

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is now settled down to its work and enough bills have already been introduced to keep that body busy the rest of the session. The misfortune is, however, that most of the bills are of only local interest and do not concern the general public, thus emphasizing the necessity of the proposed constitutional amendments to forbid the passage of such bills by the Legislature.

An echo of the recent political campaign, and one of its most interesting features, was heard last week in the resolution introduced by Judge Ewart thanking the Governor of Rhode Island for not accepting the fraudulent tax bonds given that State by the syndicate that was attempting to secure the use of that State in their efforts to have them paid. Judge Ewart made an eloquent and animated speech on the subject and "pitched into" Marion Butler very severely for his action in the matter of the South Dakota suit, saying that his conduct was perfidious and disreputable.

The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, Republicans and Democrats all voting for it, and all applauded Ewart's denunciation of Butler. For the information of our readers who do not know who Judge Ewart is we will state that he is the Republican leader in the House, is an ex-member of Congress and was appointed by President McKinley Judge of the Federal court in the Western N. C. District.

Republicans as well as Democrats seem to think that our constitution needs amendment. The Republican leader in the House, Judge Ewart, introduced last week a bill proposing several amendments, some of them being the same recommended in Gov. Kitchen's message. The bill introduced by Mr. Stubbs to provide for the calling of a State convention has been favorably reported by a unanimous vote of the committee to which it was referred. This would indicate that it will be passed by the House at least if not by the Senate. There seems to be a very general sentiment favorable to amending the constitution, and the chief point of discussion or difference of opinion will be upon the manner of amending, whether by separate amendments proposed by the Legislature or by a constitutional convention. We favor the latter plan and hope that Mr. Stubbs' bill will be passed.

More of the time of the Legislature is likely to be occupied in the matter of forming new counties than anything else. Strenuous and determined efforts are being made for the creation of several new counties. The three most strongly urged are Avery, to be composed of parts of Mitchell, Burke and McDowell; Piedmont, to be composed of parts of Guilford, Davidson and Randolph with High Point as the county seat; and Hoke county, to be composed of parts of Cumberland and Robeson with Raeford as the county seat. An influential lobby is pressing most persistently the claims of these proposed new counties, and no one can now foretell the result. While there is a general sentiment against any more new counties, yet each of the proposed counties is larger and more populous than either of the last two new counties, Scotland and Lee, and their claims are (to say the least) as meritorious as were those of Scotland and Lee.

A very vigorous effort is being made to establish in the western part of the State another training school for teachers similar to that established at Greenville, in the eastern part of the State. Our western friends claim that they have as much right to such a school as the east has, and with the persistency characteristic of them they may succeed

in securing their school. What a pity that our State is not rich enough to do every good thing that the Legislature is asked to do!

In looking over the list of the members of the present Legislature we see the names of very few who have served several terms, the great majority being new members without much legislative experience. There is only one Senator (Brown, of Columbus,) who was a member of the Senate with this writer ten years ago, and only a few members of the House. The most experienced and most capable Senator is Hon. John W. Graham, of Orange, who was a member of the ablest Senate we have had since the war, the Senate of 1870 and '71.

## SENATORIAL BRIBERY

Bribery in the election of United States Senators is becoming, or rather has become, quite alarmingly common. At this time two Senators are charged with obtaining seats by bribery, Senators Lorimer, of Illinois, and Stephenson, of Wisconsin. A committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the charges against Lorimer has reported that they do not find that he is guilty himself but that some of his friends used bribery but not enough to secure his election. Many of the Senators do not seem to concur with the committee and are discussing the matter fully, and they certainly make out a strong case against the accused Senator.

In the case of Senator Stephenson the committee of the Legislature of Wisconsin, appointed to investigate the charges against him, have reported that his election should be declared null and void because of the "attempted bribery and corrupt practices by himself and his campaign leaders, agents and workers." This committee was composed of two Republicans and one Democrat, and their report was unanimous. In this case there was bribery and corrupt practices not only in the election itself but also in the primary which nominated Stephenson. This would indicate that even election of Senators by the people may not be a panacea for bribery in their election, and that bribery may succeed in that mode of election as well as in the election by the Legislature.

**SPEEDY JUSTICE** will be administered in the case of the negro (Montague) who murdered three white persons in Granville county last month. He was arrested next day after the crime, and, for fear of lynching, was carried to the penitentiary for safe keeping. He was carried back to Oxford last Monday accompanied by a military guard for trial, which occupied only four hours, the jury rendering in eight minutes a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of February.

Another still more speedy trial was that of the negro in Wake county, who was sentenced last week to thirty years in the penitentiary only a week after he had murdered and burned his wife and her two children.

## Sudden Death.

Special to News and Observer.

Wilmington, Jan. 13.—Julius Hahn, aged 55 years, a well-known Jewish citizen of this city, died from heart failure this morning as he was in the act of entering the postoffice. He was stricken as he was walking up the steps of the building, and fell to the pavement and died almost instantly. Mr. Hahn was formerly in business here, but retired several years ago, and had spent the greater portion of the past two years travelling in Europe. Only a few weeks ago he bought him a new home and had moved in yesterday.

At a good roads meeting at Fayetteville a bill providing for a bond issue of \$300,000 for road improvement in Cumberland county was approved and will doubtless be passed by the Legislature.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—International exposition boomers for the celebration of the completion of the Panama canal are at work in Washington. San Francisco and New Orleans are the contending cities. The capital of the United States, where the exposition should really be held, is not saying much. San Francisco is flourishing seventeen million dollars as her claim, while New Orleans with ten millions insists that this amount will go farther owing to the proximity of that city to the rest of the world, than seventeen millions on the Pacific slope.

An advocate for New Orleans puts it that Congress will be responsible in saying which city is most accessible to all the people of the United States, claiming that New Orleans is two thousand miles nearer to Panama than San Francisco and that the latter city is more than three thousand miles farther from the principal nations which are likely to send exhibits. It is claimed that the center of population of the United States is near Cincinnati and five hundred miles from New Orleans, while San Francisco is two thousand five hundred miles from this center. Within nine hundred miles of New Orleans, it is said, there are seventy cities with a combined population of twenty millions, while within nine hundred miles of San Francisco are only eight cities and their combined population is one million. With Washington as a starting point, it is said that it takes four days to reach San Francisco and only a little more than one day to reach New Orleans, while the cost, including sleeping berth to San Francisco, is \$93, and to New Orleans \$33. All these arguments to the pocket are important but apply with still greater force to the selection of Washington, which is closer to the population of the United States and to the world than either New Orleans or San Francisco. To those who have followed the social, industrial and political tendencies of the Pacific slope for the last five years a serious objection to holding an international exposition in San Francisco is that city is rancorously opposed to the Japanese, Chinese and other Orientals who necessarily make such a large part of every international exposition and that, should the exposition be held there, there would be perpetual danger of artificial earthquakes more serious in their ultimate effects than the catastrophe which destroyed San Francisco a few years ago.

Statistics show that our exports to China have declined from fifty-eight millions five years ago to fifteen and one-half millions in 1910. The Chinaman is frequently referred to as an enigmatical creature, but those who have studied him in his own habitat realize that there is a great deal of human nature in him and that he has abundant shrewd common sense. The Chinaman is not a first class fighting man, but he is not unresentful of wrong. He has been outrageously treated in this country and especially on the Pacific coast, and organized into unions as a European army into regiments, the word has gone forth to boycott American wares. It is as nothing to the average Chinaman or the Chinaman much above the average, that this country remitted some millions of the Boxer indemnity. That was a state affair, and the average Chinaman knows nothing of state affairs, and there is no word in the Chinese language for patriotism because the idea is totally non-existent in the Celestial kingdom.

It is beginning to be realized that we are building the Panama canal for Germany, Great Britain, Japan and other nations that carry freight by sea. It is evident that the trading ships of other nations will use the waterway to a much greater extent than will the people of this country. How can it be otherwise? Our ships, owing to the tariff and the high price of labor, cost 50 per cent more than the ships of any other country. Our sailors cost twice as much as those of any European country and five times as much as those of Japan and China. We ceased suddenly to be a maritime country fifty years ago and we will never again be a maritime country until we can compete on a financial basis in ships and men with European and Asiatic peoples.

The President has sent a message to Congress urging fortification of the Panama canal. He wants \$5,000,000 to start the

work. Nothing will more quickly enlist sentiment in favor of earthwork and guns for the canal than the opposition which is appearing in the British and Japanese papers.

## Letter from Lieut. London.

We copy the following extracts from a letter written to his parents here by Lieutenant J. J. London, U. S. Navy, while at sea on the voyage from England to Cuba, and dated January 8th: "We are well down in the tropics now, having ideal weather with beautiful sunsets. Today we were discovered by the scout cruisers sent out from Hampton Roads to find us. We were supposed to be a hostile fleet, coming from Europe, and striking at some base near the West Indies. All that the scout knew was the time of our departure from Europe, and we were to keep within a zone some 300 miles wide. We have come as fast as our coal capacity would permit us, but such is the accuracy of modern sea-scouting methods that we were picked up by two scouts this morning, over 1,000 miles from the point we were going to strike. You know that you can see the smoke from a fleet over 40 miles. There were 6 scouts and they simply zigzagged across this 300 mile zone at high speed in the day time and at night proceeded in the same direction as we did at about our speed, so there was no danger of our getting by them in the dark. We ran at night with all lights out.

"You may ask, how did they know our speed? Well, they had good reason to believe that we would make our best speed, and the best speed at which a fleet of battleships can steam such a long distance, 4,000 miles, is about 12 or 13 knots. Of course the same battleships can make 19 and 20 knots, but at that speed their coal would be used up before they reached port. It is demonstrated that the scouts are almost certain to discover a fleet coming across the Atlantic. All day these scouts have been keeping some 10 miles away, out of range, and sending wireless code messages to our imaginary fleet in the West Indies. As night drew on they closed in and, though we have our lights out, yet they can keep us in sight, and still be out of danger.

"We will wear white clothing tomorrow.

"Now, I must tell you something of our visit to England. Our reception in Gravesend was very similar to the reception given the fleet at the ports in the ground-the-world cruise of 1908. Gravesend is a community of 28,000 people, on the Thames river, 22 miles from London. It is one of many small cities along this river, in fact, the whole of this part of the country is built up, so that it is practically a suburb of London. A great many entertainments were given us and courtesies extended, both at these small cities and in London. Beside many dances and dinners, Lord and Lady Brassey gave a luncheon, Mr. Whitelaw Reid (our ambassador) gave a dinner and reception, and our naval and military attaches entertained. A Parliamentary dinner and reception was also given. Our duty was very easy, both here and at Brest, so that I missed very few of these functions.

"There is a railway on either side of the river, with ferries connecting them at different points. The people here said the railroad to Gravesend was the worst in England, and I can't say much for it. Trains generally took one hour and twenty minutes to make the 22 miles. Three or four trains a day made it in 55 minutes. Here we had to get used to the English system of 'railway carriages.' They use 1st, 2d and 3d class compartments. It is said that only the very wealthy people and foolish Americans travel first class. I found that first class fare was something like 3 or 3½ cents a mile, second class fare about 2 cents and third class about 1½ cents. However, on the Gravesend railway a rate of one fare for round-trip was given to the fleet. The last train from London at night was 11:42, so that we could attend the theater and arrive on board ship by 12:50 a. m. In this way we could live on board ship and be practically on leave in London. All the officers who wanted leave were granted it, and the bluejackets were given five to ten days leave. Most of them returned aboard ahead of time, finding, I suppose, as I did in Paris, that sight-seeing for an American in a foreign city was too expensive. But, as a matter of fact, everything was very cheap in England, and most of us took advan-

tage of this opportunity to renew our wardrobes.

"As in Paris the auto-taxicabs were very cheap. For two people the fare for the first three-quarters of a mile is 16 cents, and 4 cents for each quarter of a mile afterward. The taxicab drivers seemed almost reckless, so fast would they dash through the crowded streets. One of the midshipmen missed the train, which would just get him back to the ship in time for quarters, so he jumped into a taxicab and beat the train to Gravesend—22 miles. I can't help but compare these rates with the taxicab rates in Seattle. I was charged there \$2.20 to be taken two miles."

[Concluded next week.]

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effectual for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by all dealers.

Capt. D. P. Mast, of Winston, died very suddenly last week. He was sitting in a drug store and suddenly dropped over dead. He was a gallant Confederate and lost a leg in the war.

Do you know that fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, and require no internal treatment whatever? Apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely and see how quickly it gives relief. For sale by all dealers.

The Southern railway will next week put on an additional passenger train between Greensboro and Raleigh. Leave Greensboro 7:30 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 10:30 a. m. Returning will leave Raleigh at 7 p. m. and arrive in Greensboro at 10 p. m.

## Old Soldier Tortured.

"For years I suffered unspeakable torture from indigestion, constipation and liver trouble," wrote A. K. Smith, a war veteran at Erie, Pa., "but Dr. King's New Life Pills fixed me all right. They're simply great." Try them for any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. Only 25c at G. R. Pilkington's.

The total mileage of rural routes in operation on June 30, last, was 993,068; the mileage per route averaging 24.17. The average number of miles traveled daily by rural carriers was 385,993. The average cost of the service per mile of route was \$35.96 per annum.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBORO.

AT PITTSBORO, IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

at the close of business Jan. 7, 1911.

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	\$59,772.06
Overdrafts secured	282.13
Unsecured	282.13
North Carolina State bonds	5,000.00
All other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	10,100.00
Banking house, \$15,000.00; furniture and fixtures, \$500.00	2,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	19,674.31
Cash items	2,153.83
Gold coin	1,322.50
Silver coin, including all minor currency	372.10
State and bank notes and other U. S. notes	7,450.00
Total	\$108,127.93

Liabilities.	
Capital stock	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	980.12
Time certificates of deposit	44,605.52
Deposits subject to check	43,630.10
Cashier's Checks outstanding	952.07
Accrued interest due depositors	951.12
Total	\$108,127.93

State of NORTH CAROLINA, ss.  
I, M. T. Williams, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
M. T. WILLIAMS, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of Jan., 1911.  
G. R. PILKINGTON, Notary Public.  
Commission expires Jan. 21, 1912.  
Correct—Attest:  
W. L. LONDON,  
H. A. LONDON,  
JAS. L. GRIFFIN,  
Directors.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at its present session for the passage of a bill to amend the charter of the town of Pittsboro, so as to authorize the assessment on property abutting the sidewalks to help pay cost of permanent improvements, and for other purposes.  
January 17th, 1911.  
B. NOOE, Mayor.

## J. I. Nissen Round Hound Wagon.

The Best Made.

All Sizes in Stock.

W. L. LONDON & SON.

## JOE W. MANN AT BYNUM

Extends New Year's Greetings to his customers and friends and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

## FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

GUARANTEED TO SATISFY CUSTOMERS FROM THE ORIGINAL CABBAGE PLANT GROWERS.

ESTABLISHED 1863. Paid in Capital Stock \$30,000.00

We grow the best Frost Proof Cabbage Plants in the South. We have over twenty thousand plants ready for shipment. We guarantee to satisfy our customers. We have grown and sold more cabbage plants than all other persons in the Southern States combined. Why? Because our plants stand winter and we send your money back. Order now! It is time to get these plants in your section to get extra early cabbage, and they are the ones that sell for the most money.

We sow three tons of Cabbage Seed per season. Also grow full size of Cabbage. Fruit trees and ornamentals. Write for free catalog of Frost-proof plants of the best varieties, containing valuable information about fruit and vegetable growing. Free on Cabbage Plants. In lots of 100 at \$1.00; 1000 at \$9.00; 5000 at \$45.00; 10000 at \$90.00; 20000 at \$180.00; 50000 at \$450.00; 100000 at \$900.00. Our special express rate on plants 1st class free.

Wm. C. Geraty Co., Box 159, Yonkers Island, S. C.

## East Carolina Teachers' Training School, GREENVILLE, N. C.

Spring and Summer Courses for Teachers 1911

Spring Term, March 14 to May 20th—ten weeks.  
Summer Term, June 6th to July 29th—eight weeks.

The aim of this course is to better equip the teacher for his work. TEXT BOOKS: Those used in the public schools of the State. For further information address, ROBT. H. WRIGHT, President, Greenville, N. C.

## Coffins and Caskets

A full stock of Coffins and Caskets always on hand and sold at all prices. All kinds and sizes.

B. Nooe, Pittsboro, N. C.

## Sale of Land for Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that at a sheriff's sale of land for taxes on June 6th, 1910, I bought 20 acres of land in Centre township, listed in the name of Broughton & Snellings, for delinquent taxes for the year 1909, and if not redeemed by the first Monday in June, 1911, I will apply for a deed for the same.  
January 4, 1911.  
J. N. HAMLET.

## Sale of Land for Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that at a sheriff's sale of land for taxes on June 6th, 1910, I bought 20 acres of land in Mattheus township, listed in the name of Minor Paschal, for delinquent taxes for the year 1908, and if not redeemed by May 1st, 1911, I will apply for a deed for the same.  
January 4, 1911.  
LEON T. LANE.

## Sale of Land for Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that at a sheriff's sale of land for taxes on June 6th, 1910, I bought 20 acres in Centre township, listed in the name of E. A. Poe heirs, for delinquent taxes for the year 1909, and if not redeemed by the first Monday in June, 1911, I will apply for a deed for the same.  
January 4th, 1911.  
J. N. HAMLET.

## Wood's Seeds

For The Farm and Garden

have an established reputation extending over thirty years, being planted and used extensively by the best Farmers and Gardeners throughout the Middle and Southern States.

Wood's New Seed Catalog for 1911 will help you to determine as to what crops and seeds to plant for success and profit. Our publications have long been noted for the full and complete information which they give.

Catalog mailed free on request. Write for it.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.