THE FIRSTBORN.

Why is it that the firstborn child is so ten the healthiest of a family of chiloften the healthiest of a family of chil-dren? The reason seems to suggest it-As child follows child the mother has less and less vitality; often not enough for herself and none, therefore, for her child.

Expectant mothers who use Doctor Pierce's Favorite Pre-scription find that it keeps them in vigor-ous health. They cat well, sleep well and are not nervous. When baby comes its advent is practically painless, and the mother is made happy by the birth of a healthy child. If you would be a healthy mother of healthy children use "Favor-ite Prescription."

"I will be very glad to say a few words for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. P. S. Douglas, of Mansonville, Brome Co., Quebec. "During the first four months, when I looked forward to becoming a mother, I suffered very much from nausea and vomiting, and I feit so terribly sick I could acarcely eat or drink anything. I hated all kinds of food.—At this time I wrote to Dr. Pierce, and he told me to get his "Favorite Prescription" and a bottle of Golden Medical Discovery." I got a bottle of each, and when I had taken them a few days I felt much better, and when I had taken hardly three parts of each bottle I felt well and could eat as well as any one, and could do my work without any trouble (I could not do anything before). I fel very thankful to Dr. Pierce for his medicine, and I toll all who tell me they are sick, to get these medicines, or write to Dr. Pierce." Those who suffer from chronic dis-

eases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure bil-iousness and sick headache.

THE SINGERS.

Each has his place amid the throngs. Some to toil in the busy hive, Some to be driven and some to drive, And some to sing their songs.

Each one is useful in his sphere, He who delves in the fruitful earth, He who adds unto the world's mirth And its wealth of hope and cheer.

Some at the forge and some in the mine, Some to toil in the counting room And some to lighten the hours of gloom

By words of love divine. Some to minister to disease

Some to shine and some to plod.

Some to instruct and some to preach. Some to charm with the gifts of speech And some with melodies.

Some to walk with the rich and And some tell of God.

None more worthy than the rest Who honestly strive with the gifts they hold, The gifts within them to unfold, And give the world their best.

Some to create in the realm of Art. Some to relieve the suffering, Some to labor and some to sing The songs within the heart. -Denver News.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

- Obedience is the bond of rule. -Tennyson.

- No ambition is fully realized, at least, not in this neither world, and no paradise becomes earthly in our age. - Victor Hugo.

- In this age of skepticism the church is a living witness that there is a divine power which controls our destiny .- Rev J. G. Vose.

- Faith is a hand whereby the soul lays actual hold on the unseen realities, and so learns to sit loosely and to detach itself from that which only belongs to time.

- There is only one way to be happy and that is to make somebody else so; and you can't be happy crosslots; you have got to go the regular

- The love of God melts down the unlovely heart in man, and begets in him the new creature, who is pa-tient, humble, gentle and unselfish. And there is no mystery about it. We love others, we love everybody, we love our enemies, because He first

— Such knowledge have I of the actual blessedness and wonder of this present life that I believe there are some good things here which, if we do not take them now, in all the ranges of existence we shall have no opportunity to find again what we have carelessely let slip. - John White

— See that your thoughts are pure and your deeds noble. Use the expe-riences of life, whether they be of joy or sorrow, as steps in an upward climb. There is only one thing you can carry into eternity—your character. See that it is what it should be and the jasper gates will gladly swing open to give you a welcome.—Great Thoughts.

- One of the most foolish things a man can do is to recklessly invade the territory of temptation. Such presumption is rarely followed by the erection of a triumphal arch. The Christian shows his greatest spiritual power in his ability not to conquer but to keep away from temptation. Our Master recognized this truth when He taught us to pray, "Lead us not into temptation."—Raleigh Christian Advocate.

- "Yes, poor fellow, he was once very prosperous, but he failed in busi-ness." "How so?" "Tried to establish a 'quick lunch' restaurant in Philadel-phis."

IS YELLOW POISON

in your blood? Physicians call it flalarial Germ. It can be seen changing red blood yellow under microscope. It works day and plexion yellow. Chilly, aching sensations creep down your backbone. You feel weak and

ROBERTS' CHILL TONIC will stop the trouble now. It enters the blood at once and drives out the yellow poison. If neglected and when Chilis, Fevers, Night-Sweats and a general break-down come later on, Roberts' Tonic will cure you then—but why wait? Prevent tuture sickness. The manufacturers know all about this yellow poison and have perfected Roberts' Tonic to drive it out, nourish your system, restore nourish your system, restore appetite, purify the blood, prevent and cure Chills, Fevers and Malaria. It has cured thousands—It will cure you, or your money back, This is fair. Try it. Price, 25 cents. R. R. BELLAMY.

THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD

London Celebrating the Event for Which the World Has Waited.

CEREMONY WAS IMPRESSIVE

arried Out With Perfection of Detail The Procession-A Vast Concourse of People--Westminster Abbey. The Peers and Peeresses.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Aug. 9 .- King Edward and Queen Alexandra were crowned in Westminister Abbey shortly after noon to-day. Though the ceremony was berelt of some of the elaboration and pagentry originally contemplated, it lacked little in the way of spectacular perfection. The whole ceremonial was of a magnificently decorative character and presented a constantly changing panorama, around the two central figures enthroned in their velvet robes, ermine and cloth of gold amidst the distinguished assemblage of actors, the fulfillment of whose yarious roles necessitated constant movement. Each stage of the ceremony with its old world usages, furnished its quota of interest, with the interior of the noble church filled as it was

with officiating prelates in various colored capes, with princes and diplo-mats, officers in gold colored uni-forms, with herald, pursuivants and other officers of state in medieval costumes, with peers and peeresses in rich robes, with Oriental potentates in many hued raiment, with men of all types and all shades of complexion from distant points of the new crowned monarch's empire; with its dazzling display of jewels and wealth of color.

Most of the best positions along the route of the procession were thickly crowded by 8 o'clock and the spectators were furnished with plenty of diversion by the marching and countermarching of the troops, headed by their bands, and quickly passing istate coaches, private carriages and automo-biles. Buckingham Palace, naturally was one of the principal centres of interest as it was the starting point of the great pagent. Crowds assembled there in immense numbers and the first heavy cheer of the day went up when the news was cried that King Edward was in the best of health and spirits and well equipped to un-dergo the fatigues of the day.

the Palace and the Mall was extre ly animated. The roofs of the surrounding buildings were crowded with spectators, and the constantly arriving of members of the royal family with their suites and the appearance of the other participants in the procession elicited cheers varying in degree of enthusiasm according to the popularity of the personages recog-nized by the people. The Duke of Connaught, who rode down the Mall n an auto for the purpose of seeing that the military arrangements along the route were complete, was heartily cheered. Almost as animated was the scene in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where bands of music stationed about the building relieved the tedium of the early waiting, and soon after the doors were opened state coaches, carriages and automobiles rattled up in a ceaseless line, the rich apparel of their occupants eliciting hearty approval, which, however, was surpassed by the reception accorded to the men of the Naval Brigade as they marched past at a swinging pace to take up a favored position guarding the route near the Abbey. The colonial premiers and the privy councillors were warmly welcomed, the Figians, in petticoats were the centre of much interest, and a

lively amusement.

royal procession approached the exdite ment about Buckingham Palace was most marked. Punctual to time, the advance guard of the royal cavalcade issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that cheered their coming. Shortly afterwards came the Prince and Princess of Wales' procession, and finally, within a few minutes their majesties' state coach appeared at the gateway and the King and Queen smiled and bowed in response to the mighty roar of cheers that dwarfted all previous welcomes. The scene in the vicinity was remarkable. On the roof of the palace were perched a number of fashionably dressed ladies, members of the household, and their cheers, with the fluttering of their handkerchiefs as the King and Queen entered the royal coach, gave the signal for the deafening plaudits of the populace which greeted their majesies as they emerged from the gates. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall and was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach.

and unmistakably genuine, and very different from the perfunctory applause

which usually greets the appearance of members of the royal family.

The progress of the royal cortege was marked by no special incident with the exception of an accident to Lord Edward Pelnam Clinton, one of the grooms in waiting. It was a conon the arrival at the Abbey, where there was a scene of unparalleled en-thusiasm which did not cease until their majesties disappeared in the antheir majesties disappeared in the annex. The accident to Lord Pelham Clinton created considerable excitement in the Mall. The groom in waiting, in a closed carriage, was passing York Steps when his conveyance collided with another royal carriage going at high speed in an opposite direction.

The horses fell and there appeared to be a bad mix up. The police extricated the teams with some difficulty and Lord Pelham Clinton, who was only slightly hurt, proceeded.

In Westminster Abbey the doors of that edifice were scarcely opened and the gold sticks and ushers had barely found their stations before the seats began to fill. Peers and peeresses swept up the nave, their scarlet and ermine making vivid contrasts with the deep blue of the carpet. As they arrived before the thrones they separated, the peers going to the right and the peeresses to the left. The peeresses took advantage of the long signature of Cartellation.

interval to stroll up and down, but the peers sat stolidly, awaiting the arrival of the sovereign, their ermine caps pre-senting a solid mass of white.

After 10 o'clock the organ and band played, while the spectators, many of whom showed signs of sleepiness, chatted or swept with their glasses what portions of the Abbey they could see from their seats.

Two or three minutes later came the Two or three minutes later came the hoarse cry from the boys of Westminster of "Vivat Rex Edward" with blasts from trumpets. Yet there was another wait. "What has become of the King?" was asked by people who were shut off from sight of the nave. The Queen waited patiently, and then resumed there was another fan fare of trumpets another chorus of "Vivata" trumpets, another chorus of "Vivats" and King Edward appeared and walked to his chair in front of the throne, bowing to the Queen as he passed, and then knelt down in prayer. passed, and then knelt down in prayer.

After removing his somewhat unbecoming eap his majesty stood up and
the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a
trembling voice, read the "recornation," beginning: "Sirs, I here present to you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm," etc.

Then there was a hoarse shout and the blending of the choir and the women and men in the city cry, "God Save King Edward!" Several times this was repeated, and the Abbey rang with the loud fan fares. Again the King and Queen knelt and the Archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and commenced the commu-

After the archbishop's annointing prayer a gold canopy was brought over the King's chair and his majesty divested himself of his outer robe and then walked to the ancient chair, while the choir sang Zadok's anthem. The annointing ceremony was scarcely seen, owing to the canopy. The spec tators were just able to discern the Archbishop of Canterbury's motions.

After the prayer the King donned the colobium sindonis, then resumed his seat, and from a scarlet silken roll on which the prayers were print-ed in large type and which was held by the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury read the prayers and delivered the sword to the King, who did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the Dean of Westminster while his maesty remained standing.

The King Crowned. The armilla and orb were then de livered to the the King, according to the programme. When the King held out his hand for the ring the Archbishop of Canterbury had difficulty in finding it, but finally, with trembling hands, he placed it on the tip of his majesty's finger, reading the prayers simultaneous, the King himself com-pletting the process of putting on the ring as he withdrew his hand. Later. the archbishop had similar difficulty. owing to near sightedness, in placing the crown on the King's head. In fact the choir started "God Save the King" while the Archbishop of Canterbury was still striving to place the crown on the ruler's head, and a great shout went up and the electric lights

As the acclamations died away the clanging of the joy bells, the noise of guns and the shouting of the people outside penetrated into the Abbey, where the King still sat, motionless his dazzling crown on his head and his sceptre held firmly in his hand.

After singing "Be strong and play the man," and the Bible having been presented, the King advanced and knelt while he received the benediction. He then walked to the great throne where he stood on the dias for the first time surrounded by nobles. The Archbishop of Canterbury followed, the King being obliged to stand while awaiting the arrival of the archbishop. Having placed the King into his new throne, the archbishop knelt and paid homage, the aged prelate scarcely being able to rise until the King assisted him, and himself raised the archbishop's hand from the steps of the throne. The archbishop, who seemed to be in a faint, had to practically be carried to the altar. The incident created considerable excitement and several prelates rushed forward to help the primate.

While the gospel was being read the King stood erect, supported on each side by the bishops in their heavily embroidered capes. In the singing of the creed all the members of the royal family turned eastward. Both King Edward and Queen Alexander followed the service carefully, frequently looking at the copies of the service which they held in their

The Oath Administered.

The administration of the oath followed. Standing before the King's chair, the archbishop asked: "Sir, is your majesty willing to take the

The King answered in firm, strong tones: "I am willing," etc., his replies being easily heard high up in the triforum near the roof. Then the inkstand was brought and the King signed the oath. He did not advance to the altar but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began While the "choir sang "Come Holy Ghost, our Souls Inspire," the King remained seated and the Queen stood

Queen Alexandra:

The Queen then rose, and, accom panied by her entourage, proceeded to the altar steps, where, under a pall of gold, she was quickly crowned by the Archbishop of York, supported by the bishops. She was then led to the throne beside that in which the King sat and her enthronization was accomplished. The Queen bowed to King Edward and both walked to the altar and received the communion, after delivering their crowns to the Lord Great Chamberlain and another officer who appeard to hold them. The pages, while their majesties knelt, still held the Queen's long train with the rest of the nobles present kneeling. The whole speciacle was most impressive and was made more brilliant owing to the electric lights.

By a great effort the Archbishop o Canterbury was enabled to conclude the service and the King and Queen repaired to St. Edward's chapel. Neither of their majesties returned to their thrones after the communion, but remained at the altar. The service, which was completed with the singing of the Te Deum, was brought to a close without a hitch. The King exhibited no outward traces of fatigue.

PAILURE IN NEWARK.

Assignment of J. H. Ballantine, With Liabilities Amounting to \$1,885,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, N. J., August 9 .- J. Herbert Ballantine, of this city, made an assignment to-day to Thomas W. Orooks, president of the Essex County National Bank, and John R. Hardin, a lawyer, for the benefit of the creditors The liabilities amount to \$1,885,000. Mr. Crooks says that the assingment was due to unprofitable investments. He says he is confident that the creditors will be paid dollar for dollar.



Investigations conducted by the Iows and other stations indicate quite clearly that good pasture cannot be readily improved on for fattening cattle during the summer season, says C. F. Curtis of the Iowa experiment station. This is particularly true of the pasture from the middle of May to Aug. 1 and equally true later under proper management Somewhat larger gains can be made by the addition of a liberal grain ration, but the increased gains will seldon pay for the feed consumed, and this will be particularly true at the present high prices of grain. On that account would advise limiting the grain ration during the early part of the season and would not aim to have the cattle on full grain feed before the first or middle of September, but the feed may be gradually increased from Aug. 1. This method should give a daily gain of not less than two pounds per head from the start until the full feeding period is reached, and the gain should then reach three pounds per head daily, during the autumn months. I would also advise making use of the pasture as late in the season as possible. This may be done by holding a field of good grass in reserve or by providing liberal range. The autumn is the ideal season of the year for grazing where the pastures have not been too closely eaten. The cattle should derive as much benefit from the pasture in October as if June, if not more, and the conditions of climate and temperature and the nutritive quality of the grass are better.

A Splendid Hereford Bull. Rhone & Sons of Wise county, Tex. showed a fine herd of Herefords at the San Antonio fair. Longview,



whose picture is here reproduced from Farm and Ranch, headed the bunch, He is four years of age and weighs 2,000 pounds.

Advantage of Good Blood. The late Kirk B. Armour of the Armour Packing company of Chicago was not only a practical packing house man, but also a lover of imported live stock. Such a man was above mere fads in breeding, because his business forced him to consider the utility of stantly directed toward the blending of good breeding with usefulness Without combination the breeder of pure breds might as well go out of business. The following remarks of the deceased packer should be taken to heart by all stockmen, whether breeders of grades or pure breds:

"The sale of a product increases directly in proportion to the possibility of offering a good article at a fair price. The more general the improvement in cattle the greater the increase of beef consumption. From an animal of poor quality only the loins and ribs find a ready market. In a good animal the butcher is not only able to dispose of the whole carcass more readily, but the consumer is able to get a choice plece without being forced to take the more expensive cuts.

"The man who sticks year in and year out to the use of a good pure bred bull will make a better showing than a man who economizes on a bull for fear that cattle will not always bring their

Quality and Size of Cattle. The breeder who encourages the introduction of a bull into his herd with a widely differing type from the females must expect great variation in both size and quality of the progeny of such matings. Such breeding encourages variation, when the thing that should be aimed at is a smooth sleek condition that shows no evidence of protruding ribs and hip bones. The nearest that one can keep to such a condition the better will be the quality of the offspring as compared with the progeny from animals of les thrifty condition.

A lack of care of the cow herd dur ing the summer reduces the size of the calf, and carelessness of the weaned during the first winter also has a strong tendency to dwarf the size. A high development of good flesh and rounded beef has come only through careful selection and good feeding. To maintain size continuous good feeding is necessary.-Professor E. A. Burnett.

Baby Beef. While the receipts of cattle in the market centers are increasing in numbers, the cattle are decreasing in weight; consequently it takes an increased number of head to aggregate as many pounds of dressed meat as a much less number of cattle would aggregate a few years ago. Since baby beef has become popular the tendency has been to market cattle younger and lighter, but this year with feed scarce and high the number of lightweight steers marketed has broken the record. However, since it has become fashionae and popular to mature cattle at an earlier age it is doubtful if heavyweight steers will ever be much in de mand in future. In other words, the chances are that baby beef will bring the fanciest prices and prove most profitable to the feeders.-Farm and

HORSE TALK.

Points on the Housing and Care o the Farmer's Best Friend. The use and value of farm horses are often seriously impaired by lack of proper stabling.

They are crowded in filthy, ill yentilated stables, the air so bad from the damp urine soaked floors that the harness is rotted by it. The eyes and lungs and general

health are injured and disease of some kind is sure to follow. A side light strains the eye unequally The light should come in the stable from the front, and the windows should be lime washed to mellow the

A stable should never be dark, The stable should be well ventilated. but so carefully that no draft can possibly touch a warm horse. A draft on a horse warm from work or driving will be sure to ruin him. Do not feed from a rack overhead, as the dust from the hay is apt to be

A deep manger is best. A wide manger for the grain is best so the grain can be scattered to prevent The stalls should be five feet wide. A

breathed and is not good for the lungs.

horse cannot rest in a narrower one, and tin, a wider one hermanniar old and get fast.

Took out that the slip in a slip so the barradoesing tause in a narrower in in in



We were a little surprised to hear that skilled veteran breeder and feeder Mr. S. H. Todd state at a farmers' institute rece: ant the five Chester White barrow ... hich won first prize at the Chicago fat stock show last fall were raised and fatted upon an exclusive corn diet, with sething to drink but water, and we were still more surprised to hear Mr. T, state in the same connection that the dam of these same barrows was fed nothing but corn and water during the period of gestation. We have had a lifetime experience in raising hogs for market, and it was quite a revelation to us to learn that premium pork could be produced upon a purely corn and water diet. We do not doubt Mr. Todd's statement in the least, as he was only stating what was fold him, but we are a little skeptical about the advisability of adopting that method of feeding for ourselves and shall continue to mix our rations not only for pigs, but for calves and other young stock as well, with something besides corn that will contain more of the protein or fiesh forming elements, whether that be skimmilk, bran, middlings, clover or some of the many other nitrogenous foods that are commony produced upon our farms and are so highly beneficial to animal growth and bealthy development.—John Begg in National Stockman. Carrots as Horse Feed.

It will take seven or eight pounds of carrots to equal a pound of cornneal in eeding value. It will be found impossible to substitute carrots for grain with hard worked horses, because carrots contain far foo great an excess of carrier. In a hundred pounds of carrots there are nearly ninety pounds of wa-Three or four pounds of carrots fally for a hard worked horse and eight or ten for a light worked horse may be used with advantage, as they are greatly relished by this animal and are succulent and wholesome. The excessive use of carrots will tend to make the flesh of horses soft, which leads to undue sweating during hard work and warm weather. Glant or mammoth carrots are not good horse feed. While the roots are very large, they are excessively loaded with water and are not palatable.

Sheep Feeding Experiment. A very interesting and instructive sheep feeding experiment recently came to an end at Chinook, Mon. Three cars of wethers, one-third each of one, two and three year olds, cost last fall 2.50 per head; alfalfa fed, 87 cents per head; freight, yardage, etc., 58 cents per head; total cost, \$8.45; selling weight, 110 pounds, at \$4.6736; netsproft, \$1.22 per head. More interesting are the figures on a bunch of old-ewesvalue last fall, \$1.50; hay, 87 cents; freight and yardage, 58 cents; total cost, \$2.45 per head; price, \$3.98; net profit, \$1.48. Another bunch was 600 lambs, for which 32,000 pounds of screenings were bought and made a part of the ration. The result was fully as satisfactory.

Pickled Horse. Breeder's Gazette says the Linton (Or.) horse pickling works are doing business at the old stand, paying \$2.75 per head and no questions asked for each cayuse that is led to the slaughter. Out of the ordinary cayuse the works manage to get around sixty pounds of edible meat, which is salted down, barreled and shipped east. Most of the stuff is billed through to France and Holland direct, and some has gone westward by ship direct from Portland, destination not stated. It is said that if the supply of cayuse on the hoof holds out a large trade is to be built up in that direction.

To Get Prize Winners. The secret of making prize winning beef cattle is to have the proper stock to build on and then never allow them to go backward, but with a bountiful supply of the proper food push them, keep them not only in growing condition, but fat from the time they are calves until they are ready for market.

SEED RYE.

100 Bushels Seed Rye, 90c. 218 Lbs. Gravely's Car Wheel,47c W. B. COOPER.

Wholesale Grocer,

Seven Good Reasons

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Recause They can save transportation Because It is reciprocity in the true

DOUGLAS and DUTTENHOFER SHOES are as good as can be

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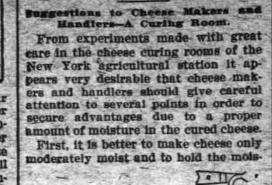
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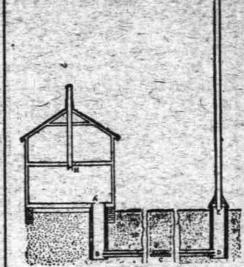
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CHEESE CURING.



ection of cheese curing room and hori-zontal multiple subearth duct. A, inle zontal multiple subearth duct. A, inlet to curing room; B, end of subearth duct in bricked entrance to factory; C, cross section of the multiple ducts; D, E, bricked entrance under funnel at outer end of subearth duct; F, funnel with mouth thirty-six inches across; G, vane to hold funnel to the wind; H, ventilat-

ture in curing rather than to make a moist cheese and let it dry out rapidly; second, when market conditions do not femand cheese of fixed size or shape it will be advantageous to make moderately large cheeses; third, provision. should be made to keep the air in the curing room well saturated with moisture; fourth and most important, cheese should be cured at a low temperature. The first two points just mentioned relate to the manufacture and can be controlled by the maker. The third point, a moist atmosphere in the curing room, can be secured in several ways. In the station curing rooms yard wide pieces of felt are used to give a large evaporating surface. These are suspended in the rooms, dipping at the top into troughs filled with water and hanging over similar troughs at the bottom. The felt sucks up the water as a lamp wick does oil and thus keeps a large surface giving off moisture. Any excess drips into the bottom trough. The air is kept as nearly as possible at 75 per cent of saturation,

hygrometer. Central curing rooms are eminently practicable and probably afford the best solutions of the problem where there are many factories within a moderate distance from any center. When factories cannot co-operate, a special curing room should be provided in each. Any such room, no matter how ventilated or cooled, should provide as far as possible for shutting out heat by double walls, air spaces, sawdust filling, sheathing paper, small windows and refrigerator style doors. It should, if possible, be placed on the north side of some other building and shut off on the other three sides by hallways, stairways, other rooms or by building screens. It should be provided with a ventilator in the ceiling, and some means should be adopted for introducing fresh air which has been cooled by passing some distance under ground, through cold water or over ice. The construction of one form of subcarth duct for cooling the air is shown in the

the percentage being determined by a

- "Kape alive, Mike; w're res-cuing ye!" Voice from the Debris-"Is big Clancy up there wid ye?" Sure be is." "Ast him wud he be o kind as t' step off the rooins. I've enough on top ov me widout him."-

For Seed or Feed! 700 Bushels N. C. Rust Proof

Oats just received. FLOUR, all grades.

Cotton Bagging, Ties, with our usual assortments of heavy groceries and provisions.

HALL & PEARSALL

How About That Tackle? The blue birds are with us

again. The streams and ponds are warming up. The fisher-men should be looking up As of old we are showing

the finest things to tempt the needed; hooks are very necessary, and in fact we have everything that is re-

quired to make a complete outfit. To those that are interested in for \$3. sport, to those others that may not be o enthusiastic, we would con

J. W. NORWOOD, Vice Pres

Surplus, etc.

PUZZLE PICTURE



FIND THE BABY'S PAPA.

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Allow no one to deceive you in this, All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

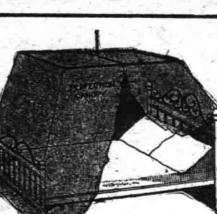
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of Going Shopping? IF SO READ OUR ADVER-TISEMENT, IT MAY SAVE YOU MONEY.

Are you thinking

In our large store we carry every- | \$2.25. thing. We have just received a big shipment of Art Squares, which we sell from \$3.75 to \$9 each—different colors and styles. Also a beautiful | showy roses for 10c a bunch; 5-dozen line of Moquet Rugs from \$1.19 to | baby caps, to close out, for 10c each. \$2.50. A big supply of Ingrain Rugs A big line of sash buckles, to close from \$1 to \$3.73. Portiere Curtains out: 50c buckle for 35c, 25c buckle from \$2.75 to \$5 a pair. Lace Curtains from 50c to \$2.50 a pair. 100 beautiful new Spreads from 75c to leather belts, a specially good thing.

In our Baby and Children's Shoe Department we have a splendid stock. Ladies buying Children Shoes I would be glad to look at our lines; we can save them money. Bastian \$1 Shoes we are selling for 65c, and the \$1.50 kind for \$1. Boys' and Young Men's fine Patent Calf Shoes, in best quality, worth \$3.50, we will sell for \$2.75. A nice line of little Gents' Shoes we are their outfits. Seeing if any-thing is wanted before the made by the best firms in the shoe business. Our Ladies' Shoes branded "Vicious," worth \$2, which we are selling for \$1.50, can't be fish kingdom and make the equalled. Every pair is warranted sport more sporty for the to fit, look and wear well and give satisfaction or a new pair given in their place. We have about 300 pair of William Kneeland's fine Hand-sewed Shoes—in Tans for

\$1.98, worth \$3.50; Black \$5 Shoes For railroad men, engineers, firemen and mechanics, we are selling for 25c. the best overall in the city, unionmade, for \$1 a pair. We are closing for \$1.50 and our \$2.98 one for spring for \$2.50 each.

Children's parasols at 10c each. 200 nice stylish hats for ladies and children 10c each; 25 dozen large for 15c; pompadour combs for 10, 15 and 20c each. Gentlemen's fine

at 25c. Box stationery and writing paper we have just received 1,500 boxes of fine paper, full count and full size box paper for 5c; beautiful box paper, nicely tied with silk ribbon, 10c a box; Wedding Bell paper 10c a box. Invitation note paper 10c a box; 96 sheets of paper, one pound, for 10c; 125 sheets beautiful invitation

note paper for 20c. A handsome piece of yard wide black taffeta silk for \$1 yard. Ladies' Congo handle steel rod umbrellas at 39c each. Nice spring roller shades at 10c each. Basebal mitts at 10c each.

Our ladies' fine wool skirts, gray mixed, handsomely made and well trimmed, at \$2.75 each is extra value. A special drive in ladies' black skirt goods, extra thick, we will run this week at 15c per yard. We seil the best broom sold in the city for 25c; we have a job lot of ladies' slippers in small sizes to sell

Mosquito Canopies-We sell the Perfection, the best patent made, our hammocks out; our \$2 hammock | for \$1.50; with the Perfection

We are Agents for McCall's Patterns, with a plenty of new sheets to give way. Patterns are 10 and 15 cents only.

THE BIG RACKET STORE,

GEO. O. GAYLORD, PROPRIETOR.

INTEREST

quarterly. All deposits subject to check without notice. With assets of over \$100,000.00 and a surplus fund of over \$30,000.00 absolute security is guaranteed. We solicit your business. A new interest quarter will begin September 1st. Deposits made now will bear interest from that date.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company, 108 Princess Street. H. WALTERS, Vice President. J. W. NORWOOD, President. C. E. TAYLOB, Jr., Cashier.

DIRECTORS. H. WALTERS, J. W. VATES, J. W. NOBWOOD, J. V. GRAINGER, GEO. R. FRENCE, SUS II.

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presented a picture which in its com-bined brilliancy and distinction has seldom been excelled. Centres of Interest,

By 9:30 the scene in the vicinity of

the customary mirrors, caused the most

red Indian chief, in his native costume,

feathers and a blanket decorated with

The Royal Procession. As the hour for the departure of the

The King and Queen, The King looked pale and rather fine drawn and was by no means as brown and robust as previous reports had led one to expect, and while punctiliously bowing from side to side he did so with a gravity very unusual to im. He seemed to sit rather far back in the carriage and moved his body very little. His curious crimson robes and cap gave him an unusual appearance. The Queen, beside him, was radiant. She never looked better. The cheers which greeted the pair were loud

