

A SERIOUS CASE Of Catarrhal Dyspepsia Cured.



Leonard F. Verdery.

LEONARD F. VERDERY, Real Estate and Renting Agent, of Augusta, Ga., writes:

"With many others I want to add my testimonial to the wonderful good Peruna has done me. I have been a great sufferer from catarrhal dyspepsia. I tried many physicians, visited a good many Springs, but I believe Peruna has done more for me than all of the above put together. I feel like a new person. I have taken the Peruna and Manalin together and always expect to have a bottle in my home."—LEONARD F. VERDERY.

Congressman Doviner of West Virginia. Congressman B. B. Doviner, from Wheeling, West Virginia, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says: "I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peruna, as a good tonic, and also an effective cure for catarrh."

Catarrh assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. In the summer the stomach and bowels suffer the most from the seat of the trouble. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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Atlantic Coast Line R. & CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

Table with columns for DATED, No. 22, No. 24, No. 26, No. 28, No. 30, No. 32, No. 34, No. 36, No. 38, No. 40, No. 42, No. 44, No. 46, No. 48, No. 50, No. 52, No. 54, No. 56, No. 58, No. 60, No. 62, No. 64, No. 66, No. 68, No. 70, No. 72, No. 74, No. 76, No. 78, No. 80, No. 82, No. 84, No. 86, No. 88, No. 90, No. 92, No. 94, No. 96, No. 98, No. 100.

TRAINS GOING NORTH

Table with columns for DATED, No. 21, No. 23, No. 25, No. 27, No. 29, No. 31, No. 33, No. 35, No. 37, No. 39, No. 41, No. 43, No. 45, No. 47, No. 49, No. 51, No. 53, No. 55, No. 57, No. 59, No. 61, No. 63, No. 65, No. 67, No. 69, No. 71, No. 73, No. 75, No. 77, No. 79, No. 81, No. 83, No. 85, No. 87, No. 89, No. 91, No. 93, No. 95, No. 97, No. 99, No. 101.

Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington, 9:10 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12:20 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12:45 p. m., arrives Sanford 1:58 p. m., returning leaves Sanford 5:30 p. m., arrives Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., Hope Mills 6:00 p. m., Red Springs 6:43 p. m., Maxton 6:18 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7:15 p. m. Connections at Fayetteville with train No. 78 at Maxton with Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowman Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily all rail via Richmond. General Passenger Agent H. M. EMERSON. J. J. KENLY, General Manager. F. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

THEY WILL NOT USE PUBLIC FUNDS

Baptist Position on State Aid to Their Schools.

MR. J. W. BAILEY'S VIEWS

Baptists Will Also Oppose the Use of Public Funds for School Purposes by Any Other Religious Body.

Desiring to obtain full information upon the discussion of State aid to schools, which took place at the Baptist State Convention held in Durham last week a reporter yesterday called on Mr. J. W. Bailey, editor of the Biblical Recorder, who took part in the discussion, and asked him to state the matter, and give his views on the subject. He very kindly consented.

"What is your position in the matter, Mr. Bailey?" was asked: "I have been reported as attacking the University," said he. "The truth is I was advocating a constructive policy in education. The writer who sent out the report of the convention understood that Dr. Hufham, Dr. Blackwell and I were in a debate. Each of us voted for the same measure. There was no 'fight.'"

"The subject under consideration was general education. By permission I had read a communication from a conference of our secondary school men requesting the convention to appoint a committee on schools, with a view to forming our denominational institutions into a system. Dr. Hufham and I had urged the appointment of this committee. I had argued for federation on the ground of self-preservation. Dr. Hufham had advised it on the ground of wisdom.

"At this point Dr. C. S. Blackwell declared that no school that receives aid from the State should be included in a denominational system. This is no new doctrine with Baptists. It is one of their proudest claims that they have ever advocated separation of church and State. Dr. Blackwell said that many of our Baptist schools now receive aid from the State. I regretted the assertion, questioning its accuracy. I stated that two months ago I had announced in the Recorder that eight of our denominational schools—in Western Carolina—were using the public funds, having absorbed the public schools. Immediately thereupon Rev. A. E. Brown, who founded these eight schools and is now their general representative, explained the situation and gave assurance that so soon as the present contracts should expire an end would be put to the present policy.

"If there are other schools in organic connection with our churches that are related to the State in this way, I do not know of them. My opinion is that the Baptist schools that use public funds are the exception, not the rule, in North Carolina. "Certainly it never entered my mind that any school receiving public funds would be incorporated in a Baptist system. It is altogether foreign to Baptist conceptions. Such a thing would never be contemplated. "I am glad that Dr. Blackwell brought the matter up. Just as soon as I could write a resolution reaffirming our ancient opposition to denominational institutions receiving State funds, I offered it. And it passed unanimously. If necessary the convention will pass a resolution declaring that it cannot recognize as Baptist any school that uses public funds.

"There are only 30 secondary schools in the State that are in organic relation to our convention or churches. Our system is all undeveloped. The convention appointed a committee on schools that will at least flag out the facts and that may succeed in proposing a system that will be acceptable. Such a system would be a great achievement. I think we must establish such a system or surrender the field.

"There are five hundred secondary schools in North Carolina. Not over 100 of them are denominational or sectarian. The others are private. Of these I suppose 100 are in the hands of Baptists. Of course they are free to do work for the State. They are not denominational. The fact that a school does not give the institution a sectarian character or denomination relation. There must be denominational relation or sectarian character. "You may rest assured that Baptist schools will not use the public funds; and you may count upon it that Baptists will oppose the use of public funds for school purposes by any other religious body. We are chagrined that these few schools of ours have broken our cherished record and put us at disadvantage in maintaining the principle that our churches have done so much to win. "Perhaps a brief explanation of the connection of the sectarian schools with the public schools may be helpful. In places where a denomination builds a good school the temptation to absorb the free school is great. The free school is weak. It runs only four months, and has only one teacher, as a rule. Here is in the same district a good school-house, with several rooms and fair equipment. Here are several well educated teachers. It seems a pity not to put the free school children into this school. They will have better opportunities certainly. But if the school is sectarian it is wrong. If it is of your sect, it may be no hardship. But suppose it is of another? It is wrong and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. Even if the separation of the schools works hardship to the sectarian school and deprives the free school children of opportunities, the principle is worth more than its application will cost. We Baptists would rather have no schools of our own at all than to have schools that serve us by aid of the public taxes.

"By the way, ex-Supt. McCabe ruled against the policy of sectarian schools using the free school funds. He made this ruling in response to Baptist protests from Western North Carolina. At that time the Northern Presbyterians were establishing many schools in the

mountains. I fear they yet are doing free school work and are using free school money. I wish Mr. Joyner would rule against this policy; and if a ruling is not sufficient I hope he will request the General Assembly to pass a law that will put an end to it.

"But law or no law, we Baptists shall put an end to our part of it at the earliest possible moment. "What of the conventional general. Was it a good one?" "Did we have a good convention? Yes, we have not had a better. Our people are just beginning to perceive what they have to do and what they can do. If we can hold together, we shall work no mean contribution to civilization in North Carolina."

GOMPERS TAKES THE STAND. He Claims That the Coal Barons Bring Immigrants to the Fields.

(By the Associated Press.) Scranton, Pa., Dec. 16.—Notwithstanding the fact that the mine workers announced yesterday that they had closed their case with the exception of calling one more witness, the entire two sessions of the Strike Commission today were consumed in hearing three witnesses for the men. They were John C. Haddock, an individual operator; Rev. Dr. Peter Roberts, who is assisting the miners, and President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.

The principal point of Mr. Haddock's testimony was that he favored giving the mine workers concessions under certain conditions. President Gompers testified as an expert on the trade union movement. He created a stir when he strongly implied during his examination that the coal companies are responsible for bringing immigrants to the coal regions. When one of the lawyers for the coal companies asked him if he knew it from personal knowledge, he said he could prove it if necessary.

The miners made another attempt today to have the commission admit as evidence a large mass of testimony tending to show that the anthracite coal carrying roads charge extortionate and discriminating freight rates and that a monopoly exists in the anthracite mining industry, which keeps the wages of men at an unreasonably low level. The commission again decided that the evidence must be limited to the scope of the commission, and that if it did take up the claims made in the evidence proposed to be submitted, the justifiableness of the mine workers' demands still would remain.

Chairman Gray, who is taking an especial interest in boycotts, asked Mr. Gompers what he thought of such methods. The witness said he would boycott any person that is unfair to his workmen, but would not boycott a man who chose to do business with the person that is boycotted.

Mr. Gompers was then cross-examined by James Torrey, counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Company. Mr. Torrey asked the witness if he did not believe that members of the United Mine Workers of America should be 21 years of age, and able to read and write before they are admitted to membership in the union.

To this the witness replied: "Yes, ten years from now and when the companies stop bringing illiterate foreigners to this country. They are brought here by the companies, and the labor union must protect them and see that they get their rights."

At the morning session, Chairman Gray said the commissioners were impressed at the spectacle of the little girls who testified that they worked all night. He said the people of the community and citizens of the commonwealth should not let the incident pass without taking some steps to have the Legislature of Pennsylvania seriously consider the enactment of a law that will forbid the employment of children at night. At the suggestion of the commission the statements of the wages of the fathers of two of the girls were presented. One earned more than \$1,000 last year, and the other over \$900.

THREE CASES OF BUBONIC FLAGRA AT THE HOSPITAL. Health Officer Doty Finds Them on the Saxon Prince—The Disease Contracted at Durban, South Africa.

(By the Associated Press.) New York, Dec. 16.—Three cases of bubonic plague are under treatment in the Swinburne Island hospital at Quarantine. The sufferers are the first and second cooks and the second steward of the Prince Line steamer Saxon Prince, which arrived from Durban, South Africa, yesterday, when on inspection of the crew three were found to be ill. A thorough examination of the patients convinced Health Officer Doty that they had all the symptoms of the plague and they were taken to Swinburne Island, where cultures were made. The result of the examination there tonight confirmed the diagnosis made at the inspection. The history of the cases makes a complete chain of infection from the time of the exposure of the first man at Durban to the time of arrival. The crew were ashore at Durban and, it is undoubtedly true that the disease was contracted.

One patient is convalescent, but the other two still are under treatment. All three men slept together in a small compartment. The total number of the crew is 31. There are five passengers on board, a woman and four children.

The steamer will be sent to sea to discharge the water and sand ballast taken on board at Durban. She will then return to Quarantine when the passengers and crew will be transferred to Hoffman Island, where they will be held for ten days for observation. The effects of all will be thoroughly disinfected and the steamer will be washed and disinfected in every part before being released. Dr. Doty says that there is no danger of a spread of the plague as the whole matter is well in hand.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY Oak City Warehouse Co. Buys Three Valuable Lots.

Tobacco Warehouse, Prize House and a Stemery to be Erected Thereon.—City Building News in Brief.

The Oak City Warehouse and Investment Company yesterday purchased three valuable tracts in the heart of the city and will erect on this land tobacco warehouses, a prize house and probably a stemery.

This purchase was made at noon yesterday when the deeds conveying this property to the company were recorded at the court house. The site secured is on the southeast corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, beginning with what is known as the old Harrison house.

The company bought the property from the Stronach estate for \$5,000. The next lot to it was purchased from Mr. F. H. Busbee, trustee, for \$1,025. The company has also secured the adjoining property from Capt. N. W. West.

This property when all three lots are taken together gives a frontage on Davie street of about 335 feet. The Harrison property runs 110 feet on Wilmington street, while the other two lots run back about 210 feet from Davie parallel with Wilmington street. This will give ample room for the houses to be erected.

Notwithstanding the winter, being a season when little building is going on, the carpenters in Raleigh are finding plenty to keep them busy.

Ford Brothers are building Mr. James O. Litchford's seven room two-story residence on East Jones street, between Wilmington and Blount for \$2,650.

Dr. Joel D. Whitaker will soon begin building his residence on south Boylan Avenue.

Dr. Hubert A. Royster has bought the lot adjoining Dr. J. D. Whitaker on South Boylan Avenue.

Edson Williams has the contract for remodeling the house of Mr. C. W. Sherwood on South McDowell street at a cost of \$500.

Mr. W. B. Barrow is putting \$700 improvements and changes in the building, corner of Hargett and Salisbury streets for Mr. John W. Brown.

Ruth & Hicks are building a \$245 addition to Mr. A. Dugh's residence on Saunders street.

D. D. Johnson is building a two-room house for Mr. E. H. Thompson on West Hargett street. The cost will be \$375.

N. B. Guley is making improvements in the residence of Mr. George E. Hunter on West Edenton street. The cost is to be \$500.

REGARDING TOBACCO FERTILIZERS. Commissioners of Agriculture Issue Instructions to the Manufacturers.

Mr. S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture, yesterday sent out the following letter to manufacturers of fertilizers: "You are respectfully notified that no new brand will be admitted to registration specified as a 'Tobacco' fertilizer and claiming less than 3 per cent of ammonia and 3 per cent of potash. No former brand will be admitted specified as a 'tobacco' fertilizer and claiming less than 2 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash."

"The names of all brands will be subject to revision and change if calculated to mislead purchasers as to the value of the ingredients."

The Commissioners in sending out this letter is adding to the work of the Board of Agriculture. His purpose is to protect the farmers and to prevent manufacturers from deceiving them by misleading names for their goods. In cases which have come under his observation he has found the name given the fertilizer misleading, the ingredients not sustaining the meaning.

For the present year brands which are already in use in the State containing as a minimum 3 per cent phosphoric acid, 2 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash will be allowed, but no new brand will be admitted unless there is in it 3 per cent of ammonia and 3 per cent of potash.

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How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 827 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory." "Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor." All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and given your treatment a thorough test

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PUBLIC OPINION

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