

**THE EVENING TIMES.**  
**RALEIGH, N. C.**  
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YESTERDAY'S CIRCULATION, 5,505.

**THE PRIMARY SYSTEM.**

Northern states are beginning to agitate the primary system of making nominations for office. In view of the discussion that is being indulged in in some quarters in this state in regard to a state primary law the following from The Washington Times will prove interesting:

"It is becoming apparent that the state legislatures which will meet this winter will have much to do with determining the immediate future of the primary election system throughout the country.

"The south was first to accept the scheme of the popular primary. The reason is obvious. There is but one party in the south. All the real rights must be made within the ranks of democracy. Unless the warring elements be given opportunity for fighting out the differences within the democratic ranks there can be no determinative test of public opinion in the south.

"This has not been true at the north, and, therefore, the north has been slower to adopt the primary. In most of the northern states it is still possible to get up a first-class row between republicans and democrats, and, therefore, it is not necessary to get opposing factions of the dominant party at swords' points.

"But in the last few years the north has been getting almost as strongly republican as the south has been democratic; and with this development there has been growing demand for the primary system of nominations. The public demands the privilege of a 'scraps', and if it can't be had between the parties, then it is wanted within the ruling party.

"Later there has been a good deal of criticism of the popular primary laws of southern and western states. Especially has that of Oregon been brought under the guns. But it is interesting to note that while the academic critics are finding fault with the Oregon plan, several states are interesting themselves in it. Governor-elect Stubbs, of Kansas, was investigating the Oregon plan while in Washington recently, and expressed himself as inclining strongly toward it.

"The Nebraska legislature is likely to pass a like statute; and word comes that the New Hampshire reformers are making the same proposal part of their program.

"The general idea of bringing nominations closer to the people is apparently not losing ground."

**INADEQUATE TAX SYSTEM.**

Dr. Dixon's plan for reform in the present system of tax assessment in this state has occasioned much favorable comment. That there is need for reform no one will deny. We quote from some of our contemporaries on the subject.

The Charlotte Chronicle says:

"North Carolina has long suffered under an inadequate system of tax assessments. The burden of taxation is not equally or equitably divided. Some people pay more than their share, while others pay less than they ought to pay. The subject is now receiving serious consideration and Dr. Dixon, the state auditor, who realizes the necessity for reform in tax assessments will submit a plan to the next legislature. He will recommend that one man be appointed (not elected) in each county to assess all real estate and that the counties be grouped in districts, the various assessors to meet in district conferences, compare assessments and make their reports to the state board of equalization. Dr. Dixon declares that this is the only way in which the assessments of real estate in North Carolina can be made equitable. He says the last legislature enacted a law which proves inoperative, because it only gives 30 days in which to assess all real estate and the work cannot be done in that space of time. The passing of a law whereby an equitable tax assessment for the state could be secured, will be one of the most important duties of the next legislature and the matter is one that calls for thoughtful consideration on the part of the members of that body. An honest and just assessment would shortly result in a decrease in the tax rate all over the state."

**THE ESQUIMO**

eats blubber. The lumbermen eat pork. The Norwegian fishermen live on cod liver oil. These people are constantly exposed to cold and physical strain. Experience has taught them that fatty foods give warmth and nourishment. For those who have cold and thin bodies, or are threatened with consumption or any wasting disease, there is no fat in so digestible and palatable a form as Scott's Emulsion. Physicians prescribe it.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Come Hither Atlas of the World".

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York

**THE UPTOWN WOMAN.**

(By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.)  
 The uptown woman, the disorderly woman, is a discord in the harmony of creation.  
 One can be sorry for the uptown man; one can feel there is an excuse for him. He has not been properly

**Success Magazine.**

In the January number of "Success Magazine," Charles Edward Russell begins a series of articles, "The Break-up of the Parties"; the first is entitled "The Republican Party—Its Glory and Decline." Robert Haven Schaufetter writes on "Making Ends Meet on a New England Farm." Cleveland Moffett continues his series on the waste of American wealth abroad in an article, "Fake Art and the Millionaire." Roland Phillips points out the practical phases of the forestry problem in "When the Wood is Gone." The subject of an article by Michael Williams is "The Rat and His Board Bill." "Growing Old a Habit" is by Orison Sweet Marden.

The leading stories are "His Big Picture," by G. B. Lancaster; "Entertaining Aunt Melissa," by Mary Eaton Vorse; "The Twice-Told Tale of Stoker's Theater," by Lincoln Steffens; and "Jimmy Pepperton of Oshkosh," by Robert Barr.

**The Red Book.**

Leading The Red Book Magazine's January contents is a startling article entitled "The Menace of the General Delivery," in which the author, Donald W. Wilkie, shows how this branch of the postal service has become an accessory to crime. In striking contrast is a delightful engaging and graceful essay by Richard Le Gallienne who writes of "Wives Made to Order." Following this beautifully presented prose fancy are a number of short tales, several among them of exceptional merit, all interesting, convincing in their reality, and entirely worthy of the admirable presentation they are given in this delightful magazine. Among the stories one notes especially "An American Night's Adventure," by George Hibbard; "The Coast Defender," by John Fleming Wilson; "John Dickman—Assistant," by William R. Lighton; "Mrs. O'Hara's Ambition," by Cornelia Baker; and "The Mantle of Charity," by Catherine Thayer.

**The Metropolitain.**

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**GOOD TIMES IN 1909.**

Chicago Financiers, However, Think Betterment Will Be Gradual.

There is general agreement among the leading financiers and heads of the large establishments in Chicago that the year 1909 will be one of general and great prosperity. With political uncertainty removed by the national election business men see little to fear and much to hope for in the prospect of legislation.

Some leading Chicago houses state that the purchasing power of the farming class has increased so greatly that it more than compensates for the loss of purchasing power by the manufacturing class.

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"I do not look for any marked increase in business immediately following January 1 next," said Ernest A. Hamill, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank. "Our crops have been good and are bringing good prices. Upon them, of course, rests the continued prosperity of our country. Our farmers have enjoyed abundant crops for several years and are in excellent financial condition. Indeed, you might now say that they are the backbone of the country, for they have money to loan."

"Under the conditions I have mentioned I do not see how we can fall to have a continued improvement in all lines of business during the coming year, but such improvements must come gradually, and will, therefore, be of a more healthy character."—New York Herald.

**Review of Reviews.**

The January Reviews of Reviews is noteworthy for its treatment of topics related to the movement for the conservation of natural resources. There is a sketch of Gifford Pinchot, the leader in personality in the December conference at Washington. An article by Dr. David T. Day, the world's fore-

most authority on the subject, gives an account of the petroleum resources of this country, embodying much material never before published on this highly important subject. An instructive paper on state control of water-power, by Curtis E. Lakeman, is followed by an illustrated article on "Power from the Farm Brook" by Donald Cameron Shaffer, who shows that an enormous quantity of water-power is permitted to go to waste every year.

The ash tray will be gone when the husband looks for it, as he sits down to smoke a quiet cigar; the pack of cards will be missing, when he wants to play a social game; and always the disorderly wife will be sorry, and always will she repeat the small offenses against comfort, unless she takes a firm stand and resolves that she will overcome her vice, no matter at what cost.

Vice is not too strong a word to use. A disorderly home bespeaks a disorderly mind.

There are homes which jar upon the nerves like wrangling discords of a broken-down piano. In these homes, one sees mantels and chimney nooks littered with a confusion of useless objects, tables loaded with books and old newspapers, pipes, cigars, sewing utensils and writing materials all in a jumble; bureaus and chiffoniers covered with objects useful and useless; ragged covered magazines and garments, and toys lying on chairs and divans and clothes presses and closets bursting with clean and soiled garments and moth-eaten things which are only fit for the ragman, and boxes, and packages, and shoes, and slippers.

Invited one to dine with a woman who wore modish gowns and jewelry, and drove a motor car, the memory of which obtruded itself afterward, despite the presence of the handsome hostess and cultured host I held an unsightly chiffonier at the head of a stairway which led up from the hall, covered with a litter of objects—unbeautiful, a half open pasteboard box being among them.

The very first lesson to instill into the mind of a little girl is the lesson of beautiful order.

Teach her to put away her toys in a neat manner after each hour of play, and give her no others until she has done this duty. It can be made a part of her play by a tactful mother who is willing to interest herself.

A little child can be taught in a few months that order becomes as natural as breathing.

If you were not taught this beautiful lesson in your youth, teach it to yourself now.

Go through your clothes presses once a week; give away, sell or burn up whatever is not useful to you this season. If there is some garment which may be of use next year, then put it away in a cambric chest, out of sight.

Finish every task you begin before you begin another.

Hang away in their proper places, before you sleep, garments you have worn in the evening.

Straighten up tables and book stands before you retire at night; and after you retire, before you fall asleep, say to yourself, "I am order, system and neatness."

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laugh; he has not had the careful training of a good mother. He has been too busy with the more serious problems of life and too burdened with responsibilities to cultivate neatness and order.

But there is no other duty or problem in life more important for a woman than to be orderly and neat. She is the home maker. Order is the foundation of a good home.

It is the first stair of the flight which leads up to comfort and content. What ever a woman's work or mission she must first—be a homemaker.

A woman creates the atmosphere of home. No man can be so disorderly that he can obliterate the character which distinguishes a home ruled over by a neat woman; and no man can be so systematic and powerful that he counteracts the influence of a "sharply-sharply" wife, who has not learned heaven's first law.

However hard he may try, always will there be the air of discomfort in his home. Unless the wife is ordering, confusion will destroy peace.

Small objects will be missing just when needed—the scissors, the matches, the newspaper and a thousand and one other trifles which are necessary in the daily home life will cause continual irritation and annoyance by being misplaced.

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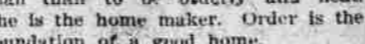
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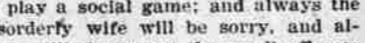


**IN OUR EMPLOY**

are thoroughly capable and reliable, pharmacists, with years of experience. Your doctor's orders will be carried out here to the letter. If not convenient to call or send your prescriptions, phone for our messenger. We have a particularly attractive stock of Brushes, Combs, and Mirrors.

**Masonic Temple Pharmacy**

O. G. KING, Proprietor.



**MIRRORS**

**NOTICE OF PARTITION SALE.**

Under and by virtue of the authority contained in a judgment of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County in a special proceeding entitled Ben M. Moore et als vs. Van B. Moore et als, being S. P. 120, 142, in said Clerk's office. We will, on Monday, January 13, 1909, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh at 12 m. o'clock, expose to public sale the following described real property:

First Tract. A tract of farming land containing 152 1/2 acres one mile east of City of Raleigh on the New Bern Road. New residence and barn. Fully described in a deed from John Gatling to Lucy C. Capehart, registered in Book 214 at page 112.

Second Tract. Residence of the late Lucy C. Capehart situate at the north-west intersection of Wilmington and North streets in the City of Raleigh, being part of the tract described in a deed from P. F. Pescud et als to Lucy C. Capehart, recorded in Book 143 at page 429, fronting 190 feet on Wilmington street and 110 feet on North street.

Third Tract. A house and lot on North Bloodworth street in the City of Raleigh, described in a deed from D. Reid Upchurch, commissioner to Lucy C. Henry, registered in Book 79 at page 132.

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Seventh Tract. A certain lot or parcel of land on South Blount street in the City of Raleigh, being the same conveyed by B. F. Moore and others to Lucy C. Henry by deed, registered in Book 106 at page 165.

Eighth Tract. Six houses and lots situate on a tract of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the west side of Halifax street at the corner of Grimes' alley; runs thence north along the west side of Halifax street 115 feet to the corner of E. C. Smith; thence west with the line of said Smith 257 feet to Salisbury street; thence south with the said Salisbury street 115 feet to the corner of Grimes' alley; thence east with said Grimes' alley 167 feet to the beginning, known as the R. G. Lewis homestead. Being the same lot conveyed by T. B. Mossely, commissioner, to James Moore and Lucy C. Capehart, by deed dated November, 1908, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wake County, in Book 177, page 367. Each of these six houses will be sold separately and the six will then be sold as a whole.

The terms of sale will be one-third cash, balance in one and two years, secured by mortgage of the property with interest at 6 per cent.

BEN M. MOORE,  
BART M. GATLING,  
Commissioners.

**MULES FOR SALE.**

By virtue of authority conferred by two orders, dated November 13, 1908, and November 28, 1908, respectively, in the civil action No. 619, S. D., pending in the Superior Court of Wake County, N. C., entitled J. R. Holder against George M. Harden, I will on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1908, sell at public outcry at the highest bid, all that tract of land on the east side of Lousburg Road, just beyond the Norfolk & Southern Railway station called "Pamlico Junction," about one mile north of the city of Raleigh, in House Creek Township, Wake County, N. C., adjoining the lands of Willis H. Whitaker, Kimbro Jones, Mrs. Laura Gill and others, situate on the waters of Crabtree Creek and lying on the south side thereof, and bounded by a line as follows: Beginning on said Crabtree Creek on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; running thence south along the line of said railroad to its intersection with the public or county road leading from Raleigh to Lousburg, as formerly located; thence along the line of said public road, as formerly located, northwardly to the said Crabtree Creek; thence down along with said creek to the flag station, containing 95 acres, more or less, and being the same conveyed by Willis H. Whitaker to said Harden and Holder, by deed registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake County, N. C., in Book 214, at Page 373.

Also one pair of mules, a lot of farming implements and farm supplies, an itemized list of which is in the hands of the undersigned, where it can be seen.

Said farm embraces about 10 or 12 acres of young pine timber.

Time of sale, 12 o'clock m.

Place of sale, County Courthouse door, in Raleigh, N. C.

This November 30, 1908.

JOHN W. HARDEN,  
Receiver of Harden & Holder.

We consent to and approve the foregoing advertisement and the sale there-in provided for.

GEO. M. HARDEN,  
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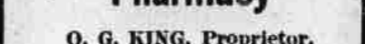


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The terms of sale will be one-third cash, balance in one and two years, secured by mortgage of the property with interest at 6 per cent.

BEN M. MOORE,  
BART M. GATLING,  
Commissioners.

**MULES FOR SALE.**

By virtue of authority conferred by two orders, dated November 13, 1908, and November 28, 1908, respectively, in the civil action No. 619, S. D., pending in the Superior Court of Wake County, N. C., entitled J. R. Holder against George M. Harden, I will on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1908, sell at public outcry at the highest bid, all that tract of land on the east side of Lousburg Road, just beyond the Norfolk & Southern Railway station called "Pamlico Junction," about one mile north of the city of Raleigh, in House Creek Township, Wake County, N. C., adjoining the lands of Willis H. Whitaker, Kimbro Jones, Mrs. Laura Gill and others, situate on the waters of Crabtree Creek and lying on the south side thereof, and bounded by a line as follows: Beginning on said Crabtree Creek on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; running thence south along the line of said railroad to its intersection with the public or county road leading from Raleigh to Lousburg, as formerly located; thence along the line of said public road, as formerly located, northwardly to the said Crabtree Creek; thence down along with said creek to the flag station, containing 95 acres, more or less, and being the same conveyed by Willis H. Whitaker to said Harden and Holder, by deed registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake County, N. C., in Book 214, at Page 373.

Also one pair of mules, a lot of farming implements and farm supplies, an itemized list of which is in the hands of the undersigned, where it can be seen.

Said farm embraces about 10 or 12 acres of young pine timber.

Time of sale, 12 o'clock m.

Place of sale, County Courthouse door, in Raleigh, N. C.

This November 30, 1908.

JOHN W. HARDEN,  
Receiver of Harden & Holder.

We consent to and approve the foregoing advertisement and the sale there-in provided for.

GEO. M. HARDEN,  
J. R. HOLDER.

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**

By virtue of authority conferred by two orders, dated November 13, 1908, and November 28, 1908, respectively, in the civil action No. 619, S. D., pending in the Superior Court of Wake County, N. C., entitled J. R. Holder against George M. Harden, I will on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1908, sell at public outcry at the highest bid, all that tract of land on the east side of Lousburg Road, just beyond the Norfolk & Southern Railway station called "Pamlico Junction," about one mile north of the city of Raleigh, in House Creek Township, Wake County, N. C., adjoining the lands of Willis H. Whitaker, Kimbro Jones, Mrs. Laura Gill and others, situate on the waters of Crabtree Creek and lying on the south side thereof, and bounded by a line as follows: Beginning on said Crabtree Creek on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; running thence south along the line of said railroad to its intersection with the public or county road leading from Raleigh to Lousburg, as formerly located; thence along the line of said public road, as formerly located, northwardly to the said Crabtree Creek; thence down along with said creek to the flag station, containing 95 acres, more or less, and being the same conveyed by Willis H. Whitaker to said Harden and Holder, by deed registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake County, N. C., in Book 214, at Page 373.

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Receiver of Harden & Holder.

We consent to and approve the foregoing advertisement and the sale there-in provided for.

GEO. M. HARDEN,  
J. R. HOLDER.

**GOOD TIMES IN 1909.**

Chicago Financiers, However, Think Betterment Will Be Gradual.

There is general agreement among the leading financiers and heads of the large establishments in Chicago that the year 1909 will be one of general and great prosperity. With political uncertainty removed by the national election business men see little to fear and much to hope for in the prospect of legislation.

Some leading Chicago houses state that the purchasing power of the farming class has increased so greatly that it more than compensates for the loss of purchasing power by the manufacturing class.

That there has been a gradual but certain improvement in business generally in the last six months of the year is generally agreed in the business world. The national election of November 3 disappointed enthusiasts who expected an immediate resumption of unparalleled activity that existed in the first six or eight months of 1907. But to the more sober minds among the leaders of industry a boom period is not desirable.

"I do not look for any marked increase in business immediately following January 1 next," said Ernest A. Hamill, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank. "Our crops have been good and are bringing good prices. Upon them, of course, rests the continued prosperity of our country. Our farmers have enjoyed abundant crops for several years and are in excellent financial condition. Indeed, you might now say that they are the backbone of the country, for they have money to loan."

"Under the conditions I have mentioned I do not see how we can fall to have a continued improvement in all lines of business during the coming year, but such improvements must come gradually, and will, therefore, be of a more healthy character."—New York Herald.

**THE UPTOWN WOMAN.**

(By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.)  
 The uptown woman, the disorderly woman, is a discord in the harmony of creation.  
 One can be sorry for the uptown man; one can feel there is an excuse for him. He has not been properly