

BRING NEW ANIMALS FROM TANGANYIKA

Zoo at Washington Gets Queer Specimens.

Washington.—Quite as fascinating in their way as the giraffes and monkeys are certain other new additions to the national "zoo" which have just been brought back by the Smithsonian-Chrysler expedition from Tanganyika territory in Africa. These "forgotten" ones are less attractive to the children, but will hold an undeniable interest for the followers of science.

There are a number of African aquatic frogs. Unlike the frogs of this country, they do not hop, for they never go about on land at all. They are rather small, with mouse-colored backs, and are distinguished by very large webbed hind feet. They live constantly in the water, and often pose there motionless, balancing on their webbed hind feet.

Fifty Chameleons on Display.

Fifty chameleons were in the collection. They are characterized by peculiar tongues, which extend for a length equivalent to the length of their bodies, tails which curl up like corkscrews and eyes which operate separately from each other.

There are also strange spring-tailed lizards and monitor lizards that live in crocodile eggs. Three species of these latter were brought back.

The expedition was unfortunate in missing the pangolin, a scale-covered anteater which, as far as it is known, has never been kept in captivity anywhere but Africa for more than a month. The pangolin lived for four of the eight months the Smithsonian expedition lasted, but died before the end of the trip. The pangolin is related to beasts of prehistoric times and would have been an interesting addition to the collection at the national zoo.

Bible readers will recognize in the hyraxes brought over with the expedition the "coney" of biblical annals. The hyrax, though only the size of a rabbit, is a near relative of the elephant, having the same toe structure. When these animals are scared the air on the middle of their backs stands up straight, separating itself from the rest.

Caracal Baby Brought Back.

An African caracal baby survived the trip, much to every one's surprise, for they are difficult to transport. It is probably the only one that has been brought to this country in the last 15 years. It is a beautiful animal and has become quite tame from constant association with man since early infancy.

The new contributions to the zoo, but the hoofed animals, which are all in quarantine, are now being put in their proper places. The entire collection will more than double the population of the zoo.

Aside from the valuable additions to the zoo, the expedition quite incidentally fathered another cause. F. Carnochan, one of the men to accompany Dr. W. K. Mann, superintendent of the zoo, made a study of the snake secret societies in Tanganyika territory and brought back for analysis many of the herbs and concoctions which the natives use in treating snake bites and various diseases. Before he left, Mr. Carnochan was initiated into one of the secret societies.

Stars May Create New Worlds, Says Scientist

New Haven, Conn.—Modern science has no one consistent scheme of interpreting physical phenomena and has become "wise enough to admit" Dr. Robert A. Millikan, discoverer of the Millikan rays and Nobel prize winner, said in the first of the three lectures at Yale university.

Dr. Millikan outlined the major discoveries of recent years and said there were experimental and theoretical reasons for believing that the mass stars is being actually transformed into light and heat and is being radiated away into the outer stretches of space, where it may be giving birth to new worlds. "This," he said, "was an inevitable speculation."

Modern Faces Lopsided, Sight Expert Declares

London.—Modern faces are too lopsided to meet the beauty requirements of the old masters, says H. L. Taylor, chairman of the British National Council for the Preservation of Sight.

Men, and especially intelligent men, are much more likely, in his opinion, to have the right side of the face more developed than the left side. This is due to using the right eye extensively, with the result that it naturally moves away from the nose rather than the left eye.

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY IS MENACED

Earth Cracks Cause Leakage From Reservoir.

New York.—The New York city water supply is threatened by subterranean cracks, which are slowly draining the \$100,000,000 Ashokan reservoir in the Catskill mountains, the New York Herald-Tribune says. The reservoir is twelve miles long and three miles wide.

A recent survey, the newspaper says, supports the theory that millions of gallons are seeping away through the veins and thence to the surface again in adjacent water courses. The reservoir, described as rivaling the Panama canal as an engineering achievement, is virtually empty. There has been no lack of rain, however, and feed streams are flush from bank to bank.

Esopus creek, the main source of supply, has been found to diminish its flow shortly after entering the great basin, only to rise a few miles below the dam to full power. It is said to be delivering only 200,000,000 gallons daily of the 450,000,000 gallons needed for New York. Of the 130,000,000 gallons the reservoir was designed to hold less than 10,000,000 remain.

Thaddeus Merriman, chief engineer of the board of water supply, denied that the diminishing water supply in the Ashokan reservoir was due to seepage through subterranean cracks. The shortage, he said, was due to the fact that there was little snow last winter and a small amount of rainfall during the summer.

Salivary Glands Hold Mystery for Physiologist

Battle Creek, Mich.—It is, of course, well known that the sight or smell, or even the thought of food can provoke a profuse salivation in a hungry individual. But the sense of taste act differently, according to the work of Dr. W. N. Boldyreff, physiologist here.

"Agreeable foods," Doctor Boldyreff explained, "diminish the activity of the salivary glands, while disagreeable substance, such as acids or alkalis, increase it. In the latter case the flow of saliva may triple itself, and in the former case it may be reduced by one-third."

No explanation is given of this unexpected finding. In the case of "disagreeable" substances, it is probable that nature is attempting to dilute and wash away the offender. But why the salivary glands should become shy and bashful in the presence of beefsteak is as yet an unexplained mystery. The experiment is, however, a valuable demonstration of the totally different effects obtained when an organ is stimulated through different routes.

Petrified Deer Tracks Found in Yellowstone

Yellowstone Park, Wyo.—Deer tracks in what was once sand in the geyser region of Yellowstone National park, but long since converted into rock by the deposition of dissolved silica, were among the striking curiosities discovered here this season by Ranger Philip Martindale, who first noticed the petrified tracks, tells of his discovery.

"The tracks were very plain impressions about one-half inch deep in rock which was no doubt formed many hundreds of years ago by the flow of water depositing silica on the river bank from what is now an extinct geyser or hot spring high up on the bank or it may have been that there were closer springs, for the ground is very hot within a few feet of the exposed tracks.

"It seems evident that the process of hardening and cooling took place quickly in the mixing of the river sand and gravel wash and the deposits of silica, forming a conglomerate rock which looks very much like rough concrete."

Indian Hard Up, Though His Income Is \$70,000

Washington.—Help and advice for the great white father is sought again by Jackson Barnett, Creek Indian, who was raised by the Aladdin's lamp of petroleum from a tepee and a blanket to affluence, but now finds himself embroiled in financial and legal difficulties. An annual income of \$70,000 is possessed by the Indian, but he is unable to meet current expenses and seeks permission of the Interior department, his guardian, to use part of his estate. Assistant Secretary Edward said that he believed arrangements would be made to advance funds to Barnett. The estate is tied up in litigation at New York.

Lure of Road Breeds Race of Girl "Tramps"

Cleveland.—A carefree race of roving Amazons who have left offices and school rooms for the "call of the open road" has appeared in America, according to Miss Sabina Marshall, head of the Cleveland Women's Protective association.

Hundreds of girls who start on hiking tours in the summer prefer to "stay on the road" when their vacations end, she said. Selling magazines is a favorite means of getting a livelihood with these "tramps."

PUTS WHEEL FIRST IN MAN'S CREATION

Hilaire Belloc Traces Role Played in Civilization.

Washington.—What is the most notable thing that man has created?

The wheel is accorded first place by Hilaire Belloc, who, in an essay with which he prefaces his pictorial history of the vehicle, glorifies this instrument of man. The volume, which has recently been published under the title, "The Highway and Its Vehicles," contains more than a hundred reproductions of old manuscript illustrations, paintings, lithographs and woodcuts, picturing the development of the vehicle from the hammock-wagon of the Twelfth century to some early motor cars, which are being raced by horses and even dogs.

Wheel Man's Own Creature.

The highway, which has so largely conditioned human history, was made by the vehicle, but the vehicle became possible only through the creation of the wheel. In comparing this discovery with others of fundamental importance, the author points out that fire was an existing thing which was only captured and tamed by man, whereas music, plastic art, and building were mimicked from nature, but the wheel is a work alone of man's conception—a fact on which to nourish his pride.

Aside from its original purpose of providing easy communication the wheel has lent aid to man in a multiplicity of functions: in grinding his corn; in turning ornaments and the furniture of his house; in drilling holes for him; in molding his clay; in telling him the direction of the wind upon his mastsheads; in lifting weights out of wells, and in acting as a pulley for the development of the earliest sailing craft.

Potent in Modern Science.

From these simplest uses the wheel has branched out in one direction after another, supplementing and extending man's power. Of its recent marvelous extension, the author states:

"It gives us electrical energy to use; it transmits power; it keeps time for us; it measures all things from a map to the speed of light; it permits our curious toys such as moving pictures. It endows us with the special use of the gyroscope; it drives our turbines by steam and water, and soon, perhaps, by air. It even aids us in our vices, and by its impersonality and exactitude it makes our gambling reasonably impersonal."

South Sea "Belles" He Finds Them Fat!

Monrovia, Calif.—The dream of South sea romance has been shattered. The lure of tender graces that has been built around the belles of Samoa has faded into the unsympathetic glare of hard facts as related recently by Dr. Russell Pemberton, Monrovia scientist, in an address before the University club.

Most of the maids of Samoa are "untidy," Doctor Pemberton declared, and become very large in early life.

On the island where the observatory is located, there are about 200 whites, 700 half-casts, who claim equal standing, and a larger, but diminishing number of true natives.

The islands, he declared, have the most equable climate in the world. The thermometer was never known to go above 91 degrees, or below 72 degrees, day or night, winter or summer. Rain affects the temperature more than nightfall, he said.

Robert Lewis Stevenson, the novelist, who died and was buried on these islands, is regarded as a god by the natives, the speaker said. His eccentricities were so pronounced that they always attribute divine favor to such persons.

New Gold Treatment for T. B. Found at Berlin

London, England.—Preliminary announcements of a new gold treatment for tuberculosis have reached this country from Berlin.

Prof. Erich Leschke of the medical faculty of the University of Berlin has been working with a new gold compound called "Eiphal," according to the German correspondent of the medical journal, Lancet. Injections of one-quarter of a grain of the new compound are administered every four days to patients in various stages of the disease, and it has also been used before performing the operation known as pneumothorax, when there is a cavity in one lung and lesions in the other. Pneumothorax is a process whereby one lung is collapsed to give the tubercular lesions a chance to heal.

The results so far are encouraging, according to Professor Leschke, but he is unwilling to give out more information or make further statements until the remedy has been more completely tested.

Girls Ride "Rods"

Omaha, Neb.—Another last refuge of man has been invaded by women. The hobo is quitting the "rods" for automobile cushions, but the girls are beginning to give him close competition in begging lifts.

Sues Druggist

Montgomery, Ala.—J. B. Sanford has entered suit for \$5,000 against his druggist because, he avers, a prescription clerk gave him carbolic acid instead of medicine to stop a stomach-ache.

Cabbage Plants, Early Jersey and other varieties, \$1.50 a thousand post-paid. A. B. Clegg, Moncure.

666
is a Prescription for
Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria.
It kills the germs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Having been duly qualified as administrators of the estate of J. W. Pearce, deceased, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before November 19, 1927, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make prompt settlement. This November 19th, 1926.
G. R. PEARCE
O. Z. PEARCE,
Adms. of J. W. Pearce, deceased.

Siler and Barber, Attys.

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correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

NOTICE OF SALE

Default having been made in the payment of the bond secured by that certain mortgage deed to the undersigned Mortgagee by M. C. Yow and Effa Yow, on the 1st day of December, 1921, and recorded in the Registry of Chatham County, North Carolina in Book FL, Page 174, the undersigned will, under and by virtue of the power of sale vested by said Mortgage Deed, and for the purpose of discharging the debt secured thereby, proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Courthouse door in Pittsboro, North Carolina, on SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1926,

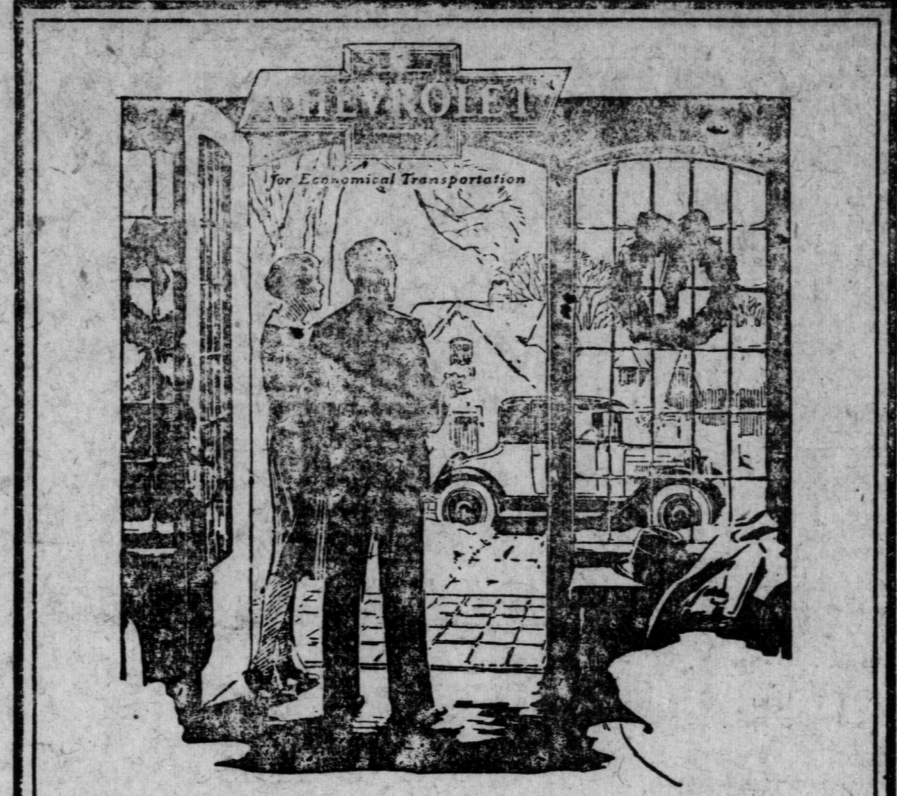
the following described real estate, to-wit:

A certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Chatham County, State aforesaid, in Bear Creek Township, and described and defined as follows, to-wit:

Being designated as Section 1 in Block "D" as per map and survey of said Town as registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Chatham County in Book EN, page 601 and bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Buffalo and Lee Streets, runs east with Buffalo Street 200 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence west 200 feet to Lee Street; thence north with Lee Street 200 feet to the Beginning point.

This November 15th, 1926.
BONLEE BANK & TRUST CO.
By PEOPLES BANK & TRUST CO.
Its Successor.

Siler & Barber, Attys.
Pittsboro, N. C.



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Coach... \$645
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Our entire stock of sweaters At Cost.
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- We buy in car load lots, get it for less. Therefore we can sell it for less.
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 - Harvest King seed Wheat at \$2.00 per bu.
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 - Old Fashioned Rye at \$1.50 per bu.
 - Good Feed Oats, Five Bushel Bags, at \$3.00 per bag.
 - Good Ship Stuff, at \$1.90 per bag.
 - Cotton Seed meal at \$1.90 per bag.
 - Heavy Fat Back Meat at 17 1-2 c per lb.
 - Good lard - - - 17 1-2 c per lb.
 - Sugar going at - - - 7 1-2 c per lb.

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Yours to serve,

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