Advertising Brings Success

That it pays to advertise in the Gold Leaf is shown by its well filled advertising columns.

Sensible Business Men

Do not continue to spend good money where no appreciable returns are seen.

That is Proof That it Pays.

GOLD LEAF.

As an Advertising Medium

The Gold Leaf stands at the head of newspapers in this section, the famous

Bright Tobacco District.

The most wide-awake and successful men use its columns with the highest

Satisfaction to Themselves.

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher. "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER." SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 Cash.

VOL. XXIV. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1905. NO. 45.

CORRECT DRESS

The "Modern Method" system of high-grade tailoring introduced by L. E. Hays & Co., of Cincinnati, O., satisfies good dressers everywhere.

All Garments Made Strictly to Your Measure

at moderate prices. 500 styles of foreign and domestic fabrics from which to choose.

Represented by

The Davis & Watkins Co,

HENDERSON, N. C.

FRANCIS A. MACON,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Office in Young Block.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 3 to 6 p. m. Residence Phone 88; Office Phone 25. Estimates furnished when desired. No charge for examination.

DR. E. B. TUCKER,

DENTIST,

HENDERSON, N. C.

OFFICE: Over Thomas' Drug Store.

DR. F. S. HARRIS,

DENTIST,

Henderson, N. C.

OFFICE: Over E. G Davis' Store.

HENRY PERRY,

INSURANCE.

A strong line of both LIFE AND FIRE COMPANIES represented. Policies issued and risks placed to best advantage.

Office: : : : : In Court House.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE TIMES AND places below mentioned for collecting the State and County taxes for the year 1905:

Amos' Mill, Thursday,	October 19
Middleburg, Friday,	" 20
White's Store, Monday,	" 23
Townesville, Tuesday,	" 24
Williamsboro, Wednesday,	" 25
Dabney, Thursday,	" 26
Henderson, Friday,	" 27
Kittrell, Saturday,	" 28

I will be in my office in Henderson during the month of November. Please meet me and settle your taxes and save me trouble and yourself cost. I am required by law to garnishee if poll taxes are not paid by November 1st. Your taxes are due. The State, School and County are in need of them. Hoping this notice will be all sufficient for you to come forward and pay your taxes.

E. A. POWELL,
Sheriff of Vance County, N. C.

TURNIP SEED TIME

Is here again. We have the seed.

ALL KINDS,
BEST VARIETIES,
NEW CROP.

And everything else you want in our line. Large and complete stock at right prices

Special Attention to Prescription Work.

Only the best and purest Drugs and Chemicals used.

MELVILLE DORSEY,
Druggist.

Shaving and Hair Cutting.

That's my business. I have made a study of it—by long and constant practice—and think I understand it pretty well. Come in and let me shave you or cut your hair and see if you don't think I do. A. Bohlinger.

Next to Barnes' Clothing Store.

A. G. Daniel,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in . . .

Shingles, Laths, Lumber, Brick, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Full stock at Lowest Prices. Opposite Southern Grocery Company.

Henderson, N. C.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Meets With Cordial Reception at Raleigh.

Greeted by Great Throngs of Enthusiastic People Everywhere—Brings Message to Friends in the South—Full Text of His Speech at the State Fair Thursday.

Following is the address of President Roosevelt delivered at the State Fair in Raleigh last Thursday. Being introduced by Lieut. Governor Francis D. Winston, he said:

In some respects the address delivered at the fair grounds by President Roosevelt today was more important than his speech at Richmond yesterday, for he went after meat, not after generalities. He did not neglect to remind the thousands who heard him, and the tens of thousands who will read what he said, that this is a Commonwealth that is rich in achievement, rich in history and patriotism and good deeds. He spoke of the wonderful forests and the need of preserving them, and he urged that they be saved from destruction.

Having eliminated that subject at Richmond, President Roosevelt dwelt at length on the question of government control of railroads, not ownership, but supervision to guarantee equal rights to all of the shippers.

The President received a royal greeting when he arose to speak. He said:

I am glad here at the capital of North Carolina to have a chance to greet so many of the sons and daughters of your great State. North Carolina's part in our history has ever been high and honorable. It was in North Carolina that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence foreshadowed the course taken in a few short months by the representatives of the Thirteen Colonies assembled in Philadelphia. North Carolina can rightfully say that she pointed us the way which led to the formation of the new nation. In the Revolution she did memorable deeds; and the battle of King's Mountain marked the turning point of the Revolutionary war in the South. But I congratulate you not upon your past but upon your past, but upon your present. I congratulate you upon the great industrial activity shown in your Commonwealth, an industrial activity which, to mention but one thing, has placed this State second only to one other in the number of its textile factories. You are showing in practical fashion your realization of the truth that there must be a foundation of material well-being in order that any community may make real and rapid progress. And I am happy to say that you are in addition showing in practical fashion your understanding of the great truth that this material well-being, though necessary as a foundation, can only be the foundation, and that upon it must be raised the superstructure of a higher life, if the Commonwealth is to stand as it should. More and more you are giving care and attention to education; and education means the promotion not only of industry, but of that good citizenship which rests upon individual rights and upon the recognition by each individual that he has duties as well as rights—in other words, of that good citizenship which rests upon moral integrity and intellectual freedom. The man must be decent in his home life, his private life, of course; but this is not by itself enough. The man who fails to be honest and brave both in his political franchise and in his private business contributes to political and social anarchy. Self-government is not an easy thing. Only those communities are fit for it in which the average individual practices the virtue of self-command, of self-restraint, of wise disinterestedness combined with wise self-interest; where the individual possesses common sense, honesty and courage.

And now I want to say a word to you on a special subject in which all the country is concerned, but in which North Carolina has a special concern. The preservation of the forests is vital to the welfare of every country. China and the Mediterranean countries offer examples of the terrible effect of deforestation upon the physical geography, and, therefore, ultimately upon the national well-being, of the nations. One of the most obvious duties which our generation that are to come after us is to preserve the existing forests. The prime difference between civilized and uncivilized peoples is that in civilized peoples each generation works not only for its own well-being, but for the well-being of the generations yet unborn, and if we permit the natural resources of this land to be destroyed so that we hand over to our children a heritage diminished in value we thereby prove our ungtness to stand in the forefront of civilized peoples. One of the greatest of these heritages is our forest wealth. It is the upper altitudes of the forested mountains that are most valuable to the notion as a whole, especially because of their effects upon the water supply. Neither state nor nation can afford to turn these mountains over to the unrestrained greed of those who would exploit them at the expense of the future. We cannot afford to wait longer before assuming control, in the interest of the public, of these forests; for if we do wait, the vested interests of private parties in them may become so strongly intrenched that it may be a most serious as well as a most expensive task to oust them. If the Eastern States are wise, then from the Bay of Fundy to the gulf we will see, within the next few years, a policy set on foot similar to that so fortunately carried out in the high Sierras of the West by the government. All the higher Appalachians should be reserved, either by the States or by the nation. I much prefer that they should be put under national control, but it is a mere truism to say that they will not be reserved either by the States or by the nation unless you people of the South show a strong interest therein.

Such reserves would be a paying investment, not only in protection to many interests, but in dollars and cents to the government. The importance to the Southern people of protecting the Southern mountain forests is obvious. These forests are the best defence against the floods which, in the recent past, have, during a single twelve month, destroyed property officially valued at nearly twice what it would cost to pay for the Southern Appalachian reserve. The maintenance of your Southern water powers is not less important than the prevention of floods, because if they are injured your manufacturing interests will suffer with them. The perpetuation of your forests, which have done so much for the South, should be one of the first objects of your public men. The two Senators from North Carolina have taken an honorable part in this movement. But I do not think that the people of North Carolina, or of any other Southern State, have quite grasped the importance of this movement to the commercial development and prosperity of the South.

The position of honor in your parade today is held by the Confederate veterans. They by their deeds reflect credit upon their descendants and upon all Americans, both because they did their duty in war and because they did their duty in peace. Now, if the young men, their sons, will not only prove that they possess the same power of fealty to an ideal, but will also show the efficiency in the ranks of industrial life that their fathers, the Confederate veterans, showed that they possessed in the ranks of war, the industrial future of this great and typically American Commonwealth is assured.

The extraordinary development of industrialism during the last half century has been due to several causes, but above all to the revolution in the methods of transportation and communication—that is, to steam and to electricity, to the railroad and the telegraph.

When this government was founded commerce was carried on by essentially the same instruments that had been in use not only among civilized, but among barbarian nations, ever since history dawned—that is, by wheeled vehicles drawn by animals, by pack trains, and by sailing ships and rowboats. On land this meant that commerce went in slow, cumberous and expensive fashion over highways open to all. Normally these highways could not compete with water sransportation, if such was feasible between the connecting points.

All this has been changed by the development of the railroads. Save on the ocean or on lakes so large as to be practically inland seas, transport by water has wholly lost its old position of superiority over transport by land, while instead of the old highways open to every one on the same terms, but of a very limited usefulness, we have new highways—railroads—which are owned by private corporations, and which are practically of unlimited, instead of limited usefulness. The old laws and old customs which were adequate and proper to meet the old conditions need radical readjustment in order to meet these new conditions. The cardinal features in these changed conditions are, first, the fact that the new highway, the railway, is, from the commercial standpoint, of infinitely greater importance in our industrial life than was the old highway, the wagon road; and, second, that this new highway, the railway, is in the hands of private owners, whereas the old highway, the wagon road, was in the hands of the State. The management of the new highway, the railroad, or rather of the intricate web of railroad lines which cover the country, is a task infinitely more difficult, more delicate and more important than the primitively easy task of acquiring or keeping in order the old highway; so there is properly no analogy whatever be the two cases. I do not believe in government ownership of anything which can with propriety be left in private hands, and in particular I should most strenuously object to government ownership of railroads. But I believe with equal firmness that it is out of the question for the government not to exercise a supervisory and regulatory right over the railroads; for it is vital to the well-being of the public that they should be managed in a spirit of fairness and justice toward all the public. Actual experience has shown that it is not possible to leave the railroads uncontrolled. Such a system, or rather such a lack of system, is fertile in abuses of every kind, and puts a premium upon unscrupulous and ruthless cunning in railroad management; for there are some big shippers and some railroad managers who are always willing to take unfair advantage of their weaker competitors, and they thereby force other big shippers and big railroad men who would like to do decently into similar acts of wrong and injustice, under penalty of being left behind in the race of success. Government supervision is needed quite as much in the interest of the big shipper and of the railroad man who wants to do right as in the interest of the small shipper and the consumer.

Experience has shown that the present laws are defective and need amendment. The effort to prohibit all restraint of competition, whether reasonable or unreasonable, is unwise. What we need is to have some administrative body with ample power to forbid combination that is hurtful to the public, and to prevent favoritesm to one individual at the expense of another. In other words, we want an administrative body with the power to secure fair and just treatment as among all shippers who use the railroads—and all shippers have a right to use them. We must not leave the enforcement of such a law merely to the Department of Justice; it is out of the question for the law department of the Government to do what should be purely administrative work. The Department of Justice is to stand behind and cooperate with the administrative body but the administratve body itself must be given the power to do the work and then held to a strict accountability for the exercise of that power. The delays of the law are proverbial, and what we need in this matter is reasonable quickness of action.

The abuses of which we have a genuine right to complain take many shapes. Rebates are not now often given openly. But they can be given just as effectively in covert form; and private cars, terminal tracks and the like must be brought under the control of the commission or administrative body, which is is to exercise supervision by the Government. But in my judgment the most important thing to do is to give to this administrative body power to make its findings effective, and this can be done only by giving it power, when complaint is made of a given rate as being unjust or unreasonable, if it finds the complaint proper, then itself to fix a maximum rate which it regards as just and reasonable, this rate to go into effect practically at once, that is within a reasonable time and to stay in effect, unless reversed by the courts. I earnestly hope that by law power will be conferred upon representatives of the Government capable of performing the duty of public accountants carefully to examine into the books of railroads, when so ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which should itself have power to prescribe what books, and what books only, should be kept by railroads. If there is in the minds of the Commission any suspicion that a certain railroad is in any shape or way giving rebates or behaving improperly, I wish the Commission to have power as a matter of right, not as a matter of favor, to make a full and exhaustive investigation of the receipts and expenditures of the railroad, so that any violation or evasion of the law may be detected. This is not a revolutionary proposal on my part, for I only wish the same power given in reference to railroads that is now exercised as a matter of course by the national bank examiners as regards national banks. My object in giving these additianal powers to the administrative body representing the Government—the Interstate Commerce Commission, or whatever it may be—is primarily to secure a real and not a sham control to the Government representatives. The American people abhor a sham, and with this abhorrence I cordially sympathize. Nothing is more injurious from every standpoint than a law which is merely sound and fury, merely pretense, and not capable of working out tangible results. I hope to see all the power that I think it ought to have granted the Government; but I would far rather see only some of it granted, but really granted, than see a pretense of granting all, in some shape that really amounts to nothing.

It must be understood, as a matter of couse, that if this power is granted it is to be exercised with wisdom and caution and self-restraint. The Interstate Commerce Commission or other Government official who failed to protect a railroad that was in the right against any clamor, no matter how violent, on the part of the public, would be guilty of as gross a wrong as if he corruptly rendered an improper service to the railroad at the expense of the public. When I say a square deal I mean a square deal; exactly as much a square deal for the rich man as for the poor man; but no more. Let each stand on his merits, receive what is due him, and be judged according to his deserts. To more he is not entitled, and less he shall not have.

Selling Out Clothing.

Every Man's, Boy's and Child's Suit included in this Closing out Sale.

Biggest Stock, Latest Style, New Goods.

ALL MUST GO.

See Some of our Marked Down Prices:

$18.00	Suits	Reduced	to	$10.00,	$12.00 and	$15.00
16.50	"	"	"	8.25,	10.00 "	12.50
15.00	"	"	"	7.50,	8.50 "	10.00
12.50	"	"	"	6.25,	7.00 "	7.50
10.00	"	"	"	4,00,	6.00 "	5.25

Suits at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, GOOD AND ALL RIGHT.

Every Suit marked with Red String Ticket Showing Price that was and now is.

Just Right $5.00 Shoes now $3.50 and $4.00.

Come quick and get our Bargains,

Samuel Watkins.

Don't Borrow Trouble.

It is a bad habit to borrow anything, but the worst thing you can possibly borrow is trouble. When sick, sore, heavy, weary and worn-out by the pains and poisons of dyspepsia, biliousness, Bright's disease, and similar internal disorders, don't sit down and brood over your symptoms, but fly for relief to Electric Bitters. Here you will find sure and permanent forgetfulness of all your troubles, and your body will not be burdened by a load of debt disease. At Melville Dorsey's drug store. Price 50c. Guaranteed.

Local Reciprocity, Business and Social.

New Berne Journal.

Reciprocity between nations is very often held to be the great panacea of its commercial sides and unites countries for peace and trade interests, and proves a bulwark against possible international complications which might lead to war and bloodshed.

If reciprocity is so important and beneficial between nations, what must be said in its favor when given local application in a community, when neighbors join interest to assist each other and promote good feelings, commercially and socially. If there is one certain means to give development and establish local stability in trade, it is through reciprocal efforts of every citizen to trade with the home merchant and for merchant and citizen to work together to promote and build up local enterprises.

In no particular, usually is the lack of reciprocity so evident, as is that shown towards the local newspaper. Here is an enterprise, an institution, which stands for every community's interest, gives free help to local enterprises, bears the brunt and fights every outside attack made upon its people, and this without any recompense. And yet in every community there are citizens who accept its newspaper's favors in way of local protection, and never advertise in its columns, or subscribe for its issues. But if one of the friends of such men die, or a relative gets in the police court, or a social function is given, there is the favor to be asked of the local newspaper, to suppress the evil, exalt the dead, glorify the living. Such people are like the citizen who pays no taxes, but is the first to call out loudest for police protection, and abuse the officer who does not come to his help on the run.

It is this mutual help from every side that builds up every line of trade in a community. It is the same in religious matters, where the question is not asked as to being a brother's keeper, but going unsolicited when the neighbor needs help. Society is not given its true value unless there be the joint effort of the entire circle to assist, and thus it is on every side in a community, the urgent need for reciprocity, the kind which is unselfish, which is willing to give and share, instead of standing aside waiting for the chance to get the better of some neighbor who may be in trouble, and cannot protect himself.

A Card.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. It stops the cough, heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Cures la grippe cough and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. Melville Dorsey, Druggist.

State Pride.

Greensboro Industrial News.

We cannot commend too highly the able plea for a greater State pride made by President Robt. W. Winston of the State Literary and Historical Association at its meeting in Raleigh Tuesday night and produced in our issue of yesterday.

As Judge Winston says, "Our State is long on patriotism and freedom and short on methodical habits and attention to details," and much information has been lost forever, which would today be considered priceless.

To rely solely on the glories of the past and be forever recounting what we have done is entirely different from giving to our local and State history the importance it deserves.

For generations we North Carolinians have been doers rather than writers and have allowed the name and fame of our old mother State to take care of themselves, content with ourselves, knowing that we were doing nothing to disgrace her.

Paul Revere won deathless name and fame, and while we have no disposition to do aught but praise him, we do say that a thousand deeds as brave as his have been done and forgotten in North Carolina, simply because our Longfellows had no public waiting for their deathless words.

It is all well enough to talk of great writers finding an audience for themselves, but a country does not produce great writers which has not among its people a love for their work.

The State Literary and Historical Association has a great work before it and it is almost with shame that we repeat the fact stated by Judge Winston that it has only two hundred and forty active members. Ten times that number would be all too few and we urge all loyal North Carolinians to give it their active support.

A Pleasure to All.

No Pill is as pleasant and positive as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These famous Little Pills are so mild and effective that children, delicate ladies and weak people enjoy their cleansing effect, while strong people say they are the best liver pills sold. Sold at Parker's Two Drug Stores.

The Cigarette Evil.

In a recent discourse on various evils, Rev. J. C. Massee, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle in Raleigh, said this about the cigarette evil:

Of the cigarette it may be truly said that the youth of the present generation has no more dangerous foe, and the habit is almost universal. Almost every boy one meets is a smoker; and its power over its victim is almost absolute. It is almost incredible that so much harm can be wrapped up in a small roll of paper with a taste of arsenic upon its edges and filled with a pinch of tobacco. But its physical ear-marks upon the human body are yellow fingers, bloated eyelids, a peculiar yellow-green complexion, unsteady nerves, and an ultimate cough affecting the lungs and insuring a tobacco heart. The mental and moral results are loss of memory, loss of will-power, loss of resolution, the failure to make proper moral discriminations, the constant weakening of moral character, loss of moral standing and ultimate complete moral slavery.

What is needed is more education and more agitation about the evils of the cigarette—education in our schools of a scientific sort, and in our homes and churches of a social and moral sort—agitation everywhere—in the homes, at school, at church, in social circles, in every public institution and in every legislative hall in our land. Talk is cheap, but the right kind of talk from the right folks is effective. And the mothers, wives and sisters are the right ones to talk on these subjects and to demand that their talk be heard.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

ROOSEVELT IN RICHMOND.

First Formal Address Made on Southern Trip.

Capital City of Old Dominion Pays Signal Honors to Distinguished Guest--President Captivates Hearers by His Words of Friendliess and Praise.

The first stop made by President Roosevelt on his Southern trip was in Richmond. He received a royal reception and made a speech which greatly pleased his hearers. The President was introduced by Gov. Montague and spoke in the Capitol Square. He said:

I trust I need hardly say how great is my pleasure at speaking in this historic capital of your historic State; the State than which no other has contributed a larger proportion to the leadership of the nation; for on the honor roll of those American worthies whose greatness is not only for the age, but for all time, not only for one nation, but for all the world, on this honor roll Virginia's name stands above all others. And in greeting all of you, I know that no one will grudge my saying a special world of acknowlegement to the veterans of the Civil War. A man would indeed be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in city after city in the North and the South, on every public occasion, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray now march and stand shoulder to shoulder, giving tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name a reunited people, a people infinitely richer because of the priceless memories left to all Americans by you men who fought in the great war.

Last Memorial Day I spoke in Brooklyn, at the unveiling of the statue of a Northern general, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that great audience cheered every allusion to the valor and self-devotion of the men who followed Lee as heartily as they cheered every allusion to the valor and self-devotion of the men who followed Grant. The wounds left by the great Civil War have long healed, but its memories remain. Think of it, oh, my countrymen, think of the good fortune that is ours! That whereas every other war of modern times has left feelings of rancor and bitterness to keep asunder the combatants, our great war has left to the sons and daughters of the men who fought, on which ever side they fought, the same right to feel the keenest pride in the great deeds alike of the men who fought on one side and of the men who fought on the other. The proud self-sacrifice, the resolute and daring courage, the high and steadfast devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether Northerner or Southerner these qualities render all Americans forever the debtors of those who in the dark days from '61 to 65 proved their truth by their endeavor. Here around Richmond, here in your own State; there lies battlefield after battlefield, rendered forever memorable by the men who counted death as but a little thing when weighed in the balance against doing their duty as it was given them to see it. These men have left us of the younger generation not merely the memory of what they did in war, but of what they did in peace. Foreign observers predicted that when such a great war closed it would be impossible for the hundreds of thousands of combatants to return to the paths of peace. They predicted ceaseless disorder, wild turbulence, the alternation of anarchy and despotism. But the good sense and self-restraint of the average American citizen falsified these prophecies. The great armies disbanded and the private in the ranks, like the officer who had commanded him, went back to take up the threads of his life where he had dropped them when the call to arms came. It was a wonderful, a marvelous thing, in a country consecrated to peace with but an infinitesimal regular army, to develop so quickly the huge hosts which fronted one another between the James and the Potomac and along the Mississippi and its tributaries. But it was an even more wonderful, and even more marvelous thing, how these great hosts, once their work done, resolved themselves into the general fabric of the nation.

NOBLE STRUGGLE SINCE WAR.

Great though the meed of praise is which is due the South for the soldierly valor her sons displayed during the four years of war, I think that even greater praise is due to her for what her people have accomplished in the forty years of peace which followed. For forty years the South has made not merely a courageous, but at times a desperate struggle, as she has striven for moral and material well being. Her success has been extraordinary, and all citizens of our common country should feel joy and pride in it; for any great deed done, or any fine qualities shown, by one group of Americans, of necessity reflects credit upon all Americans. Only a heroic people could have battled successfully against the conditions with which the people of the South found themselves face to face at the end of the Civil War. There had been utter destruction and disaster, and wholly new business and social problems had to be faced with the scantiest means. The economic and political fabric had to be readjusted in the midst of dire want, of grinding poverty. The future of the broken, war-swept South seemed beyond hope, and if her sons and daughters had been of weaker fiber there would be in very truth have been no hope. But the men and the sons of the men who had faced with unfaltering front every alternation of

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

HEAD-EASY

CURES HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA

The GREATEST REMEDY On Earth.

Sold by dose, and in 10c, 15c, and 35c bottles.

Henderson Furniture Co.

We Sell Everything in

Furniture, Rugs, Druggets, Pictures.

Cook Stoves, Heating Stoves.

Best Felt Mattresses, and the cheaper Grades of all kinds.

See Our Organs.

A cordial invitation is extended to the trading public to call and see us.

R. R. Satterwhite,

Phone No. 198. Manager.

Telser Building.

TO INVESTORS.

I offer at private sale the stock of Mr. R. L. Watkins in the Davis & Watkins Company of Henderson. Fifty-six and one-half shares.

This Sept. 13th, 1905.

THOMAS M. PITTMAN,
Attorney.

Sewing Machine Bargains.

A few slightly damaged

Singer Sewing Machines

Now on hand to be sold at

Reduced Prices for Cash,

At the office of the

Singer Sewing Machine Co,

Henderson, N. C.

L. W. HOLLOMAN, Manager.

In Buying Drugs,

Look Out for Purity

Illness is cured or prevented by proper medicines. Remedies are useless unless right, and they can't be right unless made up from fresh, pure

Standard Drugs.

Remember we are headquarters for Standard Drugs. And we want to fill your prescriptions at Parker's Two Drug Stores. Fresh stock of

NEW CROP CLOVER SEED.

W. W. Parker,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

THE "BOSS" COTTON PRESS!

SIMPLEST, STRONGEST, BEST

THE MURRAY GINNING SYSTEM

Gins, Feeders, Condensers, Etc.

GIBBES MACHINERY CO.

Columbia, S. C.