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ITALY STIRRED UP WILL MAKE CHANGE

Over The Apathy of Ambassador M. Tittoni

Entire Force of Government Officials May Be Forced to Resign—Blame Failure of Italian Diplomacy in America to Present Ambassador—Critics Claim That Italy Got Left on New Tariff Schedule.

Rome, Nov. 3.—With the re-opening of the Italian parliament, November 12, a sharp protest against the alleged apathy of the ambassador of King Victor Emmanuel at Washington, Baron Mayor des Planches, during the late revision of the American customs tariff by the congress of the United States, will be registered by formal interpolation of Premier Giolitti upon the floor of the chamber of deputies.

It is expected that unless the minister of foreign affairs of Italy, M. Tittoni, succeeds in entering a convincing defense, not only Baron des Planches, but the entire present government of the kingdom will be forced to resign.

A vigorous campaign against the so-called lethargy of the ambassador, initiated by Joseph Personei, one of the leading Italian-American importers of New York City, and taken up by the chamber of commerce and arts of the province of Cuneo, in the north of Italy, has found an echo throughout the republican and other opposition camps of the realm, and it has been made the occasion for a concentrated and determined drive against the existing ministry.

Chambers of commerce throughout the country, centered in the Union d'icile Camere di Commercio d'Italia, of Rome, have joined in a demand for the proposed interpolation of the government.

"Il Secolo," of Milan, the organ of the republican party and one of the leading newspapers of Italy, thus voices the sentiment hostile to the ambassador.

"Against this new failure of our diplomacy in North America we register today our sharpest censure. . . . It is evident that the non-success of our government in these negotiations with the United States demonstrates the incapacity of M. Tittoni in the simplest functions of his office. . . . By this it is to be seen that the Italian government is becoming, little by little, one perfectly abused."

The critics of the ambassador point to the fact that France and Germany through their respective embassies at Washington, derived special advantages from the tariff changes.

In defense of his policy, Baron Mayor Des Planches has circulated in Italy a letter received by him from Francis E. Hamilton, an attorney of No. 22 Broadway, New York, who represented the associated lemon, grape, olive and wine growers of Italy before the congressional committee charged with the consideration of tariff alterations.

Mr. Hamilton, who has been a deputy collector of the Port of New York, states in behalf of Baron des Planches that "The Italian ambassador was practically the most important factor in the presentation of foreign interests during the entire period from November until June, and the embassies of the European powers almost unanimously looked to the Italian embassy for advice and suggestions as to their action in connection with the tariff," and cites instances of the ambassador's activity in the premises.

Eighteen Pound Turtle.
Wilson, Nov. 3.—While the dredge was shoveling mud in the Tolant canal yesterday a big turtle was scooped out and deposited on the bank. It is said that the weight of this loghead is 18 pounds, and that engraved on its back are the letters "R. E. O."

JIM AND MARY MAY USE BLACK ARMY

The Story of Affection Between An Old Colored Couple

One of Life's Sad Stories on the Side Most People Seldom See—A Story of Affliction, Love and Sacrifice—Jim and Mary Burgess in Dire Distress.

A touching story of marital affection is related of an old colored couple, Jim and Mary Burgess, who live in Oberlin, near the Fair grounds, which shows to some extent the love and affection of the old time darkies.

Jim and Mary moved here from the country some years ago and took up their residence in Oberlin. Jim is a hard-working negro and bears a good reputation among the members of both white and colored races. They succeeded in getting along in the world as all of the hard-working, honest ante-bellum negroes do, and were living lives of peaceful contentment when the heavy hand of affliction was laid upon Mary sometime ago. She was attacked by a terrible cancer, which has gained such a headway as to make her absolutely helpless, and in constant need of close attention.

For awhile faithful Jim tried to keep up his work and attend to his share of life's joys and sorrows, but this soon became impossible. He saw that he must either quit his toil or leave his helpless wife without the attention that was so necessary to her existence. Jim did not hesitate. He decided to carry out the vows he made at the altar, that he would love, cherish and protect, through sickness and death. He gave up his work and is now a constant attendant at the bedside of his wife, both day and night.

Of course, when he stopped work, provisions necessary for the keeping together body and soul ceased. Jim says that he is unable to hire anyone to stay with Mary, and owing to her dreadful condition, very few of the colored people will help care for her, though, while in humble circumstances they have contributed to the old couple as far as their limited means will permit. Jim says he will stay with Mary, though he die of hunger, and when the Lord calls her from this vale of tears, he is willing to go along, and if he should starve, he, at least, would feel that he had fallen a martyr to the cause of his afflicted wife.

The case is exciting considerable pity. These devoted people, whose whole lives have been wrapped up in each other, here in their old age, when the fires of youth and useful service have burned low, are in dire distress on account of a dreadful scourge that has fallen upon the weaker side of the union which demands the whole attention of the bread maker, thereby making them victims of the dreadful wolf of hunger.

It is a sad story and one that we people of Raleigh seldom hear of.

DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY.

European and American Capital Flowing Into Ottoman Empire. Washington, Nov. 3.—Under the new regime, the rapid development of Turkey's vast natural resources seems to be an assured fact. European and American capital is flowing into the Ottoman Empire, and according to G. V. Raynaud, American consul-general at Beirut, the most extensive banking operations in the history of the country are now being carried on.

A Russian bank has been opened at Constantinople, at the suggestion, it is said, of the Russian government. Already there is the Deutsche Bank. The National Bank of Turkey has just been organized, and expects to establish agencies throughout the provinces.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank, in order to meet the requirements of the Turkish treasury department, is increasing the number of its branch establishments throughout the Empire. A land-mortgage bank has been decided upon. The Bank of Saloniki has increased its capital.

Rumors are rife of a fusion between the Bank of Mytilene and the Hungarian Commercial Bank of Budapest. And then there is the Credit Lyonnais the Wiener Bank, the Deutsche Orient Bank and the Bank of Athens, all represented in the capital of Turkey and to some extent in the leading provincial centers. So far there is no American bank in all the Ottoman dominions.

One of the most important steps in the development of the country is the preparation that is being made for the extension of the Turkish railway lines. At present there are nearly 4,000 miles of track in Asiatic and European Turkey combined. Extensions amounting to 8,000 additional miles have already been planned, and in construction work foreign capital will be used exclusively.

An American company, it is claimed, has already received concessions for a trunk line through Asia Minor, which will be 1,243 miles in length.

Another valuable concession that has already been made is that of the telephone system, but in this, American capital has no interest.

France Discussing Utility of Colored Soldiers

Could Keep Up An Army of 90,000 But There Are Objections to Such a Course—The Authors Woes—Spies Plentiful—Financial Outlook Not Alluring.

Paris, Nov. 2.—A good deal is being said just now in France as to the utility of forming black regiments to increase the military forces of the country.

The first suggestion was to employ them in French towns and on the eastern frontier, and the Chauvinists hailed with delight the idea of fighting the Germans with colored soldiers. The good sense of French opinion, however, saw the offense to European civilization such a course would provoke, apart from the further consideration that a black army in France might make itself the master of the country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mangin, whose career has been passed in commanding Senegal troops, writes in the Revue de Paris that there would be no difficulty in keeping up an army of 70,000 natives, all of them seasoned warriors. Algeria and Tunisia would be well secured with a protecting force of 40,000 Singaleses. "And then," as M. Ernest Judet says, in the Eclair, "who knows if the Egyptian question, unsettled at Fashoda, might not be resumed efficaciously by the natural progression of native races of whom France has the direction and the confidence."

"Sadness and discouragement" are the signs seen in budding authors nowadays in the experience of M. Brieux, of "False Gods" fame. The distinguished Academician will not altogether admit decadence in French literature and art, but the young men of today, such as he encounters, lack the faith and the simplicity necessary and indispensable for movements of enthusiasm.

There is too much critical nervousity; too many things are learnt, and the knowledge thus acquired, if more extensive, is superficial. Yet, with all these discouragements, and despite the temptation to employ the pen mercenarily, there were many young people who worked at art for the love of art.

In the last century there were two serious artistic manifestations—Romanticism and Naturalism, and the object of the former was to struggle against the classics, and later on, the object of the latter was to combat the Romantics. At present there was nothing left to demolish, hence the absence of any new school.

Seldom a day elapses without a spy being arrested. The latest case of espionage is reported from Toulon. At Porquerolles, where a new shell is being tested against the Jena, the coming and doings of a mysterious individual attracted the attention of the detectives who were sent to watch the tests.

The man was questioned, and as maps, documents and other papers were found in his possession, the detectives at once came to the conclusion that the man was a spy, who wanted to know the results of the firing tests, and he was arrested in spite of his protests.

He was taken to Toulon prison, and refuses to reply to the questions put to him.

It appears that the detectives had been on the track of a German spy for some days, but they cannot say with certainty whether the person under arrest is the man.

When the curtain rises on "Chanticleer," M. Rostand himself hopes we are to be too much preliminary talking about "Chanticleer" the first night of which is announced for the middle of December.

In the meantime, having heard that a music-hall here is giving a village comedy played entirely by real dogs, and imported, by the way, from Vienna, M. Rostand rushed off to see it, and was overjoyed. The dramatic personae of "Chanticleer" include a bluff and burly watchdog, to be acted by M. Jean Coquelin.

The financial outlook for the future is decidedly not alluring, and deputies and senators are agreed that desperate things will have to be done to raise money for the costly legislation to which the country is committed.

The budget now before the country indicates that the people who have will be called upon to pay pretty stiffly for the people who haven't. Money will have to be found somehow for the workman's pensions, and it is inevitable that new charges will be imposed on the taxpayers.

The latter are growing already. They are alarmed at the increasing rate of national expenditure, and they are asking if it cannot be met without putting fresh burdens upon them.

M. Beaupin, the senator of the Nièvre, believes he has found a way of raising money to meet the great expense involved in the application of the workman's pension law. He suggests that the state should take upon itself another monopoly—the monopoly of gambling—and has prepared a bill on the subject.

The senator dissents from the notion that he desires to render official a vice the suppression of which is illusory. Nor is it his wish the man-

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Remember, if your stomach feels out-of-order and uncomfortable now you can get relief in five minutes.

gery of clubs and the proprietors of casinos a bad turn. His aim, he says, is to make all Frenchmen and particularly the working classes, benefit from the considerable profits which are now enjoyed by the privileged few. He would therefore put the state in full control of the gambling places in France.

The senator avows himself a convinced partisan of the radical suppression of gambling, and declares that he is assured in advance that all the opponents of his proposal are equally desirous of putting an end to it. But he argues that since the illusion that gambling has been stamped out can no longer be nursed, and that since it is impossible to make virtue compulsory, the vice should be tolerated, and the state should seek to profit by it.

He believes that the money for workmen's pensions could be easily obtained without seriously modifying the regulations concerning gambling now in force and he sees no reason why bread should not be secured for workmen in their old age by means of an indirect tax on a vice which it is impossible to suppress and even to check.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast until 8 p. m. Thursday: For Raleigh and vicinity and the state: Fair tonight and Thursday.

The barometer is low along and near the northern border of the country, attended by partly-cloudy weather. Elsewhere pressure is high and the weather generally clear. The temperature is above normal in nearly all sections except in Nevada and Utah. It is about fifteen degrees above the seasonal average from the upper Mississippi Valley to Montana. Light showers occurred during the past twenty-four hours, from eastern Georgia to New England, also from western Montana to Oregon.

Fair weather is indicated for this vicinity tonight and Thursday. L. A. DENSON, Section Director.

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. Cures backache and irregularities that if neglected might result in Bright's disease or diabetes.—King-Crowell Drug Co., corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.

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Resources.	Liabilities.
U. S. Bonds, par . . . \$ 200,000.00	Capital . . . \$ 100,000.00
Loans and investments . . . 728,032.12	Surplus and profits . . . 178,807.08
Cash 98,836.28	Circulation 200,000.00
Due from banks 182,187.49	Deposits 877,548.79
	\$1,200,545.87
\$1,200,545.87	\$1,200,545.87

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