The News and Observer

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TUESDAY..... June 28, 1910.

MORNING TONIC.

(Byron.)

Truth is a gem that is found at a great depth; whilst on the surface of this world, all things are weighed by the false scale of custom.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

There's always some trouble to fill us with woe; in winter the weather is sloppy with snow; in summer tis' hot and in spring it is wet, and the autumn's the blamedest calamity yet; and so we remark, as we push through the crowd: "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" When one's back is GRIEF TO BURN all itchy there's no place to scratch; when you have a cigar then you can't find a match; when you're hungry as thunder there's nothing to eat, and when you're not hungry ther's grub and repeat. You buy a new shirt, and it fits like a shroud—Oh, why should the spirit of Willie be proud? Oh, the sugar is sour and the vinegar's sweet, you've holes on your bosom and corns on your feet, and all that you swallow is poisoned with germs, described by the doctors in dog-Latin terms. And yet you are happy, you slecky chumps! You simply won't stay in the blue-moldy dumps! You simply won't wilt 'neath your troubles and fears, and splatter the earth with a cloudburst of tears! You throw up your hats and you laugh with the crowd—and that's why the spirit of mortal is proud!

Walt Mason

(Copyright, 1909, by George Matthew Adams.)

BIG PRIMARIES MEAN BIG DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

You can pretty accurately judge the Democratic majority in Wake in the November election by ascertaining the number of votes in the primary that nominates county officers. Four years ago 4,369 votes were cast in the primary and that year the Democratic majority was 2,314. In 1908 the vote in the Democratic primary was 3,184 and the Democratic majority in November was only 1,166. Last Saturday the vote in the primary was truly a record-breaker and reached 5,097 in the contest for State Senator.

Some fantastic and rainbow-chasing Republicans are making claims of making gains this year in Wake county. If there had been a dull and small primary, held with no general interest, some Republican gain might have been possible, but with 5,097 militant Democrats, who were sufficiently aroused to go to the polls on Saturday and vote, the last hope of Republicans even being able to make an interesting fight disappeared.

In every election some men are disappointed. This is necessarily so. Four years ago many of the men who are rejoicing now over the result of the primary were as greatly disappointed as are the men who lost out on Saturday. But they were Democrats in defeat as well as in victory and supported the ticket that was named with earnestness and helped to roll up a majority of nearly 2,500. The men who did not succeed in naming their favorites in Wake last Saturday will support the ticket named, and visitors to Wake county when the campaign opens will not be able to discover that Democrats were engaged in a warm contest in June. In some States, it is said, many voters lack the political integrity to vote for the successful candidates if their favorites were not named. There are, of course, a few men so wanting in political honor to go into a primary and then fail to stand true, but in Wake county there have never been many men who would take part in a Democratic primary and then refuse to abide by the result. The majority in Wake county in November will be big and Republicans in Wake county will receive a defeat most crushing.

TIRED OF THE BRAND.

There never was a time when the Republican party was more unpopular in the country than now. It has made promises to the people it did not keep, and when November comes thousands of the Republicans who voted for Taft are going to gladly help the Democrats to carry the country. The following from the Greensboro Record voices the feeling in many other places as well as in Guilford county:

"Here's a sample," said a man today, who has been voting the Republican ticket for years, 'I cared so little about voting this year that I neglected to pay my poll tax. I wish now I had paid it, for I certainly would vote the straight Democratic ticket this fall. I am tired of this brand of Republican prosperity. I have been out of a job two-thirds of the time, and just a little more of this same kind of prosperity and I will get very hungry.' This man has been voting the Republican ticket all his life, and has relied on the cry of Republican prosperity, but he has his eyes open at last. And so have a good many others."

An orator recently declared: "Illinois is a marvelous State with a history of marvelous achievement." To which the Louisville Courier-Journal adds: "Certainly, certainly. The senatorship of William Lorimer is not an achievement. It is just a lapse from virtue."

MUST LOOK TO THE STATE.

There are two classes of people who take the ground that only the Federal government can put an end to the robbery of trusts.

The first believes in a strong centralized Government that should take unto itself all power except working the roads and paying the taxes for schools. They even wish to regulate marriage through the Federal government and to fix metes and bounds to the size of families. They believe in the Hamiltonian theory of government and would, if they could, have no real [illegible] cannot alter State lines and govern everything directly from Washington, they wish to have the Federal government to steadily encroach upon powers hitherto assumed by the States and to give almost monarchical powers to the administration at Washington.

The second class that always says, "let the Federal Government regulate monopoly" embraces those who love to declaim against the robbery of trusts, but do not wish to help strike the blow that will end the sway of monopoly. They are not Federalists, but they are rather men who believe in shifting the responsibility to some far-off shoulders rather than to take part in the home fight of ending the extortions of the outlaws of commerce.

But though the power of the Federal Government has grown tremendously there are indications that lead to the hope that this dangerous tendency will be checked. The surest and best way to check this tendency is for each State to exercise its powers. In the face of the successful action of Texas, Missouri and Tennessee and Mississippi in convicting and punishing certain trusts, nobody can hereafter say: "A State can do nothing and should not try, but should leave it to the Federal Government." It has been shown that a Southern State can in one case inflict a heavier penalty that sticks against the oil trust than all the penalties that the Federal Government has ordered.

In a famous speech in Pennsylvania, Senator Root (then Secretary of State in Roosevelt's cabinet) took the ground that the reason the Federal Government would have to assume legislation as to monopolies was because the individual States would not act and that unless the States dealt with these evils the United States would be compelled to surrender these powers for non-use, and the Federal Government would therefore be compelled to sink in and exercise these powers to protect the people.

Mr. Knox, the present Secretary of State, and, of course, a leading Republican has issued a statement declining to be a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania because President Taft urges him to remain in the cabinet. In his letter Mr. Knox says:

"In my judgment there is no more fruitful field for high public service at this period than in the States, whose proper powers and relations should be appreciated, exercised, and preserved for the general good of the whole country."

Commenting upon the above expression the New York Times says:

"Secretary Knox takes his stand with Mr. Root in defense of State rights. Mr. Knox is now Secretary of State. Mr. Root was Secretary of State in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet when he delivered in this city that memorable address in which the States were warned against the gradual transfer to the Federal Government of powers reserved to themselves, powers which they should freely and continually exercise for the benefit of their own people. Mr. Knox, complying with the President's desire that he remain in the cabinet, issues a brief statement declining to permit his name to go before the Republican convention in Pennsylvania as a candidate for the governorship. In the concluding paragraph of that statement the Secretary of State expresses views strikingly similar to those of Mr. Root in respect to the dignity, the powers, and the prerogatives of the States of the Union."

WHY PINCHOT IS SUSPICIOUS.

The administration papers do not dare attack the integrity of Mr. Pinchot or his learning. They seek to injure the force of his recent arraignment of the partnership between government and men of the Guggenheim stripe by declaring him to be an an "idealist" and the Chicago Inter-Ocean goes further and says that he [illegible] fectly honest, but is afflicted with the erroneous belief "that everyone who disagrees with him does so from sordid motives."

The Louisville Courier-Journal answers the Inter-Ocean effectively by saying that whatever spirit of criticism Mr. Pinchot has developed can be traced to his recent experience in life—an intimate experience with the Republican national administration, and adds:

"Was not Mr. Pinchot for a brief time a cog in the machinery of the administration? Didn't he rub against other cogs? Didn't he familiarize himself with the machinery?

"If the miserable 'incident' which has occupied so much space in public thought and discussion since last fall was not enough to make the veriest optimist the worst pessimist what would have that effect?

"Among the persons who disagreed with Mr. Pinchot upon the question of the fitness of the Secretary of the Interior were many individuals high in the councils of the party in power. Among them, as it developed, was the President, much esteemed by men of all parties. The denouncement, despite a strenuous effort of the administration to do a little jury packing before setting the investigation going, revealed an extremely interesting state of affairs in high ocial circles. Before the investigation ended proofs of sordidness behind proclaimed high motives were as numerous as huckleberries in a pie. Few, if any, connected with one of the greatest exposeration projects of modern times, escaped unscathed. And, as Marc Antony remarked upon an occasion well remembered, they were all honorable men. Hasn't Mr. Pinchot gone through enough in the last six months to smash all of his illusions? Is it remarkable that when he observes suspicious actions he suspects discreditable motives? Is it strange that he is not of a trustful nature after his eyes have been smitten with hideous revelations?

"The Inter-Ocean should make allowances for what it considers Mr. Pinchot's jaundiced point of view. If an honest sailor ships on a vessel that clears as a merchantman, but awakes at sea to find himself a member of a pirate crew, and is first keel-hauled and then marooned because of his unwillingness to participate in piratical enterprises is he to be blamed for believing that the morals of seafaring men are no better than they ought to be?"

The suggestion of a monument to Bill Nye has been widely approved. The Woman's National Daily says: "Nye's wish, it is said, was that his grave at Arden should remain unmarked, save by the great grapite boulder, unadorned, which rests above it. But it is regarded as appropriate that at Raleigh, the State capital, or somewhere else, a shaft should be reared as the tangible evidence of the esteem in which the State's illustrious adopted son was held. This seems just and fitting. Thousands of men and women in the United States would regard it a privilege to aid such a movement."

Mr. Hearst evidently still has it in for Mr. Roosevelt, for he says: "Mr. Roosevelt talked the country into the depths of a disastrous panic. It has been Mr. Taft's difficult duty to restore prosperity, to encourage the return of financial and business activity, without abandoning a proper governmental control over them."

THE WORLD INTERVIEW HEARST

Strange things happen these days. There was a time when the New York World had such feeling for the editor of the New York American that the name Hearst was rarely found in the New York World. The readers of the World have lately been surprised to see the World feature Mr. Hearst. The chief article in the World on Sunday was a five column interview with Mr. Hearst, who is in Paris, in which the New York editor reviews politics and suggests a third party. The surprise is not in what he says, [illegible] out in Paris and ask him to give his views upon national politics. This bears out the story that surprised newspaper men last year to the effect that Mr. Pulitzer had a high appreciation of his ability and much admiration for Mr. Hearst.

In the interview Mr. Hearst says that Taft is "the Louis XVI of American politics; though Mr. Roosevelt "in the end will become openly an extreme conservative and will publicly consort with the 'practical men' with whom he has been shown privately to correspond. The reason for this will lie in the fact that the people whom Mr. Roosevelt pretends to serve will eventually find him out and desert him, while the interests he actually serves will find him useful and support him; that the struggle is no longer between the so-called Democratic and Republican parties; it is between the progressive element in the whole community and the retrogressive element in the community. The division in the coming elections is likely to be not according to parties, but according to principle—a consummation devoutly to be wished."

LIFE'S PRAYER.

"Nobody ever wrote a nobler prayer than Robert Louis Stevenson's. It is fine and so uplifting that it is almost a sacrilege to paraphrase it. Life, however, does so, and it is bright, and is in these words upon the return of Roosevelt:

"Help us to bear the man; help us to listen with patience and forgiveness; help us to thank our lucky stars for this last year's vacation; for rested nerves; for freedom from sudden shocks, for mother's long immunity, for cumulated strength to bear the future."

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from a knife, gun, tin cap, rusty nail, fireworks, or of any other nature, demands prompt treatment with Bucklen's Arnica Salve to prevent blood poison or gangrene. It's the quickest, surest healer for all such wounds as also for Burns, Boils, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Chapped Hands, Corns or Piles, 25c. at all druggists.

New Tobacco Warehouse for Rocky Mount.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Rocky Mount, N. C., June 27.—Among the recent transfers of property in this city has been the purchase of a lot on Highland street by the American Tobacco Co., from the Rocky Mount Brick Co., and it is the intentions of the purchaser to have erected a storage warehouse to be used in connection with their present plant. The plans of the tobacco company are to erect a storage warehouse with a capacity of between a thousand and fifteen hundred hogsheads. The lot purchased is near their present plant and is within easy access of it. This new storage warehouse will mean greater things for this firm in this city and is in keeping with the progressive move begun by them a number of years ago. The storing of a larger amount of tobacco will naturally mean more to the city in the form of taxes, while the securing of the supply for storage will mean more purchasing on the local market.

One May Overcome

constipation permanently by proper personal co-operation with the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, when required. The forming of regular habits is most important and while endeavoring to form them the assistance of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is most valuable, as it is the only laxative which acts without disturbing the natural functions and without debilitating and it is the one laxative which leaves the internal organs in a naturally healthy condition, thereby really aiding one in that way. To get its beneficial effects, buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is never classed by the well-informed with medicines which make extravagant and unfounded claims to cure habitual constipation without personal co-operation.

Wood's Late Seed Potatoes

are selected seed potatoes carried in cold storage, so as to supply them unsprouted and in the best condition for summer planting.

The best time to plant Late Potatoes is in June or early in July, to make the largest yielding crops for winter use or market.

Write for "Wood's Crop Special," giving prices and seasonable information about Late Potatoes and other Seeds for Summer Planting.

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Next to food itself there is nothing of greater importance to the human system than to make that food do its duty. By duty is meant to furnish health, strength and rich blood to the body.

It is necessary first of all to chew food thoroughly. Next the stomach must be [illegible] right here so many find their greatest trouble. The fermenting, undigested food stays in the stomach and bowels, impairing the nerves and blood, giving rise to sallow complexion, headache, sour stomach, bad breath and often serious afflictions like skin diseases.

All this is due to impaired digestion and to a refusal of the bowels to do their work. The best way yet found to strengthen the stomach and tone the bowels so that they will do their work is by the use of such a grand laxative tonic as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, now for nearly a quarter of a century the one most important household remedy. It is a remedy and sure relief that all the family can use for the cure of constipation, indigestion, liver trouble and all other ailments of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Thousands of American families use it regularly for these troubles, for it can be given with safety to the smallest child. In the home of Mary Belford, Louisville, Ky., as well as that of John Smith, Moorhead, Miss., they would as soon think of being without the actual necessities as without Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. But realizing how skeptical many people are about a laxative, owing to the difficulty of finding one that is genuinely good, Dr. Caldwell will send a free sample of his remedy to anyone desiring it. He will cheerfully do this, so do not hesitate to make the request. The remedy can be bought of any druggist at only fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, the large bottle being for family use.

Dr. Caldwell personally will be pleased to give you any medical advice you may desire for yourself or family pertaining to the stomach, liver or bowels absolutely free of charge. Explain your case in a letter and he will reply to you in detail. For the free sample simply send your name and address on a postal card or otherwise. You either request the doctor's address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, R 525 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of Mrs. Polly Danson Alston at the ripe old age of seventy-five, left to the county and to the State no more worthy representative of the social culture of womanhood in the olden time in the South. To a New Englander sixty years ago this womanhood seemed a distinct type, having a very rare and unique order of feminine graces. Partly this came from contact with a domestic institution ever demanding a ministering to the wants of the loveliest, and which brought on a naturalness of manner, and a freedom from the mannerisms of self-consciousness, as well as an independence if individuality which easily rose to an equality with the highest.

Born in the lap of wealth, as a daughter of William Kearny, she blended in her veins strains of blood drawn from a Celtic and a Saxon origin—a Kearny and an Alston, and revealed the quick sympathy and eager spirit of the former, and the steadiness of purpose and high reserve of the latter. Reared in contact with a manhood which was a direct heritage of the time when her county with an easy superiority led all others in the State in high official trusts, and with the daughters of a womanhood which had brought such note to the county—she was allied in marriage with Alfred Alston, a distant cousin, a conspicuous citizen of the county. Four sons and three daughters survive, who have honored her with a marked filial devotion, and are very highly esteemed for their personal characters. How gracious was her kindliness! How free and open to her friends and relations the hospitality of her home! How high bred the refinements of her home keeping! How dear in life to all her relations, and in death how revered her memory! She lived for years a member of the Methodist church and died in its full communion, a devoted and humble follower of her Lord.

Truly a pathetic scene it was, as at her grave a grand daughter, a very bright and lovely child, stood alone, in front of the mourning relatives, taking in the greatest sorrow of her life, and destined perchance to hold in the clasp of a longer sacred and inspiring trust a memory of a grandmother so dear to her. It seemed as though an early star of the evening emerging from the horizon had caught from the fading glories of the sunset somewhat of their radiance, and was bearing it aloft to the archway of the heavens. B.

A Woman's Great Idea

is how to make herself attractive. But without health, it is hard for her to be lovely in face, form or temper. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation and Kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. But Electric Bitters always prove a godsend to women who want health, beauty and friends. They regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion, good health. Try them, 50c at all drug-

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Attorney-at-Law
RALEIGH, - N. C.

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NORFOLK, VA.

Norfolk Southern Railroad

Summer Schedule Change—Night Pullman Train—Effective Sunday, June 5th.

Beginning Sunday, June 5th, Norfolk Southern Railroad will inaugurate Pullman Sleeping Car Service between Raleigh, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., via Wilson, Greenville, Washington and Elizabeth City, viz.:

No. 16, Daily, Night Express, leave Raleigh, Union Station, 9:00 p. m.; leave Wilson, 11:10 p. m.; leave Farmville 12:03 a. m.; leave Greenville 12:30 a. m.; leave Washington 1:35 a. m. Arrive Elizabeth City 4:55 a. m.; arrive Norfolk 6:45 a. m.

Connections via Southern Railway, leaves Greensboro, 3:20 p. m., Durham, 5:35 p. m.

Connection via R. S. and P. Railway, leaves Fayetteville 8:10 p. m.

Connection via S. A. L. Railway, leaves Henderson 4:35 p. m.

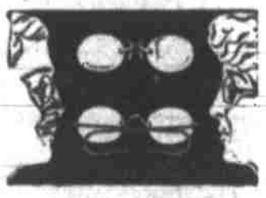
No. 12, Daily except Sunday, Day Express, leave Raleigh 6:15 a. m.; leaves Wilson 8:00 a. m.; leave Farmville, 8:51 a. m.; leave Greenville 9:20 a. m.; leav Washington, 10:45 a. m.; Arrive Elizabeth City, 2:10 p. m.; arrive Norfolk, 3:55 p. m.

No. 12 Daily except Sunday, through train between Raleigh and New Bern Leave Raleigh 6:15 a. m.; arrive New Bern 12:15 p. m.

Trains Arrive Raleigh, Union Station.

No. 15 daily, 7:55 a. m., from Norfolk and intermediate stations.

No. 11 daily, except Sunday, 7:15 p. m., from Norfolk, Washington, New Bern, Greenville and Wilson.



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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, July 14, 1910, at Hotel Guilford, in the city of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Notice is further given that the stock transfer books will be closed for ten days next preceding the said date of the stockholders' meeting.

This June 22, 1910.

A. H. ELLETT, Sec., and Treas.
6-24-10t

TODAY IN HISTORY

THE GREAT EASTERN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK—JUNE 28.

A great deal of interest has always been manifested in the Great Eastern, the first big steamship to be built, and upon its first arrival in this country, on June 28, 1860, the newspapers were full of accounts of this "sea monster." Its subsequent use in connection with the laying of the Atlantic Cable helped to continue this interest. At the time of construction of the Great Eastern it was the largest ship in the world. It was completed in 1859 in England and started on its trip from Southampton on June 17, 1860, crossing the Atlantic in eleven days.

The length of the Great Eastern was 680 feet, beam 83, depth 46, and its gross tonning, 18,915. When this vessel is compared with the big steamships of today, it can readily be seen what a furore its appearance in our waters must have created. The Mauretania and Lustania, two of the biggest ships of today, are 790 feet in length, 88 feet wide and 66 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 32,500.

During the year 1860 and the greater part of 1861 the Great Eastern made many voyages to and from Europe. In December, 1861, when political relations with the United States looked ominous, the Great Eastern served as a troop-ship.

In 1864 negotiations were entered into with the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for the employment of the Great Eastern as a cable-laying ship. In 1867 the vessel was converted from a cable-laying to a passenger ship, in order to provide for the travel to the Paris Exposition. Later it was again used for cable work and laid some of the most important telegraphic cables—across the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, in the Red Sea, etc. In 1884 it became a coal hulk in the harbor of Gibraltar, and in 1887 it was sold, to be broken up, for $32,500.

The Great Eastern reached New York on the twenty-eighth of June and was docked at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The event created so much excitement in the city that business generally was neglected, and multitudes of people thronged the wharves and roofs to get a glance at the monster. When the boat was passing Fort LaFayette in the harbor a salute was fired, which was promptly responded to from the four guns of the Great Eastern, and from this time onward, until her arrival in the North River, it was one continual ovation to the distinguished visitor. Cannon boomed, steam whistles shrieked, flags were dipped in graceful welcome, people hurrahed, handkerchiefs waved, and demonstrations of a kindly nature came from every quarter. At the present time several times daily larger vessels pass in and out of the harbor of New York with no attention being paid to their coming or going.

When the vessel was nearly opposite the battery, the chimes of Old Trinity Church were heard across the water, playing "Rule Britannia." Strange to say, only forty-three passengers could be found in the year 1860 to "venture" on the first voyage of "the most splendid ship that ever floated in the ocean;" but this was owing, of course, to the novelty and vastness of the experiment, and to the serious doubts which had been so frequently expressed, from the very first conception of the enterprise, as to the manageableness of such a vessel in a storm at sea.

During the time the vessel lay in port she was visited by tends of thousands of persons, who gladly paid the admission fee charged, to inspect the majestic structure. Large excursion parties came from all the principal cities of the Union, to view her lofty walls of iron, her stupendous machinery, and her marvelous internal arrangements; and, in due time, opportunity was afforded those who wished to witness her sailing qualities to be carried by the noble ship, on pleasure excursions to Cape May and elsewhere—a privilege which thousands availed themselves of, including many persons eminent in nautical and scientific matters.

On June 28, 1776, occurred the famous battle of Fort Moultrie. It is the date upon which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776; of the battle of Monmouth in 1778, and of the sea fight between the Wasp and the Reindeer in 1814. It is the birthday of Peter Paul Rubens, the distinguished painter (1577); the Earl of Derwentwater (1689); James Robertson, "The Father of Tennessee" (1742); Richmond M. Pearson the Southern jurist (1806); John Y. Brown, the Kentucky statesman (1835); Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury under McKinley (1836); John Boyle O'Reilly, author and poet (1844), and Otis Skinner, the actor, (1858).