

# THE CONCORD TIMES

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## WHAT A BANK ACCOUNT WILL DO.

It will enable you to get ahead during the productive year of your life.

It will start for you a reserve fund which will mean peace, plenty and contentment in old age.

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## The D. J. Bost Co.

THE CASH GROCERS.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1908.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Concord National Bank, in the city of Concord, and State of North Carolina, has complied with all the provisions of the Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes; approved July 14, 1902.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Concord National Bank, in the city of Concord, county of Cabarrus, and State of North Carolina, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of Association, namely, until close of business on May 23, 1923.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 23rd day of May, 1908.

(Seal) T. P. KANE,

Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

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## MR. TAFT FALLS DOWN.

Greensboro Patriot.

In his speech accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency, Mr. Taft referred to the fact that the Democratic platform denounces the Republican administration for increasing the number of Federal offices by fully twenty-three thousand, at a cost of \$16,000,000, during the past year. "Such denunciation," he went on, "is characteristic of the Democratic platform, for it fails to specify in any way what the offices are and leaves the inference that the increase was resisted by the representatives of Democracy in Congress."

It may not be out of place to suggest that the Denver platform was quite long enough without sticking into it any part of the list of new government offices created within the last twelve months—especially as under a provision of law all such things are officially reported at stated intervals, a brief of the last summary of office and salary increases having been sent out from Washington about a month ago.

The Republican candidate's own defense, or explanation, of his party's record follows: "As a matter of fact, the net number of offices increased was just about half the number stated; the increase was due chiefly to measures which congress passed with almost unanimous popular approval. The Democratic platform charges that a deficit of \$99,000,000 between receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1908, occurred. During the past seven years the income and expenditures of the government have been nearly equal. Taking one year with another, including this year, there has been an average surplus. So that, in fact, under the present administration there has been no deficit, but a surplus, which is actually in the treasury. The Democratic platform nowhere points out the expenditures which might be reduced or avoided. It will be found generally that to the increases which have occurred Democratic representatives in congress made no opposition, but rather supported the measures providing them."

It is a political doctrine "as old as the hills" that the party in control of the federal government is solely responsible for the administration's policies and for all legislation covering the period of its control. That party always claims credit for everything commendable done during its supremacy, and by the same token it cannot shirk full responsibility for even the smallest sin of commission or omission during its regime. As to the point in hand—new public offices and their cost—these would have been absolutely impossible but for Republican votes and the signature of a Republican president; and whether these offices were necessary or not and whether one Democrat in congress or one hundred voted for them, the Republican party on the stump can no more get away from the full responsibility for them than it can get away from responsibility for Theodore Roosevelt and his acts and policies.

## A Distinction.

There had been an explosion at the quarry. The reporter rushed to the hospital and was shown to the room wherein Pat McQueen lay groaning. The scribe pulled out his notebook and pencil.

"Pat," he began, "they tell me you were calm and collected."

"I was ca'm," answered Pat, "but poor old Dennis was collected."

One swallow does not make a summer; but several get a man into the calaboose.

## TO TREAT HYDROPHOBIA.

State Laboratory of Hygiene at Raleigh in Readiness.

News and Observer.

Dr. Richard H. Lewis, secretary of the State Board of Health, makes official announcement of the readiness of the State Laboratory of Hygiene for the preventive treatment of hydrophobia or rabies.

Although the method of accomplishment was worked out by Dr. Lewis, the idea of the State furnishing this preventive treatment to the poor people free of charge originated in the fertile brain and noble heart of the late Dr. P. L. Murphy, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Morganton.

The benefits of the treatment will be given free of charge to all residents of the State who present to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, or its representative having charge the management of this special work, an affidavit of inability to pay, duly sworn to and subscribed before a justice of the peace, or, if the case be a minor, such an affidavit by the parent or guardian. To meet as far as may be the expenses of this special work, the State Board of Health is authorized to demand from those able to do so the payment in advance of a reasonable fee, not to exceed in any case the usual charge made by the reputable Pasteur institutes of this country.

The Board of Health, at its recent annual meeting, decided that circumstances would now justify the treatment.

The following extract from the circular of information issued by the Laboratory of Hygiene gives the necessary details:

"Rabies—in no other disease is an early diagnosis of more vital importance. Fortunately, a diagnosis can in most cases be made from a microscopic examination of the brain of the rabid animal. The suspected animal, or its head and neck, should be sent at the earliest possible moment to the laboratory for examination. The head should be packed in ice to prevent putrefaction, and should be sent by express prepaid. A careful account of the animal, with a full history of cause of suspicion, should be sent in every case.

"The treatment will require the presence of the patient in Raleigh for about three weeks, but residence in a hospital is not necessary. The cost of the entire treatment will be \$50, or will be furnished free to persons unable to pay, upon submission of an affidavit of inability to pay, duly sworn to and subscribed before a justice of the peace, or, if the case be a minor such an affidavit by the parent or guardian."

This work will be in charge of Dr. C. A. Shore, director of State Laboratory of Hygiene, and all communications on the subject should be addressed to him at Raleigh.

## Remain Old-Fashioned.

An old physician was noted for his brusque manner and old-fashioned methods. A lady called him in to treat her baby, who was slightly ailing. The doctor prescribed castor oil.

"But, doctor," protested the young mother, "castor oil is such an old-fashioned remedy."

"Madam," replied the doctor, "babies are old-fashioned things."

First Burglar—Hello, Jim! Why you look as if you had been in a railway accident since I saw you last. What's wrong?

Second Burglar—I got into a house where the woman was waitin' up for her husband, and she mistook me for him.

If you have a friend stick to him rather than stick him.

## A WARM CAMPAIGN IN UNION.

The Monroe correspondent to Charlotte Observer gives the following report of Mr. J. N. Price's speech at Weddington recently:

"Mr. J. N. Price, who was a member of the last Legislature and is standing for re-election, made the strongest speech of the day in favor of the recorder's court. He said he was responsible for the establishment of that court, and explained how and why it was established, stating that its perpetuation was an issue that overshadowed all other issues. He declared he was four square and with both feet for it, and he proposed championing it throughout the campaign. Anybody who says that Mr. Redwine, Mr. Stevens and I got up the court to give Bob Stevens a job is an infamous liar. We created the court to supply the demand I have spoken of. We had nothing to do with the election of Mr. Stevens. He was elected by the alderman and the board of county commissioners." Mr. Price turned to Mr. T. C. Lee, who was one of the county commissioners when the election was held and asked, "Is not that so?" Mr. Lee replied, "It was an entirely fair election."

"The speaker went on to say that the recorder's court had saved the people of Union county something like \$1,500 in court expenses in one year, and then he threw a bombshell into the enemy's camp by declaring he knew who got up the articles that appeared in the papers against the court. Those articles were not signed, but we can tell who wrote them, and for what purpose, by certain ear-marks. I am discussing public questions, and I am going to name the parties openly and not hide behind pseudonyms as they did. They are friends of mine, but they have compelled me to this course. The chief instigator of those articles was Luther Flow, and he did it because the recorder's court took away from him as a magistrate in Monroe a business that paid at least \$1,000 a year into his pocket. The people of this county will not vote against a court that saves them \$1,500 a year, just to enable Mr. Flow to put \$1,000 a year into his own pocket, I reckon. Than Luther Flow got around Mr. Dave Houston, whose fees as clerk of Superior Court were cut down \$500 a year, perhaps, by the establishment of the recorder's court, and induced him to oppose the court in this way they have been doing." The speaker declared he would fight along this line all through the campaign, and when he got through nobody could say that he had straddled.

## Legalizing the Blind Tiger.

Charlotte Chronicle.

Savannah, Ga., has evidently fallen on evil ways in dealing with the liquor traffic. According to the Greenville News, that city has adopted the plan which is said to have originated in Maine many years ago and is known as the "Bangor idea."

At intervals of six months the beasts are rounded up and asked to part with \$100 each. On the first round \$9,300 was deposited in the treasury and from names in the hands of the police it is estimated that the fund will reach \$25,000 before the end of the month. This gives the city a revenue of \$50,000."

In other words, blind tigers are legalized by the payment of fines, which amount to a license to do business. They know how much the fines will amount to. They pay the fines and pocket all the proceeds over and above them. But the Savannah law places one restriction upon them. They are not allowed to do business on Sunday.

When you don't know what is best to do, just wait a bit.

## GUARANTEE OF DEPOSITS NEEDED.

The plank in the Denver platform that has met with most favor from many quarters is that providing that bankshalt contribute to a fund that will guarantee bank depositors.

If such a law had been on the statute books last year most of the rigors of the panic would have been averted in North Carolina, and this incident told of by an exchange could never have occurred.

"During the recent financial panic a German farmer went to a bank for some money. He was told that the bank was not paying out money, but was using cashier's checks. He could not understand this, and insisted on money.

The officers took him in hand, one after another, with little effect. At last the president tried his hand, and after long and minute explanation, some inkling of the situation seemed to be dawning on the farmer's mind. Much encouraged, the president said: "You understand now how it is, don't you, Mr. Schmidt?" "I t'ink I do," admitted Mr. Schmidt. "It's like dis, ain't it? Ven my baby wakes up at night and wants some milk, I git him a milk ticket."

This did not apply to any Raleigh banks, for none of them issued scrip but all banks were hurt because depositors withdraw their money from the banks when cashier's checks and scrip was paid in lieu of money. If the depositors had all known that even if the bank failed, they would have been paid in full they would not have been frightened and the money famine would have been largely averted. Guarantee bank deposits and money will pour out of old stockings and other hiding places and be put in circulation. As a preventer of money stringency it is worth every other remedy that has been suggested.

## Will Take Anything on Subscriptions.

Mocksville Record.

Will we take eggs on subscription? We'll take the entire output of the henry for the next six months and pay for it in subscriptions. We'll take lye soap, clean rags, ginseng, pant patches old bones, wood, green hides, hound pups, old clothes' lumber cull ties, wagon tires, peanuts, stick candy, onions, crackers, turnip greens, sausage, town lots, cabbage leaf cigars, yearlings or milch cows, sorghum, pumpkins, spring moles, well seasoned shoats, sofa pillows, footstools, bachelor buttons, patent medicines, eight day clocks, patent churns, home-made sox, choice scrap iron, old maids and chewing gum. You can bring them by the wagon load, armful, in tow sacks, by the yard, gallon or ton, in droves, swarms or schools. Yes, we'll take them. We'll take anything to get you to subscribe.

## An Editor's Soft Answer.

Leesville, Col., Light.

Our esteemed contemporary says that in reciting "Sheridan's Ride" at the Methodist church festival one night last week we looked and acted like a jackass. We could retort in a way that would embitter the man's whole future life, but we have learned to pass such things by. Suffice to say that he is an infernal liar and a crawling scoundrel.

Garge—Ef t' missus doan' get better by nex' Tewsday fortnight I'll send fer t' doctor.

Farmer—Why not before then, Garge?

Garge—Wuu, it'll be fowty year nex' Tewsday fortnight since we 'ad t' doctor, an' I'd like t' make it t' even fowty.

## TO THE FRIENDS OF PROHIBITION.

The forces of righteousness have prevailed against the advocates of the saloon, and hereafter our fair State is to be free from the legal sale of liquor. This, however, does not mean complete victory. Only a portion of the liquor forces will quietly and freely submit to the law; others must be made to. On the part of some there will be a ready disposition to manufacture, sell and buy liquor in spite of the prohibition law.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to see to the enforcement of the law we have championed. Duty demands that all good citizens defend the law, and oppose law-breakers. It is better to protect the law than the lawless. It is wiser to shield the people from criminals than to shield the "blind tiger" from law. Let us, therefore, use our evidence and influence to convict any person who disseminates the prohibition law of our State. Then the liquor traffic will stop.

I desire further to put you on your guard with reference to representatives in our next General Assembly. I am sure that the advocates of license will leave no stone unturned to carry their points and nominate men who favor license to represent your county. Already they are laying plans to this end. Be wise and cautious, and see that only temperance men who favor no-license are nominated and elected. Find the man who will properly fill the position and press him into the race. Only thus can we get the best possible men. By this measure we often get excellent men who would not otherwise become candidates. This is an all-important matter. See that your county does the safe and sane thing.

If the friends of prohibition fail to use their privileges and sit idly by, while the advocates of license work for, and nominate through the primaries and county conventions, men of their choice, we can blame only ourselves when we meet reverses in the Legislature. Work while it is day. It will be too late after the primaries are over; and this matter is entirely too important to be overlooked. We must give it thought and attention. Some men must become candidates for Representatives to the Legislature in behalf of civic righteousness, even though it may mean personal and financial sacrifice. Help me to preach this doctrine.

Yours for service,  
R. L. DAVIS,  
Superintendent.  
Wilson, N. C., August 1, 1908.

## Feline Converts.

One of our popular New England lecturers tells this amusing story. A street boy of diminutive stature was trying to sell some very young kittens to the passers-by.

One day he accosted the late Reverend Phillip Brooks asking him to purchase, and recommending them as good—Episcopal kittens. Dr. Brooks laughingly refused, thinking them too small to be taken from their mother. A few days later a Presbyterian minister what had witnessed this episode was asked by the same boy to buy the same kittens. This time the lad announced that they were faithful Presbyterians.

"Didn't you tell Dr. Brooks last week that they were Episcopal kittens?" the minister asked sternly.

"Yesir," replied the boy quickly, "but they's had their eyes opened since then, sir."

Mrs. Taft, so the telegrams say, laughed at her husband's efforts to talk into the photograph.

Some men are like the inside of a shotgun. They may have a beautiful polish, but are still a bore.

# COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

## MT. PLEASANT, NORTH CAROLINA.

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### NEW FEATURES:

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2. New Boarding Hall on Campus.
3. Glee Club and Orchestra.
4. Improved Library and Reading Room.

The foregoing will give some idea of the improvements at the Institute. To the already efficient Faculty has been added a graduate of S. C. Military Academy, who will be Commandant. The Institute has an established reputation for good work. Her graduates enter the Junior Class of leading Colleges without examination, and take high rank. Her ex-students and graduates have been winners of medals, scholarships and honors in five of the leading Colleges of the South in very recent years. "Our best material comes from your school," says the President of one of our leading Colleges. "Young man, we supply your wants; we want you to share our benefits."

For catalogue or further information address,

G. F. McALLISTER or J. P. MILLER, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.