

ALIMONY DODGER LANDED IN JAIL

Arrest Marks Latest Step in Ten Year Legal Fight of Wife of H. G. Moore.

CLAIM DATES FROM 1902

Changed Residence From Pennsylvania, Thence To New York and New Jersey.

New York, July 14.—With tears rolling down his cheeks, Henry G. Moore, late of Philadelphia, New York and Rutherford, N. J., and very recently of New Haven, Conn., who is reputed to be a millionaire and has been called the world's champion alimony dodger, was taken to the Bergen county jail in Hackensack, N. Y., at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and locked up in a cell.

The arrest of Moore marks the latest step in his wife's 10-year fight to force him to pay her alimony awarded by a Philadelphia court in 1902. He changed his residence from Pennsylvania to New York, from New York to New Jersey and finally fled from there to Connecticut, only to be pursued at every step.

Moore is, now 63 years old and the son of Andrew Moore, of Philadelphia, who amassed a fortune of \$3,000,000 in the distilling business. Henry G. Moore first bid for fame during his father's lifetime, when he was sued by Major Teagle, a negro valet. It was said that Teagle's duties included giving Moore a champagne bath twice a day.

Moore married in 1883 and separated from his wife in 1892. It was not, however, until 1902 that she obtained a divorce in Pennsylvania, with \$4,000 a year alimony. In the meantime Andrew Moore had died, leaving his entire estate in trust for his sons, Henry G. Moore being given for his share an income which has never been accurately determined. He has put it at \$12,000 a year, while his wife has estimated it as high as \$75,000. They have one daughter, Lelia.

As soon as the divorce was granted in Philadelphia Moore slipped away to New York. Here a truck driver named Deegan forced his way into Moore's apartment one night in August, 1903, accused Moore of stealing his wife, and when the latter refused to produce her, gave him a sound thrashing.

Moore had Deegan sent to prison for 60 days for the assault and Moore was later seen many times, it is alleged in company with one "Annie Belmont, whose true name is said to have been Annie Deegan.

Soon after this Mrs. Moore appeared in New York and sued to compel her husband to pay her alimony. She won in the lower court, but the case was appealed.

Mrs. Moore's next move was to institute proceedings to test her husband's sanity. In this she was unsuccessful, but in a renewal of the suit for alimony she finally won judgment. This was in 1905. Soon after this the daughter ran away and married William A. Schott, of Baltimore.

In 1910, again on Mrs. Moore's complaint, her husband was adjudged in contempt of court for not paying his arrears of alimony, now amounting to \$36,000. Mr. Moore lost no time in fleeing to Rutherford, N. J.

From this point he immediately applied to reopen the case. His application was denied.

In March, 1911, Mrs. Moore followed him to New Jersey and obtained a warrant for his arrest. He was not, however, taken to jail, as it was alleged his health would not permit. After being kept for two months under guard in the Hackensack Hospital he was set at liberty on a writ of habeas corpus, under bonds of \$30,000 not to leave the State.

In spite of his four bondsmen, William C. Sherwood, John Prout, John H. Morris and George C. Tennant, all of Jersey City, who were found for him, it is said, by Major Wittpen, it was learned a few days ago that he had left the State.

The bondsmen immediately employed detectives, who found Moore in New Haven. He was brought back last night and surrendered to Under Sheriff Heath, of Hackensack.

It is possible that Moore will be brought into court to answer to a contempt charge for leaving the State, and if he is again set at liberty it is thought certain that his bond will be heavily increased.

DEATH OF EDWARD OWEN PARKER.

Silverdale, N. C., July 15.—Edward Owen Parker died at his home in Silverdale N. C., June 25 of acute indigestion. He was 25 years of age. He leaves his father, mother, four brothers, three sisters and his wife to mourn his loss. It is said to chronicle the death of one so young. Mr. Parker was a good man, always ready with a helping hand to everybody and everybody a friend to him.

PROPOSE CHANGES IN PARCEL POST

It Is Planned To Double The Traffic Existing Under The Present Limitations.

POSTAL EXPERTS AT WORK

Weight Limit Will Probably Be Raised—It Is Also Proposed To Enlarge First Zone.

Washington, July 14.—The Postoffice Department is contemplating important changes in the parcel post system which will double the package traffic now going through the mails under the present limitations. Postal experts have been working out plans for a partial reconstruction of the system, and it is said an announcement of important changes which will be gratifying to town and city merchants will likely be made very soon. It is not expected that the changes will be put into operation for at least six weeks.

The changes involve the raising of the weight limit over 11 pounds, the enlargement of the first zone and a big reduction in rates for the first and second zone traffic. The purposes of the changes is to stimulate traffic between popular centers and their suburban and farming territory. It is contended that if the weight limit is raised to 20 or 25 pounds and a low rate of 3 or 3 cents the first pound and 1-2 cent for subsequent pounds is established it will encourage truckers and farmers to ship to the city kitchen farm produce in mail market baskets. A movement of this kind, it is declared will eventually result in a material reduction of the cost of living in the cities. Table necessities, which grow on the farm, can be bought from one-half to one-third less at the center of production than they can in the city. Though no official information can be obtained as to the probable changes it is understood that the first zone may be enlarged from 50 to 150 to 200 miles. The rates under contemplation are 5 cents the first pound and 1-2 cent for subsequent pounds.

Under this change in the first Baltimore zone all Maryland, nearly all of Virginia, all of Delaware and big slices of West Virginia and Pennsylvania will be included. Maryland farmers on the Eastern Shore and in Frederick, Washington and Carroll counties will be enabled to ship 20-pound market baskets into Baltimore at a low cost of 24 cents. The express rate for similar packages would be around 60 and 75 cents. Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown and Westminster merchants would also have a low rate for shipping their merchandise direct to the farmer's door.

Under the parcel post act the Postmaster-General, with the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has the authority to make far-reaching changes in the rates, zones and weight limits. It is understood that plans for a partial reconstruction of the system will be submitted to the Inter-State Commerce Commission at an early date.

Postmaster-General Burleson has made several important changes in the parcel post regulations since he has been the head of the Postoffice Department. One of these changes, which was well received throughout the country, was an order abolishing the individual parcel post stamp and making all stamps good for parcel post packages. Mr. Burleson has also inaugurated the collect-on-delivery system, which enables shippers to mail packages and have the Postoffice Department collect the money and send it to them.

President Wilson and Mr. Burleson desired the parcel post system to be simplified as much as possible during the present Administration. They desire also that it be gradually developed until it becomes a postal express system, giving the people a retail package transportation conduit at low rates.

The changes in the parcel post may be made before the fall season opens.

SHERIFF TAKING NO CHANCES

Notorious Negro Kept Within Confinement Of His Cell.

Sheriff R. B. Lane is taking no chances on "Bud" Green, the notorious negro now in the county jail under several charges, making his escape. After he had been recaptured after making a daring leap from a swiftly moving passenger train while being brought from Norfolk to New Bern a few days ago, Green told the Deputy Sheriff who had him in charge that he would make his escape from the county jail at the very first opportunity. With the exception of one or two prisoners the negroes who are confined in the jail are allowed to leave their cages and walk around in the corridors. However, this liberty is not allowed Green and he will be kept within the confines of his cell until his case is disposed of by Superior Court.

PLAN TO CHOP UP HUGE FARMS

MOVEMENT TO CUT UP GREAT ESTATES INTO FORTY ACRE TRACTS.

POSTAL EXPERTS AT WORK

Weight Limit Will Probably Be Raised—It Is Also Proposed To Enlarge First Zone.

Birmingham, Ala., July 12.—A movement to chop up many of the mammoth farms in the famous fertile and productive old Black Belt of Alabama into forty-acre tracts to be cultivated by modern scientific intensive methods, promises to revolutionize agricultural life in one of the most resourceful farm regions in the world. Already hundreds of farmers from the West and Northwest and some from the East have purchased tracts and are pursuing a new system of farming in this region. The movement is being led by Joseph O. Thompson of Birmingham, perhaps the largest and one of the most successful farmers of the South. Though he himself has been operating for years on a gigantic scale, he believes in the small farm intensive system and is working constantly to that end. He wants to cut up the great old plantations of the South into tracts of forty or fifty acres to be occupied and worked by white farmers instead of the multitudes of negroes now cultivating them. Under this movement changes are rapidly taking place among the great landed estates of the Black Belt.

Mr. Thompson is known as the "King Farmer of Alabama." Though for years he was collector of Internal Revenue for this district and active in politics, having been President Roosevelt's patronage referee for the State for nearly eight years, he has cultivated one of the largest farms in the world. It would take a man travelling on horseback five days to ride around the wire fencing that encloses his acreage. There are more than two hundred miles of it. It takes more than twelve hundred employees to "make the wheels go round." These, with their families, make a population larger than that of the average city of Alabama. Six thousand acres are under cultivation. Mr. Thompson's holdings are nearly twenty-five thousand acres. Two hundred and thirty plows are running. He has over six hundred head of cattle and as many hogs. They are shipped in carload lots to Montgomery and slaughtered and marketed.

In an ordinary season this farm yields 2,500 bales of cotton, 25,000 bushels of corn, 12,000 bushels of oats 600 tons of hay, 500 tons of alfalfa and 18,000 gallons of syrup. Fifteen artesian wells furnish water.

PICNIC AT BLUE SPRING ANNOUNCED

ALL ARE INVITED TO COME AND TO BRING WELL FILLED BASKETS—CROPS GOOD.

(Special to the Journal.)

Askin, N. C., July 15.—Crops are in fairly good condition now, but we are in need of some rain at this time. The farmers are beginning to cure tobacco.

Mr. F. S. Erul is spending a few days with his son, Mr. W. C. Erul, on the farm near here this week.

Mr. S. A. Gaskins has the finest pumpkins of the season.

The "boys" continue to play baseball every Saturday, they are preparing to give some team a warm time in the near future.

There was quite a large crowd at the Mineral Spring Sunday including a good many from New Bern.

By the way there will be a picnic at Blue Spring, near here, on Saturday, 20th of July. Everybody is invited to come and enjoy themselves, plenty of good cool water, plenty of shade. Everybody come and drink of the best water in the eastern part of the State and don't forget the baskets.

Regular service at Kit Swamp next Sunday if nothing prevents. Sunday school is progressing finely. We are anxious to see the new road come in sight.

MADERO SAYS HUERTA IS DOOMED.

Francisco Madero, father of the martyred President of Mexico who has joined his son's widow and other members of the family at Ashbury Park, said yesterday:

"The present struggle probably will be decisive. Autocratic and democratic parties have been fighting for control for two years, and I believe this will be the end. Huerta will be overthrown. This is almost certain. The people are fighting against him. I have now left seven of my sons and three daughters. They murdered two of my sons. Treachery did it."

H. A. Reed, of Reidsboro, spent yesterday in the city.

ROCKEFELLER IS WELL MAN AGAIN

Six Months Ago Doctors Said That To Appear Before Committee Might Be Fatal.

SEEMS VERY HEARTY NOW

His Rejuvenation As Remarkable As That Of His Better Known Brother, John D.

New York, July 15.—Less than six months ago William Rockefeller, after being hunted for months by process servers of the Pujio Congressional Committee, was excused from testifying after the committee had found and gone to his place of rest, on the ground that he could neither talk nor write and that any excitement might cause his death through suffocation.

Last week, on Friday to be exact William Rockefeller, looking better than he has in some years, attended a three-hour conference of the Executive Committee of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, called to discuss the very important report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the mismanagement of the company.

He did his share of the talking and went to his North Tarrytown home apparently as fresh as any of the younger members of the committee, whose health has at no time been the subject of national discussion.

Apparently his rejuvenation is as remarkable as that of his brother John D., who after many years of trouble with indigestion announced a few years back that he could no longer eat anything he wished without distress.

When the searchers of the Pujio committee finally succeeded in finding Mr. Rockefeller, who was in the West Indies while dozens of detectives, believing he was in seclusion in his New York home, were trying to serve him with a summons there, Dr. Walter F. Chappell, his private physician and a specialist on throat troubles, appeared before the committee and declared that for Mr. Rockefeller to testify might be equivalent to signing his death warrant.

He told the committee that there were four things the matter with Mr. Rockefeller's throat. There were laryngeal spasms, oedema of the larynx, hemorrhages and irritation following speech. This condition, Dr. Chappell told the committee, made it very dangerous for his patient to attempt to use his voice in any sustained effort and any excitement might cause a fatal spasm.

"It is now a very narrow margin for his life," said the specialist, who declared that another hemorrhage might prove fatal.

The committee was unwilling to accept the word of Mr. Rockefeller's physician as final, so it sent a physician of its own selection to examine him, choosing Dr. Charles W. Richardson of Washington for the task. Dr. Richardson concurred in the opinion of Dr. Chappell. This, however, did not satisfy the committee, and as Mr. Rockefeller would not come to it, the committee went to him in his Florida retreat.

The examination was very brief, lasting but a few minutes, it being apparent that the millionaire was the sick man the physicians said he was, and there was much surprise expressed that under the circumstances Mr. Rockefeller had not notified the committee of his condition and placed himself at its disposal before the inability of the committee to reach him had become a scandal.

HOUSTON CREATES NEW POST.

Thomas G. Shearman Made Law Officer For Forest Appeals.

Washington, July 15.—Law officer for forest appeals is a new position in the Department of Agriculture created yesterday by Secretary Houston.

It will be filled by Thomas G. Shearman, formerly of the Forest Service, now doing special work on Indian claims of the Secretary of the Interior.

The new officer, who assumes his duties Wednesday, will be entirely outside the Forest Service and directly responsible to Secretary Houston. Appeals from the chief forester's decisions in regard to homesteaders' claims for agricultural lands in national forest reserves, grazing privileges, timber sale rights and the like will be referred to Mr. Shearman for final decision.

In cases of agricultural land classification in the forests the law officer has co-operating a committee of agricultural experts named today by Secretary Houston. They are L. C. Corbett, assistant chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; E. C. Chittcott, of the same bureau; and T. D. Rice, of the Bureau of Soil Surveys.

STUDY MORTGAGE CREDIT SYSTEM

BY MEANS OF IT IN GERMANY FARMERS GET MONEY AT 4 1-2 PER CENT.

CONSULATES NOT SPARED

The American Tobacco Company Alone Said To Have Been Damaged A Million Dollars.

Weishaden, Germany, July 15.—The American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation came to Weishaden from Heidelberg, where half a day had been spent visiting typical local Raiffeisen societies in the neighboring farming communities. A subcommittee of the Commission remained in Heidelberg to attend the meetings of the convention of Raiffeisen Co-operative officials which began here today.

The first institution visited by the Commission in Weishaden was the Nassau District Mortgage Credit Bank, a government institution extending mortgage loans at cost, principally for the benefit of small farmers who predominate in Nassau. It was the first institution of this type visited by the Commission.

The bank was organized in 1840 by the government of what was then the Grand Duchy of Nassau. It has continued in the mortgage business ever since and has never lost a dollar to its bond holders. The method of business is the same as that followed by practically all institutions of Europe—that is, it accepts mortgages on real estate and issues land bonds equal in amount to the mortgages.

The bonds are split up into small amounts, as low as \$25, in order that small investors can buy them. The money received by the bank for the bonds is used to supply money to the farmers on their mortgages.

The bonds are secured by the mortgages. But the holder of the bond looks only to the bank to pay the interest and principal of his bond. The bank assumes the responsibility for the payments of the farmer and it is this feature which makes investors more willing to buy the bonds than they are to buy the mortgages offered by American farmers, and also which makes the investors willing to accept a lower rate of interest. The bank carries on this business as nearly as possible without profit. Where a profit is made it is turned over to the government to reduce the taxes of the landowners.

In the case of the mortgage bank of Nassau, however, there is a second guarantee placed behind the land bonds—the guarantee of the government. When Nassau was an autonomous German state the guarantee was given by the government of the Grand Duchy of Nassau. Nassau has been absorbed by Prussia and there is a provision in the constitution of that state forbidding the government to guarantee the obligations of the company which is permitted to assume unlimited indebtedness. Therefore the guarantee of the land bonds of the Nassau bank was turned over to the communes of the Administrative District of Nassau. This is, however, a strong government guarantee and the sufficiency of it is proven in the high price, 99, maintained by 4 per cent bonds of the Nassau bank.

To make the government's guarantee safe, conduct of the bank is placed directly under control of the Assembly of the Administrative district. The actual business of the bank is carried on by a directorate. A farmer desiring to mortgage his farm goes first to the court of registration. The system of land registration in Germany is thoroughly perfected and this is one of the most essential features to a successful land credit system. By the court the farmer is given a paper establishing his title and describing the property. This paper is sent to the land bank with the application for a loan. If the loan be granted the farmer's mortgage is registered and also the bank records with the mortgage the fact that bonds to an equal amount have been issued. The entire transaction costs the farmer about \$20. The bond draws interest at the lowest practicable rate—now 4 1-2 per cent because of a bad money market—and the farmer pays to the bank this same rate of interest, plus enough to cover the expenses of the bank. This is about one-half per cent in an economically conducted institution.

TALKS ABOUT THE COTTON CROP.

Nash Mattocks of Silverdale, Onslow county, who was in the city Tuesday, says cotton in his part of the country is not as good as it was year before last, but at present gives promise of yielding as good a crop as that of last year, and with the right sort of weather from now on there may be a better crop than was made last year. In his opinion there is no chance for the cotton crop to overcome entirely the

BUCK stoves and ranges, J. S. Baanight Hardware Company, New Bern, N. C.

M. M. Marks returned last night from a short visit at Goldsboro.

BULGARS LOOT AND SACK TOWN

Reports Of Outrages And Atrocities Confirmed By Greek Correspondent.

CONSULATES NOT SPARED

The American Tobacco Company Alone Said To Have Been Damaged A Million Dollars.

Saloniki, July 15.—The sacking and burning of the town of Seres by the defeated Bulgarian army and the accompanying outrages on women and atrocities on men were fully confirmed in a dispatch from a well-known Greek correspondent.

The retreating Bulgarian soldiers, he telegraphs, opened a cannonade with four field guns from a hill above the town on Friday. At the same time bands of Bulgarian soldiers, led by their officers scoured the streets, first pillaging the stores and houses and then drenching them with petroleum and setting them afire until the greater part of the town was blazing.

The soldiers were accompanied by the notorious revolutionary Colonel Yankoff, who with former officers of the Bulgarian army was very active in Macedonia in 1903.

Even the foreign consulates in Seres were not spared, according to the correspondent. The Austro-Hungarian consular officers were plundered and burned, Vice-Consul George C. Zlatko being carried off by the marauders but subsequently ransomed. The Italian Consulate also was sacked but the consul bought off the incendiaries.

The Bank of Athens the Oriental Bank the palace of the Metropolitan, the Great synagogue, all the schools, the tobacco warehouses of the American, Austrian and German companies and the hospitals were burned after they had been pillaged.

The American Tobacco Company alone suffered to the extent of \$1,000,000. Many people were crucified, hacked to pieces or burned alive by the madly credulous Bulgarians, who committed incredible outrages on women of all ages, many of whom died from the effects.

The condition of those who escaped was lamentable. Rich merchants are dying of hunger, while wretched mothers are trying to find covering and food for their naked and starving children.

The situation is desperate, as all the pharmacies were burned down and there is a total lack of medicines for the sick and bandages for the injured.

DEPPE HAPPENINGS.

Farmers Much Encouraged Over Condition Of The Crops.

(Special to the Journal.)

Deppe, N. C., July 15.—Farmers are very much encouraged here now; crops are on a boom.

Mr. W. Herman Collins was the guest of Miss Lila Henderson Sunday evening.

Mr. J. C. Shepard of the Harris Creek section was the guest of Miss Annie Trott Saturday and Sunday.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Mr. Frank Henderson and hope he will soon recover.

Mr. Liston Bryan of Jacksonville was a visitor at the home of Miss Lillian Riggs Sunday.

We are very sorry to hear that Mrs. J. R. Eubank is seriously ill.

Mr. Tom Henderson and Mrs. C. S. Barker of Trenton, were in this section Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Debruhl of Debrauhl's were visitors at Mr. J. R. Eubank's Thursday and Friday.

The annual picnic at Tabernacle was held last Friday. Everybody reported a good time.

Mr. William Tallman was the guest of Mr. Frank Henderson Sunday afternoon.

Mr. R. R. Tallman, of Fayetteville N. C. was visiting his parents at this place last week.

Miss Glennie Eubank, of New Bern, is here at this time spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. R. Eubank.

Mr. Alpheus Collins, was the guest of Miss Gladys McDaniel Sunday afternoon.

Mr. J. S. Morris and his sister Miss Nancy J. Morris, were guests of Misses Annie and Ida F. Trott Sunday evening.

SELLING STOCK IN PROPOSED NEW HOSPITAL.

The promoters of the project to erect a new hospital on East Front street are engaged in securing subscriptions for stock and are meeting with several thousand dollars worth of the stock has already been placed. It is the intention of the promoters to put up a building which, when equipped, will cost between thirty-five and forty thousand dollars, and they desire to begin work on the structure some time during the fall.

COLORED PYTHIANS HAVE BUSY DAY

NEXT GRAND LODGE WILL BE HELD IN CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT.

(By George F. King.)

The sessions of the 8th annual session of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of colored Knights of Pythias of N. and S. A., A. A. and Australia, held yesterday were brimful of been interest to hundreds of delegates.

Greensboro, Elizabeth City, and Rocky Mount were rivals for the next Grand Lodge to be held, the same week in July, 1914. The Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor of Greensboro sent invitations, by telegraph, to the Grand Lodge, for the next annual meeting to be held in the "Gate City." Rocky Mount won out, but a special committee was appointed to express the appreciation of the Grand Lodge to the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce for their liberal invitation. The same was sent by telegraph.

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$250, to the uniform rank of the fraternity; \$25,00 to the colored orphanage, at Winston Salem.

Last night Dr. J. W. Jones, of Winston, was by acclamation re-elected Grand Chancellor. F. C. Hester was re-elected Vice Grand Chancellor. Prof. W. B. Windsor, of Greensboro, was re-elected by acclamation, Grand Keeper of Record and Seals. Dr. Geo. W. Adams, of Durham, re-elected by acclamation, Grand Master of Exchequer. Dr. D. W. Chestnut, of Wilmington, Grand Medical Register, was re-elected by acclamation. Grand Master of Works, Dr. W. G. Avant, of New Bern, re-elected by acclamation. Dr. J. A. Bonner, of Wilmington, re-elected by acclamation, Grand Prelate. Grand Master of Arms, Dr. H. P. Kennedy, New Bern.

H. E. Hagan of Goldsboro, was elected Grand Lecturer; C. L. S. A. Taylor, of Charlotte, Grand Marshal; J. T. Pittman, of Wilmington, Grand Inner Guard; A. J. Simmons, of Raleigh, Grand Outer Guard; and Col. Jas. H. Young, of Raleigh, was elected Chairman of the Finance Committee.

John A. Broom and J. C. Latta, of Winston-Salem, were elected delegates to the Supreme Grand Lodge which will be held at Baltimore, Md., next month.

TENDERS FRIENDS A LAWN PARTY

DELIGHTFUL SOCIAL EVENT AT ORIENTAL LAST FRIDAY EVENING.

(Special to the Journal.)

Oriental, July 15.—One of the most delightful events of the social season in Oriental took place last Friday evening when Mrs. Frank Gendreau tendered a number of her friends a lawn party in honor of Miss Dixie Mattocks, of Stella, and Miss Ruth Barwick, of Kinston, who are visiting here.

The party was given at the home of S. W. Everett, Mrs. Gendreau's father, and the large lawn was brilliantly illuminated with many Japanese lanterns. One of the features of the party was the fortune telling by a Gypsy fortune teller who sat ensconced in her tent in one corner of the large lawn. There was not one of the young ladies or gentlemen who did not visit the soothsayer's tent at some time during the evening and persuade her to tell them what the future held for them.

During the evening a large fire was built on the lawn and the party gathered around this and toasted marshmallows. In the estimation of all the event was a grand success and was thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. Among those enjoying Mrs. Gendreau's hospitality were: Miss Elsie Pugh, Emily Midgette, Patsie Sprull, Helen Dudley, Edith Whitehurst, Lena Stephens, Grace Morris, Laura Rivins of Durham, Ruth Simmons, P. I. Johnson, Stella McLees and Annie Harris, and William Smith, Les Daniels, Walter Paris, Sylvester Gibbs, Fenner Gilbert of Aurora, Joseph Gainer, Cecil McLees, Ralph Harris, Chris Fenner and Zeb Brewer.

The large brick building erected on Craven street by Eugene Williams has been completed and is now occupied by the New Bern Garage Company. The structure was erected expressly for this purpose and is one of the largest garages in the State.

No. Six-Sixty-Six

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVERS. Five or six doses will break up malarial fever, if taken when a tonic like Fever will not return. It acts on the liver, lungs, spleen, and does not grip or sicken.