

THE OBSERVER

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1914.

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GERMAN NEWSPAPER PRAISES ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

Correspondence Associated Press. Berlin, Dec. 9.—English soldiers are good fighters and resourceful, an editor of the Zeitung Am Mittag who is serving as a first lieutenant in the German army, writes his paper in an account of the engagement around Ypres.

"Full of fight and confident of easy victory," he says, "our young regiment started to march against the enemy. We were quite certain that Providence had endowed the English with long legs to facilitate their running away the faster. Thus we advanced by long and short marches through Flanders, the great cemetery. We were delighted with the beautiful Flemish landscape and with the inhabitants, whose language we soon managed to understand, even as they speedily came to understand ours.

"We thought of the English soldiers as the comic papers are wont to portray them. There were a few who warned us against possible underestimation of the enemy, but their misgivings were quieted by our pointing out that these were mercenary troops, hired at a few pence a day, bare of patriotism and incapable of sacrifice.

"Sooner than we thought we were upon the enemy. First we came upon a dead Englishman, then two wounded English officers, then an English prisoner. The prisoner naturally was of great interest to our soldiers. 'Wonder if the mercenary can shoot?' we asked ourselves. An hour later some of his comrades gave us an answer to that question. They gave us a clear, practical demonstration—such a clear demonstration that our battalion was reduced to half its original size in a few encounters. We suddenly realized that the English mercenaries could not be routed with mere hurrahs, and that these smooth-faced gentlemen used the long legs not always for running away, but sometimes for desperate and dangerous charges.

"The English infantry which opposed us at Ypres must be considered among their best troops. They defended their positions with energy and skill and when driven back tried again and again to recover the lost ground. In these endeavors they were supported efficiently by the fire of their field artillery. They had also transported heavy naval guns to Ypres, and the English shells and shrapnel caused enormous damage among our troops.

"As the surrounding of the English forces by our troops made itself more and more felt, the English infantry tried again and again to break through our lines, particularly in the vicinity of Decaere, though without success. In one of these attacks five hundred English soldiers and twenty officers fell into our hands.

"The English trenches were mostly so arranged as to be quite invisible to the naked eye. When we had got into the first trenches we were astonished at their systematic construction as regards depth, side protection against splintering of shells, breastwork and flooring. The trenches were nearly all excellently arranged for a long stand. We were particularly astonished at the iron and steel work built into the breastworks. The floors were designed with an eye to maximum comfort. Our men captured there a great store of excellent preserves, corn beef and ham, and many also secured one of the shaving outfits which every English soldier carries.

"When we had taken a position it frequently occurred that we found a disproportionate number of dead to the very few living defenders. We soon discovered that a large number of the 'dead' were shamming and these were easily tickled into life with a bayonet.

"In some cases the English had dug trenches but had not occupied them, and to deceive us had put large round turnips and similar objects along the breastworks."

A CURRENCY TO MEET BUSINESS NEEDS.

The greater the industrial activity and the resulting amount of commercial paper, the greater addition will be made to the outstanding circulating notes, and thus for the first time in the history of the country business will find currency expanding as the need for it expands. The Federal Reserve Board began business by establishing discount rates which looked very high

until the abnormal war conditions were considered. These discount rates varied from 5 1/2 per cent. in New York and Philadelphia to 6 1/2 per cent. in Western regions. It was explained that the unsettled and uncertain world, resulting from the great European war, impelled the Reserve Board to make these highly cautious and conservative discount rates, and that they were only tentative and might be lowered any day. It is gratifying even to be able to state that the business world not only accepts the new system itself with a confidence that approaches enthusiasm, but that there is an equal degree of confidence in the personnel of the twelve Reserve Banks, just as there is a high respect for the membership of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, forming the center of the system. The Reserve Bank at New York, for example, opened with prestige, and it bids fair to grow in the magnitude of its operations commensurately with the financial strength and importance of the country's chief metropolis.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for December.

BELGIUM THE LAND OF THE LACE.

Belgium's craftsmanship, in cloth, lace, tapestry, and embroidery, was famous six centuries ago, according to William Elliott Griffiths. Embroidery, he says, was treated as a fine art and as a serious branch of painting. "If in manipulation, it required less strenuous care in the selection and setting of its fibers than did lace, yet on the other hand, it added the element of color and gave equal opportunity for the display of taste."

Dr. Griffiths thinks the art of lace making may have had its origin in Belgium. At any rate, it was developed there and "besides supply the women with a livelihood gained in an easy artistic, and delightful way, it altered and even revolutionized dress," adding new graces to manners and beauty to costume. "It was an art so well suited to develop feminine abilities that, very naturally, the fashion of both working and wearing lace spread with phenomenal rapidity into other countries. Tides of fashion in ebb and flow spread to and flowed in from Paris, Vienna, Mechlin, Brussels, and London. Convents formed a vast storehouse of feminine skill, and the output of these added enormously to the wealth of Europe."

"How great the demand for lace became is made plain in the paintings that fill the space of many acres in European galleries. Men's fashions as well as women's demanded the snow-white film. Before the era of cloth and silk men wore lace even on armor. Then, when steel and leather clothes were left off, they bought lace by the yard for sashes, ruffs, cuffs, and collars. Most of the vocabulary which describes the hundred or more varieties of the fabric, such as point, pillow, baby, torchon, knotted, etc., or those named after places, was developed on Belgian soil. Today in Belgium" (this was written about two years ago) "one of the most characteristic sights on the streets and in the doorways in Summer is that of the groups of lace makers, busy, talkative, and happy."

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

House Measur Carries \$34,138,580 Appropriations—The Tar Heel Projects.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The annual river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying \$34,138,580 for waterway improvements throughout the country, was completed tonight by the House rivers and harbors committee. Army engineers estimates were reduced by nearly \$20,000,000 and the bill appropriated only for work on projects which already have been begun, making no provision for new undertakings.

After the defeat of the river and harbor bill at the last session of Congress, and the appropriation of \$20,000,000 to maintain work on existing projects, the board of engineers submitted estimates aggregating \$53,000,000. These the committee, according to Chairman Sparkman, "pared to the bone."

All big improvement projects were involved in the committee's efforts to cut the appropriations. As agreed to by the committee, the measure carries no legislative proposals to alter the present method of making appropriations for waterway improvements. No action was taken on various reform plans recently agitated. Representative Sparkman, of Florida, chairman, objected that the committee had worked under pressure to speed up the bill. He said that numerous legislative proposals were pending before the Senate committee which will consider the bill after it leaves the House, and that any action would come from the Senate side of the Capitol.

Among the appropriations in the annual rivers and harbors bill, as completed, are:

- Virginia: Mataponi and Pamunkey rivers, \$6,000; Rappahannock, \$10,000; James, \$100,000; inland waterway Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., \$600,000.
- North Carolina: Beaufort harbor, \$17,000; Beaufort Inlet, \$5,000; Morehead City, \$8,800; Scuppernon River, \$5,400; Pamlico and Tar rivers, \$35,800; Neuse and Trent rivers, \$32,000; waterway Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet, \$8,000; New River and

waterway to Beaufort harbor, \$37,200; Northeast, Black and Cape Fear rivers above Wilmington, open channel works, \$12,000; Cape Fear River above Wilmington locks and dams, \$175,000; Cape Fear River at and below Wilmington, \$295,000; Waccamaw River, \$55,500.

South Carolina: Winyah Bay, \$50,000; Santee, Wateree and Congaree rivers, \$20,000.

Tennessee: French Broad and Little Prigeon rivers, 40,000.

SOUTHERN SURGICAL SESSIONS ENDED.

Dr. Bacon Sauriers of Fort Worth, Tex., is New President of Association—To Meet in Cincinnati. Asheville, Dec. 17.—The 27th annual convention of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association came to a close this afternoon with the selection of Cincinnati as the place of holding the next annual meeting and the election of the following officers:

President, Dr. Bacon Sauriers of Fort Worth; first vice-president, Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, of Baltimore; second vice-president, Dr. S. M. D. Clark, of New Orleans; secretary, Dr. W. D. Haggard, of Nashville; treasurer, Dr. LeGrand Guerry, of Columbia.

Dr. Haggard and Dr. Guerry were re-elected. Dr. C. A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, was named as chairman of the committee on arrangements for the next annual meeting.

Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson of Washington, D. C., and Dr. N. Shilling, of Cedar Bayou, Texas, were named as honorary fellows. Dr. John Wesley Long, of Greensboro, N. C., who has served as president for the past year, becomes a member of the council, the governing body of the organization which is composed of the former presidents of the association.

Speakers at the final session included: Dr. Irvin Abell, of Louisville; Dr. Hugh H. Trout, of Roanoke; Dr. C. E. Caldwell, of Cincinnati; Dr. Fred H. Hodgson, of Atlanta; Dr. Francis Reeder, of St. Louis; Dr. Edward E. Jones, of Atlanta; Dr. Francis B. Hagner, of Washington; Dr. John (Salge) Davis, of Baltimore; Dr. J. E. Canady, of Charleston, W. Va.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Walter Clark, Jr.)

The most important opinion handed down yesterday was State vs. Craft, in regard to dealers agreeing together to raise the price of articles of food.

Combination to Raise Price of Food Illegal.

State vs. Craft and others is an indictment, and conviction for conspiring and combining to raise the price of milk in Wilmington, N. C. The defendants are indicted under the common law.

It was alleged that Craft and other dealers were selling milk for ten cents a quart and they conspired together to raise the price and divide the price. There was in evidence, a printed notice signed by all the defendants notifying the public that after Nov. 1, 1913, they would not furnish milk to the public for less than 12 1/2 cents per quart. This notice was published in the "Morning Star." After that date the defendants did not sell milk for less than 12 1/2 cents. The defendants were convicted and appealed to the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Clark writing the opinion for the Supreme Court states: "The defendants are not indicted for raising the price of milk, which each of them had the right to do, if done without agreement and combination with others, nor are they indicted for agreeing to create a monopoly and crush competitors, but they are charged with conspiring and agreeing to raise the price of milk.

"Such combination was indictable at common law. The subject is one of vital interest at the present time and has been thoroughly discussed by Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Co. cases, 221 U. S."

As to certain exceptions to evidence he states, "A conspiracy to raise the price of the necessities of life being a crime at common law, it could be no defense to show that another person than one of the conspirators sold the same commodity at as high a price as these defendants had agreed upon, or that the witness might think the price agreed upon a reasonable one, or that the article could not be produced profitably at less than the price agreed on, in view of the conditions under which the defendants were carrying on the business. The indictment was not for raising the price but for the combination and agreement to do so."

As to an alleged variance between indictment that defendants raised price to 13 cents and proof that they only raised to 12 1/2 cents, he states, "The gist of the charge is the unlawful agreement and combination to raise the price and the proof is that the defendants did so agree, and in consequence of such agreement, did raise the price. Whether the agreement and raise was to 13 or 12 1/2 cents is immaterial."

"The exception to the conclusion of the indictment against the form of the statute because the indictment was for a common law offense cannot be sustained. In fact the indictment concludes both against the form of the statute and also against the fact and the peace and dignity of the State. But we have long outgrown such mat-

ters as that and have long held that the conclusion is a mere matter of form and surplusage."

Again he states, "The evidence was uncontradicted that the defendants signed the agreement to raise the price of milk, that together they controlled 60 per cent. of the output of that necessary article in Wilmington, and it was admitted by them that in consequence of the said agreement they raised the price of milk from 10c. to 12 1/2c. per quart. The court did not direct a verdict to be entered but told the jury that such agreement and admission of the defendants would make the defendants guilty. The jury took the case and later returned their verdict in accordance with the opinion of the court upon these facts which were not controverted. This the court could do. State vs. Riley, 113 N. C., 648 where the distinction is pointed out."

In conclusion Chief Justice Clark points out the fact that although the solicitor and trial judge were of the opinion that there was no statute on the subject in North Carolina, the Ch. 41, secs. 1, 2 and 3. Laws 1914 does cover crimes of this kind. No error in the trial.

CO-OPERATION IN MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS.

The farmers of this county (Worth County, Ga.) met for a month or so and passed various resolutions, the most of which were appeals either to the national or state government, for relief from the distressing situation incident to the effect of the European war on the price of cotton.

At last they decided that all pre-election promises of candidates as to what they were going to do was of no avail, and that if they got relief it would be as a result of their own efforts. So they organized a "Farmers' Exchange" in the following way:

First they appointed a committee of farmers, together with representatives of the Sylvester Board of Trade, and asked that this committee report a plan of organization at the next meeting of the farmers of the county. The committee reported the following plan:

They selected a manager of the exchange in the person of Clifford Grubbs, who is the editor and publisher of the exchange, and who will give good and sufficient bond to guarantee the faithful performance of duties. They then made a board of directors who would meet once a month (or oftener if desired) and receive the report of the manager. The manager is to be paid by receiving a commission of 5 per cent on every thing sold, and nothing for buying.

While the exchange has only been in operation for a few weeks, yet in this short time it has been demonstrated that the possibilities of the exchange are wonderful.

As an illustration the other day a farmer came into town and listed 100 bushels of Fulghum seed oats for sale, and in less than half an hour the exchange was called on the phone by another farmer who wanted to buy 100 bushels of this oat. In this way the sale was made and the article in question was never advertised in the paper. In fact, to date the demand has been as great or greater than the supply and most of the products of the farmers are sold without advertising.

In addition to finding a market for the cattle and farm produce of the farmers who are members of the exchange, the manager will buy whatever the farmers need at wholesale prices. The exchange has already bought for the farmers of the county over 100 bushels of wheat at considerable saving.

Take the matter of beef cattle. Each farmer will have a beef or two for sale each year, but if he has to depend on the local butcher for a market, he is often forced to sell at a much lower price than his beef is worth for the reason that the freight on one beef is prohibitive. But with the exchange, every farmer who has a beef to sell will list it, and as soon as a carload is listed the manager will be able to go into the market and offer carload shipment and will not be at the mercy of the local butcher.

Heretofore the great trouble with the farmers of this section was that they could not market anything they raised except cotton and get the ready cash; but it is believed that with the exchange idea they will be able to find a ready market for all the produce they raise, as they will be able to ship in car lots.

The farmers of the country are enthusiastically rallying to the exchange, and all have agreed to cut the cotton acreage in half.

All transactions of the exchange will be for cash.—G. in The Progressive Farmer.

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS.

Congressman Godwin Will Supply the Farmers of This District with Literature—He Will Also Distribute Tobacco Seed This Winter.

Representative Godwin has secured a large number of special bulletins from the Agricultural Department, which were prepared and intended for the farmers in the cotton belt who desire to diversify their farming on account of the low price of cotton caused by the European War. The special instructions are on the following subjects: Horse and Mule Raising in the South. How the Southern Farmer can get a start in Pig Raising. Suggestions on Poultry Raising for

the Southern Farmer.

Producing Sheep on Southern Farms.

Rye in the cotton belt. In addition to the regular distribution of seed for next Spring, Mr. Godwin has arranged to send out a large supply of tobacco seed this Winter to the farmers in his district who intend to cultivate tobacco next year. The above named bulletins including the Agricultural Yearbook and any other literature on Agricultural subjects may be had on application to Mr. Godwin. Those desiring tobacco seed, should make known their wishes to him at once.

CAR ROBBERY.

Five freight box cars in the yard of the A. C. L. Railroad were broken open Saturday night, but until the freight bills can be checked up it cannot be known how much of the goods were removed.

DEATH OF MR. G. W. JONES.

Mrs. J. M. Lamb and Mr. R. J. Lamb went to Lumberton Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lamb's brother, Mr. G. W. Jones, who died suddenly yesterday afternoon.

THE ISOLATION OF GERMANY.

Correspondence Associated Press. Berne, Dec. 10.—German papers are complaining bitterly of the isolation of the country from neutral countries, as the results of the war. These four cable lines in which she is interested have been cut; Emden-Azores; Shanghai-Tsingtau; cable across canal of Pile; Sebastopol-Varna. The following have been interrupted: Anglo-German; Azores-United States; Yap Island-Unad; Shanghai-Yap. Germany's radio-telegraphic stations at Dares-Salam, Duala, Lome, Klon Teheor, Apla and New Guinea have also been destroyed.

BERLIN CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Correspondence Associated Press. London, Dec. 10.—A correspondent of the British Medical Journal states that twenty-five emergency military hospitals have been established in Berlin, with accommodations for 20,000 troops. One of the larger hospitals is housed in the new buildings erected for use in connection with the Olympic Games. Others have been placed in factories, museums, and art galleries. The wounded are conveyed singly from the railway station to the hospitals in motor ambulances. A shortage of gauze and absorbent cotton is already making itself felt.

HOW CO-OPERATION GOT GOOD ROADS.

Let me say in the first place we live eight miles from town, our market. There has been a macadam road five miles of the way. Recently a delegation of us went before our county commissioners asking that they grade and build the remaining three miles. The answer of the commissioners was, "We have not the money to go so far out and can't build all the roads in the county now. You need the road and we would be glad to accommodate you, but all the macadam roads must be kept up."

Of course, they were right, but we wanted to live on a good road and get rid of mud, hills, rocks and stumps and we could not move our farms out on the macadam road. So we asked the commissioners what was the best proposition they would make us, for we were in earnest. They then agreed to put up one dollar for every one we would give in cash or work. A team was allowed \$3 and shovel hands \$1.25 to count against the commissioners' cash. Then we got busy with subscriptions and in a short time we had \$70 in cash and labor. Most of it was labor, which was the same to us.

In about 60 days we had built three and three-fourths miles of gravel road, which is said to be one of the best pieces of road in Guilford County. The commissioners graded and scraped the road bed and furnished the tools.

I should like to say for the benefit of any community that wants roads that you will always find your county commissioners ready to help you. But you will always find, too, some "tight wads" in every community who will not help you a penny, but will discourage you all they can. They will put the excuse that they pay road tax, and that they are not able and have their families to keep up. But remember if you want a road and want it had enough you can get it.

Put yourself on the map and get out to civilization.—W. J. Groome, in The Progressive Farmer.

THE SLEEPY EGYPTIAN.

Leslie's Weekly. Egyptians can lie down and go to sleep anywhere. They look around until they find a particularly busy place in the street where there is a patch of shade, wrap a dusty cloth around their faces, curl up and peacefully glide off into a dreamless sleep. In walking along the street one has to be careful of every spot of shadow that he comes to for fear of stepping on a native's face. Even when you do step on this usually sensitive part of the anatomy, they merely sit up, yawn thankfully that you are a medium-sized man and lastly turn over on the other side. But these are the people that the papers are quoting as being

KINDLEY'S
READY FOR THE HOLIDAY SHOPPERS WITH THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF STANDARD MERCHANDISE SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS THAT WE HAVE EVER DISPLAYED

Come to Kindley's where every item you want is displayed so you can see what you are buying. This big new "day-light" store of ours is just full of good things for gifts for women, misses and children.

New Silk Crepe de Chine Shirt Waists in holly boxes for Christmas gifts. Special \$2.50. All sizes. Best Gloves for Christmas gifts \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. All sizes and all the wanted shades.

IVES' TOYS MAKE HAPPY BOYS.
"Ives" Mechanical Trains \$1.25 to \$6.00.
"Ives" Struktiron \$1.00 to \$3.00 the set.
"Ives" Electric Trains \$4.50 and \$6.50.

LAST CALL ON COAT SUITS.
\$25.00 and \$22.50 Coat Suits choice now \$10.00. Made of fine broadcloths, serges, etc. Great values in Kimonas 98c. to \$10.00.

HALF PRICE SALE FINE HATS.
Come in and take your choice of our fine hats and pay just half the marked price. Kindley's store has a reputation for fine millinery, and when you can select one of our hats and pay half price you are fortunate indeed.

FURS, FURS.
Saturday was the best fur day we've had in years. We have the dependable furs marked in plain figures at reasonable prices. Come select the set you want now.

BEST VALUES IN NECKWEAR, SILK STOCKINGS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANCY BAGS, SUIT CASES, ETC., AWAIT YOUR INSPECTION AT



GUNS GUNS GUNS
FOR ONE WEEK, UNTIL CHRISTMAS, WE WILL SELL EACH AND EVERY GUN AND RIFLE
AT COST
WE HAVE PARKER'S, FOX ITHCAS. ONE WEEK ONLY AT COST.
WALTER WATSON
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

in bloody revolt. The only danger of revolt would be if some country should come along and pass a law prohibiting the use of all shady spots from one till three. Then there would be trouble—the amount of bloodshed makes even the most uninterested shudder.

As soon as an Egyptian finds out that a person is an American his first breathless question is, "Will there be many Americans coming over this winter?" High and low, merchants and donkey boys, they ask the same question, for half of Egypt lives on the tourists and the greatest number of these are from the United States. Last winter 7,000 Americans came to Egypt, so that the Egyptians know that if the

war holds back the Americans there will be a good many tight belts in and around the Pyramids.

Sick Headache.
Sick headache is nearly always caused by disorders of the stomach. Correct them and he periodic attacks of sick headache will disappear. Mrs. John Bishop of Roseville, Ohio, writes: "About a year ago I was troubled with indigestion and had sick headache that lasted for two or three days at a time. I doctored and tried a number of remedies, but nothing helped me until during one of those sick spells a friend advised me to take Chamberlain's Tablets. This medicine relieved me in a short time." For sale by all dealers.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Lucy Hopkins, deceased, late of Cumberland County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before Dec. 18th, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 18th day of December, 1914.
C. W. BROADFOOT, JR.,
Executor.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER MORTGAGE.
Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain chattle mortgage executed by U. Walker and duly recorded in Book X, No. 7, page 495, in the office of the register of deeds of Cumberland County, default having been made in the payment of the debt secured thereby, the undersigned mortgagee, will, on Saturday, the 9th day of January, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., on the farm of W. W. Martin, known as Bon Air, expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the following articles of personal property, to-wit:
All wagons and gear and one horse and twelve mules bought from W. W. Martin and also one horse and three mules now owned by me.
Time of sale: Saturday, the 9th day of January, 1915, at 12 o'clock M.
Place of Sale: Farm of W. W. Martin in 71st Township.
Terms of Sale: Cash.
This December 21st, 1914.
W. W. MARTIN, Mortgagee.
Broadfoot & Broadfoot,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

"Here is the Answer" in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL
THE MERRIAM WEBSTER
Every day in your talk and reading, at home, on the street car, in the office, shop and school you likely question the meaning of some new word. A friend asks, "What makes mortar harder?" You seek the location of Loch Katrine or the pronunciation of jujubes. What is white coal? This New Creation answers all kinds of questions in Language, History, Biography, Fiction, Foreign Words, Trades, Arts and Sciences, with brief authorities.
400,000 Words.
6000 Illustrations.
Cost \$4.00, 50c.
2700 Pages.
The only dictionary with the new divided page—characterized as "A Stroke of Genius."
India Paper Edition: On this, opaque, strong, India paper. What a satisfaction to own the Merriam Webster in a form so light and so convenient to use! One half the thickness and weight of regular edition.
Regular Edition: On strong book paper, Wt. 14 1/2 lbs. Size 1 1/2 x 9 1/4 inches.
Write for specimen page. Illustrations, etc.
Merriam Webster Co., Springfield, Mass.



RECEIVER'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF PALACE CAFE.
Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against D. B. Ray and Troy E. Cashwell, trading and doing a cafe business as Palace Cafe, in the City of Fayetteville, to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned receiver on or before the 29th day of December, 1914.
This December 1, 1914.
W. S. COOK, Receiver.
5 or 6 drops of 666 will break any case of Fever or Chills. Price 25 cents. advt.