

Democratic Hand-Book Out.

The Courier is in receipt of the North Carolina Democratic Hand-Book for 1910, which was ready for distribution some days ago. The book contains something over 200 pages, devoted to the purpose of dealing with the issues of the campaign in a clean and clear-cut manner. The principles of democracy are set forth in such a plain manner that the voter will readily come to the conclusion as to which party has the interests of the people at heart. At the top of the front cover is the following: "Privilege must be arrested at Washington; Butlerism must be averted at Raleigh." The first pages are taken up by Chairman Eller with a brief introduction, which is followed by the platform at Charlotte, and the speeches at the State convention. Many issues concerning the railroad campaign are discussed thoroughly in this book, showing how the Democratic party stands on these vital issues.

These books are ready for distribution and a copy can be had by any one desiring same by addressing Chairman A. H. Eller, Raleigh, N. C.

Our Washington Letter.

When a woman purchases \$10 worth of woolen goods, \$4.87 represents the value of the goods and \$5.13 the amount of the tariff.

This is because of the Payne-Aldrich ad valorem tariff of 105 per cent. Or, in other words, on each \$1 worth of woolen dress goods imported, the Payne-Aldrich law levies a tax of \$1.05. The consumer must pay the \$1 value and the \$1.05 tariff, or \$2.05 for one dollar's worth of goods.

This is but one of a thousand illustrations that could be submitted to show how the tariff affects the cost of living.

Spending \$3,585,685.66 every business day, the United States under the reign of the standpat Republicans has become the most extravagant government in the world.

Increased expenditures in the first year of the Taft administration, over the corresponding year of Cleveland's last administration, amounted to \$575,730,600, or over 120 per cent. This occurred under the much heralded Taft policy of "out-to-the-quick" economy, recently repudiated in Maine and Vermont.

National expenditures for the ensuing year amounted to \$1,098,847,184, which is more than the entire capital of all the national banks in the United States, \$919,143,825, and more than one-third of the entire output of all of our gold mines in 120 years, \$3,063,787,000.

The striking illustrations of the publications of the Republican "business" administration are: A deficit of \$11,579,265 since June 30, 1910. A deficit of \$180,381,355.69 since June 30, 1907.

Here are some of the ways the standpatters spend the people's money in a republic:

Marble baths for senators. Autos to carry them 100 rods between their offices and the Capitol. Touring cars for the President, vice President and "Uncle Jos."

More than \$2,500 for appollinaris water for the senators. Thousands of dollars to keep them in vasaline, castor oil, olive oil, bromo quinine, hair tonic, costly perfumes, glycerine, begamot, nail brushes, traveling expenses for attending funerals, etc.

If the waste at Washington is \$300,000,000 a year, as stated by Aldrich, every American family suffers to the extent of \$16.56 every year. This is enough to buy a suit of clothes. It will buy an overcoat or a cloak. It will buy nearly three tons of anthracite coal. It will buy four or five pairs of shoes, or various other necessities.

Under our system of excessive protection, government extravagances and cost of living keep pace. As the government raises practically all of its revenue by taxing things eaten, worn or used, the consumer pays his pro rata of government extravagance every time he buys a protected article at his local grocery, dry goods or furniture store.

This rule proves itself. The per capita appropriation by Congress jumped from \$6 to \$12 between 1890 and 1910. Increasing in almost exact proportion, the prices of 100 leading articles, according to Bradstreet's, advanced 56 per cent. between 1896 and 1910.

An increased annual tax of more than \$100,000,000 has been saddled upon the American people through increased freight rate within the last few years without opposition by the government. But this is not enough. The railroads want still more revenue, and as soon as the November elections are over it is believed they will be allowed to boost their rates a couple of notches higher.

The interstate commerce commission is now going through the formal procedure of taking testimony as to the reasonableness of the new increases when, according to the estimates of the commission will

roads \$500,000,000. There are high-priced lawyers for the railroads at the hearings, and also an imposing array of legal talent for the big shippers. The public alone is unrepresented.

One fact that has cropped out at the hearings is that the railroads seem to have unanimously agreed that the increased rates shall apply where they will be the least annoyance to the trusts and big combinations of manufacturers. The added burden is to be laid on the little fellow—the merchant, the householder, the fathers and mothers of the families, the country storekeeper and the farmer. Products of the trusts enjoy a striking immunity from increases. This is not hard to understand. It is not easy for the railroads to put an increased rate over on the sugar or the steel trust. Such increases would be fought tooth and nail and probably defeated by counsel for the combines who gather like flies about the room in which the commission meets. But it is easy money to put an increased rate over the general consumer, because he isn't present to enter objection, nor is anyone there to enter objection for him.

The interstate commerce commission declares it represents no one in particular, but sits as a judicial body wholly. The result is that in many, many instances the case goes against the consumer by default.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken into the system, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To Readers of The Courier.

We have made a contract with a Fountain Pen Co., of New York City, to advertise their \$3.00 Pen for one year, and by this arrangement we can let our subscribers—who will renew their subscriptions immediately (whether due or not), have one of these splendid pens for only \$1.00. This is not a fake scheme, but a first class Fountain Pen with a 14 Karat gold point and guaranteed to be AS GOOD as the best pen made.

It is just being introduced, and you may rest assured the very best material is used in its manufacture. We have them right here in our office, they may be tried to your satisfaction before you buy.

If our subscribers at a distance will send check at once, paying for our paper one year from the time his present subscription expires, and add \$2.00 for this magnificent pen, we will send it to him prepaid, under our own personal guarantee that it fully comes up to the above description.

We have signed contract not to sell to dealers, but to subscribers only. When its merits are known our subscription list will be doubled. Our friends may esteem this as a great favor that we have been able to secure such a rare bargain for them. It will pay them to act promptly.

Address The Courier, Asheboro.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is today the best known medicine in use for the relief and cure of bowel complaints. It cures griping, diarrhoea, dysentery, and should be taken at the first unnatural looseness of the bowels. It is equally valuable for children and adults. It is always cured. Sold by all dealers.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas in the divine providence of our Supreme Grand Master he has seen fit to remove our distinguished brother, Hugh Parks, Sr., from a transitory existence to a state of eternal duration and that in the death of brother Parks, our Lodge, this community and the State has sustained an irreparable loss. Therefore be it resolved:

1. That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we mourn his departure from our midst and will ever remember kindly his long and faithful labor in our lodge.

2. That we extend to his bereaved son, Brother Hugh Parks, Jr., and family our sincere sympathy in this hour of their sore bereavement and commend them to Him who will be father to the fatherless and who alone can bring peace to the broken-hearted.

3. That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that a page in our records be kept sacred to his memory.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the bereaved family, one to the Asheboro Courier and one to the Orphans Friend and Masonic Journal.

L. F. Fentress,
J. L. Phillips,
C. H. J. Jan.,
Committee.



DR. FRANK A. HENLEY
DENTIST

Office in front rooms
over Post Office in
Cranford Building,

ASHEBORO, - - N. C.

INDIANA UP IN ARMS

Senator Beveridge, the Insurgent, Indorsed

THE ALDRICH LAW IGNORED

"The Coming Battle," Says Beveridge, "is Between the Rights of the People and the Power of the Pillagers"—A Telling Exposure of Deceptive Schedules and Sham Reductions.

Indiana has raised its potent voice against the Payne-Aldrich tariff. The Republicans of that state have enthusiastically indorsed the position of Senator Beveridge, who opposed the bill through thick and thin. They have adopted a platform which, while it advocates a protective tariff "measured by the difference between the cost of production here and abroad," significantly ignores the Payne-Aldrich law altogether.

Senator Beveridge in appealing for support did not soften in any way his antagonism to the bill, but loudly proclaimed it. In fact, he made it the head and front of his offending. The following extracts from his speech illustrate what the Indiana senator thinks of "the best tariff bill we ever had." After President Taft's magnanimous defense of the Payne-Aldrich law it is singular that Mr. Beveridge should have mentioned him so conspicuously as a co-insurgent on the tariff question. Senator Beveridge said:

"Like President Taft, I wanted free iron ore, of which we have the greatest deposits on earth and which the steel trust chiefly controls. I could not stand for the duty that was passed, and I cannot stand for it now."

"Like President Taft, I wanted on the free list many raw materials that needed no protection. Yet only one was so treated. I could not stand for the duties on these articles, and I cannot stand for them now."

"Like President Taft, I wanted the ancient woolen schedule reduced. It gives to the woolen trust unfair control and raises the prices and reduces the weight of the people's clothing. I stood against this schedule when the bill was passed, and I stand against it now."

"I could not stand for the duty on lumber when the tariff bill was passed, and I cannot stand for it now."

"I stood against the increase of the duty on cotton goods, and I stand against it now."

"The reduction of the tariff on refined sugar is a deception, because it cannot affect the price. Yet that is one of the boasted reductions we hear of."

"These are examples of increases. I was against them then, and I am against them now."

"From few, if any, of the decreases do the people get the slightest benefit."

"Extortion is no protection."

"The coming battle is not so much between political parties as such as between the rights of the people and the powers of pillagers."

"I believe that the reasonable prosperity of the few dozen American citizens should depend upon the common prosperity of all American citizens."

"Swollen and dangerous fortunes are not necessary to good wages to the workman, fair salaries to the clerk or commercial traveler or honest prices to the farmer."

"We want no Lord North or King George, no Bourbon or Romanoff methods in American life, whether in government or laws, whether in enacting a tariff or managing a party."

"A political party is not a group of politicians, each with his following, combining to win the spoils of place and power. Such an organization is not a party. It is a band of brigands, and its appeals in the name of the party are mere attempts to beguile and defraud the voter for its selfish purposes. Such organizations and men are the tools and agents of lawless interests which know no party, attempt to use all parties and practice only the policies of profit."

"I was for a just law. That could have been written, and it shall yet be written."

"I could not stand for the obsolete and infamous sugar schedule, which no man in Indiana can read and understand, but which the sugar trust can read and understand, yet efforts to change that schedule were opposed by Democratic votes. We reduced the tariff on refined sugar 5 cents a hundred pounds—one-twentieth of 1 cent, a half of 1 mill, a pound—which was worse than no reduction because it cannot possibly affect the price and therefore is a deception. Yet that is one of the boasted reductions we hear of."

"It is said that the law has made reductions on articles entering into the consumption of the people to the value of \$5,000,000,000, yet those articles are made up of such things as lumber, agricultural implements, meat and food products, petroleum and its products, of all of which we are the greatest exporters in the world; steel rails and coal, which we export; barbed wire, monopolized by the steel trust; nails, manufactured and sold by an international trust as complete as the international tobacco monopoly; yarns and threads, the raw materials for textiles, on which textiles, when finished for the people's use, the tariff was increased; sugar, which was not reduced in fact, but only in pretense."

"I'm licked," said Boss Aldridge when he heard that he was defeated by a majority of nearly 6,000. For once at least the Rochester political boss spoke the truth.

FOR LOWER PRICES

Give Americans the Same Terms as Foreigners

NO NEED TO SHUT FACTORIES

Leading Jewelry Firm Makes Extraordinary Offer to Waltham Watch People—He Tells Them if They'll Abandon Trust Methods and Give Him Their Foreign Rates He'll Buy All They Can Make For Several Months.

We hear now and again that some of our factories are shutting down, that thousands of men are thrown idle and that overproduction is the cause.

What does this overproduction mean? Does it mean that there is not enough demand in the country to keep the factories going? No; it only means that there is not demand enough at the existing high prices. If the manufacturers would reduce their prices, say, to the level at which they sell the same goods abroad there would be plenty of demand and the workers might still be kept busy. Every pinched and poverty stricken family in the land is a possible purchaser of these goods. High prices are the barrier.

Here is one example which is as good as a thousand. The Waltham watch factory has been shut down recently. Dullness of trade is given as the reason, dullness of trade in spite of the tariff of 40 per cent on watches.

Clearly foreign competition is not to blame here. If trade is dull it is not because people don't want to wear watches. It is because they cannot afford to buy them at the high prices charged. Reduce those prices by one-third and trade will be brisk as usual. Can the manufacturers afford to do this? They can. They do it for the foreigner, and what they can do for the foreigner they can surely do for the American, and, what is more, he ought to see that they do it.

Here is a letter written to the mayor of Waltham, Mass., by one of the best known retail watch dealers in the country, offering to buy for cash all the watches that the Waltham people can make for several months to come if they will give him the same terms as they give the foreigner:

March 26, 1910.
The Waltham watch factory is closed today. Four thousand men are idle. The papers say overproduction is the cause.

If you and the citizens of Waltham will induce the officers of the Waltham Watch company to do away with their trust methods, including their "conditions of sale," and sell their watches in this country to American jewelers at the same price they are sold for in foreign countries I am ready to buy for cash all or any part of the watches on hand; also all they can make for many months to come.

A reply from you stating the result of your efforts, will be appreciated. Very truly yours,

FOREIGN CHEAP LABOR.

Protection Uses It to Supplant American Higher Priced Labor.

The cry of "Protect the American workman against the foreigner," has helped the protectionist party to get many votes.

A more deceitful or absurd party cry was never invented. Our protected industries employ mostly foreigners—right from the ship in many cases—so that it is the foreigner who gets the protection such as it is.

The workmen who have replaced the organized labor which was driven from the Carnegie mills at the time of the Homestead riots many years ago are not Americans, but Poles, Slovaks, Lithuanians, Romanians, Croats, Bohemians and other European races, who are content with inferior wages and an inferior standard of comfort. The workpeople who fill the factories of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania are largely foreign born, and they are there because they undersell American labor.

According to the census of 1900, Massachusetts had 846,000 foreign born people, Rhode Island 134,000, New Jersey 431,000, New York 1,900,000 and Pennsylvania 985,000. The foreign born population of these states and their children comprise a majority of the whole population, except in the case of Pennsylvania. These foreigners work for a dollar a day in the mills and factories, and the native American element seeks more lucrative employment.

The foreign pauper laborer is here. He comes with protection.

THE FLOWING TIDE.

Republicans Show Their Opinion of the Tariff by Voting the Democratic Ticket.

That the trend of popular sentiment is strongly against the tariff is evident from the result of the three congressional elections which have taken place since the new law was passed.

The Payne-Aldrich bill became a law on Aug. 5, 1909.

On Feb. 1, 1910, an election was held for the Sixth Missouri district. A Democrat was elected to replace another Democrat by an increased plurality.

On March 22, 1910, an election was held for the Fourteenth Massachusetts district. A Republican plurality of 14,250 in 1908 was converted into a Democratic plurality of 5,650.

On April 19, 1910, an election was held for the Thirty-second New York district. A Republican plurality of 10,167 in 1908 was converted into a Democratic plurality of 5,900.

10 Weeks For 10 Cents

Send us ten cents and we will send you the Courier ten weeks for ten cents. Send your own subscription today. Address The Courier, box 357 Asheboro.

BIG AUCTION SALE OF LAND

At 12 o'clock M. we will sell at public auction our farm of 520 acres, the old home place of our father, the late John R. Caviness, near Col. J. R. Lane's Mill, in the eastern part of Randolph County. This valuable tract of land has been divided into nine tracts as follows:

Tract No 1

68 1-2 acres in oblong shape, the old home place, fair buildings, a fine spring of everlasting water, good meadows, good orchard, considerable timber, land reasonably level, some good bottom lands on branch, public road running through farm.

Tract No. 2

Lies west of tract No. 1, all woodland, shape nearly square, containing 44 acres, suited to farming purposes, bounded on the west by Big Brush Creek.

Tract No. 3

Contains 63 acres, almost level, lasting spring of water, good meadow, fair timber, public road forms eastern boundary. This is fine wheat land.

Tract No. 4

Choice tract 62 1-2 acres, bounded on west by Big Brush Creek, two country roads running through it, fine timber good spring, fine mill site on creek, strong land.

Tract No. 5

71 1-2 acres, almost level, splendid wheat land, pine and oak timber, a public road makes eastern boundary, shape oblong.

Tract No. 6

44 acres splendid farming land, fine bottom lands on both Big and Little Brush Creek, lasting spring water, country roads run through it shape nearly oblong, some timber especially cedar.

Tract No. 7

80 1-2 acres on public road, ten acres of meadow, would make a splendid farm.

Tract No. 8

25 acres on Little Brush Creek, well timbered, good strong land.

Tract No. 9

70 acres lying on Little Brush Creek, public road on east, fairly good house and barn centre of tract, eight good springs, fine farming land.

This land is ten miles from Siler City, ten miles from Ramseur, eight miles from Ore Hill, five miles from Bennett, the new station on the Bunloe and Western.

Terms of Sale

\$100 down on each tract and \$100 each year and interest on balance due, land standing good for same.

For further particulars call on or write

JOHN W. OR ROBERT L. CAVINESS
COLERIDGE, N. C.

TEETH

Extracted By
Painless Method.



Gums Heal Rapidly as a result of the "antiseptic" properties of the Solution used on the gums to prevent the pain.

Weak or nervous people may have any number of badly decayed teeth or roots removed with remarkably little pain, and without bad after effects.

Broken down health is often caused by having a mouth full of contaminated teeth, badly decayed, with diseased roots. Your health may be almost instantly improved by having them removed, and your appearance will also be greatly benefited when you have a new set made.

"The Sherwood System"

of taking impressions and arranging teeth on plates is the only absolutely accurate method. It is pleasant and painless. Plates made according to the old method sometimes fit very well, but a plate made by the new method that always fits and never drops down when you laugh, is a thing of Beauty, and a Joy for ever.

Examinations Free. Work Guaranteed.

Office Hours { 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 m.
1:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Prices reasonable and will be glad to furnish them on inquiry.

Dr. J. D. Gregg is a graduate in Dentistry and has the distinction of graduating at the head of his class, and was awarded the College Gold Medal and first prize in the Gold Operating contest.

DR. J. D. GREGG,
Office in Gregg Building, Liberty, N. C.

Miss Eugenia Tysor

ANNOUNCES HER

Fall Opening for

Wednesday Sept. 28th.