

The Weekly Messenger.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

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The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders the Postmaster to mark it "refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, lays himself liable to arrest and fine the same as for theft, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Governor Carr yesterday signed the warrant for the execution of Peter DeGraff, at Winston, on February 8th. The executive committee of the Teachers' Assembly met in Raleigh yesterday, and chose Morehead City as the place and June 19th to 20th as the time for the next meeting. The programme was also arranged. One thousand signatures will be made to an invitation to Vice President Stevenson and family to attend the assembly. The joint committee of the two Methodist conferences decide in favor of consolidation of the two organs. The one at Raleigh agrees to consolidation. The other asks for sixty days in which to decide. There is much excitement over the way in which the ministers of Knoxville put a stop to charity ball. They could not be bluffed. Mrs. Luci, who interrupted the Presidents reception Monday, says she scorns the idea of having any communication with the President. The Senate sub-committee investigating the Hawaiian matter was in session yesterday and examined two men from Hawaii, both strong friends of the Provisional Government and in favor of annexation. The public debt statement shows a net increase in the public debt of \$6,861,666 during December. The national debt is now \$963,605,917.13. Several Republican members of the Hawaiian investigating committee express determination to have the committee pass upon what they call the delegation by the President of his prerogative as commander-in-chief of the navy and army to Commissioner Lounsbury while in Hawaii. The rioting in Sicily is becoming more serious daily. In some towns the mobs have burned the public buildings, the mills and many of the private houses. The Carnegie steel works start up in all the departments, giving work to 2,500 men. The Investor's Review, of London, publishes an alarmist article on the Bank of England. It is expected that the discussion on the tariff bill will begin in the House to-day if Mr. Wilson is well enough to open the debate. Admiral DaGama publishes another manifesto in which he backs down from his former declaration for a monarchy. Bishop McNierny died at Albany, N. Y., yesterday. The Montgomery Iron company, of Port Kennedy, Pa., assign for the benefit of creditors. The State Department, through the Consular service is investigating the African and Indian peanut oil industry. There is growing dissatisfaction among Senators and Congressmen at the conduct of the Dockery committee which is investigating the workings of the Executive Departments. The committee has three experts employed and is not limited in its expenditures. The National Bank of Augusta and the Planters' Loan and Savings bank, of that city, have consolidated. Owing to the opposition of Governor Mitchell to the prize fight the Athletic club desire to change the agreement for the fight from "taking place in two miles of Jacksonville" to "anywhere in Florida," but Mitchell refuses to sign the amended agreement. Manager Bowden says he will see Mitchell to-day and if he still refuses he will brand him as showing the white feather. The Democrats of the House Ways and Means committee decide upon a tax on all incomes over \$4,000, upon a 2 cents tax on playing cards, an additional tax of 10 cents on whiskey and a \$1.50 tax on cigarettes.

BOTH SIDES MAD.

BITTERNESS OVER THE PRIZE FIGHT INCREASING.

The Club Men Confident and Say They Will Stand No Foolishness From the Governor if They Win the Habeas Corpus Case - The Governor Says He Will Stop the Fight.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 1.—The application for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Mitchell and Corbett will be argued on Wednesday instead of to-morrow. The postponement is to give the Governor more time to file instructions, if he has any. The Athletic club is very sanguine to-day of pulling off the fight. The lawyers say that it will be impossible for the Governor to declare martial law after the courts have decided that no law is to be violated, unless he assumes the arbitrary power of a dictator. The general opinion is that he would hardly do that. The lawyers add that a requisition for Mitchell from Mississippi on account of his part in the Kibburg affair will not issue; that it cannot because the statute of limitation bars any proceeding at this late day. The argument was raised that the statute would not apply because Mitchell has been beyond the vicinage of the court. The Englishman's friends deny that such is the case. They say he has been in America repeatedly since the Kibburg affair. Augustus Hirschberg, State's Attorney for the Fourth Judicial court, who was agrag at the publication of Attorney General Lanar's letter declining to be mixed up in the Corbett-Mitchell case, has cooled down somewhat. Last night he said that he had no personal interest in the case, but that he would bring suit for \$250,000 damages if they or anybody else interferes with the fight. Both sides are mad now and the fight is sure to come off here, for the club and its backers will not put up with any more foolishness, as they call it. Governor Mitchell passed through here this morning on his way to Tallahassee from Tampa. He had nothing new to say beyond the statement that the law was sufficient to cover the Corbett-Mitchell affair and that he knew how to enforce it most effectually when he "got good and ready." Steve O'Donnell and Jim Hall, who will assist in training Mitchell, passed through Jacksonville en route to St. Augustine, where the Englishman is quartered. Fred Farrell the well known jockey also arrived.

COTTON CHAT.

Hubbard, Price & Co. Say the World Will Need an American Crop of 7,500,000 Bales.—The Present Crop Barely Large Enough to Supply the Demand.

We take the following interesting extract from a circular issued December 15th, by Messrs. Hubbard, Price & Co.: "We take the liberty of bringing to your special attention some facts in regard to the cotton market. During the last few weeks the persistence of large receipts has caused a sharp decline in the value of cotton. From the extreme decline a slight recovery has taken place, but prices are still far below the figure at which they would probably rule had not the volume of the movement shattered confidence in the almost universal prediction of a short crop. "Our Southern correspondence is an enormous one, and nearly all our friends in a position to speak from personal observation adhere to their short crop ideas with remarkable tenacity. "That the world will need an American cotton crop of from 7 to 7 1/2 millions this year, we think is generally admitted. Mr. Ellison, the Liverpool authority upon such matters, says that 8,000,000 will hardly be more than sufficient. In his circular published on the 14th of December, he estimates spinners' stocks and consumption as follows:

STOCKS.	1893.	1892.
Great Britain.....	70,000	206,000.
Continent.....	219,000.	272,000.
Total.....	289,000.	478,000.

CONSUMPTION WEEKLY.

Great Britain.....	80,000.	80,000.
Continent.....	89,000.	87,000.

"The above figures of spinners' stocks show that they have been allowing them to run down. Trade in England and on the Continent now is in marked contrast to the situation as it appeared at this time last year. One year ago last week the great strike of cotton spinners in Lancashire commenced, lasting until March, and the consumption of cotton was curtailed at least 500,000 bales thereby. American spinners, too, have been buying sparingly, and with a settlement of the tariff question and any revival in business in this country, they must augment their stocks which are now far below the average. "Unless all authorities, barring only the group whose headquarters are in New Orleans and whose purpose seems to be speculative, are at sea, the American crop is not likely to succeed 7,500,000 bales."

Guaranteed Cure.
We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.

Peter DeGraff to Hang February 8th—Arrangements Made for Next Meeting of the Teachers' Assembly—Consolidation of Methodist Organs.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 2.—Governor Carr to-day issued his warrant for the execution of Peter DeGraff, at Winston, February 8th. DeGraff brutally murdered Ellen Smith and for a long time set the authorities at defiance.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly met here to-day. There were present F. P. Hobbgood, of Oxford, president; Eugene G. Harrell, secretary and treasurer; E. P. Moses, C. B. Denson, G. A. Grimsley, J. Y. Joyner, Professor Sledd, M. C. S. Noble, State Superintendent Scarborough, President Winston, of the University, and Vice President W. B. Kendrick of the assembly, were present by special invitation. President Winston invited the assembly to hold its next session at Chapel Hill in the University buildings, but the committee decided that it had not the power to make such a change, and so voted to meet at Morehead City as usual. The assembly will begin June 19th and end June 30th. The programme was prepared and embraces some special features, among these being special days devoted to college work, primary work, the relation of preparatory schools to the colleges and the University, and woman's work. There will be an inter-collegiate debate, and a musical contest by girls. One thousand names will be signed to an invitation to Vice President Stevenson and family to visit the assembly.

The joint committee of the two North Carolina Methodist Episcopal conferences recommends the consolidation of the two organs now published at Asheville and Raleigh. The latter acquiesces; the former asks for sixty days time for consideration.

Yesterday's Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The interior receipts of cotton at the South showed falling off compared with last week, and many advices here indicated that it was a natural one, due to exhaustion of stocks. This was at once reflected in the market to-day, which scored a sharp advance. It opened 2 to 4 points higher, and, after a slight reaction, prices were marked up 10 to 15 points with quick demand from the shorts and considerable investment buying. The advance was too quick, however, and the market eased off again 6 to 8 points under selling to take profits. But the market again turned steeper and, with a firm undertone, closed steady at 15 to 17 points net advance.

Liverpool responded to the reports of light movement and the market there closed at an advance. Private cables say Manchester will probably be an active buyer of spot cotton in Liverpool on any signs of tightening movement here, and there is more disposition to take stock in the short crop figures. Talk on the Cotton Exchange is altogether more cheerful than has been, and while speculative buying is not large, more interest is shown by investors.

Hubbard, Price & Co., publish a large number of answers by Southern correspondents of prominent exporters here who mostly agree that stocks are light and the movement will probably fall off. Large movements at Wilmington and West Point to-day made port receipts exceed estimates, being 35,000 instead 20,000.

THE SUN'S COTTON REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The Sun's cotton review says: Prices advanced easily, owing to higher quotations from Liverpool, where the trade is also brisk, and smaller receipts at the ports and interior towns, together with a better demand from some of the shorts here and abroad. The estimates of receipts at the ports this week are being reduced. The market hinges on the crop movement and if there is any permanent and noteworthy decrease in the receipts the general opinion is that prices will advance. Prices advanced 14 to 17 points and closed steady with sales 156,500 bales. Liverpool advanced 2 1/2 to 3 points, closing with spot sales of 12,000 bales. In Manchester there was a small inquiry for yarns and cloths. New Orleans advanced 1 1/2 to 2 points. Spot cotton here was 1 1/2 higher with no sales. The deliveries on contracts ran up to 15,200 bales. There was an advance of 1-16 to 1/8 at six of the Southern markets. New Orleans sold 6,000 bales. The receipts at the ports to-day were 25,046 bales, against 33,263 this day last week and 26,531 last year. The total thus far this week are 101,123 bales against 116,022 bales thus far last week. The receipts at New Orleans to-morrow are estimated at 12,000 to 14,000 bales, against 32,596 on the same day last week and 6,480 on the same day last year.

Catarrh in the Head
Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh often times leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.
HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

RATHER ONE-SIDED.

NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE ON HAWAIIAN MATTER.

All of the Witnesses Examined by the Senate Sub-Committee Friendly to the Provisional Government—Two Strong Annexationists Examined Yesterday—Mr. Blount Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The second day's proceedings of the Senate sub-committee on Foreign Relations, now engaged in the investigation of the Hawaiian matter under the resolution of Senator Morgan, were begun under conditions quite different from those that prevailed when the committee first assembled Wednesday of last week. Today a messenger stood guard at the outer door of the committee room, and no one was permitted to enter who had not been bidden to appear before the committee. As soon as these gentlemen did appear they were hurried inside the ante-room and kept there until they had given their testimony and then dismissed with a caution to say absolutely nothing about their testimony or the questions asked by the committee. Senators Morgan, Gray and Frye comprised the whole sub-committee at the session to-day.

If first impressions amount to anything, the evidence being adduced before this sub-committee certainly will have a strong leaning towards the Provisional Government, for all that has been delivered up to this time, has been from the friends of the existing Government of Hawaii.

About 9:45 o'clock Mr. Hastings, Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation and charge d'affaires during the absence of Minister Thurston, reached the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. P. C. Jones, d'Colon Z. Spaulding, two new witnesses, whom he desired to present to the committee, and Rev. O. P. Emerson, who gave his testimony at the last meeting.

The testimony of P. C. Jones was of an important character and gave to the committee, from the standpoint of a friend of the Provisional Government, at least a full and complete history of the intrigues on the islands and the events that led up to the deposition of the Queen. Mr. Jones is a resident of Boston and a member of the firm of Brewer & Co., which has a large branch house in Honolulu under the management of Mr. Jones. He is said to be as largely interested financially as any American there, and among his interests is that of the purchase and handling of sugars in large amounts. Mr. Jones was minister of finance in the so-called Wilcox Cabinet, from November 1892 to the following January. He has always been an annexationist, and was a member of the committee of safety. His interest in the Hawaiian matter came East directly, his object in coming being to look after some business affairs and to do what he could to present, from his point of view, the facts concerning the establishment of the Provisional Government. Having lived for many years on the islands and being personally acquainted with the people, he felt that he was able to give the committee such information and possibly throw some side light upon the present and past condition of affairs among the people of Hawaii. He was before the committee a long time and his examination was searching, the chairman and other members of the committee expressing a wish to learn all it was possible touching the matter.

Mr. Jones was followed by Col. Spaulding, who went to Honolulu shortly after the war. Under Secretary Seward he was sent to Honolulu as United States Consul. After the close of his official career he entered business and soon became one of the wealthiest men on the islands and one of the largest of its sugar planters. He never held any official position, but when the troubles came he was selected as one of the committee of safety. Col. Spaulding is an ardent annexationist, and speaking of the condition of things on the island in general, but with special reference to the labor problem, he said if the islands were taken into the United States, or under its protection, he would be willing to take his chances. If the islands were made a part of this country the "coolie" labor problem could easily be solved, and that, too, without detriment to the interests of the United States.

Both Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Jones disputed the statements of Commissioner Blount regarding the feeling of the people on the subject of annexation, and they took direct issue with him as to the facts relating to the overthrow of the Queen, asserting that the conduct of Minister Stevens was not censurable, and that the American troops were landed only to preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of Americans on the islands. They denied that they had taken any part in the revolution.

The committee will meet again to-morrow, that being the regular meeting day, at which time Professor Alexander, the surveyor general of the islands will be one of the witnesses.

Above Speaking to the President.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Luci, the woman who called at the White House yesterday to take possession until the President paid the money that she claimed he owed her, was examined by physicians to-day and pronounced fit to be sent to her son in Camden, N. J. Mrs. Luci says she did not go to the White House to see the President. She scorns the idea of having any communication with him and says she would walk blocks out of her way to avoid meeting him.

J. H. Hardin, Druggist, recommends Johnson's Magnetic Oil, the great family pain-killer, internal and external.

KILLED FOR HIS MONEY.

A Murder That Occurred in July 1892, in Franklin County, N. C.—The Murderers Arrested in Norfolk Saturday—A Revolting Crime.

(From the Norfolk Landmark, Dec. 31.)
In July, 1892, a Jewish peddler named Tucker disappeared in Franklin county, N. C., and it was not until recently that his bones were found in the vicinity where he was last seen. One or two days ago a negro woman was arrested in that county who said that Tucker was killed at her house by two negro men, one of whom afterwards came to this city and lived under the name of John Williams.

On the strength of this information Chief of Police Pettis, of this city, received a telegram from the authorities of Louisiana, N. C., asking him to be on the lookout for the murderers, and if found here to arrest them. The chief and the detectives, immediately began the search, which ended successfully yesterday, when Calvin Coley, alias John Williams, and Pinkey Wilkins were arrested and lodged in the station house to await a requisition from the Governor of the State in which they are wanted.

The arrest was made quietly and very simply. The chief and assistants went to a house on Princess Anne road, near the railroad track, the former and Detective Heppel went to the front door, while the chief and Pettis stationed themselves at the back door. When Coley, or Williams, saw the officers approaching from the front he ran out of the back door, but was stopped by the officers, one of whom said: "Williams, we want you." "All right, replied he," and the principal in a most revolting crime was in the hands of the guardians of the law.

They were carried to the police station, where they told a story of a murder most foul.

In a house in Franklin county, N. C., a half mile distant from the nearest neighbor, lived Pinkey Wilkins and her sister, white women. Among the most frequent callers on these women were two brothers, Calvin and Tom Coley. Late one afternoon in July, 1892, a Jewish peddler named Tucker applied at this house for lodgings for the night, and was not refused. He had a park containing several fancy articles of the kind usually carried by peddlers, and a bag of money. This aroused the cupidity of the Coley boys, who were present, and a plot was laid to obtain both money and articles.

The peddler retired to his room about 8 o'clock, but suspecting something, put his money in his handkerchief, wrapped it around his neck and went out in the yard to get a drink of water. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and his every action could be plainly seen by the inmates of the house who were watching him.

After getting the water Tucker sat down on the steps when the Coley boys came out and attempted to take the money from him. The owner resisted as desperately as possible until Tom Coley held him and Calvin Coley branded him with an axe. The money, \$150, was divided among the crowd, his clothes, peek and other articles were burned, and the Jew was buried in the wood. It was thus thought that every trace of the foul crime was hidden.

Shortly after this Pinkey Wilkins and the Coley boys moved to this city, taking up their residence on Mariner street, but after living here about four months Tom Coley left, his whereabouts being unknown. Calvin Coley and the woman lived there as man and wife until their removal to the house in which they were caught.

A telegram was received by Chief Pettis from Governor McKinney yesterday afternoon informing him that both prisoners until a requisition could be sent for them. Another telegram was received last night, in answer to one previously sent from the sheriff of Louisiana, N. C., stating that he would come on for the murderers immediately.

Calvin Coley, as John Williams, is not entirely unknown to the police authorities, as some time since he was arrested by Detective Pitt on the charge of cruelty to children, but the charge was not sustained and he was released. Unless an observer knew in advance that the criminals were not white it would be almost impossible to tell by looking at them or conversing with them.

In appearance they would pass anywhere as belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race, and so they claim, but the North Carolina authorities claim that they are negroes. They say that the woman who gave the information on which they were arrested is white. They are young, about 25 years of age, fairly good looking, and not by any means as atrocious as their crime would indicate. They occupy "murderers' cells," and were quietly sleeping when the reporter of the Landmark saw them last night.

Comparative Cotton Crop Statement

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The cotton crop statement from September 1st to December 30th inclusive is: Port receipts, 4,171,609 bales against 3,576,656 last year, and 4,793,594 year before last; overland to mills 523,792 bales against 547,554 last year and 784,562 year before last; in eor stocks in excess of September 1st, 3,502 bales against 349,359 last year; Southern mill takings, exclusive of consignment at Southern ports, 329,159 bales against 316,886 last year and 290,247 year before last; crop in sight at the close of December 5,419,652 bales, against 4,790,455 last year and 6,446,089 year before last; crop brought into sight for December, 1,614,882 bales, against 1,808,451 last year and 1,663,854 year before last.

A Veteran of the Mexican War.

OAK HARBOR, Ohio.—I met George O. Momeny, an old veteran of the Mexican war, on the streets to-day, who told me that after reading about Simmons' Liver Regulator he bought a bottle, and the first three doses gave him immediate relief.—GEO. GOSLINE. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid. The powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

THE DEBT INCREASED AND THE CASH DECREASING.

A New Phase of the Hawaiian Question—The Weighty Task Before Congress—Investigating the Peanut Oil Industry—Broad Scope of the Department Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during December 1893 of \$6,861,662. The interest-bearing debt increased \$50; the non-interest-bearing debt increased \$2,063,261; the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased \$25,850, and the cash in the treasury decreased \$4,824,061. The balances of the several classes of debt December 31st were: Interest-bearing debt, \$585,039,319; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity \$1,918,526; debt bearing no interest \$378,632,676; total \$963,605,917.13. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$604,317,424, an increase of \$5,785,122. The total cash in the treasury was \$772,514,701. The gold reserve was \$68,891,660, and the net cash balance \$7,152,926. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of \$2,218,348, the total at the close being \$138,000,779. Of silver there was an increase of \$722,925. Of the surplus there was an increase of \$17,230,992 at the end of the previous month.

Congress will come together again to-morrow after a two weeks recess prepared for a struggle that is certain to last many weary months. What has already been done is insignificant in comparison with what remains to be accomplished. Probably the very weight of the task before them causes many of the Senators and Representatives to be silent in their response to the demands of duty and in returning to Washington from their homes, and it is expected that the attendance in both Houses will be small for a day or two at least. There is not the same necessity for active exertion by the Senate as is the case with the House, for the former body will have a ample time before the tariff bill is received from the House. Therefore the proceedings in the Senate, at least this week, are not expected to be very important. Probably an effort will be made to begin formally the consideration of the bill to repeal the Federal election laws.

The long anticipated debate on the tariff bill is expected to begin in the House to-morrow. Much, however, depends upon Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the Ways and Means committee. He is so exhausted with the unremitting labors of the past few months, that some doubt is expressed to-night if he will be physically able to speak on the measure before Thursday.

There is some doubt as to the action of the House on the resolution received from the Foreign Affairs committee regarding Hawaii. If a quorum of Democrats in attendance to insure the passage of the resolution. The Department of State has issued a circular letter to the consular officers at Liverpool, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Algiers, Bombay and Mozambique, calling for information as to the manufacture of oil from African and Indian peanuts, giving the extent of the industry, the quality of the oil, the purposes for which it is used and the use made of the residuum.

There are some indications of dissatisfaction with the Dockery committee, the joint committee appointed to investigate the departments. Senator Gorman has on two or three different occasions in the Senate shown some impatience concerning the reports of the committee and its efforts to shape legislation, and other Senators and members, as well, have complained mildly of the tendency of the commission to interfere with the work of regularly constituted committees of the two Houses. The commission is beginning, on this account and because of the stir it is making in the departments, to attract a share of attention which had not attached to it until recently. Those who have been giving attention to the subject find that the commission has to be given not only a big task to overhaul all the departments, but that it is authorized to draw upon the treasury for unlimited expenses without submitting its accounts to any official or without obtaining an appropriation from Congress. The committee now has three experts employed, J. H. Reinhardt, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe being the chief. His salary is not fixed and it is supposed that his remuneration will be made to correspond with the services rendered at the end of the work. The names of the other two experts have been placed on the treasury roll at the rate of \$5,000 and \$9,000 respectively per annum. The work of the commission is limited to the present Congress but if it realizes the expectations of Chairman Dockery, the work will be well concluded by that time, and it will be important enough, as will be demonstrated by the results, to justify all the expenses that it may occasion, as well as to vindicate its originators and friends. He expects to accomplish many reforms in all the departments and says the experts are doing excellent work.

J. H. Hardin, Druggist, recommends Japanese Liver Pellets for constipation and sick headache. Small, mild, easy to take. Fifty pills 25 cents.