

SEABOARD

AIR LINE RAILWAY

Direct line to all principal cities North, East, South, and Southwest, schedule taking effect January 7th, 1906. Subject to change without notice.

All tickets are sold by this company and accepted by the passenger with the understanding that this company will not be liable for failure to run its trains on schedule time, or for any such delays as may be incident to their operation. Care is exercised to give correct time of connecting lines, but this company is not responsible for errors or omissions.

Trains leave Raleigh as follows: No. 34, daily at 1:10 a. m. for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change of cars, connecting at Petersburg with the Norfolk & Western, at Richmond with the Chesapeake & Ohio for Cincinnati and all points in Virginia, West Virginia, West and Northwest; at Washington with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio for all points East and Northwest, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, etc.; also connecting at Washington and New York for through trains to Boston without change of cars. Trains are composed of vestibule day coaches, cafe dining cars and Pullman sleeping cars.

No. 32, daily at 1:30 a. m. for Norfolk and Portsmouth, trains composed of vestibule day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars. Connections at Portsmouth for steamers for Old Point, Ocean View, Newport News, etc.

No. 33, daily at 3:25 a. m. for Sanford, Southern Pines, Hamlet, Monroe, Charlotte, Atlanta and Birmingham, and Memphis, connecting at Atlanta with the Atlanta and West Point for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and Texas and California points; also with the N. C. & St. L. for Chattanooga, Nashville and St. Louis, connecting at Memphis for all points in the West and Southwest. Trains composed of vestibule day coaches, cafe dining cars and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars.

No. 31, daily at 4:10 a. m. for Hamlet, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and all Florida points, connecting at Hamlet for Wilmington, arriving Wilmington 1:00 p. m. Trains composed of vestibule day coaches, cafe dining cars and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, connecting at Jacksonville with the Florida East Coast Railway for St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Miami, also Cuban points.

No. 28, daily at 11:00 a. m. local for all stations Raleigh to Portsmouth, connecting at Henderson for Oxford, Weldon for A. C. L. points, Scotland Neck, Greenville, Plymouth, Washington and Eastern North Carolina points, at Suffolk with the Suffolk & Carolina for Edenton and Elizabeth City; at Portsmouth-Norfolk with steamers for Washington, Baltimore, New York, Boston and Providence; also with the N. Y. P. & N. for New York and the Norfolk & Southern for Edenton and Elizabeth City. These trains have vestibule coaches and Pullman sleeping cars Raleigh to Portsmouth without change. Twenty minutes at Norfolk for dinner.

Trains arrive Raleigh as follows: No. 34, daily at 1:05 a. m. from Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Columbia, Camden, Hamlet and all Florida points. No. 32, daily at 1:25 a. m. from Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Athens, Charlotte, Monroe, Southern Pines, Sanford and Southwest.

No. 33, daily at 3:20 a. m. from Portsmouth, Suffolk, Franklin, Boykin, Weldon and local stations. No. 31, daily at 4:05 a. m. from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg and all points North.

No. 29, Shoo-fly, daily except Sunday at 10:15 a. m. from local stations Weldon to Raleigh. No. 38, daily at 10:55 a. m. from Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Athens, Charlotte, Monroe, Hamlet and local stations.

No. 66, daily at 11:46 a. m. from Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Columbia, Camden and all Florida points. No. 41, daily at 3:50 p. m. from Norfolk-Portsmouth, Suffolk, Boykins, Weldon; connecting at Norfolk-Portsmouth with steamers from all points North at Weldon from points on the A. C. L. in Eastern North Carolina.

No. 43, Daily at 7:10 p. m. from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, and all points North.

No. 41, daily at 4:00 p. m. for local points, Monroe, Charlotte, Atlanta and Birmingham, operating through coaches and Pullman sleeping cars to Birmingham without change, connecting at Atlanta with the N. C. & St. L. for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and St. Louis, with the West Point Route for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans; at Birmingham with the Erie for Memphis, Kansas City the West and Southwest. Connections at Memphis for all points in Texas, California, etc.

No. 30, Shoo-fly, daily except Sunday at 5:05 p. m. for local stations to Weldon, connecting at Franklinton for Louisa, Henderson for Oxford, Warren Plains for Warrenton and Weldon for A. C. L. Points.

H. A. MORSON, C. P. A. Raleigh, N. C. C. H. GATTIS, T. P. A. Raleigh, N. C. C. B. RYAN, G. P. A. Portsmouth, N. C. E. F. COST, 2nd. V. P. Portsmouth, N. C.

Boylan-Pearce Co. | Boylan-Pearce Co.

OUR SALE

Of Table Damask, Towels, Napkins, Crashes, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets and White Bed Spreads, is most interesting. The offerings are not old goods but new, fresh Merchandise bought for this special sale. The lines are now complete and any quantity can be supplied at prices that defy competition. Your inspection solicited.

AT HALF PRICE

The entire line of Ladies' Dress Skirts, consisting of White Linen and Duck Skirts, White, Black, Checked and Colored Woolen Skirts; also Ladies' costumes consisting of Man-tailored Suits, Silk Shirtwaist Suits, Wash Shirtwaist and Eton Suits.

ALL AT HALF PRICE.

Boylan-Pearce Co.

NEW FICTION

At Low Prices. ELABORATE CLOTH BINDINGS At 50 Cents.

- ADE, GEORGE Fables and Slang. ALLEN, JAMES LANE Choir Invisible. ATHERTON, GERTRUDE The Conqueror. BARRIE, I. M. The Little Minister. CHURCHILL, WINSTON The Celebrity. CORRELLI, MARIE The Master Christian. CRAWFORD, MARION In the Palace of the King. DAVIS, RICHARD HARDING Soldiers of Fortune. DOLY, A. CONAN Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. EVANS, AUGUSTA J. St. Elmo. FORD, PAUL LEICESTER Honorable Peter Sterling. GREEN, ANNA KATHERINE Filigree Ball. HOPE, ANTHONY Rupert of Hertzian. HOUGH, EMERSON The Mississippi Bubble. LONDON, JACK The Call of the Wild. MAJOR, CHARLES When Knighthood Was in Flower. McCUTCHEON, GEO. B. Granstork. TARKINGTON, BOOTH Gentleman From Indiana. Send for our list of 1,000 titles. The best values ever offered in books. ALF. WILLIAMS CO.

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ROBBINS GROCERY For Cantaloupes, Peaches, Apples, Snaps, Cabbage, Corn, Squash, Cucumbers and everything in the Vegetable line. North Carolina Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Cracked Corn, Wheat and Mix Corn and Oats for Chickens. Good Lard at 10 and 12 1-2c. per pound. Flour, 1-16s 30, 35 and 40c.; 1-8s 60, 70 and 75c.; 1-4, \$1.20, \$1.35 and \$1.50. Coffee, 10, 12 1-2, 15 to 35c. We have a full line of Corn, Hay, Cotton Seed Meal, Oats, etc. ROBBINS' CASH GROCERY. ALL PHONES 238.

BABY COVERED WITH SORES

Would Scratch and Tear the Flesh Unless Hands Were Tied—Wasted to a Skeleton—Awful Suffering for Over a Year—Grew Worse Under Doctors—Skin Now Clear.

WOULD HAVE DIED BUT FOR CUTICURA.

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh.



"He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk. My Aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. So great was her faith in it that she gave me a small piece of Soap to try and a little of the Ointment. I took it home without any faith, but to please her I tried it, and it seemed to dry up the sores a little. I sent to the drug store and got a cake of the Soap and a box of the Ointment and followed the directions, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. "He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only your most wonderful remedies my precious child would have died from those terrible sores. I used only one cake of Soap and about three boxes of Ointment. (Signed) Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, R. F. D., No. 1, Woodville, Conn., April 22, 1905." Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Skin Disease from Prurigo to Scabies, from Itchiness to Acne, consisting of Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c., and Cuticura Cough Syrup, 25c., per trial of 50c. may be had of all druggists. A single set of Cuticura Soap, Resolvent and Ointment, 75c. per trial of 1.00. "How to Cure Baby Humors." See "Baby's Friend," How to Cure Baby Humors.

UNCLE SAM'S ZOO.

Animal Town in Washington, One of the Best in Existence. Uncle Sam is enough of a Yankee to be something of a showman. He has a menagerie and zoo at his home in Washington which is truly a model of its kind.

How he became the proprietor of this unique animal collection, and a dealer in as well as a purchaser of strange and wonderful birds, beasts and reptiles is told in the Rosary Magazine.

Fifteen years ago our national uncle did not know the difference between an armadillo and an ibex; but today he has in his consular service an army of agents which he may at any time utilize in securing desirable animals for the National Zoological Park—his "greatest show on earth."

According to accounts, the founding of this great scientific collection occurred in a quite accidental manner. The Smithsonian Institution and National Museum had a large collection of stuffed birds and animals and employed several taxidermists to prepare specimens for exhibition. Naval officers, consuls and other people coming from abroad sent gifts of live animals to the institution, and it became a practice to keep a number of these on the grounds in order that the taxidermists might sketch and study the animals in their natural positions.

Of course, after awhile this practice became more or less of a nuisance. The matter at last was brought up to Mr. Langely, director of the Smithsonian Institution, and he it was who conceived the project of having the animals kept in a park adapted to their needs.

Mr. Langely's plan was agitated among the officials of the institution and it was in the end decided to ask congress for an appropriation for a National Zoological Park—a unique animal park designed particularly and especially with a view to the comfort of the animals. There was a great deal of opposition, until in 1889 congress appropriated \$200,000 to go toward the purchase of a suitable site for Animal Town.

A natural park of woodland 170 acres in extent, embracing the valley of Rock Creek and the surrounding hills, was purchased and an additional appropriation for maintenance followed.

There are many mysteries to the untutored in the menagerie. For instance, Keeper Blackburn often changes an animal from one cage to another. He has found that changing the cage of a confined animal once in a while improves its general condition and makes it better and healthier.

The caged animal is not long in his prison before he knows every inch of it, every scratch on the steel bars, every knot in the floor. Hour by hour, day by day, he has the same environment, the same outlook. This monotony is killing to an animal, for the impression received through the senses are everything to the creature that has no intellect. Many rare creatures have been secured by our foreign consuls. A baby tapir from South Africa came in this way, and the first Alaskan muskox ever shipped to the United States was secured through official channels. From Alaska came another animal, the pride of the zoo—the immense Alaskan brown bear. This great beast, more than eight feet tall, is still growing, and is the largest specimen of its kind in captivity.

Among the funny looking beasts is the big yak, from central Asia, a very much unpolished looking bawine that is also rare. The graceful little African antelope, which like our lion is threatened with extinction, is represented in the collection by several specimens. If this is not enough, then ask to see the Tasmanian devil—a sort of rat of the bear family, which was sent by the American consul at New South Wales.

As to the birds, there are birds in houses, birds in the great flying cage, and vulture-like, prey-like birds in a smaller flying cage.

Near by, in a separate enclosure, is a wonderful creature, the largest bird extant—a harpie eagle from the South American Andes, sent to the Zoo by Lieutenant Todd of the United States Cruiser Washington.

The principal outdoor flying cage, where most of the birds are confined, is built over a tree studded plot and is 300 feet long, 50 feet high and 100 feet wide. Inside the trees and shrubs grow as in the natural state and the birds nest and rest among the branches. The cage is the largest of the kind ever built.

The consular service is not the only avenue through which animals come. A number are presented by private individuals. Sometimes animals are bought from big dealers and not infrequently menageries and circuses make gifts or loans to the institution.

At present a herd of Buffalo Bill's bison are boarding at the National, and in the fine new elephant house is Dunk, Forepaugh's keeper killing elephant, which was presented to the zoo after it had killed two men.

Many gifts of all sorts of animals come to the president and all these are cared for at the zoo. These are too many to enumerate, but we might mention the lion and the hyena sent by the King of Abyssinia, and numerous coons presented by Roosevelt's Southern friends after the Booker Washington luncheon.

HIRED TRAIN TO SAVE CHILD.

Dr. Starr's Daughter Borne From Cape May to Hospital.

A special train, driven at the rate of nearly seventy miles an hour, brought to this city from Cape May Sunday a little girl, apparently dying of appendicitis, and the agonized father and mother. Marie, 12 years of age, daughter of Dr. R. Walter Starr, a dentist, of 117 south Seventeenth street, was the sufferer. The train left Cape May at nine minutes before noon, and made the seventy-eight miles from there to Camden in seventy minutes, a greater speed than had been attained before on that division of the Reading Railway.

An ambulance from the Medical-Chirurgical Hospital had been summoned and crossed the river to Camden, where the child was placed in it, and at five minutes after 2 o'clock she was in the operating room. She was etherized by Dr. Charles Reynolds, and Dr. William Easterly Ashton then opened the abdomen and removed the vermiform appendix. He was assisted by Dr. John McGlyn, Doctor and Mrs. Starr were at the hospital, but not in the operating room at the time. The child came out of the state of anesthesia very promptly. Dr. Ashton expressed confidence in her complete recovery.

Dr. Starr's daughter was attacked with what seemed to be intestinal trouble two days ago. A physician yesterday morning counseled immediate operation. She was suffering intensely, and there was danger that she would die of exhaustion, due to convulsions.

When the train started it became a question whether the child would live until she reached the hospital. Stimulants and restoratives were given her to ward off a collapse. The journey was one of alternate hope and despair. Coined on downy pillows in a drawing room car, the mother and father watched her breathlessly every instant.

The transfer from the train to the ambulance and across the ferry was another interval of suspense. Then came the supreme anxiety of the operation. Mrs. Starr bore herself with fortitude until it was over, and then, nearly fainting, was taken by her husband to the house of a friend—Philadelphia Ledger.

HOW CONVICTS KILL TIME.

Make Useful Articles—Committed to Memory Old Testament.

The convicts whose idle hours are the bitterest of their term of imprisonment must kill time clandestinely unless the governor or the chaplain is willing to take a very broad view of the regulations in order to help him. Sometimes a skilled workman of an industrious turn of mind will appeal to one or the other of these gentlemen to find him some employment for his spare time. Thus a clever woodworker mentioned in a recent report of the prison commissioners was able to present to the chapel a really magnificent carved eagle lectern in oak, entirely the work of his own hands, and done in hours which might otherwise have been spent in solitude and idleness.

An ex-governor of a great prison has in his possession a remarkably handsome sideboard in walnut which was made for him by a convict of a prison where he was governor for some ten years. The man appealed to him for some means of killing time, and knowing the man to be a cabinetmaker, he provided him with wood and tools. The sideboard was the surprising result, and in consequence of it when the convict took his discharge, there was a substantial present from the governor to help him in making a fresh start in life. Moreover, while thus employed his hand was not losing its cunning nor his mind lying fallow, and his chances of leading an honest life thereafter were, therefore, greatly increased.

On the other hand, prisoners have been known to kill time secretly by such melancholy devices as making mats and baskets of straw taken from their beds, rather than simply sit and brood. Others have set themselves to count the number of times certain letters occur in the Bible, with a copy of which every convict is provided, and it is quite a common practice for prisoners to learn whole chapters, gospels and epistles by heart. A certain

Curious Fear of Fresh Air.

People who were born and bred in the country and who still live there are as a rule curiously afraid of fresh air. From the living rooms, especially the "parlor," they rigidly exclude every approach of outdoor air except at housecleaning time and they are more cautious still as to sleeping rooms. The farmers, in spite of their outdoor employment, suffer not a little from consumption. It seems a pity when these country dwellers might have their lungs filled with pure, fresh air day and night, sleeping or waking, that the poisoned air they breathe at night should be allowed to offset the good effects obtained through the day's work in the field. If the enlightened visitors, paying guests and summer boarders who have learned that one's manner of life than one's place of living may be depended upon to prevent consumption would but circulate their knowledge in a practical way in country places their vacations would accomplish something besides a refreshing of their own health.—Boston Transcript.

In the Name of Sense, that good common sense of which all of us have a share, how can you continue to buy ordinary soda crackers, stale and dusty as they must be, when for 5¢ you can get Uneeda Biscuit fresh from the oven, protected from dirt by a package the very beauty of which makes you hungry. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY