

Roanoke-Chowan Times.

ANDREW J. CONNER, PUBLISHER.

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Volume XV.

RICH SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY DECEMBER 20, 1906.

Number 51

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The Roosevelt-Bryan Merger.

Mr. Bryan in his Madison Square Garden speech advocated Federal income tax. Mr. Roosevelt in his message to Congress advocates both a Federal income tax and a Federal inheritance tax, "when next our system of taxation is revised"—in the opinion of The World excellent and just measures.

Mr. Bryan advocated publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures and a law forbidding corporation contributions to any political party. Mr. Roosevelt renews his former recommendation that Congress enact such a law.

Mr. Bryan urged the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Sherman law against trusts. Mr. Roosevelt asks for the right of appeal in such criminal cases on questions of law, holding that it is absurd to permit a single district judge to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional against what might be the judgment of an immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, and then deny to the government the right to have the Supreme Court definitely decide the question. Mr. Roosevelt also favors a statute providing that no judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted on technical grounds unless it shall appear that the error complained of resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Bryan indorsed the licensing of corporations. Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of controlling corporations by a Federal license law "or in other fashion." Mr. Roosevelt, however, draws a closer distinction than Mr. Bryan between good trusts and bad trusts, and considers some combinations of the kind. He would even legislate away pooling, but would, of course, regulate it to prevent abuse.

Mr. Bryan favored government by injunction, especially in labor disputes. Mr. Roosevelt concedes that injunction issue too freely in these cases, and would require judges to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting a writ.

Mr. Bryan favored an eight-hour day. Mr. Roosevelt believes "it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with, as a goal, the general introduction of an eight-hour day." Mr. Roosevelt would begin by limiting the hours of railroad employes. The eight-hour law already on the statute books relating to Federal contracts "is being rigidly enforced," but the President favors further legislation if it is needed.

Mr. Bryan advocated compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, but not compulsory acceptance of the findings. Mr. Roosevelt urges the appointment of a Federal commission of investigation and conciliation to deal with strikes.

Mr. Bryan declared that the Philippines should be dealt with after the manner of Cuba. Since that time there has been a Cuban insurrection, and we are temporarily dealing with Cuba as we should deal with the Philippines. Mr. Roosevelt says that when the elections are held and a new government is inaugurated in a peaceful, orderly fashion the Provisional Government in Cuba will come to an end, but nobody knows when that will be. Mr. Bryan's wish has been fulfilled inversely. Both, however, favor free trade for the Philippines, or at least a greatly reduced tariff.

Mr. Bryan insisted that the navy should not be employed in the collection of private debts. Mr. Roosevelt deprecates such use of the navy and is in moral sympathy with the resolution adopted at the Peace conference recommending that the question be submitted to a second peace conference at The Hague.

Mr. Roosevelt makes important recommendations relating to many questions which Mr. Bryan did not discuss in the Madison Square Garden speech. He favors the withdrawal of the government coal lands. Ownership in such lands would remain in the United States, which would not attempt to mine coal, but would license mining and receive a royalty on the coal taken out. Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly indorse

this recommendation. Mr. Roosevelt also proposes to extend employers' liability so that the entire "trade risk" will be upon the employer. "If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his product." In this way society as a whole would pay for the accidents resulting from occupations that are necessarily hazardous. It is to be assumed that Mr. Bryan will sympathize with this extension of this socialistic principle. Whether he will also indorse the President's recommendation for a Federal marriage and divorce law is more problematical, but there is nothing in the suggestion that conflicts with Mr. Bryan's theories of government.

Mr. Roosevelt thinks the meat inspection law should be amended to provide that the labels be dated and the cost of inspection charged to the packers. Mr. Bryan strongly favors this.

Mr. Roosevelt also argues at length to prove that the courts are entitled to no immunity from criticism, and that "the best judges have ever been foremost to disclaim" such immunity. Mr. Bryan has consistently adhered to this position ever since the Supreme Court declared the income tax unconstitutional, and the Chicago platform hinted at a reorganization of the court.

Mr. Bryan in turn recommended important measures which the President ignores. He favored tariff revision, and the President's silence on the subject is oppressive. It is hinted, however, that the President intends to call the Sixtieth Congress in extra session to revise the tariff. Mr. Bryan also suggested government ownership of railroads as a possible solution of a perplexing problem. Afterward he insisted that he was really no more radical on this question than Mr. Roosevelt, and that he did not favor ownership unless regulation failed to accomplish its purpose. Mr. Roosevelt insists that regulation is already accomplishing its purpose, and that in the five months since the rate law was enacted there has been a previously unheard of number of reductions in freight rates.

Comparing Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech with Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress the reader is forced to the conclusion that if Mr. Roosevelt would advocate tariff revision and Mr. Bryan would stop advocating government ownership of railroads they would be substantially in accord. Certainly two great political parties could not successfully divide on the issue of the "peace with righteousness" which comes from a big navy, or even on the issue of a ship subsidy. Accepting Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan as the leaders of their respective parties, we defy anybody to say where the dividing line is beyond which a voter has ceased to be a Roosevelt Republican and become a Bryan Democrat. There has been no such obliteration of party lines in American politics for three-quarters of a century.

The Roosevelt-Bryan merger is one of the most extraordinary events in American history, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Bryan claims to be "more radical than ever," while Mr. Roosevelt persists in regarding himself as a national conservative battling manfully against the demagogue and the agitator."—New York World.

Big Cotton Crop of World.
The London Financial Times publishes the following statement: It is officially stated in Alexandria that the Egyptian cotton crop is likely to be much larger than last year, the estimates being 6,500,000 to 6,750,000 cantars (centar, 124.7 pounds). The growth last season was a little below 6,000,000 cantars. The American crop is not unlikely to be not far off the record output of last year—namely, 13,250,000 bales. Then East Indian cotton will be in larger supply, and the smaller crops in South America are likely to be greater than in 1905-5.

SENTIMENTAL AND PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

"What shall I buy for Christmas gifts," will be thought and asked many million times during this month of December. The very rich and very poor have each their hardest task, to suitably, as becomes the station of each to determine and settle this question of Christmas gifts. To the middle class favored with means that place them beyond want, and not so much money; that there is a burden in knowing how to get rid of it, there is every possibility of the Christmas season being a joy and blessing.

To the very rich Christmas giving is a function. A social obligation, as much as the returning of a call. There is no sentiment about it. There is no heart's joy in it. The gift, its value, is gauged to meet the social obligation. It settles the obligation, as would the social call relieve the person making it. It squares things.

To the very poor, there is the struggle in each family. Parent and child, recognizing the season in the cold air, the snow and ice, the store windows crowded with goods for sale. There is in the heart of each the desire to give to please the other. How, is the question, for the problem in its solution lies in the limited means, which at winter time, appears so much smaller, in the demands for the daily necessities that mean sufficient shelter, food and clothing to both preserve and make life possible.

To the great middle class, the struggle is between the gifts that are practical, that is which the receiver may seem to need, and the gift which in a sentimental sense, would appeal more directly to the heart. The boy may need a pair of shoes, but a bright knife would seem more like Christmas. The little girl would glory in the gift of a doll, while a warm cloak would be laid aside, as something common place, not like a Christmas gift.

Christmas peculiarly appeals to the heart. The physical may shiver in the icy blasts, while the heart glows with the receiving of some mere trifle, but one which touches the affections. It is rare, this knowledge of personal adaptability, which can combine in the gift both the sentiment of Christmas, so as to reach the heart of the receiver, and the practical, that the gift may outlast the hour, and in the end prove of daily value and service. But rather than fail, to be unable to combine, let the gift be for the heart, to make Christmas a day of joy, and so warm each recipient and bring to each heart the full and best meaning of the day. In this will there be the double joy of giving and receiving. The blessing that goes with giving that which helps and encourages, and that which makes life better and brighter for the same one else, who receives the Christmas gift.—New Bern Journal.

POOR CONVERSATIONALISTS.

In olden times the art of conversation reached a much higher standard than today, because of the complete revolution that has taken place in the conditions of civilization. Formerly people had almost no other way of communicating their thoughts. Knowledge of all kinds passed almost wholly through the spoken word. There were no great daily newspapers, no magazines or periodicals of any kind. People were not in so much of a hurry as they are today, says Success Magazine.

The great discoveries of vast wealth in the precious minerals, the new world opened up by the inventions and discoveries, and the great impetus to ambition have changed all this. In this lightning express age, in these strenuous times, when everybody has the mania to attain wealth and position, we no longer have time to reflect with deliberation, and to develop our powers of conversation.

In these great newspaper and periodical days, when everybody can get one for a few cents, the news and information which it has cost thousands of dollars to collect, everybody sits behind the morning sheet or is buried in a book or magazine. There is no longer the same need of communicating thought by the spoken word.

The Inheritance and the Income Tax.

Atlanta Constitution. "The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the state, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government."

With this epigram as a text, President Roosevelt makes the justice and necessity of an income and inheritance tax one of the strongest features of his annual message.

He will be upheld in this belief by the rank and file of the American people, regardless of political affiliations, since the equalization of the burdens of taxation: the curbing of mammoth fortunes, often accumulated through extortion and oppression, and inevitably tending toward the building of a power greater than the government itself—are all urgent phases of a problem that has become national.

The president is himself uncertain as to the exact details to be pursued with either plan. Of the necessity of both he is in no doubt, whatever. As regards an income tax, he is even in favor of resorting to the extremity of a constitutional amendment, should that step be required to insure its enactment.

The Constitution believes, with former Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, that such procedure can be avoided. The constitutionality of the income tax enacted in 1894 was denied by the supreme court on a bare majority of one, under circumstances that aroused national resentment.

Though two of the members who upheld that decision are still on the bench, they are offset by two others who dissented from it. We have not the slightest doubt that a law can be framed that will stand the test of the tribunal as at present constituted.

Certainly the income tax recommends itself as a way of making gigantic fortunes bear their share of governmental maintenance.

The Constitution has for twenty years, exposed those in equalities and dangers, and urged as a remedy the income tax. It has taken a similar stand as regards the inheritance tax, as necessary to correct the pernicious practice of entailing fortunes bristling with possibilities antagonistic to the public good.

Let us hope that congress will act in accordance with the president's recommendation.

McClure's for 1907.

In the January number of McClure's will begin the Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy and the History of the Christian Science Movement. For the first time a complete, impartial and true story of Mrs. Eddy and Christian Science is to be had—it will run throughout the year. Georgine Milmine has written the story for nearly three years she has pursued her study of the subjects. Five other writers of McClure's staff have worked with her to make this story accurate, fair, unbiased and complete. In view of the fact that for some months the press has full of diverse and conflicting news and statements regarding Mrs. Eddy, it is evident that accurate knowledge concerning her is difficult to obtain in a short time. Consequently McClure's long and thorough preparation of its series will give us for the first time a true history and account of her and her cult.

Carl Schurz's Reminiscences of a long life will be continued. An indication of the timeliness of these reminiscences and the reawakened national interest in Carl Schurz to which they have contributed, are the great Carl Schurz Memorial Meetings held recently in the cities, and the Memorial Movement started which proposes to raise \$250,000, and to erect a Carl Schurz Memorial as a tribute to his great service to the progress of our country.

William Allen White, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Burton J. Hendrick and George Kibbe Turner will also contribute to McClure's powerful articles on present day topics, conditions and men of national interest. These writers are big men and the work of each one aside from its literary achievement is a compelling, wholesome factor in the regeneration which these United States

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for every thing but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the poorest to poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, P. O. Box 589, Hamilton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar bottles are sold by all good druggists. Do not be misled by cheap imitations, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton N. Y., on every bottle.

are now undergoing.

George Kennan who won his spurs by his remarkable series on Siberia and Russia's Exile System has been added to McClure's staff. The results of his recent investigations and work will appear at an early date.

Ellen Terry contributes an intimate history of the English drama of our day. This writing teems with anecdotes and incidents from the lives of great actors whom she knew intimately. From these droll, amusing and interesting happenings we can understand why these men and women of genius became loved and famous.

For the story readers products of all McClure's fiction favorites will appear and a large number of writers who have "hit" recently. Such well-known names as Joseph Conrad, Mary Stewart Cutting, Percival Gibbon, Viola Roseboro, O. Henry, Myra Kelly, Rex Beach, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow and Helen R. Martin give promise of as good stories of various sorts as any reader could wish.

Illustrators of note and merit will also contribute their share and add to the authors productions and enhance the writings and stories by scores of pictures and illustrations in every issue.

European Petroleum Trust.

The European Petroleum Union was recently registered at Bremen as a company with a capital of \$5,000,000. The promoters of the new company include the firms which are associated with the great naphtha producers, Nobel Brothers, of St. Petersburg, and the firm of Rothschild Brothers of Paris, together with the Deutsche Bank and others interested in the petroleum industry. The object is to effect an amalgamation of all the European organizations for the sale of petroleum to compete directly with the Standard Oil Company for the supremacy of the continental market. At least that is the statement made in the London Times.

A married man thinks he could have saved a lot of money had he remained a bachelor, but he couldn't.



The Little Doctor
SAYS "Don't Physic!" Use Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets for all liver troubles. Safe, sure, permanent cures, and complete treatment for 25c. Easy, natural and certain—money back if they fail.
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RICH SQUARE, N. C.

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The Largest Store, Most Varied Line and best Stock of Goods in the Country.

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Under the supervision of Miss Cora Lawrence who is too well known to need either an introduction or comment. wants a visit from all of the ladies.

Ladies Drss Goods Department

and Wraps.

Consisting of popular shades and textures, with latest up-to-date Trimmings to match. In Notions why just call for what you want and we will do the rest.

Mens, Boys, and Children Clothing, Shoes, Hats, etc.

We have increased these lines also and will certainly sustain our reputation for carrying the best assortment to be found in the three counties.

FURNITURE and TRUNKS. We always keep in touch with the manufacturers and have the latest and newest makes and designs.

Hardware, Carpenters Tools, Cutlery, Tinware, Wood and Willow Ware, Harness, Mattings, Carpets, Cook and Heating Stoves, in fact as complete a stock as a full two story house 44X90 can house.

WIRE FENCE. We sell the Pittsburg Wire Fence which is the prettiest, smoothest and most durable on the market.

Our Undertaking Department always stocked; from the cheapest Coffin to the nicest Caskets and furnish a nice neat hearse.

We extend a hearty invitation to all and promise courteous treatment, full appreciation of your favors and guarantee satisfaction as to prices and quality.

Very sincerely,
BAUGHAM & WEAVER,