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How Are You Going to Ride?

Let us help you decide. We have the largest line of gies, Surries, Harness, Winter Lap Robes, Carriage seats, Storm Fronts, Horse Blankets, etc.

Call at our Repository. We have lots of New Designs in Vehicles and Harness.

KEARNEY & SONS

("Yellow Front.")

PARRISH STREET, DURHAM, N. C.

WE SHOE THE TOWN!

It's true that we Shoe the town, or the greater portion of it. Most Shoe stores work hard to see how little they can get into their Shoes and how much out of the customer.

We make friends by reversing the process. We try to see HOW MUCH VALUE

We can give our patrons for their money, and after we get all the goodness into a Shoe we know how, we try to see

How Long We can Sell It.

Match our Women's \$2.00 or \$3.09 Shoes, or our Men's \$3.00 or \$3.50 Shoes at the price, if you can.

Our patrons know they get the best Shoe values here.

We Shoe the Town.

PRIDGEN & JONES

The SHOE MEN.

What the People Need...

The Roller Mill Supplies it

Merchant, your **Flour and Meal** trade will be permanent if **Carr-olina Roller Mill** products are kept constantly in stock.

Peerless stands for the best of wheat. **Banner** is all right as straight. Satisfaction guaranteed as to all goods. Prices right. Phone 374.

J. S. CARR, JR. President. **W. M. SPEED,** Man. Sales Dept.

WHEN IN THE CITY BE SURE AND VISIT

KING'S NEW DRUG STORE

Xmas and Holiday Goods, Nunnally's Fine Candies, Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Garden and Field Seeds.

C. E. KING & SONS

24 West Main Street, - Durham, N. C.

THREE Registered Druggists.

Good Shoes for Winter

We do not claim to sell the cheapest Shoes made, etc., but we do claim to sell as good Shoes for as little money as the Shoe Market affords. We carry only the Shoes that give our trade the most satisfactory wear.

Our line of Heavy Shoes was never more complete than now, and when you need Shoes that will keep your feet warm and dry come to Pritchard-Horton Co.'s New Shoe Store.

PRITCHARD-HORTON CO.

ONE-PRICE CASH SHOERS.

Winston special to Greensboro Industrial News: Gilt Brannon, a white man, about 24 years old, who was shot in the left side, near Belo's pond, Monday night, is at the hospital in a precarious condition. Pneumonia has developed and little hope for his recovery is entertained. An operation was performed upon the wounded man an hour or two after the shooting, but the physicians failed to locate the ball. It perforated the intestines in one or two places. John Gordon, a married man, who is charged with shooting Brannon, is in jail. He alleges that he was under the impression that his pistol was loaded with blank cartridges. Gordon also claims that the trouble between him and Brannon was caused by Brannon trying to take his (Gordon's) wife away from him. Capt. J. M. Robinson, coroner, visiting Brannon before the operation was performed and being told

by the physician that the wound might prove fatal, took down the statement made by Brannon under oath, regarding his trouble with Gordon. Gordon was shot in the left arm. The ball entered near the elbow and came out near the wrist. Gordon's wife has made two or three conflicting statements to the officers. Yesterday she said that she and her husband had not been living together for some time. This morning she denied saying this, claiming that they had never separated.

If we wanted to make the people of the state utterly miserable we would have everyone make a new year's resolution (and keep it) to stop discussing the manner in which they would improve the way other people are attending to their own business.—Greensboro Industrial News.

vocating a system of federal and state owned railroads.

With one or two exceptions the states east and west that have gone Republican usually were found in line, the Democrats carrying Rhode Island, Minnesota, Oregon and Nevada, controlling Oklahoma's constitutional convention and recovering some lost ground in Missouri.

Under the stress of much radical talk in both the older parties the Socialists didn't make so big a showing as they expected, especially in view of the impetus given to their movement by such notable accessions as Chicago's young millionaire, Joseph Medill Patterson, who resigned MARCH 9 as Mayor Dunne's commissioner of public works, and J. G. Phelps Stokes, the wealthy New York settlement worker.



Joseph Medill Patterson.

The conference of radicals at the Stamford (Conn.) Phelps-Stokes home in March is likely to be a landmark in the history of American socialism. The official count indicated a gain.

Municipal ownership was voted in by Seattle and Omaha. Chicago voted for the municipal ownership, but not operation, of her street car lines.

A post election problem which the new year inherits is California's separate school plan for Japanese, against which the president has taken strong ground in his message to congress.

Another issue was raised by the president's dismissal of three companies of negro soldiers for shielding men charged with murderous riots at Brownsville, Tex. On motion of Senators Penrose and Foraker the papers in the case were called for.

Texas Democrats made it warm for Bailey because of his alleged oil trust connections.

Liberal Aspirations Sway Governments of the Old World

A survey of the various nationalities shows a decided drift toward liberal institutions and standards.

ENGLAND.—To begin with, the election of a new British parliament last January resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Liberal party, qualified only by the sudden rise of a powerful labor party. Campbell-Bannerman in Balfour's place organized a strong composite ministry of self made men. The parliament stood with 377 Liberals, 156 Unionists, 83 Nationalists and 50 Laborites. When the king's speech frankly declared for a radical home rule policy in Ireland the opposition mustered only eighty-eight votes. A nonconformist education bill passed by the commons APRIL 22 was opposed by the lords. England set a biggest battleship pattern with the launching of the Dreadnought, FEB. 10, a pattern which Germany, America, Russia, Japan and others were not slow to follow.

FRANCE.—Clement Armand Fallieres was elected president JAN. 17. Troubles over the church inventory began in February, and a coalition of Clericals and Socialists defeated the Rouvier ministry in March. M. Sarrien becoming premier. Troops were necessary to quell the serious mine strike riots after the fatal explosion at Courriers, in which more than 1,000 men lost their lives. Here was felt the strong hand of M. Clemenceau, then minister of the interior, who successfully headed off a labor revolt when the general strike was declared, MAY 1. In the succeeding elections the government was sustained, and on OCT. 19 Clemenceau succeeded Sarrien as premier and brought Colonel Picquart vindication by making him war minister. The condemnation of Dreyfus had been finally annulled by the supreme court, JULY 12, and he had been restored to the army, with command of a division. Clemenceau's great crisis came, DEC. 11, when with firm hand he proceeded to execute the separation law, sending the pope's ambassador to the frontier and taking forcible possession of the church property. Passive resistance was urged by the church leaders.

RUSSIA.—The czar announced on APRIL 24 a constitution, the purpose of which was to retain his control of the army and navy, to declare his right to dissolve the duma and to give the upper house, or council of state, the right to pass upon all legislation. Thus circumscribed, the first Russian parliament was opened at St. Petersburg MAY 10 by the czar in person. The Constitutional Democrats were in a large majority, and there was a large peasant representation. A strong address demanding political amnesty, universal suffrage, land for peasants and legislative independence of the duma was adopted, but it was rejected by Premier Goremykin. After talking continuously for two months and eleven days without tangible result the duma suddenly was dissolved by the czar JULY 23.

The repressive measures which had been used against the liberal classes by Minister of the Interior Durnovo were now intensified under the premiership of M. Stolypin, thousands of intellectuals being banished to Siberia and many serious Hebrew massacres resulting, the worst of which were at Bialystok on JUNE 17 and at Siedlce on SEPT. 8. Repression was answered by terrorism and assassination, and a series of peasant uprisings began



M. Clemenceau.

ing JULY 20 destroyed many fine estates and spoiled the crops.

On JULY 30 in anticipation of the long expected general strike there began a number of bloody mutinies at Sveaborg, Finland, at Cronstadt, at Revel and on the Black sea. Mutinies also occurred frequently in the army, even the czar's guard regiment being affected. The bulk of the army and navy remained loyal, however, and these sporadic revolts were crushed with a stern hand. The general strike, too, proved ineffective. Famine is Russia's winter guest.

GERMANY.—Barring the costly colonial war in southwest Africa, which caused the dissolution of the reichstag DEC. 13, the kaiser's people had a busy and prosperous year. The effect of the treaty signed at Algeiras, Spain, APRIL 7, providing a joint international control in Morocco, was proof enough that the Anglo-French alliance could not ignore Germany. A grandson to the kaiser was born JULY 4.

SPAIN.—Two events within the Spanish realm commanded the attention of the world. One was the international conference at Algeiras. The other was the bomb-punctured wedding ceremony of King Alfonso and Princess Ena at Madrid MAY 31.

NORWAY.—At Norway's ancient capital, Trondheim, JUNE 22, the newly elected King Haakon VII. and Queen Maud were crowned.

PERSIA.—The age-long hypnotic spell of absolutism which had held back progress in Persia gave way at last before the influence of Russia's terrific ferment. The leading merchants and mullahs voiced the aspiration for self government, and the shah convoked a representative assembly to be known as the house of justice JAN. 24 and granted a constitution AUG. 15.

SPANISH AMERICA.—President Palma of Cuba began his second term MAY 20, with the island republic apparently making good progress toward security, opposition of the defeated Liberals having subsided, but suddenly, about the middle of August, a number of Liberal leaders were arrested, and General Pino Guerra headed a strong force of rebels in Pinar del Rio. An offer of amnesty was rejected and martial law declared. Several fatal clashes occurred before an armistice was arranged by Messrs. Taft and Bacon, sent by President Roosevelt, SEPT. 19. The abdication of Palma when he found that the American government was not disposed to intervene in his favor compelled Taft to proclaim himself provisional governor, SEPT. 29, and to call for sufficient naval and military support to overawe the warring factions. Later Taft was succeeded by Magoon.

Panama and Colombia made a treaty of peace AUG. 1. Since January Venezuela and France have ceased diplomatic relations. President Castro quit office, a sick man. All the South and Central American countries were represented at the pan-American congress at Rio de Janeiro in August. They favored a general arbitration convention to be enacted by The Hague conference and approved the Drago doctrine.

JAPAN.—After getting her grip on the Chinese trade Japan descended to open the door into Manchuria in March, and the new world power of the orient was engaged in May in making a new tariff law with retaliatory and protective features. A most amazing feature of Japan's progress was the nationalizing of all her industries.

CHINA.—Even the Chinese pulse appears at last to be throbbing with the common aspiration for individual expression under popular government, and by the decree of the aged empress a commission of distinguished Chinese men visited western nations and returned to begin the creation of a constitution for China.

KONGO.—The Belgian management of the vast Kongo estate became an acute international issue late in the year when the British government suggested the possibility of intervention in the name of humanity. Leopold's lobby at Washington was exposed, and the senate was expected to act on the Lodge resolution.



Pino Guerra.

Standard Oil Company to charge of conspiracy to injure the public interest, OCT. 19 the jury was sworn, and the case was set for trial.

The New York State Supreme Court, in a case involving the sugar trust and fined \$100,000 for receiving bribes to influence the rebates on sugar.

Prior to the oil trust case the big Chicago case against the Chicago packers was decided. The jury found the packers guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Burlington, and the case was referred to the Supreme Court.

In nearly all such cases the cities combed for cons. The most important case being that of the Toledo deal, which began their jail sentence but who out on bond and later got delphin the indicted. At Philadelphia a nominal fine of \$10,000 was given against a second offense.

District Attorney New York reported that some of New York on which to base a bid for nothing, but the New York case against the still under scrutiny. York Life was against the Burham and the cases the Mutual Reserve and Eldridge of December, George B. ... and trial in convicted of larceny. ... being Supreme court decision.

Holding it to be ... for railroads to deal in any ... for railroads haul; that the railroads which they through routes; up ... and may select ad valorem railroads ... the Michigan court's appeal ... refusing Misdrainage canal; up ... the Chicago case of Chicago ... the suspension for ninety-nine years railway charters tract rights thereon, but not the circuit courts at St. Louis and Cincinnati held that at St. Louis and Cincinnati collect bills by illegal trust could be in February the trial process.

Moyer and Secretary of President Western Federation of Haywood of the er with a member, ... together, on the charge of ... at Denver the murder of ex-G ... having planned berg in December, ... Steunhastly imprisonment 1905, and their extradition formal ... Idaho without spread resentment ... caused wide-Socialist classes. ... among labor and habens corpus appealing their trial at the supreme court ... was carried up to DEC. 2. ... and there refused

Negro racial animosity ... by the increasing ... were intensifying in various ... frequency of eney which took the ... a, a lead-mob murders in several ... of wholesale at Springfield, O., ... cases, notably field, Mo., APRIL 12, ... at Springfield, Ga., where riots extended ... Atlanta, ... over three

State and Federal Decisions Antagonize Trusts

Missouri, whose attorney general was pressing certain telling questions upon officials of the Standard Oil company at New York in the first week of the year, was the state and St. Louis the city in which the federal attorney general began formal proceedings, NOV. 15, to dissolve this same huge corporation with thinly veiled threats of criminal action against its creator, Rockefeller, and his official associates. This suit was the culmination of the investigations authorized by congress and conducted by Garfield and the commerce commission. The Garfield report had brought with it the president's official denunciation of the Standard's illegal practices, MAY 4, and the challenge from the nation's chief was boldly accepted by the Standard officials in a statement denying the charges and rebuking the president.

But it remained for Ohio to take the brunt of the year's legal battle against the oil trust. At Findlay in July a suit was started under the state anti-trust law, and John D. Rockefeller was summoned. Through counsel he pleaded not guilty, and on OCT. 9 the state began a broadside case against the

Standard Oil Company. The case was set for trial in the Federal court at St. Louis, and the jury was sworn, and the case was set for trial.

Standard Oil Company. The case was set for trial in the Federal court at St. Louis, and the jury was sworn, and the case was set for trial.

HARVARD



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SNIDER & CO'S

Is the place to buy ... Glass, Novelty ... Jewels, Watches, ... Silver-Plated ... Hand-Painted China. ... and Flat Ware. Also Hea ... Spectacles.

Dunont and Peary

Take Scientific Honors

After centuries of dreaming and perimentation it was the privilege of the year 1906 to see man's first "chanical navigation of the air from standing start in a screw propeller aeroplane. This was accomplished by M. Santos-Dumont at Paris, SEPT. 8, and in a later flight he won the \$1 prize by flying over a kilometer from standing start. Lieutenant Lahn American, won international honor race from is, OCT. 1.

In popular estimation no work of year ranks higher than that of M. Santos-Dumont. He the stars stripes through the lonesome night to the eighty-seventh parallel found a way to reach the pole trip. Wellman got his big up ready at Dane's island, but defers start till next year.

Unity was again the keynote of religious and philanthropic effort MAY 24 the union of the Presby and Cumberland Presbyterian churches was completed, although a minor the latter began a dissenting fight. Congregationalists, Meth and United Brethren planned a In Canada the merging spirit emb all Protestant denominations.

Two national gatherings, at Washington and at Philadelphia, were in the interest of uniform divorce Mrs. Parsons' book mentioning the of trial marriage in the distant caused a great outcry of dispe State supervision of marriage talked of.

The bureau of labor said the living had gone up nearly a this. In the long list of accidents of asters three of nature's conv stand out in calamitous relief—the fiery upheaval of Vesuvius, 7, and the Pacific coast quaking resulted in the tumbling down burning of the greater portions Francisco, APRIL 17, and of Y go, Chile, AUG. 16. A storm, SE except the gulf coast, taking of lives and doing a million's damage. Bath's choicest harvest Harper, educator; Wheeler, Curie, scientist; Schurz, reformer, suffragist; Ibsen, dramatist; Seldon, premier; Christian, Denmark; Cragie, novelist; black pope.

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