

The Tarboro News-Southern

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN GO AHEAD.—D Orockett

VOL. 86. NO. 31

TARBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908.

ESTABLISHED 1822

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure
Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick
Headache, Biliousness
AND ALL DISEASES arising from a
Tropical Liver and Bad Digestion
The natural result is good appetite
and solid flesh. Dose small elegant
to sugar coated and easy to swallow.
Take No Substitute.

The Finest Mules

We believe that we have
just received the.....

FINEST MULES

that we have ever received
of sale on this market.
Come and see for yourself

We are also showing some very
desirable riding and driving
horses.

Dawson & Wilson

Sale and Feed Stables Next Jail.

Tarboro N. C.

A SPECIALTY IN CANNED
FRUITS AT THE

UNLUCKY CORNER

Gondola Peaches,	35c can 25c
Helmet	40c " 29c
Ramona	30c " 19c
Nile	20c " 16c
Solar	25c " 18c
Golden Pacific,	35c " 23c
Gondola Apricots,	35c " 22c
" Pears,	35c " 21c
" Cherries,	40c " 29c
Standard Tomatoes,	15c " 10c

Delicious Country Butter daily:

Mrs. E. P. Hyman, W. H. Au-
drews, Stator & Howell and
T. P. Jenkins.

We are delighted to serve you,
satisfaction guaranteed.

MES-RUPPIN & CO

The Pure Food Store.

Phone Double Three.

CLEAN YOUR

CANVAS SHOES

—WITH—

BON AMI

D. LICHENSTEIN CO., INC.

Phone 34 — Phone 34

New Goods Arriving Daily.

PANOLA DAIRY

Pure Milk and Cream

Patrons will please their
orders to phone No. 243a.

W. F. Dancy

THE HORSE
SHOER

Every Job and Every Part of It
GUARANTEED

Cor. St. Andrews and Gran-
ville Streets.

The North Carolina
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
Practical education in Agriculture,
Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical
Engineering; in Cotton Manufacture,
Dyeing and Industrial Chem-
istry. Tuition \$45 a year; Board
\$10 a month. 120 scholarships.
Examinations for admission at
the college on Sept. 2.
Address

THE PRESIDENT, West Raleigh, N. C.

The Busy Bee

A Restaurant for Ladies and
Gentlemen, at Popu at Pricess.
Good cooking of a 15 reasonable
foods.....

All White Help

Give me one trial—the B B
will do the rest.....

208 Main Street

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The State Board of Equalization, created by the Legislature of 1907, held its first meeting on 20th. The members of the board are the governor, Lieutenant governor, State auditor, secretary of State, attorney general, and chairman of the Corporation Commission. The act requires the Board of Equalization to convene in the office of the State auditor on the third Monday in July of each year, next succeeding the year when real estate is assessed, for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of real estate assessed for the previous year, and which is subject to taxation in the several counties.

All the members of the board were present except the governor and the attorney general. In the absence of the governor, Lieutenant Governor Francis D. Winston, of Windsor, was elected president, and the chief clerk in the office of the auditor, Mr. E. H. Baker, was appointed secretary.

The board examined all the reports made by the various boards of county commissioners, but decided not to take any action until the governor shall return. August 4th was fixed as the time for the next meeting. At that time the board will make recommendations which will be submitted to the next General Assembly in his final message.

The board ascertained that there are unusual inequalities of assessments throughout the State in every section. Lands which would bring on the market from \$50 to \$50 an acre have been assessed at \$9, \$10 and \$11 an acre.

DRESS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

Anna Steese Richardson talks to business girls in the August Woman's Home Companion on the importance of good taste in dress.

Said a Frenchman to Mrs. Richardson not long ago, who she sauntered through a model department store: "Your working girls—they are wonderful. See, they are ladies: Such well-kept hands, such beautifully coiffed heads, such smart shoes! They must spend much time to make them. I should be ready for work. Nowhere else in the world will you see such girls earning their living."

"The self-supporting woman in America has won an enviable reputation for good taste in dress," says the writer. "Not even in Paris, where every woman is supposed to be chic and to have an 'air,' do the self-supporting girls bear the stamp of gentility in clothes that you can note in any large city or factory town in the United States."

WISDOM'S WHISPERS.

The man with a will is not always allowed to exercise it in home circles.

Women rarely place the true value on the money received which they do not earn.

Men and women find a vast amount of sport in the game of mutual deception.

A young girl can't imagine how she possibly can become old and wrinkled.

The young man college graduate carries his blushing honors with becoming pride and a feeling that he is destined to do great things.

Girl college graduates hold in as high esteem the marriage license as they do the coveted diploma.

Men turn to sport because it takes less mind labor than does the daily business grind.

Olds have a fondness for dreaming of the splendid household over which they will one day preside.

Every man sees a strong reflex of his own early life in the doings of his son, no matter how wild they may be.

The love of a mother is made to cover many an act of injustice.

FORAKER A FACTOR.

The New York National Review points to the influence Senator Foraker may be expected to exert in Ohio. It says: "Senator Foraker is making no noise in bluffs and idle boasts as to his return to the United States Senate. If he does not return Ohio will lose great power and influence and the Senate will be deprived of its ablest member; the country will miss the counsel of its greatest statesman. "Private overtures have been made to the Senator promising him re-election if he will espouse the election of Mr. Taft. Senator Foraker is no child. He was attacked in the open; whatever overtures are made to him should be made in the open. If the Senator goes fishing this summer, Ohio goes Democratic this fall. If Senator Foraker is denied the support of the Taft forces, the Taft forces must reckon on the electoral college with Ohio in the other column."

STANDING THE HEAT.

The mental action of a man is better able to control his temperature in summer than in winter. Cold is death heat is life. The man does not fret in summer can always keep cool. The mind controls the body more easily in July than in January, unless the brain gets overheated and incapable of reasoning power. Every hasty, foolish, childish act causes a rush of hot blood to the head, and sunstroke is likely to occur at any time. The wise farmer working in the field wears a moistened cabbage leaf in his hat, and the latter is well punctured for ventilation. The horse in our streets wears a straw hat with a wet sponge in it.—New York Press.

TAPS SOUNDED.

Joseph Peaf, formerly of this country, but late years of Nash, died on 20th of acute indigestion. He was a Confederate soldier and a brave, true one; a member of 23rd regiment, Co. B, "Clark's Guards."

There may have been some connection between his death and his appetite. He, when he lived in this country was possessed of a ravenous appetite and had the reputation of being probably the largest eater in the county. Eight or ten years ago he told the reporter that he had ceased to eat so much.

SNAKES' EGGS HATCHING.

Because of the popular aversion to the serpent family, there is a surprising amount of ignorance about even the simplest of snake habits. It is doubtful if many correct answers could be given to the question whether snakes lay eggs or bear their young alive. As a matter of fact, some species are viviparous and others oviparous. Most of the poisonous snakes, as well as many of our harmless varieties, belong to the former class.

The European ring snake is closely allied to our common water snake and goes by the scientific name Tropicodonatrix Curious ly enough all other members of the genus Tropicodonatrix are viviparous, and this species alone lays eggs. Furthermore, according to Gadow's "Amphibia and Reptiles," the new laid eggs usually show not the slightest visible sign of an embryo unless oviposition is delayed when the embryos are more or less developed.

The eggs are laid in July or August in a soft bed of loam or decaying vegetation, or in a heap of manure. The older snake sometimes lay as many as a dozen eggs or more and they usually stick together so that the entire cluster can be picked up at once. Some times, however, if the process of laying is slow, they will be separated. The eggs are about an inch long and of a whitish yellow color. The shell is thin and flexible like parchment.

The young hatch in late summer or autumn. Before hatching they develop a sharp calcareous growth on the tip of the snout known as the egg tooth, with which the shell is slit open. Unlike a ching chick, are suddenly dispossessed of the breaking of their brittle shells, the young snakes may make many incisions in the parchment envelopes and take many peeps at the outside world before venturing forth into the new environment. Shortly after hatching the egg tooth is lost.

At first the young live on insects and worms, but within a few weeks they are strong enough to attack and devour young frogs. Strangely enough, although the adults are strong swimmers, and spend much time in ponds and streams hunting the fish and frogs on which they subsist, the young are unable to swim, and they will soon drown if they fall into the water. The European ring snake as well as the American water snake, makes an excellent pet; it is perfectly harmless, becomes very tame and learns to know the difference between friends and strangers. Gadow tells of a pet ring snake that would eat from his hand, crawl up his coat sleeve and coil itself contentedly on his arm.—Scientific American.

A BLUSTERING BULLY.

With his train flying south at the rate of fifty miles an hour, Conductor W. B. Smithers of the Southern Railway, twice looked into the barrel of a six shooter in the hands of Baxter Shemwell of Lexington, the second of a man two revolvers instead of one being leveled at Captain Smithers. Shemwell purchased a ticket at Charlottesville, Va. for Lexington but he did not insure his getting off as the Southern's fast flyer makes few stops, and had orders to pass Lexington. Shemwell declared that the train must be stopped, and when told of the conductor's orders, became angry and pulled his pistol on Captain Smithers who it is held, had his fist in Shemwell's face and told him to shoot. Later Shemwell came back with two weapons, and a similar scene was enacted. Captain Smithers, upon reaching Lexington, had the train stopped, in order, it is said, to turn his passenger over to the officers, but Shemwell emerged from the train weapons in hand, and called out to Smithers that he would have a reckoning later. There was no office in sight who desired to take charge of the well armed passenger. It is an known what action the railroad may take in the matter. Shemwell figured in one of the most sensational murder trials in the State's history ten years ago for shooting Dr. John J. Payne on the streets of Lexington. He was acquitted. Conductor Smithers had no weapon. The meeting occurred in the aisle of a Pullman and created excitement among those who witnessed it. Shemwell's murderous energy should be employed in road making.

COEZY, OLD BOY!

It is now stated on what is claimed to be to good authority that J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, a successful business man, has intimated that he might reconsider his decision announced some time ago that he would, under no circumstances, accept the republican nomination. He would want the republicans to declare for a non-partisan educational department, and on the ground that he had such a good record to indorse him for re-election, pledging the party to take the department entirely out of politics.

A WAY TO SAVE.

It is suggested by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post that before railroad rates are raised the higher officials of the companies should have their salaries reduced and reduced radically on a graduated scale, the higher salaries being subjected to a higher percentage of reduction. He fails, however, to give to any specific information regarding the salaries commonly paid high railroad officials. The assumption is that some of them are getting over \$60,000 a year and many of them from \$25,000 to \$50,000. He thinks \$25,000 is plenty enough as a maximum, and makes this the basis of his graduated scale of reduction, which would bring all salaries of \$60,000 or over down to \$25,000 salaries of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 down to \$21,000, of \$20,000 to \$25,000 down to \$10,000, and so on. It is probably true that, on the whole, higher salaries are paid in the railroad than in any other business excepting of course, life insurance; and if any good reason exists for this it has not been made clear. Certainly a heavy reduction of the higher salaries in all railroads also should precede a reduction in wages, and in all railroads also should precede a reduction in dividends to maintain which the high salaries are paid.—Springfield Republican.

THE VALUE OF SHADE TREES.

One of the most pleasing features of the older southern towns is the beautiful shade trees which line many of their streets. The magnificent oaks, especially of the towns near the coast, have for decades been their pride, just as the elms and maples have been of the New England villages. In many of the newer towns of the South especially the manufacturing towns, the absence of shade trees is one of the most noticeable defects, though one which in time can be remedied. There is scarcely a town or even a home in the South where shade trees are not only beautiful, but healthful and necessary as well.

No other city of the world are shade trees so extensively as in Paris, for they not only line the residential streets and boulevards, frequently to the extent of five or six rows, but they cover the business thoroughfares so that there is not a street of importance in Paris without its verdure—arches which add more to the city's beauty and go farther toward making it the playground of the world than the arches of marble which commemorate the victories of the armies of France.

We can make the trees equally as useful in our cities—casting their grateful shade, filtering the air of dust, as well as objects of beauty—and in many towns which cater to the tourist and health seeker, there is by no means an unimportant consideration.

A recent bulletin, No. 16, of the North Carolina Geological Survey on Shade Trees for North Carolina discusses this subject in some detail in relation to this State. The best methods and time for planting and pruning are taken up, and the methods of protecting them, and caring for their wounds and hollows. There is a chapter with diagrams showing the different methods of arranging shade trees on streets which when broad are capable of being greatly beautified by means of parsing strips and several rows of trees.

The question of trees along the roads is discussed with the conclusion that shade trees are beneficial to macadam, crushed stone, or very sandy roads in keeping them moist and thus compact, but that clay roads should not be shaded since it tends to add to their wetness and mudiness. The value of different kinds of trees for different uses is discussed, especially the great opportunity which is offered in the South for the use of flowering trees which have been entirely neglected in street and roadside planting. The paper ends with a description of forty species of trees which are to be recommended for shade trees in different portions of the State, whether in the mountains, the midland counties or the eastern section.

This book will be helpful to the man who wishes to plant his lawn or yard, for superintendent of parks, cemeteries and public grounds no less than to road and street commissioners or like officers of towns who are charged with the care of its shade trees. It can be secured upon application to Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, Chapel Hill, by sending 10 cents to cover postage and packing.

HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH.

Bahrain Island, in the Persian Gulf, is said to be the hottest place on the globe, far hotter than Tophet. The average temperature is about 141 degrees. On the coast, where the people live, there is no fresh water, but here and there in the harbor's bottom are strong free flowing springs of pure water, rivaling that which flows down the sides of the mountains of Lebanon, flavored by the sap of the lily cedars. Divers equip themselves with bags made of skins and descend to the springs, where they fill the inverted receptacles with aqua pura. This water is cold enough to drink without the aid of ice, of which the islanders know nothing.—New York Press.

GET MORE THAN THEY GIVE.

State Auditor B. F. Dixon expects to visit within the next few weeks a number of the counties that for years past have been receding from the State in pensions, school funds and for other purposes more money than they have paid in State taxes. There were forty-five such counties last year and it seems now that there will be nearly as many this year, a though the tax valuations as sent in from the counties indicate that value have been considerably raised. The purpose of these visitations will be to personally look into the situation as to the assessments of property for taxation and report to the State board of equalization at its adjourned meeting August 4th.

NO PUBLICITY FOR THEM.

The Buffalo Times points out that— "Mr. Bryan has been a persistent advocate of publicity of campaign contributions for years. It was his agitation of the subject but the matter up to President Roosevelt and influenced him to enact an appropriate publicity law, a recommendation that was ignored by Congress. It appears that Mr. Taft has declared himself in favor of publicity, but his opinion on the matter has had little effect on the Republican Congress as the recommendation of Mr. Roosevelt. The Republican party does not want publicity."

MR. AND MRS. O. B. LIPSCOMB.

During the last 12 months there were 186 children injured by vehicles in the streets of New York city, and 97 of them were killed.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is especially good for piles. Be sure to get DeWitt's Sold by R. E. L. Cook.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills, are sold by R. E. L. Cook.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are prompt and thorough and will in a very short time strengthen the kidneys. Sold by R. E. L. Cook.

MORAL OF THE SWORD.

Officers of the German army are to be ordered to resume their swords, discarded after the Boer war. The fact is of interest as showing a recognition of the moral value of a weapon now become purely ornamental. With the enemy's firing line miles away, the sword has come to be regarded as a military toy merely.

One of the minor lessons of the Japanese war was the demonstration of its usefulness as a distinguishing mark of the officer.

To do away with the sword would be to effect a military economy at the expense of the spirit of the service of a kind similar to the silencing of the drum in the French army. In the sword lies half the poetry of war. Where else on canvas is martial glory so vivid as in Meissonier's "Friedland," with the cuirassiers galloping before Napoleon, their swords raised on high? Sober fact makes it true that the long range rifle no less than the pen is mightier than the sword. States can be saved without it and peaceful nations will continue to beat their swords into plow shares.—New York World.

THE LIGHT PLANT.

Comment on Dr Stanton's offer to buy or lease the light plant has been general. On the proposition published there seems to be a general willingness to accept, but nearly all who have been heard discuss the matter as if it was desirable to have the offer in detail, to know all conditions, before reaching a conclusion.

HAPPY LITTLE REPUBLIC.

Recently the United States Senate ratified a treaty with the Republic of San Marino, which claims to be the oldest State of Europe. If this claim is correct, the republic is small for its age. Its territory comprises but thirty eight square miles, which is only six square miles larger than the city of Baltimore. But it is a happy little country, lying near the Adriatic Sea in the embrace of the kingdom of Italy. Its capital city is built upon a mountain and is protected by walls. It has a population of 11,000, many of whom are office holders. It has a little army of 950 men and 38 officers. But there is no public debt, and the office holders and soldiers seem content with moderate pay, for the public revenues are only \$60,000, out of which must be paid an army of a thousand men, including 38 officers, 60 legislators and two reigning captains. San Marino has for sale cattle, wine and marble. They seem to be a frugal folk. By the treaty with the United States, they agree to deliver up to us any fugitive from justice who may take refuge among them, and we upon our part agree to return the same.

HIS FIRM CONVICTIONS.

The most remarkable instance of a Presidential candidate disregarding the views of his political advisers and manager was that of the late Grover Cleveland when he sent in his tariff message to Congress in 1887. This message helped to beat him, as did also the tactics of Tammany, Col. A. K. McClure, referring to this campaign, once said: "Cleveland lost the election in 1888 by his message making the tariff question the sole issue before the country. I saw him on Saturday night before the meeting of Congress, and with Speaker Carlisle earnestly urged him to modify the message. Carlisle was quite as positive as I was in assuring him that it would result in disaster to himself and his administration. His answer was that it was a duty that should be performed; and while he might fail, he believed that the country would vindicate him at an early day."

During the campaign Mr. Cleveland would not recede from the step he had taken. He was defeated but was right in his opinion that the country would vindicate him, for four years later he was again elected President.—Boston Globe.

A SUNFLOWER OF UNUSUAL SIZE.

H. B. Sledge has on exhibition at Maccair's drug store a sunflower, measuring fourteen inches in diameter and weighing seven pounds. Undoubtedly it is the largest flower of its kind ever seen in Tarboro. The seed for this wonderful specimen was purchased at W. H. Maccair's.

Will Make Better Showing.

Mr. Weddell says that the annual statement of the water plant will soon be completed and that notwithstanding the reduction of rates, the showing will be much more favorable than the previous one.

THANKS.

We wish to express to our friends in Tarboro and Farrar, our thanks and appreciation for so many acts of kindness, for their deep, heartfelt sympathy, in our hour of trial and bereavement, and to those who so cheerfully loaned us carriages, and especially to those who sent us so many beautiful flowers, with which to adorn the grave of our loved one.

We wish to especially remember kindly and lovingly, those of our immediate neighborhood, who so lovingly and tenderly ministered daily at the bedside of our daughter, as well as other bereaved ones of the family.

MR. AND MRS. O. B. LIPSCOMB.

During the last 12 months there were 186 children injured by vehicles in the streets of New York city, and 97 of them were killed.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is especially good for piles. Be sure to get DeWitt's Sold by R. E. L. Cook.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills, are sold by R. E. L. Cook.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are prompt and thorough and will in a very short time strengthen the kidneys. Sold by R. E. L. Cook.

WHEN WHALE'S EAR ACHES.

It was a story told by a whaler who retired from the sea when the catch of the deep sea game had so fallen off that there was no longer any profit in a captain's lay, even with the added earnings from the chest. But as it has been confirmed by the zoologists of the fish commission, the truth of the story is not to be assailed.

When the whales were still free to travel across the western ocean nothing was more common than to see the great beasts hurling their tons of bulk clean out of the waves and after a flight through the air falling back into the sea with an enormous splash and jets of foam, a spectacle never failing of interest to the ocean tourist, but not due to any gleesome sportive disposition on the part of the leviathan of the deep.

Quite the contrary, the breaching of the whale is no fun for the beast; it is a frantic effort to rid himself of the torment of the ear ache. There is a marine crustacean whose aim as a maritime is to pester whales, and there seems reason to believe that some whales have been driven insane by their tiny parasites. It is a crab about the size of that which is found in the oyster. When it lodges on the whale it infests the inner surface of the eyelid and the ear. By swift rushes on the surface the whale is able to clear his eyes, but the crab in the inner ear can not be dislodged by any such means. One can only imagine the 99-foot anguish of a whale when or more of these tiny foes walk with needle pointed claws up and down the drum of his ear. Hence, in the effort to dislodge the pest the brachings which seem so picturesque to the voyager.

THE LUMBER TRUST.

A lumber trust, with an entirely new plan of campaign, is bulletined from St. Louis. The new company is to have a capital stock of \$300,000,000, and is backed by Weyerhaeuser, the lumber king, who has taken the novel position of offering the service of the new combine to the government in aiding the movement to preserve the country's forests. Heretofore the lumber combines have apparently had but the one thought in view, and that was to denude the timber tracts of the nation as rapidly as possible and get the lumber turned into cash. The new combine proposes to place a limit on the output, prohibit the cutting of timber of small size, and to provide for a systematic replanting of forest grounds that have been cut over.

The lumber barons realize that there will be little lumber in the country in the next twenty years unless something is done, and done promptly, to protect the forest reserves and the other sources of lumber supply. Accordingly, these men have volunteered their expert assistance in the work of forest preservation.—Omaha Bee.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The oldest astrologers and the youngest astronomers are unable to account for the amazing scarcity of thunder and lightning this season. Thus far—and it is nearly midsummer—we have had only two good old time thunderstorms, accompanied and egged on by chain lightning. The grudge sound known to man is that of the artillery of the heaven, cut loose on the afternoon of a white hot day when life is a burden and all hope of relief is dead. I like to hear the rattle roll as of fat beer kegs, bouncing over the clouds. I like the fierce flash of forked lightning, resembling the tongue of a rattlesnake giving warning; I rejoice at the terrific explosion, so clean cut, so sharp, so unerring. We used to count our pulses between the flash and the shock, each beat meaning that the bolt struck a mile away. Six beats, six miles.

Many persons are afraid of lightning. I have known highly intelligent men and women to seek safety in the feather beds during a storm, or sit in the centre of the room on blankets. But there is always one consolation—you will never see the bolt that kills you.—New York Press.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUY

GASOLINE OR STEAM ENGINE?
COTTON GIN OR PRESS?
FRUIT PICKER OR THRESHER?
MOWING MACHINE OR RAKE?
DISC OR SMOOTHING HARROW?
WAGONS, BUGGIES OR HARNESS?
If so call and get our prices.

PETERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY

R. B. Peters, Manager,
Lewis Building. Phone 35.

H. B. SLUDGE

TINNER

Also Sheet Iron Work.

Tobacco Flues a Specialty.

Odd Fellows Building

(First Floor.)

TOBACCO FLUES

Let me make your tobacco flues. Work done promptly and of best material. Flues guaranteed to fit. All kinds of sheet metal work a specialty.

A. E. BRAMBLE,
Next Telegraph office,
dwim — Pitt street.

Piano Tuning

A SPECIALTY.

The Cable Company Tuner.

W. J. BURLEIGH,
P. O. Box 136, Wilson, N. C.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

It has been generally reported in Tarboro and vicinity that we were going out of business on next January 1st, 1909. We wish to emphatically deny any and all such reports, and hope to serve the public for many years to come, as we have in the past, at the same old stand.

D. LICHENSTEIN CO.

BRYAN'S AVAILABILITY.

In marked contrast to Taft in every way is Mr. Bryan. No public man in America has ever had a wider or more intimate acquaintance with all sorts and conditions of men that he now enjoys. And Mr. Bryan has traveled widely at home and abroad, on his own merits, his own expense, and at his own expense. And even abroad in an unofficial capacity, Mr. Bryan's reception was such as few of his most eminent countrymen have enjoyed. For twelve years he has been before the public eye in the trying position of a defeated candidate, backing a series of propositions which the people were not ready to accept. With a large faith in his own conviction and a confidence that the people would do the right as they saw it, Mr. Bryan has persisted, and today rejoices in the approval of and is more closely in touch with the masses of the people than any man of his time. He has shown splendid business and political ability. He has risen to his present importance solely by his own efforts and by ways that are wholly commendable. He made a good record for himself in Congress.

He has enlightened and instructed and inspired from the lecture platform all sorts and conditions of men. He is fearless and of inflexible determination where his convictions are placed. In what particulars is he likely to be lacking as an administrator? In what particulars is he not superior to Judge Taft—Pittsburg Post.

RADICALISM AS AN ISSUE.

Among those who oppose Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the Presidency, the fear oftentimes heard expressed as to his unfitness for the office is that he is inclined to be too radical. It is not a new fear or a new cry. It has been heard in connection with