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PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Advertising rates can be had at the office. Copy for changes must be in by 10 o'clock a. m.

Cards of Thanks Resolutions of Respect, and similar articles are charged at the rate of 5 cents per line—Cash in all cases.

Entered as second class mail matter April 26, 1910, at the postoffice at Concord, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Out of the city and by mail the following prices on the Evening Tribune will prevail:

One Month25
Six Months\$1.50
Twelve Months\$3.00

JOHN M. OGLESSEY, City Editor.
CONCORD, N. C., MAY 11, 1910.

The price of bad roads is almost incalculable. We talk about the high tariff and other burdens, but two million miles of unimproved roads is a heavier burden on the ultimate consumer than an excessive tariff. Every pound of farm products brought from the farm to the market bears an inflated price (the producer is not benefited) on account of the fact that it is hauled over bad roads and costs too much for transportation. If there ever existed any work calculated to fill the proverbial "long felt want," that work is the systematic and permanent improvement of the roads of the country.

The editors are looking forward to one of the greatest meetings they have ever attended at Wrightsville Beach, June 8-10. The people of Wilmington are much interested in the coming meeting, and are going to give the editors a delightful time. The board of aldermen of the city have appropriated \$500 for their entertainment during their stay. The city of Wilmington is noted for its hospitality, and the editors will enjoy a full share of it.

Piedmont Company Takes Over the Salisbury Spencer Line.

It was announced in Salisbury Tuesday afternoon, though unofficially that the Piedmont Railway Company had taken over the properties of the Salisbury-Spencer Railway Company. The officers of the company refused to make a statement, but it is known that the deal has been on foot for a week or more, says the Salisbury correspondent of the Charlotte Observer.

The Piedmont Company, headed by W. F. Snider, T. H. Vanderford, T. J. Jerome, M. L. Jackson and others, built and has operated the line of street railway from the court house to the fair grounds, a distance of three miles. The Salisbury-Spencer Company is the first street railway company ever organized in the city and has for a number of years successfully operated the line from here to the Southern Railway town.

It is rumored on the streets that the Southern Power Company is behind the deal and that the line is to be made a link in the interurban line from Charlotte to Greensboro. It is believed that the new company has under contemplation an overhauling of the present system, besides building of other lines in the city.

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It is an easy matter to see the good in everything when there is enough good in you.

EDWARD VII., LATE KING OF ENGLAND

Character Study of the Distinguished Sovereign Who Was Europe's First Diplomat and Head of the Greatest Empire in History of the World.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
PERHAPS the chief trait of King Edward VII. was tact. He was the master of form, of fashion, of etiquette. He was an embodiment of that much misused word "gentleman," an incarnation of the conventional and the correct. He was high priest of the gospel of custom. With him courtesy was a fine art and usage was the highest authority. While his life knew many scandals, they were so decorous that they were forgiven. He was the gentleman even in his vices. As Prince of Wales his role was a difficult one—difficult in the sense that, while he was next to the throne and often called upon to represent the throne, yet he must never overstep the bounds and assume any of the prerogatives of the crown. The universal testimony is that he was letter perfect in the role. As king he showed another aspect of the same quality. He was his own foreign minister, the first diplomat of Europe. Here he was in a larger field of form, the etiquette of nations. It was the one field which by habit and training he was best fitted to fill. His nice observance of the proprieties extended to internal affairs. While he was king in fact as well as name, he never went beyond the close limits that free England had set about his office. To put it in a word, he never made breaks. Despite his punctilious regard for the formalities, it is said that the late

An Eminently Safe Man With Sound Principles and Attractive Human Qualities--Beloved by the British Masses--A Statesmanlike Peacemaker.

sign's volunteer bodyguard. It was the conviction that Edward was "a good bloke," which was felt not only throughout Great Britain and her colonies, but in practically all lands, that gave him his hold on the heart of the world. His efforts to end the Boer war and magnanimous treatment of the burghers, his friendship for peace and diplomatic alliances with other European nations looking to a prevention of war, his aloofness from factionism and party, his personal leaning toward democracy, also toward advancement and humanitarian measures, his kindly attitude to Ireland and furtherance of liberal concessions in her behalf, his gentlemanly and considerate bearing, his exploits as a hunter of big game, his success as a farmer and raiser of prize stock, his popularity among the tenants on his estates, his social qualities and reputation as a good fellow and sport, his model qualities as a husband and father, his common sense and tactful deportment, the universal good will left him as a legacy by his mother—all these, coupled with the fact that he was head of the greatest empire in history, combined to give Edward VII. an enviable place in the world's esteem.

The World's First Gentleman.

He was not a great man perhaps, not a genius in any sense of the word, not a mighty captain, not a reformer or a leader of new departures, but an

place. Yet he was finely educated, had the most distinguished private tutors and finished his university course at Oxford. He spoke several languages with ease and in his day was perhaps the best royal linguist in Europe. The gift of many tongues is a social accomplishment, and in anything that pertained to social life he was at home. The first really important event in Edward's life was his visit to the United States and Canada in 1860. While in Washington he stayed with President Buchanan at the White House. On a visit to Mount Vernon he planted a chestnut tree by the side of the grave of Washington, the man who had whipped the prince's royal ancestor, George III. There is evidence that Albert Edward did not care much for King George, however, since he was inordinately fond of Thackeray, who lashed the four Georges with a whip as cutting as that of Junius. It is not on record that this trip to the United States had anything to do with Queen Victoria's friendship for the north during the civil war, yet it is by no means impossible that her mind was unconsciously influenced by talks with her eldest son and prospective successor. The very fact that he had been here and knew the situation at first hand would cause her to seek light from him. Americans may therefore owe the dead king more than they know.

Loyal to His Friends.

One of the most admirable traits of the king was his loyalty to his friends. It mattered not what fate overtook them, his hand was open to them still. There is the well known case of the officer in the Boer war who came home practically disgraced, but who found no change in his former cronies and then royal master. As Prince of Wales Edward had not access to state secrets, but this was more than made up to him by his freedom to form friendships with leading men all over Europe. One of the strangest and closest of these associations was with Gambetta, the republican leader of France. It was one of the most conspicuous intimacies of the prince's life, but was by no means the only indication of his liberal tendencies.

There must have been a peculiar charm about the person and manners of this king that gave him such sustained popularity throughout life, a popularity that enabled him to set the fashions for the English speaking world. So universal was the liking for him that even the scandals blazoned abroad were unable to shake it. Today about all the world remembers of the most notorious one of these episodes is the phrase coined concerning his efforts to protect the name of a woman. "He perjured himself like a gentleman."

Another charming trait of his character was his loyalty to his mother. Before his accession he uniformly forbade the drinking of his health standing, remarking that he was only a subject. He went often to the theater, but refused to have his coming or going noticed or announced. He also insisted on paying for his boxes and ordered that if he were late the play should not wait for him. The same thoughtfulness for others was shown in other ways. Lord Savile, who often entertained the king, was once asked about his royal guest.

"My dear sir," he replied, "you would never know that he is other than an ordinary guest. He has the utmost consideration for every one, down to the servants, and nothing annoys him more than to think he has put any one out of the way. He falls in with any suggestions made for his entertainment, and I have in my time had many guests who occasioned me considerably more trouble."

His Marriage a Love Match.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark was due to a love match. One of the incidents still remembered was the presentation of a ring to the bride, the setting of which was made of precious stones whose initial letters spelled his home name, "Bertie." They were a beryl, an emerald, a ruby, a turquoise, a jacinth and a second emerald. In his public treatment of his wife and sons the king always showed the same nice observance of the proprieties and conventions that marked all the other affairs of his life.

That this courtesy was natural and not assumed is revealed by an old story of a fire and a reporter. The Prince of Wales one day went to a fire with the Duke of Sutherland. Wanting to know the details, he asked them of a newspaper man. At the end of the interview he handed the scribe a cigar. Tearing a sheet out of his notebook, the reporter carefully wrapped this up and put it in his pocket. "Don't you smoke?" asked the prince. "Oh, yes, your royal highness," answered the reporter, "but I am not likely ever to get another cigar from the Prince of Wales." The prince laughed and, once more producing his cigar case, said, "You had better have another one—this time to smoke."

King Edward was about five feet eight inches tall and weighed in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. He was not especially devoted to athletics or exercise, but did more or less hunting and spent as much time as possible on his farm at Sandringham. He was an inveterate smoker, was fond of midnight dinners and liked the pleasures and comforts of life.

In the field of statesmanship his most conspicuous activity was in the line of composing dispatches. He was ever patching up quarrels among his friends and after he came to the throne enlarged his pacific efforts to the courts of Europe. In future, therefore, he will probably be best remembered as the peacemaker.



THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.

king personally disliked fuss and feathers. If so he managed to conceal the fact most effectually. He probably had more fuss and feathers than any other man on earth, except the kaiser. If he did not enjoy that sort of thing he was both a great martyr and a great actor. It does seem rather amusing that modern up to date nations rig out their kings in plumes and glitter and ribbons like a showgirl or a butler, but perhaps it is no more amusing than the fact that they have kings at all. Maybe the two things go together and are in keeping. But it is not surprising that the gorge of a full grown man should rise at it. So if Edward did not like fuss and feathers the fact is much to his credit.

His Genial Popularity.

Another thing is to be said in his favor. Aside from his office, he was popular as a man. This was true when he was Prince of Wales and true when he was king. It was frequently stated that if Great Britain were a republic and plain Albert Edward Wettin offered himself as an independent candidate for the presidency he would have been elected by an immense majority. An amusing though touching illustration of his general popularity comes to mind. An Australian gentleman was once in London and, observing a carriage with two mounted policemen in front, asked his own bus driver as to what personage was inside the closed carriage.

"What! He?" was the reply. "Don'tcher know? That's 'is most grishus!"
"What! The king?"
"Yuss; that's 'im, right enough."
Surprise was expressed that the escort was so small. How were these two policemen to protect the king in case of a row? The driver laughed.
"Why, 'oo's goin' to 'urt 'im, mister? There ain't no one in London 'ud touch a 'air of 'is 'ead. 'E's a good bloke, 'e is."
This expressed the feeling of the man in the street, who in the case of danger would have been his over-

eminently safe man, with sound principles, good impulses and attractive human qualities. He will probably not occupy a large place in the world's history, but will be remembered as a likable man in spite of his crown. So long as there must be kings it is a pity there are not more of his type. Perhaps the best thing about him was that he could efface himself, knew his place and kept it, was never afflicted with that disease sometimes observed among rulers—a swelled head. He had enough poise to refrain from making himself a laughingstock. He never took himself too seriously. He was sane, wise and comfortable, an enlarged edition of a good natured English squire. While he was not a mere figurehead, neither did he make himself a nuisance. He did not meddle with things that did not concern him, avoided the ridiculous attitude of trying to pose as a universal overseer. Even before he became king he was generally acclaimed as the world's first gentleman, and it was his personal quality quite as much as his hereditary to the throne that gave him this primacy.

Edward VII. was born in Buckingham palace Nov. 9, 1841. "Is it a boy?" asked the Duke of Wellington of the nurse. "It's a prince, your grace," answered the indignant woman. It was a distinction that would be appreciated by a toady. The world is thankful for the fact that it was a boy as well as a prince and that he grew up to be a man as well as a king. In the home circle the future king was called Bertie. He showed no startling originality either in youth or afterward. In all his long life he said nothing that the world considered worth quoting or remembering. While he had titles, offices and distinctions by the score, the only things he ever actually achieved by his own efforts were the winning of the Derby and the many prizes he took for blooded stock reared on his estate at Sandringham. Measured from the intellectual side, his life was sufficiently commensurate.

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ANNOUNCEMENT
DR. R. M. ARMSTRONG
Osteopathic Physician
of Salisbury, N. C., wishes to announce to the public that he has secured an office at the old Fisher Home, 53 N. Union street and will spend Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week in the city for the practice of Osteopathy. I make no charge for consultation at office. Patients will be treated at home if preferred. Phone 194.
Office Hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.