FROM WASHINGTON TO TAFT

PAST INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Some Interesting Data Relative to the Ushering in of Former Chief Executives—Although Elaborated Upon and Beautified No Material Change Has Been Made in the Ceremonial Form—From Small Gatherings the Number of Inaugural Spectators Has Grown Into the Hundreds of Thousands—Thomas Jefferson the First to Take the Oath in Washington—Jackson's a Great Event With "Fully 8,000 People Present."

Washington, D. C. Feb 27.—History again will repeat itself next Thursday when William Howard Taft bows his head over the Holy Bible and takes the solemn obligation which shall make him for a stated period, the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

The ceremony of the induction of a President into office is distinctively American. Conceived in the minds and hearts of the nation's fathers when they yet were in the throes of a great revolution, it is grand in its motive—sublime in its simplicity. Through the lapse of years since the establishment of the American government, substantially no change has been made in the ceremonial form, although elaborate and beautiful accompaniments, in recent years, have become notable features of this most important of American functions.

In the time of Taft, as in the time of Washington, the spectacle bears the same simple impressiveness. Here is no Emperor or King or Dictator, arrogating to himself through the law of succession or monarchial expediency, the powers of government; but the creature of a willing, enthusiastic and homogeneous people taking upon himself, through the expression of his peers, the responsibility of carrying out their mandates and directing the execution of their will. Yesterday he was one of a hundred million people, to-day, yet one of the people, but chosen for a brief time to direct their destinies and to protect and defend their nation.

It was Washington who, to a large extent, devised the plan of a President's inaugural. In this respect as in others, his work has stood the test of time. It will endure, too, for so long as the nation may live in its original form of beautiful and impressive simplicity.

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

Washington was inducted into office at New York. At the time of notification of his election, he was residing at his beautiful country home, Mount Vernon. He proceeded to the then seat of government on horseback in coaches and in eight-oared barges. His journey was a triumphal march. No such scenes of enthusiasm ever had been witnessed in this country as attended his progress. The country people gave him hearty greeting by the roadside; in Philadelphia the citizens had decorated the streets and buildings elaborately and he rode on a splendid milk-white charger beneath triumphal arches, and in towns and hamlets farther east his pathway was strewn with flowers by women and children.

Details of the ceremony attendant upon the administration of the oath of office were worked out after his arrival in New York. It took place in the old Federal Building, which then was the seat of the Congress and the oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston. The first President was waited upon by committees of the House and Senate at his temporary abiding place and an escort of regular United States troops accompanied him to the Capitol. He was driven in a handsome coach, and as he had no predecessor he was alone in the carriage. When the announcement was made formally that Washington had taken the obligation which made him the first President of the United States, the multitude waiting outside of the building gave itself up to an enthusiastic demonstration. Speeches were delivered and patriotic songs were sung, and that night there was a display of fireworks.

The second inauguration of Washington took place in Philadelphia. While the ceremony was more elaborate, in its accompaniments, than the first had been it remained, as always, in its essential form, simple and impressive. Washington was conveyed to the Capitol in a handsome coach drawn by six white horses. His attire was notably elegant, being of black velvet, with diamond-studded buckles, silk hose and cocked hat.

Four years later, John Adams was inaugurated as President also in Philadelphia. Apprehension had been expressed that the young government would be unable to withstand the strain of a change of Presidents, but the result was a superb vindication of the wisdom of the fathers. Washington passed the reins of government to his successor with the same patriotic grace and willingness and wisdom that had characterized his every public action. The real test of the government's institutions came four years later when Thomas Jefferson became President. He was not elected by the people, but by the House of Representatives. The election had resulted in a tie and the House of Representatives exercised its constitutional prerogative of choosing the President. The contest in the House was very bitter, but again the nation withstood the strain magnificently.

FIRST INAUGURATION AT WASHINGTON.

"The Sage of Monticello," as Jefferson was affectionately termed, was the first President to be inaugurated in Washington, the seat of government again having been changed. Accompanied only by a few friends, he rode on horseback from his home to Washington. He was joined by a small detachment of cavalry which escorted him into the city. He went, unaccompanied in his carriage, to the Capitol, not because he had no predecessor, but because President Adams, embittered by the result of the action of the House, left the city early in the day, declining to await the new President. The inaugural ceremony took place in the old Senate chamber, the oath of office being administered by Chief Justice Marshall. At its conclusion, the new President proceeded to the White House. According to contemporaneous accounts "a vast concourse" of about a thousand people stood in the gardens, fields and strips of wood-land along Pennsylvania avenue and gave Jefferson enthusiastic greeting. As Washington was nearly inaccessible in those days celebrations of the inauguration were held in many cities and towns throughout the country.

It is reported that a throng of ten thousand people assembled on the east front of the Capitol to witness the inauguration of President Madison. An immense crowd that was to Washington in those days. Regular troops and militia formed the nucleus of a parade, which was the first real inaugural procession. The ceremony was concluded with a reception at the White House, at which former President Jefferson was a prominent figure.

President Monroe was the first to take the oath of office on a stand in the east front of the Capitol, midway between the Senate and House of Representatives. He had announced that he proposed to have the obligation administered in the hall of the House, but the Senate objected. The result of the wrangle that ensued was that the ceremony took place in the open air, as it takes place now. It was regarded as an omen of good that American eagles flew majestically over the Capitol at the time of Monroe's inauguration.

The struggle over the election of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives was so long that the inauguration had to be postponed until the latter part of March; but it was the most elaborate ceremony that yet had been held in Washington.

JACKSON'S SPECTACULAR.

The inauguration of Andrew Jackson in 1829 was a notable ceremony. It probably would have been even more spectacular than it was had the President not suffered the loss of his wife shortly before. As it was, however, Washington gave evidence of its appreciation and patriotism and hospitality with a demonstration which called from Daniel Webster this comment: "Never has such a crowd been seen here before. There must have been fully 8,000 people along the line of march. Persons came 500 miles to see the President inaugurated." The President that day occupied a carriage constructed from a part of the hull of the frigate Constitution.

Twenty thousand spectators were banked along the line of march at the inauguration of President Van Buren. The ceremony attendant upon the inauguration, however, had no specially distinctive features.

At the inauguration of President William Henry Harrison, for the first time, citizen soldiery from the various States participated in the ceremonies.

In the inaugural parade elaborate campaign devices were used, the log cabin being a prominent feature. The protective doctrine, on which President Harrison had conducted his campaign, was illustrated by working looms and other machinery illustrative of the progress of American industries. General Harrison rode on horseback to the Capitol and returned to the White House in a coach presented to him by the Whigs of Baltimore. It was estimated that 75,000 people witnessed the ceremony.

Scarcely a month later Vice President Tyler was called upon to take the oath of office as President, President Harrison having passed to his reward. The ceremony of inducting President Tyler was conducted in his own home in Washington without pomp or display of any kind in view of the grief stricken city and country.

The inauguration of President Polk was, to an extent, a personal disappointment to him, as the weather was execrable. Polk was fond of display although his tastes were not specially military. The inaugural procession, therefore, was somewhat heterogeneous. It included not only the military, but members of his Cabinet, the clergy of the District of Columbia, the professors and students of Georgetown College and what was known as the Fairfax cavalry, a kid-glove Virginia regiment, representatives of the best families of the Old Dominion.

TAYLOR FOND OF POMP.

President Zachary Taylor was not inaugurated on the 4th of March, that date falling on a Sunday. The old fighter was fond of pomp and ceremony and the inaugural procession was one of the finest, up to that time, that had been seen in the country.

Fillmore, through the death of President Taylor, came into the office of the President, without special ceremony, although the oath of office was administered to him in the usual way before the Congress.

Pierce and Buchanan were inaugurated in no distinctive fashion, although the ceremonies in both instances were attended with great demonstrations.

When Lincoln came into the Presidency, the country throughout was trembling with apprehension. For the first time in the history of the United States, regular troops had been ordered to Washington, not for display, but for protection. Although Lincoln himself expressed no fear, extraordinary precautions were taken to preserve his personal safety. When he delivered his inaugural address on the east front of the Capitol in the presence of an immense throng, his rival, Stephen A. Douglas, stood at his side and held his hat. Following the formal inaugural ceremony, Lincoln tendered to the populace an elaborate reception at the White House. His second inauguration followed the greatest fratricidal conflict known to history, yet many were the misgivings as to the outcome.

The induction of Andrew Johnson into the office of President following immediately upon the assassination of Lincoln, was conducted in the private room of a hotel. No ceremony attended it.

The greatest spectacular display made up to that time was at the inauguration of President Grant. It was practically purely a military demonstration, and although magnificent in all of its features, was marred to an extent by the refusal of his predecessor to ride with Grant to the Capitol in the same carriage. It was a bleak, cold and dismal day on which Grant was inaugurated the second time. The demonstration attending the ceremonies, however, was notably fine notwithstanding the intense cold. Many visiting organizations declined on account of the repellant weather, to participate in the parade, and many persons who did take part in it, including some naval cadets, paid for their patriotism with their lives.

On account of the manner of the election of Rutherford B. Hayes, it was deemed necessary, as in the case of Lincoln, to exercise the utmost precautions to insure his personal safety. The oath of office was administered to him in private on the 5th of March, but the ceremony was repeated on a stand at the east front of the Capitol on March 5th.

ARTHUR TOOK THE OATH TWICE.

When Garfield entered the Senate chamber on March 4th, just prior to taking the oath of office, one of the first men to greet him was General Hancock, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the presidency. The ceremony of inducting Garfield into office with its accompaniments did not differ materially from previous functions of the kind.

In succeeding the martyred Garfield to the presidency, Chester A. Arthur twice took the oath of office. On receipt of the news of Garfield's death, he took the obligation at his home in New York City. Two days later the oath again was administered to him in Washington, in the Vice President's room on the Senate side of the Capitol. His inaugural address was brief and was delivered in the presence of comparatively few persons. No spectacular ceremonies attended his induction into office.

A perfect day characterized the first inauguration of Grover Cleveland. The crowd in attendance upon the ceremony was one of the greatest ever seen in Washington and the parade was elaborate and magnificent.

The inauguration of President Harrison, while elaborate and beautiful in all of its arrangements, was attended by bad weather. A notable feature of the ceremony was his escort of honor, the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which he had commanded in the civil war. President Harrison delivered his inaugural address in a driving rain, being sheltered by an umbrella held by one of his war comrades.

Not probably in the history of inaugural ceremonies has the weather ever been so bad as it was at the time of Cleveland's second induction into office. Pennsylvania avenue was inches deep in slush and practically throughout the day rain and sleet fell to the serious discomfiture of all who participated in the ceremony.

M'KINLEY'S A MAGNIFICENT AFFAIR.

On the contrary the day on which McKinley was inducted into office the first time was one of the most beautiful that ever dawned. In a carriage drawn by four black horses, he rode to the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. Cleveland, under the escort of Troop A, Cleveland, Ohio's famous Black Horse Cavalry. The demonstration attendant upon the ceremony was magnificent, nearly 40,000 men being in the line of parade. At his second inauguration, rain fell incessantly and many were the prophesies of ill, as a consequence. These prophesies came too true, for in the following September McKinley fell before the bullet of an assassin.

Following the death of McKinley at Buffalo, Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office in the drawing room of John G. Milburn's residence in Buffalo. Present at the simple ceremony were the members of President McKinley's Cabinet and about 30 others. Assuming the presidency in the shadow of a great national tragedy, no spectacular features were permitted by Mr. Roosevelt. He came to Washington on a special train and quietly and unostentatiously assumed, in this grief-stricken city, the duties of his high office.

Later in 1905, elected to the Presidency in his own right by an overwhelming majority, Roosevelt again took the oath of office, this time in the presence of a throng of quite 100,000 people on the east front of the Capitol. The day was lowering, but rain held off, and the inaugural parade following the ceremonies at the Capitol was one of the most beautiful and picturesque ever witnessed in this country.

[For The Observer.

FISHERMAN AND ANGLER.

In days gone by my boat was awful homely,
'Twas built of rough inch planks right from the mill;
It held two people and weighed full three hundred,
And working it would soon a strong man kill.

Its lines were straight, 'twas in no sense a racer,
It leaked a little through ill-fitting seams;
But, to me then, it seemed a priceless treasure,
And one I'd often owned before in dreams.

My tackle was not costly—mostly home-made;
My pole was just a one piece twelve foot reed,
My line was good and heavy, twisted cotton,
My cork shaped like an onion gone to seed.

The bait was carried in a gourd, well stoppered
To keep the active worms from crawling out.
The game I sought was catfish—sometimes suckers
I'd never even heard of mountain trout.

I caught a chub once, with this homely tackle,
That weighed three pounds—and nearly broke the pole;
I had no reel to play him with and tire him
But, by main strength, that fish I did control.

My fish I strung upon a willow slender,
And toted string and pole with thrilling joy,
Such joy as only comes when one is youthful
And preferably, when one's a barefoot boy.

But I got fish, and that was what I wanted,
Though yanked out mostly by my strength of arm;
I really liked the job a whole lot better
Than grubbing stumps upon our stumpy farm.

And now, when I go off on my vacation
To seek the mountain trout, with wicker creel,
I trust not to a cable and a shark hook,
But use a fine silk line and fancy reel.

My rod, the word "pole" grates upon my feelings
That have been nurtured by the sportsman's books—
Is split bamboo, the guides are agate mounted;
And flies, not worms, are tied upon my hooks.

A trout that weighs some twelve or thirteen ounces
Will exercise my skill to bring to creel;
My rod weighs five of these same standard units
And bends and strains as his quick strike I feel.

My leaders are of gut, as fine as horse-hair—
Refinement is the note I try to strike;
'Tis not the weight I'm after in my fishing—
I care no more for suckers or for pike.

My togs are rather fancy, I admit it,
I wear a collar stiff, and tie of red;
The proper kind of waders on my leglets,
The proper style of hat upon my head.

Sometimes, I really catch a trout—or buy one
From off a sandy, freckled, barefoot boy;
And, when I really catch one by my lonesome,
My heart is filled with an entrancing joy.

But, when my mind goes back to that old hooker,
That was my only craft in days gone by,
I cannot help comparing those with these times
And then, perhaps, I heave a gentle sigh:

For those times, when I caught the soft-nosed sucker,
And catfish, with his healthy mouth a-smile;
Were times when fishing was a joy untarnished—
A pastime really very well worth while.

But now, there seems to be a something lacking,
And oft I feel like pulling off my boots
And going at it barefoot, with a fishpole,
For catfish lying 'neath those old tree roots.

—H. H. BRIMLEY.

FORESTRY BILL DOOMED?

(Continued from Page One.)

the home product. American capitalists investing in Cuban iron ore desire the duty on iron reduced. The tanner would reduce the tariff on hides so that he can buy them cheaper."

"Then, Mr. Slemp, you would retain the tariff on these Southern products?" I said.

PROTECTION OF COURSE.

"Personally, I believe that the policy of protection should be strictly maintained, not only for the benefit of the enterprises in our section but in every other part of our country. Let the duties include tobacco, where needed, cotton cloth, where required, peanuts or anything else which will result in greater employment of American labor and native resources. This is the old fashion protective tariff idea and it suts me."

"What, do you think will be the action of the committee on ways and means on this matter?"

"No one outside of the committee knows the result of its deliberations. The members very wisely adopted a policy of silence, and decline to give out information. They will frame the bill with due reference to the facts presented to the information presented to them. It is generally supposed that the revenue feature must and will be an important factor in framing the scehdules. As a consequence, I imagine, that few articles now admitted under a tariff will be placed on the free list. The two ideas, therefore, tariff for revenue and tariff for protection, will unite to maintain many of the present rates. Of course it is a subject of controversy as to whether lowering a given rate will produce a greater or lesser amount of revenue—to determine which many favor a tariff commission of non-partisan experts."

"Is the tariff sentiment growing in the South, you think?"

"I am certain that it is in Virginia. There is hardly a day passes that I do not receive letters from Democrats, some of them up-to-date partisans, begging me to do what I can to keep the tariff on lumber, coal and other products of the Old Dominion."

Mr. Slemp is preparing a speech, which he expects to make next session, on the tariff.

SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT.

Secretary James Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his report for 1908, gives some interesting figures. In the first paragraph he declares: "Billions upon billions the farmer has again added to his wealth. Production has been above the average of recent years all along the line, with few exceptions, and some prices have been up, while others were down. After offsetting losses against gains, in comparison with 1907, there remains a net gain which raises the total value of all farm products of 1908 to the most extraordinary amount in the world's history, $7,778,000,000."

Continuing, "The farm value of farm products this year is $290,000,000 above the value for 1907, $1,023,000,000 that of 1906, $1,460,000,000 that of 1905, $1,619,000,000 that of 1904, $1,861,000,000 that of 1903, and $3,061,000,000 the census amount of 1899, or 65 per cent. over that of ten years ago."

The following crop quantities and values are approximately true:

"The greatest of all crops is corn, with 2,643,000,000 bushels, at a valuation of $1,615,000,000, last year's being worth nearly as much as the crops of cotton, hay and wheat combined.

"The total value of the hay crop, $2 per ton lower than it was the previous year, was $621,000,000 for 68,000,000 tons.

"The wheat crop in quantity was 660,000,000 bushels, and has been often exceeded, while the value was $620,000,000 and was never equaled nor approached nearer than $66,000,000.

"The oat crop comes fifth on the list. Its value was $321,000,000. Then follows barley, rye, rice and cereals.

"The potato crop was 275,000,000 bushels, and owing to the drought, 5.1 per cent. below the five-year average. In value, however, it was 18.1 per cent. above the five-year average and brought $190,000,000.

"The value of the tobacco crop to the farmer in 1908 was $70,000,000, about the value of 1907, but much greater than in former years."

Mr. Wilson and his expert collectors and accountants were wise enough to give no figures on cotton lest they go wrong and bring down a multitude of curses upon their official heads before the facts are known.

"For the first time in the history of this country's agriculture," they venture, "the value of the cotton crop, including the seed, has apparently exceeded the value of the hay crop, which has heretofore held second place for a long number of years."

"For the first time the value of all farm products, last year, equals $5,000,000,000," it is said, "and of this total the value of corn is about one-third; wheat, hay and cotton combined more than one-third, and the smaller crops one-third, or the remainder."

Concerning animal products, the report asserts: "To the farmer who averaged hardly 20 cents a pound for the butter he sold,, between 3 and 4 cents a quart for milk, and 1 1-2 cents for each egg, and even to the consumer who paid prices much above these, it is a striking fact that the value of the farm products of the dairy cow is getting closer and closer to $800,000,000, and that the eggs and poultry produced on the farm are worth as much as the cotton crop, seed and all, or the hay crop, or the wheat crop."

"As compared with the imports of farm products to this country, the exports are so much greater that the difference in our favor amounts to $488,000,000, a handsome balance to the credit of our farmers."

H. E. C. BRYANT.

Valuable Item for Men and Women Who Want Strong Nerves

Health and strength hitherto unknown will be felt surging in rich red blood through the arteries and veins, and life's greatest ambitions may be realized as never before, if the following special treatment is followed by those men and women, too, who are stricken with that most dreaded of all afflictions, nervous exhaustion, accompanied with such symptoms as extreme nervousness, insomnia, cold extremities, melancholia, headaches, constipation and dyspepsia, kidney trouble, dreadful dreams of direful disasters, timidity in venturing and a general inability to act naturally at all times as other people do. Lack of poise and equilibrium in men is a constant source of embarrassment even when the public least suspects it. For the benefit of those who want a restoration to full bounding health and all the happiness accompanying it, the following home treatment is given. It contains no opiates or habit-forming drugs whatever. Mix it at home and no one will be the wiser as to your affliction.

The treatment is simple, thorough and correct. Leading druggists supply the main tinctures, extracts and essences in one-ounce bottles, ready to mix. Get three ounces syrup sarsaparilla compound, mix with one ounce compound fluid balmwort, and stand two hours. Add one ounce compound essence cardiol, and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom). Shake well, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at bedtime.

The ingredients are used for various prescriptions.

"At" or "In"

London Chronicle.

In the matter of "at" and "in" even London has not always occupied a secure position. A proclamation of Henry II, has "at London," and the same proposition is applied to the great city as late as in Richardson's "Pamela." Frequently in country places "at London" may be heard to this day, and a correspondent has even heard a Suffolk country girl say "at Shropshire." Probably the broad distinction is that "at" is used by people who conceive of the place in question merely as a point on the map or as of convenient size to be regarded as fixing a person's whereabouts. "In" is substituted when they think of the place as having parts and magnitude. But the Devonian solves the difficulty by substituting "to" impartially for both "at" and "in."

Anniversary at Louisburg College.

Correspondence of The Observer.

Louisburg, March 1.—On the evening of February 26th the Sea Gift and Neithean Literary Societies of Louisburg College celebrated their nineteenth anniversary. Mr. J. W. Bailey, of Raleigh, in his usual eloquence, addressed the audience on the beautiful subject, "Elizabeth Barrett Browning." His exposition of the life and poetry of this splendid character was refreshing and inspiring, and whether he led us to see her as the poet, the philosopher, the social reformer or the exposition of the most perfect human love, she was beautiful.

Miss Frances Thomas, president of the Sea Gift Society, in a few well-chosen words, presented the speaker to a large audience, which was not of Louisburg only, but of Wake Forest, Oxford, Weldon and other nearby towns. Miss Mamie Wilder, president of the Neithean Society, in behalf of the societies and the audience, thanked the speaker with appropriate concluding remarks.

Anson County Residence Burns.

Special to The Observer.

Wadesboro, March 1.—The two-story residence belonging to W. R. A. Hanna, two miles from town, was burned last night. The house was occupied by William Jerman, who was awakened by the fire and carried his bed out lost everything else. There was no insurance on contents and only $400 on dwelling. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Arkansas House Passes State-Wide Bill.

Little Rock, Ark., March 1.—Amid great cheering the lower house of the Legislature this afternoon passed the Gann State-wide prohibition bill by a vote of 53 to 27.

Rheumatism

This is often a disease of the blood, though not always. It attacks usually the joints and tissue and causes a deposit of uric acid. In its acute stage it is one of much pain and suffering, sometimes affecting a large part or even all the body. When near the heart it is dangerous to life. We are thankful to say there is a proper treatment—Dr. King's Sarsaparilla—internally, to eradicate the poison from the blood. Dr. King's Nerve and Bone Liniment—externally, to give life to the stiffened, painful joints and tissue. Sold by Burwell-Dunn Retail Store.

(From New York World, May 27, '08)

ONE IN BED, OTHER IN THE HOSPITAL

Two Strong Endorsements of New Cooper Treatment Monday.

The sale of the Cooper preparations in New York has grown tremendously during the past week. On Saturday night it was estimated that during the week nine thousand people had called and talked with either Cooper or his assistants.

Each day more and more people call who express unlimited approval of the results they have obtained from the medicine. Many of these people tell their experience for publication.

The following statements were among several made on Monday afternoon. George J. Bramer, of No. 1541 First avenue, said: "I have had stomach trouble in its worst form. I lost so much flesh and became so weak that one doctor told me I had consumption. I have been under treatment constantly for two years with no benefit whatsoever, as I have grown steadily worse and lately I have been unable to eat any solid food at all.

"I got so bad that I finally went to the hospital. While in the hospital I read of Mr. Cooper, and one day I left the hospital, came here and got his treatment. It has proved to be the only medicine I have ever taken that has helped me. I now feel like another man, and wish to give all the credit for my present health to this medicine."

A. G. Northup, of No. 215 Eckford street, Brooklyn, had this to say: "I had been in bed three weeks with nervous prostration, and was getting no better, when one of my friends who was taking it urged me to try this Cooper medicine. I was in such a condition at the time that I could not argue, and I let them get the New Discovery, as it is called, for me.

"I was actually better the very first day. I didn't know there was a medicine on earth that could act as quickly as this did. It put me on my feet inside of a week. I am now as well as I ever was in my life, and do not know that I have a nerve in my body. I sleep soundly and get up in the morning refreshed and hungry for breakfast. I have a good appetite and am full of energy. I have gone back to work again as sound as a dollar. This is the wonder of my family and friends."

Cooper's New Discovery is now on sale at leading druggists everywhere. It has made a remarkable record in New York and other cities. If you cannot obtain it from your local druggist notify The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR Sour Stomach AND Belching YOU SHOULD TAKE Kodol

These symptoms result from indigestion and dyspepsia—brought on by improper eating. If you will merely take a little Kodol, now and then, you can eat what you want—and you will not have any digestive trouble. Kodol digests your food as soon as it reaches your stomach. It does this because it contains every element essential to proper food digestion. Thus you see that Kodol merely duplicates Nature's process, in your stomach, when your stomach, through over-loading or ill-treatment of one sort or another, is unable to do its own work as Nature intended. This is why Kodol is such a good preparation, for anyone who has any digestive trouble, or is likely to have—as most of us are.

Our Guarantee. Get a dollar bottle of Kodol. If you are not benefited—the druggist will at once return your money. Don't hesitate; any druggist will sell you Kodol on these terms. The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50c bottle. Kodol is prepared in the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

Lyceum Course Closing at Thomasville.

Special to The Observer.

Thomasville, March 1.—"The College Girls," the last number of this season's lyceum course, will show in the opera house Tuesday night and promises to be the best number of the entire course. This course of entertainments has been high class, well patronized and greatly enjoyed by the people of this town and community. It is hoped that the managers of the opera house will each season by able to secure a lyceum course for Thomasville.

IT STRIKES

the vital spot and does things. Pneumonia, croup, colds, cough, pains and soreness, GOWAN'S PNEUMONIA PREPARATION puts them on the run. Congestion is scattered, inflammation allayed and comfort fills the home. One trial bottle will convince. External, quickly absorbed. No just as good, insist on getting Gowan's. $1.00 to 25c. All druggists.

BEVERAGE WHISKIES

Bearing our several brands are products of the perfect grain, crystal pure water, skillful distillation, and ageing in wood at an even temperature.

YELLOW LABEL WHISKEY

Is a blend of full round flavor, which is certain to make your lips smack.

4 Full Quarts, $5.00.

Also distillers of the celebrated Billy Baxter's Best and Estil Springs Whiskies.

Shipped by express, charges prepaid, in plain case. No delay. Send postal or express money order. Write for our new Beverage Booklet to-day. Order from dealer or

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Gold Dust
the all 'round cleanser

Do you waste your time and strength cleaning your home with a half dozen different compounds?

Running for this one and trying to remember where you left the other one is a needless waste of energy.

Gold Dust is made to remove all kinds of dirt, and to be harmless to everything else.

Do not use soap, naphtha, borax, soda, ammonia or kerosene with Gold Dust. The Gold Dust Twins need no outside help.

"BABY MINE"

Becoming a mother should be a source of joy, but the suffering incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of dread. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of much of the pain of maternity; this hour, dreaded as woman's severest trial, is not only made less painful, but danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, and the system is prepared for the coming event. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. $1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book of value to all expectant mothers mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

AN EXTENSION Wall Set Bell Telephone is an extra telephone connected with your present instrument, located in the room which you frequent oftenest. You can receive telephone messages at no inconvenience, and send them, too. It saves useless steps.

$1.00 PER MONTH IN RESIDENCES

Call Contract Department

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Efficient Service — Reasonable Rates

MULE SHOEING — HORSE SHOEING

DR. FISHER'S HORSE SHOEING SHOP

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OPEN FOR BUSINESS MARCH 1ST.

Experienced, Practical, Scientific Horse Shoers.
No Blacksmith Work—Strictly a Shoeing Shop.

HORSE SHOEING — MULE SHOEING