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\$1,700 DISCREPANCY DISCOVERED IN 'CITY OFFICIALS' RECORDS

(Continued From Page One.)

1908 the fines and costs in the recorder's court aggregated \$14,127.35. In Raleigh for the fiscal year 1908 the total fines and costs paid into the city treasury and the county school fund from the police justice's court amounted to only \$1,904.65. Of this sum \$836.50 was, according to the statement of Chief of Police Mullins, turned into the county school fund, as fines, and \$1,068.15 went into the city treasury as costs.

A reporter yesterday interviewed Police Justice Badger and Chief of Police Mullins with regard to the fines imposed in the police justice's court, their amount and the disposition of them. Justice Badger opened the books, explaining his method of keeping the judgment docket, and Chief Mullins gave statements of the amount of fines collected and paid over to the county treasurer during the past two years and the amount of fines uncollected for the same period. Both officers stated that every man who was unprepared at the time the fine was imposed to pay it was not sent to the roads, but opportunity was given many to pay their fines later, some as long as six months after they had been imposed. According to the statement of the Chief of Police the total amount of fines unpaid for the past two years—1907-1908—is \$169.

The reporter made a careful examination of the books, going over them twice to verify the figures. A large difference was found in the totals furnished by the Chief of Police and those revealed in the police justice's docket, as regards fines. Wherever a judgment had been changed, the prisoner being sent to the roads, and wherever the defendant took an appeal to the Superior court, the fine was stricken out, and such are not included in the totals published below.

The fines for 1907 and 1908, as shown by the police justice's books, were as follows:

1907	\$2,454.55
1908	1,290.85

Total \$3,745.40

The fines for the same period, turned over to the county treasurer for the school fund, according to the statement of the Chief of Police, were as follows:

1907	\$ 964.85
1908	836.50

Total \$1,801.35

The amount of fines uncollected during this period, according to the statement of the Chief of Police, is \$169.

A large disparity is shown in the two statements. Adding the \$169 of uncollected fines for the two years to the total of \$1,801.35 collected according to the statement of the Chief of Police it gives \$1,970.35, which is \$1,775.05 less than the amount of fines which the books of the police justice show to have been imposed, and the whole amount of fines paid through the county treasurer into the school fund for the two years is \$484.20 less than the total amount of fines for the single year 1907.

A statement prepared yesterday by County Treasurer Pegram tallies with that of Chief of Police Mullins with the exception of the amount paid to him representing the April, 1907, fines, the chief's figures being \$57 and those of the county treasurer \$72.10. The county treasurer's statement shows no amounts as fines received for the months of December, 1908, and January and February, 1909,—the fiscal year 1908—although the statement of the Chief of Police shows that \$34 for December, \$55 for January, and \$65 for February should have been turned over.

The above article is exactly as it was written Friday night for publication in Saturday morning's paper. After it was finished I thought it would be best not to print it until I could get a statement from the Police Justice and the Chief of Police, so that their statements would appear in the same paper with the above article, and this morning before hearing that the records had been mutilated and partially destroyed, I went to the office of the Police Justice and Chief of Police to ask for such statements, and then preferred

the request to Police Justice Badger in the presence of Chief of Police Mullins. Upon reaching there I found the Board of Aldermen in session, and learned for the first time that the records had been mutilated or destroyed.

EDWARD L. CONN.

Acknowledged and sworn to before me this, the 27th day of March, 1909.

VICK C. MOORE, Notary Public.

My commission expires April 6th, 1909.

WILL THEY STAND FOR IT.

The following are the annual receipts of the city as given in by the city clerk for the years from 1901 to 1909, inclusive, all of which was spent:

Year ending Feb., 1901	\$ 63,868.86
Year ending Feb., 1902	81,387.94
Year ending Feb., 1903	77,942.36
Year ending Feb., 1904	74,501.26
Year ending Feb., 1905	98,319.29
Year ending Feb., 1906	106,165.70
Year ending Feb., 1907	103,186.17
Year ending Feb., 1908	98,499.10
Year ending Feb., 1909	103,500.31

Are the citizens satisfied with this showing? Do they think the results justify these expenditures?

AND THE BOOK IS MUTILATED!

Police Justice Badger Remits Fines Without Its Showing On His Docket—and The Record of Chief of Police Mullins Is Destroyed.

Police Justice Badger in the past two years has imposed fines aggregating \$3,745.40.

The County Treasurer has received only \$1,801.35. Chief of Police Mullins still owes \$1,775 to the County Treasurer, unless the fines were remitted by the Police Justice. The Police Justice says he cannot tell how much of fines imposed he has remitted. The only evidence is the Record of the Chief of Police.

On Friday night that record was destroyed, but was not destroyed until it was known that the News and Observer was investigating the discrepancy. It would not have been destroyed if the investigation had not been going on.

NOT A BUSINESS WAY.

Police Justice Badger says if he fined a man \$25 today, the record of \$25 remained on his docket though he might have reduced the fine to \$10 the next day. The only record kept of the change was on the record kept by the Police Justice. And that record was mutilated on Friday night after the investigation had begun.

The procedure by the Police Justice is not business like and does not follow the plan in other courts. His judgment docket should show exactly what was the final fine in the case. Nothing else is business like.

TWO QUESTIONS AND A CONCLUSION.

Here are two questions: 1. Does anyone honestly contend that the present administration has conducted the affairs of the city in the way that has resulted best for the city? 2. Have the officials now in charge of the city's business given any indication of a disposition to change their methods? If the answers are "No," then no one who desires more economical conduct of the city's business can vote to keep the present officials of Raleigh in power.



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DEMAND OF THE HOUR.

Raleigh Expects Every Citizen to Do His Duty -- The Issues of the Campaign

By J. W. BAILEY.

Let us keep in mind the grave and well-defined issues involved in the present contest.

They are too grave to be eclipsed even by the excitement that the city has been thrown into.

They are too large to be obscured by persons or personal relations, affections or prejudices.

We are fighting for progress.

We are fighting against the dry rot.

We are fighting for a greater Raleigh.

We are fighting against the Little-Raleigh spirit.

We are fighting for a better Raleigh.

We are fighting to restore our city to the respect of North Carolina.

We are fighting for a lower tax rate. Taxes have been increased enormously in Raleigh, and the citizens have nothing to show for it. The present administration offers neither pretext nor excuse. We must reduce taxes in the interest of business enterprise, property-owners and rent-payers. High taxes hit us all, but they hit hardest the poor man. They increase his rents and make property owning a hardship. They paralyze industry.

We are fighting for the administration of municipal business by men of proved business capacity. One man succeeds at business where another fails. There is nothing wrong with Raleigh. She is a good business proposition. Put her in the hands of business men and every citizen will reap a profit in lower taxes, better work and more advantageous conditions.

We are fighting for enforcement of the laws. It is on every hand acknowledged that the laws are not enforced here. The houses of ill-fame flourish unchallenged, without let or hindrance. The blind tigers sell not only whiskey, but poison. They have added robbery and murder to their nefarious trade. Other cities are meeting the law breakers with the law's heaviest penalties. Raleigh meets them with a wink and a shrug what time it does not hold up its hands in abject surrender!

And, to cap the climax, somebody destroys the records of the Police Court!

The law can be enforced, and men who are not inclined to enforce it or too weak to enforce it, must give way to men who will enforce it. We will not surrender to the lawless!

These are the practical issues before the people of Raleigh. The Democratic citizens of Raleigh have called out some of our best men to espouse these causes. And it becomes every citizen who believes in these causes to stand by these men. Should they fail to do so, what encouragement could we offer in the future to our best citizens to stand for offices of trust and responsibility in Raleigh?

These are the practical issues; and they are not to be forgotten. But the progress of the campaign has evolved other issues of equally grave significance.

We have learned that there is a political ring in charge of the party's affairs here which is determined to stay in power at any cost, and they have paid a fearful price. They called a snap primary, on less than ten days' notice, for the purpose of rushing their candidates into office before the people could be aroused to the situation. Fortunately their high-handed action had the opposite effect, and our sleeping electorate was aroused. They then gave only four days for registration, and that on ten hours' notice, in the hope that citizens would not register in the requisite haste. But that, too, proved a boomerang, and the aroused citizens became also determined citizens. It looks like 1,800 Democrats will enroll themselves in this struggle.

And they are determined to have fair play and party honor in Raleigh as well as business administration, lower taxes, law enforcement and better government.

It becomes us to keep down personalities. The issues are drawn; let the men before us rise or fall accordingly. It is admitted that there are good men on the other side. But what their goodness is worth let the records of the two years show. Has their goodness reduced taxes? Has their goodness enforced the laws? Has their goodness made for good government? Has their goodness made for efficient and successful administration of our affairs?

There is a saying worthy to be remembered by the citizens of Raleigh: It is this, All the goodness of a good egg will not make up for the badness of a bad one! Put the two into your pie—political or otherwise—and your gorge rises!

There is a fable being re-enacted here today. It is the fable of Old Dog Tray. He was a good dog. He was well bred. His glossy coat and wild stomach proclaimed him a good dog. He had many good dogs akin to him. His first cousin was a prize-winner. But Old Dog Tray got to running with bad company, and he was shot one night with the rest of them. His prize-winning first cousin availed him nothing. He died with his crowd.

If the good men on the other side would come out and repudiate the actions of their managers in calling the snap primary and the cyclone registration, something might be said for them. But they are silent. They are quiescent. They expect to reap the benefit of that outrageous procedure; and accordingly they invite us to reward them with the penalties of an outraged citizenship.

Such is the situation. There are certain principles that should govern us at this a time. Let me state them. First, right must prevail. To fall now is to fall forever! If we cannot win this fight, we can never win.

Second, Raleigh's welfare must be the central motive of our contest, and at its close we must all get together. Third, ring politics must be broken up for the sake of the Democratic party. The party's honor is at stake.

The city must be run for the citizens, not the politicians. We must have a fair election, if we have to die for it. Fraud in the ballot is worse than poison in the blind tigers. It corrupts the heart of the city. An administration that will not trust the people will not be trusted by the people. Personal work and eternal vigilance are the price of victory. Every man to his post!

The power is ours. We gave it. It has been abused. We will take it away. We have a matchless opportunity. We confront a great crisis in the city's history. Other cities have attacked her. The number of her critics has grown rapidly in North Carolina. We can put an end to this sort of thing, or we can let it go on. We have many good movements on foot. We can encourage them or discourage them. We have the best city in North Carolina. There is nothing the matter with Raleigh. She is destined to flourish. Her glory has been eclipsed, but it has not departed. The future calls her to a great destiny; and she calls us her eyes in the present hour, and calling is collect to abide the event of March 25, 1909.

"Raleigh expects every citizen to do his duty."

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Wake County, North Carolina, adopted on Tuesday the 2nd day of March, 1909, notice is hereby given that there will be an election held in Wake County, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1909, according to the law and regulations provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, at which election the question: "Shall Wake County, North Carolina, issue \$100,000 of the bonds of said district, with interest coupons attached, to aid in the construction and equipment of a Graded and High School building in said district?" Said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal whereof to be redeemable within 50 years from the date of the issuance. Said election being called and conducted under an act entitled "An Act to Permit Wake County, North Carolina, to Issue Bonds in Wake County, to Vote \$10,000 of Bonds," ratified at the session of the Legislature of 1909.

Notice is hereby further given that by order of said Board of Commissioners of Wake County, North Carolina, adopted on Tuesday, the 2nd day of March, 1909, there will be a new registration in accordance with the law of the qualified electors of said district. Registration books will be open for registration between 9 o'clock a. m. and sunset of each day (Sunday excepted) for 20 days preceding the day for the closing of the registration books as hereinafter provided and will be kept open for the registration of any elector residing within said district and entitled to registration. The registration books will be closed for registration at sunset on the 27th day of March, 1909, it being the second Saturday before said election. That during the period of registration here provided the registrars will attend with his registration books on each Saturday at the polling place herein named, for the registration of voters. That the challenge of voters at said election shall be conducted in the same manner as is now provided for the election of the members of the General Assembly. That all qualified electors who favor the issue of bonds shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words "For school bonds," and all qualified electors who may be opposed to the issuance of bonds shall vote a ticket on which shall be written or printed the words, "Against school bonds."

That on the said 6th day of April, 1909, the polls shall be open from sunrise until sunset and at the close of the polls on said election day the votes shall be counted and returned to the Board of County Commissioners on Thursday next following the election, it being the 8th day of April, 1909.

That the polling place for said school district shall be at the Wake County Graded and High School building, between the towns of Wakefield and Zebulon.

That the following named persons have been appointed registrar and judges of election for said school district.

J. H. WYATT, Registrar.
PITTMAN STELL, Judge of Election.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Judge of Election.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Wake County, this March 2nd, 1909.

J. J. BERNARD, Register of Deeds and Clerk of Board.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of a deed of mortgage from the Celiko Company to the Raleigh Savings Bank, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County in Book 190, Page 100, which said mortgage and the note thereby secured and the power of sale and property thereby conveyed, have been duly assigned and conveyed to the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company, said conveyance being registered in said Register's office, Book 223, Page 377, the undersigned, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder at the county court house door in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, April 28, 1909, at 12 o'clock p. m. a certain lot or parcel of land on the south side of West Martin street in said city, described as follows, viz: Beginning 150 ft. 4 in. west of the northeast corner of the Academy of Music, running thence west with the south line of Martin street 43 ft. 8 in. to the agreed line with C. B. Edwards, thence perpendicular to Martin street, 54 ft. with said Edwards line, thence east 43 ft. 8 in. to the Academy of Music lot corner, thence north with its line 54 ft. to the beginning, it being understood that the acreage of Edwards line runs along the west of the walls of the area of the annex of the Academy of Music so as to include the said areas and walls in the lot hereto conveyed.

Terms of sale cash. Raleigh Banking and Trust Company, Assignee and Grantor of Mortgage. C. B. EDWARDS, Attorney. April 27, 1909.