

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence, Washington, D. C., August 26 1907.

The speeches of Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt are, of course, the chief political news of the week. As the American people like their politics at first hand, it is hardly worth while to spend time bothering with what Mr. Taft says when we can get it hot from the griddle from the real oracle himself. As the president has been silent for such a long time—, for him—, what he now says has no doubt been carefully considered and must be taken as expressing his deliberate policy in dealing with public affairs. One of the most extraordinary statements ever made by a president of the United States is President Roosevelt's declaration that he should enforce the law against rich and poor alike. As that is the sworn duty of all Presidents, it should go without saying. The effort of politicians and financiers to induce the President to say "something reassuring" seems to have had effect for he declared "what we have undertaken and will undertake no action of a vindictive type and above all no action which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon the innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole." This was taken by Wall Street as meaning that the administration would not "run amuck" and railroad and trust stocks closed at substantial advances. But President Roosevelt is a consummate politician, so for public consumption he berated "certain malefactors of great wealth" and said, "they had combined to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the government." Who did the President mean? Was it Rockefeller and Harriman, or the bankers? As Mr. Roosevelt has always been well disposed toward the money power, and has virtually allowed the frenzied financiers to dictate the policy of the United States Treasury, he could hardly have had the bankers in mind, although it is known they are advising a let up in business and are refusing loans to their legitimate business customers. The financial trouble that prevails is mostly in consequence of the Republican policy of finance and always helping Wall Street when in trouble, and in this President Roosevelt follows the bad example of his predecessors.

TARIFF AND PATENT MONEY.

There never was a day in the history of the cotton production in this country when one per cent of the enhancement of the price of cotton come from the tariff. Yet the tariff has increased the price of everything the planter or the laborer in his cotton field had to pay for, plows, scrapers, shovels, axes, hoes, barbed wire, gearing gins, cotton oil, mill machinery, clothing, sugar, salt—in fact every manufactured product. The same is true of other—all other—producers, except manufacturers have double monopolies. They have patent rights in addition to tariff protection. One or the other ought to be denied them. No monopoly should be allowed to rob people at its own will. The tariff on products made by patented machinery or processes should be abolished. If this were done the Steel Trust "production" would no longer be worth a billion dollars, but only what the Constitution secures to it as the value of its patents.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES.

The question of railroad rates, either fixed by the States on transportation within the State, or fixed by the United States on interstate business must eventually come before the United States Supreme Court on the question of Constitutionality. The pressing issue is whether the rate reductions shall go into effect at once or by injunctions issued by the lower federal courts be postponed until each case is reached and is decided by the highest court. This matter of the railroads being able to take advantage of all the laws delays was the contention of the Democrats when the railroad rate bill was being discussed in the Senate, and the Culberson amendment, which the Republicans defeated, was intended to cure that defect in the law. Regarding the same delay under State legislation the question is one of State Rights; and whether the reduced rates can be held up by the injunction of an inferior federal court issued by a judge in evident sympathy with the railroads, when the natural order of procedure would be that the case should go to the State Supreme Court and thence to the United States Supreme Court. In North Carolina cases the railroads were forced by Governor Glenn to acknowledge the supremacy of State Courts and the reduced rate has already gone into effect.

BOYS AS WHITE WINGS.

Miss Cornelia Hancock's "Broom Brigade" of Little Negroes.

Charles Lamb laments in touching language the disappearance of the chimney sweep, and if he were alive today to see Miss Cornelia Hancock's "broom brigade" the essayist would doubtless indite immortal words of praise.

This brigade is unlike any other body of cleaners in Philadelphia. It is a move that any town can follow with profit.

The brigade is made up of twenty-five little negro boys from the colored settlement, 922 Locust street, and Miss Hancock is the brigadier general, says the Philadelphia North American. Armed with all the implements that the regular "white wings" use, the brigade sallies forth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon to scour up the alleys and courts between Walnut, Spruce, Ninth and Broad streets.

It must do its work well. Otherwise there is no pay. That pay, to be sure, is not large—only 5 cents an alley, with a tax of a cent per laborer in order that there may be a fund to replace worn-out brooms—but the results are excellent.

They must observe the street cleaning ordinances as well as or better than the real employees of the city. They must keep the inlets free from dirt, must gather up all refuse in a wheelbarrow, sprinkle the street before they sweep it and comply with all the regulations. Any infringement meets with a stern reprimand, and work poorly done must be done over.

Constant supervision has fostered a sense of responsibility in these small citizens, who are being trained in the ways of civic pride, and they vie with one another in leaving their alleys spotless.

"Miss Hancock, can I do another street?" is the constant query of the tireless sweepers.

"Let me do the Greek's alley, Miss Hancock. Sam Johnson's too little to do it all alone," one ambitious "white wing" urged. He wanted to make 15 cents, for he had in mind a kite in the corner store, and he knew the Greek's alley was a profitable undertaking.

"The combined beauties of this work," said Miss Hancock as she instructed a recruit in the art of sweeping out corners, "is that it develops in the children a sense of civic pride and the quality of thoroughness. If they are ever property owners or have homes to care for they will not shirk their responsibilities to themselves and the community at large by neglecting to keep them outwardly as well as inwardly clean."

Less eerie than their predecessors, the uncanny little sweeps of London, who were dear to the heart of Charles Lamb, but just as picturesque and useful, these amateur white wings are the product of our inadequate municipal management, but they have solved in their small way the dirty street problem, though the bureau of street cleaning does not know of its valuable auxiliary.

MODEL OHIO TOWN.

East Clarion Almost Entirely Run by Women.

East Clarion, O., is almost entirely run by women, and run well, and the men are proud of the accomplishments of their wives, sisters or daughters, says the Chicago Tribune.

The Shaw hotel is run by Mrs. Phoebe Shaw on a strictly temperance basis. The postoffice is in charge of an efficient postmistress, Miss Nellie Cleator. The church choir is composed of female voices, led by Mrs. Eva Armstrong. The superintendent of the Sunday school is a woman, Mrs. Nellie Hale, and the assistant also is a woman. The inhabitants of the town are proud of the public school, in which the entire teaching force is composed of women. The superintendent is Mrs. Anna Mawson. There hasn't been a man doctor in the town for several years.

Far from being mannish in their ways, the women are charming in appearance and manner. They are not "yellow ribboners," either, as they feel no need of further "rights."

A Problem of Civic Art.

The increasing abuse of advertising in the open air is making hideous no inconsiderable part of the world, says Sylvester Baxter in his article, entitled "The Nuisances of Advertising," published in the January Century. For many persons it has already virtually destroyed the pleasure once taken in railway journeying. Trips that were full of interest for the scenes from the car windows are now preferably made by night to avert the melancholy contemplation of ruined landscapes. These aggressions are yearly growing in the extent of their field and in the magnitude of their operations. To meet them, to abate them, to restrict outdoor advertising to its proper sphere and even to guide it in directions where it will be aesthetically attractive rather than offensive is one of the most serious problems of civic art.

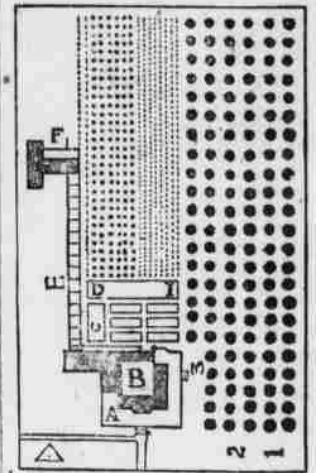
Neatest Town in the World.

The neatest town in the world is Brock, a Holland town of 2,700 inhabitants, where Edam cheese is made, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. No horses are allowed in Brock, so great is the enthusiasm for perfect cleanliness, and the sun shines whenever it is above the horizon instead of peering through the smoke and looking like a large bloodshot eye, as is the case in most American cities and towns.

THE GARDEN.

An Arrangement That is Designed to Economize Labor.

Some interesting suggestions in regard to planning a garden are given by T. Greiner in Farm and Fireside as follows: In these days, when it is so difficult to secure reliable farm labor, we must try to arrange the garden and small fruit patch in such a way that the necessity of hand labor,



PLAN OF GARDEN.

A, B, C are apple, pear and peach trees; A, B, C, terrace, house, greenhouse and hotbeds; D, E, F, flowers, grape arbor and shed. Between grapes and trees the rows of bush fruits, strawberries and vegetables are indicated.

especially with spade, hoe, etc., is reduced to a minimum. We want the garden in one block, not in beds, and the small and bush fruits as nearly as may be in few and long rows.

My own vineyard of about 100 varieties of grapes is in almost a square block, each row having about ten or twelve vines, and this almost in the center of other cultivated lands. This was one of the great mistakes made in planning the planting. The improvement I would suggest on this plan is given in the accompanying sketch. The arbor might just as well be mostly a grape arbor, and if the two rows are not considered sufficient another might be added. Next to this "vineyard" I would place the berry patch, consisting of currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, redcaps and blackcaps; then apparatus, rhubarb and other perennials; then strawberries and finally the garden vegetables. Such an arrangement would economize labor, reducing the expensive part of it—labor by spade and hoe—to the lowest possible limit.

Diversified Farming.

The greatest desideratum in the diversification of farm products in the south is the development of live stock farming. This would give much greater stability to agricultural industries. It would help to supply extensive home markets and thus keep money at home and at the same time would add greatly to the fertility of the soil and thus increase production. It has been fully demonstrated on many farms that one-third of the land now devoted to cotton can be made to produce as much cotton as is now grown on all of it, while the other two-thirds of the acreage is capable of producing the forage needed for farm stock, the fruits and vegetables required for home use and local markets and with few exceptions all other food supplies which are now imported from other sections.—W. J. Spillman.

The Hay Crop.

The hay crop of the southern states has given an average yield almost equal to the average yield throughout the country and considerably in excess of the yield in many of the northern and western states. This goes to support our contention that we can grow hay as well in the south as it can be grown anywhere in the country. The average yield per acre in Virginia is one and a quarter tons and is slightly in excess of this in Maryland and North and South Carolina. With labor scarce and wages high, much saving might be made on many farms by putting land into permanent meadows, and this would also greatly tend to the permanent improvement of the lands.—Southern Planter.

The Growing Season in Alabama.

In climate central Alabama is typical of a large part of the Gulf States. The winters are mild, with an occasional cold spell which seldom lasts longer than three days. The growing season is long, but the heat of summer is not so great as in some more northern interior sections, and the temperature seldom rises above 100 degrees F. The average date of the first killing frost falls in the second week in November, while the last killing frost in spring occurs about the middle of March.

The Boll Weevil in Texas.

It is now evident that nine-tenths of the farmers of Texas living in the boll weevil infested area trust to a kind Providence to protect their crops from the ravages of this pest. They realize certain weather combinations are unfavorable to the insect, and they gamble on the chances in not securing improved seed and in their failure to utilize the home supply of manure or to apply fertilizers. Only the most progressive do those things.—Farm and Ranch.

Shortage of Pecan Crop.

The 1907 pecan crop of Texas is said to be the shortest for many years. Short crops are also reported for Mexico, Indian Territory and Louisiana.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonials letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Six Simple Rules for Good Letter Writing.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale devotes his editorial page in the September number of the Woman's Home Companion to the subject of "Letter Writing."

He calls the attention of his readers to six simple rules that every one will do well to remember:

1. Know what you want to say.
2. Say it.
3. Use your own language.
4. Short words are better than long ones.
5. The fewer words the better.
6. Leave out all fine passages.

As one of the judges in a recent Prize Letter-Writing Contest, Dr. Hale had an exceptional opportunity of examining letters from over 30,000 women. Many of these, he says, were ruled out at once because the handwriting was not good.

The great boasting sin, however, of letter writers seems to be that they do not know what they want to say when they begin their letter, and flounder about, to the disgust of the reader, until they hit upon a subject. A few minutes spent in thought upon a letter before you begin to write will enhance its interest to the reader many fold.

How to Travel on the Street Car.

I give you the whole book of How to Travel on a Street Car in two sentences:

"When you get on, bring your manners with you."
"When you get off, face toward the front of the car, grab the rail with your left hand, and wait until the car stops."—From "Women's Fares" as the conductor sees them; in the September Woman's Home Companion.

Dyspepsia and General Debility.

are cured by F. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, the superior of all aperitifs. F. P. P. is the greatest tonic for the stomach that was ever known. Indigestion, Bad Dreams, and Biliousness give way rapidly to the powerful tonic and blood-cleansing properties of F. P. P. A prominent Railroad superintendent living at Savannah, Ga., in which city he was born, says he feels better than he ever did, and he had the worst case of dyspepsia on record. He had no appetite, and the little he ate disagreed with him, causing him to vomit often, he had pain in the head, breast and stomach, but after using three bottles of F. P. P., he felt like a new man. He says that he feels he could live forever if he could always get F. P. P. His name will be given on application to be sold by Ashboro Drug Co.

At Old Orchard Beach, Maine, Friday night fire swept over 60 acres and the probability is that a dozen hotels and 50 to 75 cottages were destroyed.

In Warm Weather

Vinol is as delicious as a fresh orange, and as soothing as can be to the weak, irritable stomach. It coaxes back lost appetite, improves digestion and creates strength throughout the whole system. We strongly recommend Vinol to all who are weak and run-down from any cause,—particularly to delicate women and children, old people and for those who have pulmonary troubles. Money back if you try Vinol and are not satisfied.

ASHEBORO DRUG COMPANY

On the Long Island (N. Y.) Railroad Thursday a work train backed into a trolley car hurling it from the tracks, killing three passengers and injuring sixteen.

CAPUDINE

CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY. It acts immediately—You feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't need a doctor. It cures all cases of Indigestion and Acidity. It is a sure cure. Moving the case. 10 cents.

Pain Pills

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Relieve Headache

Almost instantly and leave no bad effects. They also relieve every other pain, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pain, Sciatica, Backache, Stomach ache, Ague Pains, Pains from Injury, Bearing-down pains, Indigestion, Dizziness, Nervousness and Sleeplessness.

Pain Pills

Relieve Pain Quickly

By taking one or two Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills when you feel an attack coming on. You not only avoid suffering, but the weakening influence of pain upon the system. If nervous, irritable and cannot sleep take a tablet on retiring or when you awaken. This soothing influence upon the nerves brings refreshing sleep.

25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Cosby Patent Air-Tight Baker and Heater

IT HEATS AND COOKS TOO.

The Most Convenient, Useful and Economical Stove for the Home Ever Made.

IT DOES DOUBLE DUTY

It warms the coldest and largest room in the house, making it cozy. The busy housewife can cook or bake anything from light rolls to a Thanksgiving or Christmas turkey. Still it looks just as neat as any heater made. It is air-tight and a great fuel saver. Thousands are being sold. Thousands of housekeepers are enthusiastic. Fine Cast Iron tops and bottoms, making it last for years without repairs. Made only by

UNION STOVE CO., Inc.,
Box 2745, RICHMOND, VA.

Founded 1838

Trinity High School, Trinity, N.C.

Full term opens Sept. 3, 1907. Ideal location, good water, pure air. This school offers special advantages to boys and girls of the South. Splendid faculty. Equipment enlarged and improved. Expenses moderate. New girls' dormitory, well equipped and furnished. Business course of the best, both as to method and efficiency. Elegant building, with comfort and convenience throughout. For catalogue apply to B. F. Hargett, Headmaster, Trinity, N. C.

It's Oxfod Weather



High time for low-cuts. But no time for high-priced low cuts.

The CROSSETT is moderately priced, but is more than a moderately good shoe. It is positively the largest value for the money in this town. Below this price—\$4.50—quality balks; above it, quality adds only fads and frills. But for sound, solid worth, the CROSSETT is your shoe. It fits—it feels good—it walks and wears well—and it's natty. What more can you ask for leather.

This new Blueler Oxfod has dull kid tops, patent vamp, military heel.

A CORRECT, COOL,

COMFORTABLE SHOE

Morris-Scarboro-Moffitt Company.