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As an Advertising Medium The Gold Leaf stands at the head of newspapers in this section, the famous Bright Tobacco District.

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher.

VOL. XXII.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 Cash.

NO. 12.

Improved Highways.

Road Building in Mecklenburg County.

Something of What Has Been Accomplished Along This Line—No Money Ever Spent Has Brought Such Handful and Far Reaching Returns as that Put Upon Her Permanent Roadways—An Object Lesson For Other Sections.

Charlotte Observer.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet of 72 pages containing the proceedings of the North Carolina Good Roads Convention held at Raleigh on February 12 and 13, 1902.

"This convention derives special importance from the number and representative character of those attending and from the instructive addresses delivered. The Southern Railway good roads train was present during the convention, and a section of object-lesson road, constructed on scientific principles, is described.

Bulletin No. 24 contains the full proceedings of the meeting, including the texts of the addresses delivered. There are also a number of cuts of good roads in North Carolina, the movement toward the improvement of which Mr. Holmes mentions in the following language, in the course of his address to the convention:

"The modern movement for better roads in North Carolina may be said to have begun in 1879, when the General Assembly passed what is known as the Mecklenburg Road Law. This was intended as a General State law, but at the time it was applied to only three counties—Mecklenburg, Forsyth and Cabarrus.

It provided for the working of public roads partly by taxation and partly by the old labor system, but even in this moderate form it was ahead of its time and in 1881 was repealed. It was re-enacted by the Legislature of 1887, and since that time has been applied in full to but few counties, it has served as a basis for much of the best road legislation and road work in the State.

Mecklenburg's work along the line of road improvement is more especially noteworthy in that it has been, however, in another publication, entitled "Road Building With Convict Labor in the Southern States," by Prof. Holmes, printed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Among the illustrations are "Sleeping Convicts at Work on a Road," "Public Roads in Mecklenburg County, N. C.," "Convicts Operating the Engine and Stone-Crusher used in Road-Building in Mecklenburg County, N. C.," "Convicts Building a Macadam Road in Mecklenburg County, N. C.," and "Double-Track Macadam and Earth Road Built by Convict Labor in Mecklenburg County, N. C."

The latter is a scene taken near North of Charlotte on the Derita road, showing about a mile of that excellent highway. Writing of the macadam roads in this county Prof. Holmes says:

"The county being situated in the hill country, the old roads with their steep grades have had to be relocated at certain points, and they have been graded by cutting through hills and building up intervening depressions until this grade work is now today resembles that along a railroad line. These roads radiate out from Charlotte, the county seat. They have a width in the central township of 40 feet, of which 12 feet in the center has been macadamized, and a dirt road has been arranged on each side of this. In the rural portions of the county the width of the road has been contracted to 30 or 35 feet; the macadam track has in many cases been reduced to a width of 10 feet, and has been placed on one side of the road. This gives a double track—one, the macadam, to be used almost exclusively during the rainy season, and the other, the earth road, to be used generally during dry weather. This double-track system, which is much preferred by the farmers, prolongs the life of the macadam road by relieving it from traffic during dry weather.

"All of this work is being done by convict labor, and the long period (five to ten years) for which many of the prisoners have been sentenced permits their being trained for expert work in the way of handling machinery and grading and macadamizing the roads. In connection with the cost of this work, it may be added that the maintenance of the convict force (including salaries of the guards and camp superintendents, and the clothing, board, tobacco, and medical attendance for the convicts) averages for the entire force for the year from 28 to 30 cents per convict per day. These convicts are housed throughout the year in comfortable portable structures, made of wood and corrugated iron, framed in sections, so that they are easily taken down and moved by a small portion of the squad from one point to another along the road.

"During the past twenty years, and largely during the past decade, 104 miles of such macadam roads have been constructed in Mecklenburg county by convict labor. At first, as might be expected, the progress made was slow and the work not always well directed, but year by year the county authorities have profited by their own experience and that of others, and during the past few years there has been a decided improvement both in the rate of progress and efficiency of management. During the year 1901, 12 miles of road

have been graded and macadamized, at a cost ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,500 per mile. The county is now expending annually something more than \$40,000 on the improvement of its highways; and the proposition that this expenditure is the best paying investment the county could possibly make is accepted by every class of citizens, and even by the convicts themselves, who seem to feel a genuine pride in the excellent highways they are building.

It will be noted that in the above Prof. Holmes deals with the conditions in force in 1891, that being the year in which his article was first prepared. Since that time many miles new road have been built in Mecklenburg county and the work goes steadily on. It is safe to say that no money that this county ever spent has brought such manifold and far-reaching returns as that put upon her permanent roadways, and certainly none has made for her such a name for progressiveness in the country at large. There is much legislation in North Carolina over the matter of improved highways, but what is the result? The roads themselves. Paraphrasing the words of a prominent man once said, the way to build good roads is to build them.

WE TWO.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

We two make home of any place we go; We two find joy in any kind of weather; Or if the wind is clothed in bloom or snow, Or if summer days invite, or bleak winds blow, What matters it, we two are together? We two, we two, we make our world, our

We two find youth renewed with every dawn; Each day holds something of an unknown; We waste no thought on grief or pleasure gone; Trickled out upon his harp new song or story.

We two, we two, we find the paths of glory. We two make Heaven here on this little earth; We do not need to wait for realms eternal; We know the use of tears, know sorrow's worth; And pain for us is always love's re-birth.

Our paths lead closely by the paths superior. We two, we two, we live in love eternal. The best pill neath the stars and stripes; It cleanses the system and never grieves; Little Early Risers of worldly repute— Ask for DeWitt's and take no substitute.

A small pill, easy to buy, easy to take, and easy to act, but never failing in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers arouse the secretions and act as a tonic to the liver, curing permanently. W. W. Parker.

Severe Law Against Concealed Weapons No Remedy.

Charlotte Observer.

The Raleigh tragedy and other homicides reported of late have brought forth a general demand for a stringent law against the pistol-carrying habit in this State, as did the Columbia sensation in South Carolina. After detailing a number of cases in which death was inflicted by the use of a pocket firearm, the New Bern Journal says:

"It is the open violation of the law, this carrying deadly weapons, which causes such horrible affairs as were witnessed at Raleigh and Charlotte. In every city there are men carrying pistols, a deadly menace to their community, and violators of law and public morality, who ought to be made examples of until the law is respected. The law is plain on this matter. It is a trouble that it is too flagrantly and too often violated, and until the law is strictly enforced, the public may expect repetitions of the horrible affairs at Raleigh and Charlotte."

The Charlotte homicide is one of those of which it may be said it would not have occurred had the law against carrying concealed weapons been regarded—which it never will be by those who want to violate—but it seems from the accounts given of the Raleigh affair such a thing could hardly be considered seriously. In the latter instance two men were expected trouble and were therefore armed to meet it. We are unable to see how a penalty against carrying a concealed weapon could be made sufficiently severe to deter a man who thinks it possible that he may have to take human life. The carrying of a pistol is one of those things which many men regard as their privilege. Aside from the fact that they may find a legitimate use for the weapon, there are those among the most powerful citizens who are inclined to resent as an interference the law that says any man cannot go armed. This in itself makes any law against the habit difficult of enforcement. A much better plan would be to hold to strict accountability those who use the pistol. The doctrine of "an ounce of prevention" fails in its application in this case. The effectiveness of a practical example is more to the point.

Wakeful Children.

For a long time the two year old child of Mr. P. H. Peterson, 59 N. Tenth St., Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three hours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for her parents. Her mother concluded that the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach and she slept the night through. Two boxes of these Tablets have effected a permanent cure and she is now well and strong. For sale at Parker's Two Drug Stores.

We feel a good deal like the Raleigh Christian Advocate about the Watts law. It is a poor excuse of a temperance law sure enough. The people demanded something better, but the politicians preferred not to give it and so it was not given. We do not know why politicians are so mortally afraid of the liquor power. It used to be a great force in politics but its day is over. Let us see if the liquor leader and some others will return any more.—Charity and Children.

It is the knowledge that even the most uncompromising elements of the North are now cringing a disposition to meet their brethren of the South half way on such a rational basis of good fellowship that is so gratifying. The people of the Southern States are capable of handling whatever of a problem the negro situation presents, and of handling it with the maximum of equity along

Hoar's Noble Words.

Notable Speech of the Venerable Massachusetts Senator

Before the Union League Club in Chicago—Touching the Question of the South's Attitude on Social Equality and its Treatment of the Negro. He Shows a Conciliatory Spirit and Voices Sentiments Which are Noteworthy and Significant.

Atlanta Constitution.

A portion of Senator Hoar's speech, the other day before the Union League Club, of Chicago, touches in an interesting fashion on race conditions in the South. Coming from a Massachusetts man, highly honored by the country, the following words have unusual significance:

"I know how sensitive our Southern friends are on this matter of social equality and companionship, and I think I might say fairly and properly—and that perhaps I have a right to say it—that it is not wise for the South to make up its mind to deal rashly or even to judge hastily of a feeling so deeply implanted in their bosoms.

"Time, the great reconciler will reconcile them to that if in the nature of things it is the nature of man they ought to be reconciled to it. And if in the nature of things and in the nature of man time does not reconcile them, it will be a sign that they ought not to be reconciled to it; and that some other mode of life for them must be devised.

"Now, my friends, having said what I thought to say on this question, perhaps I may be indulged in adding that, although my life politically and personally has been a life of almost constant strife with the leaders of the South, yet my heart makes up for it. I have learned not only to respect and esteem, but to love the great qualities which belong to my fellow-citizens of the Southern States. They are a noble race. We may well take pattern from them in some of the great virtues of their character. For their strength as they make the glories of the free States. Their love of home; their chivalrous respect for women; their courage; their delicate sense of honor; their constancy, which can abide by an opinion or a purpose or an interest for their lifetime. For their adversity and through prosperity, through the years and through the generations, are things by which the people of the more merciful North may take a lesson. And there is another thing—civility, civility, civility. Ask for DeWitt's and take no substitute.

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the lines of least resistance. They only ask that their neighbors profit by their sad lesson of the reconstruction period, miscalled, as they themselves have profited by the wreck and wrath of those preceding four years of open hostilities.

It is a dull man who will not recognize the force of time's argument when he is buried neck deep in cumulative error, or error, or who refuses to see the logic of a point which impales him.

Now that mutual admissions and mutual confessions have been made, why should there not be an end of this race buncombe along with the other stock rubbish of the sectional Rip Van Winkles?

The South has her hand open to Senator Hoar. What he said was not only kindly and graceful, but it is testimony of a grand truth not unshared with magnanimity. The Southern sense of statesmanship is well known to the discerning and scholarly statesman from the Old Bay State. He has witnessed the deadly and deadening influence of Mammon and commercialism upon the membership of the once great Chamber of Commerce. He has beheld the spread of the unspeakable evil East and West, through State after State, he cannot conceal an honest admiration for the one section of our common country which says to the insidious usurper: "Thou shalt thou go and no farther!"

The person of the Southern delegation in Congress will bear out this good opinion—this extraordinary comment—of Senator Hoar. This is a glory that still remains to the South through all her poverty and vicissitudes, and through this Spartan guard at Washington represent a minority in governing power, it is something for the republic at large and for those who feel themselves still freemen therein, to have the South's uncorruptible and uncorruptible watchers in the pass at Thermopylae.

The people of the South will heartily reciprocate such beautiful sentiments as those to which the veteran Massachusetts Senator has honestly given utterance. He spoke from stress of conscience and because he loves truth for truth's sake after the law of conviction.

God grant that the foolish bitterness which has long outlived the logic of events is at last a part of old oblivion.

Colds are Dangerous.

How often you hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. DeWitt's Little Early Risers acts as a preventive against any tendency toward pneumonia. It also cures and is pleasant to take. Sold at Parker's Two Drug Stores.

Let the Circus Alone.

Charlotte Observer.

The Washington Gazette-Messenger says that "in the name of the people residing in the rural districts we enter our protest against the passage of that part of the revenue bill that taxes circuses so high that it will prevent them from visiting the country and from the members from its country in the following language: "As far as we are concerned we propose to watch the vote of Representatives Hooker and Sugg, and should they cast their ballots in favor of depriving the people of the rural districts of the opportunity of seeing the circus, we will further their personal ends in a National Convention is simply infamous. If the Chinese of the Pacific coast were fifty times as numerous as they are, and had votes, and Roosevelt and Hanna for the sake of delegates, should endeavor to arouse the yellow race against the whites there that would be a precise parallel to what Roosevelt and Hanna are doing in the South.

Every real friend of the negro, every enemy of race hatred, every foe of sectionalism and every one who cares for the dignity of the Presidential and Senatorial offices must deplore the course of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hanna. Their rivalry as aspirants for the Presidency has carried them beyond all personal animosities. We have their alarm and incense the South, they humiliate the United States by debasing our politics to a level that puts us in shame before the civilized world.

That is a sinister business. Not only is it to the last degree discreditable to the President and the Senator as public men, but it is highly dangerous—so dangerous that it becomes the duty of patriotic men throughout the Union, regardless of party, to lift their voices and order a halt.

What's in a Name?

Everything is in a name when it comes to Witch Hazel. E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, discovered some years ago how to make a Salve from Witch Hazel that is a specific for the Piles. For eczema, itching and protruding Piles, hemorrhoids, tumors, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's Witch Hazel has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. W. W. Parker.

A Woman's Presence of Mind.

Raleigh Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

Some people have an idea that women have no presence of mind but Mrs. J. T. Gibbs, the wife of the well known Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal church, who lives here, show that this current belief is certainly not so well founded, so far as she is concerned. About 5 o'clock the other morning she heard a noise in the rear part of her home and went to a door to investigate. She found part of the house and the kitchen in flames. The first thing to do was to get out the little children; this she did and she took them to a neighbor's house. She returned and found the fire had spread to the kitchen and she was unable to get out. She was rescued by a neighbor and taken to a hospital. She is now recovering from her injuries.

Goes Him One Better.

Senator Hanna Outdoes President Roosevelt

In His Grand Stand Play For the Colored Vote—The Comic Aspect of These Two Men in Their Contest for the Favors of Their Fellow Citizens of Afro-American Descent—A Sinister Business They Are Both Engaged In.

New York Journal.

President Roosevelt's monopoly as a player to the colored gallery has been destroyed. Senator Hanna has bounded onto the stage and demanded his share of Afro-American attention and applause. It is fully understood by the whole white population of the country that either gentleman is willing to make any sacrifice of dignity in return for Southern delegates to the next National Republican Convention.

The contest between the two for the favor of their fellow-citizens of Afro-American descent has its comic aspect, of course, but only the light-minded will care to dwell on the ludicrous side of such a degrading tug-of-war between the president of the United States and the leading Republican Senator, his rival for the nomination in 1904.

Mr. Roosevelt, professing the very noblest motives the while, appoints negroes to office in the South and takes every occasion to rebuke Southern members for not liking too intimate personal contact with a race whom they, in common with Mr. Roosevelt, refuse to regard as their equals. This policy appeals to the pride of the blacks, and the President has calculated that in exchange for "recognition" the negroes will flock to the polls in his behalf when the time for electing delegates arrives.

But now comes Senator Hanna with a bill providing for the pensioning of every ex-slave, a measure that would take hundreds of millions from the Treasury were it to become a law. Nobody better than Senator Hanna knows that there is not the remotest possibility of his bill ever becoming a law. There is not the least probability that it will ever be brought to a vote in the Senate or other Congress. But that does not concern Mr. Hanna? What he is after is popularity on the plantations and in the black alleys of Southern cities, where Mr. Roosevelt of late has been having it all his own way.

The poor black man may be grateful to the President for giving a collectorship and a postoffice or two to colored citizens, but what is such recognition, however flattering, in comparison with the promise of a Hanna pension for himself or one of the family?

The South is a part of our common country as such well entitled to internal peace as is any other part. For outside politicians to disturb its quiet and threaten its safety in order that they may further their personal ends in a National Convention is simply infamous. If the Chinese of the Pacific coast were fifty times as numerous as they are, and had votes, and Roosevelt and Hanna for the sake of delegates, should endeavor to arouse the yellow race against the whites there that would be a precise parallel to what Roosevelt and Hanna are doing in the South.

Every real friend of the negro, every enemy of race hatred, every foe of sectionalism and every one who cares for the dignity of the Presidential and Senatorial offices must deplore the course of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hanna. Their rivalry as aspirants for the Presidency has carried them beyond all personal animosities. We have their alarm and incense the South, they humiliate the United States by debasing our politics to a level that puts us in shame before the civilized world.

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Lockjaw From Cobwebs.

Cobwebs put on a cut lately gave a woman lockjaw. DeWitt's Little Early Risers is a specific for the Piles. For eczema, itching and protruding Piles, hemorrhoids, tumors, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's Witch Hazel has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. W. W. Parker.

Tomorrow Senator-elect Overman will be sworn in and with his colleague Senator Simmons will constitute the representation of this State in the Senate, thus completing the work of redemption begun by the honest Democracy in 1898, when it repudiated Fusion and Fusionists, and made the present representation possible. The State can look upon her two young Senators with pride as well as full confidence. The party will have two sound and faithful supporters, the State and country proud and faithful servants.—Raleigh Post, 4th.

The Vice of Nagging

Clouds the happiness of the home, but a nagging woman often needs help. She may be so nervous and run-down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, or "check," or troubled with loss of appetite, head-ache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells, she needs Electric Bitters, the most wonderful remedy for nagging women. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used it, and become healthy and happy. Try it. Only 50c. M. Dorey, druggist.

It was in a country school, and two bright little girls had been called up to read the lesson from the reading chart. They came to the word "check," and both spelled it but neither could pronounce it. The teacher, thinking to help them along without naming the word, pointed to the side of one little girl's face, and asked: "What is that?" The other little girl, moving closer to get a better view, answered: "Dirt."

The Little Chronicle.

Murder in Second Degree.

Asheville Citizen.

It is questionable if the law in this state dividing murder into two degrees has not been productive of more harm than good.

Of course it was designed to aid justice and it has done so by making possible in certain cases the punishment of defendants who could not have been convicted under the old law. From this point of view the law has proved a wise one. But, on the other hand, a habit of convicting of murder only in the second degree has grown up among North Carolina juries until it has become well-nigh impossible to punish even the most malicious and deliberate killing with anything more severe than a short term in the penitentiary. This is especially true if the defendant happens to be a person of wealth or position or influential friends.

As a natural result life in North Carolina has been cheapened and men threaten bloodshed on the slightest provocation, killings have become more frequent and the criminal courts are often held in contempt. The dividing line between the first and second degrees is so fine that it matters not how deliberate or malicious a murder may have been the avenue of escape from the extreme penalty of the law is always open to the defendant with money and influence on the one hand and to the judge and jury loath to deal out the death penalty on the other.

A glance at the State's noted criminal trials within the past few months will illustrate: Take the Nellie Cropsey case. If she was murdered by James Wilcox, as the jury in that trial said she was, the deed was deliberately planned and maliciously committed. Yet the jury, taking advantage of the law dividing murder into two degrees, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

More recent still is the case of Bishop, tried in Charlotte last week. He deserved the death penalty, if ever a man did, but through the law in regard to homicides was enabled to escape with only five years in the penitentiary.

In the Raleigh tragedy the defendant is preparing to take advantage of this law in case his plea of self-defense does not serve to let him off entirely. Hence it may be seriously questioned if the law dividing murder into two degrees has not proved an obstacle in the administration of justice rather than a help.

Well Again.

The many friends of John Douart will be pleased to learn that he is entirely recovered from his attack of rheumatism. Chamberlain's Pain Balm cured him after three doctors in the town (Monon, Ind.) had failed to give relief. The prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords is worth many times its cost. For sale at Parker's Two Drug Stores.

Pity Paragaphs From the Durham Herald.

No one will believe that there is oil in this state until it is proven, yet why not here as well as elsewhere? This is too big a country for the President to be taking up his time with the settlement of a jim crow post office matter.

We have never believed that Congress had sufficient grounds for keeping out Roberts and there is less for keeping out Smoot. There are cases in which the injured party is held justifiable by society for killing his man, but when the injured party is killed the crime is twofold.

It may sometimes be the case that the prominence of such a person concerned in a new item influences a paper in its decision as to whether or not it is news. When the criminally inclined can kill unoffending people without fear of punishment the peaceful citizen should be allowed to carry two guns as a means of protection.

When the temperance people can get a Legislature composed mostly of politicians to pass any sort of temperance legislation they have the right to look upon it as a victory.

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A Word to Nursing Mothers

It is a well known clinical fact that babies who depend wholly on mother's milk never have cholera, and are exempt from two-thirds the ailments which afflict infants.

Some inking to this has checked the resort to artificial foods and begun to make it "good form" for every mother to nurse her own baby—when she can.

Some try it, and grow weak and sick under the strain. With others the milk flow is insufficient, and the poor baby is at last given over to the tender mercies of the milkman with his corn fodder, and stale slops, and waste.

If any mother within ten miles of our store reads this, we want to give them a hint. Try Vinol. There are many mothers who have found that it enabled them to take more nourishment, restored their strength, and made baby healthy, hearty, and happy.

Vinol not only supports the mother's strength but transmits to the babe the foundation for a healthy childhood. Vinol contains no dangerous drugs. We are willing to tell you just what is in it and give you the money back if it don't help you. Don't doubt, try it.

Parker's 2 Drug Stores.

Dr. A. S. PENDLETON, Physician and Surgeon.

HENDERSON, N. C. Office: Over W. S. Parker & Co's. Phone No. 74. Residence, Massenburg Hotel.

Dr. E. B. TUCKER, DENTIST.

HENDERSON, N. C. Office over Thomas' Drug Store.

JOHN HILL TUCKER, Physician and Surgeon.

HENDERSON, N. C. Office—the late Dr. Tucker's in Young & Tucker building, Main Street. Phone No. 92.

H. H. BASS, Physician and Surgeon.

HENDERSON, N. C. Office over Dorsey's Drug Store.

Dr. F. S. HARRIS, DENTIST.

HENDERSON, N. C. Office over E. G. Davis store, Main Street.

G. A. Coggeshall, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

HENDERSON, N. C. Office in Cooper Opera House Building. Phone No. 70.

FRANCIS A