

The Randolph Bulletin.

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Advertising rates on application.

Great as are the changes which have been going on in the last century, there is nothing more noticeable than the change of sentiment of the different church organizations towards each other. Entire separation and isolation used to be the rule. The Puritans and other sects came to America to escape persecution and they in turn became the most violent persecutors.

Now we see the different denominations holding union meetings and helping each other in a common cause. Ministers frequently fill the pulpits of their brother ministers of different denominations. The Sunday schools of all Protestant denominations study the same scripture lessons, prepared by representatives from all these denominations.

Ministers used to do all in their power to tear each other down, and were never better pleased than when engaged in public argument over nonessential dogmas of creed or doctrine. All these customs have changed and given place to brotherly love which is to the advantage of the progress of Christianity and more in accordance with the doctrine and example of the great Teacher.

A State or city which has a majority so large and certain as to make the nomination of candidates equivalent to an election, is in danger of corrupt government. Philadelphia stands as an example of large majorities. It is the worst ring-ridden and corrupt city in the United States. The majority of the ruling party is so large that any one who can secure a nomination, no matter how corrupt he is, is sure of election. Hence those who are ambitious buy their nomination and steal from the city during their entire term of office. The majority in North Carolina is too large for safety. We would have a better State government if the State officials felt any fears that they would be followed by a set of officers differing from them politically.

It is to be hoped that some day the people of the North State will throw prejudice to the wind and will vote for the man or men whom they think will serve the county and State best whether they are the candidates of a political ring or not. Political rings are a menace to the people whether they exist in a city, state or county.

These are troublesome times for the crowned heads of Europe. The Czar's armies have been beaten in the Far East and his fleets are at the bottom of the sea. Anarchy, civil war, and rebellion stalk about over his whole dominions at home and he is practically a prisoner in his own palace. With rebellion and mutiny still spreading he is about to enter into negotiations for peace which must humiliate the Russian government and be to the disadvantage of the empire.

King Oscar is having troubles of his own because Norway has broken the compact which she was compelled to make with Sweden in 1814 and has now gone into business on her own account.

Francis Joseph, of Austria, is having trouble with his Hungarian subjects.

Several other kings and potentates are having troubles which they would gladly exchange for peace and prosperity.

The tendency of the common people of Europe is towards more liberal forms of government. The seed sown July 4, 1776, will bring fruit of independence to the generations yet unborn. Not many years hence the kings and emperors of Europe will have no crowns to put on their heads or will have no heads to put in their crowns.

As was to have been expected Rev. A. J. McKelway has brought suit for damages for libel against J. P. Caldwell and the Observer company. The public will watch this suit very closely as, no doubt, it will rival in interest the famous Gattis-Kilgo case.

Asheboro needs a Sunday train and should have one.

Elihu Root has been chosen Secretary of State by President Roosevelt to succeed the late John Hay.

In making the selection the President has again shown his ability to select the ablest man in the country to fill this high and important position. In accepting the cabinet portfolio Mr. Root makes a great personal sacrifice, as his large law practice brings him an income, perhaps, greater than that of the president. But his friendship for Mr. Roosevelt and his great love for his country has induced him to put away personal preference and answer his country's call. His acceptance of the office is gratifying to the American people, without regard to political affiliations and that he will measure up to the standard of his great predecessor is the hope and belief of all.

A Vital Difference

The recent Japanese loan which was allotted equally to England and the United States was many times oversubscribed in both countries, showing the large amount of surplus and available funds which capitalists have ready to invest in good securities. The subscriptions would seem to indicate that there is as much surplus wealth in London and England as in New York and the United States, but an examination of the true condition of the two countries shows this difference.

Undoubtedly there is large wealth among a few in Great Britain, while at the same time about one-half her population are more or less dependent upon the other half. On the other hand, in the United States, while there is great wealth, it is far more evenly distributed, and there is not one pauper to a thousand of population. Here working classes have over three billion of dollars in savings banks, and almost as much more in building and loan associations, insurance companies and small investments. Thousands and thousands of shares of the United States Steel Corporation, for instance, are owned by the employees of that company and the artisans and workmen of a country were never so well employed at so high wages, as is the case to-day in the United States. Particularly in this true to-day in the building trades.

Construction plans for 1905, it is estimated, will approximate a full one billion of dollars, while it is apparently at a standstill in England.

This is the difference between the result of half a century of Free-Trade and of Protection. Under Free-Trade there are great trusts and monopolies which give the wealth of a country into the hands of a few, while under Protection, which insures competition in almost every line of industry, the rewards of capital and labor are distributed among the toilers, who get in return for their labor twice and three times as much as they do in Free-Trade England.

Climbing Skyward.

New York has the promise of the highest structure in the world, not counting the Eiffel Tower, which is simply a steel hoopskirt. One of the greatest insurance companies is to build a monumental tower, 560 feet high, for which its present imposing eleven-story office building will be merely a base. The Washington Monument, 555 feet high, is now the loftiest inclosed structure in the world. Had the plans proposed for the city building at the end of the Brooklyn Bridge been carried out, New York would have had an enormous office tower, 600 feet in height, which would have been beyond all rivalry. But though small compared with that, the new insurance skyscraper will throw all existing structures in the shade. Aside from the thousand-foot Eiffel Tower there are four edifices made with hands which exceed 500 feet in height—the Washington Monument, 555; the Pyramid of Cheops, 520, and the two spires of the Cathedral of Cologne, 501. If the engineers had their way, unrestrained by considerations of light, air, beauty and finance, they would have no trouble in filling our cities with office buildings a thousand feet high.—Collier's Weekly.

FALLACY OF THE "YELLOW PERIL"

Mr. Editor:—No doubt you have noticed several editorials as well as communications on the subject of "The Yellow Peril." Suggestions about the invasions of Japan on the American possessions, and perhaps on other nations, after her war with Russia, if she be victorious in the end. Visions of being Toged and bottled up, and other dreadful calamities float before one's eyes, after reading such matter. Yet I see no cause to be alarmed along the channel of their reasoning.

The invasion to be dreaded by the nations will be that of manufactured products at reduced prices made by the yellow race. The modern nation that fights well also has the capacity to make things. Shrewd capitalists will, no doubt, strike out for China, Japan and Russia, with their millions of population schooled in the problem of cheap living, and, under favorable terms with the rulers, establish great industries. These industries will be managed by some of the Japanese working men whose skill will be equal to their fighting ability. This will take the shape of Japanese manufactured products going into the world's markets in competition with American and European goods.

With no world markets, capitalists will feel like Stossel at Port Arthur. But the nation with the cheapest labor will capture the world's markets.

With billions of dollars worth of products on our hands and a decreasing market, the problem will become something like the "yellow peril."

Respectfully,
J. F. HAMILTON.

To Fit the Crime.

"Ah," said the warden, "so you are the man who robbed that bank of \$3,000,000, are you? Let's see—your sentence is six years at hard labor, I believe. Go into the barber shop and get a clean shave and a hair cut, and I will then conduct you to your job. I have your work all cut out for you. We have a new lounge in the office and are anxious to have it broken in. Sorry I can't offer you a cigar or a highball, but it's against the rules.

"Here," addressing an assistant, "who's that you have just brought in? Oh, sent up for breaking into a grocery and carrying \$1.20 worth of stuff home for his starving family? What's the sentence? Ten years? Good! They ought to have made it 20. But we'll make an example of him here, all right. To the stone-pile with him."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Press Association in session last week at Asheville elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, R. M. Phillips, editor of the Morning Post; first vice-president, T. J. Lassiter, of the Smithfield Herald; second vice-president Clyde R. Hoey, of the Cleveland Star; third vice-president, W. B. Westlake, of the Asheville Citizen. J. B. Sherrill was re-elected secretary. M. L. Shipman, was chosen historian. Rev. J. O. Atkinson, of Elon College, was made orator of the Association.

Rothschild to Young.

Shun liquor
Dare to go forward.
Never be discouraged.
Be polite to everybody.
Never tell business lies.
Pay your debts promptly.
Be prompt in everything.
Bear all trouble patiently.
Do not reckon upon chances.
Make no useless acquaintances.
Be brave in the struggle of life.
Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.
Never appear to be something more than you are.
Take time to consider; then decide positively.
Carefully examine into every detail of your business.

Stings From the Yellow Jacket.

If the Democratic party had everything except what it now has, it might be happy.

We doubt if a democrat ever studies seriously about anything, but if he does he must undoubtedly feel lost and unadvised.

It must make Bryan awful jealous to hear the Demmies saying so many nice things about President Roosevelt.

About the biggest issue the Dems. have presented to the country lately was that bond issue in the days of Grover. Now don't lose your breath.

Where are those fellows who told us that if Roosevelt was elected we would soon be involved in a great world-war? They seem to be extremely gone.

The United States, as a whole, are largely Republican, yet some of the States will insist on carrying the corn in one end of the sack and a rock in the other.

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WISE OR OTHERWISE.

Most people are sorry only after it is too late.

He who hopes for the best seldom expects it.

Only fools think that they can't make mistakes.

A silk hat doesn't go well with an unbarbered face.

It's easier not to want things than it is to get them.

It's easier to criticize people than it is to appreciate them.

A storm of indignation often ends with a reign of terror.

When some men go to the dogs it's pretty tough on the dogs.

For every mean man who dies at least two more are born.

The more a man blows the less wind he has to use in making good.

Every time a man makes love to his wife he makes a profitable investment.

The man who tries to kill two birds with one stone is lucky if he doesn't lose the stone.

There would be fewer divorces in this vale of tears if there were more good cooks.

The young man who gets a good start in life doesn't always make a satisfactory finish.

A married man always has a hard luck story on tap when his wife asks him for money.

Many a man who never beat a street car company out of a nickel wouldn't hesitate to rob a bank.

A strenuous young man who declares his willingness to shed his last drop of blood for a girl is never in a hurry to shed the first drop.

About the Deficit.

Secretary Shaw's review of the finances of the government for the past fiscal year carries the conviction that the deficit of \$24,000,000 is nothing to worry about. This gap between receipts and expenditures is in no sense alarming when put side by side with an available surplus or reserve in the Treasury of \$140,000,000. The solvency of the United States government is adamant.

The deficit is not far from what Secretary Shaw supposed it would be a year ago. Just the same, it exists, and has to be considered. Some of the items that have gone to make it are not altogether creditable to the government as a business institution.

One of these is the increase of upward of \$4,000,000 in the cost of the Indian Department, with its mysterious item of \$750,000 for "an attorney's fee not anticipated." Nor is it encouraging that, notwithstanding the fact that the Navy Department expended on constructive work \$4,500,000 less than was estimated, the balance against the Treasury should nominally have risen \$6,000,000 above the estimate. It is still perfectly possible for Congress to cut the garment of national expenditure according to the cloth that it gets in revenue—especially as the revenue can be increased without putting any perceptible additional burden on the people. There are certain expenditures that should not and cannot be avoided. Navy building is one of these. Improvement in the postal service is another, though there is no occasion for positive extravagance there. But the deficit is a pointed suggestion in the direction of economy of expenditure in merely ornamental directions.—Ex.

The Paul Jones Discovery.

It was certain, when the quest for the body of John Paul Jones, instituted by Gen. Horace Porter was rewarded with success, that doubt would be cast upon the genuineness of the find.

Human nature is whimsical alike in its credulity and in its skepticism. Sometimes it will pursue a fake, sometimes resist a fact, with a pertinacity little short of ridiculous. There are people who believe that John Wilkes Booth was not killed by Boston Corbett, but that he made good his escape and lived many years after; yet the surmise in the very nature of the case—to say nothing about the proof to the contrary—does not admit of reasonable conjecture, even of intelligent discussion.

That the body of a man dead one hundred and thirteen years and exhumed from an unmarked grave—no matter what the identification—should be received without question by a public three thousand miles away, was not to be expected. In the first place the sensation newspapers, committed with each issue to as many surprises as may be found, or fabricated, would not permit it, and outside the newspapers, of course, the "doubting Thomas" is perennial and always around. It is fortunate, therefore, that General Porter has his evidence in such perfect shape, and that it is so abundant and absolute. Only a man of his orderly method, his trained deliberation and skill, his tenacity and sincerity of purpose could have worked to such a conclusion a task so arduous and intricate.—Ex.

MEASURING THE INFINITE.

Of all the sciences astronomy probably, is the most impressive and awe-inspiring. The space within the confines of the solar system of which the earth is part, and the outermost known member of which is nearly three thousand millions of miles from the center is but a drop in the ocean of space. We think of and measure distances on earth in terms of an inch or a yard or a mile. The smallest yardstick, so to speak, with which the astronomer measures distance in the universe is the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit, roughly speaking, ninety-three millions of miles. Such figures are of very little use to the ordinary person, but they may serve to give some notion of the grandeur of that human intellect which can unravel and systematize the mysteries of the stars.

Albert Winter, an Englishman working in the mines in New Zealand, was returning home from work a few months ago and picked up a stone to throw at a bird. Something in the stone attracted his attention, which on closer examination he found, out to be gold. He at once staked out claim for the spot, and has just sold it for \$500,000.

Was Unable to Get the Letter Back.

Miss Cary Thomas, the president of Byrn Mawr College talked at a luncheon about the ingenuousness of children.

"A friend of mine," she said, "once showed me a letter that her little son had written her from Andover. The letter ran like this:

"Dear Mother, I am well and I hope you are well. Will you please send me dollars! I know the last did not last long, but it is all spent now, and need two dollars badly. I hope you are well. I am well. Please do not forget, two dollars."

"Then there was this postscript:

"I was so ashamed to ask for the money, so soon after the last you sent that I sent after the postman to get this letter back, but it is too late; he had gone."

The Made Dog Fallacy.

In all my own experience with dogs I have not only never seen a "made dog," but have never known a dog owner—and by that I mean a man who has had experience in keeping dogs—who has seen one. If, then, rabies is so exceedingly scarce hydrophobia becomes really an impossibility and the fear of it should be dismissed without a thought.

A person may get dog bitten, but in the language of the New York tough, "Forget it." If it is a bad bite it may twitch later on and you may begin worrying, so it is a good plan to get rid of the twitching or throbbing in order to forget. I have been bitten so often that I think no more of it than a mosquito bite, and this is what I do. If it is on the hand I put it under the faucet and wash thoroughly, with the object of cleaning the wound and preventing inflammation from any dirt or foreign substance. While doing this some one is getting the bicarbonate of soda and some clean rag or lint. With water a cream paste of the soda is made sufficient to plaster the wound well then putting some on a rag it is applied to the wound and bound up. If in the course of an hour or more the application seems to be drying, a little water is poured on the bandage to soak through to the soda, or the hand dipped in water.—James Watson in July Country Life in America.

Bryan Should Try It.

A St. Louis physician claims to have brought a dead man to life by injecting salt solution into his veins. Here is a chance for Colonel Bryan. He might try the salt solution on the free silver issue.—Binghamton Press.

Spencer has voted a bond issue of \$70,000 for the purpose of erecting school buildings, street improvements, etc.

The new directory of Durham gives that city a population of 22,000.

There is no subject on which men so deceive themselves as concerning their motives for doing certain things.

No seed can sow genius; no soil can grow it; its quality is inborn and defies both cultivation and extermination.

Hammons, the wife murderer, will be hanged at Winston-Salem July 20. The hanging will be private, the laws of the State prohibiting public executions.

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