THE MONROE JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIII. NO. 30 — MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY AUGUST 28, 1906. — One Dollar a Year

President Moore Writes to Union County People.

Written for The Journal.

During the months of December, 1904, January, February and March, 1905, the price of cotton ranged around 6 to 7 cents per pound. Then one could see a distressed look in the face of every man, it mattered not if he be preacher, doctor, lawyer, farmer, merchant, mechanic or what, all felt the effect of low priced cotton.

During the months mentioned there were frequent calls for every man interested in the price of cotton to attend meetings at the court house. Every meeting was large and the most prominent men of the various counties addressed the assemblage with eloquent words and tearful pleadings calling on the men of the land to be loyal and defend the "God-given monopoly of the South."

These mass meetings and the speeches made were the means of taking the price of cotton from 6 cents to 12 cents. The men of the South won the fight. It was a great victory, a surprise to the world, and it astounded the speculator.

The men who attended these big meetings seeing the battle won for the time being and feeling the prosperous times, let go and have left the matter of holding up the price of cotton to the county, State and national officials of the Cotton Association. These officers have not had the strong support they should have had; if it had been so, today the price of cotton would not be around 9 cents, and an offer of 8 cents would have met an indignant rebuke.

Men of Union county, it is again time for you to turn out en masse and tell the world that you are not asleep. Not farmers only, but men of all occupations, come out and join in the fight against the speculators and drive the price of cotton back to a fair and equitable figure. You can keep the price up as easy as the speculator can drive it down. He is active, why are you not so?

We are confronted with business stagnation. We are nearing another time when the farmer cannot pay his debts. The merchant will see his bank account dwindle to a small balance or to "overdrawn." What are you going to do about this serious matter?

Let every man attend his township and county meeting, and as before when oppressed, let him join in the effort to make cotton sell for its true value.

C. C. MOORE, Pres.
N. C. Div. S. C. A.
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 24, 1906.

Galveston's Sea Wall

makes life now as safe in that city as on the higher uplands. E. W. Goodloe, who resides on Dutton st. in Waco, Tex., needs no sea wall for safety. He writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption the past five years and it keeps me well and safe. Before that time I had a cough which for years had been growing worse. Now it's gone." Cures chronic coughs, la grippe, croup, whooping cough and prevents pneumonia. Pleasant to take. Every bottle guaranteed at all druggists. Price 50c. and $1. Trial bottle free.

Don't be Alarmed

every time the fire bell rings. Have your premises and stock covered with

INSURANCE.

You don't know how much worry can be avoided for such a small outlay. Should fire then reach you, you are assured there will be no pecuniary loss. Claims are adjusted promptly by the companies we represent. Get our rates.

W. M. GORDON, Agent.
At People's Bank.

Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflames the mucous membranes lining the stomach and exposes the nerves of the stomach, thus causing the glands to secrete mucin instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Kodol Digests What You Eat
Make the Stomach Sweet.

Bottles only. Regular size, $1.00, holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Forsale by Dr. S. J. Welsh and C. N. Simpson, Jr.

HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Busy Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.

A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

Police for the Protection of Country Districts.

Charlotte Observer.

In a striking communication in Monday's Observer the editor of The New York Evening Post urged the organization of a mounted constabulary in North Carolina for the protection of prisoners and for the execution of the general laws of the State. It was argued that it would afford protection to the rural districts, to the men and women of the country, now too much exposed to the mercy of the criminal classes; and The Charleston News and Courier is making a stand for a similar force in South Carolina. Presenting its arguments it declares:

"Half a dozen officers to the county, each paid $50 a month and provided with a good horse, would form a squad respectable in every way. The squads of the various counties would form a corps, and the whole State would have a pride in it just as the great cities are proud especially of their mounted officers.

"The shocking affair in Greenwood county Tuesday emphasizes that the State, no matter what the cost, must adopt some measure to protect the lives of the country people, especially of the women and children. While a rural police would cost more than the dispensary constabulary costs the State, it could perform the duties of the constabulary and the latter's expense of maintenance would be saved. Additionally, it would be practicable to decrease the number of magistrates, constables and deputy sheriffs. The summoning of jurors and witnesses could be done by these mounted officers, and other duties could be given them, so that the force could perhaps be equipped and maintained with little or no increase in the tax levy.

"But the point is that a rural police is essential to the safety of families which have no near neighbors."

The Greenville News endorses this argument. "We must," it says, "police our country districts as well as our towns and the only practical way of doing it is to have mounted officers in each county." If this is true as to South Carolina it is true as to every Southern State. One shudders in reflecting upon the chances to which the women and children in the country are subjected. It is impossible for the men to be about the houses in daylight for more than a little of their time. They are in the fields at work or superintending the work; in town or elsewhere on business; and the female members of the family are left unprotected, possible victims of the robber, murderer, or worse than either. The more one thinks upon this subject the greater it grows and the more one is impressed with the importance of adopting some means to make life, person and property safer than they are.

The idea of a mounted rural constabulary grows upon us as we consider it. At first blush it appeared impracticable. It is not so certain that it is impracticable after all. At all events it will be conceded that for too much of their time the women and children of the country are left defenseless against the vicious elements of society, and that something ought to be done about it.

[Nothing ever seemed more impossible, when first mentioned, than that the mail should be carried every day to the door of each man in the country, yet our rural routes now practically do this.—The Journal.]

Prof. Tyler of Amherst college said recently: "A man can live comfortably without brains: no man ever existed without a digestive system. The dyspeptic has neither faith, hope or charity." Day by day people realize the importance of caring for their digestion; realize the need of the use of a little corrective after overeating. A corrective like Kodol for Dyspepsia. It digests what you eat. Sold by C. N. Simpson, Jr., and Dr. S. J. Welsh.

The ice trust in Toledo, Ohio, for whose operations three big business men were sent to jail by a judge that is a judge, had been buying ice at $1.15 a ton and selling it to the people for $10 a ton. This was the admisson of one of the imprisoned magnates on the stand.

The End of the World

of troubles that robbed E. H. Wolfe of Bear Grove, Ia., of all usefulness came when he began taking Electric Bitters. He writes: "Two years ago kidney trouble caused me great suffering, which I would never have survived had I not taken Electric Bitters. They also cured me of general debility." Sure cure for all stomach, liver and kidney complaints, blood diseases, headache, dizziness and weakness or bodily decline. Price 50c. Guaranteed by all druggists.

On September the 3rd the greatest fleet of modern warships ever assembled under the American flag will rendezvous off Oyster Bay and the Hon. T. Roosevelt will review the aggregation, all of which will cost the country five hundred thousand dollars.

In Self Defense

Major Hamm, editor and manager of the Constitutionalist, Eminence, Ky., when he was fiercely attacked four years ago by piles, bought a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, of which he says: "It cured me in 10 days and no trouble since." Quickest healer of burns, sores, cuts and wounds. 25c. at all druggists.

Anson's Ex-Representatives Pay Each Other Some Compliments.

The county candidates in Anson have had a canvass like that of Union county. The following report of one day's speaking is taken from the Ansonian:

Mr. J. W. Beachum of Lanesboro broke the ice for the legislative candidates. He says that he will appreciate the votes of the people, and if there is anything they wish done, all they have to do is to let him know what it is.

Mr. I. F. Thomas, the latest aspirant to that office, followed him. Mr. Thomas was the first to miss the ladies. He states that he is not seeking the office, is not running for any honor or money that may come as a result of holding the office, but that it is for the cause of humanity that he is in the race. He feels that the county should be lifted to a higher plane of morality, and says that it is his object to do what he can along this line. He says that he is not informed yet as to the issues of the campaign, but that he will inform himself and will do his best to please the people. He was asked by Mr. Lockhart if he would put the saloons out of Wadesboro without giving the people a vote on the question. He stated that he would put them out any way that he could, and for this he was cheered by a great number of those present.

Mr. N. G. Thomas, the next candidate for the legislature, pleaded for purer politics and especially for the legalized primary. He stated that he knew money had been used in some townships, and that he was of the opinion that if the officers who are to conduct the primaries were sworn before they began their duties, the evil would be lessened. He stated that he is in favor of a law to require only fifty men to be summoned on a special venire and that these should be paid whether they are chosen on the jury or not. He believes that a verdict from three-fourths of a jury ought to convict. He says that he will stand by the Ward and Watts laws. Thinks that the University of North Carolina is no longer needed and favors cutting off the appropriation. He stated that most of the boys who attended the University, came away confirmed drunkards. At Morven, Mr. Thomas stated that Col. Fred J. Coxe told him that he was not aware of the fact that Mr. Lockhart had helped pass certain laws relative to the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Lockhart had made the assertion at Lilesville that he had aided in the passage of a law which taxed the said company to the extent of $150,000.

Mr. James A. Lockhart, who represented the county in the last legislature and who is a candidate for the nomination, holds up his past record and has with him the laws passed by the last general assembly to prove the truth of his assertions. He says that he has never betrayed a single trust committed to him and that he has never used railroad passes, telegraph, express or telephone "franks." He says that he is in favor of temperance, but that he did not vote for the Richmond county law which was passed by the last session of the legislature. He says that he is not in favor of putting the saloons out of the county without giving the people of the town or county a vote in the matter, that it would be taking away from them one of their rights to pass such a law. He calls attention to the fact that he aided in the passage of the landlord and tenant act and the law which makes it a crime to put a lesser quantity of meal in a sack than it is branded to contain. That he has cost the American Tobacco Company $150,000 in taxes to the State, and he would not be surprised if it used money to defeat him if there is a second race. Mr. N. G. Thomas stated that he had talked with Col. F. J. Coxe and that the latter had told him that he was in the Senate at the time Mr. Lockhart was in the legislature and that he did not know about the bill referred to by Mr. Lockhart in regard to the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Lockhart, at Morven and at Cason, replied to this statement by saying that he was not surprised that Col. Coxe did not know about some important legislation during the past session, as that gentleman was not present when many important bills passed. He said that if Col. Coxe had been asked whether or not he (Mr. Lockhart) had worn the proper shaped shoes at the proper time, if his socks corresponded with his pants or if he was present at a certain ball or dance, then the Colonel would have known. He said that Mr. Coxe was not the only railroad lawyer who opposed him. That Col. Coxe complained to him when he was favoring taxing corporations, saying that these people were nice to him and that he (Coxe) never had to pay any express. He said that the Colonel was in Washington applauding the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt while most of the important bills were being considered, having dressed up in his "toy soldier" clothes and gone there in a private car.

He stated at Morven that he was employed by the Anti-Saloon League to prosecute some men for retailing contrary to law and that for this service he was never paid a cent. He stated that he favored a shorter form of land mortgage and the taxing of corporations according to the amount of wealth they possessed, no matter where located. At Cason he asked the people if they wanted the Union county law which makes it a penitentiary crime to have in one's possession more than a quart of whiskey. A number present said, "No, we don't want it." When asked if they favored working the roads by taxation, many said that they preferred this plan.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Union County Darky Pays an Old Debt.

Monroe Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

George Carelock, a very old negro, called at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Cox, in Lane's Creek township, Sunday morning and told Mrs. Cox that he had come to unburden his conscience of something that had weighed upon it for many years. He told the lady, who is herself 82 years old, that she had made a coat for him back in 1865, which he had never paid her for, and the purpose of his visit was to make settlement there and then. Mrs. Cox said she did not want any payment, but the old darky insisted on it, saying that his failure to pay had worried him so much lately that he could not stand it any more. It is supposed that old George has been attending a protracted meeting and got religion. Whatever the cause, he has certainly brought forth fruits meet for repentance.

Mr. Poe After Cheatham's Scalp.

Charlotte Chronicle.

As noted yesterday Mr. Clarence H. Poe of The Progressive Farmer is calling for the scalp of Secretary Cheatham of the Southern Cotton Association. He would have Mr. C. C. Moore of Charlotte installed in Mr. Cheatham's place. The Chronicle has all along advocated patience in this matter. It is in hopes that the Cheatham case will go from the executive committee to a full meeting of the association itself. We confess to a curiosity to see how the farmer membership of this association will act on the matter of having had a bucketshop manipulator in charge of its affairs as secretary—we want to see what view it will take of its secretary's "indiscretion."

Horse Hangs Himself.

Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer.

Mr. S. J. Haire of North Wadesboro township lost a fine horse Saturday in a very peculiar manner. The horse, which was grazing in a gully that ran through Mr. Haire's pasture, kept up the gully until it reached a point too narrow for it to turn round. The animal, it is supposed, then commenced to rear and pitch about until it finally caught its head in the forks of a tree that grew on the banks of the gully. The horse was found Sunday hanging in the forks of the tree with its neck broken.

A Mystery Solved.

"How to keep off periodic attacks of biliousness and habitual constipation was a mystery that Dr. King's New Life Pills solved for me," writes John N. Pleasant of Magnolia, Ind. The only pills that are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction to everybody or money refunded. Only 25c. at all druggists.

King Edward of England and Emperor William of Germany, met in conference at Cronberg last Wednesday, and it is thought that as a result of the meeting plans will be made for bringing about a peaceful solution of the numerous troubles now facing the Czar of Russia.

Why does the sun burn? Why does a mosquito sting? Why do we feel unhappy in the Good Old Summer Time? Answer: we don't. We use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and these little ills don't bother us. Learn to look for the name on the box to get the genuine. Sold by C. N. Simpson, Jr., and Dr. S. J. Welsh.

An Inconvenient Question.

Chesterfield Advertiser.

How many church members are going to pray like an angel next Tuesday and vote like the devil?

Scrub yourself daily, you're not clean inside. Clean insides means clean stomach, bowels, blood, liver, clean, healthy tissue in every organ. Moral: Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, tea or tablets. English Drug Company.

Union a Good Example.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The situation in Union county, as told by The Monroe Journal, shows that there exists in that good county a real "era of good feeling," and it would be well for the State if the situation in every county could show that the same unity existed.

A woman worries until she gets wrinkles, then she worries because she has them. If she takes Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea she would have neither. Bright, smiling face follows its use. 35 cents, tea or tablets. English Drug Company.

Old maids would be scarce and hard to find,
Could they be made to see,
How grace and beauty is combined
By using Rocky Mountain Tea.
English Drug Company.

Some More Reform Needed in the Primary.

Our Home.

In the recent primaries in this county the candidates' names were printed on the ticket and a cross mark to the right of name indicated the voter's choice. It was called the "reformed" ticket, but if there was anything about the plan that could be considered an improvement on the old way, it was not apparent to the observant citizen who understands election methods. There are plenty of men who contend that the new "cross-mark" tickets gave those who sell their "influence" a better chance to do effective work for their candidates.

* * * *

If the party officials really want a "square, fair deal" in these primaries, the biggest step they can take to procure that result is to require elections to be held in an enclosure and only one voter admitted at the time, to be supplied with an official ballot by the poll holders on the inside, and by them only. To most people it is distateful to go to an election and pull at and beg grown men to allow them to fix their tickets for them, and yet some of our best citizens are forced to do this or see their friends butchered—not by the voluntary choice of the voters in many instances, but by one or two "workers." The accommodating gentlemen who take such pride in assuming the responsibility of fixing tickets for the fellows whom they consider too weak to select their own tickets, should be relieved of that grave responsibility by having an official ticket delivered only by the poll holders. We don't see how any fair-minded man can object to an arrangement like that.

* * * *

When a man is solicited and comes out before the primaries for an office, he feels like he wants the people themselves to decide the matter and he should be willing to submit to the will of the majority, provided that will is registered by votes that represent the individual and voluntary choice of each man who deposits his tickets. It is this kind of democracy that creates strong faith in our form of government. But when one sees a large per cent. of "floating," undecided voters march up to the election and offer themselves up to one man to fix their tickets as he thinks best, it looks like a stab at democracy and is a reflection upon the ability and competency of a constituency to maintain a real democratic government.

* * * *

The thoughtful citizens who believe in seeing the will of voters registered, uninfluenced by money or whiskey, are becoming extremely disgusted with some methods that are used to secure nominations in primaries, and we voice the sentiment of the honest and intelligent manhood of this State when we say that if things go on much longer as tolerated in some primary elections, that system of nominations will either have to have more restrictions thrown around it, or the people will some day repudiate the whole business. With our schools and churches as influences at work for the uplifting of the moral and intellectual conditions, whiskey and money ought not to be further tolerated as a means of securing nominations, and those who place real merit and personal worth on a plane above the corrupting influences that make merchandise of purchasable votes, should see to it that money and whiskey do not exert power enough to put their users into office. The Democratic party is permitting itself to drift towards the rocks and shoals when its party officials tolerate the money and whiskey methods. In this intelligent age we ought to get above such influences.

Gold.

The first mention which we have of gold is in the eleventh verse of the second chapter of Genesis, or, in other words, 4,004 years before Christ. Gold was used as money by the ancient Egyptians at a very early date. Herodotus tells that the invention of the coinage of gold belongs to Lydia, about 750 B. C. Authorities conflict about the first coinage of gold. Some say it was Miletus and some the Persians, but there are no records to show just when.

The Justs.

Banaram of Persia bore the enviable title of the Just. The righteousness of his decisions was seldom called in question. This title has been conferred on several monarchs, among them being Casimir II. of Poland, Ferdinand I. and James II. of Aragon, Haroun-al-Raschid of "Arabian Nights" fame, Khosron of Persia, Louis XIII. of France and Pedro I. of Portugal.

A Colored View.

"Mammy," said Pickaninny Jim as he watched the meteors falling, "does you see all dat brightness comin' down?"

"Yaas, indeed."

"I know what makes it. De cullud angels has been put to work sweepin' up de golden city."—Washington Star.

His Way.

Mr. Hennypeck (peevishly)—When you tell me to do a thing, like a fool I go and do it. Mrs. Hennypeck (acridly)—No, you go and do it like a fool.—Puck.

We have committed the Golden Rule to memory; now let us commit it to life.—Markham.

A world of truth in a few words: "Nearly all other cough cures are constipating, especially those containing opiates. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar moves the bowels. Contains no opiates. You can get it at C. N. Simpson, Jr.'s, and Dr. S. J. Welsh's

Roosevelt Names Cannon.

Lexington Dispatch.

"You, Mr. Speaker, will be the next President of the United States," said President Roosevelt to Speaker Joe Cannon one night recently, after a conference of Republican leaders at Oyster Bay.

"Oh, pshaw, Mr. President, you are wrong," replied Mr. Cannon. "You, sir, will have to take the nomination if I can read aright the sings of the times."

"Don't talk that way—don't talk that way," replied the President. "I have spoken the last word on that subject. There is no likelihood whatever of the conditions being as you predict. Besides, I would not accept the nomination in the impossible event of its being tendered me."

The President thus says something he has not before uttered, namely, that he would not accept the nomination. He said he was no candidate, but there have been predictions that, as he was the only one who could beat Bryan, he would take the nomination if it were offered. Now he is out of it, and in stepping out he has seemingly named Speaker Cannon as his choice. The Cannon boom has already started. He was nominated for the seventeenth time for congress last week, and his supporters are booming him for the White House. How much older is he than the Hon. Henry Gassaway Davis, whom the Republicans declared too old to be vice-president two years ago.

Samuels and Hasty Jailed.

Wilkesboro Special, 23d, to Charlotte Observer.

George W. Samuels and John W. Hasty were committed to jail after dark last night. It will be remembered that this is the celebrated case of Samuels and Hasty, the revenue officers convicted for assaulting Editor R. A. Deal, and sentenced to a term of three and six months respectively, in Wilkes county jail. This case has been held up by Governor Glenn, pending a pardon. He has refused to disturb the verdict of the court and the defendants have just begun to serve the sentences of the court.

FATE OF THE JUNE BUGS.

Awful Punishment That Was Decreed by an Ancient Council.

"Berne has an official collector of June bugs," writes a correspondent of the Chicago News from Switzerland. "This personage is appointed by the city council when the triennial pest of June bugs occurs, and he is empowered to destroy all the insects that may be brought to him. Each owner of a small estate is obliged to gather five pounds of bugs, and those who happen to be the proprietors of larger pieces of property must collect proportionately more. For each pound that is missing from this obligatory amount a fine of 10 cents is imposed, but if more than the required quota is forthcoming a premium of 2 cents a pound is paid. This remuneration is offered also to others besides the property owners. A landholder who entirely neglects to gather any bugs at all is subject to a fine of from $5 to $10. School children receive permission to enter large estates, where they shake the trees and poke long sticks about in their endeavors to dislodge as many bugs as possible.

"In times of old, the ancient chroniclers tell us, it was the custom to attempt to rid the country of these unwelcome visitors by citing them into court and by banishing them from the country, but the wily insects failed to obey the summons and continued to fly about in the face of the law, laying eggs promiscuously and contrary to edict. In a certain village it was determined to make a terrible and lasting example of all the insects found within its borders. With considerable expenditure of time and patience quantities of bugs were collected and placed in a huge sack. Deliberation was held as to the fate of these hard backed prisoners. Ordinary death was considered too light a punishment for such offenders. A hideous end must be theirs.

"A procession of the inhabitants of the village, advisers and councilors, wise men and children, wended its way slowly toward the place of execution, the summit of a high peak. This was laboriously climbed, an executioner with the bag of buzzing bugs in the lead. With due regard for the responsibility and justness of their act, the wise men approached the edge of the precipice. The bugs were to be ignominiously dashed to pieces on the rocks thousands of feet below. The executioner hung over the crag, the bag, top downward, was opened and the bugs shaken out to their death. But instead of falling like so many lumps of lead, as they ought to have done on such an occasion, the bugs, to the amazement of all, spread their wings and flew away."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Misers get more out of the world than they put in it.

What others say of you is the effect. You supply the cause.

Life's chief compensations do not come in pay envelopes.

The scorn of egotism is as harmless as the slurs of ignorance.

Every selfish man is the center of his universe—and he's it.

Riches have wings, they say, but poverty isn't built that way.

Quite often the man who is swift and a good guesser distances the slow but sure chap.

The workman who takes a real interest in his work doesn't have to spend much time looking for a job.

In this state it is not necessary to serve a five days' notice for eviction of a cold. Use the original laxative cough syrup, Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. No opiates. Sold by C. N. Simpson, Jr., and Dr. S J. Welsh.

Fresh lot Huyler's candy.
J. A. Lingle & Co.

Heavy and fancy groceries at low prices. J. A. Lingle & Co.

Man Declares He is Adam.

Oklahoma City Special, 21st, to Washington Post.

John F. Sharp, who says he is Adam, and a band of followers numbering about fifty, marched through the streets today from their abandoned camp outside the city. They are on their way to the Pacific coast. Sharp led a parade of half nude persons through the street here about a year ago, which resulted in one of the band being sent to the asylum.

Sharp returned here a few weeks ago and established a camp east of town, where many of his followers went without clothing, under the belief that they were in the Garden of Eden. They were arrested time and time again and fined. Sharp says that it is a case of persecution and decided to go to the coast.

In the parade through the streets today were many little children who had marched. Covered wagons containing a dozen or more babies brought up the rear of the parade.

WOMEN CHESS PLAYERS.

Why None of Them Is Mentioned in the Annals of the Game.

Ladies' chess clubs are being established in various parts of the country; special inducements are held out for their patronage by the promoters of national and international tournaments, and articles on the game appear regularly in journals which cater specially to them. Women have always played and taken part in the game, though probably never to the same extent as now. It is, therefore, remarkable that in the whole of its enormous literature there does not appear the name of any woman among the stars of the first, second or third magnitude. One may go through volume after volume containing thousands of games and not find a single one played by women which any editor thought worthy of a permanent record.

When the question has been raised before, it has been involved with that of the intellectual superiority of one sex over the other. Today the answer to this would be totally inadequate and inconsequential. There are men in the front rank of players at the present moment who by no stretch of the imagination or the term can be said to occupy their position on account of exceptionally intellectual endowments. While the game always appeals to intellectual men and women, intellect is not the only factor which makes the great player.

A careful examination of the games of players whom the world recognizes as great reveals the fact that the faculties and qualities of concentration, comprehensiveness, impartiality and, above all, a spark of originality, are to be found in combination and in varying degrees. The absence of these qualities in woman explains why no member of the feminine sex has occupied any high position as a chess player.

There are many women who are earnest students of chess whose knowledge of the theory, principles and all the accouterments of the game is phenomenal. But mere knowledge can make nobody great. Taking results, good judgment is much superior to knowledge imperfectly applied.—London Saturday Review.

A WONDERFUL CALENDAR.

The Four Ages From the Theosophical Point of View.

There is nothing more wonderful in the chronological and time keeping line than the "Theosophical Calendar. According to the Secret Doctrine." From the theosophical point of view the four ages are as follows: Sata yuga (golden age), 1,728,000 years; tresta yuga (silver age), 1,296,000 years; dwapara yuga (copper age), 864,000 years; kali yuga (iron age), 432,000 years. The total of these four ages makes one maha yuga, or great age, of 4,320,000 years. One thousand maha yugas make one kalpa, or day of Brahma, equal to 1,000 times 4,320,000 years. After the expiration of that unthinkable period of time the night of Brahma, equal in duration to the length of the day, comes on, and the earth vanishes from the plane of existence. Three hundred and sixty days and nights of Brahma make one year of Brahma, and 100 years of Brahma make the great kalpa, a period of 311,040,000,000,000 years, after which the sun and the entire solar system plunge into impenetrable night and everything on the "objective plane" is destroyed. Then comes the period known as the great night, which is equal in length to the great kalpa. After the great night has lifted its sable mantle a new solar system is formed and evolution begins anew.

According to the doctrine of the theosophists, we are now living in the kali yuga, the last of the four ages, and it began nearly 5,000 years ago, with the death of Krishna, who died 3,102 years before our era began. The first minor cycle of kali yuga ended in the years 1897-98, but we still have something like 427,000 before we arrive at the end of the present age.

Kali yuga is also known to the theosophists as the black age. It is an age of spiritual darkness, in which the human race pays for the misdeeds which are recorded against them in the previous ages.

The intense itching characteristic of salt rheum and eczema is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Salve. As a cure for skin diseases this salve is unequaled. For sale by C.N.Simpson, Jr., and Dr. S. J. Welsh.

Sale of House and Lot.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court, made by Judge M. H. Justice at the August civil term, in the action entitled "D. A. Davis vs. L. L. Fincher and The People's Bank of Monroe," wherein the undersigned was appointed a commissioner to make sale of the house and lot described in the complaint in said action, I will, on

Monday, October 1, 1906,

at the court house door in Monroe, N. C., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described house and lot in the town of Waxhaw, N. C., viz: Beginning at a stone on the East side of the Providence road and on the South side of McCain street, and runs W. 65¼ E. 200 feet to a stake on the South side of McCain street; thence S. 24¾ E. 100 feet to a stone; thence S. 65¼ W. 200 feet to a stone in the East side of the Providence road; thence N. 24¾ W. with said road 100 feet to the beginning, it being the lot numbered 16 in plat of said town and containing one acre, more or less, adjoining lands of Washington Givens and others, and known as the house and lot sold to L. L. Fincher by C. J. Hudson.

This August 21st, 1906.

A. M. STACK, Commissioner.

Children Poisoned.

Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer.

Charlie, the 5-year-old son of Mr. C. S. Phillips who lives four miles north of town, was riding on a hay rake Saturday with his father, when the dumping peddle of the rake flew back and hit him on one of his feet, inflicting what appeared to be a slight wound. Monday, however, blood poison set in from the effects of the wound and the little fellow has been dangerously ill ever since.

Last Friday a week ago, Zeb, the young son of Mr. S. C. Billingsley, who lives near the silk mill, stuck a piece of glass in his knee. The child's mother dressed the wound and it appeared to be about well. Last Saturday, however, the knee commenced to swell and the child is now critically ill of blood poison.

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Certificate of Dissolution.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To All to 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 Morrow-Heath Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated in the town of Waxhaw, county of Union, State of North Carolina, A. W. Heath 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 State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 20th 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 hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1906.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State.

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