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## ONLY FEW GENERAL MEASURES PASSED AT LAST SESSION

Review of the Work Done by the North Carolina Legislature—Over 1,000 Measures Passed but Most of These Were of a Local Nature.

Raleigh, March, 11.—There were 1,319 acts and resolutions passed and duly ratified by the 1909 general assembly that adjourned sine die Tuesday afternoon. And it is conceded that no legislature in a long while has passed so few general measures as this one.

There are the revenue and machinery acts, the general military bill, the Doughton illuminating oil inspection act, the electrocution act for all death penalties to be paid in the state's prison by electricity, the state highway commission act, the statute prescribing classes of securities that insurance companies shall deposit with the state for securing policyholders; the Bassett-Blow anti-trust act, embodying the Democratic platform pledge, the general appropriations bills, these standing out especially prominent in a great mass of local and unimportant legislation, much of which could have just as well been left undone.

The military bill is one that is of special interest to the state over and was among the very last general bills to be ratified. This carries the new feature of providing for every enlisted man in the service of the National Guard to receive 25 cents each for drills in which they participate, thus giving the men a regular pay roll relation with the state government. The aggregate of the appropriation carried by the bill is \$27,000, the original amount asked for when the bill was first introduced. This was cut down in committee to \$23,000 and then a \$2,000 appropriation for the Fayetteville Light Infantry which, owing to its peculiar organization has never come into the State Guard was cut out of this but in the round up of the enactment the general militia bill was given its full quota of funds in a quiet but effective way.

Two measures involving interstate matters of considerable interest are the bills to prevent the courts of North Carolina from entertaining suits growing out of judgment obtained in other states against residents of this state involving contracts for "futures." And a bill to assure to railroad employees and others engaged in interstate service with residence in the State the rights of personal property exemption under the state constitution. Both these bills were gotten through by Senator Bassett of Edgecomb county.

A bill only gotten to its final enactment in the closing hours of the session is that prescribing that insurance companies shall deposit with the State proper securities for the protection of policy-holders in the event of their failure. This bill while considered in committee and on passage of early readings included United States, State, municipal, county and other bonds of like class. However in the House only Monday night an amendment was added so that securities filed shall include real estate mortgages, a change strenuously objected to by a number of senators when it was returned to that body for concurrence. However the lateness of the hour and urgent necessity for some legislation along this line constrained

these to yield and accept the House amendment, Senator Manning of Durham, was one of those especially dissatisfied with the amendment.

An act that it is believed by many will have a far-reaching and beneficial effect is the oil inspection act prescribing tests as to purity and efficiency of illuminating oils offered for sale in the State is what is known as the "Oil Inspection Act." It is the bill gotten through by R. L. Doughton of Alleghany, member of the Senate. And is modeled much after Tennessee law which is said to yield a revenue of \$30,000 over the expense of administration. The act carries a provision for the appointment by the governor of ten inspectors to receive salaries of not over \$1,000, a graduated tax on wholesale dealers in these oils being imposed to pay these salaries and whatever income in excess that the state may enjoy from the operation of the law.

The general appropriations bill with its well nigh million and a half of funds for maintenance and some permanent improvements for the state institutions, while not anything like meeting the appeals made to the appropriations committee by many of those institutions, is generally regarded as about as adequate as the state could afford without going into a general bond issue or raising the tax rates to a degree that the people would not approve. The pension for old soldiers were raised from an aggregate of \$400,000 to \$450,000 and the appropriations for public schools throughout the state, from \$200,000 to \$225,000. Then there is the \$500,000 bond issue bill to carry out the purposes of the Bickett act of 1907 in the matter of the enlargement of the state hospitals and their adequate equipment.

A change in the revenue act that promises to make its effects felt in all parts of the state is a requirement that there be one or more competent persons designated in each county to cast about at the close of tax-listing time each year and bring to light property of any and all kinds that has under the system in vogue in the past not been listed and see that it is placed on the tax books, this being far and away the most important change made in the revenue system of the state.

There is a change in the machinery act that takes the work of assessing the capital stock and other taxable features of banks and corporations generally away from the department of the state auditor and transfers it to the Corporation Commission.

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La grippe coughs are dangerous as they frequently develop into pneumonia. Foley's Honey and Tar not only stops the cough but heals and strengthens the lungs so that no serious results need be feared. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. Sold by All Druggists.

### Roosevelt's African Trip.

Mombasa, British East Africa, March 10.—Mombasa is preparing already to welcome Theodore Roosevelt when he lands here the latter part of next month on his much-heralded African trip and the coming of the former President of the United States has given a decided impetus to the interest in the present hunting season. The Governor of the protectorate, Lieutenant Colonel Sir James Hayes Sadler, is getting up a programme of wit and entertainment for the distinguished visitor, but in spite of these arrangements, the greeting to Mr. Roosevelt will be more to the great sportsman whose fame is well known to local hunters than to the former President.

East African sportsmen were highly gratified to learn that Mr. Roosevelt had refused the offer of the authorities to grant him a special hunting license that would have permitted him to kill game to an unlimited extent instead of confining himself to the two elephants, two rhinoceros, two hippopotami, etc., two of the regular lions. Lions and leopards are classed as vermin and consequently no license to kill them is required.

The white population of Mombasa has heard much of Mr. Roosevelt's personality and in a joking way frequent references to the "big stick" are being made.

### HUNTING PROSPECTS FINE.

The prospects for good hunting this season are considered excellent. Many of the settlers in the outlying districts, realizing the increasing interest in the prospects for good sport because of the coming of Mr. Roosevelt are voluntarily sending in information about the movements of game. According to a dispatch received here to-day a record group of lions, numbering 32, was seen on the Nandi plateau yesterday at a point about 50 miles north of Port Florence. (The Nandi is on the west side of the great Rift valley). Among them were three huge males.

Four families of giraffes have been seen at Makindu, 200 miles inland from here on the line of the Uganda, and elephants have been seen at Elburgoon, 475 miles inland on the railroad and along the Sabaki river, not far to the north of Mombasa.

R. J. Cunningham, the noted English big game hunter and naturalist, who is to be guide to, and general manager of, the Roosevelt party, has been here for some time completing the preparations for the trip into the wilderness as well as the shooting and collecting excursions along the line of the railroad. He is selecting and hiring native porters for the expedition; he takes only experienced men who are known to be courageous and to possess great physical strength. The safari kit, in other words, the camp equipment for the work in the open, is arriving from London and all will be in readiness when Mr. Roosevelt arrives.

### FITTING UP RAILROAD CAR.

The railroad car used over the line as far as Port Florence by other distinguished visitors to Uganda, such as the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of the Abruzzi, Joseph Chamberlain and Winston Spencer Churchill, is being refitted for the use of Mr. Roosevelt. This car is most complete in its detail and provides the traveler with every comfort. Everything points to a successful stay in British East Africa and Uganda for Mr. Roosevelt; the natives are peaceful; game is plentiful and the people of Mombasa are waiting eagerly to ex-

tend him a welcome.

The foregoing is the first direct cable dispatch from British East Africa on the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's trip since it was learned last year that he was going to Africa. It was filed about noon on March 10th by the Associated Press correspondent at Mombasa and it reached New York some hours later, owing to the seven hours' difference in time and the great distance traveled. The message came over the deep sea cables from Mombasa around the east end of Africa to Suez, Port Said, Malta and Gibraltar to New York.

### Mrs. Roosevelt Goes to Rome.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 9.—According to the present plans of ex-President Roosevelt, his entire family, with the exception of Mrs. Longworth and Theodore, Jr., will spend most of the time in Italy while Mr. Roosevelt is away. They will be the guests of Mrs. Roosevelt's sister, Miss Carew, at her villa near Rome. Mrs. Roosevelt will remain at Sagamore Hill only about three months after her husband and son Kermit, sail for Africa. Miss Ethel will remain with her mother at home. The youngest son, Quentin, now attending the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Va., will finish his term there, and the other son, Archibald, will complete his academic year at Groton school in Massachusetts early in June and then they will return here. By that time preparations will have been completed by Mrs. Roosevelt for the trans-Atlantic trip.

She and her three children will leave by a Mediterranean steamer for Naples some time the latter part of June or the 1st of July. They will be met at Naples by Miss Carew who will take them to her villa near Rome. During the nine months intervening until the arrival of Mr. Roosevelt at Khartoum, Mrs. Roosevelt and her children will visit various parts of Italy and Europe. It has been planned to have Mrs. Roosevelt leave Italy early in March, 1910, and journey across the Mediterranean to Alexandria and thence by boat and rail up the Nile to Khartoum. Here Mr. Roosevelt with his expedition will arrive about April 1st and will be met by Mrs. Roosevelt. They will make visits to points of interest in Egypt on the way down the Nile and will then proceed to Europe, where Mr. Roosevelt has made several engagements for the early summer. It is probable that the former President and his family will afterward spend some time traveling through Europe.

### REACHING THE SPOT.

It Can Be Done, So Scores of Mt. Airy Citizens Say.

To cure an aching back, The pains of rheumatism, The tired-out feelings, You must reach the spot—get at the cause.

In most cases 'tis the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys. Mrs. B. L. Murphy, Main St., Mt. Airy, N. C., says: "For several years I suffered from spells of rheumatism and kidney trouble and although I used numerous remedies I was unable to obtain relief. I finally learned of Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to try them. I procured a supply at the Ashcraft Drug Co. and the results I have already obtained from the use of this remedy have been very satisfactory. The pain has been relieved, my kidneys have been greatly strengthened and I have felt much better in every way."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

### Aged Man Proy to Flames.

Greensboro, March 11.—Fire that was discovered shortly before 3 o'clock this morning destroyed Biggs' Sanitarium, an osteopathic institution located on West Market street, resulting in a loss of about \$15,000 and one life. Frank Green, an aged man from Goldston, Chatham county, who had been in the sanitarium several months receiving treatment for paralysis, was unable to leave his room and was burned to death. He was burned beyond the point of recognition, the flesh on his face and body being charred and baked. Both legs were burned off below the knees. Mr. Greene was to have returned to his home in a few days. He was 65 years of age.

All the patients had narrow escapes for their lives. Four women jumped to the ground from second-story windows and were injured more or less seriously, one of them having an arm broken. They were removed to residences in the neighborhood and given medical attention.

The most miraculous escape was that of the infant of Dr. Frank A. C. Biggs. The baby was thrown to the ground by its mother from a room on the second floor and did not receive a scratch or bruise.

The firemen responded promptly to an alarm, but the fire had made such progress they were unable to save property. By splendid work they prevented the flames from spreading to the handsome new First Baptist church, which adjoined the building in which the sanitarium was located.

The burned building was owned by Mr. Charles H. McKnight and was insured for \$3,000, about half its value. Biggs carried insurance to the amount of \$7,000 on his furniture and equipment.

### What is Your Baby Worth.

How dear dear does America hold its babies? Although it is well-nigh impossible to estimate human lives in dollars and cents, a comparison of values is significant. Until within a few years babies were brought up by rule of thumb; scientific care was considered a fad. Large families were born, and a large proportion died. To-day, while it is true that the birth-rate is decreasing in every civilized country, the death-rate is also decreasing, so that, as yet, nowhere except in France is the death-rate greater than the birth-rate. It would appear, therefore, that there is no baby on earth so valuable as the French baby.

France is now attempting to reduce infant mortality on a scale that has never been seen before. She has milk-depots, free lunches for nursing mothers, lectures, clubs, and she is educating the mothers in how to keep their babies from becoming ill. And the French are getting good results, for it is comparatively easy to keep a well baby well, but it is another matter to make an ailing baby well.

What is America doing for her babies? Mortality statistics tell an awful story of the waste of

human energy witnessed by the high death-rate among infants. Almost one-fourth of the annual deaths in this country are babies under the age of five years! Almost one-fifth are infants not one year old!

The life of a child under two years old in New York City is computed by economists to be worth exactly \$69.45. Why so little? Because of the unlikelihood of its growing to manhood. It has practically no life expectancy, therefore no insurance company will insure a child under two. The courts have repeatedly declared that the life of a baby was worth absolutely nothing, when parents have sued for redress for a baby run over in the streets! Just last week a baby was run over and killed in a crowded street of our city. So angry were the people that they dragged the man off his wagon and would have torn him to pieces had not the police interfered. Yet every day in that same street, dirty milk is sold, contaminated meats bought, dust and dirt and garbage spread in the air, to kill hundreds of babies, and not a finger of protest is raised! It is not because people do not value babies, but because they do not see what it is that kills them.

This is a matter for State Legislatures and boards of health. So long as ignorance persists, so long will the law be evaded; and no attempt at enforcement, however persistent, can avail. A campaign of education is in order, so that no parent, no citizen of this country, can fail to know that a careless or ignorant means a slaughter of innocents.

### Mrs. Leavitt Granted Divorce From Husband.

Lincoln, Neb., March 10.—Ruth Bryan Leavitt, eldest daughter of W. J. Bryan, was granted a divorce from W. H. Leavitt, the artist. It was charged that Mr. Leavitt had not contributed to his wife's support. They have not lived together for a long time. He is in Paris while Mrs. Leavitt has been living at the home of her parents, at Fairview.

Both of the children of the Leavitts are given into the custody of the mother.

Miss Bryan and Mr. Leavitt were married on October 3, 1903, the day after her eighteenth birthday. The husband was then thirty years old and a widower. For a long time there have been rumors of trouble between the couple.

### Drunkards May Not Wed.

Springfield, Ill., Dispatch. Young men who frequent saloons will not be permitted to enter the matrimonial relations in Illinois if a bill introduced into the House be enacted into law, and it probably will pass.

The bill was introduced by Representative Groves and amends the marriage laws of the State by declaring an habitual drunkard incapable of contracting marriage and defining an "habitual drunkard" to be a person who becomes intoxicated twice a year. The bill provides also that applicants for marriage license shall make affidavit that they have not been intoxicated twice in the preceding year.

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Greensboro, N. C.