

NO WINDOW LAW AT THESE PLACES

ALL TOWNS UNDER 10,000 POPULATION EXEMPTED BY STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION.

STATESVILLE LED THE LIST

Names of Stations Omitted From Provisions of Act Regulating Book Mileage Exchange For Tickets—New Bern is Largest City Escaped.

Raleigh.—The list of towns of 2,000 and more inhabitants exempted by the corporation commission from the necessity of keeping open two windows at the stations for the service of travellers with mileage books has been made public, there being 21 on the Southern, 7 on the Atlantic Coast Line, 11 on the Norfolk and Southern and 5 on the Seaboard Air Line. The exemptions are subject to be revoked at any time.

No town of more than 10,000 population is exempted. New Bern is the largest town exempted, it having 9,961; High Point next with 9,525; towns of over 8,000 exempted include Elizabeth City and Concord. Of the towns exempted, Statesville, with an average of 36 tickets exchanged per day led the list. Gastonia next with 32.1, Concord 31.6, New Bern with 28. The list follows: Atlantic Coast Line: Tarboro, Greenville, Washington, Plymouth, Selma, Dunn, Kinston.

Norfolk and Southern: Belhaven, Beaufort, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Greenville, Kinston, Morehead City, Newbern, Plymouth, Washington, Wilson.

Seaboard Air Line: Laurinburg, Lincolnton, Sanford, Shelby, Rockingham.

Southern Railway: Albemarle, Burlington, Concord, Gastonia, Graham, Henderson, Hickory, King's Mountain, Mooresville, Morganton, Mt. Airy, Newton, Oxford, Reidsville, Shelby, Statesville, Thomasville, Waynesville, Lexington, Goldsboro, High Point.

The Concord exemption is for thirty days, to be supported by petitions that double window service is not needed.

Instructions to Tax Assessors.

In response to inquiries from county tax assessors under the new state machinery act as to the methods of assessing personal property in North Carolina for taxation the corporation commission instructs the assessors that the assessments must be at money value and that the assessment be that made personally by the assessor, or, if the valuation of the owner is taken, it must be entered as the owner's assessment. Also advises the assessors that there should be the greatest care as to getting in the assessments of income. That this is a fair and general law and that as far as possible it should be seen to that people with incomes over \$1,000 are gotten on the books for this tax. Correct assessments of farming lands is also another purpose of the act.

Salaries of Baptist Preachers.

The salaries of the Baptist ministers in North Carolina is made the subject of some interesting calculations by Statistical Secretary E. L. Middleton of the North Carolina Baptist State convention. He finds that in the latest complete reports from churches there are 1,590 churches reporting salaries to pastors, the total being \$278,400. He finds that there are 113 churches that maintain preaching every Sunday, 66 for half the time and 1,311 churches that have preaching only once each month. His estimate is that this would give an average of 474 pastors for full time and that their average salary is \$587 a year. He thinks that there are mission funds paid to pastors in mission fields not included in the salaries reported that would bring up the average salaries to \$600.

Mooresville.—No stone will be left returned to secure the interurban line from Charlotte to Salisbury.

Lots of Foreign Capital Coming.

The American Agricultural and Mechanical society of New London, Connecticut, having \$50,000,000 capital domiciled in this state with principal Carolina headquarters at Wilmington for the manufacture of fertilizers and chemicals with by-products. R. E. Warren, Jr., is to be in charge of the enterprise.

Another notable domestication is the Dixie Realty company of Minnesota, capital \$250,000 and principal North Carolina headquarters at Clarendon, Columbus county.

Restores the Veteran's Bible.

There came to Adjutant General Leinster, of the North Carolina National Guard, a letter from Charles E. LeGrand to the effect that he has a small pocket Bible that was picked up on the civil war battlefield around New Bern. It has on the fly-leaf the name of Lieutenant C. A. Boon, Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment, North Carolina Infantry. The date is December '61, and there is inscribed: "Presented by Mrs. C. K. Caldwell." Lieutenant Boon is now living at Elon College.

WORK OF THE ODD FELLOWS

Grand Secretary Berry's Report Ready For the Grand Lodge—Interesting Statistics.

Raleigh.—The grand secretary of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has rounded up his report for the annual session of the Grand Lodge. He finds that the value of property of the subordinate lodges has increased from \$103,725 to \$239,148 during the past decade. In addition there is the splendid property of the grand lodge in the orphanage at Goldsboro, valued at \$100,000, and that is now caring for 160 homeless children at an annual cost of about \$15,000. The grand secretary says the order in this state has observed a rigid watch over the standing of members and has eliminated members to the extent that in spite of the addition of 1,646 new members by initiation and 266 received by card and 358 reinstated, the total membership in the state shows a loss of 296. He says, though, that since the new year the gain is decided; 480 members having been added the past three months. The nine new lodges instituted the past year were at Raeford, Hoke county; Paulson, Cleveland county; Rock Creek, Wilkes county; Ola, Haywood county; Saw Mill, Caldwell county; Boone's Ford, Yancey county; Oval, Ashe county; Moxley, Wilkes county; Broadway, Lee county; White Oak Mills, Greensboro, and Walnut Cove. There have been suspended lodges reinstated at Clayton and Edenton. The order paid out last year for relief \$25,696, compared with \$112,954 ten years ago. The grand master is Frank Hackett of North Wilkesboro and the grand secretary is B. H. Wooddell and assistant grand secretary, J. D. Berry.

Products of County School Farms.

Reports from the farms operated in connection with the county schools during the year 1910 shows a total earning of \$898.20, or an average of about \$75 per farm. The farms yielded 5,036 pounds of lint cotton and 725 bushels of seed. The Wakelon High school planted an acre in Irish potatoes which yielded 50 bushels. Two farms planted in corn and one in cotton have made no report. This is the second year these farms have been operated in connection with the schools and the results are gratifying. The Bay Leaf high school products brought \$188.91, the highest of the farms. There were twelve farms.

Officers Academy of Science.

The North Carolina Academy of Science, in annual session, elected officers as follows: President—Dr. H. V. Wilson, professor of zoology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Vice President—Dr. W. A. Withers, professor of chemistry, A. & M. college, Raleigh. Secretary Treasurer—Dr. E. W. Gudger, professor of biology and geology, State Normal college, Greensboro. Executive Committee—Dr. J. J. Wolfe, of Trinity college; Franklin Sherman, Jr., entomologist, Raleigh; Prof. N. H. Patterson, of Chapel Hill. North Carolina Branch, American Chemical society, re-elected all old officers.

Rich Chinaman Remains in U. S. A.

Washington.—The Chinaman, Lee Thung, who has been figuring before the department of commerce and labor recently because the immigration officials held him up upon his return from a trip to China and threatened to send him back home, will not be deported.

On the contrary, he will be allowed to proceed to Wilmington to accumulate more bank stock, steam laundries, truck patches, etc., with which he is said to be well supplied.

Thung owns stock in one of the strongest banks in Wilmington and has other property worth in all about \$25,000.

Important Decision on Tax Question.

The supreme court affirms the lower court in the case of Corporation Commission vs. Morrison, from Iredell county, involving the right of a corporation to deduct from the tax assessment of its capital stock holdings of the corporation in the stock of another corporation that pays its taxes. The corporation commission ruled that this could not be done and the supreme court affirms this ruling. The opinion is written by Justice Brown.

Two Big Events at Hendersonville.

The North Carolina Bankers' association and the North Carolina Merchant's association will both be in session at Hendersonville during the week of June 20. Ample accommodations will be provided.

Seaboard Hit for \$2,500.

A verdict for \$2,500 has been awarded to W. F. Wyatt in his suit against the Seaboard Air Line Railroad company for \$5,000 through the burning of the old Wyatt tannery near Raleigh. The case consumed two days.

Big Corporation Still Growing.

The Carolina Power & Light company of Raleigh, now the parent corporation of an aggregate of around twelve million dollars capital, has purchased the Standard Gas & Electric company, for many years Raleigh's source of gas.

Doctors' Commissions Renewed.

Governor Kitchin has recommissioned Dr. J. Howell Way, Waynesville, and Dr. W. O. Spencer, Winston-Salem as members of the state board of health.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION OF STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

WORKING FUND OF \$5,000

Interesting Statistics—Two Thousand in High Point Parade—Two Hundred and Sixty-One Delegates Registered—Asheville Next Meeting.

High Point.—The twenty-eighth annual session of the North Carolina Sunday School association was opened in this city.

Following are the statistics which will prove of much interest, especially to every Sunday school and church worker in North Carolina:

Denom.	Schools.	Officers and Scholars	Institution	Teachers
Reformed.	.. 49	407	6137	
Christian.	.. 97	631	6400	
Episco.	.. 275	1164	15033	
Presby.	.. 356	2315	28938	
Met. Pro't.	.. 208	856	13356	
Meth. Epis.	.. 1498	11219	127691	
Mis. Bap.	.. 1809	

G. totals...4202 16592 198515

It is estimated that over two thousand were in line of the grand parade.

The state association will have \$5,000 with which to carry on its work the coming year, which is the largest budget it has ever had at command.

The enrollment of delegates showed that 261 were registered, representing 14 denominations and 40 counties. Many others were present who were not registered and a large number of visitors were here also.

The following officers were elected: President—W. R. Odell, Concord; Vice President—A. M. Scales, of Greensboro; John T. Pullen, Raleigh; Lewis Collins, Asheville; Treasurer—E. B. Crow, Raleigh; Superintendents of departments elementary, Mrs. E. R. Michaux, of Greensboro. Home to be supplied by the executive committee. Teacher Training—J. C. Wooten, of Wilmington. Organized adult class, T. B. Eldridge, Raleigh. Visiting, Miss Dora Redding, Randleman; missionary, Mrs. Dr. Whitsett, Greensboro. Member of International Committee, N. B. Broughton, Raleigh, vice-president of international committee from North Carolina, George W. Watts, Durham. The executive committee re-elected for the coming year J. Van Carter, general secretary and Miss Maud Reid, office secretary.

The constitution of the State Sunday School association was amended so as to require the appointment of 30 members on the executive committee, instead of 22, as formerly.

Asheville was the unanimous choice for the next meeting place of the body.

The Durham Blind Tiger Cases.

Durham.—The last of the blind tiger cases has been heard. Judge Sykes noting fifty-odd appeals and giving combined sentences of 27 years. The date of the hearing in these cases has been set for May 15. It is expected that there will be a lot of compromises, plenty of run-aways, dozens of convictions and many acquittals. The school fund will be helped by some of it.

Georgia Defeated in Debate.

Chapel Hill.—Carolina won the decision over Georgia in the debate here. I. C. Moser and D. A. Lynch battled out a victory for the Old North State on the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, That a Federal Income Tax, Constitutionally Granted, Would Be a Desirable Part of Our Scheme of Taxation." Millard Lewis and E. V. Keath upheld the negative for Georgia.

Virginia Wins Victory in Debate.

Charlottesville, Va.—The University of Virginia debating team scored a victory over the team of the University of North Carolina in a debate on the income tax amendment to the Federal constitution. W. T. Joyner and W. A. Dees, composed the Carolina team, while Lewis Lyree and M. L. Levy represented Virginia.

Rev. A. C. Dixon Called to London.

Asheville.—The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of Moody church, Chicago, and former pastor of the First Baptist church, this city, has accepted a call recently extended to him in London, England, to take the pulpit of the Metropolitan Tabernacle in that city. The board of Moody church accepted Mr. Dixon's resignation, to become effective June 1.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon is a brother of Thomas Dixon, Jr., the North Carolina author and former Baptist minister.

Mysterious Letters Can be Known.

New Bern.—These mysterious letters, A. A. O. N. M. S., are known to the initiated, and may be known to all Knight Templars and Scottish Rite Masons of the 32d degree, for a reasonable consideration.

Oasis Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will meet in New Bern May 12, 1911, and the glad hand will be extended to all who desire the Esoteric Knowledge to be communicated by Oasis. The roll of bills in your vest pocket you may use as a pillow, as you will need something soft.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Unreported Senate Incident

Personal Encounter Narrowly Averted When Ben Butler's Presence Enraged Garrett Davis, the Irritable Kentucky Senator.

One of the ablest of the members of the United States senate for 10 or 12 years after the close of the Civil war was Garrett Davis of Kentucky. He was a man of strong originality. He was very learned and a profound lawyer, but he was also frascible, although when approached in the right way he was one of the most kindly and considerate of men.

Senator Davis never failed having hearers, both upon the floor of the senate and in the galleries, when it was announced that he was to speak. Sometimes there was suspicion that some of those who visited the senate chamber did so in the expectation that Mr. Davis would yield to irritation and interject into his formal speech some very peppery remarks.

It was one of the senator's peculiarities that he never would speak unless his surroundings were entirely congenial. Sometimes a misplaced chair annoyed him. Frequently he turned and cast upon the lobby at the rear of the senate fierce and angry glances, so that he might thereby put an end to conversation that was disturbing him.

Senator Davis was announced to make an important speech at the session of congress for the year 1872. Among those who heard him at that time was John W. Wilson, then clerk of the commerce committee of the senate of which Roscoe Conkling was the chairman. Mr. Wilson, as private secretary of Senator Conkling and clerk of the latter's committee, met with many very interesting and sometimes dramatic experiences. But the one which he remembers as vividly as any relates to the speech in question by Senator Davis.

"I had just taken my place in the reporters' gallery of the senate," said Mr. Wilson, "to which I had access, when I saw Ben Butler, then a member of the house, enter the senate chamber. He looked around the body with that peculiar twist of the head so characteristic of him, and then, with his queer little mincing step went to the Democratic side, took a seat directly behind Senator Davis and instantly became much interested in Senator Davis' speech, paying him the courtesy of very close attention.

"Suddenly Senator Davis, who was a little man, turned around as though to address some of the senators in the seats behind him, and discovered Ben Butler sitting almost within arm's reach of him. Butler looked up at the senator, and there may have been something in Butler's manner, or possibly some recollection of Butler's career in the Civil war, which brought

out all of the latent irritation that was in Senator Davis. At any rate, he stopped speaking and glared fiercely at poor Butler, who evidently did not know why Davis had become thus angry. In fact, it looked for a moment as though Davis, who had lost control of himself almost completely, was about to go to Butler and attempt to eject him from that seat.

"Instantly the tension in the senate was intense. Still, Butler did not realize that he was the cause of the trouble; but he returned the fierce glance of Garrett Davis as though saying: 'If you can look ugly, so can I.'

"Just as Senator Davis seemed about to advance upon Butler, one of the senators upon the Republican side, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, stepped hastily to Butler and whispered to him. Then holding Butler gently by the sleeve of his coat, Mr. Wilson drew him from the Democratic seat and escorted him to the Republican side of the chamber. As Butler was crossing the center of the aisle, he turned and looked at Davis, who was almost beside himself with anger. When Butler was seated in the chair of one of the Republican senators, he calmly turned around and looked again at Senator Davis.

"Davis was completely mastered by his irritation. Still glaring at Ben Butler, he abruptly terminated his speech and took his seat. Nor did he seem to be himself again until But-

Senator Was a Philosopher

Horace A. W. Tabor's Own Explanation of the Story That He Wore Nightshirts With Frills of Finest Lace.

The story of the beginning of the unique and sensational career of Senator Horace A. W. Tabor of Colorado is one of the most fascinating of the romances of American mining development. It was a familiar story some 30 years ago, but the later excitement and romances of sudden wealth following the discovery of gold or silver have caused it to be somewhat obscured. Tabor was a rough and ready sort of fellow who kept a grocery store and sort of tavern in the vicinity of what is now Leadville, Colo. The prospectors esteemed him not only as a friend, but as a benefactor. He never permitted any man to go away hungry. He always entertained a miner or prospector, whether he saw the color of a man's money or not. He was confident that every man would pay his score when he had money; and if he didn't it would be because he

Saved Fame By Not Speaking

Col. Walter Harriman, Noted Soldier and Campaigner, Feared One Speech Would Destroy Reputation and Declined.

"When an orator has gained a great reputation he should stop speaking," James A. Garfield, himself no mean orator, once said to a friend. And this is an anecdote of another famous orator who agreed fully with Garfield.

One of the fighters of the Union army who gained distinction for his bravery was Walter Harriman, colonel of a New Hampshire regiment. He was wounded several times, and was once taken prisoner. He was sent to Charleston, S. C., where he found a large company of Union officers. A few days after Colonel Harriman's arrival at Charleston it became known that the Union forces had established a battery with one great gun, called the "Swamp Angel," upon an island in the harbor about four miles distant from the city, the Confederate authorities in Charleston having been informed by the Union commander that it was his intention to shell the city. This warning was given in order that non-belligerents, especially the women and children, could be removed to a place of safety before firing began. Thereupon the Confederate officers decided to select some fifty federal officers and place them day and night in a most exposed position, and the commanding officer of the Union army was informed of that purpose.

Among the fifty selected was Colonel Harriman. The shelling of the city began, but it caused comparatively little damage and did no harm to any of the Union officers, although Colonel Harriman afterwards declared his enforced exposure to the fire of the great guns caused far greater apprehension than any that he had experienced while in battle. However, none of Colonel Harriman's fellow officers saw the slightest indication of timidity on his part. He was entirely composed, saying to his companions: "This is one of the chances of war."

At the close of the Civil war Colonel Harriman returned to New Hampshire. He speedily gained great reputation as a political orator. He was

ler had retired from the senate chamber.

"The incident was not reported at the time, since I was the only person in the correspondent's gallery. And after it was all over I remember hearing a senator say that the senate had narrowly escaped a personal encounter that would have been sensational and humiliating." (Copyright, 1910, by E. J. Edwards. All Rights Reserved.)

Old-Time Apple Pie.

A guest at an old-fashioned home dinner was eulogizing apple pie and her hostess when another guest, who had been a California pioneer, recalled the "apple" pie given the children of 1852 to appease their homesick cravings when apples were a dollar a pound. It was made by breaking four soda crackers into an earthen bowl and pouring over them a pint of cold water rendered very tart by citric acid. When soft the crackers were laid on a pie plate on the under crust. Over them were sifted two tablespoonfuls of light brown sugar and a little allspice and cinnamon. A pretty perforated top crust was added and in a few minutes a perfect apple pie was taken from the oven to delight young and old.

Bait.

Crawford—Your bait doesn't seem to look as pretty as it did before we were married. Mrs. Crawford—Of course not dear, I used to pay a dollar then to have it marcelled every time you called.—Puck.

couldn't; and in that event the score was forgiven.

Upon one occasion a prospector asked Tabor to grub stake him. The request was instantly granted. A short time later the prospector struck very rich deposits of silver, and Tabor became a man of millions. He built an opera house in Denver, plunged into many activities, and at last had political aspirations, becoming lieutenant governor of his state. Then there came a vacancy from Colorado in the United States senate. There was an interim of only a month between the date when the vacancy began and the time when the legislatures would meet and elect a new senator. Tabor and his mining friends prevailed with the governor, so that it was announced that the man who had changed his position over night from a grocery store keeper to a capitalist of many millions was to serve for four weeks in the United States senate.

Before Senator Tabor reached Washington to take his seat, there were published wonderful tales purporting to describe the outfit of clothing which he had provided for himself in his descent upon the capital. There were vivid descriptions of an array of nightshirts of the finest linen, decorated with real lace frills at the cuffs and at the neck. These tales naturally added to the interest in the romantic senator.

But there was nothing in Tabor's appearance when he first took his seat to justify the belief that he had become of a sudden an exquisite dandy. He was modest and unassuming, and apparently content to sit, even though for no longer period than four weeks, as a member of the senate. He paid no heed to the reports which purported to describe his extraordinary underwear, and after his term in the senate had expired, he returned to Colorado as quietly as he had reached Washington.

I was chatting with the sole representative from Colorado in the lower house of congress, James B. Belford, shortly after Tabor's term in the senate had expired, and I asked about the reports that had told of the alleged personal eccentricities of Tabor.

"Well," replied Judge Belford, "I said to Tabor one day: 'Tabor, what is all this stuff that has been printed about you and real lace nightshirts? Where did it start? Is it true?'

"Jim," he said in reply, 'won't say whether it is true or not, and you don't need to ask me that; but I will tell you confidentially that I guess I started the story myself. You see, my friends are all among the miners and the prospectors. If I worked the red shirt and overall business in politics with them, they would all see right through it. They are no fools. They are all of them the kind of men who count on diamonds, fine raiment and linen, and everything that's splendid, if they make money, and so I said to myself that if they heard I was not playing the cheap political game, but instead was willing to let the world know that I had money and was spending some of it on myself, they would all say: 'That's the boy for me.' The overall and unlaundersed shirt business has been worked to death in politics. I don't think the lace nightshirt has hurt me a bit with the boys.'

"That was Tabor's philosophy," concluded Judge Belford, "and I wouldn't wonder if he was right in it."

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