their own day labor. Unless their work can be picked for them the prognosis of their trouble must necessarily be very bad.

How shall the dispensary be maintained? On account of its social significance and because of its vital relationship to each individual, high and low, it seems to me that the best way is by public funds.

The relation of charity organizations to the dispensary should become of intimate co-operation. Tuberculosis is both a cause and a result of poverty, and organizations can best dispense their charities through an institution of this kind.

AN ETERNAL SHOCK

The problem of tuberculosis is such a grave one that there must be a centralization of the forces to fight it. From this centre [illegible] controlled the campaign. Though the disease does not come like an earthquake destroying a hundred thousand in one day and then sweep on away, it is an eternal shock to individuals in society and within our own national bounds [illegible] people every day from sun to sun. In North Carolina, though no accurate record is kept, you know and I know that we bear our proportional part of these deaths.

As physicians and as citizens we who are gathered here to-day in the interest of humanity should exert every energy and put forth every effort to combat a condition like this. We are not only endangered ourselves, but our families are endangered and some of us have already suffered.

Let me make this plea to you to-day, that we adopt the most forceful and economical means of fighting this plague, and in the words of Tennyson be "strong in will to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield."

A valuable paper on "Personal Hygiene in the Prevention of Consumption," was that of Dr. Arthur R. Gerrard of East Rock, Edgewood. He was the salute of the paper of Dr. Silvio von Rock, of Asheville. Dr. L. R. McRaven's subject was "The Instruction of School Children in North Carolina in the Hygiene of Tuberculosis." The author is from Asheville.

Other papers on the programme were "House Inspection," by Dr. F. R. McCallum, of Richmond. "How Consumption Spreads," and "Why They Die," by H. E. Stewart, of Monroe. "The Special Danger of Tuberculosis to a Specific Class," by Dr. J. Allison Hodges, of Richmond, Va. "Relation of Hog Warm Disease to Tuberculosis," by Dr. J. M. Templeton, of Cary. "The Tuberculosis Problem from the Standpoint of the Country Patient and the Country Physician," by Dr. Charles F. Reed, of Banner Elk.

DR. HARPER SPEAKS

An interesting paper of the afternoon session was that by Dr. Charles T. Harper, of Wilmington, on "The Municipality's Duty to the Tuberculosis Poor." It follows:

Mr. President: The subject which I have chosen could probably have been made more interesting to this gathering of distinguished men, some one more familiar with the economic portrait and better qualified by statistical study to impress upon you the truths which I propose to picture.

Permit me in advance to say that in making use of the word "poor" in these remarks I am not referring to those who may be classed as actual paupers dependent upon charity, but to those who, able when in health to earn a reasonable and satisfactory support for themselves and those dependent upon them, are yet nevertheless are woefully handicapped when rendered incapacitated for work by the effect of a lingering disease requiring the best medical and dietetic treatment.

The duty of our city, county, government, national, State or municipal, to those afflicted with tuberculosis is a matter of very great importance from the standpoint of the economic economy as well as from that of humanity.

That this is being continually discussed in every home, in the press and in some of the State [illegible] the most [illegible] are [illegible] taken practical shape in many [illegible] the establishment under governmental control of hospitals, sanatoria and day camps for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Those suffering from [illegible] may be [illegible] classes and [illegible] own [illegible] at their homes [illegible] unobstructed [illegible] to continue [illegible] are there [illegible] the expense [illegible]

promotion [illegible] to respond [illegible] community [illegible] tion [illegible] ing [illegible] provide [illegible]

I [illegible] Engineer [illegible] for [illegible] treatment [illegible] the patient [illegible] most [illegible] skilled [illegible] attention.

It is [illegible] that [illegible] respect [illegible] in [illegible] that the [illegible]

It is for [illegible] public [illegible] tion, [illegible] while [illegible] payer can [illegible] ance when [illegible]

Please [illegible] which prevent [illegible] from accepting [illegible] of much value [illegible] dividuals or [illegible] matter of right [illegible] fund to which [illegible] contributor. This is the feeling which induces a man to accept aid from a fraternal order as a matter of right which he would not take from any other society or from any individual.

IMPOVERISHES COMMUNITIES

The wealth of a community is estimated by the number and industrial capacity of its citizens, the value of its real estate holdings, the volume of business transacted and the amount of invested capital in productive enterprises. Whatever abnormally reduces the number of its people, whatever lessens their capacity for self maintenance and for commercial production, seriously and directly affects the prosperity of the entire municipality. How is the financial health of a community affected by the physical health of its people? As to that part which tuberculosis plays, the records of municipalities and the conclusions of many scientific investigators speak in one voice.

Mayor Hibbard, of Boston, in an address delivered in Charlotte, North Carolina, before the municipal convention, speaking from the economic standpoint, says: "The money cost of tuberculosis falls into two classes—first, the loss of earnings of patients for an average of more than three years before death, with the cost of medical attendance, special food, etc., which averages $2,400 for each death, according to the estimates of Professor Fisher, of Yale, Dr. Price, of Maryland, and the great foreign experts, the capitalized value of the lives, reduced by an average for both sexes of twenty-one years, making all possible deductions, is about $8,000 each," so that in a municipality the size of Wilmington, and having 80 deaths per year from tuberculosis, there is a loss to that city of $450,000 per year.

J. Sloan Fassett, writing on the cost of tuberculosis, in Charities and The Commons, says: "It is estimated that 200,000 people die of consumption in the United States each year. With the money cost of tuberculosis including capitalized earning power, estimated at a per capita cost of $8,000 the hand of this destroyer lays its paralyzing grasp on $1,600,000,000 worth of human productive energy each year." Such vast figures represent almost inconceivable values. We are hardly able to comprehend them, and it would require only a few years of such continuous losses to reach a sum almost beyond the apprehension of the average citizen.

GREAT MORTALITY

Do you know, Mr. President, that it is estimated that the mortality from tuberculosis exceeds the combined deaths from war, famine, plague, cholera, yellow fever and smallpox. And do you know, Mr. President, that with the appropriation of $175.00 per patient sanatorial cases, lives can be prolonged ten years? Then it seems to me that if these estimates are even approximately correct, we are presented with a money loss, producing a continuous drain upon our circle, which every means known to the human intellect should be employed to remedy.

And this brings us to the consideration of the duty of the municipal government to provide for the protection of the community at large from a disease as communicable as is tuberculosis with the same care that it uses against the spread of yellow fever, small pox or diseases of similar importance. I contend that it is of greater importance because of the greater number of deaths from this disease, that it inflicts longer suffering on the individual, it taxes for a longer time the endurance and patience of a friend and family, and that it is more insidious in its approach and fatal, causes heavier loss to a community.

A very large amount of good, good hardly calculable, has been done in the relief of those afflicted by this evil by our religious and charitable organizations. All honor to them for what they have done and are continuing to do. I believe that more and lasting results can be had in the right direction by the employment of other methods. Necessarily the efforts of such bodies are restricted by other demands by limited means, and by inability to exercise the control you would expect from a governmental sanitary department for assuming the management of the work of preventing the spread of this disease, the municipality could bring to bear agencies not possible under the voluntary and charitable methods.

I will not enter into detail of the procedure of taking charge of the situation that we know exists. Those details can be worked out later.

What I wish rather to emphasize, at this time, is this one fact. That that it is the duty of the government, under the conditions set forth, to do something, and that something can be generalized under the proposition that hospitals, sanatoriums and camps should be established for the care of the disease, for the prevention of its spread, so like many of the evils that afflicted mankind it will soon be reduced to a minimum or entirely eradicated. Competent medical attention, trained inspectors and nurses, proper food, fresh air and employment are concomitants of necessary cures of the situation. There should be power, police power, to treat the affected individual as a source of infection and danger to those about him, if he neglects to use the sanitary rules of the municipality to be isolated under police and medical supervision.

EDUCATION NEEDED

There should be education, the awakening of public opinion, so that sanitary rules may be known and observed, the education of the young through the public schools, so that we may protect the future as well as care for the present, the education of the patient and of his family, a duty. President, too often neglected by our medical men, so that the danger of contagion may be reduced to a minimum. All these things should be done through governmental effort and by authoritative direction.

I have shown, Mr. President, that there is a definite, well ascertained, economic and monetary loss in every case of tuberculosis that such cases place upon the municipality by withdrawing from it a part of its wealth both in the loss of productive capacity and the abnormal cost of some exactly sickness. We know that organized is less expensive than individual labor. That is the reason we provide a police force to protect our homes because it is cheaper for the tax payer than for him to employ watchmen individually, we provide education in municipalities because it is more economical and more efficient than for each individual to sweep before his own door, we provide hospitals for the sick because we can furnish better and cheaper service to those needing it than can be had by individuals. All these things we do in the interest of the citizen and is done by the municipality, and in so doing we undoubtedly reduce morbidity and mortality. Is tuberculosis a disease to be eliminated by intelligent effort under municipal direction? I believe it is. Mr. President, in localities where the mortality from tuberculosis is growing less what are the conditions? It is these, that the government has the situation under complete control and every one is obeying the rules, regulations and the laws of that municipality. If my figures have proven anything, they prove that the cost to the tax payers of this great "white plague" is an immense one. It is economy of the simplest and wisest sort to expend a small sum to prevent a greater loss, and in thus saying I take no account of that great humanity which bids help the sick and suffering.

DR. WILLIAMS' PAPER.

One of the ablest papers of the day was that on "Education With Reference to Tuberculosis," by John Roy Williams, M. D., of Greensboro, North Carolina. It was a follows:

The control of tuberculosis depends upon the education of our people. We must give the information necessary to teach the nature of the disease, the ways of contracting and preventing it, and the recognition of it in its early stage, before we can ever hope to obtain the needed co-operation with which to bring about a control. The medical profession has been slow attempting this, but we should lose no more time in putting it into effect.

Such a movement must be backed by authority. We must look to the state authorities for it. We can stimulate the State authorities to inaugurate the movement. We must do it directly and indirectly. Personal letters to the Governor by all or a large part of the physicians, and by the medical societies of the State, suggests to me the direct method. The indirect method must needs be by creating a public sentiment for it. Mr. Kitchin is a sensible man, and has the good of his people at heart; and he would gladly welcome suggestions from the physicians which would offer a solution of the question of public health. He has the Legislature with him, and it will do his bidding, I believe.

In the shape of education, what could we want the State to do? To bear at least a portion of the expense. North Carolina could not better spend a small portion of its money. It could be brought about if properly gone about. As the object of this association is the control of tuberculosis, let us start the movement here.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I advocate that we request the State to furnish sufficient funds to provide literature for circulation among the people, in which will be incorporated the instructions which the people need. This literature should be widely distributed, sent into all homes, and be so written as to be easily intelligible. The Bulletin sent out by the board of health, which good in its way, is lacking to a degree. It does not reach enough of our people, is attempting to cover too much ground and is not laying enough stress on any one condition. It is not in an attractive form, is not properly read and studied and is failing to accomplish its aims.

I advocate the publication of a book of fifty or fifty pages, covering in brief, the subject of tuberculosis, compiled so as to be easily intelligible to the most ignorant reader. Let it be attractively gotten up, so as to be worthy of a place in the library of our people. Put it in a permanent form. Let it contain such matter as to make it suitable for a text in all of our schools. It should contain a simple definition of tuberculosis, the ways of contracting and preventing it, how to recognize it early and what to do when it is found. The duties of the consumptive to the public and himself, should be plainly and clearly set down in it, as should the duties of the well toward the consumptive and the public.

The State should provide the necessary funds for the publication of such a book, and for the distribution of it. It should provide for supplementing the book with illustrated lectures, to be delivered by competent men all over the State. In these lectures, the different points of information contained in this book could be forcibly and intelligently impressed in the minds of the people, and the good which would accrue from such a course would be immeasurable. If lectures could be simultaneously delivered all over the State, it would give birth to a public sentiment for the control of tuberculosis, and would sweep with an irresistible wave towards bringing about needed legislation.

This book should be placed in the schools, and teachers, who have been trained for the purpose, should be selected to interpret it to the children. The child has an impressionable brain, and this needed instruction would be sown in a fertile soil, to bring forth, in a few years, an abundant harvest of good for the control of this disease.

SHOULD DISTRIBUTE LITERATURE

Literature on tuberculosis should be compiled by the physicians of the State sent to the State Board of Health and be published in the daily press as coming from the Board of Health. It should be published in all the daily papers, magazines and journals, so that it will reach all readers. There are many physicians in North Carolina who would gladly devote sufficient time to compiling such literature.

Every county in the State should take up this campaign of education. They should issue a pamphlet containing information of a character similar to that found in this proposed book. This pamphlet should be in the nature of a digest of the book. It should be uniform, that is, the same pamphlet should be circulated in every county, each county defraying the expenses for circulation among its people. Let the book be compiled under the direction of the North Carolina Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, also the pamphlet. Submit both to the North Carolina Medical Society for endorsement, and both book and pamphlet will have an authority behind it, as to demand their adoption by the State of North Carolina.

Once the people shall have been given this information, there will no longer be an excuse for ignorance. The excuse for ignorance having been removed, there will no longer be an excuse for not doing the things necessary for the proper control of tuberculosis. Then it would be feasible, right and proper to enact laws requiring that every man, woman and child in North Carolina shall observe certain rules of hygiene and sanitation. We cannot do that now, as the masses are not supposed to know these rules so as to observe them, but once the excuse for ignorance has been eliminated, such laws could and would be enacted.

The board of health of Greensboro has started a campaign for the control of tuberculosis. It has published instructions in the daily papers, and is now circulating these instructions in pamphlet form, and purposes to put that pamphlet in every home in the city. That it will create some public sentiment to back up any effort to control tuberculosis in Greensboro, there is no doubt in my mind.

Every town in North Carolina should have a dispensary for its tubercular cases. At these dispensaries, an abundance of instructions could be given directly to those suffering from the disease. They would, without doubt, be well patronized, and a great good would soon follow their establishment. Classes would be formed from the patients, lectures be delivered to them by the physician in charge, and these people, being sufferers from the disease, would take these teaching deep to heart, become missionaries among their friends and prove a benefit in their community. If we can but create a little public sentiment towards such an object, we will soon have dispensaries all over North Carolina.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The assembly room of the Selwyn was jammed to the doors last night with an appreciative audience to hear the address of Dr. W. A. Lambeth, of the University of Virginia, on "Food as a Prevention of Tuberculosis," that by Dr. Charles L. Minor, of Asheville, on "The Importance of Store Sanitation in Its Relation to the Suppression of Tuberculosis in North Carolina;" and the illustrated lecture by Dr. Paul Paquin, of Asheville, on "The Teaching of Hygiene, With Reference to Tuberculosis, in the Public School." All three of these were brilliant and highly enjoyed. The evening session had been specially arranged by the able and energetic secretary, Dr. Julian, as a popular feature. All the lectures were in phraseology which could be readily grasped by the same time on subjects which bore directly on the life and health of all present. An invitation was extended for all who wished to join. The doctors were then entertained at a smoker at the Manufacturers' Club.

A committee was expected last night from the Legislature to confer with the physicians. Determined, and definite efforts will be made today, looking to a request on the Legislature for such legislation as may be decided to be desired, for the stamping out of the plague.

Dr. Julian expressed himself to an observer man as being delighted in every way with the meeting thus far and with the prospects for useful results.

The following are attending from out of town: Dr. Isaac M. Taylor, of Morganton, Dr. J. L. Nicholson, of Highlands, Dr. T. A. Mann, of Durham, Dr. Baxter Haynes, of Cliffside, Dr. Banks McNeill, of Lenoir, Dr. H. B. Weaver, of Asheville, Dr. John M. Campbell, of Morganton, Dr. John W. McConnell, of Davidson, Dr. Henry T. Bahnson, of Winston-Salem, Dr. J. Howell Way, of Waynesville, Dr. Julian Woodcock, of Asheville, Dr. Charles L. Minor, of Asheville, Dr. W. L. Dunn, of Asheville, Dr. L. R. McRaven, of Asheville, Dr. D. A. Garrison, of Rosebner City, Dr. D. A. Staunton, of High Point, Dr. John Roy Williams, of Greensboro, Dr. Oliver Hicks, of Rutherfordton, Dr. L. W. Hunter, of the county, Dr. C. A. Julian, of Thomasville, Dr. George Gates, of Grover, Dr. J. E. Smoot, of Concord, Dr. W. J. McAnnally, of High Point, Dr. W. M. Jones, of High Point, Dr. S. S. Royster, of Mooresboro, Dr. E. C. Ellis, of Shelby, Dr. Eugene Street, of Glendon, Dr. Paul Paquin, of Asheville, Dr. Wilcox, of Carthage, Dr. H. D. Stewart, of Monroe, Dr. Lois Boyd, of Winthrop College, Dr. G. D. Moore, of Mount Pleasant, Dr. H. H. Lewis, of Raleigh, Dr. J. C. Hobgsmith, of Fayetteville, Dr. D. A. Deas, of Roxboro, Dr. W. W. McKenzie, of Salisbury.

NORTH STATE COMPANY.

Directors and Officers Elected Yesterday in Meeting in New Offices—Prospects Bright For Good Year—Will Have Convention of Agents.

The annual meeting of the North State Agency Company was held yesterday afternoon in the company's offices in the Realty Building, No. 604, sixth and seventh floors. All the stock was represented in person or by proxy. The following directors were elected: Messrs. A. D. Johnson, J. J. Rogers, W. B. Brown, J. J. Rogers, Jr., W. C. Dowd, J. A. Parker and Dr. George H. Gastner. The number will be increased to fifteen later, this being the number provided for by the by-laws and constitution. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. A. D. Johnson, vice president and general manager, Mr. J. J. Rogers, secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. B. Brown. The prospects for the present year were reported to be exceedingly bright. The company, which was organized in October, acts as general agents of life insurance, fire and casualty and as loan agents. It has formed a very valuable connection with a large loan and trust company, and will be in a position to loan on real estate.

Mr. T. H. Haughton is connected with the company in the capacity of field manager in the life insurance department. Mr. John A. Parker, who comes here soon from Statesville, will have charge of the loan department. Messrs. J. J. Rogers and A. D. Johnson will be in charge of the insurance department. All have had extensive experience in their respective lines.

The company will have a convention of all its agents in the State, numbering about one hundred, in this city in the near future. In connection with this, which is an annual event, will be a contest designed to stimulate interest in their work and arouse enthusiasm.

Mrs. W. A. Graham Critically Ill.

Numerous friends here and in other parts of the State will receive with sincere regret news of the renewed critical condition of Mrs. W. A. Graham, who has been at the home of Dr. George W. Graham in this city for several weeks. Suffering a stroke of paralysis some time ago, she has been at times in extreme condition and the reports from her bedside last night were alarming. Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham, her husband, came in last night from Raleigh, accompanied by a number of other relatives.

Winston-Salem Folks to Cuba.

The following residents of Winston-Salem left yesterday morning on train No. 29 for Cuba over the Southern Railway, after spending a considerable while in the city: Mrs. W. L. Stagg and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Holbrook, Messrs. W. P. Hill, John W. Byerly, R. C. Chick, Frank Hurley, John F. Smithdeal, George Roediger, J. L. Casper, and L. A. Henley, of Greensboro.

To Prosecute Railroad.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the Southern Railway company, Mr. D. D. Traywick, agent, on the charge of failing to keep the approaches to the railroad bridge on North Graham street in good repair after it had been notified that they were in bad condition. Mr. D. P. Hutchison and Mr. D. T. Rich are witnesses. The case is set to be heard by the recorder this morning.

Some Oppose Bitulithic on East Avenue.

That the desire on the part of property owners and residents on East avenue for bitulithic pavement from Brevard street to McDowell is not unanimous by a good deal was stated by a resident of that section to an Observer man last night. It was said that a counter petition with twelve or fifteen signatures will, in all probability, be presented to the powers that be for their consideration.

Mr. Adams in New York Again.

Mr. John J. Adams has been forced to return to a hospital in New York for further treatment. He has been suffering from an affection of the head for several weeks. He returned from New York about ten days ago after receiving treatment, but has been compelled to have further attention. His friends wish him complete recovery and that right early.

MARRIAGES.

Moose-Hollar, at Troutman.

Correspondence of The Observer.

Troutman, Jan. 11.—Yesterday at 3:30 p.m. Mr. Walter L. Moose, of Statesville, and Miss Nellie Hollar, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hollar, were united in marriage by Rev. W. A. Lutz, of Statesville. The ceremony was performed at the bride's pretty suburban home, and was quite the most stylish little wedding of the season. After the ceremony and congratulation a splendidly appointed wedding supper was served. These are most estimable young people. They will make their home in Statesville, where Mr. Moose has a position with the Steele Machine Company.

Trotter-Fisher, at Winston-Salem.

Special to The Observer.

Winston-Salem, Jan. 12.—Miss Addie Fischer and Mr. Henry Trotter were married thos morning at half-past 10 o'clock in the Moravian church, Bishop Edward Rondthaler officiating, in the presence of relatives and many friends. The ceremony was beautiful and impressive. Mrs. Mamie L. Yorke, a cousin of the bride, was of honor, and Mr. Wesley Trotter, of Reidsville, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Two other brothers, Messrs. D. and Robert Trotter, of Reidsville, and Messrs. C. Oswald Butler, of this city, and Thomas Lacy, of Leaksville, were ushers.

After the bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Trotter will make their home here, where Mr. Trotter is a member of a large department store firm.

Eshelman-Bonner, at Cary.

Special to The Observer.

High Point, Jan. 12.—This morning at 10 o'clock Mr. J. Alfred Eshelman, of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Helen Bonner at the home of the bride in Cary, Rev. J. E. Thompson, of Washington Street M. E. church, this city, officiating. The groom's brother, Mr. P. Ward Eshelman, acted as best man and Mrs. Page, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. Mrs. Will Cox, a sister of the groom, also attended the wedding. The young couple will return to High Point within a few days, where Mr. Eshelman has built and furnished an elegant home on Johnson avenue. The groom is a son of Mr. A. F. Eshelman and is manager of the Red Book Agency in High Point, attesting his high worth as a business man during his management of this agency. It has expanded and grown largely. The bride has many friends here, having at one time made this her home.

Brown-Graves, at Carthage.

Special to The Observer.

Carthage, Jan. 12.—One of the prettiest and most fashionable weddings ever witnessed in Carthage was solemnized Thursday evening, January 7th, at 8 o'clock in the Presbyterian church, when Miss Lessie Graves became the wife of Mr. William Gilliam Brown, of Lexington.

The church was very tastefully decorated with cedar and was filled to overflowing with friends and relatives of the popular young people.

Preceding the bridal party the pretty little ribbon children, Burwell Tyson, Evelyn Tyson, James McIver Pleasants and Virginia Ray, daintily dressed in white, entered the church. They were followed by the ushers, Messrs. C. L. Baxter, of Pinehurst, L. P. Tyson, G. W. McNeill and A. P. Kelly. Then came the groomsmen and bridesmaids, the groomsmen entering from the rear of the altar and the bridesmaids, one in each aisle, in the following order: Miss Edith Heizman, of Southern Pines, and Miss Alice Graves; Mr. George C. Graves, Jr., and Mr. Frank Bailey, of Winston-Salem; Miss Mattie Kate Shaw and Miss Mary Worthy; Mr. Kemp Battle, of Pee Dee, S. C., and Mr. Frank Bennett, of High Point; Miss Margaret McIver and Miss Katie Lee Banks, of Haw River; Mr. Boring, of Lexington, and Mr. Cannon, of Concord; Miss Louise Blue, of Aberdeen, and Miss Pattie Lee, of Monroe; Mr. Everhart, of Lexington, and Mr. Jenn, of Reidsville; Miss Lila McLean, of Laurinburg, and Miss Eula Blue; Mr. Leath, of Greensboro, and Mr. Millis, of High Point; Miss Ina McNair, of Laurinburg, and Miss Jone Abell, of Smithfield; Mr. Burton, of High Point, and Mr. Brown, of Winston-Salem. Next came the dames of honor, Mrs. H. P. Sewell and Mrs. J. K. Roberts. Then the maid of honor, Miss Margaret Graves, followed by the ring-bearer, little Louis Graves, sister of the bride. The bride entered the left aisle with her father. She was elegantly gowned in white duchess satin, trimmed with real lace and pearls, and wore a long bridal veil which was held in place with her mother's wedding wreath. She also wore her mother's wedding comb, and a handsome diamond brooch, the gift of the groom, and carried an exquisite bouquet of lilies of the valley. At the altar she was met by the groom and his best man, Mr. O. E. Mendenhall, of Lexington, and there beneath a beautiful arch of evergreen, from which was suspended a large white wedding bell, the marriage vows were said. The beautiful ring service was used and the ceremony was impressively performed by the pastor of the bride, Rev. J. K. Roberts. During the prayer the bride knelt upon the pillow on which her baby head first rested. The bridal party left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

After the marriage a delightful reception was given the bridal party and friends at the colonial home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Graves. This popular couple were the recipients of many handsome presents.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Brown left on a special train for points in Florida and Cuba.

HOW TO AVOID PNEUMONIA.

We have never heard of a single instance of a cold resulting in pneumonia or other lung trouble when Foley's Honey and Tar has been taken. It not only stops the cough, but heals and strengthens the lungs. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered. Dr. C. J. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia with good results in every case." R. H. Jordan & Co.

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A Little Care Will Save Many Charlotte Readers Future Trouble.

Watch the kidney secretions.

See that they have the amber hue of health:

The discharges not excessive or infrequent;

Contain no "brick-dust like" sediment.

Doan's Kidney Pills will do this for you.

They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick.

T. F. Faries, 5 South B. Street, Charlotte, N. C., says: "I feel very grateful for the benefit I derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills and endorse them as an efficient remedy for any trouble arising from inactive kidneys. For a year or more my kidneys were in a disordered condition and by their failure to remove the uric poison from my system caused me to feel miserable. I also suffered a great deal from pains through the small of my back and loins and at times was quite unfit for work. Hearing Doan's Kidney Pills highly recommended for such troubles, I obtained a supply at R. H. Jordan & Co.'s drug store and I had taken them only a short time when my trouble was entirely disposed of."

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

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

S.S.S. THE REMEDY FOR SORES AND ULCERS

The combination of healthful vegetable ingredients of which S. S. S. is composed, makes it an especially desirable and effective remedy in the treatment of sores and ulcers of every kind. Since an impure condition of the blood is responsible for the trouble, a medicine that can purify the blood is the only hope of a successful cure; and it should be a medicine that not only cleanses the circulation, but one that at the same time restores the blood to its normal, rich, nutritive condition. S. S. S. is just such a remedy. It is made entirely of healing, cleansing vegetable properties, extracted from nature's roots, herbs and barks of the forest and fields. It has long been recognized as the greatest of all blood purifiers, possessing the qualities necessary to remove every impurity in the blood. When S. S. S. has purified the circulation, and strengthened and enriched it, sores and ulcers heal readily and surely, because they are no longer fed and kept open by a continual discharge into them of irritating disease-laden matter from the blood. S. S. S. brings about a healthy condition of the flesh by supplying it with rich, nourishing blood and makes a permanent and lasting cure. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice mailed free to all who write.

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