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VOL. XXV. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906. NO. 31.

DIED SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE.

How frequently does a head line similar to the above greet us in the newspapers. The rush, push and strenuousness of the American people has a strong tendency to lead up to valvular and other affections of the heart, attended by irregular action, palpitation, dizziness, smothered sensations and other distressing symptoms.

Three of the prominent ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made are recommended by some of the leading writers on *Materia Medica* for the cure of just such cases. Golden Seal root, for instance, is said by the UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY, a standard authority, "to impart tone and increased power to the heart's action." Numerous other leading authorities represent Golden Seal as an unsurpassed tonic for the muscular system in general, and as the heart is almost wholly composed of muscular tissue, it naturally follows that it must be greatly strengthened by this superb, general tonic. But probably the most important ingredient of "Golden Medical Discovery," so far as its marvelous cures of valvular and other affections of the heart are concerned, is Stone root, or *Collinsonia Can.*, Prof. Wm. Paine, author of Paine's Epitomy of Medicine, says of it:

"I, not long since, had a patient who was so much oppressed with valvular disease of the heart that his friends were obliged to carry him up-stairs. He, however, gradually recovered under the influence of Collinsonin (medicinal principle extracted from Stone root), and is now attending to his business. Heretofore physicians knew of no remedy for the removal of so distressing and so dangerous a malady. With them it was all guess-work, and it fearfully warmed the afflicted that death was near at hand. Collinsonin unquestionably affords relief in such cases, and in most instances effects a cure."

Stone root is also recommended by Drs. Hale and Ellingwood, of Chicago, for valvular and other diseases of the heart. The latter says: "It is a heart tonic of direct and *permanent* influence."

"Golden Medical Discovery," not only cures serious heart affections, but is a most efficient general tonic and invigorator, strengthening the stomach, invigorating the liver, regulating the bowels and curing catarrhal affections in all parts of the system.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure Constipation.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE RICHMOND VIRGINIA
STUART McGUIRE, M. D., PRESIDENT.
This College conforms to the Standards fixed by law for Medical Education. Send for Bulletin No. 11, which tells about it.
Three free catalogues—Specify Department.
MEDICINE - DENTISTRY - PHARMACY

DR. F. S. HARRIS, DENTIST, Henderson, N. C.
OFFICE: Over E. G. Davis' Store.

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.

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.

See Us When You Want
Lime, Cement, "Tite-Hold" Wall Plaster, Brick, Shingles, Doors and Windows.
Full stock at Lowest Prices. Storage Young's old mill.
Poythress Coal and Wood Co.
Phone, No. 88.

Improved Seeding Knife
Stop and Investigate This the Latest Improved and Best Fruit Stoning Knife.
In preserving, canning or pickling fruits, such as Peaches, Apricots, Plums, and Prunes, it is desirous to remove the stones or seed and leave the fruit whole and as near its natural shape as possible. A knife of a peculiar shape and size is required for the purpose as with ordinary knives of old style it is impossible to so cut around the stone as to leave it in good shape. My knife is particularly adapted for this purpose, and has only to be seen to be appreciated and purchased. With a desire to place it on the market, I will sell State and County rights, and a premium of so many knives with each County sold will be given free which will enable the purchaser to soon realize his clear profit.
Any one wishing to buy sales rights, can call on or write me for full particulars. All correspodence will receive prompt attention.
Soliciting your patronage, I am,
J. O. BECKHAM.

Vacation Needs
IN THE GRIP.
Packing your grip to leave us during the hot spell? Don't forget the following summer country comforts: Eclipse Cream for sunburn and freckles, Talcum Powder for perspiring and overheated skin, Hand Brush, Tooth Brush and Powder, Paste or Wash. Good Pure Soap, scented or unscented, and Soap Holder, Combination Nail File, Clipper and Cleaner.
When you are in our neighborhood, step in. We may be able to give you valuable suggestions. We carry only the best of Toilet Requisites. Prices very low for such quality.
PARKER'S
Two Drug Stores.

Jess Plain Old Zeb.

Henry Watterson, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Pays Tribute to the Memory of Senator Vance.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Daily Observer*, of the good city of Charlotte, in the renowned Old Tar State, calls our attention—the *Observer* leaves nothing unnoticed—to a case of oversight, not of neglect, on the part of the *Courier-Journal*.

The *Courier-Journal* was in a reminiscent mood. The past put its touch upon it—the tragic past—and, little tearfully, let us confess, it was looking backward over the darkling passageway of the years that will never come again, piled up with the beloved and mighty dead. It had taken a flock of its younger readers upon its lap in a caressing, grandmotherly way, and was telling them the story, the melancholy story of the grand "old Ship of Zion," their father's flag-ship, "Democracy"—(Brother Caldwell, after our Brother Tompkins has led in prayer, will you please join us in singing that good old song—

"She has carried many thousands,
And will carry many more?")

Well, as we were saying, the *Courier-Journal* was telling how once upon a time a wicked old witch named Free Silver had stolen aboard in the dead of the night and had drugged the drink of the crew whilst they slept, so that when they awoke and took their morning draught they fell into a state of frenzy; and knowing not what they did they rose in mutiny and rage against their faithful, trained and courageous officers, sending them adrift in a leaky boat to the inhospitable shores of a desert island to be heard of nevermore, and putting in their places a number of new, untried, and unskilled helmsmen. And then how, though all of them had been riding triumphant the safe depths of mid-ocean, the wind came and howled, and the waters hissed and roared, and the waves leaped mountain-high until the ship, having no pilot, floundering hither and thither at the mercy of the elements; the poor sailors quite at their wit's end, ran at last into the breakers and upon the rocks. And how the old pirate-ship "Protection," which people thought had been sent to the bottom years before, but which somehow was kept afloat and refitted and ordered to sea again, came sailing along that way. And how she was well fixed to do the free-booting of her owners, Messrs. High Tariff, High-Finance & Company! How she was iron-clad below the water-line and steel-plated above it; how she carried tons of stolen money for ballast; how her officers were not naval heroes but super-cargoes carefully selected from a favored class and richly paid; how she was manned not by sailor-men, but by poor worked-people, some of them duped into the service, but most of them impressed, and how she had been turned loose to drive off the high seas the very emblem of America, to warn the commerce of the world away from our coasts, and to defend the chinese wall, erected at the people's expense, for the sole benefit of the close-corporation of speculators and millionaires which had chartered her, and was running her for all she was worth, the black flag of piracy flying at her mast-head!

This wretched hulk, "Protection," for underneath the iron clothing and steel-plating, all was worn out and rotten, came full of conceit, sailing that way, and spied our poor old "Ship o' Zion" in her most awful plight, water-logged and unprovisioned, unarmed except for the bows-and-arrows which had been improvised out of timber not yet sound, through and through; but still brave and full of fight!

These things, the Old Lady at the Corner, as here in Louisville the *Courier-Journal* is sometimes called—was telling the nice little Democratic boys and girls who had gathered about her knee and climbed into her ever-open arms crying, "Gramma, tell us a story," and "Gramma, tell us some more." And she was already "gettin' powerful choked and mighty disforgitful," as Uncle Remus would say. It had been particularly hard for her to talk about the dead, about Beck and Wells and Hunt and the "dear old parsee Merchant," Moore, and the rest. If she had got to Vance, "superb old Zeb Vance," that would have done her up "fo' sho'." Yet—and, after this long prelude, here we reach the matter at issue—The Charlotte *Observer* rises up in meeting and says:

"In the enumeration of the giants of the old debate, Senator Vance should certainly have been included. When Senator Beck died his mantle fell upon Senator Vance, who by natural ability and close study of this subject made himself the master of it and the most formidable speaker and debater in the Senate on the side of the revenue tariff men."

Hark'ee friend and fellow-student dids't never ask a hundred nobodies to a party, and forget your next-door-neighbor? Well, that was it—only that and nothing more; for to omit from the lists of Giants in those days the name of Vance, were to leave out Sidney from the age of Elizabeth, Rupert from the Cavaliers, who fought Cromwell, and Nathaniel Green, from the Field Marshals that surrounded Washington in the War of the Revolution.

Vance stood all by himself, a character, a personality, an intellect, an influence quite his own. He had indeed studied the question, and had studied it like the thinker and scholar that he was. When Beck fell, and his mantle, rough when it was new, but old and ragged and worn fell with him, Vance gently picked it up and laid it sadly away. He did not put it on. It would not have fit him and he did not need it. He wore already, a mantle of his own, a mantle made of splendid stuff and richly lined; beneath whose folds he carried ready for use, wit and philosophy, poetry and eloquence and learning—to which the great rugged, fireless pulsant mastodian Beck made small pretensions—and along with these a heart as big as a meeting house.

Gods, with what strokes he smote the Money Devil; with what satire and invective, with what knowledge of the old beast's peculiar curves; with what prophet's instinct and reach of arms; and lord, lord, how his fingers did knock them out with that wondrous display of power and pathos when he once recited them "The Song of the Shirt?" Who that heard it will ever forget those tones as standing in the Senate, surrounded by the attorneys of Mammon, in the very teeth of the Gray Wolves, he began slowly, almost solemnly:

"With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread."

And this with its wailing note—

"For its oh, to be a slave,
Along with the barbarous Turk."

And this—

"It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives."

And this—

"Oh God, that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap."

Forget him? Leave him out? Him, who fought with both Beck and Carlisle, smiting the mailed legions of the Yellow Rich, hip and thigh—who, with Tom Corwin and our own Proctor Knott poured a flood of sunshine as well as wisdom and learning into the public life of their time—making the genius of American statesmanship a gentler side and leaving to all time a blessed and immortal Trinity—leave him out. And at the precise moment when Democracy, which he served so valiantly and loved so well, seems to be regaining its anagnosity, recovering its prestige and returning to the one modern issue on which it has carried the country; the key to the trend of the times; the cue to the political future; to-wit, that internal taxation must be laid equally on and for all the people and that the import duties collected at the Custom House, shall be "for revenue only?" Forget him? Not on your life!

Kentucky hails the Old North State, Kentucky cherishes the memory of her great and loved ones, but among them the name that, like Abou Ben Adhem's "lead all the rest," is not that of Vance, the Senator, of Vance the paladin, but "jess plain old Zeb Vance."

Have we succeeded in squaring the oversight, and making it clear to you, Brother Caldwell?

An Overworked Stomach.

Try a little KODOL FOR DYSPEPSIA after your meals. See the effect it will produce on your general feeling by digesting your food and helping your stomach to get itself into shape. Many stomachs are overworked to the point where they refuse to go further. Kodol digests your food and gives your stomach the rest it needs, while its reconstructive properties get the stomach back into working order. Kodol relieves flatulence, sour stomach, palpitation of the heart, belching, etc. Sold at Parker's Two Drug Stores.

Change the Law.

Tarboro Southerner.

It looks like a travesty upon justice for General Smith, who killed his wife, to be let off with imprisonment for 30 years. It was a cold blooded murder, everyone believes, yet the court accepted his plea of murder in the second degree, because under the statute it was not believed that the State could make out a case of murder in the first degree. To constitute murder in the first degree, the State must prove premeditation. Under the old law and the common law, premeditation was presumed and it was incumbent upon the defendant to prove the contrary.

The law should be changed or capital punishment should be abolished. If ever a man deserves hanging this brute Smith does.

A Hard Lot

of troubles to contend with, sprung from a torpid liver and blockaded bowels, unless you awaken them to their proper action with Dr. King's New Life Pills; the pleasantest and most effective cure for Constipation. They prevent Appendicitis and tone up the system. 25c at Melville Dorsey's drug store.

Labor-Saving Farm Machinery.

Monroe Enquirer.

During the past week we heard two of the most prominent and successful farmers in the county—Esq. S. J. Richardson and Mr. T. C. Lee—talking about the great improvemens in farming operations in this county. Both these gentlemen say that improvement in work in the fields during the last fifteen or twenty years is something wonderful. A few years ago a man with a "scooter" broke up about an acre of land a day. Now one man with a big chilled plow and drawn by two horses plows three acres a day. The man with a scooter had to plow his land twice or it was not at all prepared. With a modern turn plow one plowing and going over with a disc harrow does the work. Go to the hardware stores and the number of labor-saving implements to be seen will convince one that the labor problem is being solved all right.

A hundred years ago the best physician would give you a medicine for your heart without stopping to consider what effect it might have on the liver. Even to this good day cough and cold medicines invariably bind the bowels. This is wrong. Bee's Laxative Cough Syrup with Honey and Tar acts on the bowels—drives out the cold—clears the head, relieves all coughs, cleanses and strengthens the mucous membranes of the throat, chest, lungs and bronchial tubes. Sold by the Kerner-McNair Drug Company.

AN EPOCH MAKING SESSION

How the Fifty-ninth Congress Has Met the New Issues Initiated by President Roosevelt, With Extension of Federal Powers as the Dominant Note.

By EDWIN S. POTTER

PROBABLY more new and extraordinary questions have been under consideration by the congress which began its legislative life Dec. 4 last than by any previous session of our national lawmaking body. Not counting the many acts favorably reported to or passed by either branch and left in a state of suspended animation, their fate to be determined by the next session, the amount and character of new laws enacted make the Fifty-ninth congress the milestone of a new era in the history of American institutions.

The day of the nation has come; state and local powers are on the wane or in small favor. Commercial and industrial concentration having brought about new opportunities for abuse of privilege, and the muck rakers having waked up the public mind to the various existing evils, President Roosevelt found in this congress workable soil for the growth of federal powers in dealing with those evils. The impress of the president's mind was given to all the more important remedies adopted. Neither friend nor foe in the political arena will question the statement that the work of the session bears the Rooseveltian stamp, although the Democrats all along have pointed out that the president was merely camping along the trail blazed by their party platforms. Nevertheless the president's party, being in the majority at both ends of the capitol, has either taken the credit or been forced to assume responsibility for what was done, even when aided by Democratic votes.

Railroad Rate Regulation.

The keynote was struck unmistakably in the message which congress received at the opening of the session—namely, the insistence on federal fixing of interstate railroad rates as well as the prevention of rebates or any kind of special favors. Rate bills of various kinds and descriptions were promptly introduced in both senate and house; but, the house majority being under better discipline, the bill was more promptly formulated there, which was approved at the White House. It was fathered by Representative Hepburn of Iowa as chairman of the committee on interstate commerce. It was so modified in the committee as to come before the house without Democratic opposition, and after a few days of perfunctory discussion it was passed on Feb. 8 by the almost unanimous vote of 346 to 7, the seven opponents all being Republicans. As passed it gave the interstate commerce commission full power to regulate interstate freight tariffs without express recognition of the rights of appeal in the court. This, however, was only the foundation of the law that was to go to the statute book.

In the senate the Hepburn bill was destined to run the gantlet of fierce opposition from a conservative faction of the Republicans led by Aldrich and Foraker and become the football of personal and party bickerings over a period of three months. The main point of the dispute was the question of a broad or narrow court review provision, and at one time, after the president's political and personal enemy, Tillman, had been placed in charge of the measure, there was a tacit coalition between the president and the minority. Later, however, the president accepted the compromise Allison amendment, upon which his party associates had agreed, vesting jurisdiction in the circuit courts to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend any order of the commission on appeal of the carrier concerned. It was at this time that the Democratic leader charged the president with bad faith in the strength of representations said to have been made through ex-Senator Chandler. Finally the bill, with sixty-seven amendments, passed the senate May 18 by a vote of 71 to 3. Still further changes were made in conference thereafter. The senate conferees held out against the house proposal to drop the clause placing pipe lines under federal control. As this was finally agreed to by senate and house, the pipe lines are to be regarded as common carriers, but are not prohibited from carrying their own products. Railroad and railway mail employees are exempted from the anti-pass amendment. The president signed the bill June 29.

Investigations and Inspections.

In both branches bills were introduced early authorizing investigations of the railroad monopolies, and a combination of these known as the Tillman-Gillespie-Campbell measure passed the house Jan. 23 and, though signed by the president, was sharply criticised by him for not carrying funds and due authority. The money was appropriated later, and under this authority the interstate commerce commission has already unearthed a vast amount of graft and crookedness in railroad and oil industries.

The pure food bill, which passed the senate Feb. 21, 63 to 4, was also in line with this federalizing tendency. It did not pass the house until June 23, 240 to 17, and then with a number of amendments which endangered its final passage. In its final shape the provision affecting state rights or state and municipal control over the original package was cut out. As to blended whiskies the package must be labeled "blended" or "mixed." The senate's provision remained requiring labels to state the amount of alcohol contained in food packages, but not in bottled drugs. This favors the patent medicine people. It is made a misdemeanor for any person to manufacture or sell any food, drug, medicine or liquor which is adulterated or misbranded or which contains any poisonous or deleterious substances. For violation the penalty is $500 fine and one year's imprisonment. The law goes into effect Jan. 1, 1907.

The greatest sensation of the session came from the president's investigation of the charges against the Chicago beef packers as presented in Sinclair's novel, "The Jungle." For fear of what the Neill-Reynolds report might contain the senate passed the Beveridge meat inspection amendment to the agricultural bill May 26 without opposition. Then when influences in the house committee on agriculture were seeking to weaken this bill the fear of greater losses through prolonged agitation brought the friends of the packers to agree to a substitute satisfactory to the president. This placed the cost of inspection on the federal government and did not require the packers to date the labels on their meat packages. Rather than see the entire bill fail, as the senate conferees said at last, they decided to recede on these and some minor points. An appropriation of $3,000,000 was made to cover the inspection expense.

The national quarantine bill, virtually putting state and local health authorities under federal control for the purpose of fighting contagious diseases, passed the senate April 2 and the house next day with little opposition.

In January, McCall of Massachusetts proposed a $15,000 appropriation for the president's traveling expenses. But near the end of the session a bill appropriating $25,000 for that purpose passed both houses, in the senate by a close party vote. Democrats regarded it as extravagant and unconstitutional.

A New Star on the Flag.

The statehood muddle, left over from the preceding congress, was one of the most difficult tangles to be unraveled. Under the leadership of Speaker Cannon a Republican insurrection against joint statehood for Arizona and New Mexico was crushed, and the bill was passed Jan. 24, 194 to 150, the insurgents numbering forty-three. On March 9 the senate passed the statehood bill with provision only for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state. The bill finally emerged from conference under a compromise agreement providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as the state of Oklahoma and authorizing Arizona and New Mexico to hold a plebiscite on joint statehood next fall. This was approved by both houses and became a law with the president's signature June 16.

Notwithstanding the disagreement over the immigration bill the house bill making uniform the conditions for naturalization was adopted by the senate on June 28. Declaration must be made two years in advance. Anarchists and polygamists are barred.

For Lock Canal at Panama.

The house was the first to go on record in favor of the lock type for the Panama canal, and the senate followed suit June 21, 36 to 31. By a party vote the senate directed that American products and manufactures should be used in the construction of the canal, and in this the house agreed.

On Jan. 27 the house adopted the bill authorizing the construction of the Lake Erie and Ohio ship canal, and on June 18 it passed the senate, 41 to 11.

After standing pat against the onslaughts of the tariff revisionists during most of the session the majority permitted the passage of the bill placing denatured alcohol on the free list. This is expected to be a great benefit to many industries requiring power machines or vehicles.

Another bill which strengthens the arm of the executive in striking at the predatory trusts by preventing corporations from getting immunity because of testimony before a government bureau becomes a law.

Labor interests, though angered at the failure of the eight hour bill to even come to a vote, were pleased somewhat by the passage of the employers' liability act making interstate carriers liable for injuries to employees in the absence of prescribed safety appliances and regulations.

Other measures of general interest which passed both houses were:

Authorizing the return of unidentified Confederate flags.

Abolishing the grade of lieutenant general.

Adding $5,000 to each state's quota for agricultural experiment stations.

Prohibition of gambling in the territories.

Provision for marking Confederate graves in the north.

Extending the time of tribal relations for the five civilized tribes.

Changing coin and bullion reserves to $50,000,000 and $100,000,000.

Providing for the selection of a delegate from Alaska.

To prevent hazing at Naval academy.

To reorganize our army medical corps.

Important Bills That Failed.

The Philippine tariff bill, which was one of the pet administration measures and which was forced through the house by making a concession of 25 per cent of the Dingley rates on sugar, tobacco and rice, by the vote of 258 to 72 as early as Jan. 16 was put to sleep effectually in the senate committee on the Philippines through a combination of Democrats and stand pat Republican senators. The committee voted 8 to 5 against reporting this cherished administration measure, and the efforts to bring about a reconsideration proved futile.

The senate on June 5 tabled the proposed constitutional amendment permitting a federal divorce law.

The house defeated by a large majority the Adams bill authorizing whipping posts for wife beaters in the District of Columbia.

The senate on Feb. 14 voted 38 to 27 in favor of the ship subsidy bill establishing thirteen new contract mail lines to Central American, South African, Australian and Pacific Island ports at the rate of $5 per ton a year for the foreign trade and $6.50 per ton for the colonial trade. It includes provision for a naval reserve force by payment of retainers to officers of subsidized vessels. This measure is stranded, however, in the unfriendly house committee on the merchant marine.

A new bill to restrict and regulate immigration, which passed the senate May 23, contained provision for an educational test—namely, the ability to understand the English language—and raised the head tax from $2 to $5, while creating a commission to investigate the entire subject. When, however, the house passed this bill June 26 the educational test and the head tax were stricken out and, the senate refusing to agree, the bill died in conference.

Throughout the session the senate committee on foreign relations resolutely resisted the administration's influence to report favorably the Santo Domingo treaty.

Other administration measures which fared badly in one house or the other were:

For federal control of life insurance companies.

Specific laws for prevention of election corruption.

Uncle Sam's Big Expense Account.

Just before the close of the session it became apparent that the total of appropriations to carry on the government for the next fiscal year would be somewhere in the neighborhood of $900,000,000. At this writing the exact figures have not been officially reported. It is customary for each party to insert in the record a week or two after the end of the session a statement of the appropriations and its own explanation thereof. This total recalls the outcry that was made only fifteen years ago, when the Fifty-first congress, under Reed's speakership, appropriated a little over $1,000,000,000 in the two years of its existence. Replying to the criticism that it was a "billion dollar congress," Reed said, "It is a billion dollar country." Even the Fifty-fifth congress, which covered much of the Spanish war expenses, spent only $1,553,000,000 in its two years; hence, at the pace set by this first session, the Fifty-ninth congress is certain to outstrip all its predecessors in the matter of public expenditures. To the criticism of the minority the dominant party replies that the country has grown in all directions. As a matter of fact, the numerous investigations and federal inspections provided for have added largely to the cost of government.

The approximate amounts carried by the different appropriation bills and some extraordinary appropriations were as follows:

Permanent annual	$141,471,820
Postoffice	191,235,968
Pensions	140,245,500
Naval	102,071,654
Army	71,817,163
Fortifications	5,053,593
Military academy	1,063,115
Sundry civil	102,300,000
Legislative, executive and judicial	29,740,000
District of Columbia	10,181,200
Urgent deficiency	16,000,000
General deficiency	11,645,000
Agricultural	9,800,000
Indian	10,233,400
Diplomatic and consular	3,089,594
Public buildings	25,000,000
Extra appropriation for Isthmian canal	11,000,000
San Francisco earthquake	2,500,000

Senate's Action on Treaties.

After having refused to ratify the Santo Domingo treaty, for which the administration had done its utmost, the senate agreed just before adjournment that the Moroccan treaty should come to a vote not later than Dec. 12 next before it would die by limitation. The Japanese copyright treaty was ratified Feb. 28 and the trademark treaty with Roumania May 4.

The death of Senator Gorman of Maryland left the minority without its leader, and Senator Blackburn of Kentucky was chosen as the new leader. Two other senators, Platt of Connecticut and Mitchell of Oregon, were claimed by death, the latter after his conviction in the land fraud case had made his further attendance impossible. Senator Burton of Kansas was compelled to resign after the supreme court had approved his conviction on the charge of using his official position for pecuniary gain. Representatives who died were Castor of Pennsylvania, Patterson of Pennsylvania, Marsh of Illinois and Lester of Georgia, the last having been killed by falling through a skylight in a Washington apartment house. The new faces in the senate were those of La Follette, from Wisconsin; Gearin, from Oregon; Benson, from Kansas, and Whyte, from Maryland.

The thanks of congress were extended to General Horace Porter for his efforts in finding the grave of Admiral John Paul Jones.

Will Interest Many.

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Cure will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken in time. Melville Dorsey.

Every school in the State ought to have a debating society connected with it in some way. It is the finest place in the world for a boy to find himself, and yet, most teachers ignore it altogether. The most serious defect in our graded school system is that no attention whatever is paid to this vitally important matter.—Thomasville *Charity and Children.*

When applied and covered with a hotcloth Pinesalve acts like a poultice. Best for burns, bruises, boils, eczema, skin diseases, etc. Sold by the Kerner McNair Drug Company.

Dream of Life Time.

Great Railroad System to Connect the Three Americas Pet Scheme of Hinton Rowan Helper, North Carolinian.

Charlotte Observer.

Our attention is attracted to a somewhat lenghthy editorial article in the New York *Sun* of Monday, on "Mr. Helper and his Railroad." The *Sun* says that "Senator Cullom did his duty by the nation and the Hon. Hinton Rowan Helper the other day by presenting to the Senate that distinguished septuagenarian's latest letter on his projected inter-continental railroad through the three Americas." Mr. Helper is a remarkable man in some respects, and as he is a native of this State it is interesting to follow up his efforts to interest the country in a railroad from one end of America to the other. This has been his hobby for many years, and of late the scheme has been broached by others and one of those lately reported as interested is Andrew Carnegie. This fact, or something else, has apparently caused Mr. Helper to become suspicious that his plans are in danger, therefore he writes:

"Yet the time is near at hand when it will become my duty to the comprehensive public of the whole Western Hemisphere and to my own minute self (and my manifest duty is always my sincere pleasure) to amass, personally all by valid and absolutely usequivocal and binding affidavits, as my lawyer, not yet selected may determine, in a Circuit Court in the United States, a whole clique of cunning and conniving and contriving and canny and crafty and cladestine conspirators, and other criminals who, after the groveling manner of unsaintly crooked and chiseling cheats and cowards, have sneakingly leagued themselves together with the evident design of watching their opportunity to thrust me completely and permanently aside from my projected and superexcellent inter-continental railway through the three Americas.

Shall this merely mercenary and presumptuous and facinorous horde of would-be trespassers and freebooters and usurpers, viler in their natures than the degenerate and drunken driver, a savage horse-beater, whose proper arrest and incarceration and additional punishment I brought about in New York nearly thirty years ago, be left free to perpetrate the turpitude which in disdain of reason and in contempt of right they have so insidiously and so infamously plotted against me? It is my candid and and confinent opinion that the exceptionally efficient and upright and honorable Congress of the United States, paying little or no heed to its spite-diseased slanderers, will never countenance nor tolerate such a gross and graft-extending iniquity.

Mr. Helper further states that if the courts, as a result of the above trial, shall see fit to award "the reasonable and adequate sum of $3,000,000, under the designation of actual and exemplary damages or otherwise," he shall "be disposed to accept it with a fair degree of satisfaction;" but if the award shall fall below the "equitable sum" he will probably reject it at once, "regarding it as an obvious defeat and failure of justice." Mr. Helper continues: "In the event this is contemplated, though it is scarcely possible for me to anticipate or expect it, I shall lose no time in turning over to the mayor of the city of New York the full value of the verdict, whatever it may be, requesting his honor to distribute the whole amount equally between two or possibly three scientific institutions of learning, which I will then take the liberty of indicating to him as worthy recipients and beneficiaries of the money. To say the least, this is the course I am now thinking of pursuing; yet, bearing in mind the many unseen and unseeable vicissitudes and mutations in human affairs, my somewhat premature and indefinite decision shall remain unfixed until after the final decree or judgment of the court shall have been pronounced."

There is something pathetic about this—an old man and his hobby. Mr. Helper has written books that have in years agone made his name famous for a time, and he has held positions under the government, being consul to Buenos Ayres in the 60's. He has not failed to attract the attention of prominent men and must therefore have possessed considerable ability. His day of usefulness, however, is gone, and like the men who spent their lives endeavoring to "perfect perpetual motion"—a thing we used to hear much about—he now admits defeat and is seeking to punish those who in his hour of discontent he believes are to blame. Some day there may be a railroad built through the three Americas, and when this is done the name of Hinton Rowan Helper should in some manner be coupled with it, for he has given a larger part of his life to exploiting the scheme.

Look a Little Ahead.

It is always well to have a box of salve in the house. Sunburn, cuts, bruises, piles and boils yield to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Should keep a box on hand at all times to provide for emergencies. For years the standard, but followed by many imitators. Be sure you have the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold at Parker's Two Drug Stores.

"Pa, what's the difference between a profession and a trade?"

"The man who works at a trade quits when his eight hours are up. The man who follows a profession has to keep on until his work is done."

Only 82 Years Old.

"I am only 82 years old and don't expect even when I get to be real old to feel that way as long as I can get Electric Bitters," says Mrs. E. H. Brunson, of Dublin, Ga. Surely there's nothing else keeps the old as young and makes the weak as strong as this grand tonic medicine. Dyspepsia, torpid liver, inflamed kidneys or chronic constipation are unknown after taking Electric Bitters a reasonable time. Guaranteed by Melville Dorsey, druggist. Price 50c.

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder.
2 Packages make nearly a Gallon. Costs 25 Cents
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Notice of Dissolution.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

To all whom these Presents may come—GREETING:

WHEREAS IT APPEARS TO MY SATISFACTION, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office that the Burroughs-Powell Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office was situated in the town of Henderson, county of Vance, State of North Carolina (Henry T. Powell being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served) has complied with the requirements of chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this certificate of Dissolution:

Now, therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 30th day of June, 1906, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, this 30th day of June, A. D., 1906.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State.

N. B. The Burroughs-Coleman Company, successors to the Burroughs-Powell Company, is still doing business. The corporation doing business as the Burroughs-Powell Company was dissolved the second day of December, 1902, but publication was not made at the time.

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