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THE MONROE JOURNAL

You Have Tried It and know that a few cents invested in Special Notice columns makes dollars. 2000

VOLUME XVI. NO. 36.

MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1909.

One Dollar a Year.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY

The business man who will watch the columns of The Observer publications will find many opportunities for profitable investments.

Our news columns carry information of commercial value, and our advertising columns present many inducements to investors.

The best kind of reading matter for the family will be found in any of these publications.

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Six Months 4.00	Six Months 2.50
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THE SUNDAY OBSERVER Every Sunday Morning.	THE SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE
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One Month .20	One Month .15

The Observer Co.
Circulation Department No. A,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Don't Read This!

For it will be useless to do so unless you are one of the many who appreciate that a dollar saved is a dollar made.

We are making your neighbor money every day. Why not you? Get in line with him and let us help you make money.

We carry a complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Trunks and Groceries, and from this line we positively save you from 5 to 25 per cent on your purchase.

You ask how can you do this. You certainly do not buy your goods cheaper than do other merchants. No, not that. But here is how it is done. We believe in short profits and quick sales and are enabled to sell for less than do city merchants on account of being out of town and not being burdened with the heavy expenses and tax with which the city merchant has to bear.

Listen To This.

We sell Overalls for 90c. that you pay \$1.00 for elsewhere.

We sell Shirts for 90c. that you pay \$1.00 for elsewhere.

We sell 56-inch Blue, Black and Brown Brillantine for 45c. per yard that you pay 50c. for same everywhere.

We sell all the standard 10c. Percales, Gingham, Flannelettes, Suitings, Bleecings, Shirtings, etc., for 9c. per yard.

Everything else in our different lines, as above stated, we will save you money on.

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Civil Engineer,
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Satisfaction guaranteed.
Office one door south of C.W. Bruner's Store, Monroe, N. C.

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Office up stairs, Fitzgerald Building, Northwest of Courthouse, Monroe, N. C.

McNeely & McNeely,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

Notice.

North Carolina, In Superior Court, Union County, Before the Clerk, Edna Starnes, vs. NOTICE.

Notice.

The above named defendant, Ranso Starnes, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Union County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the first Monday in November, 1909, at the court house of said county in Monroe, 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 the 21st day of September, 1909. D. A. HOUSTON, Clerk Superior Court of said county. A. M. Stack, Plffs. Atty.

Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of William Helms, deceased, late of the county of Union, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons owing the said William Helms, deceased, are required to present them to the undersigned administrator and thereby save costs. All persons holding claims against said William Helms, deceased, are required to present them to the undersigned administrator duly proven, on or before the 20th day of September, A. D. 1910, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This August 25, 1909. T. LEE, Adm'r of William Helms, dec'd. Williams & Lemmond, Attorneys.

Notice of Executors.

Having qualified as executors of the last will and testament of W. J. Stephenson, deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned executors on or before the 31st day of September, A. D. 1910, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their right of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate should make prompt payment. This the 31st day of August, A. D. 1909. MARY E. STEVENSON and SAMUEL H. STEVENSON, Executors of W. J. Stephenson, dec'd. Redwine & Sikes, Attys.

LONGEST IRRIGATION TUNNEL.

Big Scheme that Cost Five Million Dollars - Formally Opened by President Taft.

As the triumphant climax of his visit to Colorado, President Taft opened the gates of the \$5,000,000 Gunnison tunnel, turning the flow of a river into the magnificent bore and the main and distributing canals, and thereby reclaimed to enormous productivity an arid empire of 150,000 acres. The opening of this tunnel marked the completion of one of the most stupendous irrigating projects ever attempted and will transform a desert into fertile farms which will provide homes and good incomes for not less than 10,000 families.

The visit of the President to Monroe and the opening of the tunnel was made the occasion of a great celebration in which practically the entire population of this section of Colorado participated. A programme of "Wild West" contests and amusements, including a race of pretty cowgirls mounted on their own fleet ponies, was carried out for the delectation of the distinguished visitors.

To a ranchman in Delta county, Col., must be given the credit for conceiving the idea of building the longest irrigation tunnel in the world. He knew that the Uncompahgre valley in the southwestern part of Colorado, and in which Delta county is located, was as fertile as any locality in the West if an adequate water supply could be secured. Half a dozen miles away from the valley the Gunnison river was flowing to waste between the walls of a canyon which sometimes ran up as high as 2,500 feet above the river bed, and it seemed impossible that the water could ever be taken out for irrigation purposes.

When this ranchman, Meade Hammond, became a member of the Colorado legislature, he proposed his scheme, which was to build a tunnel six miles long under the mountain range which separated the river from the valley, carrying the water of the river through the tunnel and thence over the valley in irrigation ditches.

The scheme at first looked visionary, but \$25,000 spent in preliminary work convinced the State of Colorado that it was feasible. The United States reclamation service was asked for help and it spent four years in investigating before it undertook the work of building the tunnel, which has taken up another four years.

The total cost of the tunnel will be over \$5,000,000, but the peculiar feature is that Uncle Sam only loans this money to the farmers who are to be benefited by receiving water. On all the millions spent by the government in various public improvements, this is probably the first time in history that any of the money has been paid back. The total cost of building the tunnel is to be divided among the farmers, according to the acreage they possess.

It was said that 10,000 families could find homes and good incomes on this land, and the statement was in no way exaggerated. Delta county, in which a greater part of the land is located, is one of the richest fruit producing sections in the West and the biggest in the State of Colorado. Any fruit grower who makes less than \$100 an acre off his land thinks he has had a crop failure, and the profits have run up as high as \$1,200. With an average of \$200, or even less, off a 15-acre tract, it will be seen that the farmer will have a good income. The great fertility of the land was one of the points which determined the government to build the tunnel.

One can get some slight idea of the size of the tunnel from figures. It is six miles long and a cross section is 12 by 18 feet. Every inch of it is cement lined and it delivers 1,300 cubic feet of water every second. As the water flows out into the ditches it will be used to develop electricity to furnish light and power for Delta county. And all built for the interest of \$5,000,000 for ten years, which is the time given the farmers to pay back their money.

In the four years it took to blast out the Gunnison tunnel many thrilling experiences came to the men engaged in the work. It was a long and tireless task, boring through the eternal fastnesses of the huge mountain. For the most part the rock is volcanic in character of the Archean period, tough and obdurate. There were adventures along the route. A few times there were lucky finds in the way of nuggets of gold. Several times they encountered streams of hot water, but more often streams of cold water, some of them highly mineral in character. Sometimes following the heavy blasts millions of gallons of water rushed in upon the workmen, who had to battle for their lives. Near the valley end of the tunnel an old ocean bed was found and in the rock countless numbers of sea shells of different size. Through this rock the work was very dangerous and required constant timbering. In the spring of 1905 the drills ran into an underground stream which caused a cave in and for 48 hours a number of workmen were buried alive. A shaft was sunk from the outside and the men were saved. A number of the men caught in the cave-in were pinned down by rocks, but those who were free to work shoveled up dikes to keep the water away from their injured comrades and thus saved their lives.

Mr. Dooley's Wise Conclusion About the North Pole.

WHEN Dr. Cook and Commander Peary announced the discovery of the North Pole, Mr. Dooley (Finley Peter Dunne), the Irish philosopher, expressed the belief that both were telling the truth. "I'll believe any man, Hinnessy," said he, "who has lived on tallow candles and dog for two years." But subsequent "tistimony" has caused Mr. Dooley to change his mind. Hear him:

"The other day, Hinnessy, I told ye that I thought both iv these here intrepid explorers had discovered the North Pole. I've had to change me mind about it. Afther lookin' over th' tistimony iv both gallant souls, studyin' it carefully an' makin' all allowances for typographical errors an' poetic license, I'm forced to say that th' weight iv evidence goes to show that neither iv them was at th' North Pole. It's easy to figure out. Peary is a man iv unblemished character. Ivrybody admits that. He settles Cook. He says Cook never was nearer th' North Pole than th' stove in an Eskymo's home that was named after him. On Peary's unsupported statement I am prepared, Hinnessy, to say that Cook is an impostor. But, on th' other hand, Cook says Peary did discover th' North Pole. He's his principal witness. But Peary says Cook is a liar. An' there ye are.

"Peary has proved conclusively to me mind that Cook was never at th' North Pole. I'd take his word for it alone, but he backs it up with evidence. He'll be able to show that th' speed th' Doek says he made was impossible. He traveled more than half as fast as Peary. He says he'll show he th' evidence iv truthful an' veracious Eskymos that th' Doek was never out iv sight iv land. Who are th' Eskymos, says ye? Th' same reliable witnesses Doek Cook brings forward to establish his claim to be th' first in that great (Anajeev suburb) No less! Th' very man that accompanied him on that thread journey, his life servants, his faithful companions, who rode over th' frozen seas with him, shot th' muskox an' th' polar bear with him, divided their last gunn drop with him, panted out th' Pole to him an' give him a certificate to take back with him!

"But Doek Cook's indictment of Peary is even more crushin'. Th' malignant spirit iv th' man is shown in his rejoinder. He endorses Peary's claim!

"Well, sir, th' Lord save me fr'm discoverin' anything. If I can believe what both these here gin'rous foes say about each other, th' government ought to stop thim at Ellis island as undesirable immigrants. Doek Cook says, says he: 'I do not wish to say anything fr publication about me old commander, but if he don't return th' bag iv blubber an' th' bag iv gum drops he stole fr'm me but last year, I'll go to th' polis about it. Did ye notice his watch! I make no charges but, if he shows an open face silver watch marked with th' initials Doek Cook to show that he's been at th' North Pole, let me know,' says he.

"Says Peary: 'I missed a pair iv rubber boots, a scarf pin, two bar's iv boneless candles an' a bar iv shavin' soap when I come back to Etah. I do not know who stole thim but th' description iv th' man seen lurkin' around me cabin tallies with a certain alleged explorer fr'm Brooklyn.'"

GRAFTER MADE CONFESSION.

Former Member of the South Carolina Board Tells How He Made \$28,000 in Eleven Months.

Testifying that he had as a member of the State dispensary board voted for purchases from those houses which offered and paid rebates, Joseph R. Wylie, former member of the board, today made a clean cut confession, giving not only the details of the transactions in which he received commissions from Farnum, now on trial, but also the whole scheme of commissions which it had been agreed should be paid on purchases by the board.

Mr. Wylie stood a cross-examination at the hands of Col. P. H. Nelson without flinching and without deviating in any way from the story told in his direct testimony. He declared that before his election to the board, in 1906, Farnum had approached him and said Wylie could make a good deal on the side if elected, and that Farnum had contributed \$500 to his campaign expenses. He declared that there was later made an arrangement between Farnum and himself by which payments were made through drafts payable to Henry Samuels, now mayor of Chester, who cashed the drafts and turned the proceeds over to Wylie. He would merely tell Samuels to get the money for him on an order and he knew that Samuels would get it. Samuels himself represented liquor houses in one way or another.

Mr. Wylie said that in eleven months' service on the board he had made over \$28,000 in this way. When he went on the board he was worth \$15,000 to \$20,000, but could not say how much he is worth now, as he had spent a good deal of the money made through the dispensary.

As to the motive for his confession, his attorney, Mr. Paul Henshill of Chester, had assured him that if he would tell the truth he would not be prosecuted, but he had not been promised immunity from civil suit to recover the money for the State. He had not intended to give back any of the rebates.

The State dispensary system of handling liquor in South Carolina, established by Tillman, became notoriously corrupt. Dispensary boards and managers of dispensaries were bribed by representatives of liquor houses to secure orders. This system of bribery and graft became so notorious that an investigation was begun a year or so ago. Payment of money due liquor dealers for liquor furnished dispensaries was held up until the investigation could be made. Thereupon the liquor dealers applied to Judge Pritchard, on the ground that they were to be defrauded of their money, and Pritchard took the matter out of the hands of the State, to which it was restored by the United States Supreme court, which overruled Pritchard. Farnum, who is alleged to have bribed the dispensary board to buy liquor from the house he represented, is now on trial at Columbia and the story of the grafting is told by Wylie, who was a member of the board.

WHIPPED MAN TO DEATH.

Four Men at Dyson, S. C., Under Arrest on Charge of Beating a Negro to Death.

As a result of an investigation started from the Governor's office, Sheriff McMillan of Greenwood today arrested four men, including a ringleader in the person of Henry Williamson, at Dyson, charged with beating a negro to death. The four are now in jail awaiting a thorough investigation.

The Governor called on the sheriff to explain why the negro had been taken from jail where he had been placed for alleged violation of a contract with Williamson. The sheriff said he was away at the time and the jailer and his deputy were sick; that the negro had been put there by the police.

The Governor directed him to go to Dyson at once and investigate. This evening the Governor received the following: "Four defendants charged not with taking negro from jail, but with whipping him to death near Dyson, are under arrest and the gathering of testimony is progressing well."

Solicitor Cooper phoned from Laurens that he would also go to the scene and make an investigation.

Magistrate Rogers of Ninety Six and the jury he summoned on Saturday to hold an inquest over the negro and which resulted in a verdict that the negro came to his death from heart failure will also be investigated. A negro who was a witness at the inquest today at his own request was placed in jail as a witness. He says he knew the negro had been whipped to death but was intimidated into swearing falsely at the inquest. One of the jurors has said that the body showed the negro had been whipped to death.

The negro was taken from the Greenwood jail in the daytime. A curious fact in connection with this case is that the ringleader is an ex-convict who was convicted on a former charge of whipping a negro to death. He was sent to the penitentiary, but was pardoned by Governor Heyward, his petition being numerous signed on account of his wife and children.

FAKER WORKED COTTON FIRM.

Sold One Bale of Cotton to Raleigh Dealers and Got Pay for Eleven.

Bolder than the ordinary forger, risking a term in the State's prison in his daring deed, in imminent danger of detection and committing an act that ordinarily would arouse grave suspicion, an unknown white person who gave his name as C. E. Jones yesterday swindled Barbee & Co., cotton merchants of this city, out of \$599.29, the price of ten bales of cotton. The thief received a check for \$656.44, having really sold one bale of cotton.

A young white man representing himself to be C. E. Jones, a farmer, not giving his address, yesterday morning sold a bale of cotton at 12 1/2 cents to A. P. Upchurch, the street buyer for Barbee & Co., Jones receiving a bid ticket, which had the figure 1 marked in the left hand corner before the word bales. This is the usual course in purchasing cotton on the street. Jones drove to the platform where Mr. Pulley, the weigher, weighed the bale and gave Jones his weigher's certificate, showing the bale to be 449 pounds. Jones then put a figure 1 before the similar figure on the street buyer's bid ticket and a figure 1 before a similar figure on the weigher's certificate, making in both instances 11 bales instead of 1. He also added after the figures representing the weight of the one bale a row of figures representing the weight of ten fictitious bales, ranging from 407 to 504 pounds.

Jones then proceeded to the office of Barbee & Co., on the cotton exchange, where the amount supposed to be due him was worked out by Mr. Claude Barbee, a member of the firm.

Mr. Barbee thought it strange that one man should have picked eleven bales of new cotton, and thought to question Jones, but was pressed for time. He gave the man a check for \$656.44 on the Commercial National Bank, and Jones beat a rapid retreat, having his check cashed immediately. This was at 11 o'clock. A few hours later Mr. Pulley, the cotton weigher, brought his carbon copy of the weigher's certificate, and immediately the forgery was discovered, but too late, as Jones had made away with the money.

An examination of the bale of cotton sold by Jones showed no marks and did not indicate where it had been ginned. This had led the authorities to believe that the deed was done by a sharper.

Most women are troubled with kidney complaint, and you know very many serious and even fatal disorders result from these neglected kidney troubles. If you will take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills as directed, you may be confident of good results. Try them and see how really good they are. Beware of imitations, pills that are intended to deceive you. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by English Drug Company.

After an exchange of hot words a coolness is sure to set in.

The Bed-Rock of Success lies in a keen, clear brain, backed by indomitable will and resistless energy. Such power comes from the splendid health that Dr. King's New Life Pills impart. They vitalize every organ and build up brain and body. J. A. Harmon, Hazleton, W. Va., writes: "They are the best pills I ever used." 25c., at English Drug Company's.

THE ENGLISH DRUG COMPANY The Dependable Store.

The Things That Count:

If modern equipment, facility, knowledge and experience and a big stock of pure drugs count, then bring your prescriptions to us.

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In the Whitfield Old Building

before buying your

Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing,

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You Can Buy Them for

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A Trial will be Appreciated.

Call and see me whether you buy or not.

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COTTON!

We insure cotton in town and in the country. Will write you a policy for any length of time—even for a few days. With cotton at present prices you can't afford to have a fire without insurance. Lots of you want insurance on cotton at night when you think it is too late to get it. If you find yourself in this condition call us up, no matter what time of night, and we'll fix you up in a hurry.

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The Little Store with The Big Stock of the Finest Goods. Lowest Prices. Fall Stock Ready.

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JEWELRY OF QUALITY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

315 W. TRADE STREET, NEAR P. O. We Save Rent and Give the Money to You.

FALL DRUGS

We do not wish to have you think that drugs and medicines change, as do fashions, but the change of seasons brings the need for entirely different things from the drug store. For every change and every need we are well supplied as long experience in the drug business serves us well in keeping our stock right. There'll be no need that you may have that cannot be supplied instantly from our stock. Depend on us for your drug needs.

Cheap Medicines

are like cheap eggs. You can never tell what you are getting until put to use and then there's probably more harm than good done. Why not be sure of everything you get by going to a first class drug store at once and be on the safe side. We make no claims for being a cheap store but claim every advantage in the quality line.

THE UNION DRUG CO.,

A. M. Secret, Manager.

C. A. LONG, President. J. ED STEWART, V. President.

'Phone 377—day and night.



We are making a special price on Chairs & Rockers this week. If

needing any of this line it will pay you to see us and buy them this week. More goods same money, same goods less money. Our prices the lowest, our goods the best. We underbuy, we under-sell, and your credit is good.

W. H. KERR, Jr., Monroe, N. C.