfather Mountain, twenty-two miles west

Plowing Rock, the summer home the lamented Senator Ransom. The county is destined to be the best grass county in the Stele: and some the best mica mines in the State are within the borders of this proosed new county. The best iron in the United States at Cranberry, which is being mined and shipped daily to Johnson City,

There are a number of reasons why these mountain people, and especially from Mitchell county, are clamoring new county; first: the town of

child-birth, but it prepares

the system for the coming

event, relieves "morning

sickness," and other dis-comforts. Sold by druggists at \$1.00.

or relied free. The BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

on the southwestern edge of Mitchell county, and within one and one-half miles of the Yancy county line, and while the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad runs the entire length of the county of Mitchell and within two and one-half miles of the court-house at Bakersville, it affords but little relief to the majority of population of the county, owing to the fact that the Cane Creek Mountains runs nearly north and south almost the entire breadth of the county for a distance of something like twenty-five miles, with one passway in a low gap 1,300 feet, and this pretended road has only been in use for a few years; prior to that time there was a trail through this gap in the mountain called "The Winding Stairs" over which the mountaineers led their mules and horses in going to and returning from court. Secondly: within the past few years many industries have been inaugurated within the county of Mitchell. which has caused a great accumulation of business upon the docket of the Superior Court, not so much of a criminal nature as the county had credit for soon after the Civil War, but hundred of civil actions have been placed upon the docket and allowed be continued from time to time for a great number of years, without trial or the hope of a trial; and often these people have been led to believe that there has been a complete denial of

instice. L. D. LOWE. February 2, 1909.

WORKING HARD FOR SEAWELL

(Continued From Page One.)

of these letters are from well meaning persons. It has been my observation that men seeking pardons generally work up the most numerous ndorsements.

I have no idea the Senate will pay any attention to Seawell's worked up line of endorsements. The voluntary commendation of such men as Judge Hoke, of the State Supreme Court, will weigh strongly in favor of the appointee, while the letter of ex-Gov-ernor Jarvis and men of his standing who think Seawell is not a big enough man for the office, will have as much weight in the opposite direction. The Judgeship will not be settled before the Senate by rules that govern a popularity contest.

The Democrats of the Senate seriously considered yesterday and today the question of filibustering against the confirmation of Dr. Crum, as collector at Charfeston. A number of Senators thought such a course would be justified, but a majority decided against such a policy, and 4t now looks as though the negro will confirmed before the fourth of March. It is recognized that it would be good politics to confront Mr. Taft with the Crum case at the beginning of his ad-ministration, but old line Senators oposed the use of the fillbuster save n cases of greatest concern to the people of the whole South Senator Simmons returned today

from the State. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carr are here. ESUE \$10,000.000 4 PER CENT

BONDS.

To the Editor Would it not be wise act for the present Legislature to issue \$10,000.000 4 per cent forty year bonds. They would bring a hand-some premium. July 1, 1910 \$3,427. 000 4 per cent bonds will have paid, January 1, 1913, \$550,000 per cent bonds will have to be pr April 1, 1919, \$2,720,000 6 per cent bonds will have to be paid. Issue the 100,000 000 4 per cent forty year bonds and create a sinking fund to meet all of these bonds as they become per cent bonds can be bought on a 4 per cent basis. Buy them up and cancel those that can't be bought. Can run to maturity when the sinking fund will be ready to pay them. The State them in a lump. The State can get 4 per cent for any surplus on hand from our savings banks. The banks can men it for the benefit of the pe who have proper collateral, thus put-

ting money into circulation. The State will then not have borrow money, but will have plenty to take care of her institutions and give them what they need and then have esides having enough to add to and build all necessay State buildings stop paying rent. She can create a sinking fund to pay off the whole of the \$10,000,000 issue in forty years. It will only require the putting aside of \$250,000 each year to do this. What is this to North Carolina? how little to each tax-payer? There is no neceslar, as she can safely get as much interest as she is paying. So there is

for the State to do. I know a bond issue is a scare crow to many, and mostly to those who do not have much tax to pay, or who avoid it Let the bond ismuch as rossible. sue be made and take care of it as we go. Forty years from now we will not regret it.

C. C. McDONALD.

A BETTER FISH LAW.

To the Editor: I wish to call the attention of the Legislature to the destrability of enacting some such law as the Alabama law, hereunto appended, for the protection of fish in our small streams.

The Audubon Society has done more service towards preserving our animals and birds than anything else, because it has been the only zealous and efficient agent in enforcing the laws' already on our statute books. The zeal of the Society is begotten of the love of nature for nature's sakefrom no interest in gain or glory, and we cannot do better than encourage its work; for thereby we help every-thing that is just, good and great in nature.

proper State law for the protection of fish, and to place the enforcement of the law in the hands of the Audubon Society's agents.

Everywhere else birds and game are protected, and if we do not follow such quickly, we shall have no birds nor game to be protected. The bill for the prevention of kill

Is an ordeal which all women approach with dread, of for nothing compares to the pain of child-birth. The thought of the suffering in store for her robs the expectant mother of pleasant anticipations.

Thousands of women have found the use of Mother's Friend robs confinement of much pain and insures safety to life of mother and child. This liniment is a God-send to women at the critical time. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of

streams, especially during the spawn-ing season, if only for two years would materially assist in re-stocking thos waters and do harm to very few neo A. V. DOCKERY

Notice is hereby given that appli ation will be made to the General ssembly of North Carolina at it present session, to pass an act amend-ing chapter 313 of the Private Laws of 1907, same being an act authorizing the City of Raleigh to issue bonds

to fund its floating debt incurred for JAMES I. JOHNSON, Mayor.

LOURS-WHAT BARGAINS FOR CASHI

OME 7-room House.... \$1,750 Rents \$15.00 per month. All im-Rents \$7.00 per month

Total rent \$10.00 per month

(X 4-room Cottages. Total price \$3.250

Total rent \$36.00 per month

\$1,200

NE 4-room Cottage Rents \$6.00 per month. Vavant Lots well located rom \$40.00 and up. HIGHTOWER & FORT,

CANCER CURED

WELLAM HOSPITAL

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Having this day qualified as adminrator of the estate of A. S. Pope, ceased, this is to notify all persons resent them to me or my attorney, on or before December 9, 1909, or this notice will be plead in bar of the recovery of same. All persons 'n-debted to the estate are requested to

This December 9, 1908.

JAS. G. UPCHURCH.

Administrator. E. NORRIS, Attorney.





perior court of Warren county, made in a civil action entitled pars. Mary J. at public auction to the highest bidder all the following described tract of North ten degrees East cae hundred oak and post-oak poi dred and two poles fourteen links to which land is situate the Panacea Springs, about three miles from the town of Littleton.

At the same time and place, the said commissioners will make sale of all the other properties, corporate rights, franchises, entity, privileges and perquisites of every sort hereto-fore owned by and belonging to the Panacea Springs Company, whereso-ever the same may be located. The priorities and rights of preced-

ence of creditors in the distribution of the fund derived from said sale are retained for the further adjudication of the court. At said sale, and in pursuance of

the order appointing them commis-sioners, the undersigned will require the last and highest bidder, pending the confirmation of said sale, to deposit with them ten per cent of the ast amount bid, as a guaranty of good faith on the part of said last bidder, which deposit, in case of confirmation of said sale and compliance with the terms thereof, will be applied as a credit upon the purchase price bid, but in case of an order of re-sale, either from insufficient price bid or from upset bid, the said deposit will be returned to said bidder. In case of non-compliance with the terms of sale by said bidder, the ten per cent deposit will be forfeited to said com-missioners for the use and credit of

said Panacea Springs Company. The terms of said sale under said order are, one-fourth of the purchase price in cash and the balance in welve months from date of sale, ferred payment to be evidenced note bearing interest at six per per annum from date of sale, title to the property o be retained until the purchase price is paid in

This sale presents an exceptional opportunity for a profitable investment. The medicinal properties of the waters are already fully established, and the buildings upon the lands are new and commodious. The bottet building contains nearly hotel building contains nearly a hundred rooms, and is well furnished throughout. The furniture in said rooms will be offered for sale along with the other properties and effects.

Further information, if desired, can be had by addressing the undersigned, either at Littleton, N. C., or Rocky Mount, N. C. December 8th. 190