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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Sohn Sharp Williams, the Democratic Leader in House a Brilliant and Brainy Man—Choosing Seats—Too Early to Predict what Congress Will Do.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16th.—The special session of the 58th Congress, called by the President for the purpose of working through the Cuban reciprocity proposition is now in session.

The opening of Congress was very much like the opening of any Congress that has preceded it. The republican program went through as stated. "Uncle Joe" Cannon was elected speaker according to schedule and Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, was the nominee of the democratic party for Speaker as predicted in this correspondence away last spring. As the defeated candidate for Speaker, Mr. Williams was placed on the committee to escort in the new Speaker and his speech introducing the new Speaker to the House of Representatives was the most graceful thing that has been heard on the floor of the House for many years. The daily papers all over the country have commented on it as such. Mr. Williams has already made good the predictions of his friends that he was the man for the position of floor leader of the House on the democratic side. He has had the good sense, as his friends knew he would have, to give his chief opponent, the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, the appointment on the Ways and Means Committee, one of the highest honors that can come to a democrat. Mr. Williams not only showed his generosity by this action, but his good sense as well, for Mr. Clark is one of the ablest democrats in the Congress, and can do effective work against the republican party in that position. Mr. Williams not only has done this; he also has placed Hon. David A. De Armond, of Missouri, one of the ablest men in public life today, on the committee on rules with himself. That is the most important committee in the House, for it controls all legislation emanating from the House, and controls all debates. He will be also invaluable to the party and to Mr. Williams in the debates that will come off this winter. Mr. Williams has also placed the Hon. James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, back in his old place as the democratic "whip" of the House.

That is an honorable and responsible position. For the "whip" of the House has to see to it that a majority of the members in the city are kept in line. Mr. Williams has done this. He has done this; he also has placed Hon. David A. De Armond, of Missouri, one of the ablest men in public life today, on the committee on rules with himself. That is the most important committee in the House, for it controls all legislation emanating from the House, and controls all debates. He will be also invaluable to the party and to Mr. Williams in the debates that will come off this winter. Mr. Williams has also placed the Hon. James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, back in his old place as the democratic "whip" of the House.

There is one little piece of rope tape that each new House goes through with that gives the spectators in the gallery and the members on the floor an opportunity to give vent to their enthusiasm for any particular man they believe in or whom they think is a popular hero. That is the time honored function of drawing seats for the session. A page is blindfolded and he pulls out of a box a number with a name on it, and there is a number's name opposite this number. Both are called out and the member then goes down and selects his seat. There was much applause when certain men were called out. For instance, there was a resolution adopted that gave the floor leader of the republican side, the Hon. Seneca Payne, of New York, and the oldest member on that side of the House, the Hon. Harry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, the floor leader of the democratic side, the Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the right to choose their seats without drawing for them. There was much applause when they went forward and chose their seats. Then the names of prominent men on both sides of the House were called out, and as they went down the aisles to get their seats, there went up the plaudits of their friends. Among the number on the democratic side who were recognized in this manner were Hon. George B. McClellan, lately elected the democratic Mayor of Greater New York, and the Hon. William Randolph Hearst, of New York, who has done so much for the cause of democracy and the common people of the country. He received an ovation that must have warmed the cockles in his heart, for it is the universal opinion here that he and his papers, with himself as the directing democratic head, won the recent election in the city of New York. The democrats all feel very kindly to him for his work for the party, and they improved the opportunity to show him their marked appreciation of his brilliant work in behalf of democracy.

He has received marked attention from democrats here since the assembling of Congress. Some of the party leaders here are beginning to find out that he is a much bigger man than they thought; that he was not merely a newspaper man who had made a phenomenal success of the business, but that the reason he made the success was because he was

an able executive, a single-minded patriot, and a lover of the common people. As a consequence his stock as the nominee of the democracy for the presidency has gone up several points.

It is too early to predict what the big fights will be in this Congress, but the fight on the Cuban reciprocity proposition is going to be a bitter one. There will not be as many republican recalcitrants in this Congress as there was in the last on that proposition, for the reason, as stated in this correspondence not long ago, that the Sugar Trust has bought out the best sugar interests and that has closed the mouths of many republicans who otherwise would be opposed to Cuban reciprocity. There are some, however, who still hold out against it, and they will line up with the democrats and fight it unless they will allow the democratic amendment to go through removing the differential from refined sugar. The democrats are perfectly willing to give Cuba all the reciprocity she asks for or give her free trade with this country, provided they can remove the differential from refined sugar which will give the consumers of this country a chance. This is exactly what the Sugar Trust does not want. With reciprocity with Cuba on raw sugar to the extent of a twenty-five per cent. reduction on the present tariff, and retaining the differential on refined sugar, the Trust makes not less than eight millions a year out of the game. That is the milk in the coconut. It is a straight fight between the people and the Sugar Trust. Watch the game.

To the intense delight of the democratic leaders here, the republican administration has actually tied up in a nice package and handed to the democracy another and a corking and a good campaign issue in this dirty mess in the Panama country. It is the belief here not only among democrats, but among many good republicans, that the recent revolution in the United States of Colombia in Central America was hatched in this country and at the instigation of this republican administration in order to get control of the Panama canal. In other words, the game put up in the Senate to get the usufruct of those Panama canal bonds has got to go through at any cost. This republican administration plays into their hands and incites revolution down there and robs that little country of a slice of its territory in order to give the senatorial calal its raffle. How are they going to get away from the imputation that they are responsible for this revolution? If they expect mind-readers in the Navy Department, for no sooner had the first rumblings of this trouble between Colombia and one of its states been wafted over the earth than this country had several naval vessels at the proper point in a jiffy in order to put backbone into the revolutionists and to intimidate the Colombian forces. Then this government makes haste to "recognize" the new Republic of Panama. It is an infernal outrage and a national disgrace. I will explain it all in my next letter.

CHAS. A. EDWARDS.

The Companion as a Christmas Gift.
The Youth's Companion is one of the few gifts that are always appropriate and yet within reach of the smallest purse. It brings to every member of the family something of interest, something of value—a story that cheers, an article that carries the reader into far-off countries or among men who govern, a sketch that amuses, a poem that puts a bit of truth in a new and convincing way, a page of pictures that holds the children spellbound. It is America's home paper—a paper received weekly in more than half a million households in the United States.

If you desire to make a Christmas present of The Youth's Companion, send the publishers the name and address of the person to whom you wish to give The Companion, with \$1.75, the annual subscription price. They will send to the address named. The Companion's Christmas Packet, all ready for Christmas morning, containing the Christmas number, The Companion Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold, and subscription certificate for the fifty-two issues of 1904. The new subscribers for 1904 will receive all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1903 free from the time of subscription, also The Companion Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

Annual Announcement Number fully describing the principal features of The Companion's new volume for 1904 will be sent to any address free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.

A Fairy Tale.
Deputy Sheriff West brings a report that at Greensboro depot some forty or fifty men came around and told the four men who were sent to the road for working in distilleries that if they wanted to escape, the crowd would surround the officers and permit the prisoners to go free. The prisoners declined to escape, and that fact should be considered when application is made for their pardon. These boys are not the most guilty and the application for pardon should be successful.—Yadkin Ripple

CONGRESSMEN WEBB AND DE.

Two New, Young and Promising Members of the North Carolina Delegation.

In the old North State you are at the front beyond a doubt judging from the good appearance and bearing of a couple of our Congressmen seen in the Rigobosy that that old Commonwealth just sent to the national capitol. Youth occupied wisely determined voters have wisely determined that youth occupied by ability is worthy of honor.

"They were Messrs. E. Y. Wej of the ninth district, and Robert Webb of the seventh. Mr. Wej is a talented young lawyer, services in the State Legislature so satisfactory that his constituents were glad to promote him. He represents a district as famous in history as any in America, the glorious old Mecklenburg district, were sturdy patriots met and adopted the 20th of May, 1775, resolution of independence more than a year in advance of the adoption of a declaration which made a nation.

Young Man, Be Sober.
The Danville Register in discussing the question of temperance as applied to business, quotes from the Raleigh Post a statement that "business requirements are most effective agencies in promoting temperance so far as liquor indulgence is concerned," and continues in an able discussion of the question, although it is an anti-prohibition paper. It says: "The young man who looks forward to a business career in any city, in any country, who is in any way connected with the liquor traffic, is in a momentous peril if he takes the risk of forming the liquor habit. In most cases this habit fastens itself upon its victims unawares. The man who so often remarks that he can quit at any time, very frequently does not quit. The time never comes when he admits to himself that he wants to quit until he is enslaved and is no longer his own master. When that time comes, the victim is worthless (except as a sickening example to others). It is then that he becomes like a horse, a dog, or a pig, and the asides are worth more than the word. For business purposes he is not worth his room in any sort of an establishment. He could not be trusted to drive an ox cart. If any of our readers find this statement inconsistent with our opposition to prohibition, they are welcome to any satisfaction they may get out of that impression. In both cases our convictions are strong. We say, without the least reservation, that it is better not to touch, taste or handle alcoholic drinks.

No self-respecting young man with a laudable ambition to make something of himself can afford to tamper with intoxicating liquors. Even sordid considerations, the grade of motives, should restrain him. To become addicted to such a habit is to doom himself in the business world. Nobody wants such a man. Indeed, nobody can afford to have him about. He does more harm than good. Is more of a hindrance than a help. No matter where he is, outside of a prison, he is in the way. The sense of worthiness which it should be the aim of every rational being to preserve, when no higher claim is recognized, should constitute a loftier motive than any man can become a slave to a debasing habit and preserve this sense of worthiness and a commendable degree of self-respect. When self-respect is gone, all is gone. There is no foundation in the man on which to build a hope. There would be just as little in him, perhaps, if the world could be so remodeled as to destroy the application of scripture injunctions to responsible beings, or, in other words, to leave men without responsibility for their conduct by taking away every possibility of evil. What the railroads are doing is for business reasons, but as the Post says, it is in the interest of reasonable temperance, and it tends to create a habit of sobriety. If a drunken man is not responsible for getting drunk. He does not have to make a fool of himself.

Correctly says an exchange: The columns of a newspaper is the editor's farm his shop his trace, his trade, his grocery, his law office or profession, and when he donates space for which he gets no return, he is out, just as the farmer that gives away his pigs and butter and eggs, or the professional man who gives advice gratis.

Best Sale of the Season.
Mr. W. D. Palmer, of Level Cross, in Randolph county, sold on the Greensboro market Friday a single load of tobacco for \$157. It averaged a fraction under 17 cents per pound. Some of it sold as high as 35 cents per pound, while a good deal of it brought such prices as 29, 28, 18 and 16 cents. The tobacco was sold at the Planters warehouse. KEENE, GABLE & CO., Greensboro, N. C.

Sam Jones Writes of Crops, Politics and Things.

I returned from my ten days' tour of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama on last Tuesday, bettered by the trip, though it was a hard one as to constant travel. I was through a great deal of the cotton belt, and in the language of the sky prophet, I still "cherish the opinion" that the cotton crop will not exceed the crop of 1902. I am a bull on the cotton crop, and I am sorry for the bears this time. My immense crop of eight bales is comfortably housed in a shed on my place, and my creditors are perfectly willing to wait, knowing I have this cotton, and I don't know but what I will make them wait until I get 15 cents for it.

Of course I would not put my crop on the market in one day now, because the spot receipts sometimes bears the market and runs it down. In selling my cotton I am like the old conductor when one of his passengers complained that he was making no headway with his train. He replied: "What's the use in being in a hurry, there's three days left of this week, and there's next week that ain't been touched at all."

It is a pretty good idea for these people in a hurry to realize the truth of the old conductor's expression. I know I am one fellow that's hurried to get to a good home. I wish I could never be in a hurry again and never get mad again.

Sometimes I feel like joining Tolstoy non-resistance theory, then again I feel like God knows best, for He did us that if we would resist the evil he would free us from us. Let Tuesday was election day. New York, Maryland, Kentucky, Mississippi and Rhode Island, again Democratic, and now they are talking Gorman for president in 1904. The balance of the states overhanging and safely Republican. The Democrats seem to have risen from the dead and appeared again on earth victorious, but Tom Johnson, of Ohio, I suppose, is snowed under for good. Hanna will remain in the seat, and no doubt remain as national chairman and, gentlemen, best head to beat. I mean as a rider of a candidate. The truth of the business is he never has been beat, and if he sits steady in the saddle he will ride Roosevelt into victory again.

Of course it is gratifying to us southern people to know that Mississippi is still safely Democratic, and that Virginia, with the exception of two candidates in the legislative races, is also safely Democratic, and is "Benny" there in her safety; and, by the way, the counties of eastern Kentucky have not been fully beat from yet. I doubt if old Breathitt county has showed up with her returns in full.

It is no longer which is the best party, or which will serve our country best, but it is which gang has the best machine in the best working order. Machine politics means corruption as well as victory. Tammany's forces had the best organized machine in New York, seventy thousand votes the best. Matt Quay's machine in Pennsylvania can give any unprinciples he may wish, or Republicans desire. Whether Gorman has a machine or not, we are satisfied he would be an expert in handling one.

I have no fears to shed over the defeat of Low, nor have I any doubts to give forth for the victory of Tammany. I had rather be a Prohibitionist and gather by myself, than to be a Democrat or Republican with the spoils of office and know I had to pay one way and vote another in order to get the victory. A man just can't afford to run with the majority in this country, for if he does and runs with them until he dies, if he doesn't go to hell it will be because that shakedown burned out before he died; but I am perfectly candid when I say that whatever the superiority of the Democratic party may be over the Republican party in the south, that same superiority obtains in the ranks of the Republican party of the north as compared with the Democratic party.

There is a great deal more about the price of cotton than I do about who was elected in New York City, and more for the morals of our country than I do for the victories of either party in any state. It goes without saying that there are perhaps millions of good men belonging to the Democratic and Republican parties, but the machine forces that run these parties are as corrupt as the devil wants them to be. I have no doubt the devil was as much pleased over Tammany's victory in New York as Roosevelt was pleased with Hanna's victory in Ohio. I suppose McClellan is as good a man personally as Low, but persons do not count where machines control. If you ride with the machine you ride as snugly as you ride on a Pullman car, but when the machine runs over a fellow it will grind him to powder.

Of course the tug of war comes on later. The great national campaign next year will make the fur fly. What it will do with the commercial manufacturing and financial interests of this country, a prophet can only say.

MONTGOMERY NEWS.

From the Examiner.
Messrs. G. S. and C. G. Beaman have bought out the interest of D. E. Pemberton of the firm of Hurley & Pemberton.

Mr. R. O. Fry has been elected County Surveyor to fill out the term of Mr. J. T. Wade who has resigned.

Miss Flora Suggs, after making more than friends here, has returned to her beautiful home at Mt. Olivet, now but may not long. Her sister, Miss Estelle is here to join our school. She is a prodigy in music for one of her age.—Star Item.

Col. John F. Cotton, a prominent citizen of Flagtown section died last week. After living to be an old man, he died leaving many friends throughout the county.

Miss Nora Branton of Wadoville, who for several months was a clerk for W. W. Mills at this place, left for Oak Ridge Institute a few days ago, where she has entered school.

Mr. B. F. Shannon of Mecklenburg county has recently purchased a farm of Mr. W. M. Atkins, two or three miles north-west of Troy, and is going to stock raising.

Dr. M. P. Blair has recently bought the James house and lot here at this place. He is going to remodel the house and have him a nice dwelling there in a short time.

The Factory School.
When one remembers that so many phases of factory life have been discussed during the past few months, it is strange that so little prominence has been given the factory school. An enterprising company, several years ago, selected within a few miles of Atlanta a location for their factory. Their choice was indeed a happy one, for the spot naturally pretty, has been made to look very attractive. On either side of a wide street as far as one can see, are neat cottages, many having a very home-like appearance. Besides a very pretty little lake, and at the end of the village street, is the school, and thither every morning the "wee bit lads and lassies" would their way with perhaps greater enthusiasm than many children whose school days are not so limited. These little people realize that in a short time they will have to lay aside their books to fight in the battle for existence. Happy-hearted, dear little people, they are too, some of them wonderfully bright, eager to learn, and realize how they are shifted from pillar to post by the wandering life their parents lead. Like the majority of children, they are fond of nature and one rarely sees the girls without flowers, or the boys when their pockets are not overflowing with hickory nuts, all gathered on long walks through the woods.

It is certainly impracticable if not impossible, to follow in factory school work the splendid course of study adopted by our well-graded city schools. With the knowledge that in a few years these children must go out prepared for life's battle one finds it imperative to spend this precious time in giving them as firm a foundation as possible. To do this it is necessary to lay aside many of those studies which make the school room so fascinating to the child of today.

Good Things to Eat.

Apple Lemon Pie.—Grate the yellow rind of one lemon, add the juice, one egg, and one cup of sugar. Beat all well together, then stir in two medium sized apples grated. Bake between two crusts.

Chocolate Frosting.—Melt one square of chocolate, three tablespoons of sugar and one tablespoon of water together until smooth and glossy. Beat the white of an egg enough so that it can be taken up on a spoon, but not until frothy, add one-half cup of powdered sugar and stir until smooth and light, then add the chocolate mixture and one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Beat smooth and spread on the cake.

Chocolate Layer Cake.—Cream one-half cup of butter, and one and one-half cups of sugar, add the beaten yolks of four eggs, one-half cup of flour in which one-half level teaspoon of soda is dissolved. AM four squares of chocolate melted over hot water and beat well. Sift another half level teaspoon of soda in two cups of flour and add to the first mixture with one-half teaspoon of vanilla flavoring. Beat all well together then fold in the whites of the four eggs beaten stiff. Bake in shallow round pans and spread with lemon icing.

Plain Doughnuts.—Beat two eggs, add one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of melted butter, one cup of milk and three level teaspoons of baking powder sifted in two cups of flour and as much more flour as needed to make a dough as soft as can be handled. Cut out in shapes and fry in hot lard.

Molasses Candy.—Cook together one and one-half cups of molasses and one-half cup of brown sugar until it will harden when a little is dropped in water. Then sprinkle with one-quarter teaspoon of soda and beat. Cook enough to handle, then work until light colored or almost white and cut apart with scissors when pulled out in long strips.

French Rolls.—Scald one pint of milk and a rounding tablespoon of butter, the same of sugar, one level teaspoon of salt and when cooled sufficiently add one-half yeast cake. Mix with enough flour to make a dough that will knead and then knead a long time. Set in a warm place to rise; knead again and make up in small rolls. Let rise until light and bake.

Chap's Loaf Cake.—Use eggs as scarce and high a very good cake is made by the following rule: Cream one-half cup of butter, add one and one-half cups of sugar, and one level teaspoon of soda, and beat with a rotary mixer until light colored, one cup of milk, one egg, beaten light and last a cup of seeded and cut raisins floured lightly. Use any flavoring liked and bake in a long narrow pan which will make slices nearly square. Cake made light with baking powder will not keep moist as long as when more eggs are used, for baking powder always has a tendency to dryness in bread or cake.

Sour Milk Cookies.—Cream one cup of butter, add two cups of sugar and one egg; beat well again, add one cup of sour milk and then five cups of flour in which one level teaspoon of soda has been sifted twice. Use a teaspoon of mixed spice, or a teaspoon of any flavoring preferred, with no more flour if it is possible to roll out the dough. Cut in rounds and bake.

Lemon Filling.—Grate the yellow rind of one lemon, add the juice, one tablespoon of water, one-half cup of sugar, one egg, and a level tablespoon of butter. Boil two minutes and spread on cake after it is cooled.

Indian Toast.—Make a toast gravy with four cups of milk scalded, and thickened with four level tablespoons of flour, and cooked ten minutes to take out the raw starchy taste. Add four level tablespoons of butter, one-quarter teaspoon of salt and a teaspoon of sugar. Toast slices of brown bread on both sides and lay in a deep dish; pour over the toast gravy and serve hot. Do not let it stand and become soft and mushy.

Pocketbook Rolls.—Scald two cups of milk and add a slightly rounding tablespoon of butter, a rounding tablespoon of sugar, and one-quarter level teaspoon of salt. When cool add one-half yeast cake dissolved in one-half cup of lukewarm water and two quarts of flour. Knead well and let rise. At night knead again, using as little flour as possible. In the morning roll out without kneading about half an inch thick, cut in squares and spread a little butter on one side, fold over, put in a buttered pan and let rise a few minutes and bake.

High Point Man Injured.
While on his way to the fire Saturday evening about 6 o'clock the hose wagon of the Steamer company struck John Wells, a white machinist of High Point, and knocked him down, one of the horses stepping in his face and on his right arm. He received a number of painful cuts and bruises and several teeth were knocked out. The accident occurred on South Elm Street near the Southern depot. After receiving surgical attention Wells was sent to his home in High Point. His condition though painful is not considered particularly serious. The fire proved to be a fire burning out in a cottage on Bain street, and no damage resulted.—Greensboro Patriot.

Success Without Money.
The brisk attack on snobbery that was a leading feature of the October Everybody's has been followed up in the November issue by a significant article on "Successful Men who are not Rich." Success without money seems anomalous to the modern American; yet, on reflection, the most eager devotee of plutocracy cannot deny that such men as Senator Harvard, Dr. Rainford and General Joe Wheeler are, in the best sense of the term, successful. And the private income of the most successful man in the United States today—Theodore Roosevelt—is said to be well under \$7,500 yearly. It is good to be reminded of those triumphs that are not measured in dollars.

Education Averse to Work.
It is a pity that most people think education and work do not take up their abode together. I reckon we might as well say, in this connection it is a pity there is so much truth in this almost universal opinion. It is true there are a few kinds of work the college boy does not dodge, but for the most part, he is not calculating on taking up ordinary out-door occupations. This, by the way, is not confined to any class of people. It is just as true of white as colored. They all think that education brings as one of its rewards immunity from manual labor. There are, however, no sources to which we may look for correction of this tendency. First, the Agricultural College will correct in the minds of the students, this habit of avoiding work. These young men will be an example to others who may not have enjoyed college training, but who, seeing the college student engaged in work, will become better satisfied to follow these pursuits themselves. So one of the special blessings of the industrial college is that it will add dignity to labor as well as prepare the boy for a higher class of service.

Then again, the rapid introduction of machinery will exercise a wholesome influence in favor of putting young men into the active pursuits of agriculture and other kindred pursuits.

Many of young men would run a snaky plow, who will not walk after the one followed by their fathers. They will find pleasure in mounting a McCormick reaper, when they would not at all resist the use of the old fashioned grain cradle. So the presence of the educated man in the harvest field and, at the plow, and in the forest which will finally clothe our door work, with its just and legitimate dignity.—Raleigh Times.

Eight Great Secrets of Success.
A certain fellow who answered advertisements in cheap story papers has had some interesting experiences. He learned that by sending one dollar he could get a cure for drunkenness. And he did. It was to "take a pledge and keep it."

Then he sent fifty-two-cent stamps to find out how to raise turkeys successfully. He found out—"Just take hold of the tops and pull."