dal to The Obs

ervised by Mr. John A. P. Farn-assistant secretary of the Raleigh

line the amount of mineral matte jed by the water and its fluotus lons from week to week. In this way the adaptability of the water for four industrial purposes will be as-zined. The work will probably be finued for a year or more at least, a connection with the investigation In connection with the investigation of underground water conditions in the coastal plain of North Carolina. being carried on by the survey,

he areas in which good artesian wa-

r may be obtained. At present shallow surface wells are rally used in Carteret and adjaent counties, the depth of most of are these wells easily pumped but most of them are liable to be not most of them are made to be ontaminated by surface drainage. The work already done in these counters shows that a supply of uncontaminated water may be obtained by rilling deep wells. A number of suc-seful artesian wells have already sen drilled at Morehead City, and there is no reason why such wells may not be successful at other points. At Morehead City the best water is ob-tained at a depth of 225 to 250 feet, m fine sand that occurs un bed of shell limestone about 20 feet thick. East of this place the water-

earing sand is somewhat deeper, but

in few places will it be necessary to drill more than 300 feet. As soon as practicable after the ampletion of the field work a report be issued for free distribution. This report will contain descriptions of the conditions governing the occurrence of underground water and dicate the areas in which it will be profitable to drill artesian wells. A new method for the profitable isposal of refuse from distilleries is described in Water-Supply Paper No. 178, recently issued by the United States Geological Survey. This report is the result of investigations carried

on at the distillery at Frieburg and Workung, at Lynchburg, Ohio, where the new process has been tried with The slop is first screened and filterd and is then passed into an evaporator. The magma from the evapo-rator is added to the feed from the

liter press, and the two are then thoroughly mixed by passing through a screw conveyor. The mixture is then sorew conveyor. The mixture is then dried by passing through a direct heat rotary drier and a steam rotary drier. By this method the entire slop be product of a distillery may be utilized, the solid matter being sold as feed stuff for cattle and the distillate from evaporation being used as water for

The financial aspect of the new process is especially interesting. As applied to a distillery using daily 1,750 bushels of corn for a season of 150 days and 1,392 bushels of rye for a on of 50 days the results are as follows: The cost of a complete recov-ory plant would be \$52,000, and the annual profit on this investment would be 73 per cent. If a distillery of this size already had a plant for recovering feed stuff by screening, the addi-tional investment required would be \$40,000, while the annual profit on ost of additional plant would be 34

ELKIN NEWS NOTES.

per cent.

Contined Rains Damage Crops Great-lp—New Methodist Church to be Dedicated This Month, Special to The Observer.

Elkin, Oct. 4.-Mr. J. F. Walsh is tending Federal Court at Greenshore this week, serving as jurer.

Rev. H. C. Sprinkle is at Silvan this week assisting in a revival meeting in the Methodist church.

The new Methodist church here is finished and will be dedicated the fourth Sunday in this month. Rev. Dr. J. C. Kilgo will preach the dedicated various sermon.

DOCTORS SAID HE WOULD NOT Peter Pry. Woodroff, Pa., writes: "Afir destoring for two years with the best
syrichms in Waynesburg, said still get
ag worse, the dectors advised me if I
ad any bindoes to attend to f had bet
y attend to it at once, as F could not
subtly life another menth as there was
n onice for me. Foley's Kidney Cure was
commended to me by a friend, and I
amediately east my son to the stora fer
and after taking three, bottles I beno to get better and continued to imcove until I was entirely well." H. H.
order A. Co.

Chub.

Special to The Observer.

Wilmington. Oct. 4.—The 45 givening to the liquor habit II
Bonday evening, were to-day discharged cured. The gentlemen organized a permanent McKanna Temperance Club. Much enthusiasum
was manifested. The twelve patients
are in Tuesday will be discharged
to-morrow evening.

GHEATER HIGH POINT

sich has for its aim a Greater High hose things that go to make a bigger city will be encouraged and secured where possible. High Point now has a population of \$1,000, an increase of 1,900 over the census of increase of 1,000 over the census of 1905 and a doubling up since the census of 1906. At this rate it would take a little more than five years to have a population of 20,000, which is the mark set for five, years hence. A competing line of railroad, one which all can come together on, will be one of the first tifings sought after and the widening of High Point's manufacturing interests will receive much attention.

To order a stew of cysters and find a pearl valued at \$10 embedded in one of the cysters, is the experience

one of the oysters, is the experience of Mr. C. M. Snider, of this city, this week. The pearl had been discolored by cooking, or it would have been of more value. Mr. Snider refused to sell it and had his find placed in a

stick pin as a keepsake.

A new comer to High Point is Mr.
C. F. White, brother of Mr. H. A.
White, of the High Point Buggy Company. Mr. White comes here the latpart of the month from Belvidere and will occupy the parsonage of the First Reformed church on Russell

There will be a mass meeting in the opera house to-morrow night for the purpose of discussing the proposed bond issue for railroad and city im-provements, looking to the greater High Point. The appropriation is to provide for a bond issue of \$200,000. If there is unanimity of feeling for these improvements it is probable that work will commence at once on one of the roads

A big deal was consummated here yesterday when Mr. E. H. C. Field purchased the Barker tract of land, containing 160 acres, which will be put on the market for buildings lots. PINE MEN TO ACT.

Short Leaf Lumber Producers, It is Believed, Will Play a Trump Card at Charleston in Regard to New York Building Commissioner's Rul-

Special to The Observer. Norfolk, Va., Oct. 4 .- It is expected that important action will be taken by

the North Carolina Pine Association at its semi-annual meeting in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11th and 12th, regarding the recent ruling of the commissioner of buildings of New York, by which the use of the larger sizes of short leaf framing is prohibited in building construction work in that city. The principal lumber manufactured in Vitginia and the Carolinas is short leaf or second growth pine boards and framing. New York city is one of the biggest consumers of this lumber, using annually something like 60,000,-000 feet of framing alone. The ruling of the New York commissioner of buildings had a decidedly discouraging effect on the short leaf framing oranch of the North Carolina pine lumber industry, when first announced, and a number of short leaf framing milis closed down entirely. It is sig-nificant that these mills have since resumed operations on full time and it is inferred that the pine manufacturers have something up their sleeves, and that that something is to revealed at the Charleston meet-

The action of New York's building commissioner is similar to an action taken in Philadelphia a few years ago. In Philadelphia this ruling against short leaf pine lived hardly long enough to operate. It was immediately recognized as irrational and the lumbermen and consumers brought such pressure to bear that it was withdrawn. The belief is entertained in many quarters that the New York ruling will suffer a like fate and that its death knell will be sounded at Charleston Oct. 11th and 12th, when the pine manufacturers and the many consumers and dealers who are to meet with them get their heads together in what promises to be one of the biggest meeting in the history of the organization.

MEMORIAL TO WOMEN.

Definite Pian Decided on for Com-memorating Memory of Heroines of the Confederacy—Statues to be Placed in Each State. Special to The Observer.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 4 .- The form of

the memorial to the women of the Confederacy has been decided on and each State of the Confederacy, under the wise plan adopted, will have a nument of the highest artistic demonument of the highest artists algn, to mark its appreciation of these glorious women. The plan selected is that suggested by Gen. C. Ivrine Walker, of Charleston, S. C., which

minished and will be dedicated the fourth Sunday in this month. Rev. Dr. J. C. Kilgo will preach the dedicatory sermon.

This week has been an unusually unpleasant one so far as the weather is concerned. A cold cast rain has been falling all the week and travel has almost suspended. A number of people expected to take in the Winstein fair, but backed down. Farmers are blue over the weather conditions. Many of them, have lost nearly all their fodder and hay, and I hear of several instances where tobacco, attire being cured, has molded in the barns so as to make it aimost unit for any use.

REVIVAL AT GASTONIA.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Massec, of Raleigh, Fresching at Fires Baptist Church—Millimery Openings.

Special to The Observer.

Gistonia, Oct. 4.—Much interest is being manifested in the series of revival services held daily at the First Baptist church. Rev. Dr. J. C. Massec, of the Tabermacile Baptist church. Rev. Dr. J. C. Massec, of the farmer of the confederate States. All the casts being from the one model and all both is the large coat; the casting from the model, is comparatively inexpensive, the casting from the model is comparatively inexpensive, the casting from the model is comparatively inexpensive, the casting from the model is comparatively inexpensive. The committee will buy the model and from it will have cast, in the comparative will be continued in the series of revival services held daily at the First Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. J. C. Massec, of the Tabermacile Baptist church. Rev. Dr. J. C. Massec, of the farmer of the comfederate States. All the casts being from the one model and all lead one service. This part of the services has been a drawing card all through the meeting. Services are held at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., and will be originals. In each State, at each lead on the services has been a drawing card all through the meeting. Services are held at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., and will be originals will vary, but will so all the sound to the services have been a drawing card all through the meeting and

McKanna Patienta Form Temperanc

WILL BACK RUGHES.

tepublican Nomine blp of New York.

it administration. President countries that he the Democratic and Independence League candidate.

The campaign in the Empire State will be conducted along national lines. In all of the campaigns for Congress throughout the country, the Republicans are relying on the personality of President Roosevelt and the policy of the Roosevelt administration to out an important figure and the same argument will be employed in the New York State campaign.

No doubt exists that the administration is apprehensive of the situa-tion in New York. In ordinary cir-cumstances, it is realized that Mr. Hearst would have practically a cer-tainty of winning, but it is hoped to offset his personal popularity with the masses of the people by a strong appeal based on purely national issues. It is felt by the Republicans that the success of Mr. Hearst in New York would be a serious blow to the national prestige of the Republican party and it must be averted if pos-

"It is perfectly evident that the country is in the threes of excitement over evils that have created general complaint," said an important official of the national administra "The people are determined to tion. eradicate these evils, if possible, and they are likely to follow, Mr. Hearst, in the belief that he may be the Moses to lead them out of what appears to be a wilderness of corrup-They know, however, what tion. President Roosevelt has done and is doing to expose corruption and to enforce the laws respecting corporations and their belief in him will be a great factor in the campaigns throughout the country.

"At no distant time, it is quite certain the President will take vigorous acion in the New York contest. That his action will count goes without saying. His strength not only in New York, but throughout the country, has been proved and his influence will

be of the greatest weight," It is certain that the Roosevelt administration is taking nothing for granted in the New York campaign, It is realized fully that the Republicans have their work cut out for in that State, and strenuous methods will be adopted in the campaign. It is evident that Mr. Hearst wifi make one of the hottest contests ever conducted in New York. It is with this knowledge that the national administration proposes to make its influence

Mr. Hearst's campaign for mayoralty of New York opened the eyes of political observers throughout the country and President Roosevelt and his advisers were not slow to grasp the facts developed them. Already the President has discussed the net and with prominent Republicans in New York and decisive action may be expected in a short time by the President.

TWO FIRES AT SPENCER.

Residences of P. F. Hedrick, in Jall on Charge of Murder, and Mrs. C. H. Hoover Destroyed—Incendiarism Suspected.

Special to The Observer.

Spencer, Oct. 4 .- The dwelling of P. F. Hedrick and also one belonging to Mrs. C. H. Hoover were destroyed by fire very early this morning. originated in the Hedrick building and had gained control of the house when discovered by Mr. A. G. Hedrick, a brother, who was sleeping in the house and who had a narrow escape from burning to death. So close were the flames upon him that he had to jump through a window and flee in his night clothing. Both the building and its contents were totally destroyed. Mr. Hedrick, owner of the house, is in jail awaiting trial for the killing of Gray Whitaker here two weeks ago, and Mrs. Hedrick is at the home of her father at Thomasville. There is a strong suspicion that the house was fired by some one bearing enmity to

Mr. Hedrick. Fire Commissioner W. H. Burton, of Spencer, has taken up the matter and is making an investigation. The building was insured to the amount of \$1,000 and Mr. Hedrick carried \$500 on his household goods. Soon after the fire was discovered the dwelling owned by Mrs. Hoover ignited and burned rapidly. It is learned that there was no insurance on this struc-ture which was unoccupied last night, tenants being away from home The Spencer fire department respond-ed to the slarm but, owing to the dis-tance from the apparatus and the heavy mud the two companies did not reach the scene until the flames were beyond control.

COMPLAINED ABOUT FARE.

Saloon Man and Restaurant Keeper to Appear Before Salisbury's Mayor To-Day for Engaging in Personal Encounter.

Encounter.

Special to The Observer.

Salisbury, Oct. 4.—Before the mayor to-morrow morning J. Q. Foreman, a well-known horseman, and P. W. Brown, a wealthy saloon man, will appear as the principals in a personal encounter this afternoon.

The difficulty took place in Mr. Brown's restaurant. Mr. Foreman assaulted him, making an ugly wound over the eye. Brown's clerk says the attack was unexpected and was made before hardly a word had passed with Foreman. Brown, he says, was off before hardly a word had passed with Foreman. Brown, he says, was off his guard. The dispute arese over the complaint of Foreman about the fare and the remarks made about it. When the clerk reported the matter to Mr. Brown he came over from the sulcon and was preparing to make some change when he was struck.

Store at Speed Burgiarised.

Special to The Observer.

Tarboro, Oct. 4.—At Speed this merning about 1 o'clock J. W. Sater-thwate's store was entered by burgiars, who stole some dry goods, notions and 40 cents in money. Mr. Dunn of Scotland Neck, arrived with bloodhounds and pursued the thief, but did not apprehend him.

This Day in History.

the following day, but the neh Governor, Count Fronte-refused to surrender; the being dispersed in a storm, expedition failed in conse-

—An expedition of British and Provincials appeared before Port Boyal, in Canada, with five frifates and a bomb ketch. The force being equal to its reduction. the French Governor only waited the compliment of a few shot and shells as a decent pretense to surrender, when the was called Annapolis, in honor 

dian village on the St. Lawrence, in lower Canada, Gen. Amherst despatched Major Rogers with 200 rangers to destroy St. Francis. The Indians were taken so unexpectedly that little resistance was made.

-Great hurricane at Havana; destroyed 26 public edifices and 4,043 houses; 1,000 inhabitants perished almost instantaneously. 1787.—Tromas Stone, of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died. 803.—The Constitution and Vautilus

anchored in the bay of Tancircular battery, and bombarded the city. They procured the release of the American consulwho had been confined to his house, guarded by two sentinels; and also the discharge of the American brig Hannah, of Salem, which had been seized at Moga-

-Charles Cornwallis, governor general of India, died. Although overthrown at Yorktown, his character for courage, prudence and sagacity was unaffected, and he was afterwards sent as civil and military governor

813.—Battle of the Thames; combined British and Indian forces under Proctor and Tecumseh defeated by the Ameri cans under Gen. Harrison. On this occasion the celebrated Tecumseh was slain, as was believed in a personal rencontre with Col. R. M. Johnson; the latter received five wounds in this American loss seven killed 22 wounded

813 .- Action on Lake Ontario between the American fleet, under Commodore Chauncey, and the British squadron; five schooners of the latter were captured and one sloop burned.

-Destructive fire delphia; destroyed 52 buildings; said to have been the greatest fire ever known in Philadelphia. 839 .- A fire at Aiken, S. C., destroyed 36 houses and stores, forming the whole business portion of the village. 847.—The first election of officers in

Liberia, under the new constitution, took place. Governor Roberts chosen President of the republic. -Abraham Lincoln challenged Stephen A. Douglas to a joint debate in the canvass for

1863.—Confederate troops attack Murfreesboro, Tenn., out are re-1863.—Chattangoga, Tenn. bom-

barded by General Bragg. 1863.—The "New Ironsides," in Charleston harbor, attacked by a gunboat and torpedo, but they falled in the attempt and the assailants were captured. 1871.-Fenian raid; capture Canadian

custom houses. 1903 .- The grand jury at Washington, D. C., returned fifteen in-dictments in the postal fraud

THE LYNCHING PROBLEM.

Its Various Phases Discussed in Cur-rent Number of South Atlantic Quarterly, Which Completes Its Fifth Year This Month. special to The Observer.

Durham Oct. 4.- The South Atlantic Quarterly, which is published here though having no official connection with the institution, has now reached the close of its first five years, during which time it has achieved phenomenal success. It has presented in each issue articles which were remarkable not only for their value from a literary standpoint, but also from their timeliness. Especially is this true of the October number and the articles are on a subject with which the South has been deeply stirred during the past few months, these being some striking contributions on the lynching problem. The authors of these are ooth Northern and Southern men and they are therefore of the broadest scope. Professor J. W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, has con-tributed a discussion of the defects in the administration of criminal law which are responsible for provoking failures of justice and hence lawlessness. Prof. William H. Glasson, of Trinity, has brought together the most recent and trustworthy "Statistics on Lynching" in a way to show the facts with regard to the prevalence of lynching in the various sections of the country, and with regard to the the country, and with regard to the causes which lead to lynchings. Other "Thoughts on Lynching" are contributed by Bishop Robert Strange of eastern North Carolins, Bishop C. B. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Jos. W. Bailey, editor of The Biolical Record-

The leading article from a liter ary standpoint is by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Re-views. Under the title "Our Legacy from a Century of Pioneers," he discusses the transition from a pioneering to a mature state of society through which the country is now passing. The sudden death of Dr. C. D. McIver has given occasion for a sympathetic appreciation of his character and work from the pen of Hon. Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work.

Two other notable literary articles Two other notable literary articles of the present number are those by Mr. Stanhope Sams, literary editor of The Columbia State, and Miss Anna Bianche McGill, of Louisville, Ky, the former writing on 'The 'Fineness' of Japanese Poetry' and the latter on "The Poetry of Madison Cawein." Professor F. L. Riiey, of the University of Mississippi, writes on "John W. Monette, Historian of the Mississippi Valley," and Professor W. H. Heck, of the University of Virginia, on "Some phisses of Educational Theory," A special feature of the book review department is the review of a number of recent works by Bouthern writers.

Many a man of humane impulses, wit would not willingly harm a kitten, guilty of crueity where his own stomac is concerned, Overdriven, overworks when what it needs is something like with the food sates and bein the stometh to recuperate. Something like Kode for Dyspepis that is sold by Hawley Pharman.

THE LESSON FOR SUNDAY TWO GREAT COMMANDMENTS

us—Answer of Jesus to His rs Called a Miracle of Ge-Profesed Them the Clew of Faith

—Analysis and Key—The Teacher's

Lantern. (Copyright by Davis W. Clark.) Fourth Quarter, Lesson I, Mark XII, 28-34; 38-44,

Handel, when composing his oratorio 'The Memiah," was found bathed in ears. What touched him was the prophet's words, "He was despised." The

tears. What touched him was the prophet's words. 'He was despised.' The despising of Jesus was as evident in the temple as at the cross. And physical pains are not so severe to a spiritual soul as wounds inflicted upon that higher nature. Lowell says: 'Our modern martyrdoms are done in type.' So Jesus was crucified again and again before ever He came to the cross. We come now to the last onset of His despising critics.

It is led on by the Pharisecs. They have heard of the bewildering defeat Jesus had given their rivals, the Sadducess; how, in a dialectical way. He had put an end to them forever. Now, if they, the Pharisece, could get the better of this brilliant young rabbi in debate, they would score a point against the Sadduces at the time that they blocked the way of a Teacher whose success meant the end of their system.

We can not know whether the questioner was disingenuous or not. To assert (Expositor's) that the question was asked by 'a true man,' "a genuine inquirer," is an assumption, and, at any rate, aside from the real point at issue. What the Pharisees wanted was to elicit from Jesus a sentiment, if possible, a categorical statement which could be used against Him in the trial for heresy impending.

The question itself illustrates the character of religion then current. It was technicality gons to seed. Literalism had killed spirituality. There was such a batch of commandments that classification seemed imperative; so there were the little and great, light and weighty.

batch of commandments that classification seemed imperative; so there were
the little and great, light and weighty.
And the question which was the chief of
all was naturally much mooted. A
spiritual virtue was not thought of. It
was for some, washing hands; others, how
to build a booth for the Feast of Tabernacles, or, at best, circumcision and keeping Sabbath.

The answer of Jesus has been called a
miracle of genius, a flash of inspiration.
He escaped the snare of the fowler. He
allied Himself with no bickering faction.
He carried the question over into an enallied Himself with no bickering faction. He caried the question over into an en-tirely new realm, where there are no dis-

cointed commands and sacramental offices; but where there is a Life which gives continuity, vigor, and progress to the while. With one splendid flash, as of a heavenly searchlight, Jesus discioses the permanent and fundamental element religion—for all time and all people. Ab-sent, it makes the Christian a heathen; present, it makes the heathen a Christian, though he may have never so much as heard of Christ. The disputatious co-terie fades away. Jesus is speaking to the universal human heart. The man of to-day, technically rated an unbeliever must recognize the divineness of this mesmust recognize the divineness of this mes-sage, and, receiving it into an honest heart, must begin the life of love toward God and his fellows. And that is religion. Too great' technicality must be avoided in defining the manner of our loving God —viz., heart, soul, mind. It means, as Meyer aptly says, "the complete, har-monious self-dedication of the entire in-ner man of God." It seems worth while, however, to emphasize the fact that we however, to emphasize the fact that we can love God with the mind. It is to be feared that, as Phillips Brooks says, "there are ignorant saints who come very near to God and live in the rich sunlight of His love; but none the less for that is their ignorance a detraction from their sainthood. Give your intelligence to God!

reKnow all you can about Him!"
These two principles—love to God and love to man—from which all religion flows, must be consistent with one another, otherwise they could not both be principles of the same religion. (Homflettack ic.) Love to God is also love to His children our fellowmen (Gellowmen). ic.) Love to God is also love to gill children, our fellowmen. (Geike.) Nothing is or ought to be esteemed religion that is not reducible to one or the other of these principles. (Scherlock.)

of these principles. (Scherlock.)

Now the questioned turned questioner. It was no Scripture conundrum, however, Jesus was really proffering them the clew of faith. If, with the spirit of teachable, ness, which is the prerequisite to entering all other kingdoms, as well as the kingdom of heaven, they had followed the thread, they would have escaped the labyrinth of Phariseeism. Alas! they loved the mase; and they would none of the leadership of Jesus. They would not welledership of Jesus. They would so of God. So it ended with their finding themselves in the same plight as the Sadducees. But the mouths that were gagged might have been vocal with hosan nas.

KEY AND AVALYSIS.

I. Jesus' moral agony: greater than physical; cause of it. Contradiction of sinners against Himself. Effort to entangle Him in His words. Refusal to accept Him or His message.

(1) Particular instance: Pharisees' covert attack. Effort to elicit a criminating statement. The chief commandment; mooted because of number and variety.

(I) Jesus' answer; partisanism avoided. Substance of religion, a Life, Char-acteristic of that Life—love; toward God/ toward man.

II. Questioners questioned. No Scripture conundrum proposed. A clew of faith

per and variety.

ne for each vell in the property of the person of the pers

No doubt. Jesus pointed to the shema which the lawyer wore in the phylactery between his eyes. How near, and yet how far, the answer was from the law-We are so familiar with the incident, we are apt to lose the power of it. How easily the answer seemed to glide from Jesus' lips! Yet, under most trying circumstances, it was the instantaneous enunciation to order of the fundamental principle of religion. It was a Scripture quotation. Yes, but from pusages sundered for. (Deut. VI. Lev. XIX.) And nowhere are they spoken of as the First and Second Commandments. Jesus' answer was no abstraction, but a concrete reality, "He simplifies the whole sweep of the Ten Words in brief and easily remembered principles." (Gelke.) "He sets out two great guiding stars which all the hosts of lesser commandments follow." (Ibid.)

St. Paul, in his noble Ode to Love, gives us the expansion of the commandments Jesus shunciated.

Charles Kingsley says admirably:
"There can be no real love of God which
is not based upon the love of virtue and
goodness, upon what our Lord calls a
hunger and thirst after righteousness."

These two commandments are the noble and sufficient guide of the religious life. On loving God with the whole heart, mind, and soul, Burkitt quaintly remarks that the measure of loving God is to love Him without measure.

IMPORVEMENTS CONTEMPLATED

Outlook for Rapid Completion of Newbern-Washington Division of Raleigh and Pamlico Sound Rail-

Special to The Observer. Newbern, Oct. 4.-F. S. Cannon, resident of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, and C. O. Haynes, President of the Racigh & Pemico Sound Railroad, arrived here today for the purpose of going over the route of the Newbern-Washington division of the Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Railway. They were accompanied by some contractors and contemplate making many improvements along the line

The officials are highly pleased with the outlook for the rapid completion of the Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Rail trs will begin to lay steel with the aid of the track machine and expect to lay a half mile of rails per day. It is also the expectation of the contractors to have the road finished for traffic by January 1.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CROUP-USED FOR TEN YEARS WITHOUT A FAILURE.

Mr. W. C. Bott, a Star City, Ind. Mr. W. C. Bott, a star city, ind., hardware merchant, is enthusiastic in his praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. His children hove all been subject to croup ond he has used this remedy for the past ten years, and though they much feared the croup, his wife and he always felt safe upon retiring when a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was in the house. His oldest child was subject to severe attacks of croup, but this remedy never. falled to effect a speedy cure. He has recommended it to friends and neighbors and all who have used it say that it is unequaled for croup and whooping cough. For sale by R. H. Jordan & Co. subject to severe attacks of croup,

some being willing to credit what he has accomplished aroused is but a passing fad, cannot last, and which will as quickly as it has sprung as quickly as it has sprung The opinion of these two is very well voiced in the state made recently by two of a n of physicians who were interon the subject.

Dr. J. E. Carass, when about the matter, said: "I have arations heretofore, nor can I that I believe in them at present that some of But I must admit that some facts recently brought to my concerning this man Cooper gone far towards removing prejudice I had formed against when the unheard of demand for preparations first sprang up in

"Numbers of my patients whom have treated for chronic liver. ney and stomach troubles me after taking Cooper's reme and have stated positively has accomplished wonderful for them. I notice particularly in cases of stomach trouble that man has relieved several cases that were of years' standing and proved very obstinate in treatment.
"I am the last man on earth may prove for the public good simply

through professional prejudice, and am inclined to give Cooper and his preparations credit as deserving to ome extent the popular demonstra tion that has been accorded them in this city. Another well-known physician who was seen took the opposite view of the "Cooper-mania," as he called it, which now has the city in its grip.

He said: "I can only liken the pre ent state of affairs to a certain all of hallucination. For want of a 'Cooper ter name, I might call it mania.' The people of St. Louis seem to be firm in the belief that this man Cooper has health corked up in "Some of them imagine that he has

completely cured them of various It is beyond me to say why the city bas gone crazy over the may be safely put down. I think, one of the passing fads that so often attack the American public.
"Sooner or later the people bound to regain their sonses, and will then realize that a reputable physi-

cian is the one to whom their had best be entrusted." In the meantime Cooper meet several thousand people daily, and only smiles when statements of the above character are quoted to him. His charitable work still continue to be very extensive.

Malaria Makes Pale Blood The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic drives out malaria and builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 27 years. Price 50 cents.

can be completely happy with-

out them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering, danger and fear that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension

Is to love children, and no

and dread. Mother's Friend, by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the

ordeal that she passes through the event safely and with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." \$1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing valuable information mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## Do you know what a lard stomach is?

Indigestion promptly follows the use of lard as lard is made from hog-fat, and is greasy and indigestible. Some future day, when people are wiser and healthier, lard, for edible purposes, will be scarcely used; but, until then, we suppose people will continue to suffer from "lard stomachs."

The most perfect shortening in the world is Cottolene. It is a pure vegetable product, containing only pure, refined cotton seed oil and choice selected beef suet. It will make your food palatable, digestible, nourishing and healthful, which is more than any one can truthfully say of lard.

Cottolene is a clean product. Only the most modern and hygienic methods are employed in its manufacture. Its purity is your surety. The quality of Cottolene is always uniform and dependable.

Every good grocer sells Cottolene; and those who use it themselves, recommend it. It comes only in sealed, white pails, with a red label and band. In the center of the label is our trade mark-a steer's head in a cotton plant wreath. Do not accept a substitute. Cottolene is the original and only improvement upon lard as a shortening. It has no satisfactory substitute except on paper.

Use one-third less. Cottolene, being richer than lard or cooking butter, one-third less is required. It is, therefore, economical.

COTTOLENE was granted a GRAND PRIZE (highest possible award) over all other cooking fats at the recent Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and food cooked with COTTOLENE another GRAND PRIZE.

"Home Helps" a book of 300 choice recipes, edited by Mrs. Rorer, is yours for a 2 cent stamp, if you address The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.

A NEW FEATURE—The patent air-tight top on this pail is for the purpose of keeping COTFOLENE clean, fresh and wholesomes it also provents it from absorbing all disagreeable odors of the grocery, such as fish, oil, etc.

Nature's Gift from the Sunny Sout