

THE EVENING TIMES

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

"The Railways and the Public."

The Charlotte Observer, in a carefully prepared editorial, discusses the "Railways and the Public," and deals specifically with the matters of railroad legislation which will be taken up and considered by the general assembly of North Carolina next year. The Observer is rightly regarded as the most ably edited newspaper in North Carolina. When it deals with matters of state importance we are impressed with its wisdom and its fairness, and in the editorial in question we find much which suits us and much which does not. However, we know that its motives are best, and above all things we know that it does not belong to that class of newspapers which assail corporations simply to pandor to demagogues and the depraved taste. So we quote at length from its issue of Wednesday:

The railroad question will bulk large before the next legislature. Persistent efforts have been made and are being made to create prejudice against the railroad corporations, especially the Southern, in the minds of the people, and if the legislation enacted against them should be the outgrowth of such prejudice as exists or may be engendered, they will be the victims of grave injustice. It is important to the cause of right that legislators approach the various propositions affecting the railroads with minds free of bias, and wholly able to act with fairness upon facts as they may be developed; that this action be not upon the ex parte statements of enemies, prompted by malevolence, nor upon the one-sided argument of demagogues seeking popularity, nor yet upon the urging of even sincere men who may be the unconscious victims of an unfair bent of mind. It is equally important, of course, that no legislator who wants to do right should fall under railroad influence, accept the worse for the better reason, and allow it to control his vote against the public interest. The public, which has granted them large privileges, should be protected from unjust exactions and ill treatment otherwise by these corporations; yet it is to be remembered that they are necessary to the people, and that to hamper them unduly or to cripple them, will be to the injury of those in whose name such adverse legislation is enacted. They should be regulated, but protected; compelled to discharge their obligations to the public but not handicapped with laws born of a spirit of hostility.

There will be propositions to reduce passenger fares. They are too high and should be reduced—we may not say how much. This is one of the subjects that will call for grave consideration; for marshaling facts as to receipts from passengers and the cost of operating passenger trains; for figures as to passenger rates in states of approximately the same population as North Carolina; for all facts which would illuminate the subject. Because the present first-class rate of 3 1/4 cents a mile is more than it should be is not a reason why it should be cut below the living point. It will be the part of wise legislation to find where that is and to fix a figure a little above it in order to afford a profit on the business.

But the Observer is not satisfied with interstate and intrastate freight rates. Few of us are. It does not see how freight can be shipped from New Orleans to Lynchburg more cheaply than from New Orleans to Charlotte, but it can hardly forget the matter of water competition which is the basis of all rate-making where water is within reach.

The most serious fault that the Observer finds in North Carolina is, as it claims, that the product of the furniture manufacturing establishments at High Point can be shipped to New York and back to Elizabeth City at a cheaper rate than from High Point to Elizabeth City direct. If it had taken the trouble to investigate that, we doubt if the charge would have been made. The Observer, too, must remember that the furniture manufacturer would much prefer a rate by which he could serve the entire country to a rate simply for North Carolina. The High Point man is not making furniture for North Carolina. He could not live one day on that trade alone and if we seek information from him we would find that he is not complaining.

What are the facts as to that New York-Elizabeth City tariff? The rate from High Point to Elizabeth City, all rail, on furniture is 50 cents per hundred pounds; less than car-load lots 57 cents. The rate from High Point to New York, all rail, is 49 cents per hundred pounds; less than car-load lots 52 cents. This looks like discrimination. But to the manufacturer it is not, and the industry has been built up by the aid of the railroads. The New York rate is made by competition with the trunk lines in the west to put High Point on a parity with Grand Rapids. The Grand Rapids rate to New York is made on a basis of lake and canal transportation, when, as a matter of fact, the product goes by rail. So while this appears to be unjust, there would be no factories at High Point if conditions were otherwise.

The Observer makes its strong position undignified by taking small things into account when dealing with a very broad subject. In its effort to show that it wanted to be fair and independent we are afraid that it leans just a trifle too far toward the stand taken by others and a stand which has called forth its denunciation. The railroads have done a wonderful work in this state. They naturally want all they can get, and often it seems that they trample upon the rights of the people, although they are not as bad as they have been painted by snarling editors. Editor Caldwell, however, is not one of them.

This newspaper believes with the Observer that passenger rates, particularly on the main lines, should be reduced if that can be done without impairing the service. We do not know what rates would be fair, but we do claim to know that a sweeping reduction to two cents or two and one-half cents would be ruinous if made to apply to every branch of every system running through a sparsely settled section.

In January the legislature will take up this subject and others. In a session of sixty days, with the volume of other work, it cannot with fairness adjust the intricate question of railroad rates. If this is to be its mission it ought to abolish a department of the state government which is costing a considerable sum of money every year. The government of the United States has just turned over to a commission the matter of rate-making and at its last session of unlimited length it could not and did not attempt to settle the problem. How, then, can the legislature of North Carolina do as much in sixty days when it dare not measure its brains against the brains of the congress of the United States?

What North Carolina Demands.
 Governor Glenn has under consideration a request that a conditional pardon be granted to Suddie Hannan, the young white girl who went to the penitentiary yesterday to begin a sentence of five years. She shot and killed a man who was attempting to enter her room, and if she shot to defend her honor no jury in North Carolina would have convicted her. Therefore, the conditions, or the evidence, must have been such that the court was unwilling to acquit her. At the moment we are not familiar with the details of the case and we shall express no opinion on the merits or demerits of the petition for a pardon, believing that the governor will be guided in what he does by the facts and a sense of justice. It is not well to display an overabundance of charity and feeling in matters of this kind, yet the tender age of the unfortunate naturally entitles her to the utmost consideration. At the proper time Governor Glenn will act and he ought not to be criticized for what he does.

But there is another side of the case and one which should have the careful attention of the executive. That is the imperative need of a reformatory for youthful criminals. It might be well for the governor to investigate along that line and urge the establishment of the reformatory in his next message to the general assembly. He should not only urge it but he should work and fight for it.

No matter what the governor decides in this Hannan case it is his duty to impress upon the legislature of the state the importance of providing a half-way place for the criminal young—a place half-way between the penitentiary and freedom.

The Evening Times received a letter from a subscriber in a small North Carolina town today in which the following appears: "I hope you will keep on sending the Times for it is the best paper I ever read. But I cannot pay for it, for I have to work today to pay for what I ate yesterday." We are sorry that we "cannot keep on sending it," because, this newspaper isn't printed for free circulation. Our friend doubtless finds that he cannot eat today unless the merchant knows he will pay for it tomorrow, but that is a mighty poor rule for the merchant and his customer.

The friendly mosquito has begun presenting his bill to those who are not particularly anxious to pay him just now.—Durham Sun-News. Why does the little imp suddenly appear just after the lights have been turned

out? There is no music in his song. You smash at him with your hand and smash the side of your face without touching him. Then he renews the attack and bites you on the soft part of the ankle. The battle continues until the sleepy man is worn out and he quits fighting. He simply submits to the sharp thrust, and in the morning he finds the red spot where he was stung, but he finds no sign of the dead mosquito.

Scott C. Bone, for many years managing editor of the Washington Post, is shortly to begin the publication of a new morning paper in the capital. Washington has a number of fine newspapers, but Washington had few newspaper men of Mr. Bone's ability.

The Union Republican takes a column or more to explain the position of the republican party on the tariff question when the whole thing could be dismissed in the two words, "stand pat."

For the information of the Charlotte Observer we might say that a Gate City is like a one-card draw in a poker game. It might be a winning hand or a stupendous attempt to bluff.

"Only a foolish person is sensitive to the ridicule of a fool," says the Chicago News, and there is certainly a chunk of wisdom to hold one for a while.

The Montgomery Advertiser thinks it would be a ghastly joke if Clark Howell and Hoke Smith should be defeated in Georgia. It would be fine and refreshing.

With those two jobs to his credit we do to see how Editor-Postmaster Douglas will be able to spend the money if he has to remain at home.

Now that Mabel Gilman, the actress, says she will not become his wife, Mr. Corey, the steel king, understands the meaning of the double cross.

When the Pittsburg man talks about the low morals of the New York man we are reminded of that old saw about the black pot and the black kettle.

Since the close of the Hartje case the city of Pittsburg is preparing to give its official attention to the condition of the sewers.

"Hereafter better say grace before meat," remarks the New York Commercial. Better look after the life insurance.

The only free silver that Mr. Bryan worries about these days is that which was left him in old Philo Bennett's will.

Never hear much these days about the swimming greatness of the sage of Esopus.

Since the coming of the dog days the drought seems to have been washed away.

Secretary Chamberlain can now speculate on his own account.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of North Carolina, Department of State.
 To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:
 Whereas, It appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Home Turpentine Refinery, Incorporated, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at No. Street, in the city of Raleigh, County of Wake, State of North Carolina (J. R. Chamberlain being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revision of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 6th day of July, 1906, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1906.
 J. BRYAN GRIMES,
 Secretary of State.
 (Seal of North Carolina.)
 o. a. w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of Wiley Clifton, deceased, late of Wake county, I hereby notify all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me for settlement on or before the 25th day of June, 1907. Persons indebted to the estate will please make payment.
 W. D. PEED,
 Executor.
 J. H. FLEMING, Attorney.

GRAND WORK OF KEELEY

Thirteen years ago I took three weeks treatment at the Keeley Institute for the disease of drunkenness. For more than 10 years before I took the Keeley Cure I had been a constant drinker. I had gone so far that none of my acquaintances had hope that there was any earthly redemption for me, but finally, at the suggestion of a friend, I agreed to go to Keeley. We had no money, but, as luck would have it, a neighbor agreed to lend us the necessary amount. We gave him a mortgage on our little place and off I started for Keeley, feeling about as low in spirit and as blue as any poor mortal ever felt. I knew, however, that something must be done or all was lost, so I stuck to my resolution to try it. At the Keeley Institute I was treated most courteously by the officers, manager and physician. They were all deeply in earnest. They were so kind, so considerate, so patient and took so much interest in all the patients that I soon began to grow more cheerful; and that awful despondency, which had hung like a mill-stone about my neck, began to leave me. I grew stronger and stronger each day, and each day my faith in Keeley became more steadfast. I left the Institute a new man, thoroughly new. Four years work as store-keeper and gauger at a government still did not tempt me, and from that day to this good hour I have neither tasted nor desired to taste intoxicating liquors of any description. I paid off the mortgage on our little place and we now enjoy all the comforts known to our community, besides have a snug little sum in bank for a rainy day. My wife says that Keeley saved us from everlasting ruin, and I well know that what she says is as true as gospel.

If all men who are afflicted with the disease of drunkenness only knew the merits of the Keeley Cure they would pour into Greensboro by train loads.
 W. F. THOMPSON,
 Lexington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1904.

If you have friends who might be benefited by this treatment send their name to the Keeley Institute, Greensboro, N. C.

IN EQUITY.

United States of America, Eastern District of North Carolina. In the Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit. East Lake Lumber Company and Dare Lumber Company against Buffalo City Mills, Incorporated, et al.
NOTICE.
 Andrew Brown and F. W. Baldwin, defendants in interest, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for the Eastern District of North Carolina to perfect the title to a certain parcel of land situate in Dare county in said District and to exclude said defendants from any lien, claim or interest in said property and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court at Raleigh, N. C., on the 8th day of September, 1906, and answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint or petition filed herein, and said defendants will take notice that if they fail to appear at said time and place and answer or demur, Judgment will be rendered against them in favor of the Complainants for the relief demanded in the Complaint.
 H. L. GRANT,
 Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.
 July 16, 1906. O. A. W.

Sale of Valuable City Property.

By virtue of the powers contained in a judgment of the superior court of Wake county, North Carolina, entered on the 2d day of July, 1906, in a special proceeding therein pending, entitled Mary C. Walker et al., ex parte, and being No. special proceeding docket of said court, I will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash at the court-house door in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1906, the following described lots of land, to-wit: Two certain lots of land in the northeastern portion of the city of Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina, being known as lots Nos. 5 and 13 of block 4 in the addition to the city of Raleigh, known as Idlewild, as surveyed and mapped by A. W. Shaffer, which said map is recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Wake county in book 112, at page 422, and is hereto referred. Said lots are more particularly described as follows: Lot No. 5, of block 4, situated on the east side of Seawell avenue, being a parallelogram in shape, fronting 52 1-2 feet on said avenue and running back east 290 feet to an alley, bounded on the north by lot No. 13, and on the south by lot No. 7, in said block 4. Lot No. 13, of block 4, situated on the east side of Seawell avenue, being a parallelogram in shape, fronting 52 1-2 feet on said avenue and running back east 290 feet to an alley, bounded on the north by lot No. 11, and on the south by lot No. 15, in said block 4.
 WILLIAM B. JONES,
 Commissioner.

This July 2, 1906.
 "I fear I'll never win her."
 "After you've known her a little better you'll fear that you will."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information, and are not guaranteed:
 Trains leave Raleigh:
 No. 112—5:15 a. m.—Daily for Goldsboro and local stations.
 No. 117—7:50 a. m.—Daily for Richmond and local stations.
 Through coaches to Chase City and Richmond:
 No. 107—8:45 a. m.—Daily for Greensboro and local stations.
 Chase City, Richmond and local stations:
 No. 108—10:30 a. m.—Daily for Goldsboro and all local points.
 No. 135—3:30 p. m.—Daily for Greensboro and intermediate stations.
 No. 111—11:59 p. m.—Daily for Greensboro and local points; carries Pullman sleeper Raleigh to Greensboro. Trains arrive Raleigh:
 From Greensboro 5:15 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m.
 From Goldsboro 8:45 a. m., 3:30 p. m., 11:59 p. m.
 From Richmond and Chase City 8:05 p. m.
 H. B. SPENCER, Gen. Manager.
 S. H. HARDWICK, Pass. Traffic Manager.
 W. H. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
 T. E. GREEN, City Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Until September 1st our Store will close every afternoon except on Saturdays at 6 o'clock. We ask our patrons and customers to do their shopping early in the day. Our store will be open and ready for business every morning at 7:30 o'clock.

DOBBIN-FERRALL CO.

123-125 Fayetteville St.
HOUSE-KEEPERS'
Greatest Bargain Event.

Our Great Annual August Housekeeping Dry Goods Sale.
 Running all through the month of August. A saving to the buyer of Housefurnishing Dry Goods of fully one-quarter to one-third on the regular season's prices.
 Its an ideal time to Buy
 It's but a very short time before you will require them, and the saving is now so great it will pay you to anticipate your wants.
 OUR ANNUAL AUGUST GREAT SALE OF HOUSE-KEEPING DRY GOODS.
 Carpets and Rugs, Art Squares, Bed Spreads, Crochet and Marseilles, Blankets and Bed Comforts, Eiderdown Quilts, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Linens, Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins, Crashes, Towels, Upholsteries and Draperies, Portiere Curtains, Couch Covers, Table Covers, Lace Curtains, Swisses and Curtain Muslins, Etc.
 UNPRECEDENTED VALUES IN ALL OF THE ABOVE LINES.
 There will be a saving of fully 1-4th to 1-3rd on the regular season's prices. We have prepared for this Great August Sale with great quantities and assortments—mill and manufacturer's bargain offerings and special purchase lots, and by making prices so low will establish this Sale as the Housekeeper's Great Bargain event—the best time for supplying Fall and Winter needs. The greatest bargain opportunity for the housekeeper in the history of our store. No housekeeper within a radius of 100 miles from Raleigh can afford to miss this great saving—a third saved on many things and fully a quarter saved on most everything.
 Carpets and Rugs in this sale, notwithstanding the bargain prices will be made free of charge. You can settle for them and have them laid later in the Fall or Winter. We will hold them for you. Now's your opportunity to save your money.
NOTICE—All of these Housekeeping Dry Goods that can be shown on the first or store floor, have been brought down and piled on special Bargain Tables, the price of every article marked in plain figures and every price a bargain that cannot be matched again. Come and see us.
DOBBIN-FERRALL CO.

The
ONE PIANO
 That faithfully meets Every requirement is
The Artistic
STIEFF
INVESTIGATE!
STIEFF
 66 Granby Street
NORFOLK, VA.
 Geo. S. Nussear, Mgr.

Send for descriptive booklet and Special price list.

PIANOS MUST BE SOLD
 We have a few very desirable Standard Pianos very slightly used; some only used as samples, and in order to make room for large shipments for fall trade, the price is much reduced.
 There are several of the "Old Reliable Shoninger" Pianos among them.
 Special cash or time offers. Delivered free anywhere.
 If interested please call early or write at once.
Darnell & Thomas,
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUNKETS MAKE DAINTY DELICIOUS DESERTS OR ICE CREAM
Ten Tablets Ten Cents
 Easy to use, harmless and preferable to anything else of the kind.
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