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THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor. THE COUNTY, THE STATE, THE UNION. SUBSCRIPTION: $1.00 Per Year, Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XXXI LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1901. NUMBER 13.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. GEO. S. BAKER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night. M. T. PLYLER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. THOS. B. WILDER, Supt
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night. FORREST SMITH, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Sunday School at 9:30.
Services, morning and night, on 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays.
Evening Prayer, Friday afternoon. ALBAN GREAVES, Rector.

Professional cards

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Louisburg, N. C.
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LOUISBURG, N. C.
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Good accomodation for the traveling public.
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Good accommodations. Good fare: Polite and attentive servants

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Warrenton, North Carolina
W. J. NORWOOD, Proprietor.
Patronage of Commercial Tourists and traveling Public Solicited.
Good Sample Room.

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

A Glance at the Philippine Situation.

LARGE EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Millions Must Be Spent to Help Jobbers Grow Rich.

JOHN BULL BARS OUT OUR BEEF.

Hard Blow Delivered by Our Whilom British Friend—Poor Requital For the Connivance of Our Pro-British Administration In the Murder of the South African Republics, Flagrant Violation of Neutrality Laws—Senator Lodge Settles the War—Minority Representation. Lentz Still Alive.

[Special Washington Letter.]

General Aguinaldo having issued a proclamation to his followers advising them to lay down their arms and to accept the sovereignty of the United States, it is to be hoped that hostilities, such as they are, will cease and that our regular army will soon be reduced to a peace footing, a consummation devoutly to be wished, as to maintain a soldier in that faraway land costs at least $2,000 per annum, to say nothing of the prospect of paying him a pension the rest of his natural life or paying it to his wife or dependent relatives the rest of their natural lives. We will be in luck if some other Filipino chief does not take it into his head to continue the war—an endless guerrilla war—for the Filipinos may conclude that Aguinaldo issued his pronunciamento under duress and fail to be persuaded thereby. Should they accept his advice in good faith we will have a large expense account to meet annually in order that a few jobbers may grow rich. That is the best view of the situation. If they conclude to continue the war, we are in for as ugly a job as any nation ever tackled.

Why? Oh, Why?

Of course no right minded person would desire to disturb the serenity of our anglomaniacs; but, considering the fact that England has quarantined our beef, this inquiry is pertinent: "What has become of that wondrous love which we were vociferously assured that John Bull bore us while he was hoodwinking our pro-British administration into conniving at the foul murder of two little republics in South Africa?" A stronger word than "connive" might not be improperly used in that connection. If it will not too much perturb the tranquillity of the aforesaid anglomaniacs, I would venture to ask, "Why, oh, why, has Mr. Bull dealt us this cruel blow of shutting out our beef product?" True, they do not grow much beef or much of anything else except tariff and trusts in that portion of the United States infested by the anglomaniacs, but nevertheless there are millions of persons in the beef raising districts of the United States proper who would like to know, don't you know, why John is beginning to act after his old bad manner. His love for us was fleeting as the rainbow's glory. He has returned to his vomit and is himself again. Only think of it! He gives us this whack on the solar plexus while a supple and servile United States judge at New Orleans is, in violation of all laws of neutrality, making a ruling in New Orleans in re the American mule which is as thoroughly pro-British as if one of John's own judges had rendered it. The dog that bites the hand which feeds it has been used for centuries as the type of all that is ungrateful and base, and furnishing mules and horses ad libitum to a belligerent is on all fours with furnishing feed, for mules and horses are as necessary as bread and meat. It doesn't require a Philadelphia lawyer or a lawyer of any sort to know that any person of ordinary sense knows it.

Mr. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, a most estimable gentleman, can't understand why John Bull should act in this unseemly manner and has asked Colonel John Hay, secretary of state, to ask Mr. Joseph H. Choate, American embassador to the court of St. James, to ask John why he cutteth such a fantastic caper at this particular juncture. John B. is likely to tell Mr. Choate to tell Colonel Hay to tell Mr. Wilson to go to the deuce. Having used us, John Bull is, as usual, ready to throw us away as a sucked orange.

"I Won't. You Mustn't."

Press dispatches inform us that our pro-British cabinet at Washington has a bad case of mulligrubs because a poor benighted South African Boer went into court in New Orleans and tried to break up the British purchase of American mules, notoriously to be used in subduing the heroic little republics. Our Washington cabinet lawyers are rather of the opinion that an action to enforce neutrality laws is an administrative function and that the poor benighted Boer aforesaid was very naughty to invade those laws, but here is the rub: If it is an administrative prerogative, why hasn't the administration asserted it? "Why, oh, why?" President McKinley was a soldier and presumably knows the value of a mule in wartime, even if his cabinet does not. A more flagrant violation of neutrality laws was never witnessed on earth, yet the administration will not enforce them and will not let anybody else do it. We are in a lovely predicament, to be sure! That poor benighted Boer ought to be yanked up and tried for treason against the United States because he is interfering with John Bull's plans, for he must be taught that Mr. Bull has carte blanche to do as he pleases here.

The cabinet lawyers are not cocksure that the law confining the initiative in neutrality enforcement proceedings is as they desire it; consequently Mr. Attorney General Knox has been requested to investigate and report. If he finds that things are not as they desire, congress will be asked to so amend the law that nobody but the administration can invoke the aid of the courts as to enforcing neutrality laws, and, as in the Porto Rican tariff matter it was demonstrated that the bread and butter brigade runs the house, it may be safely predicted, to the shame of America and American manhood, that the administration will get all the law it wants with which to coddle Mr. Bull. How are the mighty fallen! When we were 3,000,000 strong, we thrashed Mr. Bull. We performed the same caper again when we were only 12,000,000 souls. Now that we number 77,000,000, not counting the denizens of Guam and the Philippines, we are John's bondservant! We are in some respects advancing a la crab—that is, backward; growing after the fashion of the cow's tail—downward. And yet this is the land of Patrick Henry, George Washington, Commodore Perry and Andrew Jackson!

Neutrality Proceedings.

No doubt there be those who will say that I make these comments on the action and nonaction of the administration in a carping spirit simply because it is Republican and I am Democratic. For the benefit of all such I call attention to the following excerpt from an editorial in the Washington Post, which claims to be independent, but which is greatly enamored of Mr. McKinley and most of his works. But The Post scents danger. Referring to what the cabinet lawyers think about the neutrality proceedings at New Orleans, The Post says:

> The impression conveyed to the public mind indeed is that the gentlemen of the cabinet rather resent as impertinent interference the attempt of an individual to challenge through the courts what he regards as an injustice or a cruelty even though the attempt contemplate nothing more than a statement of the law. They are represented as holding the opinion that private citizens have no right to meddle in such matters and as going so far as to say that if such a right exists they will ask congress to extinguish it by legislation.
>
> We say that thoughtful people will be painfully impressed by this disclosure. Public sentiment has already been sufficiently offended by our government's singular complaisance toward England during the past three years. In that time we have seen many strange and startling things. We have seen a large area of United States territory handed over to England under the plea of creating a "temporary" modus vivendi. We have seen England arrest our commerce in foodstuffs with the Portuguese port of Lourenco Marques, while simultaneously she established purchasing stations in various parts of this country and a shipping depot at New Orleans for the openly avowed purpose of furnishing her armies in South Africa with horses and mules, with the only war material that could make England's success against the Boers even remotely possible. Our government permitted the suppression of the United States trade with Delagoa Bay because its continuance might help the Boers. Our government winked at the exportation of war material to South Africa because that was absolutely indispensable to England's war upon the South African republics. Yes, we have seen all this, to say nothing of the shocking episode of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now happily closed by the action of a patriotic senate, and it has grieved and shamed every true American heart. Does the administration propose to afflict, to offend, us any further in this direction?
>
> If such be the idea of the cabinet, we congratulate them upon the brilliant success which will infallibly crown their efforts. Only one construction will or can be put upon a suppression by government contrivance of the legal proceedings at New Orleans. The country will conclude, and in the light of past events will be justified in concluding, that the administration does not want the legality of the shipments investigated, but prefers to countenance them in England's behalf, whether they be warranted or forbidden.

C.-P.

Tennyson says:

> In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast;
> In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest;
> In the spring a liveller iris changes on the burnished dove;
> In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

Which lines are here quoted apropos of the announcement of the engagement of Major General Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general of the United States army, to Miss Edythe Patten. So while General Fred Funston was capturing General Aguinaldo Cupid shot his dart straight into the heart of General Corbin. Certainly Cupid couldn't by any possibility have selected a more martial figure on which to practice his marksmanship. On inauguration day General Corbin was the cynosure of all eyes as he and Colonel Bingham escorted Mrs. McKinley to see her husband sworn in a second time as chief magistrate of the republic. Corbin is a large, soldierly, handsome man and looked his best on that gorgeous occasion. Thackeray says that all the world loves a lover. Consequently General Corbin is to be congratulated. Likewise the lady who is to be Mrs. General Corbin.

Ended For the Steenth Time.

The Philippine war is over. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant says so, and that settles it, for Henry Cabot is omniscient, so he thinks. True that Otis—by the way, what has become of him?—said so. According to Otis, the Philippine war ended every full and change of the moon. MacArthur ended it several times—so did the secretary of war, just before the election—but somehow, though frequently ended by those illustrious warriors, it always broke out again next day worse than ever. But Henry Cabot has ended it for good and all. True, he has never been closer to the Philippines than Nahant, but then he knows, don't you know. Now, if the sage Henry Cabot, having ended the war, would put an end to American officers over there stealing from Uncle Sam he would be hailed not only as a modern Solomon, but as a public benefactor. Perhaps Henry Cabot thinks that would be a larger and harder job than ending the war, and perhaps H. C. is correct.

Bad Case of Mulligrubs.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is suffering from what seems to be an incurable case of mulligrubs. It takes it seriously to heart because the Missouri legislature gerrymandered the state so that the Republicans will ordinarily elect only one congressman out of 16, which is rather tough on Republican Missouri would be congressmen. To hear The G.-D. tell it nobody but Democrats ever put up a gerrymander. Wonder if it ever heard of a state named Iowa, where on any fair plan of districting the Democrats would elect five or six congressmen and where by a vile and amazing gerrymander the Democrats are allowed none at all. The Iowa gerrymanderers lick the congressional platter clean. Even General Henderson, the speaker, represents a district which is such a geographical monstrosity as to be dubbed "the monkey wrench district." And to the Republicans the making of that district was a ground hog case; otherwise some ambitious Democrat would oust the genial David.

Wonder if The G.-D., while groaning in spirit over the sins of millionaire Democrats, ever thinks of Minnesota, which permits the Democrats to have no representation at all? Or of Maine, where the same state of affairs exists? Or of Illinois, where they are laboring at the worst Republican gerrymander ever heard of since the system was first invented? Very much depends on whose ox is gored. The esteemed G.-D. should remember that it is bad policy for those living in glass houses to throw stones. Before it essays to extract the mote from Democratic eyes it should perform a surgical operation and take the beam out of Republican optics. Political reform, like charity, should begin at home.

Minority Representation.

While The G.-D. is estopped by the outrageous gerrymanders of its own party from jawing about Democratic gerrymanders, it is nevertheless true that all parties have run the gerrymandering business into the ground. There is only one remedy for it, and that is to have minority representation in congress. For example, instead of dividing a state into separate districts, divide it into blocks of three districts each, and then give each voter three votes, permitting him to vote three times for one man or once for each of three men or twice for one man and once for another or one and a half times for each of two men. That plan or something similar would insure representation to the minority. Any party will gerrymander so long as it is possible, just as Tom L. Johnson declared on the floor of the house that he was a monopolist and would continue to be one so long as the law permitted monopolies to exist. Gerrymanders and monopolies will never cease until the law renders them impossible.

It is given out in the public prints that Jerry Simpson, yclept "The Sage of Medicine Lodge," has realized a large stake in the cattle business, a fact on which he is to be most heartily congratulated, and that he is going to return to congress, a fact on which the country is to be congratulated, for few men of this generation, if any, are better equipped for service in that large and tumultuous body than is Jerry Simpson. What district Jerry proposes to represent is not known to the writer at this time, for the newspapers have given it out that he had abandoned the big Seventh, now represented by Hon. Chester I. Long, and had moved to the Kansas City (Kan.) district. It may be that Jerry still holds his residence at Medicine Lodge notwithstanding he does business at K. C., K. A rather strange coincidence happened at Wichita recently when and where Hon. James D. Richardson of Tennessee, ranking Mason of the world, was holding some sort of exalted Masonic powwow, and that was that Jerry and Chester were both inducted into the mysteries of the Scottish Rite Masons. But it is safe to say that those two illustrious political Thomas cats did not on that occasion or any other have buried the political tomahawk. They may hobnob as Masons, but as to hobnobbing as politicians—that's another story. It will be noticed that neither is herein denominated a statesman, because, neither being dead, neither is eligible to that title under Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed's far famed definition.

Dictator Lentz.

Evolution is a law of nature—so said Charles Robert Darwin. Political evolution produces some queer results. Since the November election Republican organ grinders have been announcing with ghoulish glee that John Jacob Lentz of Columbus, O., was dead—dead as a smelt, dead as Julius Cæsar, dead as a doornail. In the kindness of my heart I have from time to time warned them that their jubilations were premature and that Lentz, like truth, would rise again, and they will bear me witness—not cheerful witness, but witness nevertheless—that I was a prophet. Lentz's candidate for mayor of Columbus overturned a Republican majority of nearly 3,000 and was elected. Now those same Republican papers which announced the demise of Lentz denounce him as "dictator!" Verily the world moves! I'm not much in favor of dictators, but if there must be one I am glad Lentz has achieved the position. If one is needed anywhere, it is in Ohio. Indeed that boss ridden commonwealth cannot get along without a few dictators, and certainly John J. Lentz, Democratic dictator, who uses his brains as his means of securing ascendency, is preferable to Dictator Marcus A. Hanna, Dictator General Charles Dick and Dictator Dictatorum George B. Cox, the hoodlum chief of Cincinnati, whose means of securing power is boodle. I am sure that Lentz will make an intelligent, courageous and lenient dictator. At any rate, he is not dead; quite the contrary.

Champ Clark

Fought For His Life.

"My father and sister both died of Consumption," writes J. T. Weatherwax, of Wyandotte, Mich., "and I was saved from the same frightful fate only by Dr. King's New Discovery. An attack of Pneumonia left an obstinate cough and very severe lung trouble, which an excellent doctor could not help; but a few months' use of this wonderful medicine made me as well as ever and I gained much in weight." Infallible for Coughs, Cold and all Throat and Lung trouble. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00 at W. G. Thomas.

Egotism and vanity grow on the same bush.

Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by W. G. Thomas.

Society worships success, but seldom forgives a failure.

DR. LOYAL FORD'S DYSPEPTICIDE

Is the new and perfect cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, heartburn; sick headache, and all ills from poor digestion. It makes the stomach right. W. G. Thomas.

Better a chin without a beard than a head without brains.

Miss Florence Newman, who has been a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism, says Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only remedy that affords her relief. Miss Newman is a much respected resident of the village of Gray, N. Y., and makes this statement for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. This liniment is for sale by W. G. Thomas.

A UNIQUE SENTENCE.

THE NOVEL PENALTY A JUDGE IMPOSED UPON TWO MEN.

Both Prisoners Were Condemned to Jail Until One of Them, a College Graduate, Taught the Other How to Read and Write.

Along in the seventies the late Judge Arnold Krekel was holding court at Jefferson City, relates an old timer, when there appeared before him two men charged and indicted for a violation of the United States laws, one of whom will be called Brown. He was charged with cutting timber on the public domain. Brown was about 40 years old and had been reared on the border in Arkansas and never had any opportunities for schooling, hence was unable to read or write. In his endeavors to get a living he had cut timber suitable for making ax handles on United States lands, which led to his arrest and imprisonment. The other man will be called Jones, for the real name of both men are not known in the memory of any one who witnessed the incident.

Jones was charged with and indicted for having sold liquor to the Indians. Mr. Jones was a native of New York, a graduate of Union college and was educated for a lawyer. He possessed a highly cultured mind, a good Latinist and thoroughly scholarly in all sorts of books. Not succeeding in his profession in his native state, more from lack of application than otherwise, he left that country and plunged into the great west and located nobody knew where, but he drifted into the lower strata of society, and to obtain the necessaries of life he resorted to "bootlegging" among the red men of the Indian Territory border. His arrest and imprisonment followed.

The two men were arraigned before Judge Krekel and the indictments read. They both pleaded guilty and threw themselves upon the mercy of the court. The court questioned both prisoners at length and drew from each his history. He recounted the wrongs they had been guilty of against society. He did this in a kindly tone and manner, suggesting in a mild form that both might have been useful members of some community had they sought honorable means and methods to secure a livelihood.

The court seemed puzzled how to assess a punishment that would meet the ends of justice and protect the government, its lands, its wards and society. Finally, sitting upright in his chair, looking over his glasses as both men stood before him, in a voice little louder and more positive than usual he said:

"Mr. Brown, it is the sentence of the court that you be confined in the Cole county jail until you are educated to read and write." The judge then turned his eyes upon the other prisoner at the bar and, possibly in a louder voice, said, "Mr. Jones, it is the sentence of the court that you be confined in the Cole county jail until you have taught Mr. Brown to read and write, and I enjoin upon the keeper of the jail to afford you every facility possible with the safe keeping of his prisoners."

The lawyers and spectators in court looked with astonishment at each other as the sentence was concluded, and the marshal led the prisoners out of the courtroom.

It was the second term of the court after this incident when the marshal conducted Brown and Jones into court, and it was announced by the court that Brown had completed his education—ready to graduate—able to read and write. Judge Krekel looked over his glasses and asked that the prisoner give him an evidence of his being able to read. Brown stood up and read a few paragraphs from a newspaper to the satisfaction of the court, when he said, "Mr. Clerk, will you let him sit at a table and write me a letter?"

Paper, pen, ink and a seat were furnished Brown, who went to work to write a letter to the court. For some time the poor fellow struggled with the task, and in the meantime Jones was very nervous, fearing he would be compelled to go back to jail and "take up school" again. Finally the clerk said, "May it please your honor, the prisoner can write, but cannot form sentences to make it intelligible."

"Mr. Clerk," said the court, not taking his eyes from the court docket he was looking at, "you will dictate a letter for him and see what headway he makes with that." The clerk dictated a letter that the prisoner wrote quite readily, which subsequently was passed up to the court, who read the same, and after giving the prisoners a short lecture both were discharged and walked from the courtroom free men.—Jefferson City Tribune.

Fish That Change Color.

It has been found that certain prawns, common along the coasts of England, change their color at least twice every 24 hours in order to harmonize with the stronger or weaker light prevailing near the surface or in the deeper water. As evening approaches these fish lose their distinctive day colors, and all assume a transparent azure hue. The change begins with a reddish glow, followed by a green tinge which gradually melts into blue. The day and night change has become so habitual that specimens kept in perpetual light or perpetual darkness nevertheless undergo the periodic alteration of color.

Dietary Repartee.

"I think," said A. Bronson Alcott in one of his conversations, "when a man lives on beef, he becomes something like an ox. If he eats mutton, he becomes sheepish, and if he feeds upon pork may he not become swinish?"

"That may be," said Dr. Walker, "but when a man lives on nothing but vegetables I think he is apt to be pretty small potatoes."

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Slave wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by W. G. Thomas.

A key of gold will not unlock the gates of wisdom.

Try the new remedy for costiveness, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed. Price 25 cents. For sale by W. G. Thomas.

GENERAL R. E. LEE.

BY T. H. KING.

(I)

Robert Edward Lee was born at Stratford, Va., Jan. 19, 1807. The house in which he was born was built of brick brought from England. He was born in the same room in which two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were born, his father, Richard Henry Lee, and his uncle, Francis Lightfoot Lee. Gen. Lee was a descendant of a distinguished family of Lees in England, several of whom were knights of the Garter, and received appointments of trust and honor from the King. Richard Henry Lee was chosen three times Governor of Virginia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the foremost advocate of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a measure which Patrick Henry strenuously opposed. He was a man of Revolutionary fame, known as "Light Horse Henry."

Robert was the fourth son of General Henry Lee. His father moved from Stratford to Alexandria when Robert was four years old and died when Robert was eleven. His mother was an invalid; one sister was in Philadelphia for treatment; his oldest brother was at Cambridge and his brother Sidney was in the Navy; consequently, upon Robert, fell the responsibility of carrying the "keys." We are told that in youth he manifested that sound judgment and painstaking care for which he was so noted in after life.

He was fond of sport, especially hunting. He tells us himself that often he would follow the hounds all day on foot.

The following letter from his teacher, Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, gives us an insight into his character as a student:

"Robert E. Lee entered my school in Alexandria, Va., in the winter of 1824-5 to study mathematics, preparatory to his going to West Point. He was a most exemplary student in every respect. He was never behind time at his studies; never failed in a single recitation; was perfectly observant of the rules and regulations of the Institution; was gentlemanly, unobtrusive and respectful in all his deportment to teachers and his fellow students. His specialty was finishing up. He imparted a finish and a neatness as he proceeded, to everything he undertook. One of the branches of mathematics he studied with me was Conic Sections, in which some of the diagrams are very complicated. He drew the diagrams on a slate, and although he well knew that the one he was drawing would have to be removed to make room for another, he drew each one with as much accuracy and finish, lettering and all, as if it was to be engraved and printed. He carried the same traits he exhibited at my school with him to West Point, where I have been told he never received a mark of demerit, and graduated head of his class. A feeling of mutual kindness and respect continued between us to the close of his life.

"He was a great friend and advocate of education. It was a matter of great regret to me that he thought it right to take the course he did in our recent national difficulties; but I never entertained the least doubt that he was influenced only by what he believed to be his duty, and what was entirely in harmony with the requirements of a gentleman and the dictates of honor."

Old Soldier's Experience.

M M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do Try them. Only 25c at W. G. Thomas's drug store.

Nothing dries sooner than the tears of a hypocrite.

Counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are liable to cause blood poisoning. Leave them alone. The original has the name DeWitt's upon the box and wrapper. It is a harmless and healing salve for skin diseases. Unequaled for piles. Thomas' drug store.

He who is in the wrong is the first to get angry.

"I had a running sore on my breast for over a year," says Henry R. Richards of Wilseyville, N. Y., "and tried a great many remedies, but got no relief until I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. After using one half box, I was perfectly cured. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. G. Thomas.

Women's thought of men are mostly after thought.

The lingering cough following grippe calls for One Minute Cough Cure. For all throat and lung troubles this is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Prevents consumption. Thomas' drug store.

Notice

All persons who have our oil cans and not buying oil from us, will please return cans at once.

Please don't let us have to send for them.

Respectfully,
KING & CLIFTON.

Shudders At His Past.

"I recall now with horror," says Mail Carrier Burnett Mann, of Levanna, O., "my three years of suffering from Kidney trouble. I was hardly ever free from dull aches or acute pains in my back. To stoop or lift mail sacks made me groan. I felt tired, worn out, about ready to give up, when I began to use Electric Bitters, but six bottles completely cured me and made me feel like a new man." They're unrivaled to regulate Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by W. G. Thomas. Only 50 cents.

A woman laughs when she can and weeps when she will.

Mr. F. D. Arnold, Ia., writes: He was troubled with kidney disease about three years. Had to get up several times during the night but three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure, effected a complete cure, he feels better than he ever did and recommends it to his friends. W. G. Thomas.

Industry climbs the stairs while luck goes up in the elevator.

Biliousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by W. G. Thomas.

The man who is unable to bear misfortune is indeed unfortunate.

Geo. C. Hickock, Curtiss, Wis., says: "Foley's Kidney Cure has been tested and found to be all you claim it. I have given it to my father and it is the only thing that ever helped him." W. G. Thomas.

But for adversity lots of men would never find out whether they were honest or not.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
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Chase City.	35	Oxford,	25
Clarksville,	30	Raleigh,	30
Dunn,	40	Rocky Mount,	30
Durham,	30	Scotland Neck,	40
Enfield,	30	Smithfield,	35
Franklinton,	20	Speing Hope,	20
Greensboro,	45	Tarboro,	35
Greenville,	40	Wake Forest.	25
Goldsboro,	40	Warrenton,	25
Henderson,	20	Washington,	45
High Point,	50	Weldon,	35
Hillsboro,	35	Wilson,	30
Littleton	30	Winston,	60
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