

The World's Debt to Poverty

By Graham Hood.

ALTHOUGH it is generally a most uncomfortable feeling to be poor is cannot be denied that the world owes more to poverty than to any other single factor in its development.

Prepare a list of the world's greatest men and you will find that nine out of ten of them began life as poor boys. Then prepare another list embracing the world's great achievements and you will discover that the majority of these deeds were performed by men who knew something about the pangs of poverty. Strange as this fact may seem at first thought there is really nothing very remarkable about it when you come to view the situation closely, for there is actually no greater hindrance to personal development than the possession of riches.

It is a well-established fact that men are so constituted that they are unable to do their best work except under forced pressure. There are exceptions to this rule, of course, just as there are exceptions to every rule, but it is only too true that the average man finds it extremely difficult to withstand the enervating effect of prosperity. The quickest way to check the growth of any genius is to endow its possessor with a competence. Place the ordinary man above the possibility of want and you remove the greatest source of inspiration from his life.

The great men of history—those who have performed the world's great deeds—owe their success largely to the fact that they were poor and did not want to remain in poverty. They were poor through force of circumstances. In many instances their ancestors bequeathed them nothing but poverty and a good constitution. Within them, somewhere, there was something that made poverty seem distasteful to them, so they promptly proceeded to bend their energies toward that one purpose—success. As a perfectly natural result they began to progress in the direction of the goal to which they had aspired.

There are a great many things in this world that are worth having, but in the majority of cases men have got to work for them before they can have them, and there is nothing that is more inspiring to personal effort than the desire to have things that other people possess. The ambition to live well, to have a pleasant home, to educate one's children properly, are incentives to which many a man owes his prosperity. They are the things which have made him "try," and as success largely depends upon the manner in which one "tries" to succeed it is not difficult to understand why it is poverty instead of riches that is responsible for the world's great progress during the last few centuries.

Our Language Uniform,

While Great Britain, for Instance, Has Many Different Languages.

By H. M. Kingery.

IT has been observed that the language spoken in the United States is remarkably uniform. True, there are many dialects, but Great Britain, less in area than any one of half a dozen of our States, contains such very different languages as English, Welsh and the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands, to say nothing of the provincial dialects of Cornwall and Yorkshire and the unique speech of the London Cockney; while in this country, with its vast expanse of territory, its settlement by Spanish, French, Dutch and Swedish colonists, and its millions of immigrants drawn from nearly every country, large and small, all over the world, there is far greater uniformity of speech than in any other land of equal area and population.

The causes can be readily seen. The public schools have made us a nation of readers, and the press has supplied books and papers without limit. Press associations have done their part toward giving a uniform and fairly good tone to the newspaper language of the day. The telegraph, the telephone and cheap postage have brought distant parts of the country into quick and easy communication, and so have added in teaching a common language. The railroad has penetrated every corner of the land and made us a nation of travelers. Countless human shuttles thus are thrown daily across the land in every direction, carrying with them the threads of thought and speech and doing their part to make one pattern of the whole. No doubt our maps, which still present so many different kinds of names will in time lose the strangeness and the "foreign air" that are so noticeable now.—St. Nicholas.

The President's Railway Proposition

Correct Unlawful Rates, Not to Make the Rates of the Country.

By Charles A. Prouty.

THE proposition of President Roosevelt is just this: Whenever an individual in behalf of himself and others similarly affected, whenever a community through some local organization, whenever a State by its railroad commission, in the interest of its citizens, questions the lawfulness of a railway rate, a government tribunal shall be provided which has power to hear that complaint and, if it finds the railway in violation of a law, to stop the wrong by compelling it to put in effect a rate which is lawful. He would simply force the railway specifically to execute its contract with the public to impose just and reasonable charges.

This is not a proposition to "make" the railway rates of this country. It is only after a rate has been fixed by the railway, complained of, and declared to be unlawful, that it can be corrected. This is no attempt to manage our railways by government commission. The railroad is perfectly free to manage its own business until it impinges upon the rights of others; then it should be restrained. What the President proposes it to use a remedy which every court has declared to be legal to redress a wrong which can be redressed in no other way.—The Century.

Schoolmastering the Speech

By Thomas R. Lounsbury.

THE language has for a long time been undergoing the process which the late Professor Whitney used to describe as that of being schoolmastered. Instead of following a natural normal development upon the lines laid down by the great writers of our literature, sets of artificial rules for the regulation of expression have been and from time to time still are announced.

At the present day these attempts at schoolmastering the speech are going on all the while before our eyes. One agency is particular, which is working havoc in the minds of many, is the disposition to insist that the modern significance of a word or its modern grammatical construction shall conform to its derivation. This is a delusion to which men who aspire to be considered cultivated are peculiarly susceptible. One point indeed there is which the average man of education, seems wholly incapable of comprehending. He cannot be made to see that it is the meaning which living men put into the words they use that is alone of any significance; that of very trifling significance is the meaning that dead men have given to those from which the former have come. To the prevalence of this hallucination—for hallucination it is in the strict etymological sense of that term—we owe the efforts constantly put forth to alter the speech of our fathers and to limit freedom of expression.—Harper's Magazine.

One Result of the Last Total Solar Eclipse.

Of the strictly astronomical results of the eclipse, first in popular interest would be those relating to the search by photography for a suspected planet within the orbit of Mercury—a veritable Vulcan, that is. For this we had two especially constructed lenses, three inches in diameter, but with huge cameras twelve feet long. The action of these lenses is such that, even with very long exposures, the background of sky is not harmfully fogged on the plate until very faint stars have also impressed themselves upon it. Abundance of such stars we find on the plates, but no suspected planet; so the negative evidence of the 1905 eclipse is added to that of its predecessors, and the existence of such a planet is coming to be highly improbable. Few future expeditions are likely to search for it.—Mable Loomis Todd, in Harper's Weekly.

A Reversal.

"I once attended some legal pro-

ceedings in Nevada," says a Philadelphia lawyer, "which were unconventional to say the least. The judge presiding made up what he lacked in legal lore by a certain entertaining joviality. The case before him was windy and long drawn out, and it was plainly to be seen that he was tired and uninterested. To one of his decisions counsel for the defendant promptly took exception and his honor nodded carelessly and settled down in his ample chair. For a moment or two he quietly dropped off to sleep, his chair tilted back against the wall. Suddenly he fell over backward, and scrambling to his dignity and his seat, he sought to cloak his mishap by exclaiming abruptly and irreverently, 'No, counselor, I must adhere to my decision of a moment ago.'

"Counsel for the defence arose, and with a serious bow, said: 'Ah, but your honor has just reversed himself most conclusively.'—Harper's Weekly.

A guinea pig will drive away rats.

NORTH CAROLINA'S RAILWAYS

Some Interesting Figures About North Carolina Railroads.

There are within this State 3,859.09 miles of railroad, not including double and side tracks—an increase over last year of 59 miles. Of our railroads, 2,839.51 miles are operated by the Southern Railway Company, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and Seaboard Air Line Railway, divided as follows: Southern Railway Company, 1,279.56 miles; Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, 947.83 miles; Seaboard Air Line Railway, 612.12 miles. Gross earnings of railroads within the State were \$22,441,705; net earnings were \$8,470,483—an increase in gross earnings of \$2,053,765, and in net earnings of \$931,472 over last year. In the operation of railroads 15,877 persons were employed within the State. During the year 5,589,500 persons were transported within the State.

Tragedy in Union.

Monroe, Special.—A most distressing accident occurred here at 7 o'clock Saturday night when Charles Simpson, aged 18, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by his friend and roommate, Paul Efrid, aged 17. The tragedy occurred in the store of the M. K. Lee Co., where the two young men had stopped on their way to a public debate at the school at Marchville. Simpson was buying a pistol from Mr. Lee and both were examining it, not knowing it was loaded. Young Efrid snapped the trigger, the bullet striking Simpson in the heart, killing him instantly. Mr. Junius Siles, a friend of both young men, phoned the coroner and the sheriff notifying them of the tragedy, there were several eye-witnesses to the killing and all say it was purely accidental. Until two weeks ago the young men were in school at Wingate. The funeral will take place at Olive Branch church. The tragedy has cast a gloom over the little town of Marshville.

To Purchase Light Plant.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The Winston aldermen in special session Saturday night passed a resolution authorizing the light committee to purchase at a reasonable price the plant of the Winston-Salem gas and lighting company at the receivers' sale, the time for which will be fixed by Judge Peebles at the next term of Forsyth Superior Court. The resolution also provides that if the gas plant cannot be secured at a satisfactory figure the city will take the necessary steps looking to the establishment of a gas or electric lighting plant of its own.

Ran Down Row Boat.

Wilmington, Special.—On her trip to Southport early Saturday night the steamer Wilmington accidentally ran down and smashed a row boat in which two negro fishermen were crossing the river. One of the number, William Brown, 50 years old, was drowned, and his companion narrowly escaped by clinging to the side of the steamer. The body of the drowned fisherman has not been found.

But One Hotel Now for Concord.

Concord, Special.—Morris Brothers and J. W. Cannon have pooled their hotel property. Cannon owned the St. Cloud, Morris the Normandy, managed by V. L. Norman. The Normandy is to be closed and used as an office building, leaving but one Concord hotel. In all probability Norman will manage the St. Cloud. The question is, why this deal when both hotels have been crowded to their full capacity. There is talk of a new hotel building.

\$15,000 Fire at Pineville.

Charlotte, Special.—A fire that started at 12:30 o'clock Saturday night destroyed half the business section of Pineville, causing a loss of between \$10,000 and \$15,000. The stores burned were: The Carolina Drug Store, Miss Tolly Faulk's millinery establishment and dry goods store, and the store of Manson & Company, general merchants.

McCurdys Join Exiles.

New York, Special.—Suits already have been instituted by the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against former President Richard A. McCurdy, former General Manager Robert McCurdy, and the firm of Charles H. Raymond & Co., formerly general agents for the Mutual, according to an announcement made by the board of trustees. These suits were begun some time ago, upon the advice of Joseph H. Choat, Richard A. McCurdy and his family and L. A. Thebaud and his family sailed for Europe Thursday.

A Vanished Child.

Elizabeth City, Special.—A little girl three or four years of age, the child of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williams, well known people of Woodville, disappeared from her home Tuesday night; and though the surrounding country has been thoroughly searched by anxious neighbors and friends of the distressed parents, not the slightest clue to the little one's whereabouts has thus far been obtained.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

Happenings of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, quiet.10 11-16
New Orleans quiet and steady. 10 3-8
Mobile steady.10 1-2
Savannah, steady.10 7-16
Charleston, steady.10 3-8
Wilmington, steady.10 3-8
Norfolk, steady.10 3-4
Baltimore, nominal.11 00
New York, quiet.10 95
Boston, quiet.10 95
Philadelphia, quiet.11 20
Houston, steady.10 11-16
Augusta, dull.10 13-16
Memphis, steady.10 7-8
St. Louis, steady.10 3-4
Louisville, firm.11 1-8

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid wagons:
Good middling.10 3-4
Strict middling.10 3-4
Middling.10 3-4
Good middling (tinged).10 3-4
Stains.9@97-8

Charlotte Produce.

Chickens—Spring.12@25
Hens—per head.35
Ducks.23
Eggs.15
Rye.50
Oats—Feed.45@50
Corn.66@68
Cotton Seed.24
Oat Seed.50@55

Reb Mitchell Hanged.

Windsor, Special.—Reb Mitchell the wife murderer, paid the penalty of death on the gallows. The crime for which he died was committed on the night of June 12th, 1905, as a result of an altercation with his wife. He knocked her in the head with a cart board, killing her. He then put the body in an outhouse and burned it, leaving nothing but fragments of the liver, heart and skull to tell the tale of his dastardly deed. He made no statement whatever on the gallows, having some time ago admitted his guilt. He did not flinch but only said he was willing to go.

Monument to Mr. Picot.

Littleton, Special.—Dr. Picot has erected a beautiful monument here to the memory of his son, the late Harvey H. Picot, whose sad death in the beginning of his brilliant career as an actor, saddened a wide circle of friends. The monument bears this inscription: "Student and Delineator of Shakespearean Drama, Leading a Clean Life He Died in The Belief of a Happy Hereafter."

Items of State News.

Carthage, Special.—Recently Mr. Henderson B. Thomas fell dead while attending to his duties at his saw mill near here. Mr. Henderson was a man of a large family and an excellent citizen. He was buried in the family cemetery near Juniper Spring Baptist church, of which he had been a deacon for twenty years.

Carthage, Special.—While working on G. C. Graves livery stable Mr. Marshall Phillips fell from a scaffold and broke his leg. Dr. Gilmore of Cameron dressed the wound and set the bones, and Mr. Phillips is now resting as well as could be expected.

Carthage, Special.—Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by business men here because of efforts made by ex-Sheriff Erwing a day or so ago to secure labor for parites in Alabama. He succeeded in getting one or two negroes. Our people are clamorous for the enforcement of the law requiring the payment of \$200 license for serving as an agent to induce laborers to remove to other States.

Riel Square, Special.—Mrs. E. Baughman died Sunday morning after a long illness. Besides a devoted husband, Mrs. Baughman leaves her father, Mr. D. C. Gatling, two sisters and a number of friends to mourn her death.

Charlotte, Special.—Mr. Ed. W. Mellon, one of the leading business men of the city and one of the most widely known clothing merchants in the State, died here suddenly on Friday just before noon.

Tarboro, Special.—The flagship of the Tar River Squadron, the Lillian, sank at her wharf with a full load of fertilizer material aboard.

The case of Dr. A. J. McKelway for libel against the Charlotte Observer, set for trial in Mecklenburg Superior court on Monday, March 19th. If it is reached it will be a trial that will be watched with deep interest in every part of the State.

Burlington, Special.—Mr. Sam Ellis of this place, died at his home in South Burlington after an illness of only three weeks. He leaves a young wife, a mother, and several brothers.

TRIAL OF DR. MATTHEWS

Immediately After Leaving Stand Mrs. Hay, Witness for State in Matthews Murder Trial, Faints—Dr. Turner Testifies as to Scenes in Death-Chamber and Analysis of Contents of Syringe—Discrepancy in Tests Considered by Defense Strong Point in its Favor.

Greensboro, Special.—Audiences that were limited by the sitting and standing capacity of Guilford Superior Court room attended the sessions in the trial of Dr. J. B. Matthews, charged with wife-murder. During Thursday only four witnesses were examined but counsel for the prosecution are of the opinion that some exceedingly damaging testimony was introduced and that the State has already made out a strong case against the defendant. However, other witnesses will be examined before the State rests, though not very much time will be consumed by them.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness for the prosecution was put on the stand when court reconvened. She was Millie Watts, the colored woman who was cooking for the Matthews family at the time of Mrs. Matthews' death. Her testimony was to the effect that, on the morning following last Thanksgiving Day, Dr. Matthews told her to go to Mrs. Matthews' room to see her, as she had been very ill during the night, having taken a large quantity of strychnine about 11 o'clock the night before, that she was low-spirited and he did not know what was the matter but that he had heard her say that none of his people liked her and she wanted to take something to put herself out of the way. The witness said she went up stairs to Mrs. Matthews' room and found her snoring loudly and tried to arouse her but could not. Dr. Matthews came up from breakfast and said he was going out to a drug store, that she begged him to send for another physician but he would not do so, that when Dr. Matthews came back he went to his wife's room and sent Capt. Giffman arrived and also went to her room but came down at once and sent Dr. Matthews' little son, Ben, after Mrs. Hay, a neighbor, going himself after a doctor.

Mrs. Hay on the Stand.

Mrs. A. M. Hay was the next witness and she said that she lived a short distance from the Matthews' home and had known Mrs. Matthews for four years. Dr. Matthews had attended her. When Ben Matthews came after her she hurried to Mrs. Matthews' bedside and found Dr. Matthews there with a syringe in his hand. He stated to her that his wife had taken enough strychnine to kill two people and that he had been working with her all night. He would not have another physician and did not want the affair to get out. Mrs. Hay recited the occurrences of the day and said that, in the afternoon the defendant came into the room and asked those present to leave, as he wanted to have private prayer with his wife. All of them did leave but herself, she remaining because her suspicions against Dr. Matthews had been aroused. He got on the bed beside his wife and kissing her, said: "Poor little thing, she is gone, but I can get another." Watching him closely, she grew more suspicious of his actions and pulled him off the bed. Later in the afternoon when she returned to the room, after having been called out to see some ladies who had dropped in, a new puncture was found in Mrs. Matthews' arm and, in a short time, she began having convulsions and died.

Death-Chamber Scenes.

Dr. J. P. Turner was the next witness. He began by saying that he had been practicing medicine continuously since April of Maryland, Baltimore, and had been county coroner six years. When he responded to the call to the Matthews home on December first last he was met at the door by Capt. Giffman. Upstairs he found Mrs. M. R. Farrar and Z. T. Brooks treating Mrs. Matthews for what he had and the other two physicians diagnosed as opium or morphine poisoning. He explained the effect of certain poisons and the antidotes used by physicians and related, in graphic style, the circumstances and incidents of the day, telling of the entrance of Dr. Matthews about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and asking all to leave so that he could pray privately with his wife, this request being made repeatedly. He had decided to watch the movements of the defendant more closely and declined to leave. Dr. Matthews went to the bedside of his wife and, while pretending to pray, put his hand under the cover. Just then the witness rushed across the room and caught the prisoner by the arm, finding that the hand held a hypodermic syringe, one-third of its cylinder being filled with white powder. Dr. Matthews refused to say what he was trying to do and asked Dr. Turner and others to keep the affair quiet because it would ruin him.

Dr. Z. T. Brooks, another one of the physicians who attended Mrs. Matthews, was the next witness, his

testimony corroborating Dr. Turner's as to what occurred at the Matthews home. Dr. Brooks declaring on cross examination, that the defendant, although loaded with morphine on that day, was in full possession of his senses and his every act and movement was one of method and precision, and that while the morphine had destroyed his pride, his mind was active and clear.

The testimony for the defence was to show that insanity existed in the family of Dr. Matthews. The trial promises to be long and tedious.

Items of State News.

The Raleigh and Charleston railroad has the Seaboard Air Line behind it. John Skelton Williams was one of the leading applicants for papers. There are \$200,000 in bonds and the railway will run from Lumberton, N. C., to Marion.

The resignation of Midshipman Earle W. Chaffee, F. G. Hamilton and Haskell Dial from the Naval Academy at Annapolis were accepted.

Corporations Chartered.

The Secretary of State has issued charters for new corporations as follows:

Wynne-Redford Furniture Company to do business at 117 East Martin street, Raleigh; authorized capital stock, \$25,000; capital paid in, \$7,500.

An amendment to the charter of the Joseph J. Stone Co., Greensboro, providing for the issuance of additional preferred stock, was filed.

Sues Seaboard For \$650,000.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—W. H. Macafee, assignee, by Attorneys Dwight M. Lowry, of Philadelphia, and John Q. Tomlinson and Percy & Benners, of Birmingham, filed suit in the Circuit Court here for \$650,000 against the Atlanta & Birmingham Air Line division of the Seaboard Air Line for alleged work and labor done, and damages for alleged breach of contract on the construction of its road between Birmingham and Atlanta.

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WINTER SCHEDULE

Effective Monday, October 9, 1905.

No. 3 Eastern Standard Time No. 7	Daily STATIONS	Daily P. M.
3:25 Lv S. Ry. Asheville S. Ry	12:15	Hender-
2:30 So. Ry. Biltmore So. Ry	12:10	Hender-
4:25 Ar S. Ry. Asheville S. Ry	11:15	Ar 11:10
4:30 Lv Hendersonville Ar	10:50	10:56
4:44	Yale	10:50
4:50	Horse Shoe	10:47
4:53	Cannon	10:42
4:58	Etowah	10:37
5:03	Blantyre	10:30
5:10	Penrose	10:29
5:20	Davinson River	10:16
5:24	Pisgah Forest	10:10
5:30	Brevard	9:55
5:43	Selma	9:45
5:50	Cherryfield	9:40
5:55	Calvert	9:40
6:00	Rosman	9:22
6:18	Quebec	9:00
6:45	Lake Toxaway	9:00

*Flag Station.

Parlor Car daily between Lake Toxaway and Asheville.

Southern Railway Trains

Effective Monday, Oct. 9, 1905.

Trains on the Southern Railway leave Hendersonville as follows:

No. 14	East Bound	No. 10	West Bound
8:10 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	No. 13	West Bound
8:10 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	12:50 P. M.	6:35 P. M.
8:10 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	12:50 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

Connects at Lake Toxaway with Turnpike Line to the Resorts of the Sapphire Country and Highlands—at Hendersonville with Southern Railway for all Points North and South.

T. S. BOSWELL,
Superintendent
J. H. HAYS,
General Manager