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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13TH

ONE DAY ONLY

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### A. B. STRONACH COMPANY.

### FOR A REFORMATORY AND JUVENILE COURT

A reformatory is an institution in which youthful criminals of both sexes are given a helping hand, uplifted, and taught some trade by which they may earn a living and become good and useful citizens. But the reformatory should carry along with it the idea of a juvenile court. A juvenile court is a court in which the judge is invested with the power and discretion of committing youthful criminals to prison or sending them to a reformatory. This investing of the judge with this discretion would do away with the imposition that frequently takes place. A reformatory in North Carolina should possess the above means of educating the youthful criminals, but it should also invest the judge with the power and discretion to prevent imposition.

The reason that North Carolina needs a reformatory is that yearly thousands of youthful criminals are sent to the jails and penitentiaries where they associate with hardened and experienced criminals, thus graduating in crime. By statistics eighty-five percent of the youthful offenders in New York have been sent to reformatories and made good citizens. In Denver, Colorado, Judge Ben Lindsey has established a juvenile court and has saved ninety-five percent of the youthful criminals from lives of crime and imprisonment. He tells in his own way how he was led to a feeling of consideration for the youthful offenders that daily thronged his court: "For several weeks I had noticed an Italian woman cry out against my justice, and as my eye wandered during a certain evening it had fallen several times on her, crouched there among the back benches, and I remembered I thought how like a cave-dweller she looked. I didn't connect her with the case, any case. I didn't think of her in any human relationship whatsoever. For that matter, I hadn't considered the larceny case in any human way. And there's the point: I was a judge; judging 'cases' according to the law. I'll tell the cave-dweller's mother-cry attacked me into humanity. It was an awful cry, a terrible sight, and I was stunned. I looked at the prisoner again, but with new eyes now, and I saw the boy, and Italian boy, a thief? No. A bad boy? Perhaps, but not a lost criminal. Comforting and quieting her, I talked with the two together, as mother and son this time, and I found that they had a home. It made me shudder. I had been about to send that boy to prison among criminals when he had a home and a mother to go to. And that was the humanity. The fact that that boy had a good home, the circumstances which had led him to—not steal, but 'swipe' something, the likelihood of his not doing it again—these were evident pertinent, nay vital to his case. Yet the law did not require the production of such evidence. The law? Justice? I stopped the machinery of justice to pull that boy out of his grinder. But he was guilty; what was to be done with him? I didn't know. I said I would take care of him myself, but I didn't know what I meant to do, except to visit him and his mother at their home. And I did visit them, often, and—well, we—his mother and I, with the boy helping—we saved that boy, and today he is a fine young fellow, industrious, self-respecting, and a friend of the court."

Now, suppose Judge Lindsey had not heeded that Italian woman's cry; had proceeded to carry out the law and had sent that boy to prison. What would have been the result? That boy's life and prospects would have been forever ruined. He would have been sent to prison, where by associating with hardened criminals would have left that prison a more hardened and thorough criminal than ever before, and would have immediately begun a career of crime which would eventually have ended with the gallows. Only by a word, by a mere gesture, Judge Lindsey, regardless of law or custom put that boy on the right track again. But this was only a beginning; after that a reformatory was established in New York, and annually hundreds of boys leave it to enter upon honest and worthy careers.

Now the reason many people are not in favor of a reformatory is because they think that if one had to be established for the whites one would have to be established for the negroes, and that the reformatory for negroes would be overflowing with young negroes who had committed crimes in order to be supported by the state. It is true

that a reformatory would have to be established for the negroes, and why not? But as to the overflowing, it would not take place, the judge having the power to commit to prison or reformatory would easily perceive the underlying motive of the young negro offenders, and would remand their instigators to jail.

After some of this proceeding was put into use, imposition on the part of the negroes would cease. Then another thing speaks very strongly in favor of a reformatory is that the apprehension, trial, and conviction of one person would cost the state about twice as much as it would to send that person to a reformatory.

Only recently in our city two boys were sent to the penitentiary for burglary, and each was given nine or ten years. The boys were about sixteen years of age. Thus when they leave the penitentiary they will be about twenty-six years old, without a trade, without a friend and without any means of making a living. Tenacity to honesty in the face of every discouragement is the sole plank that can save these two youthful criminals from a degradation worse than death. But it is very probable that these boys will not possess that tenacity to honesty, and thus they enter upon a path of crime and degradation. For Chief Inspector Watts of the Boston police force says "that the lack of a trade is a potent and permanent occasion for crime and also a grievous handicap for the released prisoner who wants to get back into the ranks of the decent and self-respecting." He further says: "Take the best man in a community and put him in prison and keep him there three years in idleness, and I would not give much for his morality when he comes out. If he is able to withstand temptation he will be something more than the ordinary man. Admitting this, what condition will these two boys be in when they leave the state's penitentiary ten years hence? They will be in a condition worse than death. Now if these two youthful offenders had been sent to a reformatory instead of to state's prison they would in a few years come out with knowledge of a trade, and means to make a living, and would have become self-respecting and useful citizens. This is only one of the many causes why a reformatory should be established in North Carolina for the protection and education of youthful criminals. Furthermore a prison is degrading, a disgrace, and forever leaves its stain upon the one who has been behind its walls. A reformatory, on the contrary, is elevating, uplifting, and teaches one a trade, and means by which he can earn a living.

Reformatories have been established all over the world. The first being founded in England, they extended all over the universe. Many of our states have experimented with and found them satisfactory and successful. Then why shouldn't North Carolina, one of the greatest states of the union, likewise provide protection and education for its youthful offenders?

Auditor Dism recently in his article in the News and Observer said that in Canada reformatories had been tried and failed. The reason of this was that the reformatories in Canada were conducted more on the principle of prisons than reformatories. The confinement of a reformatory accompanied by the teaching of some trade would be a helping hand to our youthful criminals and not a punishment.

There is a widespread public sentiment in favor of the proper support of our charitable institutions. The necessity of a reformatory for youthful criminals is recognized and endorsed by every religious sect and political party in the United States.

Many leading philanthropic journals say that crime is largely the result of social errors and social injustice, and that furthermore the crimes of men have their origin in the vagrancy of childhood. Some more reasons why a reformatory should be established. Thus it is my earnest opinion that a reformatory should be established in North Carolina, and that in connection with it should be a juvenile court of law to prevent the incarceration of children in the jails. J. H. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 8, 1906.

What D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte Has to Say of It.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, who was here the early part of the week as a member of the board of visitors to the A. and M. College and the state board of agriculture, appears to have been vastly pleased

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GOWAN'S PNEUMONIA CURE goes right to the inflammation through the flesh. Breaks congestion.

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at what he saw at the college, judging from the following interview in the Charlotte Observer this morning:

"We found the college," Mr. Tompkins said, "in better condition than ever before. The students seem better satisfied and there is a better esprit de corps than we have ever before found at the college. We saw a game of football between the teams of the sophomores and junior classes and it was not only good ball but good and healthy sport."

"How many students in the college now?" was asked.

"I think between four and five hundred. Dr. Winston says he could double the number if he had dormitory room and teachers to take care of the increase."

"I think one thing which has contributed to the better contentment of the students is the reduction of the military feature. Drill is still maintained, but students are not required to wear military clothes all the time, unless they want to and practically very few wear uniforms except on drill."

"What do you think of the school as compared with the University? Which set of graduates do the better?" was asked.

"The two institutions cannot be compared any more than the University or the A. and M. could be compared to the Normal School at Greensboro. The University has its field of work, and I believe it is filling the place for which it was established and is maintained with complete satisfaction to those who keep up with its work and are pleased with good results."

"The A. and M. College is a new kind of institution. Practically all of the technical schools of the United States are new. Germany is far ahead of us in the matter of technical education. Happily here in the south we get nearly an even start with other portions of the United States in the matter of technological schools. The men turned out so far seem to be doing well whether they work at home or go north to work."

"In establishing and maintaining this A. and M. College the state is endeavoring to extend its education system and in no way abate the work of other schools. We want men who are at the same time educated and practical, who have knowledge as well as skill and the kind of knowledge and skill most applicable to make the natural forces and natural resources of the state valuable and useful. It transpires that the trucking interests of the state are often attacked by bugs and diseases. The work at the college is

intended to find the cause and teach the remedy for these troubles. We have found how to make and do in North Carolina more cotton per acre than Texas makes. This has been done by a proper study and application of fertilizers and improved methods. But there is a point on which we are still deficient in cotton production and that is the quality of staple. The English spinners went to Mississippi to buy a big farm and the location was selected to get better staple than we make in the upland Carolinas. I saw at the college some fine specimens of improved fabric and if the farmers in the state would follow the methods by which improvement can be made in staple it would very much enhance the value of the crop of the state and would hold the state in the front rank for quality as well as quantity per acre.

"All the gentlemen on the joint committee were very much pleased with what they saw at the college and with its work."

### WEATHER FORECAST.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 8.—Forecast for North Carolina for tonight and Sunday: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday fair except showers in west portion, warmer fresh south winds.

The pressure is high east of the Mississippi River with the crest of the wave centered over the middle states. This high has caused colder weather over all districts east of the Mississippi river. Temperatures are generally freezing or below from North Carolina northward. The low appearing yesterday in the extreme northwest has moved rapidly in a southerly direction and now covers most of the country west of the Mississippi river. It has caused rain at a few stations and a rise in temperature in the south central portion of the country. A high of considerable energy is approaching in the northwest attended by low temperatures. The weather in this vicinity will be fair and warmer tonight, caused by the approaching low; Sunday will be warmer with showers.

A. H. THIESSEN,  
Section Director.

See Times' Great 100 Per Cent. Increase Offer on First Page, Second Section, Today's Paper.

### LILESVILLE BANK GETS A CHARTER.

Charters were granted the following corporations today:

The Bank of Lilesville, Lilesville, Anson county; incorporators, T. G. Wall, E. P. Liles, J. M. Masagee, Fred J. Cox, A. F. Liles, J. L. Myatt, J. E. Kerr, J. F. Alexander and A. G. Wall, Jr., each subscribing for ten shares at \$100 per share. Object is to conduct a commercial bank, with right to establish a savings bank. Authorized capital stock is \$10,000, all subscribed.

Randieman Bargain House, Randieman; incorporators, T. G. McAllister, S. W. Swain and J. T. Council. Object of the corporation is to conduct a general merchandise and real estate business, and the authorized capital stock is \$25,000, with privilege of commencing business when \$3,000 is subscribed.

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PECANS AND WALNUTS, SHELLLED AND UNSHELLED

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WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Did Nelson Foul Gans? See for Yourself.

The Remarkable 42-round Battle as Taken at the Ring-side.

Matinee and Night, December 8. Prices: Matinee, 25c. Night, 25, 35 and 50c.

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WE WILL BE OPEN SUNDAY.

Competent, painstaking prescriptionists to carry out the doctor's orders.

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Of the city for the selecting of gifts for men and boys. Everything that is best in Gloves, Neckwear, Umbrellas, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, etc., and a fine line of splendidly tailored clothing at unusually reasonable prices.

LEE & BROUGHTON.

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Buying Made Easy AT THIS STORE.



Our fall stock is in and includes an unusually large and varied display of furniture of all grades and house furnishings, lamps, stoves, pictures, etc., etc. Remember

OUR PRICES ARE LOWEST.

Our business is economically conducted. We pay no expensive store rent and do most of our own work, buy for cash in large quantities, therefore can positively save you money on all purchases. Simply price our goods. EASY TERMS.

The Raleigh Furniture Co., JAS. M. RIGGAN, Mgr.



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All first-class grocers will deliver a sealed can for the asking. Get what you want.

nothing you can buy equals Meade & Baker's Carbolic Mouth Wash

for perfect cleansing and preserving of the teeth. Harmless, yet leaves the teeth gleaming white, and the breath pure. 25c., 50c., \$1.00.