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Taft's Railroad Bill PASSED BY THE SENATE

Radical Change in Bill as Drafted By the Attorney General.

PASSED ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY

Democrats Favored Large Portion of Measure and the Insurgents Claim to Have Won Signal Victory.

FEATURES OF THE NEW RAILROAD BILL.

- Creation of a new court of commerce for the consideration exclusively of the fields from orders of the interstate commerce commission.
Long and short haul provisions of the present interstate commerce law amended so as to permit a greater charge for a short haul than for a long haul.
Railroad companies required to furnish written statements of the rates from one place to another upon the written application of the shipper.
Either upon complaint or upon its own initiative the commission is authorized to determine the reasonableness of individual or joint rates of classification.
Unless satisfied by a competent court orders of the commission are to remain in force for two years.
Authority is given the commission to establish through routes and joint classification and to prescribe maximum rates over the same whenever the carriers themselves neglect to do so.
Shippers are given the right to designate a through route or part of a route over which their property shall be carried.
At intervals of six months the commission is to analyze tariffs and classifications.
Telegraph and telephone lines to be placed under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.
The only provision in the bill applicable to other than railroad corporations is one regulating injunctions by the federal courts, which suspend the operation of state laws.

OVERCHARGE ON PEACHES.

The Peach Growers of Georgia Want Five Million Dollars Rebate.

Atlanta, Ga.—It is very probable that the peach growers in Georgia, through the action of the Georgia Fruit Exchange, in suing before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction in the minimum weight to be loaded in a refrigerator car, will be able to recover over a half million dollars for overcharge.

Counsel for the Georgia Fruit Exchange have already filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington a petition to reduce the minimum weight allowed from 22,500 pounds of 19,000 pounds per car. The reason advanced for cars are not capable of refrigerating 535 crates, the number required to take advantage of the present minimum weight, but are only capable of refrigerating 48 crates, a total loss of 87 crates, if packed in a car, because these are so badly damaged when they arrive at destination as not to be salable.

For some time now the fruit growers, in order to save this loss in fruit have not packed the cars but four stacks high, 443 crates, but have paid for the full minimum weight. This has entailed a loss of about \$42 a car.

This has taken place for two seasons, which draws up the aggregate amount which is collectable, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission returns a favorable decision, of over \$500,000, and to go to the fruit growers of Georgia.

AERIAL WAR TEST.

Government to Test Utility of Aeroplanes in Warfare.

New York City.—A spectacular test of the utility of the aeroplane in warfare is to be made at the military encampment of United States troops and the national guard of several Southern states at Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 22 to 24.

The War Department has closed a contract with Charles K. Hamilton, who appeared in Atlanta during the auto races, to conduct the most extensive practical experiments in aerial reconnaissance and bombardment ever attempted. In addition to Hamilton's machine, a high altitude aeroplane, a machine in which Glenn H. Curtiss flew from Albany to New York, there will be present at the maneuvers the Wright biplane owned by the government and the dirigible balloon sold to the war department by Captain Thomas S. Baldwin.

In executing the work laid out for him, Hamilton will carry aloft from 200 to 300 pounds of highly explosive nitro-glycerin bombs. Racing at a speed varying from 45 to 55 miles an hour, he will release this deadly cargo while at a height of a quarter of a mile above the earth, raining it down upon targets in the two-miles square area below in 75 installations. The targets underneath will consist of dummy fortifications, batteries, arsenals, bridges, trains and troops.

More Railroads Advance Rates. Washington, D. C.—Undaunted by the government's proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust act, by which a part of the proposed increase of freight rates in the territory west of the Mississippi river was suspended by injunction, railroads in the east and in the middle west fled with the interstate commerce commission tariffs embodying increased rates.

Across English Channel and Return. Raleigh, N. C.—The Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls, captain in the London section of the army motor reserve, driving a Wright biplane, vindicated Anglo-Saxon aeronautics by crossing the English channel twice without alighting. He made the round trip between Dover and Calais in ninety minutes.

Prince Leopold IV Stoned. Detmold, Lippe.—Prince Leopold IV the reigning prince of Lippe, and his brother, Prince Julius, were stoned by a band of Italian laborers while motor-ing. Prince Julius received a wound on the head. The laborers directed a shower of missiles at their highnesses, who were compelled to drive away at high speed. Later, several of the assailants were arrested.

To Establish Jew College. Galveston, Texas.—Wealthy Jews of Texas will co-operate with Jacob Schiff of New York in purchasing large tracts of land between Galveston and Houston for the purpose of the project is to divert immigration of the Jewish race from New York to Texas. The settlers will be given land at a low price.

Extra Session of N. C. Legislature. Raleigh, N. C.—Governor Kitchin signed a proclamation calling the general assembly of North Carolina to meet in Raleigh in extraordinary session on Tuesday, June 14, to act on the matter of the failure to sell the entire issue of \$3,400,000 of refunding bonds to take up the issue due on July 1.

First Cotton Blooms. Americus, Ga.—The first cotton blooms developing in southwestern Georgia this season were brought to America from the Ferguson and McHovin plantations in Sumter county. The general condition of cotton crops here is satisfactory, though needing rain.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS SHOW TARIFF INEQUITIES

Exhibit Shows How Increases Hit Common Materials.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE SHOWN

Dry Goods Men's Organization Prepare Cost of Living Exhibit to Show Effect of Tariff on Cotton Goods Prices.

New York City.—A cost of living exhibit, aiming to show that the Payne-Aldrich tariff law has worked "gross injustice and terrible advances" in cotton goods, has been prepared by the general committee of the wholesale dry goods men's organization here. Typical classes of popular white goods are taken as illustrations of the committee's claims that the new so-called special rates on cotton goods show increases that have hit materials in common use by the people of the country.

According to the committee these articles, picked at random, expose percentages of advance up to 86 per cent increase in goods actually imported since the law went into effect. On the goods quoted, the Dingley duties of from 25 to 40 per cent are replaced in the new law by specific duties of from 6 cents to 12 cents per square yard. The percentage of increase as argued by the committee are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Increase Per Yd., Net cost in Duty. Items include Persian lawn, White madras, White muslin, Madras waisting, Madras waisting, Madras waisting, Shirting madras, Colored madras waist, White pique, Cotton lunch cloths.

Commenting on the advance in tariff shown by these tabulations the committee says: "The percentages of increase shown are to first handlers of the goods, therefore corresponding increased percentages must show to the retailer and yet greater proportional advances in prices to the ultimate customers. The new tariffs particularly increase duties on linings such as are used in medicine or cheaper grades of men's clothing."

NAVY COAL FROM ALASKA.

Admiral Dewey Makes a Report to the Secretary of Navy.

Washington, D. C.—Admiral Geo. Dewey, president of the general board of the United States Navy, has forwarded a report to the secretary of the navy as to the possibility of procuring and the economy of using Alaskan coal in the United States navy. The report is in the form of answers to questions concerning the matter.

In answer to the question as to whether the Alaska coal field would, in case of war with Japan, be of use to the government's Asiatic fleet, the report states that "should this Alaskan coal be of the grade required by the navy the cost of mining and of transportation not greatly exceeding that for coal in the eastern states, and it be laid down in an accessible and safe Alaskan harbor with proper facilities and in quantities necessary for the government."

Other interesting figures and data are given. The West Virginia fields supply the greater part of the coal used on the Pacific, the rest being imported from Australia. The cost of transportation of the West Virginia coal to the Pacific coast averages \$4.50 per ton to Manila and Yokohama about \$2.75 per ton.

LEGAL SYSTEM DISGRACEFUL.

Stinging Report by Committee of New York Bar Association.

New York City.—The system under which the law is administered in this country is 100 years behind the age; the procedure in equity cases is a scandal to our jurisprudence; many cases are decided, not on their merits, but purely on technical questions, and not only has something got to be done about it, but something will be done about it.

This is the sum and substance of a statement given out by a joint committee on reform in legal procedure of the National Bar Association and the National Civic Federation at the conclusion of a conference held in Lawyer's Club at the invitation of former Judge Alton B. Parker.

TEXAS HOOK WORM SAFE.

Money of Rockefeller Will Not Be Used to Fight Parasite.

Austin, Texas.—Not one cent of the Rockefeller million-dollar fund for the investigation of the hook worm disease will be spent in Texas. State Health Officer Brumby briefly announced that the Rockefeller hook worm commission will do no work in Texas. When asked the reason the doctor said: "There are a number of hitches we do not care to discuss. If success to America from the Ferguson and McHovin plantations in Sumter county. The general condition of cotton crops here is satisfactory, though needing rain."

Many Senators Sick.

Washington, D. C.—A general investigation into the cause of the illness of senators soon will be in order. No less than eight members of the senate are on the sick list, including Senator Daniel of Virginia, McCumber of North Dakota, Tillman of South Carolina, Dewey of New York and Penrose of Pennsylvania.

MOONSHINING INCREASES.

Illicit Liquor Still Abundant in Prohibition Territory.

Washington, D. C.—Royal E. Cabell, commissioner of internal revenue, when he appeared before the appropriations committee of the house recently, asked for an increase of 50 per cent in the allowance heretofore made for his office, saying it was necessary because moonshining and bootlegging in prohibition territory had vastly increased.

Whereas congress had formerly been allowing his department \$100,000 annually, he asked for \$150,000 for the reason above given. The increase in dry territory in the south and the change from license to no-license had, he said, increased the number of illicit stills. In 1903, 1,130 stills were captured and in 1909 the number captured had reached 1,743. He said the greater number of these stills were located in Georgia and North Carolina and other dry territory. The number of arrests increased from 328 to 338. He said further: "There were pending on July 1, of last year, 4,850 criminal cases, practically all reported by our field force, and during the year ending June 30, 1909, we disposed of 3,786 criminal cases."

The chairman of the committee asked: "How do the number of criminal cases arising now in the states where prohibition law have been enacted compare with the number of cases in those states prior to the enactment of such prohibition legislation?"

A very great increase—a notable increase—has this reply. "Give us the concrete increase." "In Georgia last year there were 224 distilleries seized and destroyed. For the year ending June 30, 1909, there were 623.

TAFT THANKS AUGUSTA.

President Appreciates Kind Offer to Pay Traveling Expenses.

Augusta, Ga.—Through his military aide, Captain A. W. Butt, who is a citizen of Augusta, President Taft most cordially thanks the trades bodies and citizens of Augusta for the action taken at the joint meeting of the commercial organizations when a committee for the thoughtful and generous offer. He is accustomed to kindness and courtesy from the people of Augusta, but he was hardly prepared for such a generous and such a thoughtful act and at such an opportune moment.

"Of course, he has sincere friendship for the people of the south, and many of his most intimate friends represent the warm, chivalric blood of that section. It was, therefore, especially distasteful to him that anything could have arisen in congress which might appear to be a reflection upon the people of the south or their hospitality. His letter to Mr. Taft was prompted by a desire to immediately reach the hearts of the people of that section. The spontaneous expression of his city tendered in Augusta cheered him as nothing else could.

BUTTER PRICES SOAR.

Butter is Very Plentiful, But the Price Goes Up.

New York City.—Although the market reports show that butter receipts in May were larger than usual, the prices of the best grade are higher than they have been before at this time since the civil war. Wholesale dealers in New York declare that western speculators have been buying up supplies and that this has kept the prices up. The best grades are now selling at 28 to 29 cents a pound wholesale. A year ago they were 24 to 26 1/2 cents.

PLAN NEW DEPARTMENT.

Department of Public Works Suggested by John Hays Hammond.

Washington, D. C.—It develops that John Hays Hammond, friend of President Taft, is the author of the suggestion that department of public works be created to take over control of the physical resources of the government, direction of its engineering works, and its conservation policy. Argument advanced in favor of the radical departure is that it would be a good business move, and avoid the duplication of work.

Newsy Paragraphs.

The latest mannequin man has been discovered in New York. He kept all his money in his shoes and slept with his shoes on, to prevent his wife getting any of it when she went through his pockets.

Recent cold and rainy weather evidently encouraged the boll weevil in Louisiana, for reports are reaching Shreveport of the discovery of the troublesome pest on farms. As yet no great alarm has been occasioned. So far the weevil is not in as large numbers as last year.

Nearly one hundred young Scotswomen, betrothed to men who have been in America from six months to several years, arrived in New York city in the first and second cargo steamer of the Caledonia from Glasgow. Some of the first cabin voyagers were met at the pier by men, who took them away to marry them. The steamer passengers, who were taken to Ellis island, may be released and married.

More than five hundred persons have been drowned and many ships lost in a terrific cyclone that swept East Africa, according to manager advices received at Lisbon. Portugal, from Mozambique. The storm did tremendous damage on land, and it is believed that several large ships, as well as smaller ones, were lost. One, four hundred negroes, en route to Rand mines, were drowned.

SOILS OF UNITED STATES ARE NOT WEARING OUT

Secretary Wilson Says Farms Are Producing More Each Year.

FAILURES ARE DUE TO NEGLECT

Errors of Judgement, Not Poor Soil, Are the Cause of Crop Failures, According to Agriculture Experts.

Washington, D. C.—The soils of the United States are not wearing out, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson says so, and this is supported by the findings of the men who have been surveying the 700 different kinds of soil in the various sections of this country.

Though soils will not wear out through cultivation, it is possible for them to "run down" for lack of proper treatment. It has been found from records of crop yields that the yields per acre have shown a decided tendency to increase during the past forty years, and there is no evidence of decrease in large areas or in any particular state, as has been popularly supposed. The farmers are farming more intelligently and successfully; and are winning richer harvest from the soil.

It has been claimed that with larger crops, correspondingly larger quantities of plant food are being removed from the soils and bringing nearer the time when the soils will be completely worn out. The experts of the agricultural department did not confine their researches to this country, but worked in northern Europe as well. These records indicate that in the middle of the sixteenth century as much wheat, per acre, was being produced in central and northern Europe as the United States is producing per acre at the present time.

So far as records are obtainable, they show that as the result of increasing population, more intensive system of farming and greater intelligence in all branches of agriculture, the average yield per acre is increasing in Europe, despite the longer cultivation in northern Europe as well. These records indicate that in the middle of the sixteenth century as much wheat, per acre, was being produced in central and northern Europe as the United States is producing per acre at the present time.

The results of these analyses when set down side by side in parallel columns, show no material difference between the older soils of Europe and the newer soils of the United States. Examination under the microscope fails to disclose in the longer used soils of Europe any noticeable change in the mineralogical character of the soils.

Failures on the farm in this country, according to Secretary Wilson, are due to the individual neglect of farmers and errors of judgment. Individual farms are allowed to become run down through indifference and lack of intelligent cultivation and lack of knowledge as to the soil adaptation and methods of control, and are all too common in some sections. But such injury as has resulted to the soil in such cases may be remedied by more intelligent methods.

It is to correct these conditions and give the American farmers accurate knowledge as to soil conditions and their adaptability, that the department of agriculture has been working for years. A total of 257,994 square miles in the United States have been surveyed since the work began in 1899. These maps are now in general demand, both by farmers moving into a new locality and those who have lived all their lives in the locality surveyed and who desire expert confirmation of the cropping systems they have followed. It is to be assured they are proceeding along the most profitable lines in their farming operations.

Crop surveys and maps of the soil of forty-five areas in twenty states have been made. It is to be urged to the farmers to take heed of the adaptability of their soils was uttered in a recent summary of this work by Secretary Wilson. He said: "The idea has prevailed in the past that through neglect and indifference and lack of intelligent control, all soils can be made to produce at will any crop that it is desired to grow. From a scientific point, this may be possible, but it cannot be done at a profit. There are soils that may be adapted commercially to wheat production, fruit culture, or any staple crop; others that cannot be so adapted. These latter should remain as forest soils. The highest development of agricultural production will result from the adaptation of each type of soil to a particular crop. It is a mistake in the mind of all times the market requirements and the transportation facilities."

CONVICT SYSTEM ARRANGED.

Brutal Guards Caused Horror at Alabama Mine.

Centerville, Ala.—Charging that reckless shooting and inhuman treatment on the part of some of the prison guards did much to enhance the terror of the Lucile mine disaster May 16, whereby twenty-seven negro convicts met their death, the coroner's jury which has been investigating the disaster, returned its verdict. The jury found that an insufficient number of guards was maintained at the stockade; that criminal negligence was displayed; and that the fire was started by three convicts, two of whom—Ed Porter and Joseph McCoy—are dead, and George Porter, living.

King's Funeral Expensive.

London, England.—King George, it is understood, has ordered investigation of the enormous bills for the funeral of King Edward. The funeral with its attendant expense, cost \$1,500,000, which expense will be defrayed from the public purse. King George was stunned when he heard of the huge outlay. There is a great joy in Windsor since the news. King and Queen let it be known that they will make Windsor Castle their chief residence.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

Hetty Green, generally credited with being the richest woman in America, will be assisted hereafter in the management of her financial affairs by her son, E. H. R. Green.

The authorities at the Bronx zoological gardens secretly advised that Alice, the biggest elephant at the zoo, is a thief. She stole a diamond ring from Miss Elizabeth Morrell of Chappaqua, N. Y., who was feeding crackers to her. The ring, which was on Miss Morrell's finger, was loose, and Alice apparently snatched it under the impression that it was good to eat. Alice is esteemed to be worth more than the ring and so there will be no interesting surgical operation.

Examination of the United States dry dock Dewey has strengthened the belief of those of the navy who have held that the damage was done deliberately by conspirators against the government. The dock sank more rapidly than would have been the case had all opening valves been opened and no other valves were being closed, the experts believe that a large hole will be found in the port side of bottom of the dock.

A new type of sleeping car has been adopted recently by an interurban trolley system in Illinois. The object is to compete with the ordinary sleeping car of the steam railway. Each berth is provided with window, the same as the lower, for light and ventilation, and another novel feature is an arrangement which permits the lower berth to be folded up in the morning independently of the upper. Each berth has a plain bed, a cot, a locker with locks. The beds are detachable, so as to be taken out for airing and cleansing.

After all the pros and cons of when and where and how Halley's comet passed the earth comes a report from Paris saying that French astronomers believe that the comet now in the western sky, is not Halley's comet, and that Halley's comet will arrive some time in August or September. Still the leading astronomers are not taking that report very seriously as yet, and they appear to have little doubt that the comet did pass about on schedule time, although something had happened to conceal or delay or disperse its tail.

A department store firm in Philadelphia has added one more to the list of welfare benefits for their five thousand employees. They have purchased an athletic field, which will be equipped with facilities for all kinds of outdoor sports, including tennis, baseball, basket ball, running track, shower baths, etc., and eventually, a modern club house, for the use of the employees and their families. The ground is a one-acre baseball park, conveniently situated, and is already laid out as a diamond, with grand stand accommodations for two thousand five hundred people. A physical will be in attendance and the various activities will be in charge of officers of the company.

The United States supreme court upheld the "Jim Crow" law in the case of J. Alexander Chiles, a negro who bought a ticket over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad from Washington to Lexington, Ky. At Ashland, Ky., he was obliged to change cars when a "Jim Crow" car. He sued the railroad for \$10,000 damages, but the lower courts found against him. The supreme court upheld these decisions.

Anti-Cigarette Crusader Lucy Page Gaston of Chicago has begun a fight to have the cigarette excused from the navy. She interviewed several naval officers and will see Secretary Meyer. Ten states have already enacted the laws prohibiting the sale and manufacture of cigarettes, said Miss Gaston. "The movement is one for the protection of the boys of the country."

Announcement was made at the White House of the appointment of Charles E. Hughes as secretary of the treasury to the president. Mr. Nathan is at present assistant secretary of the treasury. He succeeds Fred W. Carpenter of California.

Information received in Washington in letters from friends of Associate Justice W. H. Moody of the United States supreme court, now at Haverhill, Mass., indicates that it is possible his condition may necessitate his retirement from the supreme court bench next October. Several names have been mentioned as his probable successor, among the most prominent being that of Secretary of War Lindbergh. The latter also talks that Chief Justice Melville J. Fuller may retire after the October term of the court begins. Justice Fuller will be seventy-eight years of age next February. He is so feeble that the possibility is being given weight when announcing decisions from the bench. Senator Root of New York has been mentioned as his probable successor.

Ex-President Roosevelt has written a letter from London to a prominent republican "insurgent" member of the house of representatives requesting the latter to meet him in a conference as soon as the ex-president arrives in New York on June 18, if possible. Mr. Roosevelt, this letter indicates, is desirous of learning the "insurgent" situation in the house from first hands. The member receiving the letter declined to allow the use of his name. The text of the letter was not made public.

This government, it is understood, is making arrangements to secure indemnity from the Chinese government for those United States missionaries who have suffered financial loss in the recent rice riots.

The output of the government's smokeless powder factory at Picatinny, N. J. arsenal is to be trebled. The factory will be able to turn out three thousand pounds daily.

At several military posts the enlisted men are being induced to establish soldiers' clubs outside of the reservation and beyond the government control, where, in addition to the usual facilities of the garrison hall within the post, they may obtain beer, light wines and other beverages under such regulations as will prevent intoxication or excess.

Lots of News in a Line. Professor R. H. Latham, of Welton, has been elected superintendent of the Winston city schools.

The work on the inland waterway is being pushed rapidly and the canal will be opened for traffic in November.

FROM COUNTY TO COUNTY

North Carolina News Prepared and Published for the Quick Perusal of Our Patrons.

Historical Event June 11.

One of the most important events of a historical nature that will take place in Eastern Carolina for some time will be the unveiling of a tablet by the Sir Walter Raleigh Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution at Nixonton, Saturday, June 11 at 2 p. m.

This tablet will mark the spot upon which the first law-making body ever convened in the State of North Carolina, but upon which stands Hall's Creek church. This historical spot is situated near the quaint old village of Nixonton and eight miles from Elizabeth City.

Ex-Judge Francis D. Winton, the gifted son of Bertie and a former Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, will deliver the address of the day.

The first Albemarle Assembly met February 6, 1665, and was one of the first and most important events in the history of North Carolina.

The State was then owned by the Lords Proprietors who appointed the Governor and his council. These officers, aided by a body of men chosen by the people, made the laws, but all laws had to be approved by the Lords.

"The Old Reliable," Raleigh, N. C. It is with genuine pleasure we reproduce the following extract from an editorial in The Raleigh News and Observer of May the 18th. There is nothing we can add to it, except our endorsement:

"The News and Observer enters upon its ninetieth volume today, and by a coincidence the editor also celebrates his birthday today, but not the ninetieth!

"Looking back, the management is thankful for the long lease of life and the service it has been able to render to every good cause in the State. It has now reached Appi Forum and "thanks God and takes courage." Looking forward, it hopes to be more largely useful in the years to come. It knows that its usefulness depends upon its service to truth, to justice, to equality, to fairness and the preaching of sound doctrine. The paper is consecrated to whatsoever things will lift up and develop North Carolina, and its people. Its mission is in this good commonwealth and to its people, going forward in those things that bring prosperity and true progress.

"Its success is a tribute to the people's desire to sustain an unsubsidized and independent newspaper, vigorous as a party organ, of the type that takes no orders but presents the principles of the party without shadow of turning."

Strawberries Yield Big Money. Mr. J. C. Brown should feel that he is the champion producer of strawberries in Mecklenburg county. On three-fourths of an acre he gathered 1,834 quarts, which brought him \$196, or an average of 10-1-2 cents a quart. In bushels his berries measured 57.

Remember Confederate Navy Yard.

On a freight warehouse of the Seaboard Air Line Railway in Charlotte, the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy Friday unveiled a tablet so that future generations may know the spot, one hundred miles from navigable waters, where once was located the navy yard of the Confederate States.

Cotton Brought Good Price.

Mr. L. A. Beavers, Iredell county, sold 34 bales of cotton in Statesville to a local buyer, the purchase price being 15 cents the pound. Mr. Beavers has been holding some of the cotton for two or three years.

Stackhouse Escapes Electric Chair.

John Allan Stackhouse, scheduled to be electrocuted in North Carolina's new death chamber, June 10, is granted commutation by Governor Kitchin to life imprisonment. Stackhouse killed his wife in Scotland county. Representation was made to the Governor that the killing was under extenuating circumstances.

Murphy a Fine Business Town.

The territory tributary to Murphy has the richest timber areas, and mineral resources of great value. The town is located in a picturesque portion of the Southwestern part of North Carolina. A new hotel is being completed at a cost of \$75,000; a new \$200,000 school building is being erected; local business men are organizing a company to erect a furniture factory; a hydro-electric power plant is being developed on the Hiwassee river. A warm welcome awaits any new enterprise.