

\$16.50 Dresser for \$12.50
\$18.00 Dresser for \$14.50

Two extra value offerings. Front of case quartered oak, bevel plate glass 24 x 30 inches and 26 x 32 inches, serpentine swell front. A very beautiful piece of furniture. Only 12 of them left.

For A Five Dollar Bill

Washstands to match. They are worth \$6.50.

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Beds, Spring, Mattresses and Furniture of all kinds.

Good Reading For Democrats and Republicans Both.

THE STATE'S PRISON—ITS RESCUE FROM DISGRACE AND BANKRUPTCY BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Nowhere will there be found a more striking contrast between Democratic and Republican rule than in the record of the State's Prison. When the Republican Party assumed control of this institution in 1897 they found it self-sustaining. In the four years it remained in Republican hands it was plunged into bankruptcy, cost the State \$225,000 and blackened the pages of the State's history with official scandal. Read the record:

THE RUSSELL ADMINISTRATION OF STATE'S PRISON.

January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1901.

Receipts \$527,932.16
 Appropriations 227,616.60

\$755,548.70

Average receipts per month 15,740.59
 Disbursements 781,712.40
 Average per month 16,978.64

This includes \$33,262.69 paid during the Aycock administration for debts contracted by the Russell administration.

THE AYCOCK ADMINISTRATION OF STATE'S PRISON.

January 1, 1901, to January 1, 1905.

Receipts \$626,456.91
 No appropriations.

Average receipts per month 13,051.18
 Disbursements 459,530.66
 Average per month 9,573.55
 No liabilities.

Assets—January 1, 1905 155,137.54

THE GLENN ADMINISTRATION OF STATE'S PRISON.

January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1908.

Receipts \$663,027.40
 No appropriations.

Average receipts per month 18,417.42
 Disbursements 592,432.13
 Average per month 16,456.44
 No liabilities.

Assets—January 1, 1908 109,400.19

These disbursements include \$175,000 turned into the State Treasury for the use of the general fund on April 3, 1907 (chapter 896, Acts 1907), \$3,000 for the maintenance of the Hospital for the Dangerous Insane for the year 1907 (chapter 262, Acts 1907), and \$6,893.47 paid for paving the walks in Capitol Square (chapter 509, Acts 1905). The items aggregate \$184,893.47 and are profits earned by the institution in addition to the assets on hand.

So it will be seen that during the four years of Russellism the State had to make appropriations from the State Treasury amounting to \$227,616.60 to maintain the institution.

During the four years of Aycock's Democratic administration not only were no State appropriations needed, but the institution made profits of over \$155,000. Was this an accident? Read the record further.

During the first three years of Glenn's Democratic administration no State appropriations were needed, but, on the contrary, the enormous sum of \$294,293.66 was earned as profits.

But this is not all. Some things are not measured in dollars and cents. During the Republican control the good name of the State, which is above price, was tarnished with vile scandals by the officials of this institution of the State. Two instances are sufficient to show the depth of disgrace to which the State was brought.

Scandal No. 1.

The Republican administration transferred the criminal insane of the State to the Penitentiary and put them in charge of Dr. Kirby Smith. On September 1, 1897, Dr. Smith suddenly left Raleigh for New York City. Rumors were published that he had debauched some of those demented women under his charge, and on the 22d of September, five days after the publication of the charges, the directors of the Penitentiary held a session. On the night of the 21st of September the chairman of the board said: "If Dr. Smith's resignation is in this morning it will be accepted and there will be no investigation of the charges against him. If it is not in, the charges will be publicly investigated. I have been assured it would be before the board to-day." It is thus seen that it was the purpose of the board to let the matter pass without an investigation. But the attendant in charge, Mr. Benton Williams, tendered his resignation and requested a full investigation. The investigation had to be made. After an

examination the board declared that Dr. Smith had been guilty of indiscretion and gross immorality in his relations with the insane female patients under his care. Smith never returned to the State. He was indicted, but, having fled the State, no requisition was issued for him.

Scandal No. 2.

Shortly after the adjournment of the fusion Legislature of 1895 the Rev. Thomas W. Babb was selected by Superintendent Smith as chaplain of the Penitentiary, at a salary of \$60 a month, and he went to Halifax farm to begin his duties as spiritual guide to the convicts. A protest was filed against the Rev. Babb, charging him with immoral and dishonest conduct. Upon investigation it was found the Rev. Babb had been tried by the ministers of the Chowan Association in Edenton, N. C., upon certain charges and unanimously convicted. One of the charges was habitual drunkenness. Another of the charges was collecting money to build a belfry for Plymouth Church and refusal to pay over the money so collected; also for collecting money for Sunday school supplies for Trawick Church Sunday School and failure to account for the same. Another of the charges for which he was convicted was repeated falsehoods.

During all the seven years and more of Democratic administration since those dark days no breath of scandal or suspicion of official misconduct has touched this institution, and its page of our State's history is clean.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE FARMING INTERESTS PROMOTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Department was established by a Democratic Legislature in 1877. It was reorganized on more practical lines when the party resumed control of the State Government in 1899, and is in charge of a Board of Agriculture composed of practical farmers, of which the Commissioner of Agriculture is *ex officio* chairman. The work of no branch of the government has been more beneficial to the farmers, and to its work is due in large measure the present satisfactory condition of our agricultural people. The North Carolina Department is regarded by the United States Department as the most efficient in the Southern States. Under the control of the present Commissioner it has become in truth a Department of Agriculture. Among the lines of work are:

1. *Farmers' Institutes.*—Sending experts from the Department force, the faculty of the A. & M. College and other institutions, with successful farmers of the State, to hold meetings to give information on matters relating to farming, the diseases of animals and plants, cultivation and restoration of soils and many other practical and economical matters, has been of great value to the attendants, and marked improvement is observable on their farms. Five years ago the audiences were generally small—fifty being perhaps an average; now one hundred is regarded as small and five hundred or more not uncommon. Thirty thousand are estimated to have attended last year. Recognizing that a "good housewife within is as needful" as a good farmer without, lectures for farmers' wives and daughters on matters pertaining to woman's work on the farm have been inaugurated. They are very popular and the attendance constantly increasing, and good results are already commending and justifying their establishment. Applications for institutes are constantly increasing, many counties desiring two or more.

Holding institutes at test farms, where theory and practice can be demonstrated, is highly beneficial.

2. *Eradication of the Cattle Tick.*—That the spread of the Texas fever is wholly due to the presence of this tick is as well established as that the mosquito is the vehicle of the fevers that afflict mankind. In 1902 the cattle quarantine line as established by the United States Department of Agriculture was practically the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains; now on the northern border of the State it is the western boundary of Warren County, extending in a diagonal, zigzag line to the eastern boundary of Mecklenburg on the south, and will probably by January 1, 1909, be the eastern boundary of Warren on the north and of Anson on the southern line of the State. The North Carolina Department has led in the work of eradication (its veterinarian being in the first rank of the experts) and also in adopting the plan of locating the quarantine line around localities where the tick is hard to destroy, and giving more favored territory the benefit of release from quarantine and not keeping it in quarantine until all territory in the rear is free.

Much information for the prevention and cure of diseases of farm animals has been furnished, which has been highly beneficial to the citizens of the State and saved thousands of dollars in the preservation of the lives and health of farm stock and domestic animals.

3. *Entomology.*—Damage from insects to crops, vegetables and fruits. This work has been established only a few years and has been of great value in protecting farm crops from damage from these pests; also vegetables and fruit crops. Means of destroying many of them have been furnished in bulletins. The dread disease of the "San José Scale," once thought to be beyond treatment, is now suppressed with little difficulty and thousands of dollars worth of fruit trees preserved which a few years ago would have been dug up or burned.

By spraying, the fruit and vegetable crops have been much increased in quantity and in quality. Production of fruit will become one of the most profitable branches of farming.

4. *Horticulture.*—The truck or early vegetable and small fruit business in Eastern North Carolina is one of the most extensive and profitable branches of farming in the State. The board has esteemed it of such importance that it has established a test farm especially for this line of work, where the culture and diseases of truck and fruit crops can be studied. On this farm in 1907 was cultivated an acre and a quarter of lettuce, which sold for \$1,500.

5. *Test Farms.*—It is desired, as funds become available, to locate one of these farms on each type of soil in the State and experiment in the preparation of land, cultivation of crops, application of fertilizers, restoration and preservation of soils, what crops can be used for this purpose, terracing the hill country, selection of seed, prevention and cure of diseases, and all other matters pertaining to farming in the section of the State of which it is a type. Four of these farms have been established and the Department is now negotiating for land for farms for peanuts, bright tobacco and stock raising.

6. *The Inspection and Analysis of Commercial Fertilizers,* by which the farmer is protected from purchase of inferior goods. The high standards at which the fertilizers sold in the State have been maintained is evidence of the good work in this line. Grouping the analyses in lists of the same ingredients in material and quantity of material has taught the farmer that it is not the name or brand of a material that is valuable, but what it contains. The analyses are carefully conducted and but little inferior goods are now found for sale in the State.

7. *Inspection of Cotton-seed Meal.*—The law established a standard for this, and the inspection insures that it is not lowered by addition of hulls and other adulteration.

8. *Stock Food.*—Before this law was established much fraud was practiced in the sale of goods. Red corn cobs were ground and sold as wheat bran; corn bran was mixed with wheat bran; the sweepings of the mill and many kinds of weed seeds, which frequently caused the

Money always talk, but this week it

Holler's at Wilson's.

We are not giving any goods away but this is home folks' week. The tourists have departed, leaving us with lots of good goods on hand to be sold at very low prices to our home people. Come in and let us load you up.

\$22.50 Schloss Bros Suits @ \$15.00	6.00	"	"	4.00
15.00 " " " " " "	4.00	"	"	2.00
12.00 " " " " " "	2.00	"	"	1.00
10.00 " " " " " "	6.00	"	"	1.00
15.00 Ladies Skirts @ 10.00	2.50	"	"	1.75
12.00 " " " " " "	8.00	2.00	"	1.50
10.00 " " " " " "	6.00	1.50	"	.98

Closing out ladies hats at half the price been selling for. A few more buggies and surreys left at great reductions. Still selling toilet soap 1c. 5c. toilet soap 2c., Baking powder 2c., Gold Dust 2c. 10c package starch 5c. \$3.00 Ladies Oxfords at \$2.25

Wilson's

animals to refuse to eat, were sold as "mill feed." Rice chaff, a worthless and harmful article, was sold as an ingredient of many feeds. This has been nearly eradicated and but few instances are now found. North Carolina ranks in the good derived from this work among the first States of the Union, and her regulations are adopted by other States.

9. *Pure-food Work.*—The prevention of adulteration or using impure material as preservatives. This was very common when this work was commenced a few years ago. Frequently a majority of the inspections showed that a preservative which preserved the vegetable, fruit, flesh or fish before it was eaten would preserve it after it was eaten, thus preventing digestion and injuring health. Strawberry preserves were found made from glucose syrup and grass seed; honey with a dead bee in it, which contained not a drop of honey; baking powder which contained chemicals injurious to the human system. The benefit of this work is easily shown by the contents of goods now analyzed and those analyzed a year or two ago.

10. *Soil Survey.*—This is conducted in connection with the United States Agricultural Department, it paying for half the expenses. Persons desiring to pursue any particular branch of agriculture are enabled to select the soil best suited to the purpose, and through the "demonstration" work ascertain the needs of the particular field.

11. *Demonstration Work.*—Having a practical and successful farmer to visit the different sections of the State, giving advice as to preparation and cultivation of ground, home-made and commercial fertilizers, selection of seed, and production of new varieties in different localities, has proven highly beneficial in showing the localities in which certain seeds or plants are most productive and in increasing the yield per acre by culture and fertilization.

12. *The Bulletin* ranks with the highest of its class, and many letters of commendation are received from persons within and without the State. It has a circulation of more than 25,000.

13. *The Museum* continues to be the most valuable south of Philadelphia, except that at the national capital. It is the State's great object lesson.

The above is evidence of what the Democratic Party is doing to make the work of the farmer pleasant and profitable and to keep the boys at home, where great achievement will reward the well-directed efforts of intelligent farming.

14. *Immigration.*—Owing to the unprecedented demand for labor along all industrial lines and the high prices and uncertain quality, especially of farm labor, a strong sentiment prevailed, both prior to and during the last Legislature, in favor of promoting foreign immigration in order to secure the needed labor. It was considered desirable to confine effort mainly to two classes—farmers who might be able to purchase small farms and laborers for all purposes.

The Legislature of 1907 passed an act intended to accomplish these results and imposed the duty of executing the will of the Legislature upon the Department of Agriculture.

At the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture after the passage of the act arrangements were made to begin efforts on a broad scale to promote immigration. The direction of the work was placed in the hands of Mr. T. K. Bruner, for many years connected with the Department and of late its efficient secretary.

Mr. Bruner had begun his work with gratifying prospect of success, especially in the quality of men who came to North Carolina, when he was stricken with disease and died, after a long illness. This sad event checked very active efforts to continue the work. In the meantime so much of "Rooseveltian" prosperity has struck the country there is hardly labor sufficient for our own people, many of whom have been living on short rations during the disastrous panic of the past year. There is therefore but little demand for promiscuous foreign laborers, although the industrious, intelligent, honest laborer is always welcome to North Carolina, for ours is a democratic State and a democratic people.

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Which are bought from the most reputable manufacturers; houses who cannot afford to put out any but the best grades.

Three Special Reasons Why you should buy your shoes from us: First: We handle shoes that have been TESTED and TRIED. Second: Our shoes are made by manufacturers who are able and willing to make the best of Shoes and DO IT. Third: The shoes we handle have more Style, Fit, Comfort and quality in them than you will find elsewhere.

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