

The Tarboroan Southern

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

VOL. 87. NO. 19

TARBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909.

ESTABLISHED 1822

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.
A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces
SICK HEADACHE,
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove. Take No Substitute.

Cotton Yield Receipts.
During April 1,227 bales of cotton were weighed here by the official weights, against 680 in April last year. These figures strengthen the claim that more cotton has been held this year than last.

Some speculation is indulged as to the line of policy Alderman Ruffin will pursue, whether he will be reactionary or progressive. He was supposed to be afflicted with the reactionaries.

Nothing on the tariff bill is expected to begin in the Senate on the 24th.

NEW GOODS

Arriving Every Few Days at The.....

VARIETY STORE

W. T. Deans.

Next C. J. Austin's.

Notice to Creditors.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Hales, 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.

Summons by Publication.

North Carolina In Superior Court, Edgecombe County. Before the Clerk, J. C. Killbrew, Adm'r., of J. T. Nobles deceased, vs. Fannie Nobles Nobles, deceased, vs. Fannie Nobles Allen Nobles, Mary Nobles, and Mary G. Nobles, their guardian; J. C. Killbrew, J. D. Lancaster and wife, Susie M. Lancaster, C. L. Killbrew and Mack A. Killbrew and N. B. Killbrew, his guardian.
The above, defendants, Fannie Nobles Allen Nobles and Mary Nobles, above named will take notice that an action as above has been commenced by the Superior Court of Edgecombe County to subject a fund, or a sufficient amount thereof, in the hands of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County to make assets to pay the debts of the said J. T. Nobles, deceased; said fund having been paid into said Clerk's hands by N. B. Killbrew, Com'r. from said land for said J. T. Nobles, deceased, under order of court; it being alleged that the said J. T. Nobles was not compos mentis; that said fund is really and the said debtors are required to appear before the undersigned Clerk of the Court on the 26th day of May, 1909, at the court house door of said County, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plain-tiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.
This April, 26th, 1909.
A. T. WALSTON, Clerk Superior Court.

MAKING LIVING HORRORS.

How Chinese Convert Men into Beasts.

To transform a man into a beast would at first seem to be impossible. It is accomplished, however, by the Chinese, to whom nothing seems to be unknown. The skin is removed in small particles from the entire surface of the body, and to the bleeding parts bits of the hide of living animals, bears and dogs, are usually applied. The operation requires years for its full accomplishment. After the person has had his skin completely changed and becomes a man-beast or a man-dog, he is made mute to compare the illusion and also deprive him of the means of informing the public he is intended to amuse of his long torture. A Chinese journal, the Hupao prints a description of one of these human animals exhibited in the Klung. His entire body was covered with dogskin. He stood erect (although sometimes the feet are so mutilated that the beast uttered to walk on all fours), could utter articulate sounds, rise and sit down—in short, make the gestures of any human being.

A mandarin who heard of this monstrosity had him brought to his place, where his hairy skin and bestial appearance caused quite as much terror as surprise. Upon being asked if he was a man the creature replied with an affirmative nod. He also signified in the same manner that he could write. A pencil was given him, but he could not use it, his hands were so deformed. Ashes were then placed on the ground in front of him, when the man-dog leaning over, traced on them five characters, indicating his name and district. Investigation showed that he had been stolen, imprisoned for years and subjected to long tortures. His master was apprehended and condemned to death—Spare Moments.

PATENTS AND MONOPOLIES.

Law Should Work Forfeiture of Unused Patents.

In 1907 the Liberal government in Great Britain succeeded in passing into law a very important act dealing with foreign patents. In effect, it made it necessary that an article patented in Great Britain by a foreigner should be manufactured in Great Britain. If it is not so manufactured anybody can apply to revoke the patent and can proceed to manufacture the article forthwith.

Justice Parker, one of the strongest lawyers of the King's bench, has now handed down a decision on the first foreign patent holder's appeal under the terms of this law, in which he revokes the patent. In doing so he has laid down a broader principle and one which ought to be good law in this country just as much as in England, while it may be called sound equity anywhere.

In effect the English judge says that letters patent create monopolies and are, in long time, contrary to the spirit of the common law as being restraints on trade. They are only granted for encouragement of trade, inventions useful to trade and it is fit to be intolerable that they should be used exclusively to prevent the development of new industries or to fetter existing industries. He refers here to all patents, and not merely to those affected by the law of 1907.

He proceeds on the broad principle that a patent which, in effect, is a monopoly, is granted not for the sole profit of individuals, but for the benefit of all.

Our legislatures may very properly revoke their time in preference to costly experimental legislation to extend English patent laws and franchises. A patent which is granted but not used, the title of which is retained purely to restrict fair competition is a monopoly in restraint of trade. It confers a privilege never contemplated or intended. It falls to the ground. It is a grant for the benefit of all. Failure to manufacture under patent within a reasonable time should be automatically followed by the cancellation of that patent, with free permission to everybody to utilize the patented process or principle—Wall Street Journal.

Stolen Smiles.

"The sword has been sheathed, I hear, in that contentious household."
"What caused it?"
"The wife was sheathed."—Hampton Monitor.
"My sympathies are with the under dog."
"Mine are with the upper."
"But why?"
"He's the one who usually has to pay the fine and costs."—Cleveland Leader.
Carrie Nation is going to raise chickens in Arkansas. Here is legitimate prey for her hatchet.—Charleston, (S. C.) Post.

He—But I tell you what it is, Madge, your father is at all unreasonable I shall put my back to the wall and—
She—And keep it there. That would be the safest position.—Answers.

THREE SOUTHERN PROBLEMS.

Railroad, Farm, Waste Land Keys to Prosperity.

So rapidly does the development of the South move that it allows those who are in the midst of it a little time to philosophize on the underlying phases of its progress.

Among the immediate needs is a way of enabling railroads to measure up to the commercial and industrial requirements which they have helped to bring about. To a certain extent this is a problem of capital. But no less an extent is it a problem of labor and of the ability to manage labor. Before the panic southern railroads had a comparatively low measure of efficiency in their operation. This has improved and there has been a weeding out of inefficient units. The problem will be to maintain this standard with the rise of traffic demands which comes with the revival of industry and trade.

Another problem of Southern progress relates to its agriculture. Its main product is still cotton. Here is a crop valued in round numbers at about \$600,000,000 a year, on which the world depends as on few other crops, but which is still marketed under the greatest disadvantages both physical and financial, of any of its great American crops. The improvement of the method of marketing cotton is still one of the great unsolved problems of the Southern States.

A third problem is that of the reclamation of its waste lands. No portion of the country is better watered than that which drains the Lower Atlantic Slope south of the Potomac and into the Gulf of Mexico east of the Mississippi. Within these drainage areas are vast districts of low lands still to be redeemed for farming purposes. The lumberman is not clearing some of its richest bottom.

With the rise in the value of farmlands these must come under the plow and be made contributors to the food supply of the country. As surplus capital increases engineering land will betake itself to these lands to be reclaimed for habitation.—Wall Street Journal.

Lived 152 Years.

Wm. Parr—England's oldest man—married the third time at 120, worked in the fields till 132 and lived 20 years longer. People should be youthful at 80. James Wright, of Spruick, Ky., shows how to remain young. "I feel just like a 16-year-old boy," he writes, "after taking six bottles of Run-down or old people. Try them. Kidney trouble made life a burden. When I first bottle of this wonderful medicine convinced me I had found the greatest cure on earth. They're a godsend to weak, sickly run-down or old people. Try them. 50c. at W. H. Nacair's."

Lucky Numbers.

From time immemorial superstition has attached luck or ill luck to certain numbers and there are but few men who are entirely free from this hallucination. For a long time even numbers were considered unlucky. It being argued that their divisibility was symbolically, an omen of death. On the other hand, odd numbers were considered lucky because they are not divisible. The old Romans were especially attached to the number 3, as it is the smallest indivisible number. Their fifth in this number 3 manifested itself even in their religion. Jupiter wielded a triple thunder-bolt, Neptune carried a three-pronged trident. Pluto had a three-headed dog, and there were three fates, three furies and three graces. That could be held that 3 was lucky.

The most prevalent numerical superstition, without doubt, concerns the number 13. Many people will not sit at a table where there are 13 guests. It has been argued that this superstition has been handed down to us from the Last Supper of our Lord. When it will be remembered, Christ, when his twelve Disciples, was seated at the table and the death of himself and Judas followed shortly afterwards. The numbers 3 and 7 appear with surprising frequency in the Bible and for that reason many people attach peculiar attributes to them. To take a more recent illustration, the number 23 has been considered lucky. It being argued that it might be described as "live of what you get" or "Siddiqui." Just for this reason it is surprising how many men in the past year have been lured to undertake important work on the 23rd of the month and how many men who are numbered, like policemen, messenger boys and athletes in a contest refuse to wear the number 23.

Kills to Stop The Field.

The worst foe for 12 years of a Tubercle, of Gladwin, Me., was a running ulcer. He paid doctors over \$40 without benefit. Then Bucken's Argol without killed the ulcer and cured an Eczema, Salt Rheum, Infarction, Cures Fever-Sores, Bolls, Corns for Piles, Burns, Sores, Cuts, Corns, 25c. at W. H. Nacair's.

Your baby cries a great deal.

Yes, he can't well.
"What's the ailment?"
"I don't know. The only thing I am sure of is that it isn't the sleeping sickness."—Washington Star.

The working expenses, however, are considerable, for there is all-night electric lighting, a large staff of workmen, watchmen, and others, the wine, waters and linen supplied free to

IN THE MIRACLE CITY.

Where 600,000 Pilgrims Congregate Each Year To Drink Sacred Water.

There exists on the continent of Europe, within a twenty-four hour journey of London, one of the most astonishing places in the world, a spot which is revered as a sort of "Holy of Holies" by millions of fellow creatures. Such is its magnetic influence that every year half a million pilgrims come to it from every corner of the earth. It is the Mecca of Europe, and its name is Lourdes.

Lourdes is situated in a position of great natural beauty, at the entrance to the huge mountain chain of the Pyrenees, which separates France from Spain. The town is built at a height of 1,200 feet above sea level, in a valley between a broad torrential river and hills which rise almost perpendicularly to over 3,000 feet. Until 1858 the town was an insignificant borough, which merely attracted the attention of passing tourists by its picturesque situation, surrounded by an ancient Moorish tower. In 1858, however, it became suddenly famous owing to certain allegedly miraculous occurrences.

An ignorant little shepherdess, named Bernadette Soubirous, aged 14, alleged that one day, while she was with her sister and another child, picking up pieces of wood near the Massabie Rock, she suddenly saw a vision. The vision appeared in a narrow niche in the rock over the neighboring grotto. It was that of a beautiful young woman, dressed all in white, with a blue sash around the waist.

The vision was surrounded with a luminous halo, and on seeing it Bernadette fell on her knees and remained in a state of ecstasy until the vision disappeared. This was on February 11, and when a child related what she had seen she was treated as one who suffered from hallucinations. On the 14th and the 18th the vision again appeared.

Bernadette saw the vision for the last time on March 25, when it is said to have revealed its identity as the Virgin Mary.

The story of the apparition spread with extraordinary rapidity, and pious folks began to arrive in thousands at Lourdes to view the spot. Then, suddenly, like a trail of fire, the report spread that cases of a supernatural character were taking place at the spring in the grotto.

This caused an extraordinary sensation among Roman Catholics in all countries. Crowds of unfortunate people, stricken with some of the most awful and loathsome diseases which afflict humanity, began to arrive at Lourdes to pay their respects to the Virgin of the Grotto, and implore her intercession. Alas! the vast majority were destined to go back as they came—un cured.

Still, it is acknowledged that extraordinary cases of sudden healing do occur at the grotto. Zola, in his great book on Lourdes, speaks of the mysterious "unknown power, magnetism of the crowd!" possibly, the hypnotic influence of a great mass of people, wrought up to a high pitch of religious fervor and excitement, may produce extraordinary and beneficial effects in certain individual cases susceptible to hypnotic or magnetic influence. Call it what you will, but the fact remains, his manifesting itself even in their religion. Jupiter wielded a triple thunder-bolt, Neptune carried a three-pronged trident. Pluto had a three-headed dog, and there were three fates, three furies and three graces. That could be held that 3 was lucky.

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THERE'S A DIFFERENCE.

Popular Elections and Their Effect Upon Congress.

Speaking of the people nominating United States Senators, have you noticed, during his tariff discussion, the difference in the attitudes of each senator responsible to the people and those responsible to the interests? And, in a larger way, have you noticed the different tone that prevails in the House of Representatives, which is responsible to the people and the Senate, which as a body is not responsible to the people? Well, there is a reason for this difference.

Here's the reason: The people can use their ax on a Congressman when he comes up for re-election; therefore he is somewhat amenable to their will. In most of the States, the people have nothing to say, for good or ill, about the Senator when he comes up for re-election; consequently he listens to the corporations who do have something to say about his re-election, for they control the legislature that elects him. In Congressional districts where the machine rules, the Congressman pleases the machine. But there are in the Senate a handful of Senators who are directly responsible to the people. That is the people of their State have, by reason of direct nomination law, taken the legislature out of the hands of the corporations, have reserved the right to nominate for the legislature's action the candidate for the United States Senate; that this people-made Senator, if you have noticed it, is very anxious to have the tariff revised in the way demanded by the people.

In these days a factor has been introduced into country life, which has done a great deal to relieve this isolation, and to bring the dwellers in the open country into closer touch, not only with the doctor, but also with his neighbors and with the people with whom he does business. That factor is the Telephone. The first people to receive its possibilities were the country doctors. All over the South there are doctor's offices, with from one to ten telephone lines radiating from them, with many of telephones connected to each. In many cases these telephone lines connect with no exchange or long distance lines, the only purpose they serve being to afford their owners the privilege of talking with one another or to summon aid in emergencies.

When several such lines center at a doctor's residence, he usually has some kind of a switchboard, so that he can connect any of the lines together, thus bringing all the people on the various lines into closest touch. The lines are operated in two ways. One is where the doctor himself builds the lines and furnishes the telephones, renting them to his patrons, on the same principle as a city exchange is operated. This plan frequently results in the doctor's finally operating a telephone exchange with several hundred stations, necessitating the employment of operators and a man to take care of the accounts, switchboard, and so forth.

The better plan, however, is for the farmers in each community to join together with the doctor and build lines to every farmer's house, buy their telephones, and connect them with the nearest exchange and in this way not only the country service is secured, but the town service as well, all for the nominal sum of 50 cents a month in advance to cover the cost of switching.

Besides as other country lines are added they secure this service, too, without additional cost. This plan has been inaugurated by the Galveston Telephone Company in connection with the Carrollton exchange since the first of January, and now the farmers have taken hold of it with such enthusiasm that we have four farmers' lines with 30 telephones installed, each subscriber paying 50 cents a month and getting communication with more than 400 telephones and reaching about 17 miles across country, besides numerous side lines. Other lines are planned. The development is just beginning. Before the year is out there ought to be several hundred more rural telephones on this exchange. The Country Doctors can greatly facilitate this movement and at the same time add to their convenience and income.

Where a system exists the benefit of it, not only upon the community at large but upon the country doctor, also, can hardly be exaggerated. No matter how far from his office he may be, he is always in touch with it, and can be reached in less time than it takes to saddle a horse. Often he can prescribe for his patient, saving himself a visit, and always in case of accident, can give advice, which, perhaps, will save a life which would have been lost had he not been located so quickly.

Good roads make the practice of a country physician very much easier, and enable him to extend it to the more remote parts of the district in which he lives, but they

COOPERATION TELEPHONY.

The Telephone And Its Relation To The Country Doctor.

The rule of Country Doctor has always been an interesting one, but it has always been an exceedingly difficult one, with many hardships and few rewards outside of the friendship of the families attended. As conditions in the country have improved, however, the country doctor's labors have been lessened even though his rewards may not have increased in like ratio.

A few years ago the country doctor settled in a small town where a practice was assured because there was no one else to do the afflicted. Usually there were a few families who could afford to pay for medical attention, but there were many more who had little money or property and who could pay small fees only by denying themselves the necessities of life. Into such a community came the young physician, and his life-work began in earnest. Calls came slowly at first, but even faster as his skill became known, and where one horse and buggy had been more than enough to make his calls, two were necessary, especially in the winter and spring when the roads were heavy.

Communication was difficult and when there was an accident or some case was taken suddenly ill, the only way of summoning aid was by harnessing a horse, and driving or riding miles, perhaps, for a doctor who might be at home or who might be equally far away in another direction. When he was found, it mattered not how tired he was, what time of night, how bad the weather, he must jump into his buggy and hurry to the bedside, sometimes reaching it too late to be of service. This is a phase of country life, which has kept many people living in cities when they would have preferred life on a small farm.

It is the voice of the people that is drawing the sharp line of demarcation, not only between groups of public officials. The people are so owning their legislatures and owning their United States Senators. If time they will own the United States Congress, both houses. To prevent the coming of that time, all the politicians, all the corporations and special interests, and all the newspapers catering to these classes are whirling up against primary reform—Detroit News.

Guides All Records.

As an all-round laxative tonic and health-builder no other pills can compare with Dr. King's New Life Pills. They tone and regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood, strengthen the nerves; cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Chills and Malaria. Try them. 25c. at W. H. Nacair's.

Autocrat—I assure you madam, the effect is charming—most absurd and grotesque.

Victim—Oh, well, if you're sure it's all that, I'll decide on this one—Punch.

Visitor—So that's Miss Overton. Don't you think she carries her age remarkably well?
Artist—No I don't. She has dropped several years of it to my personal knowledge.—Illustrated Bits.

the thousands of priests who annually come to Lourdes to say a mass there. Still, the profits must be great.

Scores of shopkeepers have made fortunes out of the sale of candies, medals, gartered sacred pictures, rosaries, or beads, crucifixes, etc. Even hotels sell trinkets and "charms."

Lourdes reached the high-water mark of its renown last year—the jubilee year—when over 600,000 pilgrims visited the grotto. In the month of August alone 90,000 pilgrims, drawn from all classes of society, were conveyed to Lourdes in 130 special trains from all parts of Europe. So great was the rush that on one occasion, Hon. Henry White, American Ambassador in Paris, visited in 1908, 150,000 pilgrims for a night's lodging at Lourdes.—Answers.

Summons by Publication.

North Carolina, In the Superior Court, Edgecombe County. Before the Clerk, N. J. Mayo, vs. New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co.
To The New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Company:
Take notice that the above entitled action has been instituted against you to recover the sum of \$15,000.00 for breach of contract as common carrier, for the safe transportation of one horse to Bridgetown, Va., in that said horse was negligently injured while being unloaded at Machiponga, Va., and that you are required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint filed in said action at Tarboro, North Carolina, at My Term of the Superior Court, to wit: on the 31st day of May, 1909.

And you will further take notice that a warrant of attachment has been issued in the above entitled action for the amount claimed as herebefore set forth, and that said warrant of attachment is returnable before the Superior Court for the County of Edgecombe, at Tarboro on the 31st day of May, 1909.
This April 29th, 1909.
A. T. WALSTON, C. S. C.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

The only Baking Powder Made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. Will take notice that I can be found at my office. This is the cheapest insurance in the country and absolutely reliable.

F. H. FENDER, Secretary and Treasurer

State of Land For Partition.

By virtue of the authority contained in a decree of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County, in the proceeding entitled J. D. Brown, et al., vs. John Brown, et al., the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House Door, on Monday, June 7th, 1909, the following piece or parcel of land in said County, viz:

In No. 13 Township, on the south side of the road from W. J. Lancaster's store to K. Moore's, adjoining the lands of W. E. Knolly, W. A. Hilton and others. Beginning at a stake on the County Road, thence along said road N. 63 3/4 degrees W. 44 poles to a stake on the road, James Hilton's corner; thence along James Hilton's line S. 20 1/2 poles to a stake; thence along said line S. 63 3/4 E. 44 poles to a lightwood stake in Joshua Bullock's line, thence along said line N. 20 1/2 poles to the first station, containing 16 acres, more or less; being the identical tract of land conveyed to Delphia Ann Brown by Deason Brown by deed dated March 15th, 1860, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County in Book 28, page 249, from which this description is taken.

Unlike good roads it costs little money to build rural telephone lines when the farmers build them, and make rural free deliveries, and may be extended along highways and byways, along roads, across fields, over hills and streams. They give good service, and they are always ready day or night, to perform their duty. Once connected up they require no further attention save to renew the batteries once or twice a year, and to keep the lines in order. Their construction is so simple that any group of farmers can build them. Poles, particularly in the South, can usually be cut on the farms, and can be distributed and set into the ground at slight expense. The wire, brackets and insulators for a mile of metallic (2-wire) circuit, which will give the best service, costs approximately only \$15.00 per mile, while the best telephone instruments with all the material necessary for installation costs approximately only \$12.00 each and freight.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Webb & Webb of Macintoshville was dissolved January 1st, by mutual consent, Essex Webb retiring from the business and Barney Webb assuming all obligations.

BARNEY WEBB, ESSEX WEBB.

April 30, 1909.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of the power of a Judgment of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County in a certain special proceeding therein pending, entitled Annie Lee Harper et al, etprie, I shall on Monday the 7th day of June, 1909 at 11 o'clock A. M., offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder Griffin's drug store, corner in the city of Rocky Mount, a certain lot or parcel of land situate in the city of Rocky Mount and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Western line of Branch St., L. L. Poplin's corner, 100 feet from the intersection to said Street with Red Gate avenue, thence West 100 feet to a stake; thence S. from said stake 150 feet to another stake; thence North 150 feet to Branch St., thence North along the Western line of Branch St. 100 feet to the beginning and being one of the lots owned by George Edwards and wife to the Rocky Mount Insurance and Realty Company on April 15th, 1906 and being the same lot which was conveyed by the Rocky Mount Insurance & Realty Company to A. P. Thorpe, September 1st, 1906 and by A. P. Thorpe on day of November, 1906 to Annie Lee Harper, George B. Harper and John W. Harper.

The aforesaid lot is a valuable building lot and is being sold by an order of court for the reinvestment of the funds in a residence. This 19 day of April, 1909.

HELLE C. BARNES, Trustee, E. R. Grantam, Real Esty.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Mortgage with power of sale executed to J. P. Shearin and C. W. Coghill by Susan Martin and recorded in Book 118, Page 199 of the Public Registry of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the first day of June, 1909, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., at Five Points Drug store corner, Rocky Mount, N. C., a certain lot or parcel of land lying in Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, and State aforesaid, and described as follows:

Beginning at a stake on the North side of Highland street and at the Southeast corner of Wm. Braswell lot, thence in a Northernly direction, and along said Braswell's line (120) one hundred and twenty feet to a one foot alley; thence along said alley in an Easterly direction (50) fifty feet to a stake, thence in a Southernly direction parallel with said Wm. Braswell's line, (120) one hundred and twenty feet to Highland street, thence along said Highland street in a westerly direction (50) fifty feet to the beginning.

This 26th day of April, 1909.

A. T. SHEARIN, Adm'r. of J. P. Shearin.

C. W. Coghill, Mortgagee, Jos. B. Beatty, Atty.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive, and which causes many sudden deaths. It is caused by its heart dialing, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to develop the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the bladder, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys, and better health in that organ is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold urine and swelling pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the night, and to get up many times during the day. The mild and soothing effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. A trial will convince anyone. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

When writing mention reading this great news offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something else that is not Swamp-Root. If you do you will be disappointed.

ROBERT'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC.

The Great Fever and Chill Remedy. 32,847 Bottles sold last year. There is a reason. It relieves chills, fevers, and cleanses the blood.

For sale by all dealers. 9426

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR COUGHS COLDS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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