Rev. J. J. Hall read Sunday morning a lette received from the H tary of the Metropoli on, extending to h of the pastor and deaco ty invitation to preach the summer.

It will be recalled the great church originally H. Spurgeon, and thou pie gather there from a world. Its present pres preachers of the day, a everywhere recognize front of the great Ba

Dr. Hall stated that to go, as it would afford opportunity of visiting er, now 93 years of age Mr. W. H. Powell a ingly upon his close re the pastor in the new prise, and how glad he him to have the vacal

that he snoke also for th bership, and that a con pointed to draw suitab and forward to the Tabe of their appreciation which has come to the Mr. A. E. Martin m and it was unanimouslthe time be given to

this trip. It is sure!y of thanksgiving to see pastor and people are The entire commun

spect to denomination this great honor, that distinguished preache

CEDAR CREEK NE

Cedar Creek, N. C., Thomas Baker, of Pari regular appointment Su Mrs. Clyde Smith, w C. Smith, of Zuni, Va., sister, Mrs. C. M. Ho Bull this week.

Mrs Annie Perry, of I ting relatives at Ced

Master James Johns been so sick with typho ported much better, we Sorry to learn that to

big rains have driven out of their crops. Son damaged badly. Mr. W. B. Coats, our rier, reports no end to s

Dr. K. G. Averitt rep cases of Pellegra adde making 14 in all.

Miss Minnie Smith, visiting her brother, Mr.

Cedar Creek Sunday 8 poned Children's Day fi to fourth Sunday. Children's Day at T

school, under the manag erintendent O. L. Cogde third Sunday. The chi' anticipating a big time. Glad to report Master son, who has been so sick fever, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Dov church at Cedar Creek St

RAEFORD NEWS

Raeford, N. C., June 15 damaging rains have ! since last Thursday, inter the harvesting of oats and cotton crop was beginnin but "there is nothing do line now.

Notwithstanding the weather Sunday morning Wood, pastor of the Spritist church, preached in church of Raeford to a ve gregation, from this text bond servant of the Christ." After the serm Freeman and Mr. W. L. I ordained descons. The I service was unusually go Mrs. W. B. McLauchlif

sent the Missionary Soc Union in Lumberton this Miss Ida Morgan, of I spent Sunday with her N. L. Henderson.

Misses Ruth Shaw and rie, of Seventy-First, are R. L. Bethune.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. will go to Hillsboro to atte riage of Mrs. McLauchlis Mr. William McFadyon an

Mr. W. M. McCaskill, of spent Monday in town. Mrs. Irene Cook, who he iting her sister, Mrs. T. B. left Monday for New York will continue her course University leading to the

Mr. Albert Picket Dicks Tuesday from Brownwo where he has been profe Ish for the past year. He Salurday for Ashe county will work in the Presbytes ola through the sum Mrs. A. W. McIntyre

the week with her moth H. McPherson, near Payer Rev. Walter Townsend ches, as the result of ceived in a runsway. H s htened by an autom

Mesara Fred and Juli to at home from Davids Bonnie Ormand

as Ann. - Mae Fuller has returned n a visit to relatives in Green

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

GOLDWIN SMITH AIRSHIPS FIGHT O. HENRY, THE **FUTURE WARS WEAVER OF TALES 'EXILE' AT DEATH**

Deserted by Canadians.

time, but Annexation and National-

ist Ideas Dropped by Dominion When

Development Begins, and Boer War

The death of Professor Goldwin

Smith, the noted Canadian educator,

author and publicist, at his Toronto

home recently closed a career notable

in many ways. Though one of the

best known men of the Dominion, so

far as the outside world was concern-

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH

ed, he found himself at his death, at

the age of eighty-seven, practically

bereft of influence in Canadian affairs.

not left his room save on a few occa-

was great, and he was confined to his

bed. Two days afterward an exami-

announced that on account of his ad-

would make no attempt to unite the

Celebrated as Scholar.

cepted the chair of English and consti-

In 1863 he wrote a remarkable work

entitled "Does the Bible Sanction

American Siavery?" and an essay, "In

the Morality of the Emancipation

Proclamation." He had, moreover.

during the reform crisis in England in

1866 advised British workingmen to

leave the country where they received

such small recognition to seek elbow

To the ardeut lover of America the

time of his advent seems to have been

somewhat unfortunate. The Alabama

claims were still unsettled, and Dr.

Smith-he had received the degree of

LL D. from Brown university during

a former visit in 1864-found a dis-

Alone In His Views.

He retained his connection with education as a regent of Toronto university, but gave most of his energies to

the foundation and editing of the Ca-

nadian Mouthly, the Nation (of Toron-

to and the Toronto Week. Till lately

he contributed a column to the Toron-

to Weekly Sun. He also wrote many

books, though none of the first grade

of importance. His "History of the

United States" (1863) is remarkable for

the charm of his style and the severity

of his judgment on American states

He was known in Canada as the

greatest opponent of the recent devel-

opment of the Dominion as a nation

within the British empire. Dr. Smith's

views that the parting between Canada

and the mother country was inevitable

were popular enough when he tirat

went to Toronto. The Liberal party

convinced that the destinies of the De-

minion isy on this side of the Atlantic,

and his work "Canada and the Cana-

dian Question" (1801) was no exceed-

ingly able argument for annexation

He lived, bowever, to see his position

inence. His opposition to the

rements exerted no weight on

deserted by every Canadian statesman

South African war, to which Canada

was contributing so many of her sons,

naturally sapped still more of his in

fluence, and in the last few years bis

SCARED INTO SOUND HEALTH

which grew worse until I became alarmed at my condition. I suffered also with dull heavy headaches and the ac-

hat len't it a well known fact to

the people of his district that he

aused bills appropriating three hun-ired thousand (\$200,000) dollars for

on scientific grounds.

openly in favor of reciprocity with

United States, and annexation

ed well within the bounds of pos

Dr. Smith was thoroughly

men and affairs.

tinctly anti-British feeling prevalent.

room across the Atlantic.

two parts of the fractured bone.

Arousee English Patriotism.

Aeroplane in Battle.

NOTABLE SCHOLARLY CAREER, ARMY OFFICER DISAGREES.

Cruisers of Air Not Dangerous to Literary Success Lasts Through Life-Forts and Naviss at Present Time Asserts Commander of Eastern De partment, but Admits Condition May Soon Be Upset by Inventors.

> Glenn H. Curtiss in commenting on his aerial flight from Albany to New York asserted that the battles of the future would be fought in the nir. Though practically all aviators agree with Curtiss, some army men take vig orons exception to a premature aboli-

> tion of armies and navies. It is pointed out that 6,600 sero planes, each of which can duplicate Curtiss' flight, may be purchased for the price of one great buttleship. Vet a single one of these insignificant ma chines, manned by a competent opera tor fired with patriotic seal, can utterly destroy a \$10,000,000 Dreadnought like the recently launched Florida, with its crew of 1,500 men.

Aerial Militia Needed. "The first thing to do, bowever," said Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, "is to organize an aerial militia. We have seroplanes that are practical for all purposes, and we can ride them in any nable wind. What we need is an efficient corps officered by such men as Curtiss, Baldwin and the Wrights to teach young men how to bandle an We have the aeropiane but not the aviators."

"I have demonstrated," said Mr. Curtiss, "that it is easy to fly over cit



BOW CURTISS EXPROTS FORTS TO BE DE STROYED IN PUTURE.

and fortifications. I think I show ed the possibilities of the aeroplane t warfare. It would be perfectly practical to drop enough dynamite or picrie acid down on West Point or a city like New York to destroy it utterly. Of course the speed of a flying machine annot be reduced below forty-five fifty miles an hour, a speed neces to keep it aloft. So to hover over citles or fortifications you must circle around or awoon down from a great beight and thus get near enough to the objective point to discharge you

"Explosives could be dropped by pressing a foot trigger that would release a clutch bolding the dreadful compound. To be sure of getting the exact range I would have, if neces mry, a lot of small dummy cartridges These I would discharge first. The moment I got the range I would drop

the dynamite Warships' Doom Predicted. "Then suppose we were attacking warships. We could dynamite their decks and blow them in even if we missed dropping the charges into smokestacks and furnaces. Take my word for it. the days for big warship are numbered. I read that Japan is now turning to small vessels of war and will have no more expensive

What could armies of bravest me

do under a shower of dynamite? Well ged flying muchines dustring through space at 100 miles an hour are soon to revolutionize our entire system of warfare. So I think I am justified in saying that the battles of future will be fought in the sir." seroplane would not endange New York in the event of war is the opinion of Brigadier General Watter ernors island. High in the air and traveling at a great speed, Ceneral Howe said the aviator would find bis ask a very hard one if he attempted to drop explosives on vessels or forts. If he descended to an attitude where he could drop his explosives with any degree of accuracy the land forces would wreck his machine with shrap-

painful. I read of Foley Kidney rule Mr. B. F. Kelley, Springfield, Ill., writes: "A year ago I began to be broubled with my kidneys and bladder, headaches left me, the action of my headaches left me, the action of my bladder was again normal, and I was

rect urinary irregularities, build

up the worn out tissues, and

eliminate the sucess urio acid

vent Bright's I iscase and Dia-

assed but two bills, let us see about strengthen your kidneys, cor-

a Custom House at Wilmington; for that causes rh umatism. Pre-

an additional appropriation of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars for the public bates, and restore health and lie building at Payetterilla; for five thousand (\$5,000) dollars to purchase thousand (\$5,000) dollars to purchase

Once Popular Political Ideas Curtiss Predicts Supremacy of Glimpses of the Late Famous Short Story Writer.

DETAILS OF HIS CAREER

Spent Part of His Youth on a Ranch His Denial In an Interview of Yarns That Always Made Him Smile-Pathetic Ples Made a Few Hours Before His Death.

"Put the pillows up higher. I don't want to go home in the dark."

Only a few hours after this pien, as pathetically burrorous as one of his own brilliant tales, William Sidney Porter, known to the reading world as O. Henry, one of the greatest American writers of short stories in this generation, died recently at New York city. He did not go "home in the dark," for it was just six minutes past o'clock in the morning when he died. O. Henry was a North Carolinian,

that state, forty-three years ago. As a young man he went to Texas for his health and for awhile lived on a friend's ranch. It was then that he decided he was better qualified for a literary career than to be a ranchman. Horraphies say that he was a cowboy, a miner, a sheep herder, a druggist, a merchant and an extensive trav eler before be began to write. He did travel quite extensively, but he was never a cowboy, be was not a miner, and he never made a pill in all his

having been born in Guilford county,

Never a Cattle Thief. Just a year ago O. Henry in an inter-

These yarns always brought a

view told this story of his life; "A lot of yarns have been printed about me, and none of them is true. It has been said that I was once a cattle thief. The pearest I ever got to that distinction was going down to a friend's ranch to learn the cattle raising business. Another story is that I have been a miner. I never saw s mine in my life. Then there is the varn that I was once a tintype artist. So far as this is concerned, I must rdmit that I once had a tintype taken with thy arm draped gracefully over a lady's shoulder.

"Then there is that newspaper in Pittsburg that printed the story that when I first began to write I blew into its office, looking like a tramp, offered nanuscripts for sale and borrowed a dollar before blowing out again. That story is an embroidered fit. Why. I was the best dressed man in the office were a little more pointed than mine A year after this story was printed saw it. I made a special trip over to Pittsburg and sent in my card to the

" 'Sir.' said I when at last I found myself face to face with this libeler of my solvency, 'I have come to lick

"'But wasn't it a bully good story? asked the editor. "I admitted that it was, and then, in stead of licking him, we went out and

had luncheon together," the story of his younger days when he was on the ranch in Texas. He said he stayed there two and a half years and when it stopped raining and the pastures dried up he decided to qui the cattle raising business, and, packing his grip, he went to Houston an got a job on the Houston Post. He had a column in the paper each day and got \$15 a week at first, and then t was raised to \$20 and finally to \$25 After being on the Post for a year h bought from Brann the Iconoclast for \$250.

Got the Iconoclast.

"I bought out the whole plant, name and all," said O. Henry, "and started a ten page weekly story paper. Being an editor, I of course resigned from the post. The editor did most of the writing and all of the illustrating Meanwhile Brann had gone to Waco and he wrote and asked me if I wouldn't let him have his feonoclast title back. I didn't think much of it and let him have it and accordingly renamed mine the Rolling Stone. It rolled for about a year and then showed unmistakable signs of getting mossy. Moss and I never were friends,

and so I said goodby to it." After falling in the culture of be nanas in Central America O. Henry drifted back to Texas.

"In Austin I got a job in a drug store," he said. "That was a rotter two weeks. They made me draw sodi water, and I gave up After the soda water came the highball stage. I went to New Orleans and took up literary work in carnest. I sent stories to newspapers, weeklies and ungazin all over the country Rejections? Lordy, I should say I did have rejections, but I never took them to hourt I just stuck new stamps on the stories and sent them out again. And in their urneying to and fro all the stories sally landed in offices where they found a welcome. I can may that I sever wrote anything that, sooner

er, hasn't been accepted." It was while he was in New Orlean that he began to write under the name of O. Henry. He said that he picked out the name Henry because it was th eup. He took the initial "O" be rause, he said, it was the easiest of all the letters to write.

WHAT EVERYBODY OUGHT TO

That Foley Kidney Pills con the ingredients necessary to tone strengthen and regulate the action of the kindeys and bladder. Souders

To the voters of Cumberland coun

ounty, subject to the action of the

poen r. Clark,

didate for Trensurer of Cumbe

GENIUS OF ALBERT SPALDING

Young American Violinist Who Will Soon Make a European Teur. It is announced that Albert Spald-ing, the young American violinist, will make a grand concert tour of the United States in 1911, which will afford music lovers in his native land an op portunity to hear the playing of this popular virtuoso for the line time since be really grew up. He is now about twenty-two years of age. He is in Eu rope with his father and will make a European concert tour the coming au-

Young Spalding is a native of Chi cago, son of J. W. Spaiding and neph-ew of A. G. Spaiding, the noted sporting goods man who some lines is called "the father of baseball." As Reginal de Koven once remarked, the far cry from sporting goods to violin virtuos ity in a single family is somewhat striking, though

It serves to sho the scope and versatility of our national genius Mr. de Kover enid of Spalding and his playing when he made bls American de but in New York two years ag winning th plandits of Eu-"I saw a clean cut, almost typi-

cal American youth good to took upon, withpose or affecta manner, evident ALBERT SPALDING. IN artistic, as evi-

dently whole souled and sincere. Then he played, and I heard what I must sider violin playing of a high or der, distinguished by great finish, refinement and elegance of style rather than by force or great breadth, yet displaying rare artistic intelligence and sympathy in conception. Spaiding's tone is singularly clear and even, swee and penetrating, with the sheen and luster of a rich satin rather than the robust sonority of a Wilhelmi

表

As a boy wonder at the age of te Albert Spalding astonished the musical critics of London. He made his first appearance before the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. At fourteen his genius so impressed Professor Chiti that the latter suggested that be undergo the severe test of an examin tion for a professorship at the Bologn conservatory. The principal of the conservatory, three violin professors and two cello artists conducted the examination. The boy made forty-eigh marks out of a possible fifty. Thirty points were sufficient to pass the test. Upon looking up the records it was found that he was the youngest vio finist to pass such an exacting examination. The books showed that Mo zart, 133 years earlier, at the same age, had passed a similar test for the pi-

At seventeen Spalding was giving concerts in the European capitals and winning unstinted praise everywhere be appeared. The late King Edward and the present King George heard him and expressed their appreciation in high terms. Since then the young American's triumphs in Russia, Ger many. France and England before distinguished personages and the most ted artists and critics have been nu nerous. "Albert Spalding has proved to be one of the foremost in the entire artistic sphere," wrote the critic of the St. Petersburg Rietich last January. "He is a perfectly well balanced artist." This is but a sample of the European critical acclaim. The fact that the artist is an American highly gratifying to those who hold that foreign birth and uncut hair are necessary to musical genius.

PARROTS AS POLICEMEN.

Poultry Farmer's Scheme to Drive Off Hawks and Mountain Rats. John ("Speedy") Smith, a poultry mer on Placer creek, in the heart of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, in

northern Idaho, has stationed several talking parrots as policemen on his ranch to drive off hawks and mountain rats, and raids on his pens are now things of the past. The parrots take kindly to the work, and by their screeching they have forced the birds of prey and rodents to give the ranch The rate were the worst pests, and their raids cost Smith hundreds of dol-

lars, getting luto the chicken pens and killing the pullets and bens by biting heir throats and eating their hearts. Sluce placing the parrots in the chick en yards and pens not a hawk or rat has been seen, and Smith believes he has solved a problem that has given poultry farmers in the mountain lstricts much concern during the last five years. Farmers in other parts of the district say they will try the plan.

Innevation at a Wedding. A novelty has been introduced weddings. The bride is at tended by a best girl instead of a bevy of bridesmalds. The best girl does no follow the bride up the aisle, as brides naids do, but stands at the head of the center aisle opposite the position of the best man. There both await the arrival of bride and bridegroom. With the best man the best girl folows the pair down the alsle after the ny. Brides will like the innovation because it is economical. They will have to buy a present for the best girl only instead of for a bevy of bridesmaids.

ieing hereditary in our family. I have aken four bottles of Poley's Kidney Remedy, and now consider myseli horoughly cured. This should be a warning to all not to neglect taking Foley's Kidney Remedy until it is too late." Souders' Pharmacy.

In the meantime, having o

land for, I am in the field, and will ap-

Many Opportunities For Caricatures During Colonel's Travels ignored.

language "that of a Hercules at the door of the Augean stables."

The Belgian trip was mild, but in the land of his forefathers, Holland, the colonel sang an old Dutch lullaby and then showed that the "muletactors of great wealth" were still in his mind by saying, "If the rich amintain an arrogant attitude in their relations toward those less well off they may expect the dreadful day of judgment. Fails to Find Ghost.

In Denmark he walked with Hamile the walls of Elsinore, looking in valu for the regal ghost to "speak to !! though hell itself should bid me hold

"Emphasizing the Obvious" In Paris



Mr. Roosevelt taddressing the So onner-"Educated folk know more than ignoramuses; peace is less bloody than war: rich men are not poor: race suicide is one of the causes of decline in population," etc.-From Rire, Paris

my peace." On receiving a degree he heard himself referred to as having "aiready left earth and residing on Olympus with Jupiter and Apollo," and as "a rushing human engine," the chancellor closing by saying it "was difficult through the clouds of smoke to discern whether he is a winged angel or modern devil with cinwa."

The adventures on the Scandinavian peninsula were limited to a cup of ter with King Haskon of Norway and the ddition to the Ananias club of ex Premier Knudsen for his too liberal construction of Roosevelt's admonition to "tell it (conservation idea) to any one you like," which the statesman ansounced as an indorsement of his poli

Then the German Invasion and the mysterious confabulations of the kaises and colonel in which both hammers tables and otherwise gesticulated. De spite the death of his uncle, Edward VII. the kuiser held a review for his visitor, showing him 12,000 of the flower of the futherland and significantly saying, "You know, you are the first private citizen to review a German army." Yet the next day the re cipient made his bost perspire visibly while awaiting his arrival in full uniform at the University of Berlin. Thi was the occusion when the professor alept during the colonel's degree speech

Sees Cowboys and Kings.

Despite the death of Edward, England did well by Roosevelt. Though nixing with royalty and in the banof King George's throat specialist, T R. found time to shake hands with United States Marshal Seth Rullock of South Dakots, though the cow puncher was attired in frock coat and allk hat, and to take tea with Dr. Osler Though the baseball season was in full blast, the colonel took a shot at American football and also its critics before the Cambridge students by hoping to see football changed to

War and Peace In His Hands-A Po-



-From Muchs, Warsaw.

Graw the teeth of the mollycoddles who are always clamoring for the abolition of any manly game."

In effect he revived an old favorite to "fish or cut bait" in telling England how to run Egypt and permitted Lord Curson at Oxford to poke fun at him in Latin thusly:

And all the Nile's seven mouths turn pair

AVIATION HITS BALLROOM.

"Airship Glide" May Succeed Long Popular Twestep. Members of the United Profes Teachers of Dancing at their annua ecuvention at Chicago declared th "aviation dance" or the "airship glide will become more popular than the

walts or the twestep "In dancing now," said a lecturer be fore the convention, "people hop too much. They much to gilde. They wiggle too frequently. They bught to

Prompt treatment of a slight attack of Diarrhoes will often prevent a ser lous sickness. The best known Rem edy is Dr. Seth Arnold's Balsam. Your apothecary, S. W. Stancell, Hope

ROOSEVELT ON SENTIMENT.

Insists He Used Right Word in His Egyptian Situation Speech. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was recently bonored with the degree of LL D. by Cambridge university in England, has written a letter in reply to a correspondent who requested him Startling Exploits of the Aviator to substitute the word "sentiment" for "sentimentality," which he used in his address at the guildhall in London the other day when the freedom of the city

was conferred upon him. Mr. Roosevelt in his speech was analyzing British rule in Egypt. Britain he declared, had given Egypt the best government the country had had in 2,000 years, but in certain vital points it had erred. "Those who have to do with uncivilized peoples, especially fa-natical peoples," he said, "must remember that in such a situation as that which faces you in Egypt weakness, timidity and sentimentality may cause infinitely more harm than violence and



note by American Press Association THEODORE BOOSEVELT. [When he was made an LL D, by Cambridge university.]

injustice. Sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean.

To the objector of the use of the word "sentimentality" Mr. Roosevelt Dear Sir-I regard sentiment as the exact antithesis of sentimentality, and to substitute sentiment for sentimentality in my speech would directly invert my meaning. I abbor sentimentality and, on the other hand, think no man is worth his

ing. I abhor sentimentality and, on the other hand, think no man is worth his sait who is not profoundly influenced by sentiment and who doesn't shape his life in accordance with a high ideal. Faithfully yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. While on his way to Pembroke college, where Mr. Roosevelt's degree of LL D. was conferred on him, the Cambridge undergraduates not only cheered his, but some of the frollesome students put a tiny Teddy bear

in the path they knew the ex-presi-

dent would take. Mr. Roosevelt was greatly amused at the toke. nel Roosevelt has also degree of LL, D. conferred upon him by the following American educational institutions; Columbia university in 1899. Hope college in 1901. Yale in 1901, Harvard in 1902, Northwestern university in 1903, University of Pennsylvania in 1905 and Clark university in 1905.

BOMBS FROM AEROPLANE.

United States Government to Test Air oraft's Value as Engines of War. Whether the aeroplane has reached such a state of perfection as to be used as an instrument of warfare is to be determined by the United States government in a series of experiments to be made at Chickamauga park, near Chattanooga, Tenn., at the military tournament to be held by troops of the United States army and national guardsmen from several states from June 20 to 24, inclusive.

This announcement was made recently by Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, who said that he had been en gaged to conduct the aerial experi ments for the war department. Mr Hamilton will use a Curtiss machine and will drop 300 pounds of nitroglycerin projectiles from his biplane while going at fifty-five miles an hour and while a quarter of a mile in the

The dirigible balloon sold to the gov ernment by Captain Thomas S. Baid win will also be used in the experiments. The tests are for the purpos of determining if fortifications can be destroyed by dropping bombs from the aeroffanes while floating at such a distance over a fort as to be out of reach of the big guns.

Dummy fortifications will be arrang ed, and, according to the plans said to have been agreed upon by the war Go partment officials, Mr. Hamilton, while flying at the speed at which an express train goes, will drop the deadly cargo in an effort to destroy the fortifi cations. He is confident that the experiments will prove the value of the aeroplane as an engine of war.

Huge Cost of King Edward's Funeral. King Edward's funeral, with its attendant expenses, cost \$1,500,000, which expense will be defrayed from the pub

WHAT A SUMMER COLD MAY DO. A summer cold if neglected is just as apt to develop into bronchitis or

pneumonia as at any other season. Do

BY HAMILTON.

on Hempstead Plains

MOST SPECTACULAR FLIGHTS

Made His Aeroplane Wheel and Dip Like a Swallow-Daring Dive Past Another Machine In Flight-How He Played Tricks With a Horse, a Dog and a Man.

Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, with his aeroplane did almost every. thing except turn somersaults in the air over the aviation field at Hempstead Plains, near Mineola, N. Y., late the other afternoon. For about forty minutes this lightweight aviator, who tips the scales at 110 pounds, performed capers that caused women to wave their handkerchiefs and men to take off their bata.

While Hamilton was the star of the occasion, both Captain Thomas 8, Baldwin and Joseph Seymour made flights. At times the three machines were doing stunts over different parts of the course, and the counter attractions proved almost as diverting as a three ring circus. Seymour was the first to start. At 5 o'clock with his yellow flier he made two good circles of the track. It was 5:40 before the Hamilton machine was properly tuned up and ready for the air. Hamilton pulled off his flying toggery, mounted the seat and posed for a photograph. Then he braced his feet and took a short run and was off for a joy ride The trim little racer darted to an altitude of fifty or sixty feet and then gradually arose higher and higher until the altitude was estimated at more than 500 feet. Hamilton swung his machine around the course with the grace of a swallow and passed over the aerodrome, making a dive of about 200 feet and causing the crowd to scatter in fear. He suddenly made an upward sweep to an altitude of several bundred feet and turned in the direction of Garden City. He wheeled his machine and flew to the center of the field and executed a spectacular glide to the ground.

Soared High In the Air. Both Mrs. H. M. Beudette, mother of Mr. Hamilton, and the aviator's wife saw his exhibitions in an aero plane.

The fuel tank was refilled, and Ham ilton prepared for another flight. "Now he is going to do something big." said Mrs. Hamilton, with pride, as he resumed his sent in the machine. and, sure enough, he did. He flew to a height estimated at from 800 to 1,000 feet and made dives to within fifteen or twenty feet of the ground. This time he remained aloft 33 minutes and 6 seconds, covering a distance of twenty-five miles. He circled over the Nassau courthouse, then turned in the direction of Garden City and flew over a church spire and then paid his respects to Meadowbrook. He disappeared from view and attempted a flight across the sound, but presently in the distance a speck was visible against the sky, and it grew larger and larger as the machine winged its way back to the flying field. A wild cheer broke from the crowd as

the mechanical bird soared overhead. Then Hamilton proceeded to give an exhibition of fancy flying. He made circle after circle of the course, varying his altitude from 800 to 15 feet. Once he flew so low as to put a dog to fright, and again be made a dip over the Baldwin aeroplane, which was in flight, that caused the spectators to hold their breath. In making one of his fantastic dives over a group of persons who were watching his manenvers the machine tilted in a fashion that caused some lively scurrying. Edgerton Winthrop, who was en horseback, didn't waste any time

getting out of the way. Hamilton caught his balance and be gan playing hide and seek over the buildings and telegraph wires. He ended his aerial whirl with a glide of 200 or 300 feet, and the machine settled on its three wheels with the

grace of a bird alighting on its feet.

Played Antios With a Horse. The day before Hamilton also made some startling flights. He saw a horse in a neighboring field, and a spirit of mischief seized him. He swooped down toward the borse as an eagle would make for a victim." The horse cavorted, sported and tried to run. Hamilton came within almost kicking distance of the animal, then reered upward, made a circle in the air and again made for the borse. He played with the horse as a cat would with a mouse. Then he shot toward the plains again, and a man who was watching wide eyed and open mouthed, attracted him. He bore his machine down on the man at a fifty mile pace. The man ducked; then he ran. Hamilton played tag with him until the man stood still. With a laugh Hamilton rose toward the clouds.

Once he rose to a height of 600 feet His machine suddenly tipped almost straight, pointed to the earth and with its propeller's force added to the nat ural speed of gravity shot downward The spectators held their breath. They expected to see Hamilton and his zeroplane crushed. Fifty feet from the ground the filer changed his course, and the machine halted, turned and moved slowly away on a perfect keel.

and Tar pomptly. It loosens the cough, soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, and expels the cold from Mills, warrants it to give satisfaction. not neglect it. Take Foley's Honey the system. Souders' Pharmacy.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND ALL SCHOOL

The New Book Store Company Opposite Post Office, Payetteville, N. C.

mnounce myself as can to become a candidate for State Sensn north and east, K. McCrimmon on outh, J. H. Priest on west. ciate the support of all persons hav-

nocratic voters in Primaries and ing the right to vote in the cor tion who may see fit to cast their J. W. McLAUCHLIN.

Entered 2 day of June, 1910. W. M. WALKER

eres of land in Little River township

olning the innds of John McCrin

By F. R. Hall, Deputy.

legister of Deeds and Ex. O. Entry

SUPPLIES AT