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The Annual Catalogue of Trinity College for the year 1906-1907 has just come from the press. It makes a volume of 172 pages well executed from a typographical standpoint, and setting forth fully the educational work of the college. The fifteen departments of the college now offer 103 full year courses, and in addition, the school of law offers 23 courses. The professors, instructors, and administrative officers of Trinity College are 37 in number, and the Trinity Park School employs five masters, making a total of 42. There are enrolled in Trinity College 270 students, and in the Trinity Park School 186 making a total of students on the Trinity Campus 456.

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

By A. M. STACK.

No. 17.

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Palestine is a land without monuments. The Jews were religiously opposed to the making of images, and, consequently, developed no sculptors, painters or architects. The Arabs, who constitute three-fourths of the present population, are by nature destructive and not constructive. They can tear down and destroy but are not builders. They are, and have been, vandals of the worst type. There are, therefore, practically no ruins in the Land of Promise outside of the land itself. The country itself is one vast ruin. Once a land flowing with milk and honey—now one of gloom and desolation. Many writers have pronounced the land under a curse. That is not true. No country on earth can excel it in variety of climate, soil and productions. The soil, even in the mountainous sections, is exceedingly fertile and will produce almost anything. The finest cereals, fruits and vegetables will grow in abundance, and one may see in every direction its flocks and herds—its cattle on a thousand hills. But no one can visit it without seeing at a glance that something is wrong. And, in a certain sense, it may be said to be under a curse: that is to say, cursed with a sorry population, a pernicious religion and a stab by government. But not more so than other countries which are under the blighting influence of the Turk and Mohammedanism. As is well known, the Holy Land is a part of the Ottoman Empire and under the rule of the Sublime Porte. It government has some resemblance to the way the Roman ruled the country. But Turkey does very few things like any other nation on earth, past or present. It is the most autocratic of any on the globe and all power is centered in the Sultan. His will is the supreme law. All countries under his control are ruled (or misruled) entirely and absolutely from Constantinople. There is hardly the semblance of local self-government. The local officials get their appointments and orders from Constantinople. No local improvement can be undertaken without an order from the city on the Bosphorus. Even the city affairs of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, etc., are regulated and controlled at Constantinople.

Not even a public road or street can be laid out or improved without permission from the capital, often more than 1,200 miles away. When so ordered to be made or improved, a tax therefor is levied and collected. An order for this tax must come from the Sultan. And a Turkish statesman has long-sighted ideas of taxation. A road tax is usually (and properly) called a "donkey tax." That is, a tax of one cent is collected out of every loaded donkey that passes the road or street for a certain period of time. Another method is by a "house tax." Whenever a person builds a new house, a small levy is made on every mule, camel or donkey load of lime, hair, rock, ashes, dirt or lumber that is brought to the building for use in its erection. Sometimes road money is raised by a toll on every carriage that passes for a limited period.

Many of the most trivial affairs cannot be transacted without a license from his Majesty (?). When I was in the

Chapel of the Nativity in Bethlehem, my attention was called to a small patch on the edge of the tapestry on the wall. That patching could not be done until permission to do so was first obtained from Constantinople. Once a year the churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and of the Nativity at Bethlehem are given a good sweeping. An order to sweep, designating where the Latin, Greek and Armenian sects are to sweep, must come from the Sultan.

The Sultan is under a constant fear of an uprising. To keep his subjects from doing this is his great concern. His methods, however, are peculiar. When President McKinley was assassinated, he would not allow Turkish newspapers to publish that the President was murdered, but the press censors required all newspapers to print that Mr. McKinley died a natural death but very suddenly. No telegraph lines are allowed except those belonging to the government and used exclusively for governmental purposes. Private companies or corporations are not permitted to erect and own telegraph lines. Telegraph lines, he believes, would enable the people to have concert of action and plan a simultaneous uprising in various localities. For the same reason, telephones are absolutely forbidden. He is also opposed to good roads, as they would facilitate the invasion of a hostile army or enable his own subjects to concentrate their forces the more readily.

The Sultan's postal system is a curiosity. He has granted concessions to the French, German, Russian and Austrian governments to have and to operate their own postal service in this country, and each country has its own postoffices. These are in addition to the Turkish postal system. The Russian government in turn granted its concession to a Russian navigation company and the Russian postal service is conducted by a private corporation. So many different systems have caused competition in the sale of stamps and cut prices may be had. If one wants very many stamps it pays to "try the market." But Turkey allows no mail to be carried on the railroad except that by the Turkish post. The other mails however, usually beat that on the rail. This is always true of the mails coming to Jerusalem.

Competition has extended the postal service beyond letters papers and small matter. Two residents of Jerusalem recently spent several days in Jaffa on business. They received their dinners daily from Jerusalem, getting pies preserves and fresh milk. Another gentleman informed me that he sent a goat by mail. One may send a jug of milk, a crate of oranges, coo of chickens, fresh meat, a billy goat, bull yearling or even a small donkey by mail. Seaport cities get a lower rate of postage than inland towns and cities. This is to encourage commerce. The old method of farming out the customs and taxes, which made the Publicans so much hated, still obtains in a modified form. One tenth of all the farm products is due to the government as public revenues. But now it is an estimated rather than an actual tenth. This method of assessing was adopted because the tillers would offer, at or sell portions of their crops while green, and thereby defeat the collector of his tenth. An assessor goes upon the lands of a section and estimates how much the section will produce, values the prospective crop, and then assesses in money one-tenth of the amount on the farmers of the section or village. The right to collect these taxes is then sold to the highest bidder, who gives bond for their payment. The purchaser proportions to each his share of the tax and there is no control over his action. It is easy to see how readily a Publican can become also a sinner. The tax collector's execution is a Winchester rifle. Tax collectors like Mormon elders, generally go two together. You may see these tax gatherers galloping about the country any day.

There is also a tax on all fruit trees. This tax is very odious and many owners cut down their trees and sell them. The olive wood commands a good price and is made into souvenirs. The roots are dug up and sold for fuel. Fire wood is sold by weight. All stock, cattle, camels, sheep and goats are taxed so much per head, fat or lean.

The income tax is novel. Every man must annually pay three days of his salary to the government. If he has no income he must pay fifty cents anyway. The "salt tax" hits

everybody. The government furnishes the people salt and a tax is laid on every member of a family. This must be paid whether the salt is gotten or not. No one is allowed to fish without a license to do so. One-third in value of all that is caught goes to the government. There are no big fish stories in this country. Real estate is taxed about 1 per cent, of its assessed value. There is no tax on real estate within the walls of Jerusalem, because it is a holy city.

All Mohammedan males of a certain age are liable to military duty. Young fellows are marched away in droves for service in remote provinces, while their mothers follow them weeping to the station or steamship. Christians are not required to serve in the army or navy, but must pay a substitution tax. This exemption from service is not on account of love for Christians, but from fear that they might not be loyal fighters for the Sultan's government. This substitution tax is levied on all males, even on a boy six months old. An infant's father or guardian must pay it. When once levied it continues. A man or a boy liable to it can't move to another country without first providing for the payments being made after he is gone.

There is one exception in the case of a Mohammedan liable to military service. If he marries an orphan girl that exempts him from liability to do service. This puts orphan girls at a premium. The poorest orphan girl can easily marry the richest young man, no matter how ugly she may be.

Turkey has no legislative body except the Sultan. He is parliament or legislature himself. And there is no Supreme Court which can declare his enactments void. He can veto the decision of any court in the empire. If any one questions his laws such a one is considered in rebellion to God. In Turkish jurisprudence there is a curious mixture of the secular and the religious. It is difficult to tell where the secular ends and where the religious begins. If there is any law on a subject in the Koran, that controls. Civil matters are often regulated by religious laws. For instance, marriage is simply a religious ceremony, and a divorce is obtained from the church or minister. Even the courts are organized on religious lines. In small matters three judges try the issues and two of them must be Mohammedans and one a Christian. In serious crimes the trial court is composed of five judges, two Christians and three Moslems. A minority verdict will control. If three judges vote for conviction and two for acquittal, the accused stands acquitted. If the defendant has the money or a religious "pull," two members of the court can easily be "fixed." If he has neither, he had as well plead guilty. If a defendant absconds, he is tried anyway. If convicted, he is outlawed and his property confiscated. The judges get \$10,000 per month and bribes are perquisites of the office. Corruption is bare-faced. These things I learned from a man who was formerly one of the judges and who resigned on account of the corruption he saw practiced by officers and even members of the court.

By invitation, I spent an evening at the home of Mr. Faigy El-Alami, President of the Municipality of Jerusalem (as he styles himself on his card). He was for a long time a judge and is well versed in the laws of his country. His ancestors came to Jerusalem with the conquering Saladin. He is an Arab, a Mohammedan in religion, and most affable gentlemen. His hospitality was truly Oriental. Turkish cigarettes were first passed around. To have declined one would have embarrassed my host. Everybody smokes over here and the refusal of such aluxury cannot be understood by a native. Knowing this, I lit my cigarette and puffed away like some of our American duds. After cigarettes came cocoa-jam. It was so sweet that my appetite demanded a disregard of Arabic etiquette. Turkish delight, or "angel's food," was also served then Moca coffee. Cigarettes came again, and again I puffed away like an American dude. Smoking Turkish cigarettes and at the same time discussing Turkish laws with an Arab judge was an experience that will become a pleasant reminiscence.

On the next day, accompanied by an officer sent by Mr. El-Alami, I attended court to witness a noted murder trial. Mr. Jacob Eliahu of the American colony, who speaks six languages fluently, interpreted for me

There were four defendants, two men and two women. It was a case of circumstantial evidence. Some six months ago a man and woman were murdered at a Catholic convent in Jerusalem. They were ostensibly man and wife and had been staying at the convent for some time. One morning both of them were found dead on the street at the convent. A rope and other evidence indicated that they had been lowered to the pavement from a window in the convent.

Suspicion pointed to the defendants, who lived in the convent. One of them is a Catholic priest. When arrested the younger male defendant made a confession and implicated his co-defendants. The case was complicated with international features. The dead man was a Russian citizen, and the Russian consul general was represented by his kavass. The murdered woman was a Greek, and a representative of Greece was on hand. The accused priest was a citizen of France, and his church and country were assisting him and he had a lawyer. The younger male defendant was a native and had counsel. The female defendants were Russians and they had a lawyer. But a lawyer is of small benefit in a Turkish tribunal. About the only difference between him and other spectators is, he gets a little better seat in the courtroom. So many different nationalities and tongues called for an expert interpreter. Failing to find such a one in the courtroom an officer was sent out in the city for a linguist. The Russian tongue gave the trouble, but a Russian merchant was found who filled the bill. Each defendant was required to give name, nationality, age, occupation, married or single. One female defendant had to make the humiliating admission that she was 38 and without a husband. It seems that the dead man and the Catholic priest had had trouble prior to the murder. The murdered female was "the woman in the case." The government's first witness was the defendant who had confessed. Now, he denied all knowledge of or participation in the crime, and said the police had beaten him until he made a confession. He was rigorously cross-examined by one judge, who admonished him not to lie about the matter but tell the truth. But he stood his ground and protested his innocence. Finally the judge said to him, "Again the president of the court warns you not to lie but to tell the truth." All the defendants were cross-examined at length by the court, the manner of cross-examination showing that their minds were already made up.

But space will not allow me to give the details of a most interesting trial according to Turkish law. I only wish that every man in our country could witness a trial in court over here. He would have more respect for his own laws and the manner of their administration.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Browsers Chapel Sunday School.

Whereas, it has pleased an All-wise Father to remove from us our esteemed sister, Aarmitia Brown be it resolved, that while we mourn the absence of one we prized we bow in humble submission to the power of one who "Doeth all things well."

Resolved, that the sincere and heartfelt sympathies of the members of this Sunday school are extended to the bereaved family, whose loss we with them, deeply mourn.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Brown and to each of our county papers, and the same be retained by the secretary of our Sunday school.

Miss IDA J. HENLEY,
Miss NETTIE SMITH,
J. R. CLARK,
J. M. TROGDON, Com.

Death of Solomon F. Hodgins.

The neighborhood near Liberty was shocked by the sudden death of Solomon F. Hodgins which occurred April 12th 1907. He was following his usual vocation when suddenly he complained of a pain in his breast, saying he would have to sit down and expired instantly. At his death he lacked only a few months of being 70 years old, and had been a member of the Friends church ever since his boyhood. His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Rocky River Friends church April 14th. Rev. F. F. Andrews conducting the funeral services.

He is survived by one son, one daughter and seven grand children.

Do they miss him at home,
Do they miss him?

'Twould be an assurance most dear to know that this moment some loved one were saying "I wish he were here"

WHO IS HE?

There is a man in N. C. who went over the State, making speeches, on temperance, claiming to be in favor of the prohibition of the accursed liquor traffic, and told the people he would do all in his power to help drive this great evil from our state. But at a time when he should and could have shown his true colors, they cold water on that burning body, that met to consider the question. He was like the spies that told there were giants in the land, and that they could not get on in and possess it, and they listened to him and decided to not tackle the giant till they were sure they could conquer him. Who is He? Well, I will name him "Solomon F. Hodgins" because he is a "stand pat" instead of moving straight ahead and striking the enemy. The reader can form his own opinion as to where this man really stands on the liquor question. We need men who are the best convictions and will have to carry them into effect. The good and true will always be ready to strike the enemy, and blow instead of compromising with it. The great need of the hour is for men who will dare to enforce the laws and to unite in one solid phalanx and press the battle to the gate, regardless of any political affiliation. It is time for all men standing to be opposed to the liquor traffic to wake up and show where they stand and not slip back a cog when they are most needed and have a chance to really prove where they stand. Church members above all I appeal to you to wake up to your responsibilities and privilege and vote for men who will enact such laws as will give our old state complete prohibition. "Stand pat" did not do all he could to roll the wheel and send the cause forward, but gave it a set back by taking the position he did. Is such a man for prohibition in fact or only in name? The true and tried will on all occasions speak and act for it. This man may well ask himself the question "where am I?" yes where is he and who is he? The one that guesses his name and gets the most votes and these votes counted correctly, at the next election will be the next prohibition Governor of N. C. Young for prohibition pure and simple. A stand pat Democrat.

Progress, N. C.

Death of Armitia Brown.

Artemia Brown daughter of Reuben and Mary Brown died April 15th, 1907 age 16 years 2 months and 11 days.

She leaves a father and mother, four brothers and five sisters, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. The family in their bereavement have the sympathy of the entire community.

Miss Brown was sick but a few days. On Sunday evening she appeared to be better, but the end came at the early dawn Monday morning the Death angel led her gently away from her loved ones into the silent land beyond. She will be missed in the Sunday school, and in the home, for she was a good girl, kind and obedient, and loved by all who knew her. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Alton Humble, and was attended by a large number of people, showing the esteem in which she was held in the community.

The body was laid to rest in Browsers Cemetery. It is sad to see one so young and fair taken away just in the bloom of youth and in the first flush of young womanhood when the world held out so many enchantments and promises for the future. But we must bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well. She left us in the spring time of life and in the spring of the Seasons, when all nature was reanimated with life. She loved the spring time, the wild scenes of nature, the birds the flowers, the deep shadows of the forest and all the display of the God of nature in its manifold beauties, no more will she wonder with her little sisters who were her constant care and pluck the wild flowers and wreath them in garlands.

She is gone from the scenes of her home and her youth to dwell by the river of life when the flowers never fade and the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.

"There is no death! The stars go down,
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.
And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread:
For all the boundless universe is life.
There are no dead!"

A FRIEND.

COME AND SEE

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Most of our stock of Shoes and Oxfords have been received. A new lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Oxfords just received and we can fit the least to the greatest.

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Our Line of Millinery is the largest we have ever had and is in charge of MISS BERTHA BATTLE, of Morganton, an accomplished young lady and up-to-date Milliner. She has had experience in the Millinery business and is just from Baltimore where she spent about six weeks preparing for the Spring Trade. Be sure to call and see her before purchasing your Spring Hat.

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at one time and then sell them all the views they want at 3 cents each. Think of it, only 3 cents each, when not long ago the price was 25 cents each.

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