

THE EVENING TIMES.

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Greensboro stole a march on Charlotte yesterday by putting in a bid for the state capitol. But in after years, when the Charlotte papers refer to the matter, it will be strange if they do not speak of it as the time "when there was talk of moving the capitol to Charlotte."

The other day in one of the western states, we do not now recall which one, some one introduced a bill in the legislature requiring people who used intoxicants to have a license, the license fee being \$5.00. Now Mr. Morton, of New Hanover, comes forward with such a requirement for this state. He introduced his bill in the house yesterday.

Vice President Fairbanks, it is said, will become a fruit farmer in California. For some time he has owned a half interest in 225 acres of land not far from Los Angeles and now he has bought the other half at an outlay of \$70,000. What we can't understand about it is, what a man with that much money wants with a fruit farm.

There is, and has been, some agitation in favor of moving the institution for the blind out to the suburbs, where more room can be found. It is contended that the institution is already cramped in its present quarters and that there is no further room for growth as the demands on the institution become greater. We do not know as to this, but it is probably true that if more room is not already needed for expansion, it will be soon. We understand that members of the legislature are now looking into the subject and the matter of removal to larger grounds may be agitated before that body.

A Washington dispatch carries the information that the Benedictine friars of the United States have devised a practical plan to aid in relieving the congestion of population in large cities. They have purchased a large estate in Texas and will build a town in the center of the estate, with abbey, monastery and such other buildings as are necessary. The town will be called St. Anthony's. Radiating from all sides of this town to a distance of two miles in each direction will be laid out 150 farms, for which the friars hope to get earnest working farmers from the congested immigrant districts. There will be schools for the children, clubs, and social societies, all under the direction of the friars. As the population increases, more land will be purchased by the friars. All the latest improvements in agriculture will be given to the farmers.

Under the above heading The Charlotte Observer discusses the matter of a bond issue for needed improvements. The Observer does not advocate the bond issue. It says it has not formulated any opinion as to the necessity or lack of necessity for such issue, and it neither advocates or objects to such issue. But if the conditions are such that bonds ought to be issued to erect necessary state buildings or to meet the wants of the state's educational institutions, it sees no reason why bonds cannot be issued. We quote The Observer's editorial in full: "It appears that there is very considerable sentiment in the legislature in favor of a large bond issue for enlarging the capitol or erecting additional state buildings for the care of departments poorly provided for in rented buildings, for the protection of records now practically unprotected, to meet the wants of the state's educational institutions, and other purposes. The capitol is antiquated and insufficient; all that is said of the condition of the state's records is true, and no doubt the needs of the educational institutions are as represented. The whole matter is one for the best consideration of the legisla-

ture, which will of course give it due thought and weigh all the arguments on both sides. All that we want to say on the subject at present is that there is nothing terrifying in the suggestion of an issue of bonds. The present state debt, considered in relation to its quick assets, is inconsequential. One suggestion is of an issue of \$500,000 of three per cent. bonds to run fifty years. The annual amount of interest on this debt would be \$15,000. Whether a larger or smaller amount of bonds, if any at all, were issued, this serves for a basis of calculation. Certainly there is nothing in the thought of an additional annual tax burden of \$15,000 that is alarming. The state now rents several buildings and pays a considerable part of this amount, anyhow, and if the improvements named are needed there is no reason why the men of today should bear the whole expense. Some people have a sort of sentimental notion that states, counties and municipalities should not go in debt, and yet these people, if in business, are in debt themselves. Business is based on credit and debt is a powerful incentive to energy in men, many of whom would never have had anything except for having gone in debt and worked it out. No railroad would ever be built, no Panama Canal ever constructed, except for bonds.

"We cannot be said to have any opinion at all at present about the desirability of North Carolina issuing now a half million, a million or a million and a half of bonds, but if the legislature feels that the needs presented are pressing it should not hesitate to meet them by this method. They will not panic the people and the people will not see a practical matter ever feel the difference."

MEN AND MEASURES

Mr. B. S. Robertson, of Haw River, a successful cotton mill man and the former confidential man of the late Governor Holt, was in the city yesterday with friends, and looking over the legislature. There are few cleverer men than Ben Robertson, and he is a useful citizen of his county, taking interest in the political as well as the business interests.

Representative Gibbs has had occasion to have somewhat to say this week on different occasions, and the gentleman from the county of Swain who sits by the big column on the right of the speaker has shown that he knows what he is talking about when he talks at all. He is another man who has been waiting for a time to talk, not caring to speak without a subject.

Ex-Senator O. F. Mason, of Dallas, Gaston county, was here this week looking at his former place of work and interviewing the three men in the legislature from his county. Mr. Mason was considered one of the best while here, and at home he has a fine law practice and enjoys living all the day long. He is no lobbyist, and it seems that lobbying is not worth much at this session.

Mr. J. H. Weddington, of Charlotte, one of the hospital commission for the insane, was in the city yesterday looking after the interests of that class before the committees of the house and senate, together with the other members of the commission. Mr. Weddington is an exceptional man, and has given a large part of his life to the help of his town and state with no compensation comparative with the service rendered, and still keeps up the work in the face of the advice of some friends that he should leave the work to others.

Yesterday morning the house had three debatable bills before it in one sitting, and while hard fought, each measure won in the end, two of them for good, the other, the medical bill, will have another turn at the bat, which makes number three, and will win here or lose for the session. There are a large number of people who are suspicious of physicians. They have some privileges, it is true, but this is an age of progress, and to say an ignorant man can be an acceptable physician in an enlightened community, or to say he can go into the science of medicine without the common learning, is stating a thing backwards, to say the least.

Speaker Graham has been very kind to the brethren in the house this term, in that he has had a large number of the men in the chair at different times, and it is an honor all should enjoy. Last night he had Mr. Keener in the chair, whom it seems had had some warning, for he appeared in "Jim Keener" and all his usual mounted the stand like he came from a different

school than the one he claimed in his speech yesterday, "the school of poverty." His friends wanted to laugh at him, but he presided with so much more grace than they had expected, the laugh was on them.

PRESS COMMENT

Senator Dick Should Report This Bill.

A bill creating a bureau of mines was passed by the house last session. That measure provides for the only practical means of safe-guarding, as far as possible, the lives of our fellows who work underground. And there are at this moment risking their lives to explosion, to cave-in, to asphyxiation, to death in any of many forms, no less than 1,000,000 fellow-Americans.

The bill has hung fire in the senate. The upper house has been too busy to give it consideration. Yet in the two months of this session alone, while this body has neglected this bill, 350 of those fellow-Americans have lost their lives because mine owners either would not protect them or did not know how.

If a bureau of mines would save one life a year and it were possible to put that one man before the senate of the United States, it is hard to believe a single senator would then be indifferent to this legislation. He might not vote for it; but he would demand to vote upon it. What, then, can be said when 350 times one man are killed in two months? When more than 3,000 are killed in a year? Only this—that Senators must be brought to realize by every means short of producing the men themselves that the nation cannot afford to lose five out of every thousand men employed in any industry.

Twenty states have endorsed the Huff-Bartlett-Wilson bill. The 300,000 members of the United Mine Workers have endorsed it. The owners of the mines have endorsed it. And the 1,000,000 men whose lives may be made more nearly secure have a right to demand its passage, and as reflected in practically every newspaper in the country, the great body of their neighbors have demanded it. The senate committee on mines and mining have endorsed it. All that remains, apparently, is that Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, shall report the bill to the senate. In the names of 350 lives already been lost while the senate has waited, the nation looks to this chairman to act.—Washington Times.

Follow Carolina. We of Virginia are sometimes disposed to dispute North Carolina's claims to primacy, but there is no room to question that the Old North State has been first to inaugurate a reform which ought to be effected in this and every other state of the Union. We refer to the abolition, in part, of the fee system of compensating public officials. This system is a cancerous sore upon the body politic, the weak-ling and corrupting effects of which extend to every department of the government. It makes for inefficiency in public office, adds to the cost of government, encourages political corruption and pollutes the administration of justice. The removal of this evil would mean a healthier condition of affairs in every respect—a more efficient government, a more economical government. For years all this has been recognized, and now and then protests have gone up against the continuance of the evil. But so far the demand for reform in Virginia has been feeble and spasmodic. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when Virginia will have a general assembly possessed of the backbone and moral courage to follow in the footsteps of North Carolina and rid the state of this incubus. No greater service could be rendered the Commonwealth.—Virginia-Pilot.

Would Make Educational System Top Heavy.

There has been a bill introduced in the legislature to make one million and one-half dollar bond issue to equip our state institutions and the ridiculous feature of the bill is the naming of the heads of these institutions to say how the money shall be spent. We sincerely hope no one of those men asked to be placed on such board, we know some of them did not. We want to see our educational institutions grow with the progress of this great state. They may all need all they are asking for, but we want to go on record here and now as opposing the giving of millions of dollars for the head of our educational system unless the heart and soul of the system is to have some nourishment. A finely adorned head is not necessarily a sign of a sound wholesome body. The public schools of North Carolina are the hope of nine-tenths of the children—these schools form the heart and soul of our educational life. Gentlemen of the legislature, you have heard eloquent pleas from the heads of these state schools, but you have heard no pleas from the representatives of the thousands of little tow-headed boys and girls in the hedges and by-ways of this state. It is for these little ones and for the thousands of young men and women who will never enter the halls of our great state schools that we plead.

Must Buy the Home Paper.

A score or more of young girls at Beaverville, Ind., have formed a league to promote refinement among young men and, among other things, have resolved to marry no man who drinks, smokes or chews and does not take the home paper. "Thinking it considered the chief evil, while the young women assert that when a man does not take the home paper it is evidence of a want

of intelligence, and that he will prove too stingy to provide for a family, educate his children and encourage institutions of learning in the community.—Exchange.

A woman may not always be able to hit the side of a barn with a brick, but when moral questions are up to be decided, she can be counted as one able to hit the nail on the head in her decision. In the case quoted above, those girls hit straight from the shoulder, and struck the true spot. It is a fact that a man who does not read his home paper is lacking in those qualities that make the ideal husband. Every woman in the community wants the home paper, because she recognizes in it a home industry and she desires to aid everything that is for the good of her town. If there is one thing that a woman dislikes more than another in a man, it is stinginess. And of course, if he will not take the home paper, it is either from a lack of intelligence or stinginess. The kind of girls that they grow in Beaverville, Ind., would grace any town, and make the best of wives. It takes the woman to get the proper insight into things. We hope there are no young men in Martin county who would not be eligible in the eyes of that model set of girls.—Williamston Enterprise.

State of North Carolina, Department of State.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

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 Falls Lumber Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at No. . . . Street, in the town of Falls, County of Wake, State of North Carolina (J. T. Holman being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of chapter 21, Revisal 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 25th day of January, 1909, 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 hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1909.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State.

United States Marshal's Sale.

Eastern District of North Carolina. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, on the 1st day of February, 1909, notice is hereby given that I will sell by public auction, for cash, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1909, at 12 o'clock, M., at the North door of the Postoffice building in the City of Raleigh, one 70-gallon Copper Still, Cap and Worm; 1 15-gallon Keg, containing two gallons of Apple Brandy. The same having been forfeited to the Government by Monroe Ellis, of Granville county.

CLAUDIUS DOCKERY, United States Marshal.

Feb. 6, 1909. Wed., 10-17.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as executors of the estate of Mrs. V. N. Gill, we hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment at once, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same to us on or before January 5, 1910, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

S. Z. GILL, J. E. GILL, Executors of Mrs. V. N. Gill, deceased. o. a. w. 6 wks.

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B. B. B. Cures Above Troubles, Also Eczema and Rheumatism.

For twenty-five years Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.), has been curing yearly thousands of sufferers from Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison, and all forms of Blood and Skin Diseases, Cancer, Rheumatism and Eczema. If you have aches and pains in Bones, Back or Joints, Mucus Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, Itching, watery blisters or open humors, Risings or pimples of Eczema, Bolls, Swellings, Eating Sores, take B. B. B. It kills the poison, makes the blood pure and rich, completely changing the entire body into a clean, healthy condition, healing every sore or pimple and stopping all aches, pains and itching, curing the worst cases.

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CRINKLEY'S

Blue Flame Oil Cook Stoves, 2 Burners, \$3.75; 3 Burners, \$4.90. Poultry Netting. Curtain Stretchers, \$1.15. Lamps, 10c. to \$4.00. A few Horse and Bed Blankets and Comforts left. Art Squares, \$1.95 to \$20.00. Baby Go-carts, \$1.85 to \$20.00. Trunks, \$1.15 to \$10.00. Suit Cases, 90c. to \$6.50. Iron Beds, \$2.50 to \$12.50. Iron Cribs, \$2.50 to \$7.50. Pillows, 50c., 60c., 70c. Nice Rockers, \$1.00 to \$4.00. Feat Mattresses, \$6.25 to 7.00. All Cotton Mattresses, \$4.00.

CRINKLEY'S.

SPECIAL LOW RATES VIA SEABOARD

New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Account Mardi Gras, February 18th to 23d.

New Orleans—Rate from Raleigh, \$26.75; Wilmington, \$26.75; Charlotte, \$23.65. Rates on same basis from other points.

Mobile—Rate from Raleigh, \$23.50; Wilmington, \$24.25; Charlotte, \$18.85. Rates on same basis from other points. Pensacola—Rate from Raleigh, \$22.90; Wilmington, \$23.35; Charlotte, \$18.40. Rates from other points on same basis.

Tickets to be sold February 17th to 22nd inclusive, good returning to leave New Orleans as late as February 27th Mobile and Pensacola as late as March 1st, and on payment of fee of \$1.00 ticket can be extended until March 13th. INAUGURATION—PRESIDENT-ELECT.

W. H. Taft, March 4th.

Washington, D. C.—Special low rates from all Seaboard points, round-trip rate from Raleigh \$9.20. Charlotte, \$12.25; Wilmington \$11.10; Durham, \$9.20; Henderson, \$7.35; Oxford, \$7.35.

Rates on basis from other points. Tickets to be sold February 28th, March 1st-3rd, 3rd and for forenoon trains arriving in Washington March 4th—final return limit, leave Washington as late as midnight, March 5th.

For military companies, or parties of 25 or more traveling on one ticket, round trip from Raleigh will be \$6.50; Charlotte, \$8.10; Wilmington, \$8.60; Durham, \$6.30; Henderson \$5.60; Oxford \$5.60. Rates on same basis from all other Seaboard points, limit on tickets same as for civilians.

The Seaboard is arranging to operate special service, provide extra coaches and Pullman cars from points on its line where business will justify, and application for Pullman reservations, coaches or Pullmans for special parties should be made to the undersigned. In addition to this, the Seaboard has double daily fast vestibule train service from its principal stations to Washington.

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