ALL THREE OF THE PROTOCOLS SIGNED

Immediate Raising of the Blockade Follows.

BOWEN CABLES TO CASTRO

The Question of Preferential Treatment for the Allies Now Goes to the Tribunal of the Hague---Provisions of the Agreements.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Feb. 13.—Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela's representative in the peace negotiations at Washington, tonight signed with each of the allies' representatives here a protocol providing for the immediate raising of the Venezuelan blockade and for the reference of the qustion of preferential treatment of the claims of the allies against Venezuela to The Hague arbitration tribunal. The final formalities were effected at the British Embassy. At 11:20 o'clock tonight Mr. Herbert Deering, First Secretary of the British Embassy, announced to The Associated Press that the British protocol had just been signed and that signature of the Italian and German protocols would follow in the order named.

The Italian protocol was signed at 11:50 and the German protocol at 12:10 o'clock, the presence of Baron Sternburg at the White House musicale delaying a final close to the negotiations until after midnight.

Mr. Bowen signed a duplicate for Venezuela, Sir Michael Herbert for Great Britain, Signor Mayor Des Planches for Italy and Baron Speck Von Sternburg for Germany. Immediately on the signing of the last protocol cables were dispatched to London, Berlin and Rome announcing the fact. It is expected that the commanders of the blockading fleet within the next twenty-four hours will receive their orders to withdraw their vessels at once.

By the provisions of these preliminary protocols, which have required more than three weeks of constant negotiations, Venezuela makes two distinct gains, the immediate raising of a blockade from which she has been suffering for some weeks and the return of all her vessels, war and merchant, which have been captured by the allied fleet.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy receive advance payments of five thousand five hundred pounds each, Great Britain receiving her payment on the signature of the protocol and Germany and Italy within thirty or sixty days from date, in addition, will receive five monthly installments until the full amount paid her in advance aggregates $340,000. As a guaranty for the satisfaction of their claims Mr. Bowen pledges the allies a share with the other creditor nations in thirty per cent of the customs receipts of the two ports or La Guaira and Porto Cabello. This percentage will be set aside beginning March 1 and retained in the Venezuelan treasury until The Hague tribunal decides whether it shall be distributed without preference among all the claimant nations, or whether the allied powers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy shall receive preferential payments.

Italy by her protocol gains immediate payment of her first class of claims without further adjudication, as soon as the joint commission at Caracas shall have passed on the remainder of her claims. In round numbers the adjudicated Italian claims amount to $560,000, from which will be subtracted the $27,000 to be paid her sixty days from the signature of her first protocol.

Mr. Bowen has dispatched a brief cablegram to President Castro, informing him of the signature of the protocols providing for the immediate raising of the blockade.

A FALSE CHARGE, SAYS REYS.

Colombian Minister to Mexico Tells Morgan He Has Injured His Country.

(By the Associated Press.)

Mexico City, Feb. 13.—The Mexican Herald publishes the following telegram sent to Senator Morgan, at Washington, by General Rafael eyes, Minister from Colombia here.

"Mexico, February 13, 1903.

"Senator Morgan, Washington, D. C.

"I read in today's papers that in a session of the Senate of the 12th instant you declared that a recent chief executive of the Colombian government had sold out and abdicated for a million dollars. According to the Colombian Constitution the chief executive are the president and the vice-president. The late president was Senor DonManuel Antonio San Clemente, a venerable old man of over 80 years whose reputation for integrity is widespread in all Spanish-American nations and who died a few months ago and the vice-president is in charge of the executive office at the present time is Senor Don Jose Manuel Marroquin, whose uprightness is as well known as that of the former. Neither of the two abdicated and therefore the charge you have uttered is false. I must suppose, having regard to the respect which is due to the Senate of the United States and to all nations of the globe to your own integrity and to justice and truth that in making the assertion in question you have given credence to false and malicious reports, the origin of which I invite you to publish. And I must expect that acting with the courage and sturdy honesty of the men of the school of George Washington, among whom towers the present executive chief of your nation, you will in fairness fulfill your duty of rectifying a charge as injurious as false against my country.

(Signed) "RAFAEL REYES,
"Colombian Minister to Mexico."

Off for Wake Forest

A large party of Raleigh people went to Wake Forest yesterday morning to attend the anniversary exercises of the Philomathesian and Euzelian Societies, which were held yesterday. Among those who went in the morning were Misses Willie Hicks, Etta Mabry, Lulie Bradley, Etta Weathers, Louise Wyatt, Lula Brewer, Metta Ellis, Leathe Davis, Bertha Phillips, Madams. Ellen Harris, S. W. Brewer, J. E. Ray, James Briggs, Jr., Marshall Barber, Master James Thomas, Messrs. Jno. E. Ray, B. F. Dixon, James Briggs, Jr., and Gov. Aycock. Among the young ladies from the Baptist University were: Misses Mary Lou Josey, Kate and Bessie Futrell, Mary Johnson, O'Neida McMillan. They were accompanied by Miss Hammond, of the faculty.

Those who left on the afternoon train were: Misses Lin. Kenney, Eva Barbee, of Durham; Carrie Page, Elizabeth Dew, Minnie Moring, Kemp Carter, of Durham; Bernice Placide and Lalla Ellington, Mariah Allen, Hattie Wallington, Dixie Moore and her guest, Annie Laurie Thompson, of Faison. Madams J. J. Thomas, J. E. Matheny, of Washington, D. C.; Clem Carter, W. S. Penny, F. O. Moring, T. J. Murphy, W. R. Smith, Will Robbins. Over two hundred and fifty went out on the afternoon train, many from surrounding points.

COTTON LEADS IN TRADE.

It is an Unusual Day When Exports do not Exceed Receipts.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 12.—R. G. Dunn & Co's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"Disproportion between supply and demand is still a factor of strength in many commodities, while similar conditions exits as to skilled labor, retarding much work and in some cases postponing important undertakings and improvements. Wages have been advanced voluntarily and also in response to demands by organized labor. Relief to traffic congestion is still confined to a few favored districts, and shippers cannot hope for prompt deliveries until lake navigation opens. Earnings continue to show splendid gains over former years, January returns thus far exceeding 1902 by 9.4 per cent and 1901 by 18.7 per cent. Orders for spring shipments are heavy in all staple lines, and the advance business for fall is unusually large, testifying to the confidence of buyers in continued prosperity.

"Sound conditions continue to prevail in the iron and steel industry with few developments of note. The demand for railway equipment shows no diminution and another foreign order for steel rails could not be accepted because deliveries were required in May.

"Cotton has taken the leading position of great staples, both as to extent of advance and volume of speculative transactions. Visible supplies are lower than at the corresponding date in any year of the past decade, and it is an uunusual day when exports do not exceed receipts. Foreign spinners are busy, domestic mills consume freely while there is business in sight for much more cotton goods than present stocks of raw material at the mills will make. Several grades of cotton goods have advanced in price which, with gains in other divisions of the market during preceding weeks, makes the level of quotations much higher. A large attendance of buyers is reported, stimulating activity with jobbers and at first hands. Cash sales are restricted by low supplies. Domestic consumption supplies most of the business as export inquiries are light.

"Failures for this week numbered 230 against 240 last year."

FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

Robinson's Bill Calls for Thirty-five Thousand Dollars.

Yesterday morning Representative Roberson, of Guilford, introduced a bill appropriating $35,000 to the University of North Carolina.

The bill provides that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of monies coming into the Treasury of the State, to the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina, for the erection of a chemical laboratory; that a further sum of five thousand dollars is appropriated for the proper furnishing of the Department of Physics; that a further sum of five thousand dollars is appropriated to provide a subsidiary engine for the water-works, to pay legal damages to owners of water rights, to refit the old Chemical Laboratory for the Biological Department and to repay interest paid by the University upon such part of the annual appropriation from the State as it was found necessary to borrow.

The University gives the following reasons why more money is needed:

"A Chemical Laboratory is needed because the present laboratory provides sufficient space for less than two hundred students and 367 are trying to work in it this year. A new building for the Chemical Department will allow the Biological Department, also over-crowded, to move into the old chemical building, and the present quarters of the Biological Department can be used for the medical students. Seventy-five medical students are now trying to work in a laboratory intended for forty. Thus one new building makes room for three departments.

"The Alumni Building has been given to the University by the alumni. For lack of means we have been unable to install all of the apparatus for the laboratories of the Department of Physics and to purchase the proper equipment. As the building has been provided, the State should equip this, one of the most useful departments in the University.

"There is only one engine at the pumping station. Should this break down the University might be for a week or more without water, stopping the heating plant, electric lights, and causing great risk from fire. A subsidiary engine should be immediately provided.

"There are legal damages amounting to $1,000 against the University for damages to owners for water rights. Some purchases and changes will have to be made in the water shed by direction of the State Board of Health. This will cost about $1,000.

"About $1,500 will have to be expended in changes in the old chemical laboratory to adapt it for the use of the Biological Department.

"The University has paid over $1,200 interest upon the annual appropriations from the State since the State Treasurer declined to pay them back for lack of funds in the Treasury."

Stand Firm and True.

The following telegram was received yesterday from Smithfield by Senator H. L. Godwin:

"Be true to God, home and party, and support the London bill.

(Signed.) "T. R. HOOD."

DARROW AROUSES A STORM OF APPLAUSE

Closes for the Miners in a Fervid Address.

THE OPEN SESSIONS END

The Secret Sessions Will Begin in Washington Next Thursday---A Decision is Expected by the End of the Month.

(By the Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—The anthracite Coal Strike Commission, after being in session for more than three months closed its open hearings today with an all-day argument by Clarence S. Darrow in behalf of the miners.

The commission will meet in secret in Washington next Thursday and begin the consideration of its awards. It is expected that by the endo f this month the arbitrators will be ready to make their announcement. If an increase in wages is determined upon the increase is to date from the first of last November, the commission having decided upon that date on October 31.

After the session today the commission held a short conference with the lawyers for the several sides, and asked them to hold themselves in readiness in case they are called upon by the commission.

The crowd that heard Mr. Darrow speak today was fully as great as that which listened to Mr. Baer and Mr. Darrow yesterday. He took up the entire time of both sessions—five and one-half hours. He touched upon almost every phase of the strike and when he closed he was greeted with long applause, which Chairman Gray did not suppress.

President Mitchell was in court all day but did not have anything to say to the commission in parting.

Mr. Darrow first discussed the cause of the strike. The responsibility for the coal famine, he said, rested with those who were responsible for the strike. If the men struck without just reason then they were responsible, but if the men were right and the operators not broad minded enough to see the justness of their claims then the latter were responsible for the trouble. He believed the strike was due to the "blind, autocratic, stupid spirit of the operators. They believed the issue was who should be the master—the operator or the men. I say neither should be the master of the other."

Taking up Mr. Baer's sliding scale proposition made yesterday, Mr. Darrow said that if Mr. Baer believed he made a nice, fair proposition, he proposed to show that it was not. With the assistance of the miners expert statistician, Mr. Darrow said the one per cent raise on five cents suggested by Mr. Baer would give the operators an increase of 3½ per cent in profits and the miners only 1½ per cent on the $4.50 basis. Mr. Darrow's remarks on the proposition plainly indicated that the miners flatly rejected the proposition.

Mr. Darrow said the fact that the operators called the men "criminals, cut throats and assassins," was enough to exasperate them, and Chairman Gray interrupted to say that "the commission does not believe the mine workers are criminals, cut throats and assassins."

Mr. Darrow then took up the thirteen victions on the Markles' property, and with language that was extremely strong, he pictured the eviction of a sick wife and of a blind woman 100 years of age. "You may roll together all the cruelty and violence committed in the anthracite region," he exclaimed, "and you cannot equal the fiendish cruelty of John Markle, when he turned these helpless people into the streets simply to satisfy his hellish hate."

Brigadier General Gobin, who commanded one brigade of the State troops in the field during the strike, came in for severe criticism from the miners' counsel. He read various reports made to General Gobin by his regimental commanders, and severely condemned the general's now famous "shoot to kill order."

Turning to the boycott, Mr. Darrow said there was one illustrious example, at least, in the United States of the boycott, and that was in the American Revolution.

Regarding the demand for eight hours a day, Mr. Darrow said:

"This is not a demand to shirk work, as is often claimed to be the case. It is a demand for the right of the individual to have a better life, a fuller life, a completer life; and this, like everything else, depends upon your point of view. There is only one standpoint from which you have the right to approach this question, and that is what will make the best men and the best American citizen to build up a nation and there will be no more strikes and no more violence."

Hester's Cotton Statement.

(By the Associated Press.)

New Orleans, Feb. 13.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued today, shows the total visible to be 4,038,699, against 4,022,263 last week and 4,454,168 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,043,699, against 3,093,263 last week, and 3,509,168 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 995,000, against 529,000 last week, and 945,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 2,129,000, against 2,363,000 last year; in Egypt 183,000, against 247,000 last year; in India 457,000, against 472,000 last year. And in the United States 1,370,000, against 1,412,000.

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These PIANOS will not be shipped back to the factory; have instructions from the factory that these PIANOS must be left in the homes of N. C. people.

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What this means, come on, we will make prices and terms to suit you. Seeing is believing.

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Every instrument guaranteed and backed by $3,000,000 capital.

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FACTORY REPRESENTATIVE
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
Olivia Raney Library Building.
Raleigh, N. C.

WON BY NEGATIVE.

The Debate at Wake Forest by the Literary Societies.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Wake Forest, Feb. 13.—The Philomathesian and Euzelian societies held their annual exercises here tonight. The occasion being the anniversary of the two societies. At 3 p. m. Mr. W. H. Stevenson, president of the debate, called the house to order, and Secretary S. A. Seagrove read the query. Mr. T. A. Allen, Phi, and Mr. Wm. H. Whitehead took the affirmative side, and Mr. E. M. Harris and Mr. Isaac N. Loftin took the negative side.

The querry was:

Resolved, That barring constitutional objections the deportation of the negro is desirable and feasible.

At the conclusion of the debate the judges retired and returned, after much deliberation and decided that the negative side of the question had won.

In the evening a brilliant audience filled the hall to listen to the orations. The train from Raleigh brought a large crowd.

Mr. Earl B. Fowler, of Wake, the orator of the Philomathesian Society, was introduced by Mr. Parham, of Granville, and delivered a clear and thoughtful address, on America, the New Born World Power.

Mr. Wisnant, of Catawba, introduced the orator of the Euzelian Society, Mr. W. Scott Privatt, of Chowan. He made an earnest plea for the Southern child. The judges for the debate were Governor Aycock, Dr. B. F. Dixon and Mr. Archibald Johnson.

Dr. William E. Hatcher, of Richmond, lectured most entertaining before the Pasters' Class on the "Sovereignty of the Pastor."

Many prominent men were present, and this has been the most successful anniversary celebration in years. After the exercises the crowd went to the society halls, where the social gathering was held.

[The pressure for space prevents our giving fuller report of the occasion in this issue. Such a report is in hand and will be published in Sunday's paper.]

Senate Committees Report.

Besides reporting the Wilson dispensary favorably, the Committee on Propositions and Grievances made favorable reports on the following yesterday:

An Act to amend chapter 272, Laws of 1901, relating to sale of liquor in Transylvania county, with several slight amendments.

Bill providing for restricting the sale of liquor in the town of Snow Hill, in Greene county, providing for a vote for or against dispensary.

Bill to regulate the sale of liquor in Township No. 1, in Edgecombe county, except in the town of Tarboro. It does not interfere with dispensary. Restricts sale only in Tarboro.

Bill to regulate the hunting of game in Warren county.

Bill to protect deer in McDowell county. This to be reported favorably with the consent of Senator Justice.

The Senate Committee on Education disposed of a number of bills at its session.

The many bills for the relief of school teachers to whom money is due in different counties were examined and favorable reports made.

Favorable reports were made on the bill providing for a special school district in Cumberland and Robeson counties, and for graded schools at Roxboro, La Grange and Weldon.

The Committee on Corporations considered and passed favorably on a bill in which Raleigh and Eastern Carolina has a deep interest. It is the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Eastern Railroad Company.

The Committee on Public Health made favorable reports on a bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals, and an act to protect water supplies.

The Committee on Railroads made favorable reports on the bill incorporating the Carolina and Tennessee Railroad, going from Franklin to the Tennessee line and thence to Knoxville. This is a part of the Southern Railway. A favorable report was also made on the Hiddenite Mining Company's proposed road, in Rowan county.

The Committee on Manufacturing met and received the report of the sub-committee appointed to arrange for a "Child Labor" bill. The committee received the report agreed on by the manufacturers and the sub-committee and passed favorably on it.

The Bolivian Govenment has delivered its reply to the ultimatum presented by the Brazilian Minister Senor Santos Lisboa. Bolivia accepts unconditionally, but under protest all the Brazilian demands.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED

Romulus Russell Falls Under a Moving Train.

He is Supposed to Have Fallen From Between the Cars While Walking From One to the Other.

Romulus Russell, a colored brakeman on the Southern Railroad, met death yesterday morning in a most awful manner. His mangled remains were found early in the morning near the fair grounds' switch by some persons who were coming into the city to work.

It is supposed that he fell from an out going train during the night and was caught between the wheels. His body was so terribly mangled that it was impossible for any one in this city to recognize him, and a telegram had to be sent to Greensboro to find if any member of the train's crew had been missing, and by this means he was identified. His head was severed completely from his body, and his limbs were cut off and his body was crushed to a jelly.

His remains were picked up and placed in a coffin and shipped to his home in Greensboro yesterday afternoon. He was about 40 years of age.

Organizing the Tobacco Farmers.

Editor Progressive Farmer:

Enclosed please find Mr. J. R. Hutching's views on farmers organizing against the tobacco trust. If you see fit you can publish in The Progressive Farmer.

W. B. UPCHURCH.

Wake Co., N. C.

Morrisville, N. C., Jan. 10, 1903.

Capt. J. R. Hutchings, Danville, Va.

My Dear Sir:—I suppose you see from the newspapers that there is an effort being made to organize the farmers. Knowing your long experience as a warehouseman and having patronized you a great deal in the past, I feel that I may ask your views on the subject. There seems so far not any plan suggested and nothing tangible to start on except to preach organization. Do you think organization could accomplish anything unless it developed some plan by which the planters' tobacco could be controlled and sold through one organization? I realize that time is short, and if you do not object I would be glad to have your general view of the situation for publication.

Your farmer friend.

W. B. UPCHURCH.

CAPT. HUTCHING'S ANSWER.

Danville, Va., Jan. 14, 1903.

Mr. Wm. B. Upchurch, Morrisville, N. C.:

My Dear Sir:—Your recent favor received and carefully noted. I was glad to hear from you and to see that you are still interested in matters pertaining to your great fraternity, namely, the farmers of this country. Yes, sir. I have been reading of the proceedings recently going on to organize the farmers. Of course having been fed by their patronage for 26 years in the warehouse business, would naturally make me feel an interest in such matters, especially if I could see where I might return some compensation for a liberal patronage bestowed on me. I do not see as yet where I could do any good; as at present it is as you say: they seem groping in the dark to catch on to something to pull them out of the wilderness, without anything definite to act upon.

This might be considered a dangerous subject for a warehouseman to handle, as by some narrow-minded men, every effort at organization on the part of the farmers is viewed as a fight against the so-called tobacco trust. A warehouseman stands between the farmer and all buyers, both independents and trust, and in giving my views, I feel that I can handle the subject without prejudice, and in a manner just to both sides. So it is with a feeling of this kind that I submit you a few ideas along the line requested.

I stand on organization just where I stood three years ago when the farmers attempted to organize—advocating organization as a good thing for the farmers and the only medium through which permanent relief may be assured; on the other hand, insisting that in any and all steps taken in the direction of organization, there should not be any attempt or threats or any intimations of any discrimination against any buyer whatsoever, independent or trust. There should be no attempt in the least towards boycotting any firm or brands of tobacco of either independents or trust, but feed all out of the same spoon, treating all alike, raising the impartial banner: "Justice to All," and the aims of the organization solely for the benefit of the farmer.

The organization should have for its object to control the output of crops, and to control and sell through a compact organization all the farmers' tobacco in certain parts of irginia, North Carolina and South Carolina and Tennessee. I do not think that an organization could do any possible good unless it did control the output of tobacco and the selling of the same.

I do think that a plan through which to sell could be established. I have given it some study and see no good reason why it could not be done without prejudice to the trade.

Of course, the farmer would want a profit on his labor. Prices of the last crop could easily establish that. The manufacturers of the country on seeing an organization facing them, I am sure, would not object to paying living prices and would simply add three to five cents advance on to the consumer, and would doubtless be glad to see the farmer in shape to control the output of the crop and also demand a moderate profit on his labor. I know all fair-minded men would not object to it in the least.

The section proposed to organize is not too large. The Alliance and Grange both took in too much scope and too much politics. If you undertake to run politics into your organization, it will be "busted" to go with.

I think if there ever was a time on earth that had come for any purpose, that time has very largely arrived for the organization of the tobacco farmer. The harvest is ripe right now. The farmers of the West are now organizing very fast. The Fruit Growers' Association has been a great success. The cotton people in many places are organizing.

The whole country is organizing on everything, and yhy not the tobacco farmer?

Labor all over the world is being organized, why not the farmer?

I think in a short time I could figure out the plan of an organization that could be worked all right and give satisfaction to farmers, dealers, and manufacturers, but haven't room for its consideration in this letter, and shall be content at present to suggest action, push and energy towards organization and to bid you and all co-workers good-speed in your work, and that it may be crowned with success.

JNO. R. HUTCHINGS.

OLDEST LIVING RESIDENT.

Mr. Wm. C. Upchurch, Celebrates His 90th Birthday Today---Sketch of His Life.

Mr. William C. Upchurch will today celebrate his 90th birthday. The celebration of one's birthday, which is an every day occurrence is not of especial interest to any one in particular, but this birthday of Mr. W. C. Upchurch is one of interest to Raleigh's citizens for today he has resided in Raleigh longer than any living man, and he alone can tell of what Raleigh was in the year of 1833.

Mr. Upchurch was born in this county on February 14th, 1813, and came to Raleigh in 1833, where he has been ever since. He went into the mercantile business on Hargett street and never moved, and for sixty-eight years until he retired two years ago, 88 years old, he dealt out goods to customers. He lives today in the same house he went into when he first came here, seventy years ago, and there he has lived ever since without a change.

A News and Observer reporter called upon Mr. Upchurch at his home on Wilmington street yesterday afternoon, and ascertained many things of interest to Raleigh people. Mr. Upchurch said he was not shy of newspaper men for he liked to read the news, and he knew that other people did.

Tell me something of Raleigh when you reached here seventy years ago? the reporter asked him.

With a clear and distinct voice for a man of his years, he commenced by saying: When I arrived here there was only five brick or stone buildings in the city, and only three of them now remain. The house in which Dr. M. M. Marshall lives, the Presbyterian church, and Dr. Haywood's house, opposite the new Presbyterian church. The capitol had just begun to be built, and I saw the first stones laid for the foundation, and watched its construction from day to day until it was finished.

You were not in the war, were you, Mr. Upchurch?

No. I was to old for that and left that for the younger generation.

How are you going to celebrate your birthday? was asked him.

Tomorrow morning I shall arise early as usual and probably may make a visit to my children in this city, but I have so many it would require a great deal of walking. They generally always come to see me though, and I may not go out but remain around the old home I love so well and greet them one by one as they come.

Mr. Upchurch says there is only one man living in Raleigh today who was here when he arrived and that is Dr. Hogg, and he was a small boy then. He is possessed of a most remarkable memory, and save for a slight defect in hearing, his faculties are good. He is a great lover of reading the newspapers, and every morning he waits on his front porch for the carrier to come. He has no need for glasses in the day time, but uses them at night. He has reared a large family of children, most of whom are living in this city and are among our very best citizens.

Mr. Upcurch never married but once, and his wife died about four years ago. He was the father of ten children and he now has forty-two grand-children and thirty-five great grand children living. There is no inducement which can be offered to him to get him to leave his old home.

The hopes of the citizens of Raleigh are that his life may still be prolonged and that he may live many years to interest the younger generation in Raleigh's history, seventy years ago.

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Costs Less than One Cent a Cup
Forty Highest Awards in Europe and America.
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Itching, Scaly and Crusted With Loss of Hair

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When Every Other Remedy and Physicians Fail.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Cuticura Soap combines in one soap at one price the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet, bath and baby soap in the world.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills, to cool the blood, may now be had for one dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

A Secret Disease

Of all human diseases, that known as contagious blood poison, or the Bad Disease, has caused more misery and suffering and ruined more lives than all others combined. It not only wrecks the hopes and aspirations of the one who contracts it, but often the innocent are made to share the humiliation and disgrace of this most loathsome and hateful form of blood poison. Children inherit it from parents, and thousands of the purest men and women have been contaminated and ruined simply through handling the clothing of one infected with this awful malady, or drinking from the same vessel and using the same toilet articles. And when the real nature of the trouble is known, many prefer to suffer in silence or leave the disease to do its worst rather than make known their condition.

THE INNOCENT SUFFER WITH THE GUILTY.

Through our Medical Department we offer advice and help. Write us freely about your case, as nothing you say will ever go beyond our office. Let us help you to get rid of this fearful disease, for which some one else no doubt is to blame.

It matters not how long the poison has been lurking in your system, S. S. S. will purify and build up your blood, and eliminate every atom of the deadly virus from the system and make a complete and permanent cure.

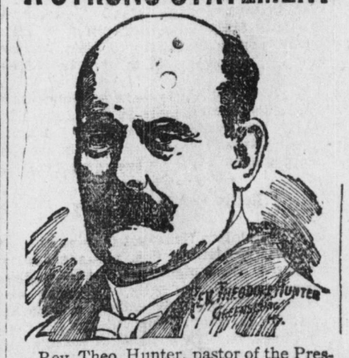
S. S. S. is the only antidote for Contagious Blood Poison and has been curing it for fifty years. It contains no mercury, potash or other harmful mineral ingredient, but is a purely vegetable remedy that cures without leaving any bad after effects.

SSS

Our special Home Treatment book, gives all the symptoms of this disease. We will mail you a copy free.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A STRONG STATEMENT



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