

A Talk With The Business Girl

By Beatrice Fairfax.

NEVER get careless about your work and imagine that you are indispensable. No one is indispensable. No matter how well you work, there are hundreds of others who could take your place. You can't afford to do anything but your best. No matter how small the undertaking, do it as well as you can.

Don't get into the way of thinking, "Oh, this is such a small and unimportant job that it makes no difference how sketchily I do it." If you are not reliable in small things, you can't be trusted with big things. A faithful, reliable employee is always appreciated by his employer. Never be afraid of doing a little bit more than you are actually called upon to do.

It is through seizing every opportunity that you will reach higher things. The employee who is always afraid that he will do too much will never amount to anything. Be cheerful over your work. If you have to earn your living you might just as well be happy as morose over it.

The other day I had to wait some time for a friend in a candy store. I stood near the soda stand and watched the young woman who sold checks. Dear me, but she was as disagreeable as she dared be over those checks. For some drinks you buy two checks, for others only one. A good many people do not understand this, and so it causes more or less confusion.

Perhaps it is trying to have people coming back for more checks and making so many mistakes, but she has undertaken to sell those tickets, and she ought to do it courteously at least. A smile costs no more than a frown, and how it does smooth things over. Be polite to your fellow employees.

You might just as well make yourself popular as unpopular. But you can't do it without making some effort. Put your whole heart and soul into doing your work well, and treat all with whom you come in contact courteously and your work will run on oiled wheels.

During business hours attend strictly to the work you have in hand. After hours you can enjoy yourself with a clear sense of duty done. Never talk to outsiders about what goes on in the office. You are in honor bound to look on your employers' business as something to be kept absolutely secret by you.

There are two things for a business woman to bear in mind during business hours—her duty toward her employer and her self-respect. If she keeps these always in mind she is bound to do well.—New York Journal.

London's Supreme Problem

Appalling Physical Degeneracy That Has Come About Through Unrelieved Poverty.

By Charles Edward Russell.

AT Millbank, London, on the Middlesex side of the Thames, half a mile above the Parliament Buildings, is a group of substantial flat houses built and owned by the London County Council. The architecture is good, air and light are provided for, the courts between are paved with asphalt, everything is clean, well-ordered, quiet, eminently respectable. In front is a little strip of park where the children play. On Sunday, July 2nd, at noon, a young woman carrying a baby. They were dreadful to look upon, all of them clothed in drooping rags, emaciated, tallows, and unclean. The woman had a vacant face and next to no chin; the man had sloping shoulders, one higher than the other, and stooped. The boy reproduced and exaggerated the physical defects of the man and the woman. The man slowly led the way down the court, singing. I have never known a thing more grotesque and horrible. He was singing "Rock of Ages," not to the tune used in the churches of England. It was not that his voice was feeble, or wailing, or pathetic. What struck every attentive listener with a kind of horror was that it was not the voice of a human being.

They walked very slowly down the court and looked up at the windows. Two or three were opened and some halfpence were thrown out, perhaps five. And thus, singing in this frightful fashion, they took their rags and their misery out of sight.

They were the problem of London, those four, and they stood before the best answer that London has yet been able to make.

Might Have Been.

D. Howells.

HOW often, with those whose loss has stricken us to the heart, do we go back to a point where if we had done this or not done that, it seems that they might have lived! For a while the uttermost bitterness of death dwells in that vain fancy, but after another while that too passes, and the sorrow that dreams of being joy resigns itself to be sorrow on the terms of the final oblivion which awaits every human emotion. It is an intolerable thought from which the mind flies again to those lighter interests of states and peoples whose griefs are general, and have not the poignancy of personal anguish. One thinks, for instance, of the Spanish invasions of Mexico and Peru, and muses upon the possibilities of developed Aztec and Inca civilizations which seemed in their flower when Cortes and Pizarro struck them down. It is not too bold to imagine a socialistic state of the supreme type which has been the ideal of generous minds ever since Sir Thomas More invented Utopia developing from the communistic polity which the Peruvians had carried so far. All along the shores of the vast ocean of accomplished fact lie the wrecks of thrones, principalities, and powers, which we might similarly reconstitute for a happier destiny. Everywhere those coasts are strewn with broken and dismantled ships of state in which the fancy laboriously repairs and sets sail for the tranquil haven of their departure, there to trim and provision them for a new and prosperous venture into the future which has so long been the past.—Harper's Magazine.

Realism in Acting.

By Henry Miller.

THE degree in which an actor should yield himself to the emotions he is portraying has been discussed from many points of view. As M. Coquelin is the high priest of the doctrine that emotion or feeling should never enter into the work of an actor, his lack of effect in simulating pathos militates against him and his belief, no matter how great may be one's admiration for his remarkable technique. Again, one hears of a player who declares that he gives himself up entirely to the part, forgetting all else but the situations and conditions in which the drama places him. I trust it will not seem presumptuous to suggest that this is largely a delusion, for there are players whose emotions lie so far beneath the surface that nothing short of tremendous concentration of mind and imagination can arouse them. This kind of actor, though, by sheer force of the endeavor needful to arouse a temperamental response, runs a risk of becoming set in method and deficient in plasticity of expression.

To my mind the best results are brought about by the conformation of a dual consciousness working in harmony, allied to a well-developed power of expression through voice, face and action, these faculties being so completely under control, and yet so responsive, that they take on without stress or strain the quality of every changing mood and feeling. Rare as the coordination of these qualities may be, one is bound to accept it as the ideal of acting that will stand the severest test.—Harper's Weekly.

Sultan's Expensive Dinner.
The Sultan of Turkey's dinner costs him \$5,000 a day. The table is of silver, and it is said to be the most exquisite specimen of the silversmith's art that the world contains. The dishes are brought in upon the heads of jublakiars, or cooks' assistants, and each dish is covered and sealed with the royal seal. There are always fifty or more dishes, and all are set before the Sultan at the same time. He eats, usually, from about six.

Though the Sultan is himself a total abstainer, the finest vintage wines are always offered to such guests as dine at the palace. Every dish the ruler partakes of is first tasted in the kitchen by the Grand Vizier, lest it be poisoned, and it is immediately thereafter that its sealing takes place. Always, before he can fall on a dish, the Sultan must break his seal.

It is not because he eats \$5,000 worth of food himself that the Sultan's dinner bill is so expensive. He eats, as a matter of fact, no more than half a dollar's worth. But the guests and retainers who dine at his expense number daily several thousand.—New York Press.

WORK OF CONGRESS

What is Being Done Day by Day By the National House and Senate.

Statehood Bill Revived.

The statehood bill was taken from the speaker's table in the House and placed in the hands of conferees and a request made of the Senate for a conference on the disagreeing was not accomplished without many words and votes. It was developed at once however, that there were votes enough to carry out the programme of the leaders. Then followed 40 minutes of fiery speeches, some of which provoked the amusement of the large attendance of members and the crowded galleries. Then came the final vote on the adoption of the rule, which 175 members approved and 156 opposed. Messrs. Hamilton of Michigan; Brick, of Indiana, and Moon, of Tennessee, were appointed the conferees on the part of the House.

The features of the debate were remarkable by J. Adam Bege, of Minnesota, during which he told of his approval of the President, particularly because he had given his daughter in marriage to a member of the House of Representatives and not to a degenerate prince or to a representative of "that house of detention at the other end of the capitol." Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, championed the special rule, and Mr. Williams, the minority leader, suggested that Republicans would need the special prayer of the chaplain after they had made their record on statehood. Several other short speeches followed.

Would Ruin New England.

The railroad rate bill occupied practically all of the time of the Senate. There were two speeches, one by Mr. Lodge and the other by Mr. Spooner. Mr. Lodge spoke in advocacy of his amendment looking to the enlargement of the inter-state commerce commission and in doing so replied sharply to some recent utterances by Commissioner Prouty. Referring to an interview by the commissioner, Mr. Lodge spoke first of an utterance of Eugene Debs, and then said that it was not capable of doing so much harm as Mr. Prouty's statement. He outlined New England's attitude toward the rate bill and said that with the mileage system established all the manufacturers in the New England States would be destroyed.

Mr. Lodge entered upon a plea in support of the various provisions of his amendment, first taking up the distribution of the commissioners throughout the country on the basis of the judicial circuits, when he was interrupted by Mr. Tillman, who objected to this method of selection because of the importance of the commission, and Mr. Foraker agreed with him, saying that location should not be considered in filling the commission. "If," he said, "we are going to have a rate-making commission, I shall insist upon the confining of the number to three and that all be residents of Washington and free from prejudice." As going to show how location might influence action by commissioners, he cited a case in which Mr. Clements, a member of the commission had written an opinion favorable to Rome, Ga., his own city, as compared with Atlanta, in the maximum rate case.

\$1,480,000 to Jamestown.

The House Committee on industrial arts and expositions decided to recommend a total appropriation of \$1,480,000 for the Jamestown Exposition. Of this sum \$285,000 is a direct appropriation. The exposition sought a direct appropriation to \$1,000,000.

For the construction of a pier at the exposition grounds \$400,000 was approved, and other items were agreed upon as follows:

Government buildings, \$250,000; government exhibits, \$200,000; rendezvous for army and naval officers, \$80,000; rendezvous for enlisted men, \$100,000; transportation for soldiers and arms, \$100,000; for an exhibit of negro development, \$100,000.

The proposed appropriation of \$400,000 sought for building a pier at Jamestown Island and improving the islands was referred to a sub-committee, which will investigate what rights the government will have on the island, which is owned chiefly by private parties. In case the government can improve the island on satisfactory terms, this appropriation doubtless will be agreed upon.

Pass Fortification Bill.

Mr. Spooner concluded his speech in the Senate on the railroad rate bill and the fortifications appropriation bill was taken up and passed. The bill carries an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of a powder manufactory and Mr. Daniel spoke at length in support of the provision. He declared that the nation was entirely at the mercy of a "powder trust" and urged that the amendment should be adopted as a safeguard. As passed the bill carries an appropriation of \$5,278,993.

Mr. Tillman also spoke on the rate bill, suggesting that the inter-estate commerce commission should have authority to enjoin the railroads from increasing their rates. He said the suggestion had been made by a "cornfield lawyer" in Oklahoma.

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.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Good middling	11
Strict middling	11
Middling	10 7-8
Good middling tinged	10 7-8
Stains	9 to 10 1-4

General Cotton Market.

Galveston firm	11 1-8
New Orleans steady	10 15-16
Mobile firm	10 7-8
Savannah, steady	10 13-16
Charleston firm	10 7-8
Wilmington steady	10 5-8
Norfolk firm	10 11-16
Baltimore, nominal	11 50
Boston quiet	11 55
Philadelphia steady	11 80
Houston steady	11 1-8
Augusta firm	11 1-8
Memphis steady	11 1-8
St. Louis firm	11 1-8
Louisville firm	11 3-8

A New Telephone Company.

The State charters the Shelby Mutual Telephone Co., for service in that place and throughout Cleveland county with added lines; authorized capital stock \$3,990, of which \$1,080 has been subscribed; incorporators, Clyde R. Hoey, R. L. Ryburn, C. L. Eskeridge, J. C. Beam, T. E. Me-Brayer, O. Elam, Paul Webb, W. B. Palmer and a great many others; the Lenoir Brick & Tile Co., Lenoir, to manufacture all kinds of articles akin to the application of the charter; total authorized capital stock \$25,000, with A. V. Miller, T. P. Kincaid, J. T. Spencer, P. E. Cline and G. P. Miller subscribing \$4,500; and the J. Ed Albright Co., Greensboro, paid-in capital \$6,000, authorized \$100,000, of which amount any may be issued as preferred stock; incorporators, J. Ed Albright, A. S. Thompson, M. T. Payne; the company will conduct a plumbing and supply business; the Wah-See Hosiery Co., Tarboro, capitalized at \$100,000, with \$40,000 paid in; incorporators, George W. Holderness, C. W. Jeffreys, Henry Bryan, A. B. Cosby, J. W. Catlett, and many others.

For Icing Station at Maxton.

Wilmington, Special.—The Robeson County Mellon Growers' Association met here and had a conference with the Atlantic Coast Line transportation officials in regard to traffic matters and with representatives of the Armour Car Lines in regard to establishing an icing station at Maxton. Both conferences were very satisfactory, according to members of the association who were interviewed. The crop estimate for 1906 in the territory embraced by the association is 115 cars of cantaloupes, 650 cars of water-melons, 5,000 crates of corn, peas, beans, berries, cucumbers, lettuce and asparagus, in quantities. The Carolina Truckers' Journal, of this city, was adopted as the official organ of the association.

Wounded by Rifle Ball.

Durham, Special.—Late Wednesday afternoon John B. Morris, a prominent young man, was accidentally shot and wounded by a rifle ball. In company with several young men, Morris went out for target practice. While returning a small rifle in the hands of J. C. Dixon was accidentally fired, the ball entering Morris' right hip. The wound is not of a serious nature.

Coal Mining in Stokes.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Representatives of the Southern Anthracite Coal Company, of Virginia, have recently been at Walnut Cove making all necessary preparations to begin the development of the coal mines, near that place. This is the same company which did considerable prospecting in the mines a few months since. It is reported that they were so well pleased with the prospects for coal that they will, in a short time, begin the development of the mines on an extensive scale, using diamond drills and other modern machinery.

Wreck at Selma.

Selma, Special.—At the intersection of the Southern and Coast Line railroads at this place a Coast Line local freight train backed into a Southern local freight train, wrecking one caboose car and the Coast Line train and damaging one on the Southern. The transfer station, sitting close to the intersection, was knocked off its pillars and was seriously damaged.

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NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Famine impends in Morocco. The unrest in Russia is growing. The Steel Trust is to have a plant in Canada. Police Justice Higgins, of Jersey City, sent a masher to jail for sixty days. Machinery has been ordered for excavating the so-called diamond fields of Elliott County, Ky. The government of Switzerland has planned to apply electricity to all the government railway lines. Trials of a military train armed with machine guns are said to have developed 100 miles an hour at Kieff, Russia. Serious rioting in connection with inventories of churches was reported from a number of French provincial towns. Arms and ammunition, smuggled aboard by the crew, were found on a vessel about to leave San Francisco for Hong Kong, China. In one of the largest votes ever polled in the city, Wooster, Ohio, has voted out seventeen saloons and the place will be dry this year. Six feet ten inches in height and weighing 560 pounds, Boss Skaggs, the largest man in Kentucky, is dead at Blaine, and a special coffin has been built for him. It has been suggested that African and Asiatic elephants be imported into South and Central America, in the vast forest of which they would multiply and provide a future source of ivory. The attitude of certain South American republics that are inimical to the influence of the United States in the southern continent imperils the harmony of the forthcoming Pan-American Congress. The coal supply of Canada has been reported to the Bureau of Manufactures as 22,000,000,000 tons.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Emperor William will visit Madrid in April. Vice-President Fairbanks, when in the Senate, always wears a long Prince Albert. George Gissing, the English novelist, who died not long ago, once worked in America as a gasfitter. Dr. Andrew Jackson Barchfield, one of the representatives in Congress from Pittsburg, is six feet three inches tall. Baron Sonnino, the new Italian Premier, is fifty years old. His father was a Jew, who married an English Protestant. The late King Christian was the doyen of the Order of the Garter. He received his blue ribbon from Queen Victoria in 1865. Prominent citizens are raising \$50,000 to erect in Central Park, New York, a statue of Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle. Secretary Taft has reduced his weight to 267 pounds. But he says he won't be happy until he has made it 250. He formerly weighed 300 pounds. It was the dying request of ex-Governor J. S. Hogg, of Texas, that a walnut and a pecan tree be planted on his grave, and the request has been complied with. Herbert J. Hagerman, a native of Milwaukee, just inaugurated Governor of New Mexico, was born in 1871 and is the youngest Governor in the country, unmarried and wealthy. Count Benckendorf, the Russian ambassador at London, might have made a comfortable living with his brush. Years ago he studied painting in Italy and achieved considerable success. Professor John H. Gray, of Northwestern University, has accepted an appointment under the National Civic Federation to study conditions in the large cities of this country as respects different quasi-public undertakings.

PERSONAL.

John D. Rockefeller has installed a searchlight at his Lakewood home. Judge W. C. Marshall, of the Missouri Supreme Court, has resigned. Professor Wilhelm Wundt was the creator of experimental psychology. Cardinal Gibbons, since his arrival in Baltimore, has ordained 1256 priests. Susan B. Anthony celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday on February 15. When Senator Hoar was alive he and Senator Tillman were great friends. Captain Richmond P. Hobson is engaged again in a vigorous campaign for Congress against Mr. Bankhead, in the Mobile district of Alabama. M. Fallieres, who has just had a new billiard table fixed up the the Elysee, is the only one of the last six French Presidents who plays the game. Prof. Koch is said to have decided to apply the Nobel prize recently awarded to him to the issuance of a complete edition of his scientific writings. Ralph D. Blumenfeld, editor of The London Express, is an American, having been born in Milwaukee. He learned his profession in Chicago and New York. Achille J. Oishei, a New York lawyer, who was born in Italy and was formerly the Marquis de Savia, says he would "rather be an American citizen than any sort of marquis." William G. Rockefeller, the nephew of the great oil king, and who is looked upon as the future head of the Standard Oil Company, is the only one of the family who appears to have any sense of humor. Professor William G. Sumner of the social science department of Yale, announces that at the beginning of the next college year a new department, that of sociology and anthropology, will be established. He will be at the head of it.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Fifteen thousand mill girls of Dundee, Scotland, went on strike. Labor representatives appeared at Albany, N. Y., to urge the passage of the Employment Agency bill. There are more than 34,000 factories in the State of New York, and there are only about thirty inspectors. The railroads and large steel and iron companies are storing soft coal, although they do not anticipate a strike. The Consolidated Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America has refused to endorse the ship subsidy bill now before Congress. The position of foreman of the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C., has been accepted by Charles E. Young, who has been the head of the night bill force. Ninety-seven members of the Woman's Union Label League Club in Chicago, which had a membership of 100, have married, and the three survivors of the club have surrendered its charter. In sentencing in New York City Edward Lynch to a year in the Penitentiary for attacking a non-union watchman, Judge Cowing warned both capital and labor against violations of law. About 50,000 French miners have gone on strike as the result of a belief among them that the recent Courrieres horror was due to mismanagement and economy on the part of the owners of the mines. Child labor is not decreasing in New York, notwithstanding the laws which have been enacted against it, and despite the noble efforts of the Child Labor Committee. It is, on the other hand, increasing. M. C. Wallace, State Organizer of the American Federation of Labor in South Carolina, died in Columbia, S. C., of pneumonia. He was well known as a labor leader, being at one time President of the State Federation. Twenty Years in State Militia. Company G, 2d regiment, Connecticut militia, stationed at Waterbury, has three men who have served in the militia of the state for over twenty years.

ROBBED OF A TREAT.

"Goin' to the hangin', Bill?" "Betcher life I am!" "Betcher life yer ain't. The Guv'ner has jest pardoned the cuss."