

Monday evening an address was given by Dr. Painter, who has spent many years in China. His talk was largely educational, and little of the missionary religion entered into it.

WHITSETT INSTITUTE.

Whitsett, Jan. 11.—On Saturday from 8 to 11 the reception to new students was held. It was a very enjoyable occasion, and a large crowd was present.

The American and Dialectic Societies held elections Friday for the commencement orators. This is a very highly coveted honor, and the rivalry for the positions was great.

An unusual number of new students are here for the spring term, and about all the students of the fall term are back at their studies.

WAKE FOREST.

Wake Forest, Jan. 10.—The past week has been spent very quietly on the hill. Most of the students have returned, and the regular college work is going on as though there had been no interruption.

Through the efforts of Mr. Potet the student body was given the pleasure of last evening listening to a lecture on "Child Labor" as seen from a medical standpoint.

The law department is larger now than ever before in the history of the institution, having over a hundred members.

The law class together for the purpose of electing officers of the moot court for the ensuing term.

Dr. E. W. Sykes was present and presented a picture donated by John C. Sykes, of Monroe.

Mr. L. M. White, of the senior class, left yesterday afternoon for Greensboro to visit his father, Dr. White, who recently accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church.

HORNER SCHOOL.

Oxford, Jan. 11.—Maj Turner Williams, of Baltimore, has arrived at the barracks and will act as commandant of the cadets until the return of Maj. W. P. Tate, who was given a month's leave of absence on account of sickness.

Through comparatively slow about making it so that the students have at last organized a tennis club, and tennis promises to be the favorite sport during the warm and fair days which will occur this winter.

Mr. L. M. White, of the senior class, left yesterday afternoon for Greensboro to visit his father, Dr. White, who recently accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church.

WINTHROP.

Winthrop, Jan. 12.—A conversation last night with Chief F. C. Meinung, of the Salem fire department, it was learned that Salem's fire record for 1907 was the best of any town in the State.

The building committee of Winthrop College, composed of President Johnson, Superintendent of Schools, and others, met at the college Wednesday, January 8th, at 11 a. m.

After hearing them all, the committee selected the firm of Edwin Walters & Farnham, recently of Columbia, S. C., and now of Atlanta, Ga.

The model school building is to be thoroughly equipped and up-to-date in every respect. The plan now is to have the new building ready for use when school opens next September.

In planning for the celebration of Lee's birthday the question was asked, "How many daughters or granddaughters of veterans are attending Winthrop College?"

At a banter held recently by the U. D. C. at the college, the chapter realized a sum sufficient to make final payment on the paintings of Lee and Jackson given by the chapter to the library.

The business manager of the annual, Miss Martha Neal, has had a photographer from Columbia at the college most of the past week taking photographs of the classes and clubs to be used in the next volume of the yearbook.

At a banter held recently by the U. D. C. at the college, the chapter realized a sum sufficient to make final payment on the paintings of Lee and Jackson given by the chapter to the library.

It is made to appear that some substantial injustice has been done. Same Evidence, Demurrer, Decision.

On the trial of defendant for the murder of his wife, a demurrer to the evidence will not be sustained, which tends to show that the time and distance of transportation exceeded that as fixed by the statute to be prima facie reasonable.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

When the plaintiff seeks to recover a penalty of defendant under Reversal 252, for failure to transport goods within the "ordinary time," and only introduces evidence tending to show that the distance of transportation was between two stations more than one hundred and two miles, it is insufficient to go to the jury.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

T. C. Rollins vs. Seaboard Air Line Railway.

1. Railroads, Penalty Statutes, Consignor and Consignee, Party Aggrieved. The plaintiff consignor took action against the defendant railroad company, under Reversal, Section 252, for wrongful failure to deliver the goods.

2. Same, Penalty Statutes, Transport, Reasonable Time, Evidence. When there is evidence that the time in transporting a certain shipment from one station to another on the same railroad, leading directly to point of destination, was longer than the time which would have been required by the ordinary time between the two points, and in the absence of explanation by defendant, the amount of damages recoverable is fixed by the statute.

3. Same, Initial Point. When in an action for a penalty under Reversal, Section 252, it is shown that the delay of twelve days complained of arose and existed altogether at the point of shipment, and that the evidence on the part of defendant tends to show such delay was unreasonable.

4. Same, Penalty Statutes, Party Aggrieved, Knowledge of Notice of Carriage. When it is shown that the plaintiff is the party aggrieved, under Reversal, Section 252, for failure of defendant to transport certain goods within a reasonable time, it is of no importance and bears no weight in the decision of the court whether defendant knew who was the party aggrieved, either at the time of shipment or any other time.

5. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

6. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

7. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

8. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

9. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

10. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

11. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

12. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

13. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

14. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

15. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

16. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

17. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

18. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

19. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

20. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

21. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

22. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

23. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

24. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

25. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

26. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

27. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

28. Same, Penalty Statutes, Reversal 252, Constitutional Law. Reversal, Section 252, is constitutional and does not violate the provisions of the Federal Constitution, conferring upon Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

29. Same, Issues. The question submitted to the jury upon the question of notice to or knowledge of the defendant that plaintiff was the party aggrieved is immaterial.

WILLIAM FIRTH, Pres.

THE FRAN K. B. COHEN, Vice Pres. and Treas.

J. S. COTHRAN, Southern Representative, 405 Trust Bldg, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

LAME SHOULDER CURELY. Lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and quickly yields to a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY. Schedule in effect Nov. 23, 1907. 11:00 am Lv. Charlotte, So. Ry. At 6:00 pm

Flowers. Roses, Carnations, Violets, Sweet Peas, Lily of the Valley. Nice Pot Plants, Roman Hyacinth and Narcissus, at 25 and 50 cents.

Scholtz, The Florist. Give us a trial. M. F. BRAGG, Trav. Pass. Agent, Roanoke, Va.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. The SELWYN. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN. European, \$1.50 per day and up. American, \$3.00 per day and up.

Just a Step Beyond the "Southern" Station. Location makes this hotel the most convenient one in this city, and the manner in which it is conducted makes it a cozy, comfortable and most inviting place for the tired traveler.

HOTEL CLEGG. Just a step beyond the station. GREENSBORO, N. C.

Presbyterian College For Women. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Second term begins January 9, 1908. Special rates to new pupils.

Rev. J. R. Bridges, D. D., President. Rings Business College. (INCORPORATED) A SCHOOL WITH A REPUTATION FOR DOING HIGH-GRADE WORK.

COAL COAL. The best, the cheapest, the cleanest is "Standard Blue Gem". Ask for it next time.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.

Standard Ice & Fuel Company. COAL AND ICE 'PHONE 19. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Here we are again, with everything in the way of Cut Flowers.