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All articles sent to the Daily News for publication must be signed by the writer, otherwise they will not be published.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1913.

REGARDING MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

There is an article elsewhere in today's issue, regarding the large mail order houses of the country and the damage that they are doing to the merchants of the smaller towns. We wish every merchant and resident to read this article, it is an exceedingly important one.

SERVICES AT METHODIST CHURCH.

Two services daily are being held at the Methodist church this week. Rev. J. A. Dalley of Hemlet, N. C. is the preacher at these services and is making a forcible impression on all his hearers.

The meetings are full of interest and it is hoped that as many as can will attend them.

RAILROAD NOTES.

President Chas. S. Mellen of the New Haven, denies reports of being unwilling to be examined in connection with the latest disaster on his system near Bridgeport, Conn.

The Hominy branch of the Baltimore and Ohio is profusely blooming with flowers for a distance of twenty-eight miles. The flowers grow from seeds sown through a break in the floor of a freight car.

The government has lost its stubbornly contested fight to require the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to remove a pier from its bridge over the Ohio river at Parkersburg, W. Va. in the interest of navigation.

It is understood that the Iron Mountain contemplates the establishment of a fast freight service between Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark., connecting there with an existing train that runs to Denver via the Missouri Pacific.

According to an official of the Atlantic, Topeka and Santa Fe, the general movement in freight is practically all commodities keeps up very well. With the exception of the movement in lumber, which is lower by 18 per cent., the percentage of increase in the volume of business handled over that of a year ago is noteworthy in every respect.

Leahy tracking part of the lines in Nevada will cost the Southern Pacific company \$2,124,150, according to an itemized statement filed with the State Railroad Commission. The company sought permission to issue \$20,000,000 in a per cent two-year notes for improvement purposes. About \$19,000,000 will be expended in California and Nevada.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has filed an appeal in the United States Supreme Court from a decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court which upheld the Wisconsin law requiring that the upper berth in a sleeping car be kept closed until it is sold. The railroad contends that each car is divided into units of space and in as much as they are compelled by the Interstate Commerce Commission to file a tariff stating the rates for each section of space, they would be violating the law by allowing a traveler to have two units of space for the payment of one.

The Lehigh Valley is testing acetylene gas flashlights in connection with its automatic block signals, as well as in its audible and visible highway grade crossing signals. The tests are now being conducted near South Plainfield, New Jersey.

The object of using flashlights in place of the steady burning lights is to make the signals distinctive so that there may be no more possibility of confusing them with other lights than there is of confusing the rays of a government lighthouse with the other lights on shore.

LAWYERS URGE REFORM MEASURES.

Cape May, N. J., June 24.—The Pennsylvania Bar Association met here today in annual convention, to urge many reform measures. Changes facilitating the transaction of court business and child labor laws are to be recommended to the next session of the State legislature.

Children have a fine time in Washington Park. Bring yours to live in this pleasant property.

POPULAR TALKS ON LAW

WHAT NATURE ADDS TO THE LAND.

By Walter K. Towers, A. B., J. D., of the Michigan Bar.

John Goddard was the owner of an Iowa farm which he leased to James Erickson for the year of 1899. On the second day of May in this year an aerolite passed over Northern Iowa. Peter Hoagland lived on a farm adjoining the Goddard property and it chanced that a member of his family watched the meteor and saw it plunge to earth on the adjoining property. Being told of this and directed to the spot where it seemed to fall Hoagland went onto the Goddard farm the next day and discovered the meteorite buried in the ground to a depth of three feet. Erickson, the tenant, was present but offered no objection, and Hoagland dug up the visitor from the heavens and transported it to his house, claiming it for his own—probably believing in the doctrine of "finders keepers."

Three days later an opportunity offered Hoagland sold the meteorite to H. V. Winchell, then Professor of Geology at the University of Wisconsin. When John Goddard heard of this he immediately felt that as the aerolite had fallen on his property it had become his and that Hoagland had no rights therein. He decided to enforce his rights against Prof. Winchell. Winchell having purchased from Hoagland had no better rights than the man from whom he bought. If Hoagland had no rights to the meteorite Winchell could not retain it against the claims of the rightful owner.

The court which tried the case ruled that the finder had no rights in the fallen mass, but that it became the property of the person who owned the land upon which it fell. Thus when it fell upon Goddard's farm it became part of that farm, real property belonging to Goddard. The court viewed it as much a part of the farm as the stones that might be upon it. They insisted it was not just matter with no owner to which any under might lay claim.

In deciding the case the judge said: "Through the action of the elements, wind and water, the soil of one man is taken and deposited in the field of another; and thus all over the country, we may say, changes are constantly going on. By these natural causes the owners of the wisdom of the controlling forces shall determine. By these operations one may be affected with a substantial gain, and another by a similar loss. These gains are accretion, and the deposit becomes the property of the owner of the soil on which it is made."

Thus we notice the rule of law that changes made by natural forces must be allowed to stand. If a river washes away a portion of a person's land, that soil cannot be pursued and brought back. An owner may keep it at home, but once gone his title has vanished. If by the action of the waters, or the winds, or any other natural forces additions are made to the body of a person's land the additions become part and parcel of the land and the property of the owner of that land. These additions are what the law terms accretions.

John Deerfield owned a tract of land through which ran Buck Creek. He sold to Alton Arms a farm of about sixty acres, one boundary being Buck Creek. Buck Creek gradually shifted its course, year by year, depositing soil against Arms' land. In the course of a few years several acres had thus been added. Deerfield claimed that this property had not been transferred to Arms but that he still owned it and could use or transfer it. He contended this the more strongly as he still owned the property on the other side of the stream upon which the stream had encroached thus leaving additional land upon the other side. He insisted that the property lines should remain as they were when he granted the land and that the soil left by the stream when shifting across properly belonged to him. The court refused to adopt his view and ruled that the

added soil which had come to Arms gradually, year by year, was his, and that Deerfield could not follow what had been lost to him by the forces of nature.

John Halsey and Warren McCormick owned farms on opposite sides of Mad River, the stream forming the boundary between them. One spring day when the water was running at flood tide the river broke through onto some low land on Halsey's property cutting its way across a neck of land and eventually establishing a new channel with Halsey's boundaries leaving several acres on the other side of the stream. McCormick claimed that as the river was the boundary between their properties he now held title to the new channel, just as though the stream had shifted gradually cutting away ground from the inside of the bend on Halsey's land and depositing the soil on the outside of the bend on his land. The differences between the men were taken to court and it was ruled that the boundaries of the farms demarcated those of the original channel, the sudden change not affecting the title of either party. They had formerly held to the thread of the old stream and now their boundary was the line that had marked the thread of the

Thus a distinction is drawn between gradual and sudden changes. Sudden shifting of streams does not work changes in the boundaries of property, whereas the gradual shifting means a shifting of boundaries. Thus to amount to accretion which will give title to the owner against whose property the new soil is deposited the process must be imperceptible. The rule laid down by the law to determine whether a change has been imperceptible is that to be imperceptible it must be so gradual that observers cannot see the process going on, and if they cannot it is imperceptible even though observations at considerable intervals disclose that a change has taken place.

In the case of property bordering on a non-navigable stream or small lake the owner takes title to the center of the body of water. In the case of a stream the thread of the stream is the boundary of a tract granted with the stream as a boundary. In such cases the owner of land adjoining the water owns land under the water as well. Of course, land may be granted merely to the high water mark, the rights to the land under water being reserved. But this is unusual. The owner of land bordering on a stream who also owns the land under water may extend his property by filling in so long as his does not interfere with the course of the stream, or interfere with any rights of the public or of private parties. If an island appears in a body of water it becomes the property of the person who owned the land under the water upon which it was formed. If the owner of the land adjoining a stream owns to the center of the stream, islands forming on his side of the stream become his property. Islands forming in the center of the stream are divided according to the old boundary line.

Cases have arisen where islands and other lands have been submerged and have subsequently reappeared. In such instances the former owner regains his possession and title.

It is stated above that land owners own to the center of non-navigable waters. In the case of navigable water the public, generally speaking, holds the title to the bed. Thus islands forming in navigable streams would belong to the state and the state may resist all extensions of the property adjoining the navigable water past the normal edge of the stream or lake.

The courts have no little difficulty in determining whether waters are navigable or not and the various states are in conflict. The old English rule was that waters in which the tide ebbed and flowed were navigable, whether they were used by large boats for purposes of com-

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CONDEMN RAGTIMES AND CABARETS.

Lansing, Mich., June 24.—At the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Michigan Music Teachers' Association which opened here today, a motion picture was made of ragtime music and cabaret shows.

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SPECIAL SUNDAY TRAINS TO THE SEASHORE Via NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Beaufort and Morehead City, N. C. Ready for Summer Visitors. Beginning Sunday, June 23rd, special Sunday trains will be run from Washington via Vanceboro and New Bern to Morehead City and Beaufort, every Sunday.

Sunday Schedule. Lv. Washington 7:10 a. m. Lv. Chocowinity 7:22 a. m. Lv. Frederick 7:27 a. m. Lv. Braza 7:40 a. m. Lv. Vanceboro 7:56 a. m. Lv. Ernul 8:09 a. m. Lv. Askin 8:14 a. m. Lv. Bridgeton 8:23 a. m. Lv. New Bern 8:50 a. m. Lv. Riverdale 9:19 a. m. Lv. Croatan 9:24 a. m. Lv. Havelock 9:38 a. m. Lv. Newport 9:50 a. m. Ar. Morehead City 10:14 a. m. Ar. Atlantic Hotel 10:20 a. m. Ar. Beaufort 10:35 a. m.

Returning, Special Train will leave Beaufort 5 p. m., Atlantic Hotel 6:15 p. m., Morehead City Station 6:20 p. m., Arrive New Bern 7:45 p. m., arrive Washington 9:20 p. m. Very cheap Sunday Excursion and Week-End fares. Apply to any ticket agent for particulars. W. W. CROXTON, Gen'l Pass. Agent. 6-4-eod-lfc

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust from D. D. Bonner to W. C. Rodman, dated April 19th, 1905, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Beaufort County in Book 133, page 108, the undersigned will at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, July 19, 1913, sell at the Court House door in the City of Washington, N. C., to the highest bidder for cash all of the following real and personal property:

- (1) A tract of land in the County of Beaufort and State of North Carolina, bounded by the lands of J. L. Rhiem, Wm. Keys, and M. B. Thompson, located on the west side of Durham's Creek, containing 50 acres. (2) A tract of land in the County of Beaufort and State of North Carolina, on the west side of the main road leading from C. W. Bonner's store to B. B. Ross' house, and bounded by the lands of C. W. Bonner, containing 6 acres, which tract is located on the east side of Durham's Creek. (3) And the following articles of personal property, to-wit: A telephone line leading from the town of Washington by Edwards, Bonner, Aurora to Bayboro, together with all of the poles, wires, insulators, telephones, and all branch lines, and connections and all the switch boards. Being the property described in said deed of trust. June 17th, 1913. W. C. RODMAN, Trustee. 6-18-4wc

NOTICE.

North Carolina—Beaufort County, Superior Court. George Radcliff vs. Lida Sermons Radcliff.

The defendant, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Beaufort County for the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant. And the said defendant will take notice that she is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said County, to be held on the 4th day of August, 1913, at the Court House of said County, in Washington, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This 20th day of May, 1913. GEO. A. PAUL, Clerk Superior Court. 5-20-4wp

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GEO. J. STUDDERT, Attorney-at-Law, Next to Lewis & Calais, Market Street, Washington, N. C.

WASHINGTON PRODUCE MARKET

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1913. Eggs 15 to 14c Chickens, young 25 to 35c Chickens, grown 30 to 45c Shearlings 35 to 50c Lamb skins, each 15 to 20c Hens' Wax 15 to 20c Sheep skins, each 1.00 to 1.50 Tallow 10 to 12c Dry salt hides, per lb. 10 to 12c Dry hides, 1/2 gal, per lb. 10 to 12c Green Salted Hides 10 to 12c Green Hides 10 to 12c Head Cotton 30 to 40c Deer skin salt 1.00 to 1.25 Deer skin dirt 1.00 to 1.25

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