

Dr. Hall Called to Spu

Rev. J. J. Hall read Sunday morning a letter received from the Hon. Secretary of the Metropolitan London, extending to him of the pastor and deacon invitation to preach the summer.

It will be recalled that great church originally H. Spurgeon, and though he gathered there from a world. Its present preacher, Mr. W. H. Powell, is a preacher of the day, and is everywhere recognized as the front of the great Baptist.

Dr. Hall stated that to go, as it would afford opportunity of visiting Mr. W. H. Powell up on his close ride in the new parsonage, and how glad he was to have the pastor in his berth, and that a committee had been appointed to draw out and forward to the Tabernacle their appreciation which has come to them.

Mr. A. E. Martin and it was unanimous that the time be given to this trip. It is surely of thanksgiving to see pastor and people are a great.

CEAR CREEK NEWS

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

Mrs. Annie Perry, of Iling relatives at Cedar Creek.

Master James Johns been so sick with typhoid fever, but is now better, we say.

Sorry to learn that big rains have driven out of their crops. Some damaged badly.

Mr. W. B. Coats, our prior, reports no end to his on route.

Dr. K. G. Averitt reports cases of Pellegria adding making 14 in all.

Miss Minnie Smith, visiting her brother, Mr. T. Smith, this week.

Cedar Creek Sunday School Children's Day 4 to fourth Sunday.

Children's Day at T school, under the management of O. L. Cogdell, third Sunday.

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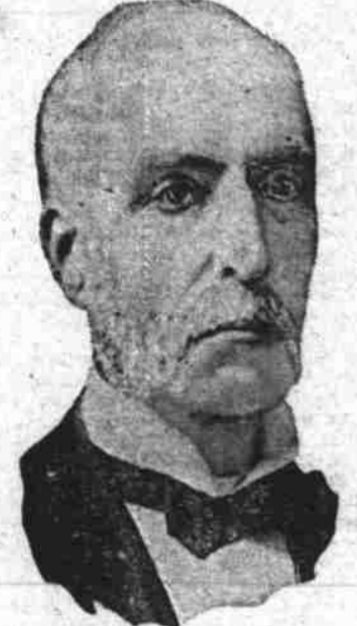
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GOLDWIN SMITH 'EXILE' AT DEATH

Once Popular Political Ideas Deserted by Canadians.

NOTABLE SCHOLARLY CAREER.

Literary Success Lasts Through Lifetime, but Annexation and Nationalist Ideas Dropped by Dominion When Development Begins, and Bear Wares Aroused English Patriotism.



PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH

ed. He found himself at his death, at the age of eighty-seven, practically bereft of influence in Canadian affairs.

Since Feb. 5 Professor Smith had not left his room save on a few occasions when at his request he was carried to his library. On that date while walking in the hall of his home he slipped and fell heavily. The shock was great, and he was confined to his bed. Two days afterward an examination revealed the fact that his right thigh bone had been broken. It was announced that on account of his advanced age the surgeons in attendance would make no attempt to unite the two parts of the fractured bone.

Celebrated as a Scholar.

Goldwin Smith was born in England, at Reading, on Aug. 23, 1827. He was the son of a practicing physician. He was sent to Eton and then to Oxford, where he graduated in 1849. He was an ardent admirer of the British empire, and in 1850 advised British workmen to leave the country where they received such small recognition to seek employment across the Atlantic.

To the ardent 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 1854—found a distinctly anti-British feeling prevalent.

Along 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 Canadian Monthly, the Nation of Toronto and the Toronto Week. This latter he contributed a column to the Toronto Weekly News. He also wrote many books, though some of the first grade of importance. His "History of the United States" (1853) is remarkable for the charm of his style and the severity of his judgment on American statesmen and affairs.

He was known in Canada as the greatest opponent of the recent development of the Dominion as a nation within the British empire. Dr. Smith's views that the partition between Canada and the mother country was inevitable were popular enough when he first went to Toronto. The Liberal party was openly in favor of reciprocity with the United States, and annexation seemed well within the bounds of possibility. Dr. Smith was thoroughly convinced that the destinies of the Dominion lay on this side of the Atlantic, and his work "Canada and the Canadian Question" (1861) was an exceedingly able argument for annexation based on scientific grounds.

He lived, however, to see his position deserted by every Canadian statesman of prominence. His opposition to the South African war, to which Canada was contributing so many of her sons, naturally supplanted still more of his influence, and in the last few years his pronouncements exerted no weight on Canadian affairs.

SCARED INTO SOUND HEALTH

Mr. R. F. Kelley, Springfield, Ill., writes: "A year ago I began to be troubled with my kidneys and bladder, which grew worse until I became alarmed at my condition. I suffered also with dull heavy headaches and the ac-

AIRSHIPS FIGHT FUTURE WARS

Curtiss Predicts Supremacy of Aeroplane in Battle.

ARMY OFFICER DISAGREES.

Cruisers of Air Not Dangerous to Fets and Navies at Present Time, Asserts Commander of Eastern Department, but Admits Conditions May Soon Be Upset by Inventors.

Glenn H. Curtiss is commenting on his aerial flight from Albany to New York asserted that the battles of the future would be fought in the air. Though practically all aviators agree with Curtiss, some army men take vigorous exception to a premature abolition of armies and navies.

It is pointed out that 5,000 aeroplanes, each of which can duplicate Curtiss' flight, may be purchased for the price of one great battleship. Yet a single one of these insignificant machines, manned by a competent operator, armed with patriotic zeal, 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, however," said Charles K. Hamilton, the aviator, "is to organize an aerial militia. We have aeroplanes that are practical for all purposes, and we can ride them in any reasonable wind. What we need is an efficient corps offered by such men as Curtiss, Baldwin and the Wrights to teach young men how to handle an aeroplane. We have the aeroplanes, but not the aviators."

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



HOW CURTISS EXPOSES FORMS TO BE DEFEATED IN FUTURE.

ies and fortifications. I think I showed the possibilities of the aeroplane in warfare. It would be perfectly practical to drop enough dynamite or picric acid down on West Point or a city like New York to destroy it utterly. Of course the speed of a flying machine cannot be reduced below forty-five or fifty miles an hour, a speed necessary to keep it aloft. So to hover over cities or fortifications you must circle around or swoop down from a great height and thus get near enough to the objective point to discharge your stores of explosives.

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

Warships Done 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 funnels. Take my word for it, the days for big warships are numbered. I read that Japan is now turning to small vessels of war and will have no more expensive Dreadnoughts.

"What could armies of breast need do under a shower of dynamite? Well, managed flying machines passing 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 the future will be fought in the air."

The aeroplanes would not endanger New York in the event of war in the opinion of Brigadier General Water House, commanding the department of the east, with headquarters on Governors Island. High in the air and traveling at a great speed, General House said the aviator would find his task a very hard one if he attempted to drop explosives on vessels or forts. If he descended in an attitude where he could drop his explosives with any degree of accuracy the land forces would wreck his machine with sharp-

shots of my bladder was annoying and painful. I read of Foley Kidney Pills and after taking them a few weeks the headaches left me, the action of my bladder was again normal, and I was free of all distress." Souders' Pharmacy.

strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes. SOUDERS' PHARMACY.

To the voters of Cumberland county: I hereby announce myself as candidate for Treasurer of Cumberland county, subject to the action of the Democratic voters in Primaries and Conventions. I ask your support. JOHN F. CLARK, Manchester, N. C.

O. HENRY, THE WEAVER OF TALES

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 Yarn That Always Made Him Smile—Particuliar Pleas 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 plea, an ethnically humorous 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 7 o'clock in the morning when he died. O. Henry was a North Carolinian, having been born in Guilford county, that state, forty-three years ago. As a young man he went to Texas for his health and for while 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.

Biographers say that he was a cowboy, a miner, a sheep herder, a druggist, a merchant and an extensive traveler before he began to write. He did travel quite extensively, but he was never a cowboy, he was not a miner, and he never made a pill in all his life. Those yarns always brought a smile to his face.

Never a Cattle Thief.

Just a year ago O. Henry in an interview 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 nearest 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 was a miner. I never saw a mine in my life. Then there is the yarn that I was once a tinsmith artist. So far as this is concerned, I must admit that I once had a tinsmith taken with my arm draped gracefully over a lady's shoulder.

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

"I admitted that it was, and then, instead of licking him, we went out and had luncheon together."

Then the writer reverted again to 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 quit the cattle raising business, and, packing his grip, he went to Houston and 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 it was raised to \$20 and finally to \$25. After being on the Post for a year he bought from Brann the Iconoclast for \$250.

Get 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 iconoclast title back. I didn't think much of it and let him have it and accordingly renamed the Rolling Stone. It sold for about a year and then showed unmistakable signs of getting mossy. Moss and I never were friends, and so I sold poodly to it."

After falling in the culture of bananas in Central America O. Henry drifted back to Texas.

"In Austin I got a job in a drug store," he said. "That was a rotten two weeks. They made me draw soda water, and I gave up. After the soda water came the lightest stage. I went to New Orleans and took up literary work in earnest. I sent stories to newspapers, writers and magazines all over the country. Heywood's Lordy, I should say I did have rejections, but I never took them to heart. I just stuck my nose up and went on and sent them out again. And in their journeying to and fro all the stories finally landed in office where they found a welcome. I can say that I never wrote anything that, sooner or later, hasn't been accepted."

It was while he was in New Orleans that he began to write under the name of O. Henry. He said that he picked out the name Henry because it was the first one he noticed in a society hall directory. He took the initial "O" because, he said, it was the easiest of all the letters to write.

WHAT EVERYBODY OUGHT TO KNOW.

That Foley Kidney Pills contain just the ingredients necessary to strengthen and regulate the action of the kidneys and bladder. Souders' Pharmacy.

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

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GENIUS OF ALBERT SPALDING

Young American Violinist Who Will Soon Make a European Tour.

It is announced that Albert Spalding, 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 opportunity to hear the playing of this popular virtuoso for the first time since he really grew up. He is now about twenty-two years of age. He is in Europe with his father and will make a European concert tour the coming autumn.

Young Spalding is a native of Chicago, son of J. W. Spalding and nephew of A. G. Spalding, the noted sporting goods man who some times is called "the father of baseball." As Ferdinand de Koven once remarked, the family from sporting goods to violin virtuosity in a single family is somewhat striking, though it serves to show the scope and versatility of our national genius. Mr. de Koven said of Spalding when he made his American debut in New York two years ago after winning the plaudits of Europe: "I saw a clean cut, almost typical American youth good to look upon, without the smallest pose or affectation in half of manner, evidently whole souled and sincere. I was played, and I heard what I must consider violin playing of a high order, 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. Spalding's tone is singularly clear and even, sweet and penetrating, with the sheen and luster of a rich satin rather than the robust sonority of a Wilhelmj or Ysay."

As a boy wonder at the age of ten 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 Chitt that the latter suggested that he undergo the severe test of an examination for a professorship at the Bologna conservatory. The principal of the conservatory, three violin professors and two cello artists conducted the examination. The boy made forty-eight marks out of a possible fifty. Thirty upon looking up the records it was found that he was the youngest violinist to pass such an exacting examination. The books showed that Mozart, 133 years earlier, at the same age, had passed a similar test for the piano.

At seventeen Spalding was giving concerts in the European capitals and winning unstinted praise everywhere he 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, Germany, France and England before distinguished artists and critics have been numerous. "Albert Spalding has proved to be one of the foremost in the artistic sphere," wrote the critic of the St. Petersburg Herald last January. "He is a perfectly well balanced European critical acclaim. The fact that the artist is an American is highly gratifying to those who hold that foreign birth and accent are necessary to musical genius."

PARROTS AS POLICEMEN.

Poultry Farmer's Scheme to Drive Off Hawks and Mountain Rats.

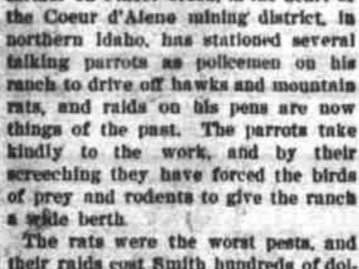
John "Speedy" Smith, a poultry farmer on Pincer creek, in the heart of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, in northern Idaho, has stationed several talking parrots as policemen on his ranch, to drive off hawks and mountain rats, and raids on his pens are now things of the past. The parrots take kindly to the work, and by their screeching they have forced the birds of prey and rodents to give the ranch a wide berth.

The rats were the worst pests, and their raids cost Smith hundreds of dollars, getting into the chicken pens and killing the pullets and hens by biting their throats and entering their hearts. Since placing the parrots in the chicken yards and pens not a hawk or a rat has been seen, and Smith believes he has solved a problem that has given poultry farmers in the mountain districts much concern during the last five years. Farmers in other parts of the district say they will try the plan.

Innovation at a Wedding.

A novelty has been introduced in English weddings. The bride is attended by a best girl instead of a bridesmaid. The best girl does not follow the bride up the aisle, as bridesmaids 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 follows the pair down the aisle after the ceremony. 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.

War and Peace in His Hands—A Polish View.



—From Mucha, Warsaw.

Draw the teeth of the moltycoodles who are always clamoring for the abolition of any many game."

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

Before whose coming comets took to flight And all the Nile's seven mouths turn pale with fright.

AVIATION HITS BALLROOM.

"Airship Glides" May Succeed Long Popular Twostep.

Members of the United Professional Teachers of Dancing at their annual convention at Chicago declared the "aviation dance" or the "airship glide" will become more popular than the waltz or the tango.

"In dancing now," said a lecturer before the convention, "people hop too much. They ought to glide. They wiggle too frequently. They ought to float."

Prompt treatment of a slight attack of Diarrhoea will often prevent a serious sickness. The best known Remedy is Dr. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM. Your Apothecary, B. W. STANCELL, Ohio Mills, warrants it to give satisfaction.

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 not neglect it. Take Foley's Honey

and Tar promptly. It loosens the cough, soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, and expels the cold from the system. Souders' Pharmacy.

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T. R. CARTOONS

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 ballad and then showed that the "musicality" of his mind was still in his mind by saying, "If the rich maintain 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 Hamlet the walls of Elsinore, looking in vain for the royal ghost to "speak to it though he hid himself about his hold."

"Emphasizing the Obvious" in Paris.



Mr. Roosevelt addressing the Sorbonne—"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 Rife, Paris

my peace." On receiving a degree he heard himself referred to as having "already 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 a modern devil with claws."

The adventures on the Scandinavian peninsula were limited to a cup of tea with King Haakon of Norway and the addition to the Anasias club of ex-Premier Knudsen for his too liberal construction of Roosevelt's admission to "tell it (conservation) ideas to any one you like," which the statesman announced as an indorsement of his politics.

Then the German invasion and the mysterious confabulations of the kaiser and colonel in which both hammered tables and otherwise gesticulated. Despite the death of his uncle, Edward VII, the kaiser held a review for his visitor, showing him 12,000 of the flower of the fatherland and significantly saying, "You know, you are the first private citizen to review a German army." Yet the next day the recipient made his best periphrastic while awaiting his arrival in full uniform at the University of Berlin. This was the occasion when the professors slept during the colonel's degree speech.

Sees Cowboys and Kings.

Despite the death of Edward, England did well by Roosevelt. Though mixing with royalty and in the hands of King George's throat specialist, it found time to shake hands with the United States Marshal Seth Bullock of South Dakota, though the cowpuncher was attired in frock coat and silk hat, and to take tea with Dr. Oeler. 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

BOMBS FROM AEROPLANE.

United States Government to Test Aircraft'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 guardmen 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 engaged to conduct the aerial experiments 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 air.

The dirigible balloon used by the government by Captain Thomas S. Baldwin will also be used in the experiments. The tests are for the purpose of determining if fortifications can be destroyed by dropping bombs from the aeroplanes while floating at such a distance over a fort as to be out of reach of the big guns.

Dummy fortifications will be arranged, and, according to the plans said to have been agreed upon by the war department officials, Mr. Hamilton, while flying at the speed at which an explosion train goes, will drop the deadly cargo in an effort to destroy the fortifications. 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 public purse.

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