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Any business intrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention. : : : : :
Over McCall & Conley's Furniture Store.

NOTICE.
North Carolina. In the Superior Court, McDowell Co. February Term, 1909.
J. A. Whetstone vs. L. F. Whetstone.
The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of McDowell county to obtain an absolute divorce, and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the 9th Monday after the 1st Monday of January, 1909, at the court house of said county in Marion, 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 19th day of January, 1909.
THOS. MORRIS,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

NOTICE.
North Carolina. In the Superior Court, McDowell Co. February Term, 1909.
A. Blanton, C. W. Laughridge and W. G. Gny, trading as A. Blanton Grocery Company, John E. Hurst & Company, Cooley Shoe Company, Wingo, Ellett & Crump Shoe Company, Armstrong, Carter & Company and Quinn-Marshall Company.
vs.
G. W. Bryant.
The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of McDowell county to recover moneys had and received and for goods sold and delivered upon contract and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the properties, goods and effects of the 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 9th Monday after the 1st Monday of January, 1909, at the court house of said county in Marion, 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 January, 1909.
THOS. MORRIS,
Clerk of Superior Court.

THE DEMOCRAT and Progressive Farmer both one year for \$1.50.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

To the People of North Carolina: There is a proper and not unnatural public interest as to the present policy of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, and in response to this feeling we have thought it advisable to issue the following public statement.

ENFORCING THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.
By an overwhelming majority the people of North Carolina have declared for the suppression of the liquor traffic in this State.

The State Anti-Saloon League stands simply for the enforcement of this expressed will of the voters of the State, and we appeal with confidence to the General Assembly elected by these voters to see that in no particular shall the verdict of last May be abated.

We do not ask for more than the people have declared for, nor do we expect less. The people having so unmistakably declared their wishes, it becomes the duty of their law-makers to provide in all cases the proper legal machinery for enforcing their newly-expressed will, and for punishing all violations of the new statute. Seeing that the enforcement of the law is now in the hands of our own State officials, we call attention to the fact that in most counties no compensation is now allowed sheriffs for breaking up illicit distilleries, and we earnestly ask for a general law providing for the payment of \$25 for each capture made by a sheriff, a policy which has worked successfully in Cumberland and other counties, and without which the machinery is manifestly inadequate. Beyond this we ask for nothing.

LET'S MAKE NO HOLE IN THE DIKE.
We do not believe that the whiskey interests can bring any strong pressure to bear upon our law-makers for any weakening of the present law, but we do not think it amiss to warn our people against agitation for seemingly innocent or unimportant amendments. To make one change will open up the whole subject afresh, and offer another much-coveted opportunity for the whiskey forces to spend money in an effort to corrupt public sentiment. We have seen indications, for example, of a plan to use the apple growers as cats' paws—the liquor interests insiduously endeavoring to arouse a spirit of dissatisfaction among them in the hope of weakening the law for their own ultimate advantage. We warn our farmers against these schemes; we cannot afford to make a hole in the dike which might lead in the end to bringing down the whole flood of corruption and intemperance again upon our homes.

It is our belief that the people of the State, the Anti-Saloon League, and the General Assembly, are alike resolved upon what has become known as the "stand pat" policy. Let us have no hurtful agitation, and if it comes, let the blame be upon the heads of the whiskey element.

DUTY OF ALL GOOD CITIZENS IS THE SAME.
If they seek to violate the law, swift and sure punishment must be meted out to them. Upon this point we ask all good citizens to be alert. It is the duty of every friend of temperance, of course, to see that our Prohibition Law is thoroughly enforced, but it is not more the duty of the temperance man than of any other good citizen. It is now one of the State's statutes which every official and citizen is sworn to support, and whatever his original attitude may have been, it is as much the duty of every man to support the Prohibition Law as to support the laws against gambling, theft, or arson. The same penalties provided by law for failure to enforce these last-named laws are also available in the matter of prohibition, and the duty of the citizen is the same in each case. Any negligent official should be promptly removed as provided by the statute.

Good citizens everywhere should also let their city officials, sheriffs, deputies, and their solicitors know that the better public sentiment of the community is behind law-enforcement, and in such cases even a determined minority, acting with the law as a club, can secure the same thorough-going enforcement which is expected in strongly prohibition communities.

PROHIBITION IN REBUILDING THE SOUTH.

The moral argument for prohibition has been too often stressed to require further mention here; but we do not think it unwise to add that considerations of patriotism have been no less potent in bringing the people of North Carolina and the South to the new policy of State-wide prohibition. As a part of our progress in

striving for industrial leadership, and because the first consideration here must be the development of a strong, efficient people, the South in the same spirit in which it resolved upon an educated citizenship, has also unalterably resolved upon a sober citizenship. And having put our hands to the plow, we appeal confidently to the patriotic men and women of North Carolina to see to it that there shall be no looking backward.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League.
CLARENCE H. POE, Chairman.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16, 1909.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House and Senate met in joint session Wednesday to declare the result of the vote for United States Senator. The total vote was 127 for Overman and 34 for Adams.

In the Senate the joint resolution providing for adjournment February 15th was voted down.

Bills were introduced in both the Senate and House to pay solicitors a salary of \$2,000 per annum in lieu of all fees.

In the House a bill was introduced to amend the law in regard to the practice of medicine and the bill increasing the salary of the labor commissioner from \$1,500 to \$2,000 was referred to the committee on appropriations.

The bill to amend the divorce laws, heretofore explained, was discussed and action was deferred.

Senator Manning's bill to enlarge the powers of the Attorney General and create the office of Assistant Attorney General at a salary of \$2,400 a year, was unfavorably reported by the committee.

Senator Sherill introduced a bill to promote the cause of education in McDowell county.

In the House, Higdon introduced a bill to change the county line between Clay and McDowell county, and one by Turner is to amend the Revisal relative to the liability of counties in criminal actions in Mitchell county.

Thursday the Senate passed Mr. Ormond's bill providing that witnesses shall not be subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury upon a bill of indictment on the first day of court, effecting an economy for the several counties, as immense costs accrue from the presence of witnesses on the first day when they are not needed.

The bill carrying the appropriations for the State School for the Blind came from the committee on State School for the Blind with favorable report and was referred to the committee on appropriations. It carries appropriations of \$22,843 for 1909 and \$22,000 for 1910; an annual appropriation of \$63,000 for maintenance and \$100 a month for the school library.

The two cent postal rate on letters between this country and Germany went into effect January first. All having correspondence between the two countries welcome the new law not only on the ground of economy but also for the reason that it will increase largely the intercourse between two great and progressive nations and thereby promote more intimate relations. The more nations know of each other the better does it make for the peace of the world.

"OWE NO MAN ANYTHING"

Paul's Advice to Romans, is Urged Upon People of Today—Western Clergyman Raps Culpable Debtor and Dishonest Borrower.

Greensboro Daily Industrial News, 28.
At this season of the year business houses endeavor to collect all outstanding accounts that are due. Many a poor man is hard pressed to meet his obligations while many a business establishment is in the same boat.

A party of Greensboro people were discussing debts and debt paying yesterday when one man remarked that if every man would pay his debts as promptly as he can the money in circulation would be far greater—not greater in amount but greater in power. A one-dollar bill was marked a few days ago when a man paid a bill with it. He took the trouble to watch the dollar that day and a while before sunset the dollar came back into his possession after having paid more than a dozen bills.

Below is given a few words from the pen of the Rev. S. M. Lyons, a western clergyman, which is being circulated by a credit house. At this season when debt paying, or avoiding the payment of debts, is the order of the day the Rev. Lyons' article will prove of interest, both to creditors and debtors: "Render to all men their dues. Owe no man anything.—Rom. xiii, 7-8.

"God commands us at the peril of our salvation to render to all men their dues, and to owe no man anything. The honest keeping of this commandment is one of the chief marks of a real Christian, while culpable neglect to give others their dues is a mark of disgrace and brings religion into ridicule.

"A common form of breaking this divine law nowadays is the nonpayment of debts and the non-return of loans. The greatest pest of business men, the most insolent imposter and the most brazen defrauder that torment society is the man or woman that owes bills or loans and willfully refuses to pay. Storekeepers, doctors, undertakers, publishers, owners of houses and others suffer much more from bad debts than from stealing, robbery, business depression and other causes combined.

"The culpable debtor or dishonest borrower is a thief because he takes and keeps unjustly the goods of others. The thief takes secretly the property of others, and the bad payer procures goods under the pretense of paying, but does not pay. Where is the difference, then, between the person who does not pay for goods and the thief? The loss is the same to a man whether he is robbed or sells goods for which he receives nothing in return. Do you not suffer the same injustice, whether ten dollars are stolen from you or some sleek individual borrows that sum and will not return it? The injustice is the same in both cases, hence willful debtors and dishonest borrowers are thieves and are to be branded as the worst enemies of society.

"A willful debtor or dishonest borrower is a most shameful defrauder, because he breaks a contract entered into with a fellow man in good faith, and binding in conscience until fulfilled. When a person buys goods on credit, rents a house, subscribes for a paper, employs a doctor or undertaker, he agrees to pay within a reasonable time. When the culpable fails to do so he violates his contract, his pledge of honor and becomes guilty of having obtained goods and services by fraud, the dishonest borrower incurs the same infamous stigma. To injure a person is a great wrong that can be made good only by reparation, but to add to injury the crime of fraud is to become worse than a thief.

"The dishonest debtor or borrower is a base ingrate. The ingratitude and insult offered obliging storekeepers, doctors, owners of houses, lenders of money and others by such impostors are most contemptible. Have you not heard

men say after having been victimized by such ingrates: 'It is bad enough to be robbed, but it is most painful to be shamefully deceived.'

"This is especially the case when a loan is made or credit given as a special favor, only to be repaid by the blackest ingratitude. The sleek borrower and buyer make profuse promises to pay in a certain time, but they ignore these promises and grow indignant if you request the return of your money or payment for your goods.

"Such dishonest debtors and borrowers often injure deserving and upright people in adverse circumstances, who are deprived of the advantages of borrowing and buying on credit. Storekeepers and others, after being defrauded a few times by dishonest debtors, will refuse credit to many who are deserving. Thus bad payers and dishonest borrowers close the doors of credit against the worthy poor and cause them to suffer want through inability to procure goods without cash.

"Too often whom we esteem religion by so-called Christians, who willfully refuse to pay their bills and restore loans. Often it can be said: 'Some good churchgoers are bad debt and loan payers.' They run recklessly into debt for mere luxuries, drink, cigars, parties, dress, entertainments, etc., and do not in the least worry about paying their bills. They borrow here and there, live beyond their income, ape the manners and style of the rich, dress extravagantly, have luxurious weddings and expensive funerals, without considering how they can pay their debts. Economy is praise-worthy, but wastefulness and extravagance are sinful. They who can save can afford to give to God His due and pay their bills. Nothing is mean which is honest and which enables us to do justice to all men, but that way of living which makes a show at the expense of others is mean and un-Christian. Can anything be more humiliating to honest people than to see so-called church members, who owe bills right and left, defiantly pass their creditors by and spend for luxuries, entertainments, drink, travel, etc., the money that should be used to pay their debts? What can be more mortifying to Christian men of refinement than to learn that their husbands owe bills all around and make no honest effort to pay them? How painful to men of good principles to know that their wives are wasteful and extravagant with their wages and willfully negligent in paying bills long overdue! Is it not a frightful disgrace, then, if Christian families forfeit all confidence and credit, because they refuse to pay debts and loans?

"Those who make light of paying their debts will make light of other obligations. Such people can have no correct Christian conscience, hence, there can be no reliable dependence for the fulfillment of other duties. To live beyond our means, to make a sham display at the expense of others, to run bills right and left without regard to how we can meet them, are condemned by the church and by all good-living people. A plain wedding, a modest funeral, common dress, honest living within our means, will command the respect of all upright people and bring God's approval and blessing. Honesty is the policy that wears in this life and that will aid us to gain eternal life hereafter."

Over the veto of Governor Patterson, both houses of the Legislature Wednesday passed the Senate bill which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of a school in Tennessee and is in effect a State-wide prohibition act. It is effective July 1st, 1909. The vote in the Senate was the same as on the original passage.

For health and happiness—DeWitt's Little Early Risers—small, gentle, easy, pleasant little liver pills, the best made. Sold by Morphew, druggist.

A modern hotel, to cost \$6,000 to \$75,000, and to be known as the Huffy Inn, will be built at Hickory.

A great many people have kidney and bladder trouble, mainly due to neglect of the occasional pains in the back, slight rheumatic pains, urinary disorders, etc. Delay in such cases is dangerous. Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains and all kidney and bladder trouble. Soothing and antiseptic, and act promptly. Don't fail to get DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Accept no substitutes. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold by M. E. Morphew.

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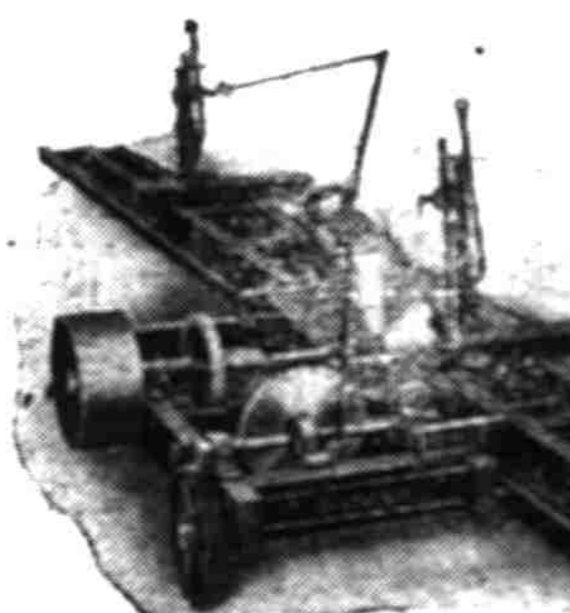
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