

The Messenger.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE GROWS MORE INTENSE.

The Messenger years ago referred to a fact that was quite patent to its understanding. It was, that the republic of the United States had in a little over one hundred years compassed in experience and development, having passed through various stages, that it took the Roman people six or eight hundred years to accomplish. It said further that a final conflict between capital and labor would inevitably occur in this country compared with which the famous French Revolution would be a mere baby act. As time passes the correctness of this becomes the more apparent.

One of the ablest of northern publications is the United States Investor. In a late issue appears an editorial of such striking force and significance we must give some of its more salient points. It is a very thoughtful, impressive article, and is well worth a careful reading. Among the multitude of contributions in northern magazines that discuss political economic, social, scientific and industrial questions we have seen no contribution that has so impressed us with its wide observation, its generalization, its acuteness of study, its bold, broad, sane judgment.

The sum of the Investor's contention is, that wealth is now only for the few, that the question of mere existence on the part of the many becomes more intensified, that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer, that the money power has created an aristocracy, that the young men have poorer opportunities now than have ever before been seen in this great republic, and that serious troubles are sure to come in the future—culminating in most destructive results.

The Investigator says men do not see all this in the right light, or words meaning that, but really see through a glass darkly. They are narrow, non-observant, cannot see things in the true light and with broad vision. These are our own words merely interpreting the general statement of the paper referred to. It is necessary to study the situation but by the aid of politics, morals, business, science and so on. We quote: "Every department of human activity reacts upon every other department; and if a man, in the conduct of his finances, ignores the political, social and moral considerations of his day and generation, he is simply a gambler—he goes it blind." To be sure, most people go it blind, and then they sit down and bewail their cruel fate. Life is a science.

Men are not really serious in business activities and life is not taken as it should be. The Investor insists that men lack thoughtfulness, for "thoughtfulness is the result of three things, viz: the collection of the widest array of facts possible, the most careful correlating of those facts when once gathered, and a wise generalization from the facts as correlated. What generally passes for thought is not thought at all; it is mere impulse, and can be traced to secure quiet remote from the ratiocinative faculty. Hence it is that most of us see life in mere detachments—that is we view it piece-meal."

This able paper goes on to show the great difference between the past and present in the United States. It was easy enough in the first two hundred years of the settlement on these shores for men to accumulate fortunes. It was even comparatively easy to do this at any time between 1800 and 1867.

"The people who grow up with the country are very apt to get rich; but when the country has reached a high stage of development, it is only selected individuals who attain to wealth. Some of these latter owe their success largely to luck, but as a rule they succeed by reason of superior efficiency." However slow people may be to take in changed conditions and the facts existing as to livelihood, there have been wrought astonishing results and far reaching variations and substitutions in the broad field of industry and economy. It was stated the other day by the English chief man in finance that in that land the rich were growing richer and the people at large were less able to live. This was shown by the increased income tax from the rich, and the falling off of tax on drinks, the people being less able to indulge. But the investor thinks the American people are realizing now the increasing difficulties in life and the cumulating obstructions in making money. Its words are "that the struggle for existence has been intensified to such an extent in this country that the mass of the people recognize that if they can keep soul and body together, it is all they can ask. All this is of course explained easily on economic grounds. When a country is new, and land is cheap, and the demand for commodities and services largely exceeds the supply, wealth lies scattered on every side, like nuggets, waiting to be picked up. The nuggets, however, have all been pocketed by this time."

Only a few of the many have the peculiar brains and accompanying "luck" to secure fortunes of a great size. The present generation have a much harder "road to travel" than the generation before the great war. The obstacles increase. It is so in Europe and in Great Britain as The Messenger noted a few years ago. Based upon British authority it was mentioned by us that salaries in Germany and Britain had fallen one-third. It is no better there now, but under the stress in both countries of trade embarrassments and increasing taxes (in England especially) the probability is that salaried people as well as wage draw-

ers receive still less. We quote again: "A generation or so ago a country youth with a fair amount of brains and muscle could start out in life with the prospect of dying a rich man, but that is not the case now. Wealth is now for the few. In the past when a young man in this country started on his business career, he found circumstances largely in his favor; in the future he will find them hostile to him. In the past it required a minimum of skill to attain a commanding position in industrial affairs in the future it will require a maximum of skill."

This republic today is more dominated by the men of immense money than any European country, and to find its parallel in France we must go back to the time preceding the revolution 1789 and as far back as the accursed reign of Louis XIV. Says the Investor, "these are the days of 'Napoleons of finance' and trade. The industries of the world are rapidly becoming centralized in a few hands, and the question with every one of us is how to number himself among the few. It may be said incidentally that the present state of affairs is the natural outcome of the lack of broad thinking in the past in connection with the industrial situation."

While not a "socialist" it may be said that it is very doubtful if a country ruled imperially by a small number of nabobs and plutocrats is a better country for the average American citizen than a government like England's or any other country not dominated by autocracy or an imitation of the fallen times in Rome when an "Emperor" was the tyrannical boss. The trouble with the United States (an alleged republic) is that "we have become an old country," says the Investor. Again we copy from its very thoughtful and suggestive discussion:

"The period of 'lords of finance and trade' has already begun to dawn. Thus a new feudalism has been evolved, which is bound to transform the character of our industrial situation. It was not so many centuries ago that our ancestors fought with bows and arrows and with battle-axes. We fight now with the most complicated engines of destruction."

How to succeed is to become a more pressing, oppressive inquiry. What shall I do to keep from starving or from going to the poor house? Opportunities are much less. The inhabitants have greatly increased. There are two or more seekers for every place. The farms are deserted by the young and it increases the difficulties and makes less certain results of good. "The industries of the United States have in recent years been drifting under the control of a few men with fearful rapidity." Sad but true. "But the opportunities will be so very few, compared with those of the past, that no one short of a genius 'need apply.' This is not an agreeable state of affairs for us to contemplate, and most of us systematically ignore the subject."

The moneyed power—the plutocratic autocracy—the men who live in palaces and command annual incomes that make earthy monarchs in the purple seem beggars, have control now. They govern every thing, and their power daily grows and with it their schemes of aggression and ambition. The Investor sees clearly what is upon us now. It says, and with the quotation, we close the review:

"The race begins with a condition of equality; then a relatively few begin to display superior strength or intelligence, constituting an aristocracy; and eventually the masses find themselves in pronounced antagonism to these few, and in the end sink to a servile condition."

As yet, we have not done much more than to evolve an aristocracy. We have, however, done this with a vengeance. We have not emitted any titles of nobility in this country, but we have in reality a peerage which puts that of the Old World completely in the shade. We doubt if there ever existed a nation in which class hatreds were more bitter than they are likely to be in this country as a result of the economic conditions which we have evolved. The situation here is bound to be aggravated by the fact that the masses in this country have been educated. Having in this country the capacity to think, they are quite as likely to be driven into revolution as into mere acquiescence. Now this is a contingency which should ever be kept in mind. We have evolved our aristocracy, but have not evolved our proletariat. The masses, however, are alive to the danger that confronts them, and they have not been slow in taking whatever precautions may have suggested themselves to them."

SPICY READING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA'S SENATORS.

The Messenger has noticed briefly Senator Mc Laurin's course by which he visits positive injury upon the south, upon South Carolina, and what is of greater importance, upon the democratic party that has so unfortunately honored a most unworthy man not without mental gifts. He has at last bucked up against the bosses of Senator Tillman's strong backer, and he will get hurt before the conflict ends. Senator Tillman has given Mc Laurin a genuine roasting. It appears in that faithful democratic paper, the Columbia State. The arraignment is sharp, incisive, bold. He charges the kicker with dishonesty, that his Charlotte speech is "contradictory, full of paradoxes and seems intended to pave the way for the senator's passage into the republican camp." The truth is he ought to go, and not "to stand on the order of his going." His inconsistency, his sudden conversion, his violent change of heart are pointed out. He was bitterly opposed to the Treaty of Spain and suddenly became its friend and supporter. Senator Tillman gives this of his record:

"Mr. Mc Laurin made in the senate, January 1899, a speech which was as ultra and as pronounced in its denunciation of the acquisition of the Philippines and portrayed the many dangers which threatened our country in consequence of any ever delivered in that body. Up to Saturday night he fore voted on the treaty with Spain on Monday, February 7th, 1899, he re-

peatedly told me and other senators he was bitterly opposed to the ratification and would not vote for it. Between adjournment Saturday evening and the vote on Monday the mantle of 'broad American statesmanship' descended upon him and a few minutes before the senate went into executive session to consider the treaty and take a vote as agreed, he gave a halting and lame explanation of his intended change of front."

He also turns on the light as to how the senator stole bodily from a highly gifted divine and man of letters in New York. The revelation is not new, however. It was known soon after the delivery of the speech, and went the rounds of the newspapers; the Messenger among them. Senator Tillman says:

"Such a man has no conscience or principles. The eloquent speech which he delivered in the senate was largely stolen from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke on Thanksgiving day, November 1898, in the brick church of New York city. Two months before senator Mc Laurin delivered it in the senate."

"I have not only had to blush because Mc Laurin has deserted his party in a great crisis under suspicious circumstances and contrary to his avowed purpose but have had the mortification of having other senators, northern gentlemen, speak of the degradation to which South Carolina had come in being represented by a man who would bodily steal the brain work of another by whole sentences and deliver it in the senate."

Mc Laurin gave his definition of democracy. It is very much such a definition as fits bolters and deserters like himself, Skinner, Marion Butler and others of that kind. He thinks democracy means the right of running with the hare and holding with hounds—the right to call one-self a democrat and help the enemies of genuine democracy on all occasions. It is the right to profess one thing and act the opposite of it. It is the plea of a man self-convicted or with the moral sense, blunted or dead. Senator Tillman, on the other hand, rightly declares that Mc Laurin's definition is not "the definition given in any dictionary, nor is it the definition given by Jefferson, and it is only intended to justify the senator's desertion of his party, his treachery to its principles and his betrayal of the people of South Carolina who have trusted him. The Kansas City platform is the only embodiment of democratic principles that can now be recognized and no man can be considered a democrat who ignores the principles and policies laid down in that platform and persistently votes with the republican administration in both its foreign and domestic policies."

One point more from the able senator who arraigns his colleague for treachery and sophisms. Mc Laurin charges that the grand old democratic party of the American Union, with a history running back almost to the beginning of the last century is "a sectional party." He accordingly counsels the south to accept McKinleyism. Mr. Tillman says that after charging "sectionalism" he "truthfully claims that the south which in the last campaign was alone democratic, 'is the American end of America.' Strange that because of this fact and our veneration and love for the principles upon which our government rests that this 'broad American statesman, and new born democrat of a hitherto unknown type should counsel our people to 'accept conditions as they are and make the most of them.'" The political acrobat and latter-day republican neophyte and expounder, favored McKinley in 1898, saying that he "should be renominated by acclamation. And for such a fellow to dare to call himself a democrat. It reminds one of 'the devil quoting the scriptures.'" Senator Tillman says if Mc Laurin's late speech means anything, it means that the democratic party ought to surrender all of its traditions which he claims are 'long since dead,' become an echo of the republican party endorse its foreign policy as well as its domestic policy, ship-subsidy, large standing army and everything, and subside absolutely as a democratic party. If the administration party is right, what need is there for a political factor?"

In the main time Mc Laurin hits back with vim.

"It is no new role for Senator Tillman. He began his career by abusing and slandering better men. I have nagged, but content for an intellectual bully and shameless pretender masquerading as a statesman; a moral pigmy posing as the champion of honesty."

Senator Tillman will attend to him at the right time. In the interview commented upon above he stated that he would meet Mc Laurin "face to face in any forum he may choose." He says if he is a democrat, then he, Tillman, is not although recently elected to the U. S. Senate without opposition. The Charleston News and Courier says of Mc Laurin's hit, and it will remind him of his extreme vulnerability:

"Senator Mc Laurin failed to note, however, that it was the same 'intellectual bully' to whom he gave his most hearty allegiance when he was 'abusing and slandering better men,' and that it was because of this policy of abuse and slander, against which he did not utter one word of protest or dissent, that Mc Laurin was himself preferred for the several offices he has held. Had he served his state with half the zeal he is now displaying in behalf of the policies of the republican party he would not now have to lament his inability to 'decently and honorably get out of public life.'"

The Charleston paper is not friendly to Tillman but he remembered. Mc Laurin is evidently a trickster, a dodger and a flopper, and our able contemporary understands him perfectly, for it says that "he does not explain why he voted with the republicans upon every question of policy; why he withdrew from association with the democratic senators; why he is, in fact, a republican instead of a democrat—these are the essential things in Senator Tillman's charges against him, and these are the things that he passed over in his reply."

HOME FOLKS.

Major Martin, the republican official thief, began his pilferings in October 1896. His biggest haul was in November 1899, when he lifted \$2,000. He kept up his wickedness for several years with deliberation, and if the democrats had not come in his rascalities might have continued for years.

The state treasurer decides that drummers are not "peddlers" unless "they sell the identical goods they exhibit," and then they must pay the tax as peddlers. Drummers with clothing, shoes, etc.' come under this head we infer.

Colonel A. H. Belo, who was owner of the Galveston News and Dallas News, died at Asheville, N. C., on 19th instant. He was born at Salem, N. C., and was a faithful, gallant confederate officer. He entered the great war as captain of the Forsyth riflemen, and was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina regiment. He was a faithful, brave soldier, and like so many other North Carolinians was engaged in a great many battles. He served through the four years' war, was wounded severely in the defenses of Petersburg, and ever after was a sufferer. He loved his 'native heath' where he was buried. He rose to distinction as an editor and owner of important newspapers in Texas.

There is to be an "Art exhibition" lasting for several days at Richmond, Va., beginning on the 23rd instant and extending to the 30th of May. It offers fine attractions in paintings, etc., consisting of work by native artists, loans of oil paintings native colors, etc, and several hundred very large and beautiful reproductions of the finest paintings of the leading art galleries in Europe. We are indebted to Mr. E. F. Johnson, the largest book publisher in the south, and who is president of the Richmond Art Club, for an invitation to attend. We have also received an invitation from Mr. George Green, secretary of the New Bern Fair Association to attend the "Fair Spectacle" to be held on three successive days beginning on the 25th instant.

At the superb State Museum at Raleigh, as we learn from the Raleigh Post, can be seen the original Cotton Gin of Whitney that was first to be used in North Carolina. The Post says:

"It is more than a hundred years old and is loaned to the museum by Mr. Benjamin Mays, of Kinston. Mr. Brimley, the curator pronounced it the most valuable relic yet deposited in the historic department of the museum. It has 10 saws present day gins have 60) and is operated by a hand crank. The gearing is all of wood and there are pig teeth on the main gear work. They are made of persimmon and are much worn, in fact the machine shows that it has seen much service. It is about 18 inches high."

In 1900, the state paid \$119.70 to its pensioners numbering 6,129, of whom 2,558 are widows. The new pension law allows \$200,000. There are many more pensioners, and this will prevent the old pensioners from being benefitted by the increase. Money can not be wiser and more humanely expended than in this noble work of providing for the worthy, gallant men, and their widows, who stood "like a stone-wall" against the northern invaders in the perilous days that greatly tried the souls and backbones of so many.

There are state papers that are not altogether satisfied with some of the new appointments by the Governor. We notice a decided protest by the well conducted Newton Enterprise. It complains particularly of J. F. Spainhour as solicitor. We are wholly ignorant of him and his record. It thinks his appointment specially unfortunate. It thinks two of the appointments is settling "a premium on Dalgettism." It says Spainhour is a bitter pill for "the people in this part of the state." But it kindly says:

"But it is human to err, and our faith in the Governor's good intentions and his party loyalty is not in the least shaken; yet it is to be hoped that the Dalgetties have received their full portion of recognition, and that future appointments will be such as draw attention entirely away from these two."

The question of dividing the educational tax according to what each race pays has some advocates in North Carolina. If the amendment is allowed to work without the interference of courts the probability is that the blacks will continue to receive for many years to come a part of the white men's tax to educate their children. In Virginia there are some advocates of a division of the public school fund according to amounts paid by the races. Senator Daniel takes a humane and wise view in the following passage from a recent letter from him: "Apart from all questions of constitutional and legal import" he says, "it seems to me that the proposition is lacking in just regard for the natural relations of the state to its citizens. It would contain a restriction upon legislative power unprecedented in the United States. It would put us out of sympathy with the great body of our fellow citizens elsewhere, as well as a large mass of them, both black and white, in our own Commonwealth. It would destroy the hope of a stable, judicious and satisfactory constitution which is now kindled in the breasts of our people."

GLEANINGS.

One of the most worthy, admirable women of the last century was the wife of William Booth, who organized and conducted the "Salvation Army" until his death. She was born Catherine Mumford and her birth year was 1829. She died in 1890, greatly lamented. Her father was a Methodist preacher. She was married in 1855. Her health was never good, but she reared a large family and was a great blessing to her

country. William T. Stead, the well known English writer, has just published a life of her, and refers to her as "a maker of Modern Britain."

The Savannah News has an editorial upon "Christian Science," as having possibly hundreds of other newspapers recently. While the preachers are pouring in hot shot, the newspapers are commenting. The Savannah News says:

"It seems, if what some writers say is correct, that Mrs. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science, claims to be the equal to Jesus in all of her attributes and powers."

"It is understood also that Christian Science, however, it continues to flourish, though Mrs. Eddy has been married, some say, as many as five times. Notwithstanding the attacks on Christian Science, however, is continues to flourish. It seems to be as vigorous as Mormonism."

It is not true in the south at least, that there is a growing or existing sentiment somewhat inimical to the Christian ministry. At least, it is charged, there is a want of proper respect and reverence. We do not believe this. There is less reverence for anything for God, religion now than there was a half a century ago. All old people will understand that. But the "reverend clergy," we are glad to believe are still honored, revered, respected according to their actual deserts. The Charlotte Presbyterian Standard says:

"We believe that each minister receives the exact measure of respect that his life and character deserves, and that it lies with each one just how much respect he receives. We regard it as a healthy symptom of the times that men distinguish between the man and his office, because it makes the man more careful about his life."

There is talk of a "Christian Theatre." It would be marvellous indeed. Rev. Charles Sheldon, a sensational preacher, is moving to establish one. It will be his greatest fete if he succeeds. He tried his hand at model newspaper work, and was a grievous failure. When the "Christian Theatre" comes look out for the millennium. We notice that Rev. Dr. Potest strongly dissents. Is he our North Carolina Baptist minister in New England? We notice that Dr. Hoyt, a famous Baptist, is sponsor for the scheme. Others do not regard it as possible. When rain is dry, black is white, cold is hot and night is day it may be expected as a consummation of this century, that there is a genuine "Christian Theatre." We believe Mr. Carnegie is meditating some such creation.

The writing and publishing of the histories of the North Carolina regiments in the great war, attracts attention beyond the state. It is a very noticeable as well as highly deserving and patriotic an event. The Raleigh Post says:

"It will add much to the vividness of the pen and ink record to have before our eyes these representations of so many of the actors as they looked at the time."

SUB-COMMISSION ON BOOKS.

Time for Report Extended by the Governor—Frost for Last Three Days Prevented by Cloudiness—Farmers We'll up with Work, Except Planting

Messenger Bureau.

Raleigh, N. C., April 22. The commissioner of agriculture announced today that the increase in the sales of tax tags for commercial fertilizers are, up to this date, 23 per cent greater than they were up to this time last year. At one time they were 20 per cent greater.

The governor extends the time for the sub-commission of teachers, which is examining the hundreds of school text books submitted by the various publishers, to make its report to the state text book commission. Tomorrow will be the day when the report is due. The extension is to May 1st. The governor said regarding the sub-commission: "This state has never had better work done or more faithful workers."

The cloud-blanket is all that has saved this state from blighting frosts. The temperature here has for two days and nights been but little above freezing-point. So far the fruit is unhurt in this part of the state, experts say. The farmers are well up with the work of preparation for crops, but badly behind-hand as to the planting. But little cotton is yet in the ground. In ordinary years April 15th is planting time. The ground is as cold as it was in January, and much wetter.

Judge Purnell and District Attorney Bernard left today for New Bern, where a term of the United States district court begins tomorrow.

Last night a negro desperado, Boss Daniels, shot and seriously hurt another negro. He is in jail. Three years ago he struck with an axe and nearly killed a policeman. The corporation commission will next Monday begin its tour of the chief counties of the state, to instruct tax assessors as to their duties under the new law.

Snow fell Sunday within twelve miles of Raleigh. The cloudiness continues. It is all that saves the fruit, the truck and the berries. The mercury stays pretty near the 40 degree mark nearly all the time. There are only thirteen cases set for argument in the supreme court this week, and as soon as these are disposed of the end-of-the-docket cases will be called. Of these there are but few, as the court is close up with its work.

The corporation commission will in its tour of instruction this year deal with the tax listers. In 1902, when there will be a new assessment of property, it will deal with the assessors, and its work will be very heavy indeed. In 1884 work began on one of the largest negro churches in the state—St. Paul's A. M. E. church, in this city. At last it is completed and May 12th the dedication takes place. Many white people will attend.

Cattle Freezing in Tennessee.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 22.—A party of herdsmen reached here today from the Smoky mountains having been driven out by the heavy snow. They report that four hundred head of cattle were in danger of freezing when they left. According to their story the snow was from four to six feet deep when they started from the mountains.

GOLDSBORO GOSSIP.

Captain Coble's Desperate Encounter with Two Highwaymen—Burglar Becoming Frequent—Judgment of Foreclosure Against Waterworks Company.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Goldsboro, N. C., April 22. Our city was in darkness last night and amid this darkness highwaymen got in their work. Captain J. W. Coble, the genial conductor of the Southern, was the victim and his experience was both interesting and exciting. About 8:30 o'clock while on Ashe street, near the big ditch, en route to his brother's, though Mrs. Eddy has been married, some say, as many as five times. Notwithstanding the attacks on Christian Science, however, is continues to flourish. It seems to be as vigorous as Mormonism."

The other man reached for and secured the conductor's rifle, and then the fun began. Captain Coble is a very muscular man and with an open hand he slapped this party, who proved to be a negro, sprawling in the street and then, dealing out a sledge hammer blow from the shoulder, down went the other fellow, a white man. The two were up in a jiffy and closed in on the captain and succeeded in relieving him \$18 in money and a gold watch, not, however, without a desperate struggle, in which the vest of Captain Coble was slit open four times, and besides two cuts were made in his pants at the right hip.

Nothing daunted, the brave captain, though held at bay by his own weapon in the hands of the enemy, proposed if they would lay aside their weapons he would do them both at a time. This of course was not agreeable and the pair of ruffians made their escape, Captain Coble returning to the city and reported the matter to the officers.

Nothing has been accomplished in the way of an arrest, and where the parties have secreted themselves is unknown.

Captain Coble says he would recognize the parties on sight; that they boarded his train yesterday at Greensboro. At Greensboro yesterday morning he was handed \$300 to give to a party in Raleigh, and was indeed evidently aware of this, and kept the captain shadowed with the results as above related.

Fortunately Captain Coble escaped unhurt and was able to go out today on his usual run.

Burglaries are getting numerous here and our police officials need to be on the alert, as they doubtless are. Saturday night a week ago the store of Baker & Eason, wholesale grocers, was entered and a quantity of goods removed, besides the safe was tampered with. The matter was purposely kept quiet. Again on last Saturday night the same establishment was entered and robbed, as was also the store of Mike Mansour, on east Center street. In each instance entrance was effected by breaking through the glass transom and windows. There is no clue yet to the guilty parties. Would it not be well for the city authorities to engage the services of a detective? We have such in the city.

The Atlantic Trust Company, of New York, through its attorney, Mr. W. C. Munroe, has secured judgment for foreclosure in the sum of \$50,000 against the Goldsboro Water Works Company.

Mr. Walter Griswold, an old Goldsboro man, son of Mrs. Sarah Griswold of this city, died at his home near Georgetown, S. C., yesterday. His remains will reach here Wednesday.

The graded school trustees are going right ahead with making needed improvements. Two new buildings are to be erected and the old main building thoroughly renovated and improved.

The Hotel Kennon is to be enlarged and improved. The hotel proper is to be thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished and equipped. The dining room and offices are to be enlarged and there will be a reading and writing room added. Irvin Porter, who recently returned from a Richmond, Va., business college, has accepted the position of book-keeper and stenographer at the Kennon.

Mr. Leon B. Humphrey, of Hartford, Conn., a Goldsboro boy who has climbed in the insurance world, is at home on a visit to his mother.

Nash Brothers, printers, are putting in today an additional Linotype.

Mr. N. G. Stutley, of Washington, who has been sick at the home of his sister, in this city, is convalescent.

The Bank of Mt. Olive opened today under the most favorable auspices. Within the first two hours \$2,700 was deposited.

Mrs. E. R. King is visiting her father at Falkland.

If a Woman

wants to put a fire she doesn't
heap on oil and wood. She throws
on water, knowing that water quenches
fire. When a woman wants to get
well from diseases peculiar to her sex,
she should not add fuel to the fire
already burning her life away. She
should not take worthless drugs and
potions composed of harmful narcotics
and opiates. They do not check
the disease—they do not cure it—they
simply add fuel to the fire.

Bradfield's Female
Regulator should be
taken by every woman
or girl who has the
slightest suspicion of
any of the ailments
which afflict the
sex. They will simply
be wasting time
and money. The
Regulator is a
purifying,
strengthening
and health-giving
at the roots of the
disease and cures
the cause. It does not
eradicate the
pain, it eradicates
it. It stops falling of the womb,
leucorrhoea, inflammation
and periodical suffering,
irregular, scanty or painful
menstruation; and by doing
all this drives away the
hundred and one aches and
pains which drain health
and beauty, happiness and
good temper from many a
woman's life. It is the one
remedy above all others
which every woman should
know about and use.

\$1.00 per bottle
at any drug store.

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