

# The Dispatch

State Librarian

VOL. XVI.

LEXINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1897.

NO. 13.

## Nerves

Are the Telegraph System of the body, extending from the brain to every part of the system. Nerves are fed by the blood, and are, therefore, like it—weak and tired if the blood is thin, pale, impure—

Nerves are strong and steady, there is no neuralgia, brain is untroubled—if the blood is rich, red and pure.

Nerves find a true friend in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes rich, red blood, gives good appetite and digestion.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell it.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver, Kidney, and Blood Disorders.

Dr. E. J. BUCHANAN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Lexington, N. C.

Next door to Methodist church. Calls promptly responded to either in town or country.

## RUPERT T. PICKENS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lexington, N. C.

Careful and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Office on public square in corner of Henderson Block, near Postoffice.

## JOHN RAYMOND McCBRY,

Attorney at Law,

LEXINGTON, N. C.

Practice in all the courts. Prompt attention given to collection of claims and settlement of estates.

Having qualified as Public Administrator for the county of Davidson, and having given a justified bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars, I offer my services for the purpose of administering on estates in the county. Office in rear of Court House.

## ZEB Y. WALSER,

Z. I. WALSER,

WALSER & WALSER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Lexington, N. C.

Practice in State and Federal Courts. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

NOTE.—Zeb Y. Walsler, senior member, will be in his office a large part of the time and will attend to all correspondence.

## S. E. WILLIAMS,

Attorney at Law,

Lexington, N. C.

OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE.

## Lexington Livery Company,

F. L. CONRAD, Manager.

Livery, Feed, Sale and Trade Stables.

Good Teams, Careful Drivers, Low Prices.

Phone No. 16.

## JOEL HILL, M. D.

D. J. HILL, M. D.

## DRS. HILL & HILL,

Dr. Payne's Old Stand,

Lexington, N. C.

Office Hours: 7 to 8 a. m., and 1 to 2 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

## DR. J. N. ANDERSON,

Physician and Surgeon,

LEXINGTON, N. C.

Office in Henderson Block, two doors below post-office.

## DR. JOHN THAMES,

Office in Hunt House on Main Street. Will practice medicine and surgery in Lexington and surrounding country.

Office Hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 9 to 12 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

Calls left at Smith's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

## J. M. ROTHROCK,

DENTIST,

of Thomasville, will be in Lexington professionally on the first Monday and Tuesday in each month. Office at March House below Postoffice. Ten years practice. Work done as low as good work can be done.

## Hargrave - House,

Miss Susie Hargrave, Proprietress,

LEXINGTON, N. C.

Miss M. L. Elliott, who has been quite sick with chills, is much better.

President McKinley cast a silver dollar in the church collection basket last Sunday.

## THE COURT CAME BACK.

Judge Randolph, of the Kansas district court was one of the frontier judicial officers who believed in upholding the dignity of the bench, and as well, was tenacious of his own personal honor.

A divorce suit in which a gray haired veteran of the late war was plaintiff came up before him while he was on the circuit court in a prairie county. The rude court room was filled with spectators, and the old man seemed unwilling to go on the stand in his own defense.

"I am not going to grant divorces without good reasons," announced the court, and the plaintiff went to the chair served as a witness box.

"Now," said the attorney, "tell us just what your wife did to make you leave her."

The witness looked appealingly at the judge.

"Answer the question," was the order.

"Well, she called me names."

"That is not ground enough for a divorce," said the court sternly.

"And she neglected me."

"-I that all?"

"And she said that I was a coward and a sneak because I went to the war and came back alive. She said that all the brave and worthy men died in battle, and only the traitors and cowards came home, and—"

"Towards me what?"

"I want you to understand, sir, that this court went to that war and spent four years there—and the court came back too."

## Wanamaker on Advertising.

"I never in my life used such a thing as a poster, dodger or handbill. My plan for twenty years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up as I wanted. I would not give an advertisement to a newspaper of five hundred circulation for five thousand dollars or posters. If I wanted to sell cheap jewelry, or run a gambling scheme, I might use posters; but I would not insult a decent reading public with handbills. The class of people who read them are poor to look for support in mercantile affairs. I say to him: 'How long will you let me run a column of matter through your paper for one hundred or five hundred dollars, as the case may be. I let him do the figuring, and if I think he is not trying to take more than his share, I give him the copy. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. At first I laid aside three thousand dollars; last year I laid aside and spent forty thousand dollars. I have done better this year, and shall increase that sum as the profits warrant. I owe my success to newspapers, and to them I will freely give a certain profit of my yearly business."

## Senator Tillman at Mooresville.

There were 5,000 people present at dinner. Senator Tillman referring to "the plutocracy of wealth" in Nation and State, said: "Oh, for one day or year poor old Zeb Vance to come back and redeem North Carolina. (Father cheering.) He was the grandest man who ever breathed the air of this State."

"Populism!" he said, "grew out of the sins of omission and commission of the Republican and Democratic parties, but Populism went crazy as soon as it was born. (Laughter.) There are enough 'isms' in it to sink all the ships that ever floated, even Jonah's ship."

North Carolinians, Populists and Democrats ought to get together and win the victory in 1900 on the issues that were lost in 1896.

## Old Dots.

Cid, Aug. 3.—Miss Annie Stith, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. Jones, has returned to her home near Wilmington.

Miss Ida Dickson has returned from Troy. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. C. A. McGehee, who will spend a few weeks with home folks.

Messrs. N. W. Lanier and W. T. Metters have gone to Greensboro on a business trip.

Mrs. D. H. Crayen and daughter, of High Point, visited her father, Mr. C. Lanier last Sunday.

The protracted meeting begins at Fairview church the third Sunday in this month.

Mr. William Little and wife, of Jamestown, visited Mr. Alex. Tynner's family last week.

Mrs. M. L. Elliott, who has been quite sick with chills, is much better.

## YVON VALLE.

President McKinley cast a silver dollar in the church collection basket last Sunday.

## A FIN DE SEICLÉ CEREMONY.

One of the most interesting marriage ceremonies in the history of the "Temple of Justice," came off yesterday morning, Esq. D. G. Maxwell officiating.

Early in the morning John Smith and Mary Jones, colored, came in from the country to be joined in the holy bonds.

In the presence of the happy pair and many dusky and a few white witnesses, the following unique ceremony was performed: "My friends, we are now within the shadow of the walls of the blind goddess of justice to witness the nuptial ties of the couple now present; and as they launch their boat off into the ocean of conjugal bliss, may they have smooth sailing and fair winds o'er the sea, and may their hull be free from the barnacles of life, and never subjected to squalls nor cries of 'ship ahoy!'"

After the usual questions and answers, the "marrifery" continued:

"By the authority vested in me by the county of Mecklenburg, known as the cradle of liberty, and the Commonwealth of North Carolina, called the 'Tar Heel State' of this confederation of fusion; by the smoking tar-kilns and bleeding sentinels of our turpentine fields; by the recollection of the fat baked opossum with sides lined with soap, sweet potatoes and hoe-cake, to say nothing of the sweet and luscious watermelon; by the tree silver blasters from the horn of the long-eared traditional animal which is often heard throughout the land; by the Dingley tariff bill which is to produce the long-wished for and promised wave of prosperity; by the song of the gold bug, which some say is the dirge of the people, and glorification of trusts and monopolies; by the old-fashioned coon dog whose 'baso profundo' is heard in the gloaming; by the clear and loud notes of the old Shanghai chanticleer in the early morn calling upon his comrades to shake off their lethargy, and by the monomy of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Induration, and in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you husband and wife."

## RENDER UNTO CAESAR.

Charlotte Observer.

The Morse incident at Greensboro has attracted an amount of attention there and elsewhere out of proportion to its importance. The proposition appears to be a very simple one. Greensboro, according to the case stated, has an ordinance forbidding any one holding meetings or giving entertainments which block the streets with people. In this case, it seems, the streets were blocked, and a merchant whose business was being interfered with, asked a policeman to clear them. The latter asked the declaimer to move and he declined to do so, though a little further along the street there was a vacant lot in front of which the exercises might have gone on without interfering with anybody's business. The officer went for a warrant, and in the meantime Morse left. The warrant was served the next day, and the offender was taken to jail where, it is a wonder, he did not imitate the example of Paul and Silas. If Greensboro has such an ordinance as that stated, the case seems to be a very plain one. The merchant is a resident and tax-payer, and is entitled to the protection of the law. So far as the policeman is concerned, he was simply discharging his duty in trying to enforce a law at the request of a citizen and tax-payer, and such being the case, he and the citizens are both entitled to exemption from abuse. It is exactly such a case as the tribute question that the Master passed upon. When asked whose image and superscription the coin bore, and told, Caesar's. He said, very promptly, that the thing to do was to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. Caesar has a right to the control of the streets of Greensboro without dispute, and there is no need for anybody to have hysterics about it.

## A Wild Cat in Her Room.

A lady just returned from a visit in Pitt county, reports to the Greenville Reflector a thrilling experience. The house she was visiting was near a skirt of woods. One morning about day the lady was awakened by a terrible noise and commotion in her room. Looking up to learn the cause she discovered the house cat and a large strange cat fighting. A cat found the floor too small for them and mounted the wash stand, bureau and even the bed in the scuffling, and as to the noise any one who ever heard a cat fight can imagine what it was.

The large wild cat had come out of the woods and made an attack upon the house cat, and when the latter fled through an open window was bold enough to follow into the room, where the family killed it behind a trunk.

## Subscribe for The Dispatch.

## LET THE RESPONSIBLE ANSWER.

Our Scotland Neck correspondent informs us that the payment of county orders has ceased in Halifax. A special to the Raleigh News and Observer tells that Dr. J. R. Moss, one of the commissioners of Vance county, is on trial on the charge of refusing to vote for liquor license unless he was paid \$500. There is not lack of instances of maladministration of government in North Carolina within the past three years, and these two cases are referred to because both happen to come into sight the same day. They serve to point a moral and adorn a tale. For eight or ten years after the war the history of eastern North Carolina—and Western North Carolina, too, for the matter of that—was rich in instances like these. Finally, by a mighty effort, the people threw off the weight of ignorance and corruption in public place, and for twenty years enjoyed good government, with perfect freedom from scandals like these. But that did not suit them—times were too quiet, perhaps. Our Noble Order came along with promises to the people of emancipation from a thralldom which had never been heard of until it suggested it, and they went into it. From our Noble Order they went easily into a new party—according to original design of those who had in the first instance deluded them; and having carried them thus far from their moorings it was no difficult task for their designing and self-seeking leaders to carry them into an alliance with their old enemy, the hateful and ruinous domination of which they had escaped twenty years before.

The remainder of the story tells itself. It is told daily in the record of the recklessness, extravagance, corruption and incompetency which was first enthroned by the election of 1894 and confirmed in power by that of 1896.

Let those who have by their own conduct brought these evils upon themselves and upon the State be answerable for them: Those of us who have stood by our guns all the while will refuse to assume any responsibility for the existing state of affairs.

## Tragedy of a Poker Game.

Washington Dispatch, 24.

The suicide of "Jack" Shephard, of the Georgetown Shephards, formerly in the district attorney's office, and formerly attorney of the Southern Railway here, was caused by his losing \$60,000 in funds of an estate of which he was receiver, in a poker game at one of the most fashionable houses in Washington. The hostess was the widow of a man whose services for the country had won him fame. The young men of the legations were always welcome.

One evening Shephard introduced into the game a newspaper man. Shephard lost heavily; the other won. When they left the newspaper man stole one of the cards. He found that it was marked—Shephard had been robbed by marked decks. The next morning he committed suicide. For the following man wrote a story of the poker game and the morning it was printed the hostess read the story and fell senseless to the floor. In a few minutes she was dead.

All the names may come out when the legal proceedings against Shephard's defalcation are heard.

## Collector Harkins has evidently not heard the new civil service regulations.

He has made the following appointments: A. C. Patterson, general deputy collector to succeed H. A. McBrody; Mrs. H. S. Fanning, type writer and stenographer, State Senator Shore, of Yadkin, deputy for the north division; E. O. Minter, of Wilkes, deputy for the center; Jno F. Reynolds, stamp deputy at Winston; F. J. Askey, stamp deputy at Statesville; J. B. Sparges, stamp deputy at Mt. Airy.

The country newspaper of today is vastly superior to that of a few years ago, on account of the introduction of what is known as "plates-matter" and "patent inlines." Patent inlines, so-called, are sheets printed on one side only, local matter being set and printed at the office of publication. By this method of securing news small country publishers are enabled to have the benefit of the exchanges of the world, and at a less expense than the composition alone would amount to if prepared in their own offices.

## SUPPRESSING REALNEWS.

Fall River, (Mass.) Globe.

"Keep it out of the paper," is the cry which the local newspaper publisher daily hears. To oblige often costs considerable, though the person making the request thinks the granting is scarcely worth saying "thank you." A newspaper is a peculiar article in the public's eye. The news-gatherer is scorned because he gets hold of one item, and is abused because he does not get another. Young men, and often young women, as well as older, perform acts which are legitimate items for publication, and then rush to the newspapers to beg the editors not to notice the escapades. The next day they condemn the same paper for not having published another party for doing the same thing. They are guilty of forgetting apparently, their late visit to the printing office.

The people who buy a paper expect the news and ought to have it when it is legitimate and news. Scandals are suppressed by the best papers until some official action is taken regarding them, and then they are used. Items interesting practical nobody can be "killed," too, without affecting the worth of a newspaper. But the real "news" must and ought to be printed, and to ask editors to suppress it is like going to a dry goods store and telling the proprietor to stop selling certain lines of silk or satin.

## A Dreadful Accident.

Charlotte Observer.

Miss Maggie Brown lives near Davidson. She has been sick in bed with fever for several weeks, and is in a very weak condition. Several days ago a serious and terrible accident occurred, which may cause her death. Mrs. Brown, her mother, went to change the quilt on the bed. In some way or other the quilt caught on a gun which was sitting in the corner by the bed. The gun fell, the hammer struck on a chair and the load was discharged in the girl's arm, hand and head. She had her hand up to her face at the time the gun went off. Her arm was shattered, one eye was put out and her fingers nearly shot off. Her condition is very critical.

## THE PRESIDENT HAS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed A. F. Holton to be United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina.

The local newspaper is rarely an object of charity. In nine cases out of ten it gives twenty times as much as it receives.

London has 14,000 policemen, Paris has 6,000 policemen, New York has 3,800 policemen. The ordinary arrests in New York in a year are 85,000, in Paris 100,000 and in London 150,000.

It is reported in New York that Frederick D. Underwood, general manager of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, who began as a brakeman, will be elected president of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Washington, D. C. August 4.—The Actuary of the Treasury Department estimates the population of the United States on August 1, at 73,068,000 and he places the circulation per capita at \$22.53.

A newspaper man who has been out of the State since 1894 expresses surprise at North Carolina's development, and says that while in 1894 there were only 167 cotton and woolen mills, with 15,500 looms and 760,000 spindles, there are now 211, with 20,500 looms and 1,100,000 spindles.

The failure of the First National Bank at Asheville Saturday, "owing to the stringency of the times," as posted by the bank officials, shows that even the banks of the country are to have a taste of the good times pie the Republican party has given the country in a highway robbery tariff crust.—Winston Journal.

The city directory of Washington, D. C., contains forty George Washingtons, seven Martha Washingtons, and nineteen Mary Washingtons. "The bearers of these names vary in color from a light gingerbread tint to an ebony black that rivals the ace of spades."

A pill compounder of London has just been fined by an English judge \$260 for having his advertisement painted on the wreck of Nelson's old flag ship. That's right. The English people now swallow about 3,000,000 pills a week and they should not be encouraged to indulge to excess.

An eminent physician states that typhoid fever can be washed out of the system by water. He gives his patients what would amount to eight or ten ounces an hour of sterilized water. In cases of cholera, where the system secretes a large amount of fluid, enormous quantities of hot water of great benefit.

Salisbury World: A gentleman from Montgomery county tells us that there is considerable excitement in the Beaver Dam vicinity over a gold find there last week. The find was made near Flatgton and we learn that Messrs. F. S. Spence and T. J. Cotton have taken about 400 pennyweights of gold.

Perhaps Japan will go slow on the Hawaiian business when she learns that Uncle Samuel is having a gun built which will be wrapped with seventy-five miles of wire and will send a 600 pound ball at a speed of 2,988 feet per second. If a ball like that hit a Jap he would lose all interest in Hawaii.

George Vanderbilt, who already owned over 100,000 acres of land in the Blue Ridge country, has purchased 4,900 more at the head waters of the Swannanoa river. It is magnificently timbered. He will cut the "ripe" timber and send it to his saw mill at Baltimore. He is the largest individual land-owner in the State. His entire property is being made an object lesson.

Collector Harkins has evidently not heard the new civil service regulations. He has made the following appointments: A. C. Patterson, general deputy collector to succeed H. A. McBrody; Mrs. H. S. Fanning, type writer and stenographer, State Senator Shore, of Yadkin, deputy for the north division; E. O. Minter, of Wilkes, deputy for the center; Jno F. Reynolds, stamp deputy at Winston; F. J. Askey, stamp deputy at Statesville; J. B. Sparges, stamp deputy at Mt. Airy.

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## STATE AND GENERAL NEWS.

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## SOUTHERN NATIVES TABOOED.

It may not be that the Republicans are working to keep a "solid South" but the appointment of negroes and carpet baggers to important offices is doing the work unless Southern white men have lost their manhood and self respect. The only Southern man in the cabinet is a New Englander living in Maryland. Those appointed to big places from the South—Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; Clay Evans, of Tennessee; Buck of Georgia; Youngblood, of Alabama—are all natives of Northern States and owe their appointment to northern influences.

The new Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond and new District Attorney in Alabama are also carpet baggers, and the new Collector of Internal Revenue in Georgia is a negro barber.

The South has received no recognition whatever, except the places given Col. Boyd and Ki Guder. The next good place North Carolina will get will be given to carpet bagger Hiram L. Grant in recognition of his subservience to big corporations in times of need. If you talk in private to any Southern born Republican, you will find that they are indignant over their treatment, nine out of ten of them having sacrificed their convictions and duty to their own people for the sake of getting an office. Mr. McKinley is conscious of their inferiority and that is why he treats them with an ill concealed contempt. They are entitled to no sympathy, for they had no scruples against throwing over the schools and local government to negroes and carpet baggers all over the South in 1868, and in every other Southern State when they can do so. They never kick about the negro and the Yankee politician except when they get offices when the Southern Republicans expected to get. The appointment of negro collectors and postmasters in Georgia and North Carolina is all right to them if they can also manage to squeeze in. It is only when they are out in the cold that they damn the negro and declare that "there is a free masonry among carpet-baggers."

Secretary of State Candler, of Georgia, shows that he carries a level head when he said a day or two ago:

"The best thing that could have happened to the Democratic party in Georgia is the course which has been pursued by the president of the United States in giving all the little three-dollar crossroads postoffices to the Populists, and all the important federal offices to the negroes. The result of this is that all of the Populist who are Democrats at heart and this means more than half of the entire party in this State, will come back home where they belong, while those who are in the third party only for what they can get out of it will go to the Republican party, where they belong."

## Rucker Takes Charge.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5.—Henry A. Rucker, the negro collector of internal revenue, went into office to-night with rather unusual ceremonies. When he met with his predecessor to effect the transfer of the office he found a large gathering of deputies who presented Mr. Trammel with a very handsome silver service. Speeches were made, closing with one by Rucker, whose fair words and temperate tone pleased his hearers. Realizing the embarrassment ahead of him, he asked the support of all the deputies and assured them they should have his as long as they were in service. His speech was a reassuring one. To-day about ten of the deputies sent in their resignations and went out with their white chief.

## To the Klondike in Balloons.

Dr. Rufus G. Wells, whose home is at No. 1026 North Sixteenth street, St. Louis, is another of the many victims of the Alaska gold fever. He has begun work on a gigantic balloon which he proposes to start for the Klondike region next spring. The gas will be sufficient to sustain the weight of fifty men and their necessary baggage. Dr. Wells is offering round trip tickets on his air ship for \$300.

Dr. Wells claims to be the greatest aeronaut of the age. He tells the most marvelous stories of exploits, how he once crossed the Appenines from Rome in seven hours, and another time crossed the Indian Ocean. He says that he can go around the world in thirty days, and consequently such a little matter as a trip to Klondike is hardly worth talking about.

Dr. James Charles, of Richmond, Ind., is another medical man who has devoted much attention to aerial navigation. As a result of his thinking he has applied for a patent on an airship which is designed to fly like a bird, without the use of gas or other buoyant matter. He has constructed a tin model of a machine something like Langley's flying machine, but fitted with various propelling wheels which can be turned so that they will exert either a lifting force or a horizontal power that will move the machine forward. Dr. Charles is organizing a stock company to build his machine and contemplates a trip through the air to Alaska in the Spring.

## Advices received at the State Department from China are to the effect that the higher classes of Chinese are taking very kindly to American plans of life insurance.

## There's no flour in the idler's loaf.

## 10 REASONS WHY

The Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia, operating the "Fouse Plan," is the best all-around company in which to insure.

1. Careful selection and management have rendered the death rate phenomenally low, (\$7.72 per \$1000, mean insurance) and the ratio of assets to liabilities exceptionally high, (\$1097 assets, to each \$100, liabilities).
2. The rates based on past insurance experience, are about 30 per cent. below the "old line" rates.
3. The rates are itemized, with the expense element separately stated, and limited to less than half the usual charge.
4. The mortality element of rates, available for current losses is 50 per cent. greater than under the legal reserve method, and yet the total cost of the insurance is much less.
5. Policies as to conditions and terms of payment of premiums issued to suit all classes—liberal surrender values, income for the insured in case of disability, and income to beneficiaries, if preferred to lump sum at death.
6. Not an investment company: life insurance pure and simple. The insured is left to invest his own money in his own way; no tontines or endowment decisions.
7. The only company which issues self-guaranteed policies.
8. Values not fixed by statute law, but by the inexorable laws of finance and mortality, thus avoiding technical impairment.
9. Dividends are distributed by insurance experts, and not regulated by an arbitrary legal standard.
10. Strict and impartial equality. Policies participate in surplus. Bonus granted by one famous "Safety Deposit."

Can we make you any more of your age? Write for more of your age.

S. W. FLORENCE, Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rucker's silver service was presented by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Rucker, Trammel, and others.

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The gold in the Klondike region may not all be the bill, but this universal idea seems to be that it covers the ground.

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