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The New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove differs from all other oil stoves.—It has a CABINET TOP. This means you can keep dishes and utensils within easy reach while cooking, and can keep food hot after removing it from the blaze.

From its wonderful burners to its racks for holding towels the

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is without equal. Its principle of concentrated heat means that the work can be done quickly and without the kitchen being heated to an unbearable degree. Can be lighted instantly and turned "high," "low" or "medium" at will. Three sizes. With or without Cabinet Top. At your dealer's, or write our nearest agency.



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comes as near lamp perfection as it is possible to get. Gives a clear, bright light that reaches the farthest corner of a good-sized living-room. Well made throughout of nickelled brass; perfectly safe and very ornamental. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

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Don't go THE WRONG WAY.

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C. N. Simpson, Jr.

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History of the Sheriff's Office of Union County.

To the Editor of The Journal: Please allow me to make some observations on "The Return of a Union County Black Sheep" in your issue last week, also the mention of some other history along the same line. Col. Hilliard Irby was not the brother of Rev. J. E. Irby, the old clerk of the county court. Rev. J. E. Irby was brother to Cole and John Irby. I think Col. Hilliard was the only son of William Irby. He told me he named the county Union as a compromise between the friends of Democrat and Whig celebrities.

William Wilson was elected sheriff of the new county (Union) at LaBatts Cross Roads on the 1st Monday in April, 1843, at the organization of the county, to hold the office until the general election on 1st Thursday in August, 1844.

Sheriff Wilson attended the county court opened at LaBatts Cross Roads on 1st Monday in October, 1843, at the close of which he was unwell and went home sick and died a few days thereafter.

John Blount was coroner and by law was entitled to act as sheriff until the successor of Sheriff Wilson should be chosen by the magistrates of the county assembled at the courthouse. He served as sheriff until 1st Monday in January, 1844, at which time an election by the magistrates was held at LaBatts Cross Roads for a sheriff to serve out the unexpired term of William Wilson, late sheriff, John Blount and Alex. W. Richardson being the only candidates. Richardson received 12 and Blount 11 votes. Richardson was inducted into office to fill out said unexpired term.

At the general election for sheriff on 1st Thursday in August, 1844, A. W. Richardson, Russell Rogers, John Blount and William Walkup were candidates before the people, the result of which was as follows: A. W. Richardson, 517 votes; Russell Rogers, 357 votes; John Blount, 99 votes; and William Walkup, 90 votes. Thus you see that Walkup had the least number of all the opponents of Richardson.

Sheriff Richardson filled out his full term of office, but was not a candidate for re-election 1st Thursday in August, 1846, which was the most exciting contest which had yet been in the county. Darling Rushing, William Stegall ("Long Bill"), and John Blount were the candidates, and resulted as follows: Rushing, 335; Stegall, 337; and Blount, 319.

When the vote from the different precincts were handed in to the clerk of the county court, whose duty it was to add up and declare the result, he made a mistake in placing Rushing or Blount's vote at same box to Stegall and giving Stegall's to Rushing or Blount, which had the effect to elect "Long Bill" Stegall by 1 vote. Robert Simpson, who had a bet on the result and who favored Rushing, had kept a table of reports from the different boxes, challenged the clerk's count, and on a careful examination the error was discovered and then the fun began. Stegall was a jolly good fellow, had his barrel of elder on hand to treat, and had already tapped it and the boys had commenced the frolic usual on such occasions. The clerk made public proclamation that Rushing was elected. Stegall, in his jolliness said, "I have had the feeling of being elected and defeated in the same day."

Stegall ran against Rushing for the office again in 1848, but was beaten much worse. Rushing held the office until August, 1854, when he voluntarily retired, having made a most excellent sheriff.

In August, 1854, Joshua Sikes was elected, and re-elected for a second term in August, 1856, which is the universal regret of all who were not permitted to do. He died about December, 1846, and Capt. Henry Long, who was coroner, acted as sheriff until 1st Monday in January, 1857, when the magistrates elected Culpeper Austin to fill out the unexpired term of Joshua Sikes. He was successively elected on until August, 1861, when F. L. Rogers, now of San-saha county, Tex., was elected and held the office until the downfall of the Confederacy in April, 1865.

When the garrison of Federal soldiers came to Monroe about 10th May, 1865, re-establishing civil government, the old officers were all appointed and sworn into their respective offices by Col. Jones, the commandant, except Mr. F. L. Rogers, the sheriff, it being reported to him that Rogers had said he would not take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and he

thereupon appointed and swore Culpeper Austin as sheriff, who held the office until Reconstruction in July, 1868.

At the election 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of April, 1868, for ratification or rejection of a constitution for the State and election of various State and county officers, John J. Hasty defeated Mr. Austin for sheriff by a few votes, and again in 1870 by more than 150.

At the election in 1872, Amos F. Stevens was elected over Sheriff Hasty by a good majority and held the office during this term, but positively declined to run again; in fact, he could hardly be restrained from resigning in less than a year after his election, so incompatible to his mild disposition were the duties of the office.

In the election of 1874, John Wilson Griffin was elected over Sheriff Hasty and held the office to election in 1878, when John J. Hasty was again elected over J. Perry Horn on account of party wrangles. A. Joseph Price was elected sheriff over Hasty in 1880, and held the office by re-election until election in 1884, when J. Perry Horn was elected and held the office by successive re-election until 1908. He was not a candidate for re-election in 1908, when John Griffith was elected, who is now filling the office acceptably.

The Horns, father and son, held the office twelve years each, and made most acceptable officers. May we always have as good. N.

Sharers In The Infamy.

The Charlotte Observer copies from the New York Journal of Commerce, with approbation, a severe criticism of Senator Aldrich, who dominates the Senate and shapes legislation in the interest of proclivity wealth; whose sole concern is that combinations of capital shall continue to enjoy the special privileges which have enabled them to pile up millions on millions by levying tribute on the helpless masses. Aldrich in the Senate and Cannon in the House are the agents of the monopolists—those whose seek and secure special privileges and through government aid are enabled to rob their fellows—but Aldrich and Cannon, while they deserve all the evil things that can be said of them, are less to blame than the underlings who are subservient to them, and especially those who have connivances with out courage.

At this point the fact should be overlooked that a number of Southern Democrats, both in the House and the Senate, have more than once voted with the agents of the interests since the tariff bill has been under consideration. As an excuse the plea of aiding Southern industry and development is offered, and we are told that while this protective system exists we should have our share of its benefits. Both the votes and the excuse offered have received the approval of the Observer and other papers, who appear to think that whatever is alleged to be of benefit to Southern industrial progress should be encouraged. But every vote cast for the principle of protection is and has been an aid to Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Cannon to do the very thing for which the Journal of Commerce denounces them, which denunciation the Observer applauds. All these years we have denounced the system which builds up the interests of one section, or of particular industries, at the expense of the whole. The system was either right or wrong. All these years the Democratic party has denounced as the greatest wrong and outrage the custom of taxing the public for the benefit of any particular class or section. Yet we have lived to see Democrats from the South vote for these same special interests on the plea of aiding Southern industry.

The demand for this protection in the South has come from a small number of people interested directly or indirectly in some industry for which they desire government aid. They have looked with envious eyes on the wealth accumulated in New England and elsewhere by this system and they want to profit in the same way. We might as well have our share, say they, and the thoughtless applauded. Be it remembered that in receiving our share we do not lessen the infamy of the manner of its receiving. If the system that taxes others for the benefit of a few was wrong when the South was not a manufacturing but almost solely an agricultural country—and the Landmark believes it is wrong anywhere and at any time—then it cannot be less wrong now; and the excuse that we had as well have our share while it is going, does not lessen nor mitigate the wrong in the least; and the very moment we yield to this idea that very moment we have yielded our contention for the principles for which the Democratic party has contended for generations. It is not a policy, not a matter of expediency to be changed with changed conditions, but it is a principle that stands for all time. When we have once yielded, no matter in how small degree and no matter what the circumstances, we become aiders and abettors of Aldrich and Cannon to that extent; and we not only weaken our contention for a change in this system in any direction, but it does not become us to criticize those who have gone "the whole hog" when we have willingly and cheerfully taken a part of the pork. For if it is wrong to tax all the consumers of the country that a New England industry may reap enormous profits, it is just as wrong to tax all the people of the country that a Southern industry may reap large profits; and he it remembered also that if industrial enterprises are aided, the benefits received are confined to a few and

are given at the expense of the many.

The Journal of Commerce and the Observer both fear that when the day of reckoning comes—as it must come sooner or later—the pent up wrath of the people will not be visited on "entrenched greed" alone, but in punishing the guilty legitimate interests will suffer as well. That is always the case. The people are long suffering. It is always a matter of wonder how long glaring and manifest wrongs are endured. Encouraged by this indifference the avaricious and the vicious add to the burden year after year. But when the awakening comes, the danger always is the other extreme. Then it is the wronged masses become as violent as they have been indifferent; in their blind wrath they strike at whatever is in sight; many innocent suffer along with the guilty, and those who are guilty in small degree if guilty at all, are held responsible with the chief offenders.

Penitentiary for Chauffeur.

William Darragh, the first automobile speeder to be tried for murder, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to not less than 1 and not more than 20 years in prison today by Judge McGuire, who hinted that the next such offender might face capital punishment.

"I am convinced," said the court in passing sentence, "that if you had been a rich man or a dissolute man the verdict would have been murder. The legal proof of murder was overwhelming, but not even the most sympathetic juror could acquit you of manslaughter."

"A difficult situation confronts us today. The automobile has come to stay. Properly used, it is a source of healthful recreation. It is an important factor in business, and affords remunerative employment to many. But it is clear that its use is fraught with the gravest danger to the people. Therefore, all drivers and owners of these machines must be extremely careful. Recklessness and negligence will subject them to severe penalties. They must not seek their own pleasure or convenience at the risk of the public. It is the paramount duty of the State to protect the lives of our people."

"One of my colleagues, Judge Swan, but recently gave warning to the reckless drivers of automobiles. The district attorney has been diligent, and the jurors have done their part, so that it is now incumbent on the court to repeat the warning and to impose a sentence that will drive the lesson home to all. The next man who comes to the bar of this court charged with this offence may pay the penalty with his life."

Darragh, who drove the machine of Charles E. Price, was on his way along Mockingbird avenue on the evening of March 27, going at 40 miles an hour, when he reached One Hundred and Eighteenth street—there Ingraard Trimble, aged 13, and several small boys were playing. The machine caught Trimble and he was lifted to the mudguard. Mortally injured, he was carried a block, till the body slipped off into the street, and Darragh raced on. He fled from the city and was caught in Port Arthur, Texas.

Duke Gives Another \$50,000

At the graduating exercises today at Trinity College it was announced that Mr. R. N. Duke had donated \$50,000 for the purpose of furnishing another dormitory building, and in this connection it was announced that the graduating class had given \$1,000 for the purpose of forming an endowment for the college library. The announcement of both these gifts was received with much enthusiasm and applause.

President J. H. Southgate of the board of trustees said that at the beginning of the present college year that it was found there were 145 new men entered, this number being four greater than the entire enrollment of the college eight years ago. There was not space to quarter this large influx of men, except to use every nook and corner. In the extremity the president of the board of trustees told Mr. Duke the need. He at once directed that he be drawn upon for \$50,000 with which to provide an additional dormitory. This generous offer was reported to the board of trustees and accepted and was today made public. It is understood that work on the new building is to begin at once and every effort will be made to complete the building during the summer months.

This gift of Mr. Duke sums up a total of about \$75,000 that the Dukes have given to Trinity, first and last. It is a known fact that the late Washington Duke laid the foundation for the great Duke gifts by the magnificent gifts that he made to the college. One of these gifts, for \$100,000, opened the doors of the college to women and this act also practically opened the doors of all the colleges of the State to women.

The one thousand dollar gift of the senior class to the college library came in the nature of the regular class gift. It has been the custom of the retiring classes for several years to make gifts to the college. This year the class gave the library endowment instead of some other gift. It was stated by Dr. Few, who made the announcement, that he hoped it was the beginning of an endowment that would yet result in \$100,000 for the library alone.

There was general applause at the announcement of both these gifts.

Tragic Drowning Near Rutherfordton.

Below Bluff Rock, about one mile and a half above Twitty's bridge on Broad river, Tuesday afternoon a party from Rutherfordton met a fearful accident. Miss Louise Lynch, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Lynch, was drowned, and her sister, Miss Evelyn, barely escaped the same fate, being resuscitated after more than an hour of unconsciousness. The accident happened about 7 o'clock.

The party consisted of the following persons: Messrs. W. Curtis Twitty, James M. Carson, Charlie McFarland, John Harris, Oscar Houser, Beatty Toms; Misses Louise Lynch and Evelyn Lynch, Ida M. Davies, Nellie Smith and Bessie Hester. Others from the town were in the party that went on the trip, but were not in the boat or included in the accident.

As your correspondent is informed by one who was in the boat, the circumstances were about these: The persons named above took the boat at the bluff; and about a mile and a half below the starting point where the river makes a horseshoe bend, the bow of the boat became entangled in a bush that had fallen over from the right bank of the river. Mr. Carson, who was on the bow of the boat, caught some of the branches, and while he was trying to release the boat, the current of the river caught the stern and twisted the boat somewhat crosswise. When the boat dropped away from the entanglement, it ran on a sunken tree or log which caught it about midway between the bow and the stern. The current just outside the whirling eddy cut the boat up along the log near to the bank, careened it, and suddenly dropping it, the boat was capsized and all its occupants tumbled into the river without a moment's warning. The river was about eight feet deep at this point. From the opposite side of the river, a tree had been uprooted by floods and fallen lengthwise across. The trunk was some feet under water, but branches of its top protruded above the surface.

When the boat capsized, Mr. Carson came up near the boat, as did also Mr. Houser and Miss Nellie Smith. Mr. Carson, holding an arm over the boat, gave Mr. Houser a push towards the shore, he showing conclusively that he was struggling irrationally. Mr. Twitty had swam and scrambled ashore. Miss Smith came up also at reaching distance and Mr. Carson caught her and pushed her so near that Mr. Houser pulled her to the bank. Meantime Mr. Twitty had gotten up the bank with great difficulty and ran about 100 yards down the stream to the rescue of those bodies he saw being whirled and tossed about by the current below. Jumping down the bank he swam in and caught Miss Evelyn Lynch and got her to shore. But the bank was steep and muddy, and she being unconscious, was too heavy to be

ONE OF THE BIGGEST SECRETS OF SUCCESS

In all walks of life the person who keeps informed right up to the minute has a tremendous advantage over one who does not. He is more capable of taking care of himself and those who may be dependent upon him in his dealings with his fellow man. The man who never reads a newspaper, or reads one that is not reliable, is at a disadvantage and, all else being equal, is going to be left behind in the rapid march of progress. CAREFUL READING OF A RELIABLE NEWSPAPER is one of the biggest secrets of success, and you may have the secret at a very small cost by subscribing for one of The Observer publications.

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We send sample copies on request.

Airship Flies 456 Miles On One Journey.

Flying machines are divided into two classes, those that use gas inflation on the principle of the balloon, but can be guided at will, and is driven by a small engine; and those that really fly on the principle that birds fly on. The latter is being most perfected by the famous Wright brothers of America, who once conducted experiments upon the beach in North Carolina, and lately have been literally "flying" in France. Of the airship, the Germans are the most persistent experimenters, and Count Zeppelin has for many years been an inventor prominent in the eyes of the world. Last week he made a journey of 456 miles without stopping. The journey lasted nearly twenty-two hours. He has already beaten all records for dirigible balloons, with the opportunity of greatly improving the performance. It was announced and widely distributed in special editions of the newspapers that the Count would come to Berlin and land at Templehof Parade Ground. Hundreds of thousands gathered there. The Emperor, the Empress, several princes, leading military officials and officers were present, and toward evening searchlights were set to work in anticipation of the approach of the airship. Soldiers kept an enormous space clear until half-past 10 o'clock at night, when a dispatch from Bitterfeld announced that the airship was returning to Friedrichshafen. This caused intense disappointment. Count Zeppelin, who personally was in charge of the airship and whose hand was on the tiller during the greater part of the journey, had not given permission for a word to be made public about his intention to undertake an endurance trip, but it was common knowledge that he purposed to seize the first favorable opportunity to go to Berlin in his newest craft, the Zeppelin II, which was built to replace the one destroyed near Echterdingen last year.

Antidote for Troubles.

"We always wondered a little how Amos Dore and his wife got along—really." Aunt Em Macomber said frankly. "Some in the neighborhood said they'd never overheard a single loud or cross word on either side, but Lije Daniel always stuck to it that Amos was as miserable at home as a man could be."

"He never spoke right out till Amos died and his Dore went back up country to his folks. Then he let out."

"What?" queried Aunt Em's visitor.

"Well, Amos worked logging alongside of Lije every winter, and summers they hayed together most always, and it seems," said Aunt Em impressively, "that Amos complained of his shoes hurting him about all the time. Finally Lije asked why he wore tight shoes."

"Why don't you get a pair big enough," asked Lije one day.

"Well, I'll tell you, Amos says, 'When I wear tight shoes I forget all my other troubles.'"

Trouble Makers Ousted.

When a sufferer from stomach trouble takes Dr. King's New Life Pills he's mighty glad to see his dyspepsia and indigestion fly, but more—he's tickled over his new, fine appetite, strong nerves, healthy vigor, all because stomach, liver and kidneys now work right. 25c., at English Drug Company's.

YOU KNOW IT, OF COURSE.

but that doesn't help you after the fire, nor your family after your death. What you intend to do and don't do is worthless.

BETTER GET YOUR INSURANCE TO-DAY!

See N. C. English and C. H. Richardson.
Savings, Loan & Trust Co.

The Bank of Union and Reciprocity.

This Bank, at the beginning of its career, adopted the policy of doing the utmost good to its customers within the limits of safety. It has never forgotten to maintain this position and it will strictly adhere to it in the future.

Safety and Progress is Our Slogan.

We would not be swift at the expense of safety, but we want it understood that we are for progress along all lines.

Talk about safety! The Bank of Union is conducted discreetly and on sound business principles. It is as safe a bank as any man needs, whether State or National.

Deposit your money here and there will be no occasion for you ever to regret it. Our appreciation is strong and abiding.

Respectfully,
W. S. BLAKENEY, President.



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is a four-leaved clover. You'll be none your luck though if you wake up to find you're left. Be lucky and buy

Rugs, Matting, Porch Chairs and Settees here. It's luck to find desirable furniture at our low-down prices. Stock fresh, big, seasonable.

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