

THE Fourth of July is enjoyed nowhere more pleasantly than at the White Oak Mills, near Greensboro.

Last Saturday was, according to their custom, celebrated in grand style. The crowd in attendance was estimated at over fifteen thousand, and all were supplied with plenty of good things to eat and drink.

This costly contribution to the pleasure of their operatives by the Messrs. Cone every year is most creditable to them and indicates the pleasant relations there existing between capital and labor.

PROHIBITION prevails throughout Tennessee, the State-wide prohibition law having gone into force on the first day of this month. The night before witnessed some scenes that were in striking contrast.

LAST year a man, named Early, was taken into custody at Washington, D. C., as a suspected leper and ever since he has been kept isolated from the rest of the world.

It is now said that Early will bring suit for his unlawful detention and confinement at Washington. It is certainly not very creditable to the doctors who have had this man confined a year as a leper, when he did not have that loathsome disease.

THE advance in the price of cotton will not be of benefit to many farmers, for most of them have long ago sold their entire crop. The only persons benefited are the speculators, who bought much of the cotton at nine cents a pound.

As some ignorant Republicans think (or at least say) that President Taft is entitled to the credit of this advance in cotton, what a pity he did not advance the price some months ago when it would have so greatly benefited the farmers who raised the cotton!

THE Fourth of July celebration this year brought its annual or usual loss of life and property. It seems passing strange that year after year the same things should happen, and no efforts made to guard against former results.

The press dispatches say that in New York alone, the fourth of July celebration was responsible for forty-four deaths, three hundred and eighty-four fatally injured, more than a hundred fires and a total property loss of over \$50,000.

News & Observer: Appendicitis need give nobody any alarm in the future. The story comes that an old man who lives near Kernersville claims that he can cure any case of appendicitis with water-melon seed tea.

Durham Sun: When a medical prescription can be sent by wireless from a surgeon on land to a sea captain 150 miles at sea, as was done from New Orleans, it comes pretty near being absent treatment.

Letter From China.

We copy the following extracts from a letter written to his parents here by Ensign J. J. London on the Yangtse Kiang river China, in May:

"We are on our way 'up river' at last, though tonight we are only 14 miles from Shanghai. We never steam at night on the river, unless in emergency. We get under-way at 6 in the morning and will reach Kiang Yin about 4:30 p. m. where we will spend the night.

"May 14, Kiang Yin. We had a very pleasant run up the river today. The river bank and the fields were covered with green verdure, in great contrast to the snow-covered fields when we came down in February. Then, too, the water level of the river was higher by 8 or 10 feet, enabling us to see over the dykes and embankments into the fields beyond.

"To begin with, we got aground before we got into the canal but backed off and proceeded. We found junks banked up two deep on either side of the canal, leaving a lane in the middle about 12 feet broad. Through this lane many junks were trying to go in both directions and the way seemed hopelessly blocked.

"The children seemed delighted at sight of us. The tide was ebbing and consequently against us so we did not make such rapid progress. It had been ebbing for some time so that the water was getting shallow. We bumped over shoals in several places. We reached the mission in due time, only to find that Dr. Worth was in Shanghai to see his two boys who had started school there May 1st.

"Well, when I found most of the family away I decided not to stay all night but to return to the ship. Dr. Worth and family have a lovely place but my how lonely I would get living in China always! However, it is their life-work and so are resigned to separation from relatives and home.

"Nankin, May 17. This place simply means the American consulate to us. The family of the consul (Mr. McNally) are most hospitable and always make us feel at home. I continue to gaze and wonder at the magnificent city wall here whenever I see it.

There is something so awe-inspiring about it. Our motor boat bids fair to be the source of great pleasure to us up the river in exploring and nosing around in small waterways. We leave at

7 a. m. tomorrow for Wuhu, the next river port 42 miles.

"May 18, 20 miles above Wuhu. Stopped at Wuhu this afternoon only an hour and steamed up here until dark. We are finding the current in the river stronger as we proceed. Today we have been making only 6 knots an hour, though our speed through the water has been 10 knots. Further up we expect to encounter a 5 knot current. At this place the water is 18 feet higher than it was in February and is still rising. The Yangtse is indeed a mighty river. We are anchored now near the bank in comparatively shallow water, only 60 feet. Further out in the stream the river is over 150 feet deep. We have 270 feet of anchor chain out which keeps us from dragging our anchor.

"This morning we passed a long column of Chinese war junks, 32 in all. I have no idea where they were bound. There were two opinions advanced, one that they were going to render honors to some official, and another was that they were going to raid some river pirate stronghold. They were proceeding up stream, close into the bank, each junk being rowed by 12 or 15 men. It reminded me of pictures of the ancient galleys. These junks have sails but there was no breeze this morning, and they are the best looking Chinese boats on the river. Most of them have an old muzzle-loader cannon mounted in the bow and I doubt if they have ever been fired or could do any damage. You see these junks at intervals up and down the river. It seems quite a useless expense having so many of them but, it is asserted, the river would swarm with pirates if it were not for the war junks. Even as it is, a Chinaman does not care to be out on the river at night. Up here our anchor-watch is armed with a revolver with orders to hail and fire at any suspicious boat that comes too near the ship. I wrote you about the German gunboat that was boarded by river pirates some years ago."

Washington Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., July 1.

Senator Aldrich with more frankness perhaps than is characteristic announced his belief, when the corporation tax proposition came up in the Senate, that it would be repealed within two years. He explained that in his estimation the tariff bill would yield ample revenue after that time, and that the continuation of the corporation tax would prove prejudicial to the protective system.

In the estimation of many able judges, including no less capable a statesman than President Taft, the Senator from Rhode Island is wholly mistaken in his prediction. It is the belief of Mr. Taft and a number of able judges in both houses of Congress that the corporation tax will remain there, that the force of public opinion will be too strong ever to permit its repeal. As to whether or not it will prove a menace to the protective system is a question determined by each man's conception of that system.

To men of the old school of Republicanism, like Aldrich, Hale and host of others, it certainly will, from their standpoint, anything which must tend to the lowering of the protective duties constitutes a menace to protection.

To men of the more modern school of Republicanism, like Taft and many members of his cabinet, the salvation of the protective system rests on the gradual lowering of the duties. They argue that the existing high rates must inevitably result in turning the great volume of consumers against the tariff and that if this is to be avoided the duties must be gradually lowered. President Taft and those who espouse his view will not, however, quarrel with Mr. Aldrich's prediction. They are sufficiently thankful to secure the services of the able Republican leader at this time to get the corporation tax on the Statute books and are entirely content to deal with any effort he may make to repeal it, when that time comes.

A majority of the Democratic Senators will vote for the corporation tax for the very reason that Mr. Aldrich dislikes it. They share the view of President Taft that once enacted the tax can never be repealed and that it will soon yield so ample a revenue as to make a reduction of the protective duties imperative. They believe sincerely that Mr. Aldrich and others of his school have failed to keep pace with the popular sentiment of the country, that they do not realize the extent of the demand for lower duties, that they attach far too little importance to the popular sentiment that corporations, most of which are directly or indirectly beneficiaries of the tariff, should contribute their share to the expansion of the government.

Even now number of corporations are protesting violently against the enactment of the Taft tax and the Democrats seem to realize far more keenly than the Republican leaders that one corporation with ample funds to pay telegraph tolls can make a ten

times more noisy protest than one hundred consumers whose enforced contributions to the protected manufacturers have left them with hardly sufficient ready cash to pay for a ten word telegram between them. Nothing but Hobson's choice between the corporation tax and the income tax would induce the Republican leaders to vote for the corporation tax at this time. To the Democrats, on the other hand, the corporation tax amounts to half a loaf, for practically, all its provisions are contained in the income tax amendment fathered by Senators Bailey and Cummins.

Army officers are greatly rejoiced over the first modification of the ninety-mile ride prescribed by President Roosevelt as a physical test for all field officers. The Secretary of War has determined to make exceptions in the case of certain senior officers of the ordnance department and the engineer corps, and of all officers who have reached the age of sixty-two. These will be required to take the ride but surgeons making the subsequent physical examination will be instructed to be far more lenient with them than with the younger men and officers of the line. Another change which is confidently expected is an equal division of the twenty-four-hour period during which the ninety miles must be covered, into three equal parts instead of, as at present, requiring that one lap of thirty miles be made in six hours. Of course these changes are not particularly radical, but they are taken by army officers to indicate that President Taft is disposed to be more reasonable in his demands for physical prowess on the part of army officers than was his predecessor.

Referring to the tariff, some interesting facts were brought out in the debate regarding the growth of tea in South Carolina. Senator Tillman asked the Senate to impose a duty of ten cents a pound on this commodity in order that the industry might be further developed in his State. His motion was defeated by a vote of 55 to 18, but Senator Smith of Maryland gave notice that at the proper time he would move to amend the bill by providing for a bounty of ten cents a pound on tea grown in this country, and in the course of his remarks he pointed out that at the present time South Carolina produces more tea each year than was grown in the island of Ceylon in 1875, yet Ceylon now grows a sufficient amount to supply the entire demand of the United States.

Oppose Negro Enumerators.

Washington, July 5.—Concerned about what they suppose to be the possibility that negroes may be sent into the homes of white residents of the South as enumerators to gather information for the thirteenth decennial federal census, democratic members of Congress will urge President Taft to give instructions that only white enumerators shall be employed in districts south of "Mason and Dixon" line.

Representatives of the Southern States in Congress say that they have little hope of preventing the employment of negroes unless the President interposes.

Tallest American is Dead.

Vernon, Tex., July 3.—Col. H. C. Thurston, known as the Texas giant, believed to have been the tallest American, 7 feet 9 inches in height, a Confederate soldier under General Price, is dead at his home here, aged 76. He was the father of four children, one son being over 7 feet tall. Thurston toured America and Europe with a circus, and made a competency, came to Texas and buying farms and ranches spent his declining years in quiet. He was a conspicuous figure at the recent Confederate reunion at Memphis.

Four Drown on Sunday Frolic.

Detroit, Mich., July 4.—The drowning of four men, all laborers, brought a Fourth of July fishing excursion to a sad end near Gibraltar, on the Detroit river today. With two other men, the four victims put out into the river in a small gasoline launch and when in the middle of the river some of them attempted to change places in the boat, overturning it. Two swam ashore. The others sank.

Heavy Rains in Mexico.

Monterey, Mex., July 4.—On account of unprecedented rains no train has entered or left the city since Thursday afternoon from or for points north of here or over the Matamoros division of the National Railroad. On the International Railroad, the steel bridge over the Sabanas river has been washed out. Officials say it will be several days before through trains can be moved.

New Trial for Lynchers.

Jackson, Miss., July 3.—The cases of the eight night riders, six of whom were under the death sentence, charged with the murder of Captain Quentin Rankin, at Walnut Log, on Reelfoot Lake, October 19th, last, were reversed by the State Supreme court today and were remanded for new trials.

Would Prevent Oil Inspection.

From The Raleigh Times 5th.

An unexpected turn in the oil inspection work was taken Saturday when representatives of the independent oil companies filed a complaint with Judge Connor of the Federal court bench and asked for an injunction to prevent the going into effect of the oil inspection law. Messrs. Aycock and Winston, representing the "Red Oil Company," filed the papers.

The complainants attack the act and file a bill in equity to restrain the Board of Agriculture from enforcing said act. The complaint alleges that the act is unconstitutional because it levies a tax of half a cent per gallon, not for inspection but for revenue; and because the act confers on the Board of Agriculture the power to fix the rule of standard for oil companies, a legislative function which the board is not allowed.

The regulations adopted by the board are attacked as unfair and it is further argued that the oil is not a subject for inspection.

The outcome of the litigation is awaited with much interest. It is not thought that the suit will be sustained.

Took Carbohc Acid for Whiskey.

Durham, July 5.—Ex-Policeman L. D. O'Kelly met an awful death yesterday morning as the result of a mistaken drink, which proved to be carbohc acid.

The unfortunate man had been ill during the night, and when he arose in the morning he took what he thought was whiskey from the mantle board. In forty minutes he was dead, despite every effort to save him.

Mr. O'Kelly was the brother of Dr. J. M. O'Kelly, who was with him in his awful mistake. The dead man served two years on the police force and because of his abounding good nature he was known as "Happy Hooligan." He was 53 years old and leaves a family of wife and seven children.

Twenty Hurt in Panic.

Detroit, Mich., July 3.—One child is dying and about 20 more women and children are suffering from severe injuries received today in a panic in the Kress Five and Ten Cent Store on Woodward Avenue, following the cry of "fire" after a scuffle between two women on the crowded second floor of the establishment.

About 600 women and children with here and there a man or boy swept across the floor to the stairs and jammed them into a panic-stricken, screaming, fighting mob, which broke down the guard rails on one of the stairways and trampled over all who lost their footing.

Balloon Caught Fire.

Redding, Cal., July 3.—During an ascension this afternoon the balloon America caught fire and Captain James Moore, the aeronaut, was probably fatally injured. Several spectators also were hurt.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

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Direct Line Between New York Florida, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, New Orleans and the Southwest, subject to change without notice.

Figures given below are for the information of the public and are not guaranteed.

Trains leave Pittsboro as follows: No. 138—9:00 a. m., connecting at Moncure with No. 38 for Portsmouth-Norfolk, which connects at Weldon with the A. C. L. for Eastern Carolina points, at Norfolk with all steamship lines for points North.

No. 140—4:10 p. m., connects at Moncure with No. 41 for Charlotte, Wilmington, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, and points West.

No. 41 connecting at Hamlet with No. 43 for Jacksonville and Florida points.

No. 139 will arrive at Pittsboro 11:10 a. m., connecting with No. 38 for the South.

No. 141 arrives at Pittsboro 6:20 p. m., connecting with No. 41 from points North.

Trains between Moncure and Pittsboro operated daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to B. M. Poe, agent, Pittsboro, or write to C. H. GATTIS,

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Improved Passenger Service Via Southern Railway.

Effective Sept. 6th, the Southern Railway will inaugurate through Pullman car service between Raleigh, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga. This sleeper will be handled on train 139, which leaves Raleigh at 4:05 p. m. and on train 43 from Greensboro, arriving at Atlanta at 6:25 a. m. Northbound on train 44, which leaves Atlanta 9:25 p. m., arriving at Raleigh 12:30 noon, following day. Train 43 connects at Salisbury with train 35 for Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Cincinnati, Chicago and other points.

For Pullman reservations, call on or write to W. H. McGlamery, P. & T. A., Raleigh, or R. H. DeButts, P. & T. A., Greensboro.

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