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HENDERSON'S GOLD LEAF.

ADVERTISING RATES
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VOL. XXX.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1911.

State Library

NO. 42.

EGO AND COSMOS.

To the Editor of the Gold Leaf.
I have read the letters in your valuable paper of our town fathers with much interest, and with the purpose and interest of the writers as far as they go, but they place "too much ego in their cosmos," is a diagnosis that fits all souls that are dissatisfied and unhappy. Self always wants to be the center, the whole thing. It requires the cosmos to applaud it and converge toward it. But the cosmos, naturally, does not do this, not being made that way, as the sages say. Hence, the remedy for disappointment and bitterness is to take one's place in the cosmos willingly and cheerfully. There is a place for each one that counts. The past is behind us, the mistakes have been costly lessons that have been learned, but not heeded. Henderson has grown from a village to a small city with its mills, manufacturing plants and various enterprises capitalized by home people. In town in the South of ten thousand inhabitants offers a surer return for capital invested. More schools, better school system, a more refined and cultured people, where a glad hand welcomes the stranger and there is a place for each one which counts. I say we have grown and all will admit the fact, that we have advanced in the past few years ago we have outgrown. Henderson has made such rapid strides in progress in the eleven years the writer has been among you, I praise in admiration and then when I am told of the ways our town fathers have tried to get Henderson is all right. Our town fathers are all right as men. Get out of the past, live in the present, give Henderson what she needs, a new charter, a cleaner city, in fact progress along side of the development of our municipality. Our manufacturing plant, it requires material, men and system. We are fortunate in having the material, men and system in our midst who we point to with pride in every avocation in life, that have made success for themselves and placed their shoulders to the load of discharging our town has labored under men not having officers who do not stand for progress or the upbuilding of a municipality. We need not be disturbed because of constant operation of change, there were no hope. We should all remain just as we are. I am reminded of an ancient story. Written here stories about how slow many people were two hundred years ago. We have some now. It seems as if every proud official of an ancient Empire thought that it would hurt his dignity to hasten a little. On the frontier between France and Germany is the ancient city of Basle, whose inhabitants used to be such people. The town officers would come along slowly in time to keep an appointment or else a little late. They would seldom be more than a few minutes tardy, but it did seem as if it was almost a crime to be a few minutes ahead of time. Have we anything like that? Stop and think. A story in history it was in 1411 that some quick-witted individual tried a scheme of getting them together on time in a very odd way. There was a great religious meeting attended by hundreds of the clergy and in the number were many nobles and courtiers. The latter, feeling the importance of their positions, positively refused to get to the great meeting hall ahead of the appointed hour, just like unto our Chamber of Commerce meeting. The services were greatly delayed in consequence, and the meetings would last further into the evening than was desirable. It was suggested that these meetings be called an hour earlier, but a storm of protest arose, they could not agree just like our town council, inasmuch as we are lively in the past we will continue. The time of the meeting was already set and somebody might be greatly inconvenienced by not getting notified of the change. At length the quick-witted individual above referred to, suggested that all the clocks be set ahead just one hour and at the same time it would give them an hour more of daylight in which to work. This suggestion was carried out. All the clocks of Basle were set ahead just an hour and everything passed off satisfactorily. Then after the council of clergy was finished, the good people had grown so accustomed to the change that they did not think about setting the clocks back again until people or visitors began to come in from other lands. Even the peasants, proud of the distinction of having different time from that of other places, would do nothing. Finally, after three hundred and fifty years had gone by, the wealthy burghers woke up to the fact that their town of Basle was the cause of a great deal of merriment because of the odd time. So they held meeting after meeting and deliberated as to what they should do. They were too proud to admit to the world at large that Basle's time was not the correct time and they did not wish to set the clocks all back an hour, so they were puzzled as to how to make matters right. At length another quick-witted individual suggested that if they were to move the hands back a minute each day, they would imperceptibly reach the correct time in two months. This was such a good idea and the burghers were so pleased with it that they pondered over it, but it was finally decided that in order that the change might not be noticed at all, the hands of the town tower clock should be set back half a minute at a time, not at stated or regular intervals, but at times when it should be least noticeable, and that a record should be kept so that they might be able to tell when the sixty minutes were finally lost. According to the record, the first setting back of the hands occurred in 1778 and the result was finally accomplished in 1795 or after a period of seventeen years. Now if what is written is so, Henderson, like the clock, a clock of progress has been turned back. Let us devise some means to catch up

Dishrags Growing in Vance County.

Mr. Giles Wiles, a Confederate veteran, who lives on Rural Route No. 4 from this place, was in Henderson one day last week. He brought with him a dishrag that he pulled from a vine growing at his home. Mr. Wiles says that the vine is over 100 yards long, and it covers nearly two stories of his house and part of the kitchen. It has more than 75 dishrags growing on it. The one he brought to town is 19 1/2 inches long and weighs nearly 4 pounds. The dishrag in its green stage looks very much like a long, slender cantaloupe, and Mr. Wiles said that he could have sold it for one several times that day. After it is dried and peeled, the interior is a sponge like substance which makes good serviceable dishrags. One of these rags will last a long time. It requires no labor to cultivate this plant. It grows like the ground vine, but grows better in damp places. The pods usually sell for about 25 cents apiece, making the crop from this vine worth about \$18.75.

There are perhaps many people today who never saw a dishrag growing. But during the Civil War and for several years afterwards, this plant grew at almost every country home, and its yield was used instead of the cotton rags, which were so scarce at that time. Its mossy fringe was also used in that day, for making little fancy baskets and to cover picture frames, many of which can now be found in the homes of Confederate veterans.

The dishrag that grows on this vine is much less expensive rag today than the cotton or linen rag.

What Indicates a Live Town.

The Greensboro Telegram has been forced to go out of business, the reason assigned being the lack of advertising patronage, or rather the lack of an advertising rate sufficient to enable the publishers to make expenses. In a card to the public manager J. T. Fain declares that the people of Greensboro expect too much of their newspaper, and that they are unwilling to pay for it. He states that the advertising rates are too low to justify a creditable paper being issued and yet the merchants will not stand for a raise. At the same time they raise a howl if the paper is not a modern one in every respect. What is true of Greensboro is true of many other cities. The public demands a metropolitan paper, yet is unwilling to pay for the same. They raise a strenuous kick if the advertising or subscription rate is raised to a point where the publishers feel they would be justified in issuing a real paper. The failure of the Telegram should be a warning to the people of Greensboro that unless they are willing to support their daily papers they will soon find themselves without them. A town is judged by its papers. Live newspapers would indicate that Greensboro is a live town. Poor newspapers would indicate that it is a poor town. The same applies to every other town and city. —Greenville Piedmont.

Ginger Growing in Henderson.

There is some real ginger now growing right here in Henderson. Mrs. T. H. Hill, of this place, has eight stalks of it growing in a flower pot in her yard. A few months ago while she was at Norfolk she found among a lot of ginger on the market five or six roots in the green stage. She brought them home and planted them about the 4th of August. They soon sprouted and began to grow. Some of the stalks are now over two feet high and look like young canes with narrow, reedy leaves about three inches long. The odor of the plant is nearly as strong as that of the dry or pulverized ginger root. This foreign plant seems to have the merit of extreme hardiness and easy culture, and to be adapted to this soil and climate. Mrs. Hill thinks that her little crop of ginger is going to yield several times the number of roots planted.

A Big Item.

Eighty million dollars a year for cotton seed adds a considerable amount to the income of the individual Southern farmer. It is a big item and when we remember that it has only been a few years since cotton seed was practically wasted, it is almost like finding money. The turning of the cotton seed into edible products is proving a good thing for the Southern farmer, as it is also proving a good thing for the "ultimate consumer." —Raleigh Times.

The Witty Irishman.

An Irishman wanted an empty bottle in which to mix a solution, and went to a druggist to buy one. Selecting one that answered his purpose, he asked how much it was. "Well," said the clerk, "if you want the empty bottle it'll be one cent, but if you have anything put in it we don't charge anything for it." "Sure, that's fair enough," observed the Irishman; "put in a cork." —Exchange.

Getting Muddled.

With the flour truck making us knead the dough all the more, the sugar truck robbing us of the very sweetness of life, the ice truck melting us, the coal truck freezing us, the beef truck making life tougher for us, and the oil truck refusing to pour oil on the troubled waters, a fellow can well wonder if he will have anything left for Christmas. —Greenville Reflector.

Somewhat Forgetful.

"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "Pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but really forgot whether you said yes or no." "Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I know I said no to someone last night, but I had forgotten just who it was." —London Opinion.

The Tobacco Trust.

(Washington Herald.)
The report upon the inquiry into the operations and profits of the American Tobacco Company, otherwise known as the Tobacco Trust, which has been made public by the bureau of corporations, is full of interesting facts. It is shown, first of all, that where the corporation enjoyed monopolistic control—as in the manufacture of smoking tobacco and snuff—the earnings were enormous. They increased from 17 per cent in 1900 to 55 per cent in 1908 with even higher dividends in the same years. Inasmuch as the trust has never succeeded in securing a monopoly of the cigar or flat pipe trade, its earnings in those branches averaged between 6 and 9 per cent.

Nothing could better illustrate the value of trust combination than these figures. It is worth while to note, also, that the trust was able to capitalize this monopolistic power. Thus when the trust was formed in 1890, its tangible assets amounted to less than \$5,000,000, although it arbitrarily added more than \$9,000,000 under the head of good will. In later years, after new combinations had been formed, the capitalization had reached \$102,000,000, although the tangible assets were less than half that sum. In fact, the main arrangement of the trust is one of excessive overcapitalization. It was enabled through the exercise of what the government officials characterized as monopolistic power, to earn in 1908 almost 20 per cent upon its unissued stock, or 32 per cent upon the tangible assets. All through the report the fact is emphasized that concentrated control is the one essential to the building up of enormous profits.

But there is another phase of the situation which will appeal directly to the public mind. When it became necessary for the government, in 1898, to provide for the cost of war with Spain by the imposition of higher taxes, the internal tax upon manufactured tobacco was raised from 6 to 12 cents per pound. Prices were thereupon increased in proportion. In 1902, however, the tax was reduced to its former basis, "but," says the report, "the combination was powerful enough to keep its prices at the higher level. It has absorbed practically all the benefits of the reduction, adding millions yearly to its income. The episode shows the unforeseen results of fiscal legislation affecting monopolistic conditions not fully recognized. The tax reduction, of course, was intended to benefit the consumer. As a matter of fact, it benefited almost solely the controlling interest in the industry."

Nothing could better illustrate the great financial value of a monopoly such as the tobacco trust than the above quotation from the government report. It demonstrates, also, why the great combinations deem it of such importance to dominate legislation. Even when Congress enacts measures apparently of public good, the beneficent purposes of the law are perverted so as to insure solely to the financial advantage of those who control the output of the product. This condition applies also to the tariff, and is undoubtedly responsible for the spirit of protest which is abroad in the land.

Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address at the Granville fair to be held the third week in October.

Tell the average man a joke and he will say, "That reminds me." Then he'll get busy and you will have to listen.

Facts YOU LOSE MONEY

when you allow any of your stock or poultry to remain sick a day.

They give you less results in beef, pork, work, or eggs, when they are not in perfect health. Take a little interest in your own pocket book and doctor them up with

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine

It will pay you to do this. It has paid thousands of other successful farmers and stock and poultry raisers.

This famous remedy is not a food, but a genuine, scientific medicine prepared from medicinal herbs and roots, acting on the liver, kidneys, bowels and digestive organs.

Sold by all druggists, price 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. per can.

Write for valuable book: "Success with Stock and Poultry." Send for postal. Address Black-Draught Stock Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

H. L. PERRY,

Attorney at Law,
Henderson, N. C.

Office 137 - - - Main Street.

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 152-2. Office Phone 152-1.
Estimates furnished when desired. No charge for examination.

I Stopped, But I Stopped Too Late.

I never will forget these earnest words: "I stopped, but I stopped too late," as they came from the heart of a young man who had spent all his substance in drink and riotous living. He was then lying upon a dying bed and fast approaching a premature grave.

I want to throw out an earnest note of warning to you, my brethren, before some of you may say what this young man said, "I stopped, but I stopped too late."

There comes a time in many a man's life when by one drink he crosses the line of life and settles his doom forever. All the physicians on earth could not prescribe remedies enough to save him after that last fatal drink is taken. Who knows when it may be taken? Be wise, and drink no more. But some poor slave to drink will say, "I can not stop." This may be true. The flesh is weak, I know, but remember that there is nothing too hard for the Lord. He has lifted a poor fellow out of the mire of drink and made him more than a conqueror over the awful habit. He saved others from it and He will save you if you will earnestly and prayerfully ask Him to do it.

Trife not with drink for it is a subtle and deadly thing. At last "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Beware, lest you will say some day what the young man said, "I stopped, but I stopped too late."

F. L. HARRIS,
Henderson, R. F. D. No. 2.

TIME TO ACT.

Don't Wait for the Fatal Stages of Kidney Illness. Profit by Henderson People's Experiences.

Occasional attacks of backache, irregular urination, headaches and dizzy spells are common early symptoms of kidney disorders. It's an error to neglect these ills. The attacks may pass off for a time but return with increased intensity. If there are symptoms of dropsy—puffy swelling, bloating of the eyes, bloating of limbs and ankles, or any part of the body, don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up the treatment until the kidneys are well, when your old-time health will be restored. Cures in Henderson prove the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

Mrs. M. S. Duke, 225 Arch St., Henderson, N. C., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills about a year ago and was cured of all my symptoms. At that time I was suffering from a weak and lame back and other symptoms of kidney complaint. It was hard for me to stoop and I did not rest well. My supply of Doan's Kidney Pills was procured from the Kerner-MacNair Co.'s Drug Store and they gave me prompt and lasting relief."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Cokesbury Items.

Miss Katie Stevenson, of Wise, visited relatives in the community last week. Miss Luna Owen, of Oxford, visited her cousin, Mrs. Rosa Adcock, last week. Miss Maggie Adcock, of Norlina, visited relatives in this community last week and attended the meeting at Cary's Chapel.

Mr. H. T. Fleming went to Oxford a few days ago to visit his sister, Miss Bessie Fleming.

Most of the cotton in this section of the country is now open. The fields that have never been picked over this year, are nearly as white as snow-banks. The farmers are rushing to get it picked out before it is damaged by storms or rains.

The protracted meeting at Cary's Chapel was held last week by Rev. George T. Tunstall.

The Thirteen Colonies.
There were thirteen colonies in Revolutionary America, and a London newspaper of 1776 printed a mocking paragraph suggesting that the rebels thought there was luck in the number. To a party of returned naval prisoners were attributed assertions that thirteen dried clams were the rebels' daily ration, that Washington had thirteen toes (three having grown since the Declaration of Independence) and that teen teeth in each jaw and that the rebel family numbered thirteen children, all of whom expected to become generals or members of congress at the age of thirteen. It was added that thirteen American paper dollars were worth a penny sterling.

A Bath a Year.
The bath it is said, is the measure of civilization. He who bathes once a day must be a better human being than he who bathes once a week, once a month, or like the Mexican Indians, once a year. There is a belief among these people that to bathe is to court sickness and death. There was a sick boy in a hut where a friend of mine stopped one day, and my friend stopped to the father that a bath might cure him. The father held up his hands in horror. "A bath! That would kill him!" he exclaimed. "I never bathed in my life, and my children never bathed and never will."

Down in the Low Countries, however, they do bathe once a year.—Outing.

How the Roman Empire Grew.
Rome was founded 750 B. C., the kings were expelled 509 B. C., and it was not until 200 B. C., 400 years after the founding of the city, that the Romans conquered their immediate neighbors, the Samnites, Latins, etc. It was not until 206 B. C., following the defeat of Pyrrhus, that Rome was supreme in Italy, from the southern boundary of Cisalpine Gaul to the Sicilian strait. For 350 years, from the foundation of the city, the Romans could stand on the hills of their city and almost look across their entire territory, as it stretched away only some twenty miles on either hand. After the consolidation of their power in Italy, however, it took them but 150 years to conquer the world.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR A GOOD STOMACH.

This Offer Should be a Warning to Every Man and Woman.

The newspapers and medical journals recently have had much to say relative to a famous millionaire's offer of a million dollars for a new stomach. This great multi-millionaire was too busy to worry about the condition of his stomach. He allowed his dyspepsia to run from bad to worse until in the end it became incurable. His misfortune serves as a warning to others.

Every one who suffers with dyspepsia for a few years will give everything he owns for a new stomach. Dyspepsia is commonly caused by an abnormal state of the gastric juices, or by lack of tone in the walls of the stomach. The result is that the stomach loses its power to digest food.

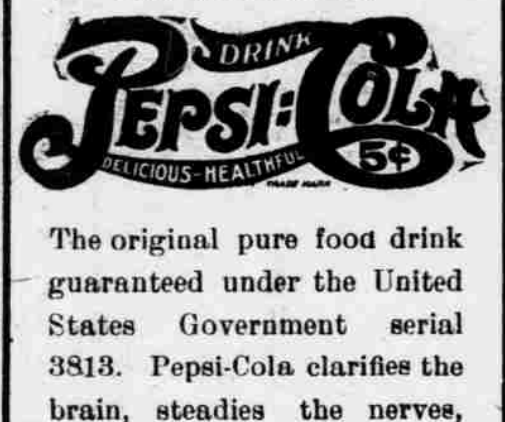
We are now able to supply certain missing elements—to help to restore to the gastric juices their digestive power and to aid in making the stomach strong and well.

We know that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are a most dependable remedy for disordered stomachs, indigestion, and dyspepsia.

We want you to try them and will return your money if you are not more than satisfied with the result. Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store, W. W. Parker.

There's a Difference

Ask Your Doctor.



PEPSI-COLA

BOTTLING CO.
Henderson, N. C.

"A WELCOME CHANCE TO THOSE WHO SUFFER."
Coming to Henderson, N. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, to Stay at Hotel Hassenburg.

Dr. Francis S. Packard,
of Greensboro, N. C.,
ONE DAY ONLY.
Consultation and Examination Confidential, Invited and FREE.



To see all of his regular Patients and such new Cases, as may wish to consult him, Dr. Packard enjoys state wide reputation, among the profession and the Public of North Carolina, where for more than 25 years he has devoted his entire time to the Study, Treatment and Cure of Chronic Diseases. The Doctor has had wonderful success in his chosen work, that of curing chronic sufferers, Men, Women and Children. The Patients he has restored to Health after they had given up all hope of being cured are numbered by Thousands. He is a kind, generous, democratic gentleman, of high scholarly attainments, and dignified personality. Coupled with a Brotherly interest, in all who seek his advice. He does not take a Patient for Treatment unless he can foresee a Cure of the Case. & The most commendable feature of his work, and one that appeals to the ordinary sick person, is the fact of his charges being so reasonable as to moderate as to make it within the reach of even the very poor. At no time do the charges amount to more than \$7.00 a month or about \$1.50 a week. He gives his own medicines, and there are no extra Charges. It takes him never more than from four to six Months to Cure a Case under Treatment. All Cases cured those who have been given up as incurable or hopeless, have been cured and restored to perfect health by this Brilliant Physician and the wonderful methods he employs.

If you want to meet him and have him examine you, go to see him, and talk the matter over with him. It will cost you nothing if he does not put you under treatment. If he takes your case, it will cost you a very small sum to get well.

Remember the Date, Wednesday, October 18th, and come early.

STATEMENT

Citizens Bank, - Henderson, N. C.

September 1, 1911.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and Discounts,	\$564,498.57	Capital Stock paid in,	\$100,000.00
Overdrafts,	1,312.63	Surplus and Profits,	79,221.77
N.C. 4 percent Bonds 1950	25,000.00	Dividends Unpaid,	60.00
Stocks and Bonds	30,476.25	Notes Re-discounted,	35,000.00
Bank's H's and Fixtures,	10,732.73	Due to Banks,	0.00
Insurance Department,	1,717.82	Cashier's Checks Outstanding,	345.71
Demand Loans,	10,000.00	Certified Checks	53.96
Cash on hand and in Banks	111,626.46	Deposits,	540,613.01
Total,	\$755,294.45	Total,	\$755,294.45

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Deposits, Sept. 1, 1909,	\$445,281.59	Surplus and Profits	\$62,011.60
Deposits, Sept. 1, 1910,	490,735.79	Surplus and Profits	70,584.48
Deposits, Sept. 1, 1911,	540,613.01	Surplus and Profits	79,221.77

TOTAL RESOURCES--3-4 OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

BARBER SHOP.

Two Good Barbers
at your Service.

Your Patronage Solicited.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

I. W. PHELPS,

111 Garnett St. Keller's Old Stand.

ARNOLD'S M BALSAM

60 YEARS REPUTATION
WARRANTED TO CURE ALL SUMMER SICKNESSES BY W. W. PARKER.

INSURANCE!

We Represent a Strong Line of the Best Companies Carrying Risks On

Fire, Tornado,
Marine, Plate Glass,
Casualty, Accident,
Surety, Boiler,
Life, Health.

Insurance Department Citizens Bank.
R. B. CROWDER, Manager.

HENRY PERRY, INSURANCE.

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

Office : : : In Courthouse

Dr. Francis S. Packard,

of Greensboro, N. C.,
ONE DAY ONLY.
Consultation and Examination Confidential, Invited and FREE.

VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

RICHMOND

THE SECOND WEEK IN OCTOBER DAY AND NIGHT
OCT. 9-10-11-12-13-14-1911

The Greatest Fair on the Atlantic Seaboard

Free Acts Motor Show Horse Races Fireworks

Women's Building, Industrial Hall, Dog Show, Country Show, Corn Parade, The Midway.

\$50,000 Prizes "Last Days of Pompeii"

Exhibits of Farm Implements and Machinery. The Biggest and Best Fair Ever held in Virginia.

Brilliant Night Shows Pain's Display

Magnificent Set Pieces and Fireworks.

Marvelous, Entertaining and Superlatively Surprising Triple Spectacle Every Night.

The Battle of the Clouds
The Destruction of a Battleship by an Airship.

The Reconstructed and Improved "LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"—This is the exquisite scene in which all the world has ever been interested—one that never grows old.

CALIFORNIA FRANK'S
WILD WEST
300 People and Horses.
Menacing Bull Fight, Steer Dragging Round-up, Dancing Horses, etc.

40 INDIANS

Farm Products and Live Stock

Entries Greater Than Ever

Six herds of Beef Cattle, numbering 60 animals in the Herford breed, and other large herds of various breeds.

75 head of Jerseys in the Dairy class. Heavy entries of splendid breed of Sheep, Swine, Poultry

More than 4,000 Contestants in "King Corn Special"

Horticultural and Dairy Displays are Immense.

Reduced Rates on all Railroads in Virginia---Ask Your Agent