The Tarboroug Southerner.

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

VOL. 87. NO. 14 TARBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 8. 1909. ESTABLISHED 1822

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity.

It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

Tutt's Pills

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

—The electric motors on the New York Edison system aggregate 205,373 horse power.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

—The electric blower for hot-air furnaces has been successfully used for the heating of buildings.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

—Berlin buys nearly all its milk in bulk, the bottled milk trade being insignificant. Little sterilized milk is sold.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

—The Province of British Columbia has a net surplus—for the year of $1,388,360, denoting prosperity.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Notice to Creditors.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of George S. Powell, late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them duly proven on or before February 18th, 1910, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.

HARVEY G. POWELL, Administrator.
JNO. L. BRIDGERS & SON, Attys.

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

Having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Hattie L. Barnhill, deceased, late of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said decedent to present them to the undersigned duly verified on or before the 25 day of February 1910 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of payment All persons indebted to said decedent must make immediate settlement.

This February 18 1909.

R. G. ALLSBROOK, Admr. C. T. A

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Edgecombe county, in an action wherein J. M. Sherrod, is plaintiff, and Lollie Fountain defendant, I will onM onday, 5th day of April, 1909, at the Court House door in Tarboro, about 12 o'clock m. sell to the highest bidder for cash that certain tract or parcel of land in No. 6 township, about four miles from Whitakers, N. C., whereon the late Coffield Fountain, resided at the time of his death, being the land allotted to said Coffield Fountain, in the division of his father's lands containing 28 acres more or less.

This February 17th, 1909.

G. M. T. FOUNTAIN, Commissioner of Court.

Notice of Tax Purchase.

North Carolina,
Edgecombe County.

To C. W. Battle.

Take Notice: That, at a tax sale made by B. F. Dawson, Sheriff of Edgecombe County, on the 6th, day of July, 1908, said sale being made to collect the taxes levied for the year 1907 for State and County, I purchased the following piece or parcel of land, to-wit: Near the town of Battleboro, and lying in said County, and bounded on the South by the County road, on the East by the lands of J., W. Mason, on the North by the lands of M. C. Braswell, and on the West by the lands of H. B. Marriott and M. C. Braswell, upon which Lee Young now resides; being a lot of about an acre bought bought by J. W. Mason at a sale of R. C. Pope's land, and by the said Mason conveyed to the said C. W. Battle; that said land was listed on the tax list of Edgecombe County for the year 1907 in the name of C. W. Battle and taxed in his name for said year;; and that the time of redemption will expire on the 6th day of July, 1909.

March 12, 1909.

H. B. MARRIOTT.

SIBERIAN HARDTACK.

Many Uses of a Bread Much Favored in Cold Countries.

Of all the hardtack breads of the universe I have found by actual experience the small ringed bread of Siberia the most substantial. When the Russian engineering parties were constructing the Siberian Railroad this white ring bread (with the coarse rye bread) was their main staff of life.

It is made without salt or yeast, and is first steamed, then lightly baked to expel the moisture. Some curious uses were made of these breads by the engineers. When soaked in hot pure tallow for a few moments till they sank they were used in soups or soaked in and eaten with tea during the severe winter months. This tallow bread was considered the most heat producing article in the dietary. It should be utilized by our Arctic explorers.

Another curious use to which it is put is as an extempore candle, or coffee pot boiler. A nail is used to make about eight holes in the tallow ring bread; wax vestas are placed in these and ignited. It will burn slowly for about an hour, emitting a strong heat sufficient to warm and light a small tent and boil the tea or coffee water. There is a rather strong odor of toasting bread, but that is tolerated in preference to smoke. While so journeying with the engineers in Siberia I have also seen them using the larger sizes of ringed bread as makeshift quoits for Sunday afternoon sport in their tents, and the bread would stand the knocking about pretty well, and would eventually appear in the soup at the evening meal.

Small Siberian storekeepers also use the ringed bread as an abacus, or primitive counting apparatus for calculating small sums in rubles and kopeks, and simple figuring. Three strings are suspended above the counter; ten breads are strung on each; the top line represents the rubles (their money transactions rarely going above ten) and the two lower strings stand for the kopeks. Of course, the strings of bread can be increased to amount into the thousands and up if desired.—L. Lodan, in Scientific American.

Words To Freeze The Souls.

"Your son has Consumption. His case is hopeless." These appalling words were spoken to Geo. E. Blevens a leading merchant of Springfield, N. C. by two expert doctors—one a lung specialist. Then was shown the wonderful power of Dr. King's New Discovery. "After three weeks use," writes Mr. Blevens, "he was as well as ever. I would not take all the money in the world for what it did for my boy." Infallible for Coughs and Colds, its the safest, surest cure of desperate Lung diseases on earth. 50c and $1.00. Guarantee satisfaction. Free trial bottle. W. H. Macnair.

After the Diamond Match.

The grand jury in the Superior Court at Wilmington has found a true bill against the Diamond Match Company and its traveling representative, Walter Buoy, of Charlotte, for an alleged violation of the State anti-trust law passed by the North Carolina General Assembly and prescribing a fine of $1,000 on corporations and $500 fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the court upon individual violators.

William Meade Fletcher, an attorney of Philadelphia, and Rountree and Carr of Wilmington, counsel for defendants, argued a motion to quash the bill of indictment on the ground that it is fatally defective in its allegations and Judge W. R. Allen, presiding, took the matter under advisement until the trial begins on the issue of facts.

Appearing with Solicitor Rudolph Duffy for the State, are ex-Congressman John D. Bellamy and George L. Peschau, of the local bar. The alleged violation is in the form of contract required by jobbers handling the Diamond product, which is held to be in restraint of trade, the prosecution having been set on foot by a rival travelling salesman of defendant Buoy.

The Marrying American.

It seems that Uncle Sam became interested in this marriage question, and sent his patent census enumerators to all the tying-up places in the country to find out what they could. The results are astonishing. During the last twenty years almost 25,000,000 bridegrooms and brides walked up to the altar—13,000,000 handsome swains with 13,000,000 blushing bride on thesir arms. The American is a marrying man, much more than is the Englishman, the Frenchman, the German, the Russian, the Austrian, the Italian, the Spaniard, the Swede, or, in fact, than any European except the Hungarian.—Success Magazine.

—It's virtues have been established for many years, and thousands of people have been made happy by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Edgecombe Drug Co.

—Australia has prohibited the importations of goods made by prison labor.

—In proportion to the population there is more money in circulation in France than any other country.

WHY MEN FAIL IN BUSINESS.

By Far the Larger Number from Lack of Capital.

So many men are inclined to attribute their failure in business to any cause, but the real one that special interest attaches to an array of facts bearing on the subject published in Bradstreet's. After pointing out that the failures in the United States during the year 1908 numbered 14,044, as against 10,265 in 1907, the writer, taking those for last year, classifies the cause of failure as follows:

Lack of capital	342
Incompetence	216
Disaster, etc.,	189
Fraud	115
Inexperience	40
Neglect	22
Unwise credits	20
Failure of others	18
Competition	18
Extravagance	10
Speculation	10

in each thousand failures.

These classifications, it will be noted, are, in some instances, purely arbitrary, and overlap one another, but not to an extent to destroy the impression of the showing as a whole

The failures said to have been due to lack of capital—342 out of every 1,000—form the most significant feature of the entire exhibit. They mean that more than a third of those who failed in business last year owed their misfortune to lack of working capital, and that they tried to do more trade than their resources warranted. The enterprises represented in this compilation included business concerns of all descriptions, individual and corporate together with stock exchange houses, and the figures graphically illustrated the dangerous habit of American business men to undertake operations beyond the supporting power of their available means.

That only eighteen out of every 1,000 of the failures in 1908 are attributed to competition indicates that conditions in that respect are far less distressing than a ceratin class of agitators would have the public believe. A far more disquieting showing is that relating to failures due to fraud. That 115 out of every 1,000 failures should have been due to lawless practices denotes a condition of business morals in which the need of improvement is both large and urgent.

How little the element of gambling, the bugbear of reformers of certain classes, operates as a wrecker of business enterprise appears in the statement that only ten out of every 1,000 failures in 1908 were due to that cause. In the light of these figures "stock gambling" must be acquitted of many grave charges so frequently made against it, and the last item in the list, loosely called "speculation," has reference to this.—Wall Street Journal.

Inheritance Taxation.

The right of the United States or of any State to impose an inheritance tax is unquestioned, provided such laws do not make unjust discriminations or violate the Constitution in other respects. Congress may, if it sees fit, impose a national inheritance tax in addition to that now imposed by thirty-six States of the Union, just as it imposes a national tax on beer and distilled liquor in addition to State taxes. But the question is as to the necessity, policy, wisdom, and judiciousness of such a law. On that point we think that unless it can be shown conclusively that a national inheritance tax is necessary to enable the government to meet its expenditures, and wipe out the existing deficit. Congress should leave the inheritance tax to the States, most of which have already preempted the ground.—Indianapolis News.

Rather Fight Than Feed 'Em.

When at Gaines Mill in 1862, the Fifth Texas captured two whole regiments of Yankees, the Texan soldiers were all very proud of their achievement. J. B. Polley was one of them, and in his "Soldier's Letters to Charming Nellie" he describes an amusing scene in connection with the surrender.

When the Yankee officers surrendered their swords in a body to Colonel Upton they were so prompt in the duty that he was compelled to lay down the frying pan which he carried in place of a sword, and hold the weapons presented in his arms.

Just then he noticed a commotion at the far end of the captured regiments. That was near the timber, and a squad of the prisoners were making an effort to pass by "Big John Ferris," of Company B, who stood there unaided, endeavoring to intercept them.

Springing up on a log, the armful swords, dangling about in every direction, Upton shouted.

"You John Ferris! What are you trying to do now?"

"I'm trying to keep these fellows from escaping," returned Big John, in a stentorian voice.

"Let them go, you infernal fool!" shouted back Upton. "We rather fight 'em than feed 'em."—New York Sun.

—Have you indigestion constipation, backache, kidney trouble? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well. If it fails, get your money back. That's fair. Tea or Tablets form. 35 cents. Edgecombe Drug Co.

GIVES BRAIN A CHANCE.

Unheard-Of Operation on a Baby Three Weeks Old.

An experiment in surgery that may have far-reaching and important results was made at the Cumberland street hospital in Brooklyn today on a three-weeks-old baby. It may be that the operation has been performed before somewhere, butt the doctors of the hospital, which is a branch of the Flatbush hospital, have not been able to find records of such an operation.

Briefly, the operation is designed not only to save the life of the child, which nature sent into the world most severely handicapped, but to give the child the use of its brain, which nature has so far denied it, denied it even the instinct of nourishment.

The child was born microcephalous, and the small cranium, normally tender and to a degree plastic, has suffered premature ossification. Because of this premature ossification, which had given the small brain no chance to develop, the child did not even know enough to draw nutriment from its mother, and during its three weeks of life it has been forced to feed by the insertion of a rubber nipple in its mouth on milk drawn by pumps from the mother.

The operation of today was determined upon with the idea of giving nature a chance at an early date along her own lines, as the physologists understand them. In other words it was determined to take this child at its tender age of three weeks and open up its skull after nature's pattern in the normal child, that is with the anterior and the posterior fontanelle (the soft spots) and the open suture between them. The operation was performed late this afternoon at Dr. Herbert C. Allen's clinic at the hospital.

The child was etherized. The operating surgeon then made an incision in the scalp and turned back a triangle fold of sufficiently liberal dimensions to permit his further operations designed to give the skull the openings nature normally supplies.

He then drilled an orifice in the bone sufficient to enable him to use forceps, and with these made two somewhat triangular excisions in the location of the normal "soft spots" and a connecting line between them. The hope is that by thus imitating nature the child's brain will have a chance to grow.

The child withstood the operation and was reported as doing well this evening.

Swept Over Niagara.

This terrible calamity often happens because a careless boatman ignores the river's warnings-growing ripples and faster current. Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the Kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal maladies—Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see Backache fly and all your best feelings return. "After long suffering from weak kidneys and lame back, one $1.00 bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blankenship, of Belk, Tenn. Only 50c at W. H. Macnair's.

Raise More Chickens and Turkeys.

Daylight, Tenn., August 21st, 1908.

W. H. Macnair, Tarboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Your Chicken Powders gave great satisfaction—it cures gape and keeps them in a thrifty growing condition—can't raise poultry successfully without it.

Very respectfully,

12t8 MRS. G. S. MCKNIGHT.

The New Tariff.

They've fixed the tariff sure enough
In Man's own bungling way,
They've raised the rate on women's stuff,
So let us to the fray!
Furs, feathers, gloves, perfumery,
'Tis thus the list begins;
They've also raised the tax on tea
And ornamental pins.

Who wants free hides and iron ore?
Who called for croton oil?
Whatever "basic slag" may be,
I hope the stuff will spoil.
The free list teems with terms like these,
And to their other sins
They add that awful tax on tea
And ornamental pins.

A "necessity" is coffee—
Men drink it everywhere;
But why is tea a luxury,
Like manufactured hair?
They lower the rate on butcher's knives,
On timbers, drugs and tins;
But what of fancy coats and tea
And ornamental pins?

O, Sister Women rise with me;
I pledge my faith to you
In steaming cups of fragrant tea—
It matters not what brew,
Fight till you see that tea is free;
The valiant fighter wins;
Than fight for free perfumery
And ornamental pins.

—Clarice W. Riley, in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

—Gymnastics alone can never give that elasticity, ease and graceful figure which comes by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Edgecombe Drug Co.

MONTHS IN THE TROPICS.

Yet Meat Cured by Electricity Remained Sweet And Good.

Well, Well! What is that wonderful agent, electricity, next going to do for man? The latest announcement of its usefulness will doubtless greatly surprise the many readers of this article. Electricity for curing meat, a process recently perfected, will, its originators predict, revolutionize the packing industry and drive the methods now in use out of existence. Practical application of the new way of meat curing comes as the result of patient and persistent effort on the part of those who have at last solved a problem over which inventions have been puzzling their brains for years.

It has long been acknowledged that electricity is the greatest purifier known. Physicians use it to destroy germ life. The purest water is that which has been surcharged with electricity. Accordingly, some meat was electrically cured, boxed and sent to Cruz, Mexico. It was protected only by a screen, to keep out rats and mice, and a layer of thin parchment paper. That officials kept the meat for months, then returned it to New York. On its arrival here it passed government inspection. Another piece of meat from the same lot has hung two years in a room where the temperature has never been below 70. It is sweet and wholesome today. Other equally startling tests of the electric process have been made and have been successful.

The process in its fundamental principle is simplicity itself. The meat is placed in tanks containing brine, like that which is used in curing establishments everywhere. Electric currents are sent through the tanks They drive the salt into and through the meat much more quickly and distribute it much more thoroughly than is possible under the old method, in which the meat is merely allowed to soak in the brine. The originators of the process claim for it that it is quicker, more thorough and more sanitary than the old method.

Even the most-up-to-date curing cellars have brine-covered floors and damp walls. The process of curing takes so long and the meat must be handled so many times that perfect sanitation is impossible. The cellars are in layers, underground, and are invariably dark and often poorly ventilated.

With the electric method the meat is handled but once—when it goes into the brine and when it comes out, cured. Therefore there are fewer cask and less seepage. The brine can be used over and over again indefinately, as it, too, is purified by electricity, and circulating through a cooling vat outside returns to the tank.

Whether justly or unjustly the old way of curing and the condition of meat packed in America for the foreign trade have been severely criticised abroad. The sanitation—or rather the lack of it—in our packing houses has been condemned. But when American meat can be shipped to any part of the world, no matter what the climate, the length of the journey or the conditions of transportation, so that it will arrive at its destination sweet and free from taint, all the meat eaters in the world will consume nothing but American ham and bacon.

Work is now going forward on a similar process for the preserving of eggs, fowls, fish and vegetables. It is declared that electricity can also be used in making dried beef.

"I'd Rather Die, Doctor,

than have my feet cut off," said M. L. Bingham, of Princeville, Ill., "but you'll die from gangrene (which had eaten away eight toes) if you don't," said all doctors. Instead—he used Bucklen's Arnica Salve till wholly cured. Its cures of Eczema, Fever Sores, Boils, Burns and Piles astound the world. 25 c. at W. H. Macnair's.

"Cured Chicken of Gapes."

Charlottesville, Va., August 21st, 1909

W. H. Macnair, Tarboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Your Chicken Powders gave perfect satisfaction. I tried some lit le chicks—that had gapes, and it cured them completely. I think it is wonderful, and expect to order more soon. It does all that you claim.

Yours respectfully,

12t8 JAMES W. BAINES.

—Advices from Grand Falls, Newfoundland, state that experiments in raising grains at that place have given satisfactory results. On the farm of the Harmsworth Pulp and Paper Company, at Grand Falls, the yield of oats was as high as 94½ bushels, and of barley 38½ bushels.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. Relieves painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, swollen tired aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

—Of the timber England imports 87 per cent is pine and fir, 3 per cent oak and 10 per cent teak, mahogany and other furniture woods.

LONG DELAYED PROPOSAL.

French Story of Note in Bouquet That Was for Years Unanswered.

One of the longest delayed proposals on record is related in a French story of a shy young subaltern who was ordered away to the wars. Not daring to speak, he sent a nosegay of yellow roses to the girl he loved, with a little note inside begging her, if she returned his love, to wear one of the flowers in her breast that night at the ball. She appeared without it, and he went away broken-hearted.

Years afterward, when he was a fine old general, he again met his old love, now a white-haired widow. One day his old sweetheart gently asked him why he had never married.

"Madam," he answered, somewhat sternly, "you ought to know best. If you had not refused to answer that note in the bouquet of yellow roses I might have been a happier man."

"The note in the bouquet!" she repeated, growing pale.

She opened an old cabinet and took out from a drawer a shriveled bouquet of what had been yellow roses, among whose leafless stalks lurked a scrap of paper yellow with age. "See! I never had your note," she said, holding the bouquet up. "If I had I would not have answered it as you fancied."

"Then answer it now," said the gallant old soldier. And the long delayed proposal was accepted at last.—London Telegraph.

Up Before The Bar.

N. H. Brown, an attorney, of Pittsfield, Vt., writes: "We have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for years and find them such a good family medicine we wouldn't be without them." For Callls, Constipation, Billousness or Sick Headache they work wonders. 25c. W. H. Macnair.

Profitable Cotton Growing.

To the average farmer the selling of the lint for a higher price, through some sort of control of the market, is a much more attractive means of "Getting More Profit From the Cotton Crop," than that of increasing his profit by reducing the cost of production or by utilizing the by-product, cottonseed, to better advantage. While believing that cotton is worth more than 10 cents a pound to the consuming world, and that it should always sell above that figure, and while believing that very much may be done to increase the profits by better marketing, we are most thoroughly convinced, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that very much more can be done by the farmers, individually or collectively, in increasing the profits from their cotton crop by reducing the cost of producing a pound of cotton and by properly utilizing the by-product, cottonseed, than by any influence which it is possible for them to exert towards controlling the price of the staple. Not only are we sure that more can be done in this way than by efforts to control the price, but we are equally certain that it can be done much more easily.

By these statements we do not wish to convey the idea that combinations of speculators, and many other unjust influences, have not deprived the farmer of a fair price for his products, nor that these evils should not be corrected, but the individual farmer acting alone, or without the help or co-operation of others, can very materially reduce the cost of production, whereas the market can only be controlled by the united efforts of a very large proportion of the cotton growers of the whole country. Moreover, concerted action, especially the holding of cotton to control the market, is extremely difficult, if not impossible, so long as a large proportion of the growers are not independent, but wholly dependent on others, whose interests may be different, for the financial support necessary to continue their farming operations.—The Progressive Farmer.

—Children especially like Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup, as it tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. It not only heals irritation and allays inflammation, thereby stopping the cough, but it also moves the bowels gently and in that way drives the cold from the system. It contains no opiates. Sold by all druggist.

New Chapter Officers.

At the regular Convocation of Concord Chapter No. 5, Friday, the following Companions were duly elected and installed as officers for the Chapter Year:

Jno. B. Pender, High Priest; Lam Lawrence, King; John A. Weddell, Scribe; James Lilley, Treasurer; C. J. Smith, Secretary; W. L. Bridgers, Captain of Host; Jno. W. Cotton, Principal Sojourner; R. L. Cook, Royal Arch Captain; R. G. Allsbrook, First Vail; J. Robt. Pender, Master of Vail; W. B. Felton, Master of Vail; A. Williamson, Sentinel.

March Cotton Receipts.

The receipts of cotton at the cotton yard for March were 577 bales, against 459 for March 1908.

—DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the best known pills and the best pills made, are easy to take and act gently and are certain. We sell and recommend them Sold by all druggist.

—Special carriages furnished with hot water pipes and mattresses are to be provided on the Prussian railways for dogs.

Absolutely Pure

Grapes give the chief ingredient, the active principle, and healthfulness, to

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Insures wholesome and delicious food for every day in every home

No Phosphates No Alum

KHARTOUM AND THE SUDAN.

Changes in Condition of Country With in Last Few Years.

Ten years ago the Sudan was the prey of famine and war. Today it may be described, in the words of a traveler of the wide experience of Douglas Sladen, as a tropical Utopia. Khartoum is growing into a noble city, which as you approach it by the Sudan government railway, the desert railway, which Kitchener built, is seen in a beautiful setting of palm trees, among which rises the splendid white palace of the governor general. It has public gardens, a church, a hotel, and on the river a fine steamer is at the service of tourists who wish to make excursions. The territory of which it is the capital is under a system of government which has produced wonderful results. The revenue of the Sudan in 1898, when the English took it over, was estimated at 8,000 pounds, though it proved to be 35,000 pounds. Eight years later it was estimated at over 400,000 pounds. This year it exceeds a million. There was in 1907 an increase of more than 40 per cent over the preceding year in the area under cultivation, although the Nile was on of the lowest ever known.

Ten years ago the Khalifa, the head of the Mahdist movement, was still alive, for it was not until November 24, 1899, that Col. (now Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis) Wingate struck the last blow at the remnant of the Mahdist forces at Omdebrekat. When the governor general of the Sudan took up his high post the country was in a deplorable condition. Before the rise of the Mahdi it supported eight and a half million people. Of these three and a half million died of famine and disease, and nearly as many more in fighting against the Mahdi, the British, and one another. Fewer than two millions survived this period of war and want. Nearly every town and village was in ruins. Flocks and herds had disappeared. Even the precious date trees had been hewn down in large numbers by the Mahdi's followers.

With the exception of that portion of the route between Shellal and Wady Halfa the Sudan can now be reached from Cairo by rail, but the pleasure traveler, of course goes by the river, as far as Halfa, where he disembarks and completes the journey to Khartum by the railway which was constructed as part of the campaign against the Mahdi. Between Wady Halfa and Khartoum there are five cataracts, and the difficulty of carrying a large army over this part of the river would have been so great that Kitchener determined to fling a railway across the desert. This railway extended to Khartoum, which is the Sudan government railway today is about 600 miles in length and in 1907 carried 343,126 passengers.

The journey across the desert is more interesting than might be imagined. The effect of sunset on the vast stretch of sand, which at such a time is transformed into a lake of gold, is something which can be only seen in the Sudan, and you may be fortunate enough to witness a mirage rivaling the palm-studded inundation of the Nile at Sakkara. Twenty-three miles beyond Berber the Atbara River is reached, over which the railway is carried by the means of an iron bridge. The battle was fought at Nakhila, thirty-seven miles away. Between Atbara and Shendi are the pyramids of Meroe, tombs of the rulers of the island Meroe, alluded to by Strabo. Fifty miles beyond Shendi begins the sixth cataract, where the Nile as the entrance to the gorge narrows down to a width of only 300 yards. From this point the line runs to Khartoum North, whence the traveler is conveyed to the town across the river by a steamer in about fifteen minutes

Khartoum stands at the confluence of the Blue Nile and the White Nile, on the tongue of land between the two rivers. In the palace of the governor general is what for Englishmen is a sacred spot, the room which has been built into the new palace, where Gordon met his death. Among the sights are the cantonments, where contingents of twenty Sudanese tribes are encamped so that the curious may see them living under their own conditions—the fierce Baggara Arabs, the Jaalin the cannibal Nyam-Nyams and others. At Omdurman can be seen the remains of the Mahdi's tomb, destroyed after the occupation, the Khalifa's house, exactly as he left it, the great market, and Gebel Surgham, the hill on which the Khalifa sat and watched the battle which broke up his power.—London Standard.

—You should not delay under, any circumstances in cases of Kidney and Bladder trouble. You should take something promptly that you know is reliable, something like DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are unequaled for weak back, backache, inflammation of the bladder, rheumatic pains, etc. When you ask for DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, be sure you get them. They are antiseptic. Accept no substitutes; insist upon getting the right kind. Sold by all druggist.

—Building blocks of glass are in common use in Silesia.

Notice to Creditors.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Elisha Tales, late of Edgecombe county, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against my testator to present them duly proven on or before March 25th, 1910, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to his estate must make immediate settlement.

This March 24th, 1909.

JEFF D. WEBB, Executor.
JNO. L. BRIDGERS & SON, Attys.

HUMAN HANDS DO NOT TOUCH IT.

From the time the raw materials reach our factory they are handled entirely by machinery, kept scrupulously clean. No air we use for

Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder

to become contaminated. It is strictly pure and wholesome. Our factory is as clean as your kitchen.

ICE CREAM is Easy to Make.

1 quart milk.
1 package JELL-O ICE CREAM Powder.
Mix, and freeze without cooking.
Simple, isn't it?

This makes two quarts of smooth, velvety ice cream, delicately flavored, in 10 minutes at cost of about 1 cent a plate.

Flavors: Chocolate, Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon and Unflavored.

Sold by your grocer 2 packages for 25c. "Enough for a gallon."—or by mail if he does not keep it.

The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

PATENTS

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