

THE ROBESONIAN

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WHOLE NO. 1427.

THE ROBESONIAN JOB OFFICE

IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH

Fast Presses and Excellent Machinery.

Everything is new and up to date, having just been received from the factories and foundries.

A large stock of all kinds of paper just received. Your patronage is solicited.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Sensible and Opportune Advice to People Along the Seaboard Air Line.

John T. Patrick, Chief Industrial Agent, in Salisbury.

Human nature is of a discontented and wandering disposition. Every day our trains have some one on board who is looking for a place to locate, and sometimes those looking for homes represent a colony of 100 or more families.

I will relate a few instances in my life which greatly impressed me with making a good outward appearance. Of course I believe in an inward appearance to correspond.

Some eight or ten months ago I was traveling on a train in eastern North Carolina. We passed a town nicely laid out, streets looked clean, trees white-washed, and the town presented a fine appearance.

A stranger sitting just ahead of me, turning to me, asked the name of that town. I told him. Then he exclaimed: "I have been traveling considerably through the Southern States, and this place invites my attention more than any place I have found yet!"

I became interested in him, and found that he was a well-informed man. He told me he was from Minnesota, and had represented his county several times in the Legislature; and was now sent out by a colony of 50 in search of a place in which they could come and locate.

He gave me a brief history of his country. The severe winters and fearful cyclones; that their wood had to be brought on trains some forty or fifty miles; it cost the farmers from \$8 to \$10 a cord.

In many instances they had to burn their corn for fuel; and as prices for produce had become so low, they had concluded to sell out their farms and move South to a more mild and genial climate, where the cost of living was not so great.

The stranger was so impressed with the town, that after getting what information he could from me, he concluded he would go back and spend a week prospecting in that neighborhood.

Another instance in passing Apex: Two gentlemen sitting near me said, one to the other: "John, I like this section of country better than any I have seen on the road from Weldon here."

"Yes," exclaimed the other, "the lands look more productive, but the people are not showing much signs of thrift, from the appearance of their town. Why don't they clean up and paint? Their land looks like it would afford it."

It pays in dollars to fix and improve the condition of your property. It will bring new people to your town and new money to your section. Recently a large insurance company, with \$20,000,000 to loan traveled through North Carolina, examining the towns to see if they could afford to put out their surplus money, and after several days' examination they decided that the country was not prosperous.

The conclusion they had arrived at was that the appearance of every place they had visited except Charlotte, was in an unkempt, dilapidated condition, and that such condition did not show prosperity; they could not afford to loan money in a place that was not prosperous.

This kept \$20,000,000 out of the South. Citizens along the Seaboard Air Line, take a lesson from this, and make money by improving the looks of your homes and your town. And for the pleasure of your family, and the pride you have for your own home fix up, and fix up right now.

Cabarrus county commissioners have purchased \$1,500 worth of road machinery to be used in connection with the work of the chain gang. They have also decided to turn over \$75,000 of railroad bonds, voted several years ago, to the proposed new road to be built from Aberdeen to Concord, on condition that the road be complete and in operation within one year.

When you wish an easy shave, just call on me at my saloon. In the morning, evening or noon. I will cut and dress the hair with grace, to suit the contour of the face.

My room is neat and towels clean, showers sharp and razors keen. And everything I think you'll find. To suit the face and please the mind, and all my art and skill can do, if you just call I'll do for you.

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"Jefferson Still Lives."

Extract from Hon. W. J. Bryan's Address at the University of Virginia.

"Jefferson stated the wonderful principles of government when he said that all men were created equal—not equal physically or intellectually—but equal whenever government comes in contact with the people; whenever the law touches them. If all men were created equal, it follows as a consequence that no government should enable or permit one citizen to injure another citizen. This is applying to government what Christ taught when he said 'All ye are brethren.' We put rings in the noses of hogs to prevent them from destroying property. Government must recognize that there are human hogs and keep them from destroying property. In our best moments we are willing to put rings in our noses to restrain us from injuring others, and so in making our laws it will not do to leave man at the mercy of the law which injures him.

"Corporations are created for the public good, and the people should so control them as to prevent them from violating the power under which they exist. There should be no corporation greater than those who gave it life. Never before was it as important as it is today to restrain men from injuring one another. In these days, when corporate wealth is banded together, you will find special need of laws for protecting the humble citizens. Jefferson not only declared that all men were created equal, but that they were endowed with inalienable rights—rights which government does not give or take away.

"Jefferson still lives. We love him not whose body died, and dying sanctified the soil of Monticello, but Jefferson, the philosopher. When the names of military heroes are forgotten children will still lip the name of Jefferson, who filled the kneeling subject with hope and bade him stand erect among his peers. We do our duty as best we can if we advance our government and the welfare of society. One of your Southern orators, a Senator from Georgia, (Hill), gave utterance to a noble thought—'Who saves his country saves himself and all things saved do bless him. He who lets his country die lets all things die ignominiously, and all things dying curse him.' The strength of the government is not in its armies or navies, but in a happy and contented citizenship, in laws so beneficent that every citizen will be willing to die if need be to preserve them."

Deserting the Farms. The Montgomery Advertiser answers affirmatively the question, "Does farming pay?" and adds: "Why, then, is it that life in the country is taboed and a young farmer—one who can manage labor successfully and conduct a plantation in a practical manner—looked upon as an object of curiosity, mingled with a suggestion of pity? There are a few young men in this immediate vicinity who have the business sagacity to perceive that the prospective advantages of agricultural life far outweigh the future in the business or mercantile field. They are in active charge of plantations near the city. They are making practical farmers of themselves; they are leading independent, healthful lives, and buying more land each year with their earnings. Their comrades have gone, as clerks, into the railroad offices or the stores of the city; are earning but little more than the bare cost of living; are accounted most fortunate if in two years they get a week's vacation in which to spend all their earnings, and are frightened at the unexpected approach their employer at all times. In fifteen years they will be worn out old men—mechanical contrivances for doing a certain stipulated task—barely living within their modest income, and in continual fear lest their place shall be filled with a younger man. And the young men on the plantation will be influential land-owners with an assured income—a sound mind in a sound body—both prosperous and happy, of use to themselves, their families, and the communities in which they live."

The Landmark has heretofore printed the law which provides for the special school tax election to be held next August, but as there seems to be a general desire for information on this subject a recapitulation of its provisions may be of interest. The law requires the county commissioners of each county in the State to order this election to be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in August on the question of levying a special district (each township is a school district under the new law) tax for schools. The commissioners are given the privilege of determining the amount of the tax but the act requires that it shall be at least 10 cents on every \$100 worth of property and 30 cents on each poll. This is the amount named in this county. If, at the election to be held on the 10th of August, a majority of the qualified voters of any one township vote "For Schools," then this special tax of 30 cents on each poll and 10 cents on each \$100 of property will be levied and collected this fall along with the other taxes, and the amount so levied and collected will be applied to the schools of that township alone. The law also provides that the State Treasurer will pay to each township levying this tax a sum equal to the amount so levied, provided the amount does not exceed \$500. If, therefore, any township in Iredeed or any other county should vote in favor of this tax and the amount levied and collected should be as much as \$500, the township will receive an additional \$500 from the State and will thus have \$1,000 as a school fund to expend on the public schools of that township in addition to the regular school fund, for this special tax in no way interferes with the school taxes heretofore levied and levied this year. If the property and polls of any township voting for this special tax do not yield as much as \$500 the State Treasurer will give that township an amount equal to the sum levied and collected, no matter how small, but in no case will the amount exceed \$500.

The law provides that in townships where this special tax is levied it shall be levied for at least three years. After that time it may be repealed by a majority vote provided that one-third of the qualified voters of the township petition for an election for such purpose. Those townships which vote against the tax levy will have an election on the same question at the same date every two years. The election is to be held under the rules and regulations prescribed for the election of members of the General Assembly.

The act appropriates \$50,000 from the State Treasury to be distributed among the townships which vote the special tax, in the manner hereinbefore set forth. On account of the condition of the Treasury some doubt had arisen as to whether this money would be available, but the necessary arrangements have been made and the State Treasurer announces that he has the money to pay out as the law provides. The townships are to be given a sum equal to the amount they levy (not exceeding \$500 every year for three years). There is no provision made for its payment after that time. Of course if every township in the State were to vote this special tax the \$50,000 would be entirely inadequate to give all of them a sum equal to the amount levied. But there is no danger of every township in the State or half of them, so voting. The Legislature was doubtless aware of this and reasoned that the \$50,000 would be ample for all purposes. In view of the facts we do not think that there is any doubt that the townships voting the tax will receive the amount provided by law.

The Landmark is heartily in favor of public education and in favor of the betterment of the public school system, and we don't know of any way to improve the latter except by local taxation, as provided for by this act. We are aware that it requires some courage to advocate an increase of taxation in these hard times, but this proposed school tax is a small one and we believe the investment will pay handsome returns many times over. We hope that at least some of the townships in this and adjoining counties will vote for this tax.

The School Tax Election.

Statesville Landmark.

Private affairs recently received at San Francisco report that leprosy is spreading with alarming rapidity in the Hawaiian Islands. Formerly it was confined almost entirely to the natives, but now many of the whites are falling victims to the appalling disease. An old man named West, a leading merchant of Honolulu, has just been removed to the pest island, and his wife has died of a broken heart over the heart-rending separation. A man named George Breuns, an employe in the Honolulu telephone office, has also developed the disease and been removed to the leper colony.

And this is the island country the United States government has definitely agreed to annex! With the least homogeneous population of any country on the face of the earth, hardly half-civilized, entirely unsympathetic with republican institutions, and, to boot, leprosy! Such is Hawaii. And because she has a few rich sugar cane bottoms, a few fertile cattle pastures, and a couple of harbors for coaling stations we think it desirable to make her a Territory of the United States, with the possibility of becoming a State and having two United States Senators. Hawaii's leper island, Molokai, ought to be enough to forbid the very thought of annexation. The servant of the prophet of old, covetous of gifts that it was not lawful for him to possess, was cursed with the anathema maramatha of ancient times, and went out from the presence of his master "a leper as white as snow." The republic has all it can do to keep the leprosy of anarchy, of revolution, from developing from within. Let her not invite the scourge from without. Let her beware of covetousness of foreign possessions. It is dangerous to beg presents from Neuman. Let her beware of Gehazi's greed.

The Food That Man Needs. "As in the daily wear and tear of life a great deal of the substance of a man's body is used up, it is absolutely necessary that the repair to the body be carefully and systematically looked after," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Then, too, man must create heat and force, according to the climate in which he lives and the occupation he follows. A wise combination of food is, therefore, necessary to keep the body in working order. In cold weather, we need a larger amount of carbonaceous foods—fats, sugars and starches—than we do in summer. In the hot climates and during the hot months, fruit and green vegetables, containing the salts necessary to keep the blood in good condition, should be used freely. According to our method of living in this country, we should take about two parts of repair food—such as meat, eggs, milk, cheese, or, in the vegetable kingdom, the old peas, beans, and lentils—to three parts of carbonaceous food—such as white bread, potatoes, rice, butter, cream, and fats of all kinds. Then we must have a certain amount of bulky or watery vegetables—such as lettuce, spinach, cabbage, onions, and also the fruits. In making out a daily ration, we should have at the beginning of the meal some light dish that may be taken slowly, to prepare the stomach for the food that is to follow, then a meat or its equivalent. With beef we should serve potatoes; with mutton, rice; with chickens either rice or potatoes."

Hoisery dealers say golf stockings are being turned down.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints. A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is Pain-Killer. It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally. Beware of imitations. Take note but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

Hawaii, the Land of Lepers.

Charlotte Observer.

Several thousand young men who have spent fifteen years or more in careful education for the high places of business, the professions and politics are leaving the colleges. And eminent men who have won that for which these youths are just beginning to strive are telling them what the real prizes of life are and how they are to be gained.

The burden of this wisdom of life is the same—be brave, be hopeful, but above all be honest and just and faithful to the best ideals both in private and in public life.

Of course these youths having been taught to test theory by practice, look out upon life for verification of these noble and beautiful teachings.

They naturally look first to Washington, where sits the winner of our highest prize. They see him distributing public offices under the dictation of a boodle fund campaign manager. And these offices go to men who, as Mr. Hanna puts it, "may not be good men, but did the work desired"—that is, delivered the votes at the nominating convention.

Next they look at the Capitol. There sits a Senate cynically indifferent to its reputation for honor and honesty, and for money and political advantage holding wide the pockets of the people for the thieving hands of the sugar and other trusts.

They turn to the bar and they see the men who lead in fame and ability shrugging their shoulders at their solemn oath, as officers of courts of justice, and for a fee hiring their brains to organized robbery and promoting injustice with all the might of their superb endowments.

They look out upon the business world, and behold the man who crushes competition by unlawful means, who buys legislation, who holds himself above the laws of his country, is the man who reaps the richest rewards of wealth and influence.

Your young men are not as a rule over-endowed with revenue. Is it any wonder that many of them put their tongues in their cheeks as they listen to eloquent admonitions to public and private virtue? Is it any wonder that many decide that Iago was right when he summed the whole philosophy of life as "put money in thy purse?"

When so many older and wiser men are deceived by the glitter and tinsel of appearances, is not the surprise rather that the majority of our young men do look below the surface to the bottom of the well where the truth is hidden?

Pointed Paragraph. After a man discovers how little he knows he begins to suspect that possibly others do not know as much as they pretend.—Atchison Daily Globe.

The Dingley Bill was a tariff for protection with incidental robbery. The Senate committee changed it to a tariff for robbery with incidental protection.—New York World.

A dispatch says that an Oklahoma man has been arrested for having one wife too many. A great many reputable, law-abiding citizens have that.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The United States Senate is developing into a most magnificent body. It continues to refuse to take advantage of all the opportunities to single out and punish its traitors.—New York Journal.

When the greatest lawyers of New York are "retained" by a powerful combination whose members are indicted for breaking the law, every one knows that they are paid to defeat the law.—New York World.

If every Northern newspaper had upon its staff at least one editorial writer with a little knowledge and experience of the Southern people it would be better for the country at large.—Washington Post.

A Havana paper demands Gen. Lee's recall because he went into a room where the queen of Spain's picture was hanging, in his shirt sleeves. Come to think of it, the queens of Spain were not always so particular.—Pittsburg Press.

"Don't wait for prosperity," says the Boston Globe, "go to work and bring it." That's what we are doing down in this neck of woods. Now let Massachusetts do its part by putting a lot of its hoarded money into circulation.—Houston Post.

"Put Money in Thy Purse!"

New York World.

The people may prepare to pay a great advance upon all clothing, blankets, flannels into which wool enters. The tariff now being enacted is the most unequal, burdensome and drastic instrument ever adopted by any people, not excepting the half civilized. It is a measure of favoritism, of classes, of abominations. The importation of wool for four years past showed an average of about 150,000,000 pounds. But in the two months of March and April last, the actual importation—in advance but expecting the Republican dragnet—was 156,633,675 pounds. This is an excess of 4,000,000 pounds in two months over the average importation for each year. Why was it done? To get in the wool at a low rate before the high tax set in. It is expected that in May and June will aggregate 100,000,000 additional pounds. This is an excess of 4,000,000 pounds in two months over the average importation for each year. Why was it done? To get in the wool at a low rate before the high tax set in. 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