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NO. 39.

BILL FOR STATE PROHIBITION

Full Text of Proposed Prohibitory Law Which is to Be Submitted to the People for Their Ratification on August 8th, 1903.

The Prohibition Bill Following is the full text of the prohibition bill as endorsed by the State Anti-Saloon League and adopted by the House and Senate committees on the liquor traffic. The bill was introduced in the House by Representative Dowd and in the Senate by Senator Long:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN NORTH CAROLINA:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to manufacture, or in any manner make, or sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters within the State of North Carolina; provided this act shall not be construed to forbid the sale of such spirituous, vinous fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters by a medicinal or other person as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That for the purpose of this act spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters, or compounds of either or other medicines or beverages as the United States government levies a special tax upon, or for the sale of which a United States license is required to be taken out by the person or persons, firm or corporation, proposing to sell the same, and all liquors or mixtures thereof by whatever names called which will produce intoxication shall be construed and held to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this act.

Section 3. That any physician who shall make any prescriptions (except in case of sickness), for the purpose of aiding or abetting any person or persons who are not bona fide under his charge to purchase any intoxicating liquors contrary to the provisions of the act and any druggist who shall sell or otherwise dispose of for gain any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters without the written prescription of a legally qualified physician or intoxicating liquor for any person or persons not bona fide under such physician's charge, without the written direction of the physician who gave the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned or both, in the discretion of the court for each and every offense and all druggists selling intoxicating liquors by prescription as aforesaid shall keep a record thereof, which shall bear the dates of the sale, the names of all persons to whom sales were made, the names of the physician upon whose prescription the sales were made and the names of the diseases or maladies for which said record shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the solicitor of the district, the sheriff and other peace officers of the county, the mayor and police officers of the city or town in which said druggist's business is located and all other persons; and any druggist failing to keep the record aforesaid, or refusing to permit examination of such record by the officers named or other persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 4. The place where delivery of any intoxicating liquors is made in the State of North Carolina shall be construed and held to be the place of sale thereof and any station or other place within said State to which any person shall ship or convey any intoxicating liquors for the purpose of delivery or of carrying the same to a purchaser shall be construed to be the place of sale; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to

prevent the delivery of any intoxicating liquor to druggist in sufficient quantities for medical purposes only.

Section 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed as making it unlawful to sell to any minister of religion or any other officer of the Church wine to be used for religious or sacramental purposes.

Section 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the county commissioners or governing body of any city or town from prohibiting the sale of spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating liquors by druggists in their respective counties, cities and towns.

Section 7. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby to the extent of such conflict repealed; Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall operate to repeal any of the local or special acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina prohibiting the manufacture or sale or other disposition of any of the liquors mentioned in this act, but all such acts shall continue in full force and effect and in concurrence herewith, and indictment or prosecution may be had either under this act or by special or local act relating to the same subject.

Section 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 9. That the foregoing provision of this act shall go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1909, if a majority of the votes cast at the election hereinafter provided for shall be "against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Section 10. That on the first Thursday in August, 1908, an election shall be held in the Federal election precincts in each county to determine whether the provisions of Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, of this act shall become effective. Said election shall be conducted and held under the same rules and regulations and in the same manner as elections for State officers, and unless otherwise provided for in this act the general law regulating elections as set forth in Chapter 90, Revisal of 1905, and the amendments thereto shall be applicable to said election. At said election every person who was duly registered and qualified to vote for members of the Legislature at the general election in 1906 and who has not subsequently become disqualified to vote where registered shall have the right to cast one vote where so registered. At each election precinct there shall be two ballot boxes provided for the purpose of said election, one of which shall be labeled in plain Roman letter: "For the manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," and the other: "Against the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. In all other respects said ballot boxes shall be in conformity with the general laws. At said election every qualified voter who is in favor of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State shall have the right to vote in the box so labeled, a written or printed ballot or one partly written and partly printed bearing the words: "For the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," and every qualified voter opposed to such manufacture and sale shall have the right to vote in the appropriate box a written or printed ballot, or a ballot partly written and partly printed, bearing the words: "Against the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors." The ballots shall be of white paper and without device. The votes cast shall be counted and returned under the same rules and regulations as the votes for State officers, provided in the general election laws, except that the board of State canvassers shall immediately after it has completed the canvass of the returns of the election for the abstracts transmitted to the Secretary of State, certify to the Governor a statement of the results, and the Governor shall forthwith issue his proclamation, announcing and declaring the result and such proclamation shall have the effect to determine the results of said election. The State board of elections and the county boards of election are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to take all such actions as may be necessary to fully provide for the election to be held in accordance with this act.

The several county election boards shall meet in their respective counties not later than May 1, 1908, and arrange for the holding of said election by selecting and appointing a registrar and two judges of elections for each election precinct in their respective counties, the duties and powers of whom shall be in all respects as provided in the general election laws of the State as above referred to, except that there shall be no new registration of voters for the said election. In making the appointments of judges of elections, the county boards of election, shall, if possible each appoint for each election precinct one competent person, generally known

to be in favor of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State and one competent person generally known to be opposed to such manufacture and sale. The several county boards shall make publications of the names of these registrars and judges of elections and serve notice upon them as required by the general election laws of the State. The compensation of all officers engaged in the said elections shall be the same as is provided by law for similar services in case of general State elections. In order to fully effectuate the purposes of this act and to carry out the true intent and meaning of the same, it is hereby provided that the State board of elections, in matters affecting the entire State, and the several county boards of elections in matters affecting their respective counties shall respectively have full power and authority and they are hereby directed to make all such rules and regulations and to do and perform all such acts and things as shall be necessary to complete the details for the holding of said elections and to conform the same as nearly as possible to the general laws of the State, regulating the State election, as set forth in Chapter 90, Revisal of 1905, and the amendments hereafter adopted.

Section 11. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Section 12. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Section 13. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Section 14. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

MINOR ARTICLES OF DECORATION.

There are several ways by which the livable quality is reached in the furnishing of the home. One is through the introduction of some of the minor articles that combine utility and decoration. Jardinieres and holders for cut flowers are among this class, and fortunately for the large majority of homes where only a moderate outlay may be made in this direction there is a wide range in choice and price. The decoration of the house with plants and flowers was, until of late years, confined chiefly to the cottage window display of geraniums, and in finer dwellings to a formal arrangement on gala occasions with foliage plants from the florist's; but nowadays the decorative quality of plant life brought indoors is, with the awakened interest in beautifying the home, better appreciated. Flowers on the dining table, plants in the living room, experiments in seed raising in the nursery, and even a miniature fernery in the bathroom, are not infrequently seen at the present time.

A jardiniere, to be a "thing of beauty," must be of good design, harmoniously colored, and suited to its environment. These three requirements are not easy to meet, but they are essential for the all round success of the jardiniere. A common mistake in selecting this article is to forget the relative importance of the plant and its holder. A jar that is glaring in color and too ornate in design, defeats its object of framing the plant.—New York Journal.

Rice and Almond Cream.—Blanch one-half cup of sweet almonds, cut them into thin strips, or chop them fine; put them in the double boiler with three cups of milk, one-fourth cup of sugar and one-half teaspoonful salt and when hot add one cup of well washed rice; steam it until the rice is tender; when ready to serve dip it out into frappe glasses or fancy cups, fill half full, put on a teaspoon of apple jelly, then fill with thick whipped cream, with another bit of jelly on the top.

CUPS' FOOD

They Thrive On Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry, and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My little baby was given up by three doctors, who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on, and is also a delicious, healthful food for grown-ups, as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

WITH TAR HEEL LAWMAKERS

Opening of Both Houses of the General Assembly Under Call by the Governor in Extraordinary Session

At exactly 11 o'clock Speaker Justice called the House of Representatives to order, and Rev. Dr. Tyree, of the First Baptist church, offered prayer. Dr. Tyree invoked the wisdom of the Almighty to guide the members in the performance of their duties and prayed that in all their deliberations that selfish personal interests or unworthy motives should not enter.

Reading Clerk F. B. Arendall called the roll of members, 103 being present and answering. The Speaker announced that a message from the Governor, which was read by the clerk, it being the call of the Governor to the House in extra session. A message was received from the State that it was duly organized and a like resolution of information to the Senate was submitted by Mr. Yount, of Catawba. A resolution by Mr. Yount informing the Governor that the House was in session and awaited his pleasure was adopted. Mr. Dowd, of Mecklenburg, from the committee on rules, reported a rule that for the day no matters except those relating to rate regulation be considered. The report was adopted. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three of the House to wait on his excellency, the Governor, was adopted. Speaker Justice named Representatives Yount, of Catawba; Royster, of Granville, and Cowles, of Wilkes, as the committee on the part of the House. In a few minutes Mr. Yount on the part of the committee, reported that they had waited on the Governor and he would in a short while communicate with the General Assembly. The sergeant-at-arms at 11:30 announced a message from the Governor.

The reading clerk then read the message, members paying strict and undivided attention during the reading.

The reading of the message was concluded at 11:52, occupying 27 minutes, 15 of these being consumed by the rate matter, and 10 as to the State prohibition law. There was not a sound of applause during the reading, interest on the part of both members and the great number of visitors seemed to be too intense to permit audible approval or disapproval.

Mr. Cowles, of Wilkes, offered a resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the Legislature as to the amount of expense for the legal services rendered the State in connection with the enforcement of the rate law enacted by the Legislature at the last regular session, and this resolution was unanimously adopted. The auditor's department reports \$12,066 paid so far, partial payments only being made.

UNCLE SAM'S WAY.

Englishman (on Atlantic liner): "Well, old chap, we'll soon be engaged with those blasted Yankee custom inspectors." American: "You bet! And remember, old man, that the United States expects every man to pay his duty!"—Puck.

Senate.

At 11 o'clock President Francis D. Winston said in his most impressive style, "Let the Senate be in order." The Senate was led in prayer by Rev. Dr. Ivey, of Raleigh, and the body stood at attention and with bowed heads while Dr. Ivey offered the opening prayer of the extra session. Then the clerk called the roll, which showed that 46 Senators were present, the only ones absent being Etheridge, Diekle, O'Dell and Polk. President Winston announced that the Legislature had been convened by proclamation in extraordinary session. The clerk read the proclamation by Governor Glenn. Mitchell of Bertie, offered a resolution to inform the House that the Senate was ready to take up business. The resolution was adopted and a message of this tenor sent to the other branch. The House sent over its message telling the Senate that it had organized and was ready to go ahead.

Rate Bill First Thing.

Graham, of Orange, offered a resolution regarding the message, expressing approval of it and referring it to the committee on public service corporations, with instructions to the latter to report a bill regarding passenger and freight rates along the lines recommended by the Governor.

Graham spoke in support of his resolution, saying he had nothing to say regarding what had been done in the past, but thought the people of the State would be glad to see the rate question settled. He said that he had acted as he thought right. Instead of having bills introduced, he thought the committee should take the message of the Governor under consideration and then report a bill. He referred to the very different condition of affairs which now exist, since the financial troubles have come, for now the stock of one railroad has gone down from 106 to 60 and even below the latter figure,

while the stock of another railroad has been made to look like 30 cents. Senator Graham declared that personally he did not approve the recommendation in the message with regard to railway rates, but had nothing to say as to the other features of the message. He would give up his own preference regarding rates, as he was willing to yield these preferences and settle the matter definitely, yet he believed the people really preferred the old rates. He suggested to the Senate that this was the very best disposition to be made of the message.

At a democratic caucus held Tuesday night, it was agreed that the extra session will pass a prohibition law, but will submit it to the people at the next general election before it goes into effect.

The House was in session Wednesday for about three-quarters of an hour, during which a mass of little bills were introduced.

Douglas, of Wake, who bolted in the democratic caucus, put in his prohibition bill, which was referred to Governor Glenn sent in a special bill to prevent railway mergers. The bill is as follows:

Bill to Prevent Mergers.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend Sections 2567 and 2674, Chapter 61, Revisal of 1903, to prevent railroad companies from merging or securing stock in competing lines.

Section 1. That sub-Section 13, Section 2567, Revisal of 1905, be amended by adding to the end thereof the following: But no railroad or other transportation company shall acquire, hold or guarantee the bonds or stock of, or lease or be leased to, or purchase or buy, or consolidate with, or be merged into any parallel or competing railroad or transportation company, nor shall any railroad or other transportation company sell any of its stock or bonds to any holding or voting company, whereby such consolidation or merger may be effected."

Section 2. That Section 2574 of the Revisal of 1905 be amended by adding thereto the following: "Provided, that no railroads or transportation company, now or hereafter doing business in this State, shall purchase, lease, absorb, take over, buy stock in, merge with, or in any way secure an interest in a competing line of railroad or transportation company, nor shall any railroad or transportation company enter into any contract, agreement or understanding with the competing line of railroad or transportation company calculated to defeat or lessen competition in this State, and any violation of this section shall subject the corporation to indictment, making it guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined in the discretion of the court."

Section 3. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Senate.

In the Senate Wednesday there was much discussion as to the scope of work to be undertaken by the special session but nothing definite was agreed upon.

No measures were passed.

But Little Done.

Up to the close of Saturday the legislature had accomplished but little beyond the passage of some local bills.

The railroad bill and the prohibition bill were both under way in committee, and a mass of information had been made available for the members. Another busy week is in sight before adjournment.

LIME ON GRASS LAND.

Ground limestone only has a very mild action in the soil. It is probably not as effective as thoroughly air-slaked lime. Prepared lime or agricultural lime, as it is sometimes called, is made by adding water to caustic lime out of contact with air. By this process fifty-six pounds of caustic lime becomes seventy-four pounds of hydrate of lime. Thus, you see, you purchase a considerable amount of water when buying agricultural lime. You would, therefore, need to get it at a low cost to make its use anything like as profitable as caustic lime. You will find caustic lime the cheapest form in which to purchase it. Probably you can buy caustic lime in barrels in carload lots and get it in pretty good condition, and as cheap, if not cheaper, than you can obtain the ground lime or prepared lime. If you use ground lime be certain to get it pulverized as finely as possible, for the finer it is ground the better will be the results obtained.—Southern Farm Magazine.

Section 3. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

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Section 5.

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We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.80 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory after 30 days' trial.

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