

Imports Of Tea, Coffee, Etc.

Larger imports of tea and cacao and smaller imports of coffee accompanied the high price which characterized the import trade of 1911. The indications are that the importations of both tea and cacao in the fiscal year of 1911 will be the largest in the history of the import trade, since the 8 months' record for which the department of statistics of the department of commerce and labor has figures show in each case larger quantities than in the corresponding 8 months of the fiscal year in which they made their respective high records. Tea imports in the fiscal year 1909, the total for that year being 115 million pounds; but as the imports of the 8 months ending with February, 1911, are slightly in excess of the corresponding months of 1909, it seems probable that the full fiscal year of 1911 will break all records in tea imports. Cacao is also making this year a record in importations, the 8 months quantity imported in the 8 months ending with February, 1911, being materially greater than that of the corresponding months of the prior high record year, 1909. The total imports of cacao or cocoa, including shells, for the fiscal year 1909 was 130 million pounds; but as the figures for the 8 months of 1911 exceed by 11.2 million pounds those of the corresponding months of 1909, it may be assumed that the fiscal year 1911 will be a month and a half in excess of the record year of 1909. The amount of cacao as well as in the imports of tea, meantime coffee, which has shown a higher average import price in the fiscal year 1911 than in any other year since 1897, shows a marked decline in quantity imported, the amount being less than in the corresponding months ending with February, 1911, 44 million pounds, against 54 million pounds in the corresponding months of 1909. To what extent this increase in the importations of tea and cacao and the decline in the importations of coffee are due to the high price of coffee cannot be definitely stated, though it is reasonable to assume that the importations of coffee are much higher than in any previous year since 1897, when the average import price was 11.2 cents per pound. The average import price of coffee in the 8 months of the fiscal year for which figures are available is slightly under 10 cents per pound, against 7.34 cents per pound in the corresponding months of last year and 7.13 cents per pound in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The average import price of coffee during the fiscal year ending in March last, 9.97 cents per pound, is considerably above the annual average in any year since 1907, when the average import price was 11.1 cents per pound. The marked growth in the importations of tea into the United States is a matter of comparatively recent development. There was only four years prior to 1909 in which the total imports reached as much as 100 million pounds; then in 1910 the total reached 130 million pounds and in the fiscal year of 1911 will probably exceed that amount. In cacao or cocoa the growth in imports has been even more strikingly marked than in tea, the total importations of cacao and cocoa, including shells, having grown from 18 million pounds in 1890 to 130 million in 1909, and it seems probable that for the fiscal year 1911 the total will approximate 150 million pounds. Tropical America is the chief source of supply for cacao, though the importations include a considerable and rapidly increasing quantity from Portugal, which is presumably the product, at least, of her African colonies. Our tea importations are chiefly from Japan and China, the quantity from Japan being about twice as great as that from China.

SECOND WRITES TO BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Ernest Thompson Seton, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America who recently returned from a visit to the Boy Scouts of Great Britain, has written a letter to the Boys of the United States. He praises the boys of America and says that the American boys are in many ways superior to the British Scouts. He writes that the American boys are especially skilled in all matters pertaining to the English boys are better disciplined. Mr. Seton suggests that a troop of the finest boy scouts of America be sent to England soon to show the American attainments in scouting and that a British troop be sent over here. This question is now being considered by the executive board, and should such an exchange of international courtesies be decided upon, much care will be taken in selecting the troop to go to England. The following is Mr. Seton's letter:

Cos Cob, Conn., April 6, 1911. To the Boy Scouts:

Last week I returned to this land of sunshine after spending a couple of months in our motherland. One of my objects in going there was to compare notes with the British Scouts. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the chief gave a luncheon to enable the American visitor to meet those who were active in British scouting and we had many important ideas and experiments to exchange. Their chief trouble is much the same as ours, namely, the scarcity of good scout masters. But our American scouts are ahead in many ways as well as in numbers. I found, for example, that our boys are far more skilful in everything that pertains to camping out. This is doubtless a matter of climate and opportunity. I found, on the other hand, that the English boys were better disciplined.

"Another thing that struck me was that the American boys seemed to have greater lung power than the English lads. The English boys do not give their yells with the same enthusiasm and power that the American boys do. I like especially this expression of enthusiasm among the American boys. It is proposed that we send one of our finest troops over there in the near future to demonstrate our methods, and our cousins will be invited to send one of theirs over here. Such an interchange of visits would doubtless be of immense advantage to both organizations. Faithfully yours, ERNEST THOMPSON SETON, Chief Scout."

EASTER MONDAY PRODUCES GOOD DOCKET IN COURT

Easter Monday dawned upon Recorder D. B. Smith today in all its erring ways. There were slammers from every walk of life who came before him and who told the troubles they had experienced. The court heard testimony of what would be done. Six crap shooters were in a room when an officer arrived. One negro said he went to the place to take a pair of pants, to be worn Easter Sunday when another negro was to wed. This testimony was not corroborated and therefore did not count. Another black said he saw one dice on the floor but there was no money. Another who was alleged to have engaged in the game declared there was only fifteen cents in the crowd and consequently there could have been no real dice game. So conflicting was it all that Recorder Smith discharged all of the offenders.

Following the alleged dice shooters was Ed Davis, a negro who was accused of stealing a bicycle from a little white boy. A witness was lacking and the case was continued until tomorrow.

Arthur Evans, a white boy, who said he was thirteen years old, was permitted to go home in order to secure one-half of the costs. He was convicted of profanity and he used the bad words in the shadow of the city hall in the presence of Chief Christenbury. He was sorry, though, he said, and therefore he was allowed to go with a warning. His father works in a mill near Charlotte.

Rosa Gabel, a negro woman, who "cussed," was fined \$5 and costs, and ZeB. Crosley was ordered to the roads for disorderly conduct. An important witness in this case was "Rate" Duffy, a black speck upon humanity brink, who heard all the trouble and knew a lot of the inside details. It wasn't proven that Mabel Butler stole \$25 from Henry Smith and Henry was told to get out of court and bring no more charges unless he could substantiate them with more evidence than his being aroused at an early hour in the morning by a tapping upon his chamber door.

Mr. Fred Bell was not convicted of a charge of recklessly running his automobile. He ran his machine into Miller Cox, a negro, who was riding a bicycle, but it was shown that the auto was going to the right at the time while the negro was traveling toward the left of the street. Mr. Bell paid the costs of the proceedings. Lieut. Rodney Murdered. By Associated Press. Manila, April 17.—Lieut. Walter H. Rodney of the Second United States Cavalry, sentenced in the Augur barracks in the department of Mindanao, was murdered today by a Moro juramentado, crazed with religious passion, who ran amuck thirsting for the blood of a Christian.

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And that's the reason why Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are advertised so little now-a-days. They have made hundreds of thousands of cures in the past 40 years, and some of the 'grateful' people whom they have restored to health are to be found almost everywhere. There's scarcely a hamlet that don't contain some. Look them up. Interview them. They are living, walking, active advertisements

For Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines.

You can believe your neighbors. Therefore ask them. What cured them will very likely cure you, if similarly afflicted—only give them a good, fair trial.

It's a good, sound, common sense policy to use medicines only of KNOWN COMPOSITION, and which contain neither alcohol nor habit-forming drugs. The most intelligent people, and many of the most successful, conscientious physicians, follow this judicious course of action. The leading medical authorities, of all schools of medicine, endorse the ingredients composing Dr. Pierce's medicines. These are plainly printed on wrappers and attested under oath. There's no secrecy; an open publicity, square-deal policy is followed by the makers.

INVALIDS' HOTEL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE, BUFFALO, N. Y. A model Sanitarium with every equipment and appliance and a complete staff of experienced and skilled specialists for the treatment of the most difficult cases of Chronic ailments whether requiring Medical or Surgical treatment for their cure. Send two stamps to above address for THE INVALIDS' GUIDE BOOK.

We have a profound desire to avoid all offense to the most delicate sensitiveness of modest women, for whom we entertain the most sincere respect and admiration. We shall not, therefore, particularize here concerning the symptoms and peculiar ailments incident to the sex for which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has for more than 40 years proven such a boon. We cannot, however, do a better service to the afflicted of the gentler sex than to refer them to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a great family doctor book of 1000 pages, bound in cloth and given away gratis, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps—to cover cost of mailing only, or 21 cents for paper covered book. All the delicate ailments and matters about which every woman, whether young or old, single or married, should know, but which their sense of delicacy makes them hesitate to ask even the family physician about, are made plain in this great book. Write for it. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres., 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



Chicago as Supply Station For Irrigation Supplies

Chicago, Ill., April 17.—For all the elements that combine to make an irrigation or drainage project complete—engineers, money, settlers, machinery, the necessities of life, practically everything in fact aside from the land and the water—there is no other source of supply in the United States which can compare with Chicago.

Chicago, centrally located is logically the distributing center for everything pertaining to irrigation and farm land development in three directions at least, and with its financial and various other facilities, the city is naturally the one American house for all the enormous interests involved, North, West, and South, and East to no small extent.

With these facts apparent at first glance to the most ordinary observer, it is generally conceded that the Queen City of the Lakes—with two and one-half millions of people of her own and with ten times as many more within the scope of a ten-hour journey on a railway—is of such importance as a nation center that the National Irrigation Congress is especially fortunate to be her guest this year. That the nineteenth session of the congress, which are to be held in December, will constitute the greatest gathering of the kind ever witnessed in this country is no unbounded boast based merely on preliminary enthusiasm.

The congress already has been made a part of throbbing Chicago because of the interest shown in the work by the Chicago board of control of close to 100 of the city's foremost business and professional men, and the congress year will necessarily be big in exact proportion to Chicago's customary "I will" manner of accomplishment. Of great importance to the congress just at this time and in this connection is the fact that Franklin MacVeagh, Chicagoan, secretary of the United States treasury and a member of President Taft's cabinet, has accepted an appointment to membership in the Chicago board of control. Mr. MacVeagh's son, Eames MacVeagh, with whom the Veagh business interests in Chicago were transferred at the time the president's hand reached into Chicago and led the founder of the vast MacVeagh holdings to the nation's capitol, also has shown an interest in the work of the congress. He, too, is a member of the board of control and also is identified with the Chicago Irrigation Association.

Right now Chicago's advantages for land development throughout the entire country are at their best, in 1909 and during a part of 1910 the atmosphere in the middle western portion of the country was surcharged with land excitement. Hundreds of thousands of inquiries for information concerning farm opportunities in this state or that were directed to the nation's newspaper offices and to the government. Statistics compiled later indicated that a large percentage of these inquiries were more curious than determined. This excitement has now died out almost completely and the rule now is, it is reported generally, that when an inquiry appears it usually comes from a man of means whose request for information is followed in most cases by an actual purchase of a farm home.

Railway immigration men in Chicago are jubilant over the situation and express themselves generally as of the opinion that the coming few years will mark the greatest agricultural advancement in the history of the nation. Officials of lines penetrating the West are looking forward to a greater land movement of colonists during 1911 than took place last year, as important as that year was. Down in Dixie and in the southwest, the railway opinion is that the tide of immigration will exceed this year the record made last year for increased population and the reasons for this optimism are logical ones. A forcible illustration of the stability of the middle western movement, for instance, is found in the development which took place, or is indicated as soon to take place because of the influx of land settlers, in the state of Utah in February. During this one month 60,000 acres of land were taken under the provisions of the homestead law. The United States land office at Salt Lake City reports this acreage as being by fifty per cent, for the business for one month in the history of the office. Recently a home-seekers' excursion was operated from Chicago to western Texas. The colonists represented twenty different

Chicago as Supply Station For Irrigation Supplies

These are some of the more potent contentions of Chicago business men in their predictions concerning the success that will mark the work of the irrigation congress in Chicago this year. Chicago is the one American center and source of distribution most logically adequate to the enormity of the development movement as a whole and the city is naturally the most advantageous host this year for the congress and for the exhibits of farm products, which are to be repeated here this fall.

AMUSEMENTS

"The Girl Who Dared." The advance sale of seats for "The Girl Who Dared" took on sale Wednesday at 10 o'clock at Hawley's drug store. The tickets that are sold before hand, are to be presented and given in exchange when you get our reserve coupon ticket at Hawley's.

Miss Burkheimer has directed and chosen with care the musical numbers of her drama. The singing therefore will be a special feature of this delightful musical drama on next Thursday night. The following invitation has been received by the Mecklenburg Camp Confederate Veterans, and which is published by request, that the members of the camp can attend: Capt. Wm. Mc. Smith, Commander Mecklenburg Camp Confederate Veterans. My Dear Mr. Smith: I wish all the members of Mecklenburg Camp to be my guests at the presentation of my musical drama, "The Girl Who Dared," at the Academy of Music this Thursday night, April 20th.

I feel deeply grateful for all the many courtesies extended me by the camp, and shall ever hold in trust your friendship. Arrangements have been made that you occupy the boxes as before. MISS BESSIE V. BURKHEIMER April 17, 1911.

History of "The Shadow of the Cross." "The Shadow of the Cross" was painted by Henry Hammond Ahl, who studied and painted in the art centers of the old world for many years, devoting his talents mainly to the genre subjects.

In September, 1896, he returned to America, his native land, and established his studio in a New England city, where for some time he painted principally portraits and landscapes. Acting under the influence of some friends, he turned his attention to religious subjects, and, among others, commenced painting a full length figure of Christ, his object being to produce an ideal portrait of the Christ-man.

At first he did not succeed in attaining his ideal; and the canvas stood a source of trouble and vexation to him. Numerous visitors were received at his studio, and among them a well known lecturer on Biblical characters, who became intensely interested in this picture and tried to make the artist understand the appearance of Christ as revealed to him in a vivid dream.

All in vain, however, until one day, the artist was suddenly impressed with the realization that he had at last conceived the idea sought after. Immediately arising, he painted the wonderful countenance of Christ which is seen in this painting. He would say about the change, he sent for him. On entering the studio the lecturer went into raptures over the picture, exclaiming: "Now you have painted Christ as I saw him."

Not long afterwards, the artist having to go to his studio at night, he found that plans were afoot to kill him. These plans are frustrated by a mastery manner with which the king overcomes the plotters, and makes the

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seen in the dark, and that Christ appeared to be walking in pale moonlight, while above and behind could be seen a cross.

His first impression was that the moon was shining through an open window upon the picture, and that the cross was a shadow. He soon discovered that a strange phenomenon had taken place. As he had not thought of a cross in connection with this picture, and had used only well known pigments, he soon realized that the strange quality of his picture was beyond his power to explain. He was so profoundly impressed that he refused to finish it, and the picture remains unfinished to this day.

The picture was purchased by a Washington physician and taken to the Capitol City, where it was shown to many scientific gentlemen, who acknowledged the inability to explain the strange phenomenon.

A well known establishment on Market street, in Philadelphia, heard of the picture, in October, 1899, and sent their representatives to see it, and secured it for a public exhibition, and during the four weeks of the exhibition one hundred and fifty thousand people viewed the picture, all being impressed with the mystery that surrounds it.

The second exhibition was given in Washington, the present home of the painting, April 19, till June 16, 1900, where it created a sensation among the clergy and scientific men, many sermons being preached upon the strange picture, and chemists declaring that there is nothing known to chemistry that will cause the wonderful amount of luminosity that emanates from this picture.

The third exhibition was given in Ashbury, N. J., where it met with a great reception and was called the "Great Silent Sermon." The Rev. Dr. Schofield preached upon it before a great audience in the auditorium in Ocean Grove. The exhibition closed Saturday, September 8, lasting ten weeks.

The Irish village, in Cormack's chapel at the World's fair, St. Louis, it was shown to more people than any other single exhibit at the fair. The picture will be on exhibition in this city for only today and tomorrow. Manager Crovo having induced its owner to stay here that long.

"Beverly." "Beverly" and the Beverly hat and veil will be the attraction at the Academy of Music Wednesday matinee night when Miss De Traco former leading lady with Nat Goodwin and Cyril Scott in "The Prince Chap" will be seen in the title role of Beverly Calhoun.

It is a low crown hat of heavy white beaver with a broad flat brim. Around the edge about an inch and a quarter wide is a band of pale blue velvet, and cleverly draped over the crown so that it falls down over the sides is a beautiful silk veil in pale blue, the whole forming a creation, that though simple is more than beautiful.

James K. Hackett. The most casual theatregoer is aware of the associations that go with the name James K. Hackett. The actor for the "Prisoner of Zenda," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Rupert of Hentzau," "The Crisis," "Don Caesar's Return" and "The Walls of Jericho," is famous because of the plays he has been the star in, and in his coming to the Academy of Music Saturday matinee and night, local theatregoers may feel assured that a dramatic festival of the finest excellence is in store for them.

Mr. Hackett's vehicle during his forthcoming engagement in Charlotte will be "The King's Game," a satire on the romantic play which is from the pen of George Brackett Seitz, a playwright who has "struck twelve" with this play.

As in "The Prisoner of Zenda" and in "The Walls of Jericho," Mr. Hackett appears as a king. In seeking to learn what his subjects say of him, he finds that plans are afoot to kill him. These plans are frustrated by a mastery manner with which the king overcomes the plotters, and makes the

The highest type of happiness is reached by having children in the home; but the coming of the little one is often attended with apprehension and dread. Mother's Friend if used by the expectant mother in preparation of the ordeal, carries her through the crisis with safety, her physical changes of the system, period of waiting, and preserves the form of form after baby comes. Mother's Friend allays nausea, prevents caking of the breasts, and in every way contributes to strong, healthy motherhood. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book containing valuable information for expectant mothers.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

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leader of the conspiracy, the Baron von Tromp, realize that the master is the king. Incidentally he turns the hatred of the Baron's daughter into platonic admiration. With the aid of the many entertaining situations, Mr. Hackett is able to enthrall the spectator who seeks wholesome entertainment as well as acting of the most finished sort.

ACADEMY SCHLOSS THEATRE CIRCUIT WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, Matinee and Night. The Original Studebaker Theater, Chicago, Production

Beverly

Dramatized from the Novel "Beverly of Graustark," A Stirring Romance of Love and Laughter. Special Bargain Matinee. Seats on Sale Today at Hawley's. Prices: Matinee 75, 50, 25 52 '05 '02 '00'15 '05'15 10'15

The Girl Who Dared

Her Own Company of Local Artists. Seats on Sale Thursday at Hawley's. 50c, 75c.

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REPAIRED, VULCANIZED, RECOVERED. Inner Tubes Vulcanized. We guarantee they will never leak where we vulcanize them. First puncture, 50 cents. Second puncture, 25 cents. Third puncture, 15 cents. All sizes new tires carried in stock. Relay Mfg. Co. 231 and 233 S. Tryon St.

N. & W. Railway

Schedule in Effect May 15, 1910. 11 am. Lv. Charlotte So. Ry. 6.50 pm. 2.40 pm. Lv. Winston N&W 2.10 pm. 4.44 Lv. Maryville N&W Ar. 11.40 am. 7.00 pm. Ar Roanoke N&W Lv. 9.15 am. Additional trains leave Winston-Salem 7.10 a. m. daily except Sunday. Connects at Roanoke for the East and West. Pullman sleepers. Dining cars.

If you are thinking of taking a trip YOU want quotations, cheapest fares, reliable and correct information, as to routes, train schedules, the most comfortable and quickest way. Write and the information is yours for the asking, with one of our complete Map Folders. W. B. BEVIL, M. F. BRAGG, Gen. Pass Agt. Trav. Pass. Agt. Roanoke, Va.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Official Route Mecklenburg Camp Confederate Veterans, to Little Rock, Arkansas, May, 1911. The Mecklenburg Camp has selected the Seaboard Air Line as the official route of the camp to the reunion at Little Rock, Ark., leaving here Monday May 15th, 7:30 a. m. Special Pullmans, the rate for the round trip to Little Rock and return will be \$17.15; tickets on sale May 13-14 and 15th, good to return until May 23rd, subject to extension until June 14th by payment of 50 cents at Little Rock. There will be side trips on sale to all points west from Little Rock at one far plus \$2.00 for the round trip, for sleeping car reservations and further information, call on or address, JAMES KER, JR., T. P. A. S. A. L., Charlotte, N. C.

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Southern Railway Offers Extremely Low Round Trip Rates to Little Rock, Ark., On Account Annual Reunion United Confederate Veterans May 15-18th, 1911.

Tickets for this occasion will be sold on May 13, 14, and 15, with final return May 23rd, with privilege of an extension of return limit until June 14th, by depositing ticket with joint agent and payment of 50 cents. The following round trip rates will apply from stations named: Charlotte, N. C. \$17.15 Concord, N. C. 17.30 Davidson, N. C. 17.15 Greensboro, N. C. 18.30 Gastonia, N. C. 16.65 High Point, N. C. 18.00 Statesville, N. C. 17.15 Salisbury, N. C. 17.30 Low round trip rates from all other points on Southern Railway on same basis. Southern Railway has double daily through service for Little Rock, Ark., via both Asheville, Chattanooga and Memphis, and via Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis. For further information, reservations, etc., apply to any Southern Railway Agent, or write R. L. Vernon, D. P. A., and R. H. DeButts, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C. 3-23-td

Important Changes in Passenger Stations, Lynchburg, Virginia, on and After Sunday, April 16, 1911.

Southern Railway New Passenger Station

Located on Buchanan Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Streets. LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

Southern Railway at great expense has built a new line through the city of Lynchburg, Va., in order to improve and expedite the service.

Southern Railway New Passenger Station, located on Buchanan Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Lynchburg, will be opened for service and use, effective 12:01 P. M. Sunday, April 16, after which time following trains will use this station exclusively: Southern Railway Station—Buchanan Street

Southbound, Train No. 25, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 9:20 A. M. Southbound, Train No. 43, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 4:07 P. M. Southbound, Train No. 29, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 9:16 P. M. Southbound, Train No. 31, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 11:07 P. M. Southbound, Train No. 41, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 3:28 A. M. Southbound, Train No. 37, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 3:45 A. M. Northbound, Train No. 26, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 7:15 P. M. Northbound, Train No. 38, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 1:27 A. M. Northbound, Train No. 42, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 1:45 A. M. Northbound, Train No. 32, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 3:45 A. M. Northbound, Train No. 36, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 5:22 A. M. Northbound, Train No. 36, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 5:25 P. M. Trains Nos. 25 and 26, 41 and 42, are the "Memphis Special" and "Washington and Chattanooga Limited," respectively, and are through trains via Southern Railway in connection with the Norfolk & Western Railway, and all of the trains, as above indicated, including Nos. 25 and 26, and 41 and 42, will use this new Southern Station exclusively, going through Lynchburg without transfer or change. All other trains of the Norfolk & Western Railway, and all trains of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, will continue to use the present Union, or Norfolk & Western Station. The following trains of the Southern Railway will not go into the new Southern Railway Station, but will continue to use the present Union, or Norfolk & Western Station, viz: Southbound, Train No. 19, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 8:30 A. M. Southbound, Train No. 35, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 2:25 P. M. Southbound, Train No. 9, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 3:05 P. M. Northbound, Train No. 20, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 7:30 P. M. Northbound, Train No. 41, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 1:07 P. M. Northbound, Train No. 10, scheduled to leave Lynchburg 7:30 A. M. The passengers' tickets do not cover the transfer, where a transfer is necessary for either passengers or their baggage between the New Southern Railway Station, on Buchanan Street and the old Union or Norfolk & Western Station at Lynchburg. Therefore: All through passengers via Lynchburg by Southern Railway in connection with the Norfolk & Western Railway, EXCEPT Southbound passengers using Southern Railway trains Nos. 9, 19 and 35, and Northbound trains Nos. 10, 20 and 44 (which will, as above stated, continue to run into the old Union or Norfolk & Western Station), will, at their own expense, make their own transfer arrangements at Lynchburg, for themselves and their baggage, between the Southern Railway New Station on Buchanan Street and the present Union or Norfolk & Western Station. Southern Railway trains Nos. 25 and 26, and 41 and 42, as indicated above, are through trains operated by the Southern Railway, in connection with the Norfolk & Western Railway, and all passengers via Lynchburg by Southern Railway in connection with Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, EXCEPT Southbound passengers using Southern Railway trains Nos. 9, 19 and 35, and Northbound trains Nos. 10, 20 and 44 (which will, as above stated, continue to run into the old Union or Norfolk & Western Station), will, at their own expense, make their own transfer arrangements at Lynchburg, for themselves and their baggage, between the Southern Railway New Station on Buchanan Street and the present Union or Norfolk & Western Station. The approximate distance between these two stations is a little more than one mile. N. B.—Foregoing schedule figures shown only as information and are not guaranteed. E. H. COOPMAN, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. S. H. BRIDGIC, Passenger Traffic Manager. H. F. CARY, General Passenger Agent.

WANTED—20 young ladies and girls to sell souveniers, postals and tin-ware, sell candy. Make \$10 daily. Live agents and beginners. Investigate. Strong Kn' Box 4029, Charlotte, 25-74-sun.

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BASEBALL TODAY. Southern League. Chattanooga at Atlanta. Montgomery at Birmingham. Mobile at New Orleans. South Atlantic League. Augusta at Charleston. Savannah at Columbia. Columbus at Albany. Macon at Jacksonville.