

Work Begins

Monday morning, July 19th, the workmen begin the work of renovating our store.

The renovating or clearing sale of all Summer Goods will be continuing while the work is progressing and the prices of a great many things will be cut deeper, so as to affect a complete clearance.

Every attention that lays within our power, will be given to the convenience of our customers--and we will give them such great bargains that while they may suffer some inconvenience they will be fully repaid many times over.

Big Money Can be Made by Buying Now.

Come and Shop the Greatest Bargains Await You.

DOBBIN-FERRALL COMPANY
123-125 Fayetteville St
RALEIGH, N. C.

We will give Dobbin-Ferrall Gold Trading Stamps with every cash purchase—prepay express or freight on cash orders of \$5 or more. FREE DELIVERY—any point in North Carolina one stamp for every 10 cents.

THE TUCKER BUILDING PHARMACY WILL BE OPEN SUNDAY, JULY 18.

THE HICKS DRUG COMPANY. Both Phones.

Breakfast Cereals for Hot Weather.

Post Toasties, Egg-O-Sec, Toasted Corn Flake, Shredded Wheat, Force, etc., etc.

We have just received a box of Mourning Starch for Stiffening Mourning Goods.

J. R. FERRALL & CO. LEADING GROCERS. Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE HAVE THE PEN THAT FITS YOUR HAND



For Left Hand Writers
For Right Hand Writers
We duplicate the action of any pen made INSIST on being satisfied.
Pen an exchangeable unit system solved.

UNLIMITED VARIETIES OF POST CARDS.

STATIONERY, OFFICE SUPPLIES AND SPECIALTIES.

The Office Stationery Co.
JAMES E. THEIM, Manager.
Capital City Phone 844F.
12 E. Hargett St., Times Building.

HAMS AND B. BACON. F. F. V. Hams. Tennessee Country Ham. Busy Bee Hams. Kingan's Reliable Ham. Kingan's Pic-Nic Ham. Caro Shoulders. Virginia Smoked Sides. Kingan's Breakfast Bacon. Pure and Compound Lard. Both Phones. RUDY & BUFFALO

Dissolution of Copartnership—Misses Reese and Company.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership in the millinery business, heretofore conducted in Raleigh, N. C., by Mrs. Josephine E. Pescud, Miss Sarah N. Reese, Miss N. Janie Reese and Mrs. Mattie E. Redford, under the firm name of Misses Reese and Company, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mrs. Pescud and Misses Reese are authorized to collect and receipt for all money due said copartnership and have assumed and will pay all debts and obligations of said copartnership.

This June 4th, 1908. JOSEPHINE E. PESCU. SARAH N. REESE. N. JANIE REESE. MATTIE E. REDFORD.

Mrs. Josephine Reese Pescud, Miss Sarah N. Reese and Miss Janie Reese will continue the business under the firm name of Misses Reese and Company. 19-30 dvs.

HAVE YOU TRIED Powell's BLACK BAND Coal?

Order a ton. It is fine. Phone 41.

THE BASEBALL FEVER.

What is the matter with Rocky Mount anyway? It seems that business and baseball do not go hand-in-hand in that town. Here is the editor of The Record pining for cool weather to come and kill off the baseball fever, so that the people can again turn their attention to business. Hear him in the following:

"Pretty soon the baseball fever will abate, this being always coincident with the coming of cool weather. The attention of our people will then turn more intently to commercialism. We hope our business people will then actively inaugurate some plans to advance the material prosperity of the city. How about some more manufacturing industries? Some time ago our business people got behind a plan which resulted in the building of a knitting mill, and this industry has proven of incalculable benefit to the community, and at the same time has earned a dividend for its stockholders. To J. C. Braswell, who was the president of the chamber of commerce of the city at that time, was in the main due the credit for the establishment of that enterprise, though he was ably assisted by a number of others. This venture has been proven a decided success. Let's make a real determined effort for more."

We thought that a baseball team was regarded as a pretty good advertisement for any town. A town that will support a baseball team, both by a liberal management and the liberal patronage of the public, will generally be found to be a pretty good sort of a business town. The same spirit that takes hold of the team management and makes it go and the same spirit that lends encouragement to the players by going out to the ball park and rooting for the home team will get behind any business proposition that will benefit the town and encourage that and make it go also. Of course there will be persistent knockers. They will hammer the ball team and hammer their town on any and all occasions, but they need not be considered at all. They do not count. But the genuine baseball fever does count and a town that is in the race to the finish for the baseball pennant may be counted in the race for business also.

The Record is right in its implied contention that the way to get business is to go after it, but we can't see that a live baseball spirit is going to interfere at all with the going after other business.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Here is a concrete example of the "downward" way in which the Aldrich measure revises the tariff that is easy to understand and that also shows in a convincing way the workings of the bill: A suit of clothes that cost last spring \$10.00 will next spring sell for \$12.50; the cost of a \$16.00 suit will be advanced to \$18.00; the cost of the \$18.00 suit will be raised to \$22.00, and the cost of the \$20.00 suit will be advanced to \$25.00. These are for the moderate-priced clothes, of course, the very kind that those least able to bear the additional tax have to wear.

It is said that this tax levied on medium-priced woolen clothing will amount to \$2,000,000, nearly all of which will go into the pockets of the woolen manufacturers. The sheep-raisers will be benefitted to a small extent by the tax, but hardly any of it will go into the United States treasury. It is purely a tax for protection. Thus the average man will have to pay a higher price for clothes that are not so good and nobody will get any benefit out of it but the woolen trust.

The rates on this class of goods was already prohibitive and all the woolen trust asked was to be let alone, but Senator Aldrich was even anxious to give them more than they asked for and the prices which had been advanced under the operations of the Dingley law may be expected to take another upward turn. The Aldrich bill in operation is thus described by an expert:

"The cheap manufacturer who bought his cloth for a dollar a yard last spring sold a suit of clothes to the retailer for \$8.50, and the retailer sold it to the ultimate consumer for \$10.00. There was only a margin of profit of \$1.50 for the retailer, which shrinks into insignificance when compared with the harvest of gold reaped by the woolen trust at the expense of the consumer. The same manufacturer of cheap goods will have to buy the same quality of cloth for his next spring's output at \$1.25 when he deals with the woolen trust now. He will not stand for the difference, so, instead of selling a suit to the retailer at \$8.50, he makes his price \$10.00, the price at which the ultimate consumer got the clothes last spring. The retailer, in turn,

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold at all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

will not stand the difference in cost, and so he retails the suit at \$12.50.

"The manufacturer who is known as a dealer in 'mediums' will buy the same piece of cloth for \$1.25. He puts a little better workmanship into the suit. Last year he sold it to the retailer for \$12.00 and the retailer sold it for \$15.00. This year the retailer will get it for \$15.00 and sell it for \$18.00.

"The manufacturer of 'good' suits also purchases a block of cloth for \$1.25—the same piece of cloth as that used by the 'cheap' manufacturer. He goes a step further than the 'medium' manufacturer in the process of manufacture and the suit he 'jobbed' last spring for \$12.00 will be sold to the retailer next spring for \$18.00 and the retail price will be \$22.00.

"The 'fine' manufacturer, dealing with the same piece of goods that he sold last spring for \$16.00, will now, because of the increased price of the cloth, sell it for \$20.00, and the retailer will ask his customer \$25.00 for it."

And thus it goes. The "ultimate consumer" pays the increased tax and reaps none of the benefit.

That acting Mayor of Charlotte who cast two votes on a proposition that came before the board of aldermen, one as mayor and the other as alderman, would be a valuable man to have in a closely contested ward election. He could doubtless put in as many votes as any of them.

William Working Kitchin by his tenacity and singleness of purpose in hanging around the home base and keeping firm grip on the business of the state, continues to win praise. He is regarded as a working governor, willing to put in his time attending to his duties.

Will Colonel Joe. Reese or some other faunal naturalist who is keeping up with the achievements and accumulation of achievements of the Roosevelt-Smithsonian party in Africa, please inform us what a dig-dig is?

PRESS COMMENT

Confusional Insanity.

Almost anybody is liable to become somewhat "confused" when he allows his passion to sweep him off his feet. Confusional insanity is another and softer name for an unmanageable temper. The recent farce called a trial in Mecklenburg county in which Biggers was given his liberty, was a shameful waste of public funds. A magistrate in ten minutes could have done the work just as well. If we are going to abolish capital punishment it would be better to do so by legislative enactment than by a solemn mockery under the form of legal procedure. Perhaps the same result would have followed a similar trial in any of our counties. Mecklenburg is not a sinner in the question above her sisters. Our criminal law is a huge joke. The lawyers themselves are asking for a reform. In the meantime human life is cheap as dirt. Any "prominent" citizen can become a little "confused" any day and knock his neighbor in the head, with no serious risk to his life or his liberty. The law is still all right for the niggers. If a darkey kills a white man and escapes lynching he is pretty apt to dangle at the end of a rope. Only men of some influence in the community, either through money or family connection, become violently insane, on account of a confusion of ideas. It is a pity that these things are true in our southern country, so highly favored in other respects, but they are true. We would as well own up at once and be done with it, that there is more reverence for law in the north than in the south. A "prominent" citizen does not count for so much there as here. The social pull is not strong enough to pull a law-breaker out of jail. Mr. Biggers should have been put where he would not be liable to become confused again. Turning him loose on society will have a bad effect on other gentlemen who are inclined to be a law unto themselves. We did not hear the evidence but we are acquainted with the facts, and we are sure that his deed deserved punishment—Charity and Children.

Sectionalism and Men.

That the government is sectional and conducted in the interest of the eastern states has been a popular theory in the south for some years, and there have been many reasons to render such a belief tenable. No one will question the fact that New York and the New Eng-

land states have been the favorite breed of the republican party, and that the wealth of the general treasury has gone to the upbuilding of those sections of the country which we have mentioned. However, sectionalism is one thing and the causes for it is another. If the Federal government has neglected the south, the fact is of the greatest importance, but the reasons for the fact are far more momentous. In the first place, it appears to us that the word sectionalism is unfortunate. Influence of a section is more expressive of the idea. Sectionalism in government would imply that some section enjoying a majority of the voting power, was using this power to the prejudice of other sections. Since the eastern states do not possess any majority in either house of representatives or the senate they cannot be guilty of sectionalism in that sense of the word. But the eastern states get what they want from the United States, and other sections of the Union do not. We wish to point out that the influence of the representatives of a section is responsible for this.

New York has not garnered the wealth of the nation without drawing the intellect also. That great city is the Mecca for men of brain and education, and so too are the rich cities of New England. Men representative of both this wealth and this intelligence have been sent to Washington. It is true that mere demagogues have represented great eastern states, but on the whole when a man of ability has been discovered he has been retained by the electorate. To illustrate, we may point out that the time of the passage of the Dingley tariff, the small state of Maine was represented in the senate by Senators Hale and Fry, both of whom are still there, while among her representatives in the house were Thomas B. Reed and Mr. Dingley. It is wonderful that Maine boasted at the time that she was making laws for the Union? She sent men to Washington who could do things. She still sends such men.

Today a disorganized and helpless democracy makes itself the laughing stock of every intelligent man in the country. Democratic senators swing back and forth so many pendulums, now protectionists and now free traders as the interests of their own particular section is concerned. Could they only have the voting strength their policy would be a real sectionalism. They rise in their places in the senate and thunder against the iniquities of the tariff as a whole and they vote for the particular things in the bill which will help them, whether robbing their friends or not. Never, was a minority so impotent, never a party so poorly represented.

Why? Why is it that our millions of southerners have no more influence in the making of the laws than have the Chinese? Why is it that our senators hurt their castron shells against the ramparts of a proposition that spells robbery and do not shake them? The answer is simple. The south needs men. She needs men even more than she needed them at Appomattox, at Shiloh or Gettysburg. She needs men of ability, men of character, men of influence, and she needs them at Washington. She has men, men whom for ability, worth and character stand unexcelled anywhere. They are everywhere, in her commerce, her arts, her science and her literature. Her poverty in men stands patent to the world only in that place where most of all her richness should be apparent. In the capitol of the nation, the south is not properly represented.

This is why Senator Aldrich has been able to play with the democratic senators as a cat plays with a mouse. He has stood like a giant of intellect and overpowered his less wily and knowing antagonists by the mere superiority of his equipment and preparedness. His opponents have spoken without authority and he has spoken with authority. It has all been a remarkable tribute to the mental power of one man.

For those few good and able men who represent us we are devoutly thankful. We wish to fortify our position further. How many of our readers can name even one congressman from Georgia, from Florida, from Louisiana, from Tennessee, from Arkansas, or from Mississippi? Time was when the names of Hayne, of Calhoun, of Lamar, of Vance, of Crisp, of Soule, of Davis, of Butler, of a score more of men carried in their mere pronunciation a meaning from one end of this country to the other. These men stood for what they were in Washington. They were constructive statesmen, and they were more concerned in the welfare of the country than in the question of their own re-election. They swung their shoulders to the destiny of the United States, and so would they have done had they been for California or Nevada.

Representatives from the eastern states are in Washington to represent the eastern states. They are not there to represent Louisiana, and it is absurd to suppose that they are. If they can persuade a majority of congress to vote huge appropriations for New York and none for themselves then the ignorance section has itself to blame. North, they send their best men to congress. South, they do not. That is the answer. We make this plea that men may think of it. We want the south to search diligently and find its men of ability, and having found them send them to Washington. We want the electorate to throw aside the personal element to get the men who think deep; and vigorously, the men who will not cringe at the howl of the mob or be influenced by mere demagogues. We want men of education who have been trained to do things and who know where they stand. We want men who will save the democracy from making such a pitiful spectacle of itself as it had made in the present session of congress. Then will sectionalism die and be known no more in the land.—Charleston News and Courier.

Delay in commencing treatment for a slight irregularity that could have been cured quickly by Foley's Kidney Remedy may result in a serious kidney disease. Foley's Kidney Remedy builds up the worn out tissues and strengthens these organs.—King-Crowell Drug Company.

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A DAY'S NEWS.

News dispatches, when extending over a long period of time and considered collectively, are a reliable index to the trend of conditions and are considered and used by historians. What is true of the news events of a long period of time as reflecting the history and thought of a country may also be true of even a single day's news and the events of one day, when considered as a whole, may also serve to give us a line on the pulse of the nation. Bearing this in mind, we will consider the dispatches that appeared simultaneously one day this week.

We read in a dispatch from Washington that the bigger half of 90,000,000 consumers of the United States appear to resent the proposed advances in tariff rates. The president's mail is clogged with protests against the Payne-Aldrich bill.

An American News Service dispatch from New York informs us that both William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and Judge Gary, chairman of the corporation's Board of directors, who was sailing for France, characterized the Payne-Aldrich measure as an ideal prospective law.

Mr. Corey said that "almost everybody is satisfied with the tariff bill as it now stands," and predicted that the result of the bill's passage would be a "speedy" acceleration of prosperity and a long era of good times." Judge Gary declared "the new bill should be generally satisfactory and President Taft, the cabinet, and congress are entitled to great credit for their successful work. The revision has been conservatively downward. Business will improve rapidly from now on, and steel will come into its own again, with new high records."

A Washington news item tells us that the Hon. John A. M. Adair, speaking in the house of representatives, declared: "There surely is much alarm in the fact \$4,000 men now own over 85 per cent of all the wealth of the country, and each one of the balance of the 90,000,000 people owns less than \$500 in property. The records show that fifty-one men, who have been the beneficiaries of special legislation, now own \$4,000,000 of this country's wealth. It is a lamentable fact that one thirty-fifth of the entire wealth of the United States is therefore concentrated in the hands of fifty-one men, and these men are today dictating the legislation of this special session of congress."

Still another dispatch informs us that Bishop William Bell, of Los Angeles in addressing the Yosemite Valley Chautauqu, declared that "if President Taft fails to make good on the tariff and disappoints the people after making them promises, it may be necessary to recall to the white house Theodore Roosevelt."

After scoring the ministry for indifference to politics, Bishop Bell closed by saying: "Wealth is centered in a few individuals, and the time is coming of a division of this wealth, even if a revolution is necessary." And all this information was conveyed in a single day's news! We wonder if Senator Aldrich ever reads the newspapers.