

THE FARMERS COMBINE

Attempt to Raise the Price of Wheat.

THE TARIFF PROTECTED TRUSTS

The Farmers Sell Their Surplus Products in Competition With Other Countries—The Trusts Are Licensed to Plunder the Farmers and Other Consumers.

One can hardly blame the farmers in the wheat growing regions for organizing a combine to hold their wheat until the price advances. A dispatch from Kansas City reports the price of wheat as 50 cents a bushel and less at the interior markets in Kansas. There is a loss in growing wheat at that price, with all the farmer buys at the present high prices. The tariff protected trusts have advanced the prices of nearly everything the farmer buys over 45 per cent since the present high tariff law was passed, so that prosperity for the wheat farmer is a myth, although Secretary Wilson, who, being secretary of agriculture, should know better, declares the farmers were never so prosperous. Secretary Shaw is making equally preposterous statements and states in the speeches he is making on his partisan stumping tour that the tariff makes the farmers prosperous because it protects the home market from foreign importations. But facts belie their words, for wheat is protected in the tariff by a duty of 25 cents a bushel, but that does not prevent the price from depreciating until the price in Kansas, as noted above, is 50 cents a bushel.

It is strange that Republican farmers swallow such Republican statements and vote to continue that party in power, which protects every trust that produces what the farmer must buy and only pretends to protect the farmer products. The tariff includes duties on wheat, corn, oats, barley, cattle, hogs and other agricultural products, but the price of those farm products is settled by the law of supply and demand. If there is a surplus of wheat and other farm products, it has to be exported and sold in the world's markets in competition with the surplus of other countries, and that fixes the price here. The tariff duty might be doubled, and it would have no effect on the price, or it might be abolished and the price would not be affected. There is no tariff duty on cotton, that product being on the free list, yet the price of cotton is advancing, while the protected wheat has declined.

No farmers' trust or farmers' union can control the price of wheat unless the combination is complete enough to prevent wheat being sold to the mills which supply the flour that the American people require. If the wheat growers could prevent enough wheat being marketed to supply the mills, the milling combine at the great flour milling centers, such as Minneapolis, would probably bid up the price enough to induce the farmers to sell until the price was too high to manufacture and ship the flour abroad at a profit. When that limit was reached, you may be sure the mills would be shut down rather than run them at a loss. To prevent the mills shutting down in the spring of 1905, when there was a shortage of wheat, the administration allowed Canadian wheat to be imported in bond without the payment of the duty of 25 cents a bushel and ground in the mills at Minneapolis and exported as flour. That was the Republican way of protecting the farmers when they had a very short crop and an opportunity of averaging up the price with the years like the present one, when a large surplus has been raised and the price is low.

The fact is that the farmers have prospered in spite of the price of about all they buy through the protection the trusts and combines enjoy. The good or poor crops are not the result of the tariff, but good crops are due to the bounty of nature when the season is propitious, and the poor crops when nature frowns and is unfavorable. The ideal for the farmer is to be allowed to buy in the cheapest market without any more tariff restriction than is necessary to produce enough revenue for the government honestly and economically administered and to sell in the dearest market that his produce can reach. The Republican policy, miscalled protection, compels the farmer, and every one else for that matter, to pay not only the tariff tax to the government, which averaged on all imports for last year 60.84 per cent, but the still greater tax which the tariff allows the trusts to collect by increasing their prices, which averages on trust products a much greater percentage than the government collects. Not content with this trust plundering, the tariff law pretends to provide protection on the farmers' wheat and other cereals, the price of which no law can govern, because the surplus crop after our own people are supplied must be sold in the open markets of the world after paying the railroads and shipping combines all they demand.

That is Republican protectionism, which would not stand a minute if Republican farmers would join their Democratic neighbors in electing tariff reformers to congress.

Patriots For Peff.

The New York Republicans have declared for tariff reform "as occasion may require," and the Protective Tariff League is delighted, for the patriots for Peff that run the league declare there will never be any "occasion" for revision unless it be to "revise it higher."

DIRT FLYING AT CARTHAGE.

Railroad to Pinehurst Will Be Completed in February.

Mr. T. B. Tyson, of the Tyson and Jones Buggy Company, of Carthage, who was in Raleigh yesterday, says that in their business as well as in all other branches there is expansion and development.

"There are one hundred and fifty men busy throwing dirt on the new railroad that is to connect Carthage and Pinehurst," said Mr. Tyson. "The work will be pushed and it is expected that the train will be running in February. The road will be operated by the Asheboro and Aberdeen Railroad Company, of which Mr. Henry A. Page is president. The Carthage people desired another railroad; they subscribed money and with the Pages will build it. That road will be of great advantage to Carthage."

Asked about the talk of extension of the Cameron and Carthage road to High Point and Greensboro, Mr. Tyson said some surveys had been made and Carthage had been invited to take stock, but no line had been fixed and no work had been done—Raleigh News and Observer.

Negro Progress in the South.

Generally speaking those high in authority in the Southern States are trying their best to keep order. Negro agitators in the North are doing their race no good when they adopt resolutions calling for the emergence of "a new Garrison or Sumner, or Lincoln." Nothing is easier than making phrases, airing grievances, and adopting resolutions. The negroes have their troubles, but they are doing remarkably well in this country. They are better off than most labor elements in any country whatsoever, and far better off than any inferior race elsewhere. Human society in our day and generation is in a condition of ferment and struggle in almost every land. Yet through all the dust and conflict and strife, a keen observer can behold real and steady progress. It is to be regretted that pessimism regarding the race question in the South should within the past year have become so widespread and profound. The existence of the two races in great numbers side by side, however unfortunate, is a fact that cannot be changed for generations yet to come. Brave and wise men, therefore, will face the problems that grow out of such a situation and try to solve them. Whatever makes for good order, prosperous industry, decent conduct, and diffused intelligence, must in its measure lessen the difficulties.—From "The Progress of the World", in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for November.

LIFE WAS NOT WORTH LIVING, BUT—

Shelby, N. C., April 30, 1902.

I had been a severe sufferer from nervous prostration for two years, and everything I ate disagreed with me. This made me feel so wretched and had all the time that life was a burden; and I felt that I had rather die than live. I could not eat meat or any solid food at all, and everything I did eat caused me to suffer. I had terrible nervous spells, when I would become cold and feel almost lifeless—then hot baths would have to be applied. I suffered from gas on the stomach all the time, and so weak I didn't do any work for twelve months. Nothing I tried did me any good.

I was in that condition when Mrs. Joe Person called to see me last July and said everything she could to persuade me to try her Remedy, as she was so confident it would cure me. I bought a half dozen bottles and felt a great deal better by the time I had taken the third. I continued it until I took 18 bottles, which CURED me. My indigestion is well and I can eat anything I want, and it is very seldom I ever have even a touch of nervousness. My health is good and life itself seems like a different thing to me and well worth living. When I commenced the Remedy I weighed 105 pounds, now I weigh 140 pounds, which was my natural weight before I was taken sick.

If any one suffers from indigestion or nervous prostration, they need not hesitate to try the Remedy. I would not take any amount of money for what it did for me.

Mrs. J. D. BREVARD.

The most dangerous thing about engagements is that usually they lead to marriages.

Need a good cathartic? A pill is best. Say a pill like DeWitt's Little Early Risers. About the most reliable on the market. Sold by Standard Drug Co. and Asheboro Drug Co.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Aching, Blinding, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 14 days. 50c.

POSTAL COMMISSION.

Packed in Interest of Railroads and Against Newspapers.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden is trying very hard to help the railroads who are subsidized by a Republican congress. He lately appeared before the United States postal commission, which is investigating the alleged violation of the law by publications enjoying the one cent postage rate. The commission consists of Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania, Clay of Georgia and Carter of Massachusetts and Representatives Overstreet of Indiana, Gardner of New Jersey and Moon of Tennessee. Madden charges that most of the \$41,000,000 deficit in postal receipts is chargeable to publications that have unlawfully taken advantage of the one cent rate. If this were true, Madden is to blame for allowing unlawful advantage being taken of the law, but the facts do not warrant any such charge, for the law has been interpreted by Madden as much as possible against the newspapers and other publications. The deficit is caused by the enormous price paid the railroads for carrying the mail and the plundering by the railroads charging exorbitant rates for mail cars and also by the rapid increase of the rural free delivery routes.

One dollar a hundred pounds is a good price for carrying sacks of newspaper mail, and many of the greater newspapers are sending their newspapers for the news agents by express or fast freight at a lower rate. The railroads for the year ending June 30, 1901, the last official report, received for carrying the mails \$44,400,732 and for the same period the express companies paid the railroads \$41,875,036. The weight of the express matter carried must exceed the weight of the mail carried many times, which indicates how the railroads, by the aid of a complacent Republican congress, are paid subsidies far greater than the service is fairly and reasonably worth.

Newspaper publishers should keep their eyes open to the investigations of this joint committee of congress, of whom all the Republican members are notoriously railroad sympathizers, and see that the mail facilities of newspapers are not recommended to be curtailed or abolished. The public is interested in securing newspapers at the present cheap rate, as any advance in the rate of postage will have to be paid by the subscribers. The reform needed is the reduction in the rate paid to the railroads and for postal cars and the special subsidies voted by congress for the so called fast mail trains, and every congressman should be pledged to vote for the reduction of these unreasonable rates for carrying the mails and the deficit in the postal revenue would be turned into a surplus.

THE TARIFF ON HOMES.

A Republican Editor Tells How the Trusts Plundered Him.

There is one Republican at least in Kansas who through experience has been forced to acknowledge that the tariff fosters trusts which plunder the people. This man fortunately is an editor and is evidently an honest one, for in his paper, the Concordia empire, he tells his readers:

"I recently have completed a house at a cost of something over \$4,000, and for every foot of lumber, every pane of glass, every sack of cement, every pound of nails and, in fact, for nearly every bit of material that went into it we made a good, liberal contribution through the trusts that control them, and we guess we have done our share. *** It may be treason for a Republican newspaper to talk this way, but facts are facts, and it sort of relieves our conscience to tell the truth about the trusts once in awhile. We'll just let the trusts, to which we have had to pay unwilling tribute in the past year, pay our dollar for us. We need it, and they don't."

Yet this honest Republican, having paid his tax to the trusts, which on the \$4,000 expended must have amounted to many hundreds of dollars, seems still willing to allow his neighbors to be plundered in like manner, for he does not denounce this trust plundering as robbery nor demand that the Republican candidate for congress in his district be pledged to keep out of the congressional caucus and to vote to revise the tariff. It is true he refuses to contribute a dollar to the Republican campaign fund, evidently feeling that he is doing enough to perpetuate the trust plundering by supporting the candidates of the G. O. P.

If this editor would investigate conditions in his town, county and state he would discover how few citizens are benefited by the tariff and, being an agricultural community, how many pay tariff taxes to the trusts on nearly everything they buy, not by any means confined to materials for building. Still he is a shining light compared to most other Republican editors, who, knowing the same facts, dare not disclose them to the Republican voters for fear it would "hurt the party."

United States Collecting Agency.

Disputes from Washington declare that "the customs receipts of the republic of Santa Domingo are rapidly increasing under the American protectorate." That sounds very well. But the United States senate has twice rejected the treaty which established this "protectorate" as a violation of the federal constitution. The "protectorate" is a Rooseveltian affair entirely, and seems to be conducted in the interest of Rockefeller's National City bank entirely, though at the expense of American taxpayers. It is an outrage against the government of the United States. What legal right has President Roosevelt to use American ships and American officers to collect money from foreigners for the benefit of his pet bankers?

AN EXPERT OBSERVER ON THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEWING TOBACCO.

An expert observer on the manufacture of chewing tobacco claims that it is the planter's process of flue-curing, producing and developing the stimulating flavor and bouquet of the tobacco grown on certain lands in the Piedmont tobacco belt, which popularizes the chewing tobacco habit.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's factories are located in the famous Piedmont flue-cured tobacco belt, the finest chewing tobacco section known to the world. This kind of tobacco requires less sweetening to please smokers than any other tobacco grown. The Company's location enables it to secure the choicest selections of this flue-cured leaf, which are manufactured under the personal supervision of men who have made the selecting and blending of this particular kind of tobacco for chewing purposes their life study.

The Reynolds' plants for the manufacture of Schnapps and other of its brands of chewing tobacco, are operated largely by machinery, in the most hygienic manner, and reveal a system of cleanliness that would do credit to a model household. The old adage of "too many cooks" holds good in tobacco manufacturing. The Company has reduced the handling of tobacco to a minimum.

Automatic conveyors take the leaf to the brushing machines (specially invented for the Reynolds Company), where, by an ingenious process, every leaf is brushed and cleaned. After this brushing and cleaning, the tobacco drops into another conveyor and is carried to the sweetening machines, where the sweetening is applied automatically, thereby insuring a uniformity and cleanliness impossible by the ordinary method; and thus, with the idea of cleanliness always paramount, the tobacco is conveyed automatically from one machine to another, throughout nearly the entire process of manufacture.

The pleasant and appetizing aroma of the tobacco leaf used, and the cleanly methods of manufacturing have caused visitors to the Company's factories to experience their first desire to chew tobacco.

The best treatment for indigestion and troubles of the stomach is to rest the stomach. It can be rested by starvation or by the use of a good digestant which will digest the food eaten, thus taking the work off the stomach. At the proper temperature, a single teaspoonful of Kodol will wholly digest 3,000 grains of food. It relieves the present annoyance, puts the stomach in shape to satisfactorily perform its functions. Good for indigestion, sour stomach, flatulence, palpitation of the heart and dyspepsia. Kodol is made in strict conformity with the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold by Standard Drug Co. and Asheboro Drug Co.

A millionaire never feels that he has to speak of his house as a residence.

"For years I starved, then I bought a 50 cent bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, and what that bottle benefited me all the gold in Georgia could not buy. I kept on taking it and in two months I went back to my work as machinist. In three months I was as well and hearty as I ever was. I still use a little occasionally as I find it a fine blood purifier and a good tonic. May you live long and prosper."—C. N. Corneil, Roding, Ga., Aug. 27, 1900. Kodol is sold here by Standard Drug Co. and Asheboro Drug Co.

We support our children so that they can raise their children for us to support.

Here is our condensed opinion of the Original Laxative Cough Syrup: "Nearly all other cough syrups are constipating, especially those containing opiates. Kennedy's Laxative (containing) Honey and Tar moves the bowels. Contains no opiate. Conforms to the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold by Standard Drug Co. and Asheboro Drug Co."

It seems awful innocent to a girl to sit on a man's knee with the lights not turned out.

Give children a remedy with a pleasant taste. Don't force unpleasant medicine down their throats. Kennedy's Laxative (containing) Honey and Tar is most pleasant to take. Children like it, and as a relief for colds, coughs, etc. there is nothing better. No opiates. Conforms to National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold by Standard Drug Co. and Asheboro Drug Co.

The reason women hate mathematics so much is because they have to do with ages.

Good for every thing a salve is used for and especially recommended for piles. That is what we say of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. On the market for years and a standby in thousands of families. Get DeWitt's. Sold by Standard Drug Co. and Asheboro Drug Co.

Cook Books.

Do you want the largest and best cook book published. If so, write us and we will tell you how to get it for one hour's work. Don't delay but write to-day.

Young Men And Women Wanted.

We want men or women representatives in every community to solicit subscriptions for us and collect renewals. I will pay you handsomely for whatever effort you give it. You can earn Pin Money or a substantial Bank Account, a Tent for purposes of recreation, or a well-appointed Home for your lasting habitation. You can establish a business of your own and be independent of strikes, lockouts, the whims of an exacting employer, or possibly the unceasing rush, responsibility and worry of your present executive position. Your profits will increase with your years if you are reasonably industrious and fast approaching old age need have no terrors for you. An ever-increasing number of shrewd men and women are taking advantage of the opportunity we now offer you. Seize the opportunity to become our exclusive representative, in your home county while yet you have the chance. If you fail to strike now some one else surely will, and then it will be too late for you to reap maximum profits. We can offer you a more liberal contract than any other Magazine if you act quickly. Write a postal today, giving your references. Address me personally, Margaret Hart, Supt. Agency Dept., HOME MAGAZINE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fire in the dyehouse of the Salisbury Cotton Mill last Friday did \$5,000 damage.

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Notice.

By virtue of a Mortgage Deed executed by Ed. White, Mary E. White, June Robbins, General Dossert and wife, Mary Dossert and John Robbins to E. B. Slocum and assigned by J. F. Hoffman, said mortgage being registered in the Registry of Deeds' Office in Randolph County, Book 108, Page 174, with power of sale contained in said mortgage, I will sell on each of the following dates in Randolph County, on Dec. 4, 1901, at 12 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate in Trinity Township: Beginning at a stone, Polly Millikan's corner, and running west 22 rods to a stone; thence south 12 rods to a stone, thence east 7 rods to a stone, thence north 12 rods to the beginning. Containing 2 acres more or less. J. F. Hoffman, Assignee of Mortgage.

DR. D. K. LOCKHART, DENTIST, Asheboro, N. C.

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Last hour in my office prepared to qualify dentists in its various branches.

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