

The Tarboroan Southerner.

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

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TARBORO, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1910.

ESTABLISHED 1822

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the TORPID LIVER, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are required as an ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE. In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in breaking the system from that poison. Highly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute. "Water, ask the orchestra to play something different." "Any particular selection, sir?" "Something slower. I can't chew my food properly in walks time."—Washington Herald.

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

F. H. PENDER, Secretary and Treasurer

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain deed of trust executed by The Consolidated Ice Company to the undersigned, which deed of trust is duly recorded in Book 146, page 143 of the Edgecombe Public Registry, default having been made in the payment of the notes thereon secured, at the request of the holder of the said notes, I will on Thursday August 11th 1910 at 12 M. at the court house door in Tarboro, N. C. sell at public auction to the highest bidder a certain lot of land situated in Tarboro, N. C. beginning on Hendrick's Street at the northeast corner of the Missionary Baptist Church lot, thence westerly with the fence which encloses said church lot 140 feet corner; thence in a northerly direction at right angles a straight line 100 feet, corner; thence easterly 140 feet to Hendrick's Street, thence with said street to the beginning, it being the identical lot of land which was conveyed to the Consolidated Ice Co. by the Howard Trust Co. by deed dated Jan. 1st, 1909 and duly recorded in Book 140, page 279 of the said Registry.

Terms of sale cash. This July 11th, 1910.

G. A. HOLDERNESS, Trustee

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Lightning Ice Cream Freezers Sold at THE HUB. They are The Best. Ice Cream Can be Made the Quickest in These Freezers.

The Best Thing in Town is our Slicing Machine. You Can Get Breakfast Strips, Smoked Beef and Bacon Sliced on Short Notice, in any Quantity. It is Much Better Than the Kind You Get in Jars and For Less Money.

Nice Lot Country Hams Just In. Fresh Candy Just Received.

Nice Fruits All The Time. We wish to Thank Our Customers for Their Liberal Patronage for They are Causing Our Business to Grow Larger Every Day. Please call 155 for your wants. See the 4 legged rooster.

The Hub Grocery Co. P. A. Lewis, Proprietor.

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STOCKHOLM

(By Gaston Lichtenstein.)

PART I. "A delightful impression is made upon the stranger who, on a bright June day enters the picturesque and charming city of Stockholm." Thus wrote the Franco-American DuChall, and having entered the Swedish capital under the same conditions, I can unhesitatingly corroborate his testimony. It was on the morning of June 18th, the month during which the city is seen to its best advantage, that I arrived at the Railway Station and walked out upon the sun-bathed esplanade between the depot and Vasa Ga'san (Street). Directly across the way stood the large Continental Hotel but my destination was further up the street.

A short walk brought me to the Belfrage, more suited to my simple habits. Although a polite reception followed my entrance, conversation halted until the arrival of a young lady connected with the establishment, who listened to my wants and then gave the necessary directions. I remember telling the pretty interpreter that I wanted oatmeal for breakfast. Americans, unacquainted with the European custom of being served with only bread, butter and coffee for the morning meal will not realize that their heavy breakfast of meat, perhaps accompanied by hot cakes—with a fruit and cereal prelude—is a subject of merriment to many natives of the Old Country. Before passing from the topic of food, I shall add one item of interest called to mind, which serves me a double purpose: first to demonstrate the progressiveness of American manufacturers and secondly to show that the Swedes are acquainted with oatmeal (porridge), so the Swedish maid termed it. While on my peregrinations through the streets of Malmo, I came upon a shop in whose window were displayed several small packages of the widely advertised American article, Quaker Oats.

Among the conveniences of the Hotel Belfrage was a lift. This particular elevator, to use our equivalent for the English term, was in charge of a costumed youngster, proportionately sized to the diminutive car. At the approach of the attendant who was to direct me to my room and myself, the little fellow stepped forth therefrom and after making a low bow, stood in a respectful manner, with his right hand holding his cap upon the left shoulder until his orders entered the elevator. This display of politeness may seem odd to my readers but if it be borne in mind that Swedish children are taught good manners at an early age, the sight is not so strange.

After being assigned to my room a very satisfactory apartment I deposited my impediments and then went down stairs. With my guide book to Scandinavia opened at the page where I could keep constantly before my eyes a plan of the city I stepped out upon the street and, getting my bearings proceeded to the Grand Opera House with little difficulty. The place is closed in, warm weather but the big building continues to bring in revenue from the fact that some small shops or offices have been put in a portion, unused otherwise. The Tourist Bureau, a convenience to strangers who receive a valuable fund of information from obliging gentlemen, is located in one of the offices just noted, and wishing to learn something of importance in so far as the success of my journey was concerned, I naturally went to the fountain head of knowledge before beginning any sight seeing.

Travelers frequently take up too much time in tourist agencies and do not seem to realize the tax they impose upon the patience of the officials. As soon as the opportunity presented itself, I addressed a question to one of the busy Swedes. Having consideration both for him and for others whose questions were perhaps more urgent than mine, I abbreviated my end of the ensuing conversation. A young lady occupying seat behind a small table, near the street entrance, changed some German money for me into Scandinavian currency.

My mind had been disturbed on account of uncertainty whether to proceed to Trondheim so as to be there on the day of coronation, or to spend five days in Stockholm. If I could have received assurance of accommodations at a suitable figure, I would probably have shortened my stay in the Swedish capital. But the persons to whom I applied for information could not help me. There fore since it was unwise to take chances and since my return journey did not lay through Stockholm, I determined to remain and expend my energy in a concentrated study of the metropolis; that is, its general plan, its public buildings and its inhabitants.

Strangers have no idea of the beauty of the capital city of Sweden. They enter Stockholm, unprepared for what is in store, and are surprised to find the marks of modern progress. Founded by Birger Jarl (Earl), a medieval problem who built a fortified settlement, the old town has far outgrown its original limits and spreads today over the area of several islands. Architectural differences aside

by the ravages of time, enable tourists to distinguish between the medieval and the modern.

A city of about three hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants ought ordinarily to offer both attractions and distractions to outsiders. Stockholm however presented to me an extraordinary opportunity. It is richly endowed with treasures of martial architecture, to say nothing of the collections of art and science. Citizens spend the hours of recreation during the summer in outdoor restaurants where they can listen to band concerts. The combination of pleasant companions, good music and refreshment for the "inner man" conveys to the stranger an idea, which is that the people enjoy life.

Along the way between the Grand Opera House and the Royal Palace a large park attracts crowds every evening on account of the variety of entertainment, noted above. Steps lead down from the level of the roadway to the multitude of tables, the number of which attest the popularity of the place. Situated in a corner of the island, so to speak it is delightfully located at the water's edge. Let us walk up the steps to the street. As we reach the surface, our eyes wander to the other side, where a short distance away, stands the handsome new Parliament building.

The Riksdag (Parliament) has two chambers, an upper and a lower. Not many years ago, it was composed of four bodies but the inequality of representation necessitated a change. Formerly the nobles, the clergymen, the burghers and the peasants formed separate assemblies and each body worked for its own interests. The plan was cumbersome ever granted that the upper classes recognized the rights of the peasants. Now rank tends rather to put its holder at a disadvantage. A candidate for the Riksdag, if he be of the nobility keeps the fact in the background and asks for votes on his record or on his "policies" just as campaign orators in America are accustomed to do. Consequently the Swedish assembly of lawmakers is very democratic and the successful candidates represent a varied list of occupations.

Close by Riddarhus Church the Westminster Abbey of Sweden (to which edifice I shall refer in a succeeding chapter) stands the Riddarhus which word means House of Knights. Under the old order the legislative body, chosen from the aristocratic families of the kingdom used to meet here but today the building is one of the sights of Stockholm on account of its past glory and the interesting articles that it contains. In the Chamber of Nobles where meetings were held down to 1866, the walls are literally covered with the Coats of Arms of the more or less extensive families of the realm. Some of the shields may cause surprise to the majority of tourists but the student will recall the Danish knights who fought under Gustavus Adolphus, during the Thirty Years War and who afterwards settled in Scandinavia. I spent quite a while examining a chair, whose mountings cannot fail to attract the attention of every stranger with any artistic sense.

At this point it will be well to let my readers know that the citizens of Stockholm are as apt to be ignorant of the points of interest in their own town as the inhabitants of American cities. I dare say that the average urban resident is unable on the spur of the moment to furnish satisfactory information concerning the history of his or her own community. How often have we heard one of our acquaintances remark: "I have lived here all my life and have never been to such and such a place." There are Richmonders who know of the existence of the Confederate Museum but they do not take the time to visit it. When enthusiastic travelers in their rambles about the capita; of Virginia ask these "don't take the trouble to go" persons a few superficial questions they receive answers that are occasionally startling.

If the fairly intellectual city dweller wabbles mentally on being approached for information concerning some point of interest, how much more likely is he to show ignorance, sometimes astounding on reference being made to an historical event in the life of the community. My personal experience has doubtless been duplicated by a multitude of inquiring travelers. Two months ago I read an English clergyman's account of a walk that he took through rural Sweden along the Gota canal. His tramp came to an end at Stockholm where he remained for a while in order to visit the historic spots of the city. He approached an intelligent looking individual and asked him some questions, two of which I recall one had reference to the CODEX AUREUS, a work to be mentioned again in its proper place and the other inquired as to the position of the square where the infamous crime known as the "Blood Bath" was perpetrated. Although the second question referred to a scene of slaughter which aroused Swedish fury to the successful effort of throwing the Danish yoke, the burgher of Stockholm replied that he had never heard of it.

Christian II, of Denmark, was the

THE GREAT-TEACHER

Matthew 23:1-12—August 21. "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many."

AMBITION shows the world-wide ambition. A certain kind of ambition to please God and to have his reward, is encouraged by the excellent great and precious promises of God's Word. Think of the promise held out to the consecrated, self-sacrificing followers of Jesus—that, if faithful unto death, they shall receive the "crown of life" immortality, and attain a place with their Master in his Throne—as participants in the glory and honor of his Kingdom! There is no earthly appeal to ambition on earth, but the Christian is to have the glory and honor of heaven, of which he may be exalted in due time—I Peter 5:10. Nevertheless, the ambitious awakened by these promises, we are warned, might become our snare. The very condition upon which we may attain the Kingdom is our faithful endurance of shame, contempt, misunderstanding, and our demonstration to the least of humility and absolute loyalty to God and full resignation to his providences. Whoever would reign with God and full resignation to his providences. Whoever would reign with God and full resignation to his providences. Whoever would reign with God and full resignation to his providences.

The prospect of the Kingdom was bright before the minds of the apostles, even when Jesus was foretelling his ignominious sufferings and death; so that two of his beloved followers, James and John, through their mother, implored a promise that they should sit, one on the right hand and the other on the left hand of the Great King when his Kingdom should be established. This request drew from the Great Teacher the suggestion that his loving and ambitious disciples should not fully consider the cost of such exalted positions. He inquired if they were willing to drink of his cup of bitterness and to be baptized with his baptism, into his death—the sacrifice of all earthly interests. They had counted the cost, and promptly responded as to their willingness. They had learned well the lessons of the Great Teacher. He assured them that with this willingness of mind the privilege would be theirs of sharing his glory and his death and of sitting with him on his Throne. But as respects the chief positions, they were not at all in the highest positions, the submission, the meek, on this occasion the Lord made a general instruction to his followers on the necessity for humility. We are to take the Divine standpoint and honor men in the Church those who most serve the Church, and not those who demand service and honors and seek self-exaltation. Our Lord pointed to his own course as an illustration; they acknowledged him as their Master and yet so one served to serve others, even to the extent of laying down his life as the ransom price for the many, for the world, to be applied for their redemption from sin and death condemnation in God's due time—during the Messianic Kingdom.

Journeing on the Master had an opportunity of exemplifying his position as a servant. Two blind men, learning that he was passing, stretched out their hands and touched him as he passed, saying, "You are our Master, touch us, we are blind." He stopped and called them to him and, in response to their request, touched their eyes, and immediately their eyes were opened. Other Scriptures indicate that the Great Teacher's miracle was not performed without cost to himself. "Virtue (vitality) went out of him and he healed them all." (Luke 6:19).

He who was rich, for our sakes became poor, humbling himself to serve the humblest and poorest of mortals! Here we have an illustration of the spirit of service, the spirit of service, which most characterizes the heart, and, in some degree, controls the lives of all the followers, disciples, of the Great Teacher. If it is not in our power to open the eyes of the physically blind, it is in our power to help many to a clearer insight into the things of God which the natural eye hath not seen, nor ear heard—the things which God hath in reservation for them that love him and that, loving him, follow in the footsteps of Jesus—1 Cor. 2:9. Let us, then, seek the true, God-given ambition; but let us especially seek to know and to do the will of our Father in heaven.

First Scandinavian ruler of sufficient aggressiveness to cause the Danes to be impressed upon the general history of Europe. The Danish dominions proper being too insignificant for his ambition, he determined to be master of all Scandinavia and, for a time, succeeded in possessing three crowns, Norway, Sweden's and his own by inheritance. In 1518, a Danish army invaded the Peninsula and advanced toward Stockholm. If the country had been united, the army would probably have failed to subdue the Swedes. But an intriguing archbishop threw his influence to the Danish side and allowed the unscrupulous Christian II to obtain a strong foothold.

In spite of the prelate, however, the patriots would have preserved the freedom if Fate had not been against them. While the Danish army proceeded northward, Sten Sture gathered together a force and met the enemy before Stockholm at Brånkyrka. It was on Midsummer Day that he gave battle and defeated the invaders. A truce following, the crafty monarch from the southern kingdom tried to induce the Governor of Sweden to come on board his ship, but Sten Sture refused. Christian offered to meet the Swedes on land, if Gustavus Vasa, a kinsman of the Governor, and other nobles were delivered to him. These were to be kept as hostages until he returned. The nobles being delivered according to agreement Sten Sture waited in vain for two days. Christian, instead of meeting him, sailed for Copenhagen with the hostages as prisoners. The Danish monarch then made a determined effort to conquer the country and within two years was master of Sweden.

Now for another thread of my story, Gustavus Vasa, the savior of the northern kingdom, whom we have just seen carried away into captivity was born in 1495. This date may be easily retained, if we will only bear in mind that the birth occurred four years after Columbus discovered America. In 1518, he was on a journey to his father's estate when the call to arms reached him. Being a true patriot, he immediately entered the service and at the battle of Brånkyrka, bore the standard. As noted in the chapter on Lubeck, my readers may recall that Gustavus Vasa escaped from the Castle of Kaljo, where he had been confined by Christian II. On reaching the powerful Hanseatic city, he was safe because the merchants saw an opportunity to gain

ing to Swedish pride. However, the Scandinavian country could not do otherwise under the circumstances. Plans for reorganization of the government occasioned much disagreement between the king and his nobles. Once Gustavus got very angry and told them to shoot another king. He left the assembly and remained away from the deliberations, feeling that his strong personality was necessary to handle so crucially the important affairs of state, the nobles made an unconditional surrender to his demands.

The grandfather of Gustavus Adolphus, Lion of the North, was a wise ruler. He died in 1593, after a reign of thirty-seven years. His body lies in the cathedral at Upsala, twenty miles north of Stockholm. I passed through the city on my way to Norway and would have stopped to inspect both the tomb of the first Vasa and the well-known Valvarena, if time had permitted. My way in the capital being prevented to the bank, as arranged in a carefully planned itinerary, I was necessary to visit Upsala. Just two more references to Gustavus Vasa. He was married three times. I mention this fact without comment but the other deserves to be remembered by every student of European history.

The founder of a new dynasty in Sweden introduced another religion as the established faith of the kingdom. Living during the age when the teachings of Martin Luther were taking mighty hold in the Old World, he saw the seeds of Protestantism sown in his realm without making an effort to stop the strategic adherents. Swedish priests visited Germany and came back with a militant spirit against the Church of Rome. In vain did the papal attempt to keep up an unequal fight. The teachings of Human Catholicism ceased to appeal to the people whose king refused to honor their belief. Having brought to a passing of the way, which he must either give allegiance to the Pope or be excommunicated, Gustavus adopted Lutheranism as the state religion.

Learned Human Catholics of northern Europe saw too late that the many errors which had crept into their faith must be discarded. The Counter Reformation did accomplish wonderful results. Princes assembled into a grand Council and purged the old faith. Vigorous men then went forth to reclaim the nations. Protestantism was stamped out in Southern Europe, Bohemia, and Austria here it was brought back into the field. But, unanticipated Northern Europe refused to bow again to the Pope. Protestants and Catholics divided into bitterly hostile camps. To our own day this enmity has continued, but during the last hundred years, the feelings of civilized communities toward one another have undergone a remarkable change. Catholic Italy is filled with free thinkers and a sprinkling of Protestants. England protests all faiths within her borders, notwithstanding the anti-Catholic character of the coronation oath. When North Carolina was a Royal Colony, an instruction issued to the Governor, Deane, allowed liberty of conscience to all except Papists. People have become more tolerant in account of the separation of political from social-religious affairs. We now think that a man should be allowed to believe what he pleases as long as he does not interfere with his neighbor. Let us hope to see the "brotherhood of man" more fully demonstrated with each passing year.

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