

## Judge Parker Refers to Clash Between Courts in North Carolina

(Continued from First page.)

committed by comparatively few. But those charged with this duty both because of official obligation and from love of country, were not permitted to work out these problems thus presented in that quiet and orderly way which should characterize a government of law.

**Railroads and the Courts.**  
An interesting feature of some of the legislation of the year is to be found in the efforts made to prevent the railroad corporations from contesting the validity of statutes in the courts. Under the Minnesota statute, for instance, if the general counsel of a railroad corporation should advise, on request for his opinion by his client, that the rates prescribed by that statute were confiscatory and, therefore, in violation of the due process of law provision of the constitution, immediately he would be liable to be taken from his office to some remote county of the state and imprisoned in the county jail for ninety days.

"Some of the hasty legislation, disclosed by these various volumes reporting either the entirely new laws of the states or the amendments to old ones, is due, in part at least, to an agitation in favor of the assumption of a larger measure of control by the Federal Government. The arguments in favor of action in that direction by the Federal authorities have been based to a considerable extent on the assertion that the states have failed in their duty. The specific charge has been made that, through their action, legislation has been secured distinctly in aid of corporate schemes which have developed into corporate evils; that efficient remedial legislation has been defeated; and that administrative officials have permitted acts in defiance of law, until men standing at the head of great corporate interests have dared openly to disregard it.

"Most of the intelligent men of my state and its immediate neighboring states would, I think, concede this to be in some measure true. But the admission does not make the charge any the more palatable. Instead it tends to arouse the public-spirited citizen from his lethargy and to stimulate him to demand local civic righteousness, while the public servant, on the other hand, seeks to hide from his constituents the consequences of his failure to do his duty by much denunciatory speaking coupled with efforts toward law making and law enforcing in harmony with his loud accusations."

**No More Centralization.**  
Containing that the Federal Government began this agitation for the regulation of the trusts, Judge Parker went on to say:  
"But finding now many abuses under the present distribution of powers, some turn to their redistribution as furnishing what seems to them the only hope of relief. They urge that the powers conferred may have been judiciously distributed when the Federal Constitution was created, but that the country has so expanded and conditions have become so changed as to present a situation so widely different as to require changed treatment."

"So far as this argument implies that the constitution should be so amended as to confer further power upon the National Government, it is not my purpose to consider it. The constitution has proved the wisdom of the men who perfected it. No one provision better demonstrates this fact than that providing for the method of amendment, under which fifteen articles have to this time been added. In the course of time there will no doubt be others. Perhaps one outcome from the present situation and the resulting discussion, will be a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Until its appearance, the discussion of the merit of such a measure can be postponed. We have now to deal with a very different question."

"Indeed, it is claimed that, from the adoption of the Federal constitution down to the present time, we have proceeded upon the mistaken assumption that certain powers supposed to belong to the states, did in fact reside in the national government—an assumption which has been shared by representatives of the various powers of the Federal government, as well as by the like representatives of the state governments. While no one, to my knowledge, has stated the question in terms so broad as that just used, nevertheless, in the end, it amounts to this if the present claim is allowed that powers hitherto exercised by the states with the knowledge and consent of the Federal government, may now be exercised by the Federal government. The only foundation for this doctrine would be the assertion that the powers were wrongly exercised in the first instance and that ever since the states have usurped the functions of the national government."

"This must be so, since the enumerated powers vested in the Federal government and the powers reserved to the states and to the people by the constitution and in the first amendment comprising ten articles, have not been changed. Their thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in no wise relate to the powers now being considered. The constitution as to them stands as it did in the beginning. It seems rather late to argue after a century of judicial and political interpretation, with the acquiescence of every department of both state and Federal government, that the constitution is not after all what it has seemed to be after these years. That as a matter of fact, although a contrary opinion

has been unanimously entertained for a century, the Federalists achieved in great measure the victory for which the strove.

"It is however true, that, on every hand, we hear not only suggestions of a broader control by the Federal Government of corporations than the constitution seems to warrant, but also a necessary power is not to be found among the enumerated powers in the constitution, the desired result may be brought about under the inherent or sovereign powers of government."

"The claim of Federal control has been made by representatives of insurance interests as a measure of relief from state supervision, and by certain railroad officials for practically the same reason."

**Washington's Solemn Administration**  
After reviewing some of the various reasons advanced for Federal control, Judge Parker continues:

"The object which their advocates have in view is undoubtedly laudable. But that is not enough, if in the execution of their plans they violate the Federal constitution and directly lead toward the destruction of our dual government. Washington's solemn admonition, in his farewell address, as to our duty in such an emergency, should be faithfully adhered to. He said: 'If in the opinion of the people the distribution of powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial and transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.'"

"The Fathers who framed our constitution as well as those of the original thirteen states, had a wholesome fear of arbitrary power. They sought to limit governmental power by law, the source of which should be the people—the states to be supreme as to all matters, and to exercise all powers except those specifically granted to the national government. The constitution was to be the supreme law and capable of amendment only by its people."

"In this way the three departments of government were to be held in check and their several powers added to or diminished from time to time as the wisdom of the people should direct. And upon the judiciary devolved the duty of preventing violations of the supreme law—a duty which has been faithfully executed. Guided by these ideas and principles which prevailed in the creation of the state governments, the framers prepared the constitution under which our national government came into existence. Every power with which it was deemed necessary to endow the national government, was given to it, and in the exercise of these it was made supreme. To prevent any possible assertion by the national government of inherent powers, those assigned to it were carefully and expressly enumerated."

**No Extra Powers Bestowed.**  
"But to avoid even the possibility of a contrary claim, the constitution was at once amended by the addition of ten articles—every one of which operated as a restraint upon the national government. The last one, not only disclosing the intent with which the constitution was framed, but establishing beyond even the possibility of cavil, that the national government is limited to the powers specified in the constitution creating it, reads: 'The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.' Other powers have since been granted and in the future still others may be given, but the constitution as it now stands forbids the exercise of any powers other than those granted by it. It leaves no room for finding in the language of the constitution a claim that there are certain unmentioned and inherent powers which the Federal government may exercise."

"That claim has, however, been made in the Supreme Court of the United States on more than one occasion, only to be denied by it. Quite recently, and in that interesting and most important case, *Kansas vs. Colorado*, the court was compelled by the contentions of the constitution of the United States to pass upon its claim to exercise certain unmentioned powers as inherent and sovereign. While the suit was between Kansas and Colorado, the United States intervened, claiming, as stated by Mr. Justice Brewer, that 'the determination of the rights of the two states inter se in regard to the flow of waters in the Arkansas River, is subordinate to a superior right on the part of the national government to control the whole system of arid lands. That involves the question whether the reclamation of arid lands is one of the powers granted to the national government.' Continuing, the court says: 'As heretofore stated, the constant declaration of this court from the beginning is that this government is one of enumerated powers. The government, then, of the United States, can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the constitution, and the powers actually granted, must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication.' Story, J., in *Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee*, 1 Wheat., 304, 326. 'The Government of the United States is one of delegated, limited, and enumerated powers.' *United States vs. Harris*, 106 U. S., 629, 635."

**Justice Brewer's Argument.**  
Further reviewing Justice Brewer's decision Judge Parker says:  
"His argument runs substantially along this line. All legislative power must be vested in either the state or

Those who have stomach trouble, no matter how slight, should give every possible help to the digestive organs; so that the food may be digested with the least effort. This may be done by taking something that contains natural Digestive Properties—something like Kodol. For indigestion and Dyspepsia. Kodol is a preparation of vegetable acids and contains the very same juices found in a healthy stomach. It digests what you eat. Sold by C. M. Shuford and W. S. Martin.

the national government; no legislative powers belong to a state government other than those which affect solely the internal affairs of that state; consequently all powers which are national in their scope must be found vested in the Congress of the United States. But the proposition that there are legislative powers affecting the nation as a whole which belong to, although not expressed in the grant of powers, is in direct conflict with the doctrine that this government of enumerated powers. That this is such a government clearly appears from the constitution, independently of the amendments, for otherwise there would be an instrument granting certain specified things made operative to grant other and distinct things. This natural construction of the original body of the Constitution is made absolutely certain by the Tenth Amendment.

"We are not here confronted with a question of the extent of the powers of Congress, but one of the limitations imposed by the constitution on its action, and it seems to us clear that strong rule of construction that powers granted are to be taken broadly and as carrying with them authority to pass those acts which may be reasonably necessary to carry them into full execution; in other words, if the constitution in its grant of powers is to be so construed that Congress shall be able to carry into full effect the powers granted, it is equally imperative that where prohibition or limitation is placed upon the power of Congress that prohibition or limitation should be enforced in its spirit and to its entirety. It would be a strong rule of construction that language granting powers is to be liberally construed, and that language of restriction is to be narrowly and technically construed. Especially is this true when in respect to grants of powers there is as heretofore noticed the help found in the last clause of the eighth section, and no such helping clause in respect to prohibitions and limitations. The true spirit of constitutional interpretation in both directions is to give full, liberal construction to the language, aiming ever to show fidelity to the spirit and purpose of the instrument."

**The Just Rule.**  
"In this last sentence of Mr. Justice Brewer is to be found the just rule by which the courts, the Congress and the citizen can determine with reasonable certainty whether proposed federal action is within its authority or constitutes a usurpation of the powers of the states. Is it fairly within the spirit and purpose of some one of the grants of power? If so, then the action is justified. Otherwise he who usurps it is not faithful to the constitution."

"The recent claims for federal intervention in directions heretofore unheard of, are based upon the Commerce and Post Road provisions of the constitution. As to the first, the constitution says the Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes. Is it within the spirit and purpose of that provision, that Congress may control the manufactures and all other productive interests of the states, whether controlled by individuals or corporations, the creations of the state? The answer of even a casual student of the constitution and the conditions surrounding its making, must be in the negative. Nor is authority lacking to support the proposition that production is not commerce (*Kidd v. Pearson*, 128 U. S., 1). And it is authority to regulate interstate commerce, not production within a state, that the constitution confers upon Congress. An attempt, therefore, to deny the harmless and useful products of a state into interstate commerce would violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Such a proposition, I believe, would not survive the test of constitutionality in the Supreme court. But the result of even an attempt on the part of Congress to seize the power of the states and deprive them of so large a measure of control would be most unfortunate."

**The North Carolina Conflict.**  
"The attempts, however, on the part of the federal government to despoil the states of the powers and functions belonging to them, will not tend to smoothness in the working of our dual scheme of government. Already it has had its effect. The indignation of the governing forces of many of the states is already aroused. It is known in the legislative halls of the states not a little to do, in my judgment, with the recent conflict of judicial authority in North Carolina."

"From many quarters for the past two years have come the iteration and reiteration of the necessity for the assumption of federal control, based in the main on the feebleness or neglect of the state governments. The tide of speech and writing, if not of public sentiment, has been so strong that only here and there could be found a person who would attempt to stand

**Hay Fever and Summer Colds**  
Victims of hay fever will experience great benefit by taking Foley's Honey and Tar, as it stops difficult breathing immediately and heals the inflamed air passages, and even if it should fail to cure you it will give instant relief. The genuine is in a yellow package. W. S. Martin & Co.

**VICE IN SPARTANBURG.**  
Police Making Raids on Gambling Dens and Evil Resorts.

Spartanburg, S. C., Aug. 24.—The police have commenced a vigorous campaign against gambling, houses of ill fame and vice in all its forms. Last night two young women of the red light district who recently married two young men of well known families of this city, were ordered to leave the city and never return. It is understood that notice will be served on others to shake the dust of Spartanburg off their feet.

It flows like electricity through your veins; it does the work. If you are wasting away, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. E. M. Menzies.

against it. When he was found, his motives were discredited. So, when a judge in the performance of what he undoubtedly conceived to be his duty, restated the operation of the legislation of a sovereign state, it seemed to some, doubtless, but the culmination of a series of assaults by the federal government upon state governments. And yet we know that, by the Fourteenth amendment, the power has been conferred upon the courts of the United States to set aside state statutes, and state constitutions as well, if they deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

"It was the understanding, I dare say, of the great majority of the people who voted for it, that the purpose of the amendment was to protect the negro. But it was not so limited in terms, for, indeed, its language embraces every person. And while that amendment remains a part of the Constitution, the federal courts have jurisdiction to pass upon the question whether a given statute does or does not violate the Fourteenth amendment."

**A Plea for Sanity.**  
"While this is so, it seems to me that courts, both federal and state, should always bear in mind that comity which has thus far enabled the dual jurisdictions to work together so harmoniously for the public good. And, further, that care should be taken that the procedure shall evidence the deliberation that doth so become a judge at all times, and specially when the object of an action is to declare void the deliberate act of the legislative department of a state government. I have in mind an action in which application was made for an injunction, but, before granting it, counsel representing the state, as well as those representing the plaintiff, were heard fully. The judge wrote his opinion and then granted an injunction to last penny ever person interested. The right to grant an injunction upon conditions that would safeguard such circumstances cannot be denied, but the propriety of granting, on an ex parte application, an injunction which refuses effect to a statute can and should be questioned."

"A statute upon the face of which no imperfection appears, and which will stand, unless it can be proved that it will prevent property affected from earning a reasonable return for the investment, is presumptively constitutional. Its operations, therefore, is not a matter to be suspended for light reasons. Indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that in many such cases an appeal to the discretion of a judge that injunction issue could well be denied until after trial."

"The abuses lying at the foundation of the earnest but sometimes reckless groping for remedies, must be checked. And if it were necessary, to pass through these processes, many of which will prove destructive of the rights and interests of a multitude of innocent and honest persons—still it would be well. For the property, the services and even the life of a citizen should be cheerfully sacrificed on the altar of the country's necessities."

**Government of Law, Not of Men.**  
"So much of it though is unnecessary—aye, worse than that, so much of it is deliberately mischievous, prompted by the same spirit that cries out, 'Away with law and restraints! Lynch him! Lynch him!', that every patriotic student of the times, while hoping for the best fears that the consequences will be disastrous unless we again take up and press forward in earnestness, the shibboleth of the Fathers, 'A Government of Law, not of Men.' When we do this, we shall find a faithful adherence to the constitutional plan of the Fathers, today as nearly ideal as it seemed to them. We shall love the common law as we have inherited and developed it in this country, because as a body of law it approaches more nearly to the ideal, in that its standard of justice is furnished by the people themselves. Hence, the better and higher civilization, the more nearly does the common law approach the ideal."

"And we shall give more attention to statute making. We shall have less of it, but that which we do have will be of better quality. It will not attempt to cover the common law, but will supplement the common law, substituting a new rule for the old occasionally, and providing reasonable regulations for its citizens and its corporate creations. \* \* \*

"Now, what can we, as individuals, do to realize our ideals? Many of you are doing much. Some are most intelligently pressing on a movement which originated with this Association, having for its purpose uniformity of law in the several states on certain important subjects. Many of our committees devote time and labor to the advancement of the causes committed to them by the Association. There is still more, however, that you can do and that you ought to do. The

Oh! my stomach's a very uncertain thing. I suffered the torment that active-ness brings, But now I am happy, normal and free, A miracle wrought by Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. E. B. Menzies.

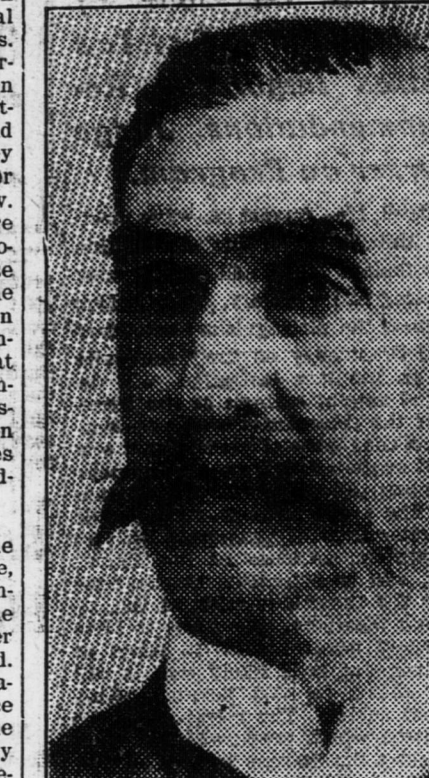
A man isn't afraid of a woman whom he can flatter.

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## GOOD DIGESTION

With Good Digestion a Man Can Overcome Every Obstacle, Conquer Every Difficulty.



MR. R. Y. LECKIE.

**Mr. R. Y. Leckie, Keno, Miss., writes:**  
"I write to tell you of the great benefits that Peruna has accomplished for me. It has cured me of catarrh and seemingly all the other ills that I was subject to."

"I can eat anything before me and digest anything I eat. Physically I am a new man."

With weak or deranged digestion, the source of strength and vitality is impaired, the nerves are weak, the blood circulates feebly.

No man is capable of thinking accurately or doing anything vigorously while suffering with indigestion.

To rid the stomach of catarrh will produce clean, healthy mucous membranes and thus correct the digestion.

Peruna has the reputation the world over for doing this very thing. A course of Peruna promptly and completely sets the digestive organs at their true function.

members of this Association who are in general agreement with the proposition that we should make haste slowly in legislation, both state and national, and that until amended, the constitution should be adhered to according to its spirit and purpose, have an opportunity to help on toward our ideal, an opportunity for which your great legal knowledge, your high characters, your skill in the use of both tongue and pen, and your undaunted courage pre-eminently fit you.

"You cannot move legislators crazed with ambition. But the people can, and will do so when they fully understand the situation. And we need never fear they will not understand it after a time. But the people should be informed now. Do not forget however, that if you attempt it, you will be denounced by the demagogue and cartooned by the yellow press, a fate which has come to the few who have appealed to reason and justice. These tactics have enforced silence upon them to point out the danger of government by passion. But lawyers do keep silent the earnest lawyers of this county for a minute after they have determined that duty calls to speak out. God grant that the hour of that determination is at hand."

**Funeral of Editor Jackson.**  
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 27.—The remains of the late W. F. Jackson, an associate editor of the Raleigh Evening Times, who died yesterday morning at his home near Fuquay Springs after an illness of several weeks of pneumonia, were brought here this morning for interment. The burial service was conducted by Rev. Alfred H. Moment of the Presbyterian church. Among numerous floral tributes were especially handsome designs from the staff's office force of the Evening Times and the News and Observer. The pall bearers for the burial service were newspaper men of the city.

**Daughters Give Scholarship.**  
Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 26.—Mrs. J. G. Broadnax, of Greensboro, chairman of the educational committee western section United Daughters of the Confederacy has made the following announcement:  
"The Daughters of the Confederacy of Western North Carolina have decided to offer at the State Normal and Industrial College to deserving descendants of Confederate veterans, resident in the county seat of Greensboro, two scholarships at the State Normal and Industrial College. Any descendant of a Confederate veteran who wishes to secure one of these scholarships should apply at once to President J. I. Foust, Greensboro, N. C. On September 10 two will be selected from among the applicants."

**Men Past Sixty in Danger**  
Most than half of mankind over sixty years of age suffer from kidney and bladder disorders, usually enlargement of prostate glands. This is both painful and dangerous, and Foley's Kidney Cure should be taken at the first sign of danger, as it corrects irregularities and has cured many old men of this disease. Mr. Rodney Burnett, Rockport, Mo., writes: "I suffered with enlarged prostate gland and kidney trouble for years and after taking two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure I feel better than I have for twenty years, although I am now 91."

Every girl is anxious to solve the M-y of catching a husband.

## AFRICAN COTTON CULTURE

Germany's Cotton Committee Provides Subsidies—Definite Policy.

From Consul Report.  
The efforts of Germany to establish cotton culture in her African possessions have been described from time to time in the reports which the consuls have forwarded. Consul Thomas H. Norton now writes from Chemnitz concerning plans for the future. He says:

Subsidies for experimental cotton culture in the three African colonies during 1907 have been granted as follows: German East Africa, \$40,000; Togo, \$13,500; Cameroon, \$5,000. The nature and extent of the experimental work in each colony are carefully specified. A special subcommittee has been organized to establish an African cotton company. It consists of a delegate from the Bremen Cotton Exchange, the manager of the great Leipzig Joint Stock Spinning Company, the president of the Cotton Spinners' Association of Chemnitz, the president of the Association of German Yarn Consumers, the president of the Association of South German Cotton Manufacturers, the president of the Association of Textile Manufacturers of Chemnitz and vicinity, the manager of the East African Bank, and the president of the colonial economic committee. This committee lays emphasis upon the following three points in its policy:

The prompt construction of cotton gins and cotton warehouses for direct purchase, so that the native cultivator may enter upon the culture of the fiber with the certainty of having his product readily ginned and marketed.

The establishment of complete irrigation plants in such populous regions as are adapted for the culture of the long staple cotton.

The prompt construction of such railways as are essential for furnishing fitting means of transportation to the sections best adapted to cotton culture.

The necessity of greater activity in developing a suitable network of railways in the African colonies of Germany has been widely discussed during the past few months. It is now generally recognized as absolutely requisite to success in rendering these possessions self-supporting and making their enormous natural wealth a factor in the world's commerce.

**N. C. Pine Association to Be Held in Wilmington**

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 23.—The North Carolina Pine Association, controlling all the leading lumber mills in North and South Carolina, Virginia and Eastern Maryland, which discussed here without action early in August the question of curtailment of lumber output by closing down the mills of the association has been called to meet at Wilmington, N. C., September 4th for final action.

As a rule the girl who jilts a young man does him a great favor.

Go to a friend for sympathy—to a pawnbroker for a loan.

## CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Police Reports Show Increase in Arrests in a Month.

From the New York Times.  
There really was something like a "crime wave" in this city between July 15 and August 15, according to figures submitted by Acting Police Commissioner O'Keefe to the Mayor yesterday. That is to say, the number of attacks on women and little girls in which the police took action was much larger than for the corresponding period last year.

Taking his figures with him, the Acting Commissioner called on the Mayor yesterday and discussed the general police situation. According to the tables submitted, which were made up by days, the police records made this showing for the month:

1907.	1906.	
Arrests . . . . .	63	29
Assaults . . . . .	33	26
Attempted assaults . . . . .	31	23
"Bona-fide" cases . . . . .	35	22
Convictions . . . . .	6	5
Cases pending . . . . .	39	10
Discharged . . . . .	18	14

The tables show that this year the largest number of arrests for the crimes indicated was made on July 25, when seven prisoners were taken. There were three convictions. Last year the largest number of arrests on a single day was made on July 17, when there were six arrests.

**J. Pierpont Morgan is Serene.**  
From the New York Times.

J. Pierpont Morgan returned yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic from his extended European trip, apparently in the best of spirits and health, and quite undisturbed so far as outward indications went, over the financial situation and the attitude of the national Administration toward corporations. He intimated rather broadly that he might have something to say on financial affairs when he had had a chance to look things over. He said to the reporters: "You know, gentlemen, that I never talk anything but facts. I am going to look this situation over, but I never make any preliminary statements."

"Will you have something to say after you have canvassed the situation?" was asked.  
"I won't make any promises on that score," he replied.

**Christensen Defeats Demetral, Wrestling**

Greenville, S. C., Aug. 24.—In a fast wrestling match here last night Al Christensen, of Boston, defeated William Demetral, the Chicago Greek. The match was pulled off in the Grand Opera House. One thousand people witnessed the match. Other matches are being arranged here.

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Go to a friend for sympathy—to a pawnbroker for a loan.

## BAD BLOOD THE SOURCE OF ALL DISEASE

Every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength. When this life stream is flowing through the system in a state of purity and richness we are assured of perfect and uninterupted health; because pure blood is nature's safe-guard against disease. When, however, the body is fed on weak, impure or polluted blood, the system is deprived of its strength, disease germs collect, and the trouble is manifested in various ways. Fustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood disorders that will continue to grow worse as long as the poison remains. These impurities and poisons find their way into the blood in various ways. Often a sluggish, inactive condition of the system, and torpid state of the avenues of bodily waste, leaves the refuse and waste matter to sour and form uric and other acids, which are taken up by the blood and distributed throughout the circulation. Coming in contact with contagious diseases is another cause for the poisoning of the blood; we also breathe the germs and microbes of Malaria into our lungs, and when these get into the blood in sufficient quantity it becomes a carrier of disease instead of health. Some are so unfortunate as to inherit bad blood, perhaps the dregs of some old constitutional disease of ancestors is handed down to them and they are constantly annoyed and troubled with it. Bad blood is the source of all disease, and until this vital fluid is cleansed and purified the body is sure to suffer in some way. For blood troubles of any character S. S. S. is the best remedy ever discovered. It goes down into the circulation and removes any and all poisons, supplies the healthful properties it needs, and completely and permanently cures blood diseases of every kind. The action of S. S. S. is so thorough that hereditary taints are removed and weak, diseased blood made strong and healthy so that disease cannot remain. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., and does not leave the slightest trace of the trouble for future outbreaks. The whole volume of blood is renewed and cleansed after a course of S. S. S. It is also nature's greatest tonic, made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is absolutely harmless to any part of the system. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Book on the blood and any medical advice free to all who write.

**S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE**

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