

Barber Shop
Murrell & Page, Proprietors
An Easy Shave,
A Satisfactory Hair Cut

Statement
Showing the Per Diem and Mileage of the Board of County Commissioners for Year Ending November 30th, 1907.

Notice of Sale
BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER OF SALE conferred in a Deed of Trust executed by F. Johnson and Ned Hamm on the 28th day of December, 1904, and recorded in Book 20, page 521, in the Register's office of Vance county, North Carolina, the following described real estate, to wit: A certain lot or lots of land, situate in Vance county, North Carolina, containing 20 1/2 acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the north by the land of J. H. Young, line and 10 links to a stake in Stone's line; on the east by the land of J. H. Young, line and 10 links to a stake in Stone's line; on the south by the land of J. H. Young, line and 10 links to a stake in Stone's line; on the west by the land of J. H. Young, line and 10 links to a stake in Stone's line. Containing 20 1/2 acres, more or less.

Notice of Sale
DEED OF TRUST TO AN ORDER AND DECREE of the Superior Court of Vance county, North Carolina, in a special proceeding entitled B. H. Perry, Administrator of Robert Harris, deceased, vs. heirs of Robert Harris, October 23rd, 1907. I shall on

Notice of Sale
Monday, December 23rd, 1907, the same being in the said land and ordered sold, sell for cash, cash and balance in six and twelve months, at the Court House door in Henderson, N. C. at 12 o'clock, the farm described in the petition and proceedings, as follows:

Notice of Sale
The undersigned being executor of Robert Harris, deceased, in the tract of about 83 acres bought by said Robert and B. F. Harris of J. H. Young, line and 10 links to a stake in Stone's line and 10 links to a stake in Stone's line, more or less, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone and pinners at Daniel Stone's corner in J. H. Young's line and running thence N. 82 W. 152 poles and 10 links to a stake in Stone's line; thence S. 76 poles to a stake and barrel of willows and small branches, thence S. 85 E. 185 poles to a hickory in Young's line; thence S. 19 W. 88 poles to the beginning. Subject to the half interest of B. F. Harris and the widow's dower as laid off by W. L. Burroughs, Jas. B. Glover and J. C. Bobbitt Commissioners, on November 7th, 1907, amounting to about 13 acres.

Notice of Sale
Should this prove insufficient to pay off the purchase money debts of said deceased Robert Harris, I shall then sell the remainder of the dower. Should this prove insufficient I shall sell the then dower.

Notice of Sale
BENNETT H. PERRY, Commissioner.

READY FOR WINTER.
NICE LINE OF
SPLINT COAL
Will soon have full supply of
HARD COAL.

Now is the time to place your order before prices advance.

PINE AND HARD WOOD.
Cut and Uncut to Suit Purchaser.

I. J. YOUNG,
HENDERSON, N. C.

Notice.
I HAVE THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS Executor of the last will and testament of American Henderson, of Henderson, Vance county, N. C. and I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to present them to me, duly verified, at my residence in Henderson, N. C., on or before the 14th day of December, 1907. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

Notice.
I do hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

BELLE CAFE
JUST OPENED.
Noted for—
Cleanliness and Quick Service.

Visit our dining-room.
Our soda fountain is flowing with all sorts of
GOLD DRINKS. ICE CREAM
A SPECIALTY.

Polite attention to all.
We hope to gain your patronage.

HARRIS & KEARNEY,
PROPRIETORS.
Teiser Bldg., 338 Garnett St.

In case of
Accident
to use the
Telephone
just one time

MAY BE WORTH A
YEARS RENTAL

As Little as
Five Cents Per Day
Telephone in your residence.

FOR RATES
APPLY TO
LOCAL MANAGER OF
Home Telephone and
Telegraph Company
HENDERSON, N. C.

FOR RENT!
NICE RESIDENCE ON CHARLES
STREET.
New house, just finished.
Conveniently arranged. Near
to business.
For terms and further particulars
apply to.

R. J. CORBITT.

RINGS DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Relieve Indigestion and Stomach Troubles.

Statement OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS

Some Things Are Essentially of a Governmental Nature.
Collecting Customs, Maintaining the Army and the Police, Are Among These, but Not Such Undertakings as the Telegraph, the Telephone, the Street Car or Gas and Electric Lighting—True Nature of a Public Franchise.

By ARTHUR WILLIAMS,
President National Electric Light Association.

Some things are so essentially of a governmental nature that it would be fatuous to consider them from the standpoint of private ownership.

Among these are the collection of customs, the maintenance and direction of the army and navy and the police power.

In others it is the end rather than the means that should be sought, and municipal and private ownership are often on equal terms without the violation of any economic principle.

The maintenance of public highways and sewers is usually a public function, but the country abounds in examples of private ownership of private water supply and electric power.

water the importance to the community lies not in its ownership, whether public or private but rather in its quality, quantity and price.

Many of the most satisfactory waterworks of this country and Europe are owned privately.

Beyond these there is a class of public utilities which experience has shown should be exclusively within the domain of private enterprise.

The telephone, transportation, gas and electric light and power are examples. The ownership of these by the public is advocated by some on the ground that they are necessities of modern life.

Others believe that they are necessities of modern life, but others believe that they are necessities of modern life, but others believe that they are necessities of modern life.

These are facilities and conveniences, not necessities. The latter consist of simple dwellings, food, raiment and means of warmth in winter.

If our necessities are to be municipalized, we should begin with the butcher, grocer, baker and coal dealer, whose percentage of profits far exceeds that of any of the corporations in the so-called public services.

Monopoly—regulated monopoly—is not necessarily opposed to the public interest. It is advantageous to all to have one telephone system, that from one point all may be conveniently reached.

to have one street car system with universal transfers, making unnecessary any relation between one's home and place of work; to have a single gas or electric light works, preventing the waste of small plants and organizing to have one street car system with universal transfers, making unnecessary any relation between one's home and place of work.

development increased reliability and improved quality in the service.

A franchise merely permits a public service corporation to share with others the use of the streets for the delivery to its customers of the commodity it supplies—a right that is enjoyed by every other industry.

The difference is merely one of method. Where electricity delivered in storage batteries and gas in tanks—conceivable ways—no franchise would be required.

Instead of using horses and wagons, which blocked the streets and made street cleaning a problem, deliveries are made beneath the surface without dirt, noise or other objectionable features.

It is through the exercise of this right that we hear of the confiscation of public property. Yet the public has not parted with its title to the streets nor its right to occupy them for any purpose or in any manner if any citizen of the city may do so.

It is simply permitted a service company to become a tenant, for which, in the form of franchise and other taxes, the company pays a high rent. Substantially the city is the landlord, possessing the power of the landlord.

It is simply permitted a service company to become a tenant, for which, in the form of franchise and other taxes, the company pays a high rent.

Substantially the city is the landlord, possessing the power of the landlord.

It is simply permitted a service company to become a tenant, for which, in the form of franchise and other taxes, the company pays a high rent.

Substantially the city is the landlord, possessing the power of the landlord.

It is simply permitted a service company to become a tenant, for which, in the form of franchise and other taxes, the company pays a high rent.

Substantially the city is the landlord, possessing the power of the landlord.

It is simply permitted a service company to become a tenant, for which, in the form of franchise and other taxes, the company pays a high rent.

Whose the Fault?
More Job Law.
What the Home Stands For.
The American Navy.
Influence of Home.

Richmond News-Leader.
Suppose representatives of the liquor interests or a labor union, or of corporations, had stormed the Alabama legislature, packed the galleries, crowded into the seats of members and by demonstrations of hissing and applause sought to influence the action of the house.

Everybody would have called it mob law and everybody would have been indignant.

Yet—women—the Southern women, at that—women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, supposed to be the exponents of law and order and peace, of purity and propriety, did these things in behalf of a prohibition law.

Other women who were coming up from Mobile to protest against the law literally were crowded out and denied any voice or hearing.

It is not any thing like that which is called violence and incendiarism. We cannot see that an outrage of the kind is made any better by the fact that it is done in behalf of a cause supposed to be a good one.

Another is found in the closing sentences of an address by our President on the recent occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Michigan Agricultural College.

It would be pleased if all that our brilliant, truth-loving President said on this occasion could be put before our readers. We ought every one of us, to know just what he did say there.

It honors labor and the foundation principles to which we as a great nation, owe our prosperity, but for present use we must take the following sentences: "Lexington, Kentucky, December 5, 1907. I am glad to see that you are all well and that you are all well and that you are all well."

Scored the Lawyers.
Because of the absence of E. J. Justice, who had a law suit to try in Asheville, the railroad rate investigation case in Raleigh was continued for several days to give this gentleman a chance to appear in person.

According to the Raleigh Evening Times of Nov. 26th, Standing Master Montgomery was quite vexed when he learned why request had been made for a continuance.

With six or seven hundred attorneys and lobbyists, enough to proceed without Mr. Justice, Judge Montgomery is quoted as follows:

"If I had known," declared Standing Master Walter Montgomery today, "that the railroad rates would be investigated because of the absence of one attorney, I would never have agreed to it. The taking of evidence is of too great a magnitude to be continued at the request of one man who has a law suit on hand at Asheville."

These remarks were made today by the Standing Master at the hearing for Seaboard Air Line Railway, and were heard by a reporter of the Evening Times.

The "State" continued Master Montgomery's criticism in the morning paper. The postponement was requested by Mr. Governor Aycock and agreed to by Mr. Thom, chief counsel for the Southern Railway.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Whose the Fault?
More Job Law.
What the Home Stands For.
The American Navy.
Influence of Home.

Julia Sherman Upton in National Magazine for November.
Quotations that I judge to be of great value have recently come into my reading, and it occurred to me that these might fit well in the columns of our Henderson Gold Leaf, and bear to our readers a precious, helping sentiment.

The first is as follows: "Strength of character may be acquired at work, but beauty of character is learned at home. There the affections are trained—that love especially which is to abide when tongues have ceased, and knowledge fails. There the gentle life reaches us, the true heaven life. In one word, the family circle is the conductor of Christianity."

"Tenderness, humbleness, courtesy, self-forgetfulness, faith, sympathy—these ornaments of a meek and quiet spirit are learned at the fireside in common-place houses scattered over the country, or in city streets."

Another is found in the closing sentences of an address by our President on the recent occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Michigan Agricultural College.

It would be pleased if all that our brilliant, truth-loving President said on this occasion could be put before our readers. We ought every one of us, to know just what he did say there.

It honors labor and the foundation principles to which we as a great nation, owe our prosperity, but for present use we must take the following sentences: "Lexington, Kentucky, December 5, 1907. I am glad to see that you are all well and that you are all well and that you are all well."

Scored the Lawyers.
Because of the absence of E. J. Justice, who had a law suit to try in Asheville, the railroad rate investigation case in Raleigh was continued for several days to give this gentleman a chance to appear in person.

According to the Raleigh Evening Times of Nov. 26th, Standing Master Montgomery was quite vexed when he learned why request had been made for a continuance.

With six or seven hundred attorneys and lobbyists, enough to proceed without Mr. Justice, Judge Montgomery is quoted as follows:

"If I had known," declared Standing Master Walter Montgomery today, "that the railroad rates would be investigated because of the absence of one attorney, I would never have agreed to it. The taking of evidence is of too great a magnitude to be continued at the request of one man who has a law suit on hand at Asheville."

These remarks were made today by the Standing Master at the hearing for Seaboard Air Line Railway, and were heard by a reporter of the Evening Times.

The "State" continued Master Montgomery's criticism in the morning paper. The postponement was requested by Mr. Governor Aycock and agreed to by Mr. Thom, chief counsel for the Southern Railway.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Unprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate chamber of the historic capital of Alabama, when the state prohibition bill was passed.

Women and children thronged the corridors and gallery and even usurped the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and resounded through the building.

Whose the Fault?
More Job Law.
What the Home Stands For.
The American Navy.
Influence of Home.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
Men have come from half around the globe, enduring pain and discomfort in every degree, merely that they might die amid scenes familiar and loved in childhood in the old town, or on the old farm, or in the old home.

And however wandering his death falls, and although it may find him with heart at ease, there is probably no man before whose dying eyes there does not come some vision of the homely things and familiar faces he knew as a little child.

Here is a mystery whose meaning is undeciphered of men. Perhaps the soul, though confident in the light of faith, and so unafraid of the work before it, yet turns back to stay itself upon the things first known when it came from the dark from which we all come, and then we wonder why we even as a bird flitting from the night through a lighted hall and out into the night again.

Perhaps the wheel of earthly life turns full circle, and that the appointed places are set for the flight into worlds unknown is that at which began the earthly pilgrimage. Perhaps this is one of the meanings of the saying, "Except ye be as little children." We do not and we cannot know. But we do know, and it is a knowledge which gives to all men a kinship, that when the last hour approaches, and the light of earth fades before the dying eyes, the heart of a man turns homeward, and finds, it may be, in the home of childhood a type of that home eternal in the heavens to which hope and faith aspire.

The Average Man.
The average man lives and dies comparatively poor. He has not the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor. He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.

He has the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor.