

The Tarboroough Southerner

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.—D Crockett

VOL. 86, NO. 10

TARBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

ESTABLISHED 1822

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the TORPID LIVER, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are equalled as an ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE, in material districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Gray Bry an late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claim against the estate of our testator to present them duly proved on or before Nov. 5th, 1909, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate must make immediate settlement.

This Oct. 31st, 1908.

LEROY W. G. BRYAN, J. W. BRYAN, Executors.

Notice.

By virtue of the power contained in a trust deed made by I. E. Draughon on the 18th day of February, 1907, and duly recorded in Book 138, at pages 67 to 70 of Edgecombe Registry, and upon the demands of W. T. Askew, the cestui que trust therein named, I will on Monday, the 30th day of Nov. 1908, sell at the Court House door in Tarboro to the highest bidder for cash, the land described in said trust deed, to wit: Adjoining the land of the heirs of the late John T. Bellamy, Mrs. Penelope Dixon and others, containing 83 acres more or less.

This Oct. 27th, 1908.

G. M. T. FOUNTAIN, Trustee.

Notice.

By virtue of authority in me vested under a trust deed, given July 27, 1906, by R. J. Weaver and his wife, Mattie L. Weaver, recorded in Book 119, at page 259, Edgecombe Registry, the undersigned will offer for sale at the front of Griffin's Drug store in the town of Rocky Mount, N. C., at 12 o'clock m. on Friday Dec. 11th, 1908, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate: A certain lot of land lying in the town of Rocky Mount, County and State aforesaid, fronting 140 feet on the North side of Thomas Street, and 80 feet on the west side of Atlantic Ave., the lot being 140 feet x 60 feet, and adjoining lot 47, known as the Braswell and Sherrod lot, being lot No. 20 of Block A, in the survey of the real estate of the said John H. Logan Trustee, in and adjoining said town, which survey is recorded in Book 75, page 570 and 571 of Edgecombe County Registry, to further description and identification this description is taken from a deed from John H. Logan Trustee to W. E. Parrish, recorded in Book 89, at page 326, Edgecombe Registry, and by Parrish these lands were conveyed to R. J. Weaver, by deed recorded in Book 123, at page 327 same registry, and the said R. J. Weaver having since that time conveyed one-half thereof to Mattie L. Weaver, by deed recorded in Book 123, at page 333 same registry, to all of which records reference is made.

This October 26th, 1908.

James C. Braswell, Trustee.

FOR SALE.

Twenty tons cornstover and pea nut vines mixed in bales at \$14 per ton, guaranteed to be better than fodder. Ten tons peavines and crab grass hay for sale, also some fodder at \$20 per ton. Will exchange for cattle. W. A. Thigpen.

Piano Tuning

A SPECIALTY.

The Cable Company Tuner.

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

PANOLA DAIRY

Pure Milk and Cream

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

"UNLUCKY KORNER"

Headquarters for Canned Goods, Coffees, Teas, etc.

Just received a fresh lot of Hecker and Quaker products, Ontario Buckwheat, White Rolled Oats, Cream Fatina, Cream of Wheat, Cream Hominy and Grits, Old Homestead Flapjack Compound, Graham and Hygienic whole wheat flour. We can supply your every requirement Satisfaction and prices guaranteed.

LILBS-RUFFIN & CO

(Unlucky Corner.)

The Pure Food Store.

Phone Double Three.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S WIFE.

A Woman of High Character and Sound Intelligence.

I am afraid the modern woman of advanced ideas can't approve of Martha Washington. She went North to join the troops when they were in a safe place for the winter, and when her husband told her to come, she went South again when the campaign opened in the Spring. She heard many cannon shots in the distance, but she had no ambition to share her husband's dangers, if he did not wish it. She was a loyal patriot and hated the British. She held in fact the same views as her husband, and held them because he held them. She thought he was the greatest man in the world—as indeed, he was—and that the life of the wife of a Virginian planter was the best life a woman could lead. She lost no sleep studying the problems that were vexing philosophers and statesmen, but went comfortably to bed at night, thinking of the last invoice of clothes arrived from England or what she would have for dinner on the following day.

Her character was high, her intelligence sound, and her temper masterful. Nobody at Mount Vernon disputed her sway, nobody laughed at her, and everybody held her in judgment and respect; yet she never made a "right, witty remark and hardly ever read a book except her Bible and a few books of religious devotion. She knew all about the management of a large household, could play upon the spinnet or harpsichord, and could work in worsteds in all sorts of stitches, but of book education she had very little. How could she have much when she was counted a woman at the age of fifteen and had charge of the household and husband at seventeen? She was fully as well educated as other ladies of her day, and although in writing she sent her love to "all enquiring friends" and hoped "billy's recovery would be a lasting one," she was none the less a lady and an ornament to society.—Galliard Hunt in the Century.

Five Stages of Popularity.

There are five stages in a President's popularity: First—On election; great acclaim and general praise. Second—During administration; continual criticism of both kinds; praise and censure; liked by some, detested and maligned by others. Third—On leaving office; popularity at zero; a feeling of relief that his power is at an end, all eyes on his successor. Fourth—Ten years after retirement prevailing respect of the people; a return of popularity, a general feeling that he made a good President; comparisons in his favor with the President then in office. Fifth—Death; universal and overwhelming eulogy; an honored place in history.—Wall Street Journal.

FIRST THINGS OF AMERICA.

The first tariff was in 1789. Silk was first made in 1850. Homopathy was introduced in 1825. Women first voted in Wyoming in 1870. The photograph was first heard in 1878. Sewing machines were first used in 1846. The patent right law was enacted in 1790. The first steamboat pined the Hudson in 1807. The first adoption of standard time was in 1883. The capital was established at Washington in 1800. The first canal was opened in 1804 in Connecticut. The first dental office was opened in New York in 1788. The first assay office was established at New York in 1854. The first discovery of petroleum was in 1850, in Pennsylvania.

WILL APPEAL.

Henry Clark Bridgers will appeal from Judge Allen's ruling in the Tarboro Cotton Factory case. Mr. Bridgers says that he will insist upon the higher court passing on all the points that he has raised.

ADMITTED HIS GUILT.

The man, Henry Cook, whom Capt. Pulley arrested on 2nd, suspecting that he was implicated in the recent robbery of a store in Wilson from which jewelry and rare coins were stolen, has admitted his guilty. When witnesses from Wilson came here and identified the property the man was arrested and said that two others were parties to the burglary, that he only got his share of the plunder. Cook has been taken to Wilson, where he will be tried at the next term of the court.

When Mark Twain was a young and struggling newspaper writer in San Francisco, a lady of his acquaintance saw him one day with a cigar box under his arm, looking in a shop window.

"Mr. Clemens," she said, "I always see you with a cigar box under your arm. I am afraid you are smoking too much."

"It isn't that," said Mark. "I'm moving again."—Success Magazine.

MR. SHERMAN IN THE HOUSE.

Second Vice President-elect to Serve in the Lower Branch.

When James S. Sherman takes his old seat in the front row of the House of Representatives on December 7, to serve out his term as a member of the Sixtieth Congress, the House will see a Vice President-elect take part in its deliberations for the second time in the history of that body. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and like Mr. Sherman, a native of New York, continued to serve as Speaker of the House for half a term in the Fortieth Congress after he had been elected vice president on the ticket headed by Ulysses S. Grant. On March 8, 1869, Schuyler Colfax resigned as Speaker in order that he might prepare for his inauguration as Vice President. He called Representative James F. Wilson, of Iowa, to the chair and moved the election of Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York, as Speaker. The motion was carried unanimously, and for one day Mr. Pomeroy acted in that capacity. The Fortieth Congress ended on March 4, and James G. Blaine was elected Speaker of the Forty-first. Mr. Colfax remained as Speaker even during the counting and recording of the electoral votes which made him Vice President, and although this act caused some comment at the time it was finally decided that it was parliamentary and constitutional. Mr. Sherman will have no official part to take in his formal election, which takes place in February, although he will be active in legislative matters in the next session as he has been in the past. To him will fall the principal work of framing the Indian appropriation bill, while his work on the Rules Committee and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is expected to give him a busy session in the House before he goes to the Senate to preside over that body.—New York Tribune.

How Rockefeller Did It.

Organizing ability, practical knowledge, aptitude to take advantage of inventions, recognition of opportunities and a sure grasp of them—all these the Standard Oil Company had, but they are not uncommon traits in America. It required more than these to build up the oil monopoly, and one of these further methods is now admitted by Mr. Rockefeller himself. He confesses that his company received rebates and drawbacks from the railroads. This was but one of the many unfair acts often laid at his door. Use of spy systems, underhand stealing of rival trade, even the burning of their plants, have been charged also. There is abundant reason for believing that these practices have existed, but the necessity for proving them no longer exists. The modern Aladdin's lamp is not supernatural. It does not matter how the golden wealth it pours upon its fortunate owners. It gets the money by breaking the laws other beings have to obey.—Detroit Free Press.

BATTLEBORO AND VICINITY.

December 1st, finds the crops nearly all housed, more so than ever before. A majority of our farmers have all their crops gathered. The continued warm weather is helping corn supply, but it is adding to meat crop, too warm to kill hogs, but ideal weather to fatten them. I am informed that the river bridge at Mrs. Battle's will be opened for travel on 10th. "So note it."

Only one arrest was made in Battleboro Saturday, a white man for being drunk and disorderly.

Mrs. R. I. Farrar of Tarboro last week was visiting Mrs. S. B. Powell.

W. R. Powell has returned from Richmond where he witnessed the N. C. Va. football game.

Capt. W. H. Powell last week while visiting his mother, Mrs. A. B. Powell did much to thin out the wild turkeys in the Swift creek low grounds.

G. W. Smithson, of Rocky Mount has been visiting old friends in this vicinity.

RAMBLER.

A Year's Slaughter. The report of the New York Public Service Commission, covering the railroads of the State outside of the Metropolitan area is a gruesome one. On the steam railroads 1,092 persons were killed and 739 were injured. On the electric roads 95 were killed and 379 were injured. In this classification the number of victims was greater than in the preceding year. The State has a roll of honor for the railroads completing the year without injury to life. This year it contains the names of twenty-four steam roads and twenty-six electric lines; but these safe roads carried less than one safe road of 1 per cent of the electric patrons. The rest of the travelling public he of New York took chances when they boarded a steam or electric car.

The report is startling. But do the duties of the Public Service Commission in the protection of life end with making a startling report?—Boston Herald.

The queerest thing about women's fashions is how they can shift their waist from around their knees and hang it to their shoulder blades.—N. Y. Press.

HE MOVES WITH THE BELL.

The Institution Child Waits All His Life for the Signal.

If life were lived in an army, the institutional training of a child might afford him some preparation. It teaches him to obey, and obey—and obey some more. But by and by he can do nothing else than obey. He can do nothing at all until he gets the command. Do you realize that in all the perhaps sixteen years of his daily existence in the orphan asylum he may not have put on his shoes, or washed his hands, or taken up his knife and fork, without the signal "A bell rings at six o'clock for the rising hour. The children are dressed and standing by their beds like a little regiment. They may be all singhamed alike or flannelled alike in the street stare and say in awed, stizzling whispers, "There go the orphan bells!" A bell rings and it is to pray. A whole dormitory drops on its knees with folded hands and the droning accents of the Lord's Prayer reverberate through the room. A bell rings and marching columns move to the wash room to be scrubbed and combed. It is quickly over for the shears help to make it easy for the day. There are no ringlets to be curled nor shining braids to be plaited. If there were one or two little girls you know! But here with the hundred who could bother?

More bells—a bell for breakfast, a bell for school, a bell for dinner, a bell for play, a bell for supper, and a bell for bed, and bell for the bedtime prayer, and the day is done. Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow there will be the same bells. And the child gets the habit. When he steps over the threshold into the world, he still waits for the bell. With none to give the signal, is it any wonder when he flounders and falls?—Mabel Totter Daggett, in the Delinquent.

Montgomery Will Sue Dixon in New York.

W. A. Montgomery, former associate justice of State Supreme Court is to procure at this term of the Federal Court, Judge Boyd presiding, a bill that he instituted recently against Thomas Dixon Jr., in order that he may go to New York State to bring suit in the State courts there. He takes this course because he finds that personal service cannot be procured on Thomas Dixon for the litigation in North Carolina, nor can service by publication be substituted satisfactorily. Furthermore Dixon's residence is in New York and he has property in that State that can be attached for the satisfaction of any verdict for damages that may be awarded in a suit maintained in the New York State courts.

The suit against the News & Observer, in the State court here, will, it is stated, be prosecuted to the speediest possible termination by Judge Montgomery's counsel. This is for \$50,000, while it is understood that the suit to be instituted against Dixon in New York will be for \$100,000.

TURKISH TOBACCO IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A letter has been received by Governor Glenn and immediately turned over to the Agricultural Department. It is from Notara Bros. New York tobacco importers and cigarette manufacturers, who are Turks and handle Turkish tobacco and make Egyptian cigarettes. The firm informs the Governor that for twelve years it has been manufacturing these cigarettes; that when it first began business the imports of Turkish tobacco aggregated only \$25,000 in value; but this year they reach the great figure of four million dollars. Hence Notara Bros. says that it will not be long before the Turkish tobacco will entirely replace American tobacco for cigarettes. The firm tells the Governor that it finds in all probability North Carolina is the best situation in which to grow this tobacco in the United States and say that it will pay far better to raise it than the ordinary leaf. The firm therefore desires to know whether any persons in the State could give 50 acres of suitable land for a test of this Turkish tobacco. If a tender of such land is made the firm will send a representative to North Carolina to reside and to give thorough instructions to the grower and curing of this tobacco, the methods being entirely different from those in use here in our leaf. The firm has had years of personal experience in cultivating and curing the Turkish leaf. This is a very important matter and Commissioner of Agriculture Graham is naturally much interested in it.

P. A. LEWIS NOT TO LEAVE.

The Southerner is pleased to announce that P. A. Lewis will continue to make Tarboro his home and not Norfolk as was sometime ago reported. He has rented the corner store, generally known as Andrews' store, corner of Main and Granville streets and will with the first of the year open with a first class stock of groceries.

She—I divorced him because of his cruelty. He—I'm surprised. She—Yes, the way he used to beat my poor dog forced me to it.—Kansas City Journal.

No Escape—"Who is that stinging so dreadfully out of tune?" "It is my wife." "Perhaps the accompanist plays out of tune." "She is accompanying herself."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Another Murder in Durham.

The police authorities of Durham are baffled and the city is excited over a recent series of crimes which reached its climax early Thursday morning in the assassination of J. A. Engineer Holt, of the Southern Railway, who was shot to death from the darkness while on the cab of his engine, standing at a water tank in the suburbs of that city, early Thursday. No cause has been assigned for the deed and no clue has been found that tends to lead to the apprehension of the assassin, who was standing under the tank when he fired a full load of heavy shot into Holt's back from which he died in thirty minutes, while still on his engine. His slayer was seen by his fireman to walk off through the darkness.

Marked For Death. Three years ago I was marked for death. A grave-yard cough was tearing my lungs to pieces. Doctors failed to help me, and hope had fled, when my husband got Dr. King's New Discovery," says Mrs. A. C. Williams, of Bac, Kentucky. "The first dose helped me and improvement kept on till I had gained 58 pounds in weight and my health was fully restored." This medicine holds the world's healing record for coughs and colds and lung and throat diseases. It prevents pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at all druggists. 50c. and \$1. Trial bottle free.

"Gulky or not gulky?" asked a Dutch justice. "Not gulky." "Den what do you want here? Go about your plaining."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

COMMISSION PLAN.

No Longer a Doubtful Experiment in Local Government.

Commission government is no longer a doubtful experiment. Success is claimed for it in many sections, and it probably has a "future" in the United States. Des Moines proudly boasts of having become the Mecca of students of municipal reform and efficient administration. Its commission government has surpassed expectations and disarmed opposition. Like reports come from Cedar Rapids, the other Iowa city that has availed itself of the general law enabling municipalities to do away with councils, checks and balances, etc.

Paterson N. J., is to establish government by commission, the Supreme Court of the State having just declared an act for such a form of municipal administration to be constitutional. Kansas, Missouri, and New England have passed similar enabling laws, and the municipalities have in several instances voted to establish government by small elector commissions. Haverhill, Mass., has adopted a new charter, which provides for a mayor and four aldermen, as well as for a school board of only four members. The charter also does away with political distinctions on marks on the primary ballots, and there is a provision for the recall of any city official during his term of office. The Haverhill plan is the Des Moines plan modified to some extent. Gloucester is to vote at the next election on the question of changing its form of government to an elected commission. President Eliot's faith in that plan is possibly an influence of some importance in Massachusetts.—Chicago-Record Herald.

HOW SPECIES ARE DESTROYED.

When people sat about getting rid of entire species of animals by systematic persecution, they usually find it a difficult job. Set a price on the head of the wolf or the woodchuck, and the creature seems to realize the importance of its life. A bounty on crows must be viewed as a pleasant joke by those shrewd observers of men and things.

The case of the wolf in Europe is a historic one. A price has been set on the creature's head for centuries, and yet there is only a small portion of the continent from which the animal has been exterminated. The Netherlands is free of wolves owing to the character of the country. The whole land furnishes not a single rocky den suitable for a wolf's lair; neither is there a forest for the creature's shelter.

It is true that the wolf has been exterminated from Great Britain and Ireland. This result has been reached however, by direct means rather than by direct attack. The clearing off of the forest left the wolf no place in which to hide from pursuit. The islands were too far from the continent for their thinned ranks to be recruited from the main land.

In Spain and France the wolf has at no time been unknown, although a price has been set on its head for hundreds of years. The animal has developed cunning in proportion as the pursuit has become closer. Like the crow it has learned to take care of itself.

On the other hand, species receive very little help towards their continuance from the well-meant efforts of man to that end. In proof of this we are told that there is an ancient act of Parliament still in force in England and Wales prohibiting the taking of eggs of certain birds of which six kinds are expressly named. In spite of this protecting law, four of the six species have ceased to breed in those countries.

The indirect ways in which such results are brought about are shown in the destruction of the quail in New Zealand. The birds were once numerous; no one wished to destroy them; but the land was burned over for other purposes at seasons when the eggs and young of the quail were exposed to destruction, and a few years brought the species to an end.

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TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.

Big Combinations Well Able to Stand Lower Duties.

The tariff has been loosely called the parent of the trusts, but it is curious to notice that the steel trust is prepared to bury its parents with dry eyes. The reason should be obvious to anyone who will think a little. The United States Steel Corporation can undersell any of the independents, undersell any of the independents, as Mr. Carnegie says, make steel at a profit with no tariff at all. Take the duty off steel rails, and the Steel Corporation cannot only undersell any possible importer, and make a large profit, but can undersell British, German, and Belgium steel manufacturers in their own markets and prosper with prices which would hardly keep the German furnaces in blast. Our independents, however, are in no such positions. They have not the same magnificent organization, command of raw material, and means of transport. They would be badly crippled by a reduction, while a complete repeal might put some of them out of business altogether.

It will be seen therefore, that the United States Steel Corporation's control of the steel market would be more complete under free trade in its products than it is now. The problem is a very interesting one for the economists of the Bryan school, who are willing to regard 51 per cent of the nation's output as a monopoly. What will be interesting to observe will be the amount of stimulus given to side industries in which the manufactured steel becomes the raw material. Something of a boom in ship building might follow, building construction of all sorts should be immensely stimulated. Railroads would be able to undertake construction work of the most far-reaching importance. It is evident that we are going to have some weeks of extreme conservatism in the iron trade, because consumers will wait to see whether they can take advantage of the effect of the reduced duty on the price. The showing for the present quarter, when the United States Steel Corporation makes its statement at the end of January, will, of course be depressing; and it is well therefore, for those who believe in that mighty corporation to remember that the volume of its business is likely to be augmented, rather than impaired ultimately.—Wall Street Journal.

Leggett Locals.

Walter Hargrove has returned from Sprinze Hope, where he went to spend a few days with his cousin, Ophia Edwards.

Miss Lydia Whitehead returned to her home near Scotland Neck, Sunday, after several weeks' visit to Mrs. O. Hedgepeth.

Will Quincy was here Sunday to see his sister, Mrs. G. R. Gammon.

Elder Thomas Lawrence and wife, of Hamilton, arrived Friday evening to visit their son, T. H. Lawrence, and also to attend the union at Lawrence.

Miss Helen Edmondson, who has been the guest of Miss Maude Pittman, left this morning to resume teaching near Whitakers.

T. H. Combs is home from Oak City.

John Mayo spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Z. Long, near Speed.

Several from here attended the union at Lawrence yesterday.

Mr. Jennie Weeks is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Hargrove.

Mrs. Della Moore left today for Norfolk, which will be her future home.

There will be services in the Presbyterian church here Sunday afternoon conducted by Rev. Nelson.

Dec. 1st.

This is Worth Reading. Leo F. Zellinski, of 68 Gibson St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I cured the most annoying cold sore I ever had, with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. I applied this salve once a day for two days, when every trace of the sore was gone. Heals all sores. Sold under guarantee at all druggists. 25 c."

A caterpillar each month eats food weighing 6,000 times its own weight.

ISAIAH'S PROPHETIC VISION.

Disclosed Mankind Flying, According to the Scripture Interpreter.

Looking ahead through the centuries and, perchance looking upwards, too, the Prophet Isaiah clearly foresaw Count Zeppelin and others soaring through the space in his dirigible balloon.

So at least asserts no less an authority than the Deutsche Lehrer Zeitung, the learned organ of Germany's wise school teachers. It contains a remarkable article seeking to prove that the prophecies of the ancient Jewish leaders are being fulfilled daily now; that the writers of the Old Testament, in spired or not, saw into futurity and surely foretold what would come to pass.

For instance the Lehrer Zeitung quotes a verse from the 66th chapter of Isaiah's splendid poem: "Who are those that fly as a cloud and as doves to their windows? Surely the isles shall wait for me, and the steeps of Tarish first to bring thy sons from afar their gold and silver with them, unto the name of the Lord thy God."

The prophet is describing the future glory of the church; or, as he calls it, Zion, and foretelling how in the future the nations of earth from the most distant lands will flock around the church and do her homage.

But "who are they that fly as doves to the windows of their cities? Plainly, the school teachers are informed, Count Zeppelin is one of them; his window is the entrance to his huge balloon shed on the shore of Lake Constance.

"In the passage quoted," says the Deutsche Lehrer Zeitung, "his Steel Corporation makes its statement at the end of January, will, of course be depressing; and it is well therefore, for those who believe in that mighty corporation to remember that the volume of its business is likely to be augmented, rather than impaired ultimately.—Wall Street Journal.

A device which forces water down to the roots of plants is said to produce wonderful improvement in crops.—The Igorrote provinces of the Philippines have been combined, and will be managed by one governor and sub-governors, Bontoc will be the capital.

Carpenter-Morton Roofing will give you every protection that iron, tin or shingles will, but it will not rot like shingles or rust like tin and iron. It is a non-conductor of heat and cold and is more durable and less expensive than either of the Roof Coverings mentioned. It is guaranteed to last for years, Roberson Supply Co., will show you this guarantee.

Medicine that is Medicine. "I have suffered a good deal with malaria and stomach complaints, but I have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters: a medicine that is medicine for stomach and liver troubles, and for run down conditions," says W. C. Kleister, of Halliday, Ark. Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerves and impart vigor and energy to the weak. Your money will be refunded if it fails to help you. Soc. at all druggists.

Oats are said to be the best flesh building food for domestic animals.

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HAFF-SENSE.

Sincere Answers of Pupils While Being Examined.

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places and so they look like umbrellas," wrote the small boy in the science examination. Other examples of queer answers follow:

Air is the most necessary of all the elements; if there were no such thing as air I would not be writing this essay now; also there would be no pneumatic tires, which would be a sad loss.

Electricity and lightning are of the same nature, the only difference being that lightning is often several miles in length, while electricity is only a few inches.

Air usually has no weight, but when placed in a barometer it is found to weigh about 15 pounds to a square inch.

The axis of the earth is supposed to take its daily routine. The probable cause of earthquakes may be attributed to bad drainage and neglect of sewerage.

The difference between air and water is that air can be made wetter, but water cannot.

Gravity is chiefly noticeable in the autumn when the apples are falling from the trees.

Things which are equal to each other are equal to anything else.

Parallel lines even if produced to all eternity cannot be expected to meet each other.

A parallel straight line is one which if produced to meet itself does not meet.

The blood is purified in the lungs by inspired air.

The equator is a menagerie lion running around the earth.

The earth's climate is hottest next the center.

Sound affects the oratory nerves.

—Consul Max J. Baehr writes from Cincinnati under the date of August 10 that this year's output of molasses in Cuba is estimated at about 40,000,000 gallons, which is higher than the output of last year.

Often The Kidneys Are