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## THE COMING OF WILLIAM PENN

the extermination of the hostile That very year of blood and of, 1676, on the contrary, saw an danger renewed.

r. Edward Randolph arrived ont ingland commissioned to command authorities of the colony to send ats over sea to answer for their asption of power over the settlements he north, beyond the bounds set by charter, and in despite of the its of those who were the legal rietors there. It was the begin-

of a very serious matter. last there was an action of quo ranto against her (1683), and then rit issued against her in the Court 1684, an adverse judgment which fared her charter forfelted and government returned to the crown. s time no escape from enduring it. same year, 1684, Virginia rahe sam ned to her normal government in, as a royal province, and not the Reperty of Lord Culpepper. By 1684 King tired of him, had withdrawn commission and bought off his hts, leaving him a proprietary title r only the "Northern Neck" of inia-the great peninsula which back to the mountains between Potomac and the Rappahannock ers; and the colony was again di-ily subject to the crown.

was in the mad times of his rule a new disorder fell upon the col-y. In 1679 and 1680 the crops of aco were immense; there was me, much more, than could be sold, it is value fell so much that it was th little or nothing to make puruses with-and yet it was the col-'s chief currency. The assembly hed to stop or limit the planting tobacco for a little, by statute; the King, through the governor, hade the restriction; and there sugaly broke forth a new sort of rebelh. In 1682 mobs of excited people armed upon plantation after plann, destroying the growing crops tobacco, until what would have led 10,000 hogsheads had been cut as it grew, and 200 plantations had en laid waste within a single county. Government by proprietors did not em to go anywhere very well. Even nd Baltimore found Maryland an easy property, and kept it only by nummate tact and watchful manment. At every change of politi-weather there was sure to be some den tempest or some covert mordination there.

In 1675 Cecilius Lord Baltimore died. only son, Charles, succeeding; and next year one Davis and one Pate. king their cue from Mr. Bacon in rginia, made bold themselves to head actual rebellion in arms. But sucss in Maryland depended upon suc-When Mr. Bacon in Virginia. ed the Maryland insurgents yielded

he troubles of Massachusetts did ing of the Dutch men-of-war, though and with the death of King Philip he had been steadfast and had not he had been steadfast and had not unclaimed indian country; and the ceased to rule in such matters as he King pleased his own fancy by callcould, or to press the interests and ing the grant "Pennsylvania" in honthe powers of the proprietors. At last documents had come out of England

which conclusively put an end to the 1681. claim of the uneasy colonists that they had a right to act independently of had a right to act independently of the rule, scarcely 500 white men. all the proprietor: but they had hardly told, settled within the territory reached Carteret before the Dutch fleet came in.

When the Dutch were gone again the once discontented towns received their English governor back with a sort of satisfaction, having been glaidened to see the allen masters go. But there were new difficulties, because the issued against the end, October Edmund Andros, that stirring major or dragoons, was governor of New York. King Charles made a new grant of New York to his brother, the Duke of York, in 1674, to cure any doubt the Dutch occupation might be thought to have put upon his title; and the duke promptly granted East New Jersey over again to Sir George Carteret; but the new grant was not couched in the terms of the old, left doubt upon the mind of a careful reader whether it meant of a carterin George's sovereignty or only. Sir George's ownership as overlord—and his grace had explicitly commissioned Andros to be his deputy in the government of New York "and its depend-

ncies. ing trade Andros understood Carteret's new charter literally, as it read, and acted as if he had been bidden annul the gle year of his coming. Mr. Penn could bóast. "I have led the greatest colony into America that ever any man did upon a private credit, and the most right of Sir George's governor to govern. He saw to it that the New Jersey towns should get as little comprosperous beginnings that ever were fort out of the resumption of their separate government as possible. At in it are to be found among us." first he contented himself with col-1685 there were more than 7,000 set tlers there. lecting customs duties at the New Jersey ports as well as at New York for established at the confluence of the the duke's revenues; but when Sir George Carteret died, in January, 1680, the two fine rivers Delaware and Schuyl kill, and Mr. Penn named it Philadel-phia, wish it to be a place of peace and good will. By the end of the he went further. He challenged Philip Carteret's authority outright, accused him of acting without legal warrant with the Duke of York's patent, "to the great disturbance of his malesty's subjects," and, when he would not yield, seized him, deposed him from his government by force, and himself year 1683 there were no fewer than 150 dwellings built-frail and enough, no doubt, but sufficient until stone and brick could be had, and time in which to build with them. The assumed the authority of governor in change came very soon. Before Mr. the New Jersey towns. The next Penn sailed for home, in 1684, there the New Jersey towns. The next Penn sailed for home, in 1684, there year, 1681, saw Carteret upheld and were already 350 houses erected some reinstated and Andros rebuked by of of them several stories high. ficial letter out of England and the with cellars and decorated with bal-discredited soldier went home to give conles. Outside the central town with his account of the affair. Mast Jersey its busy 2,000 colonists, there were was to have quiet again for a little quite fifty hamlets in the thriving province.

under new proprietors. The King's new grants made of New Jersey, not a single province, as be-tore, but two distinct provinces, East Jersey and West Jersey.

Both provinces prospered. Many set tlers preferred the Jerseys to New tlers preferred the Jerseys to New York. There was less taxation there, and less interference with merchants' the Indians as its neighbors could not. dealings. Saw mills and iron mills The Quakers everywhere seemed to promptly as the Virginian: Davis were set up: tar, pitch, and turpen ine constant, as Roger Williams had won it, whose doctrines and principles of life were so like their own. They piles of oil and whalebone: and the piles of oil and whalebone the piles of oil and w

prosperity and its sober way in at-fairs. But Mr. Penn's plans widened as his thought became engaged in this great matter. A mere share in the ownership of West Jersey did not sat-isty him. He determined to have a save their liberties. William was isfy him. He determined to have a and save their liberties, William was province of his own, a Quaker colony husband to Mary. James' daughter: upon a great scale. The outcome of was a Protestant, a statesman, and a that purpose was the founding of Pennsylvania, whose peaceful story of or- at his back. But it was not necessary derly government and quick prosper- to conquer England. She knew her ity reads like the incidents almost of straits and was ready and glad to straits and was ready and glad to idyl amidst the confused annals receive him. James miserably fled; of colonial affairs in that day of the Parliament accepted his flight as

change. Sir William Penn had died in 1670, and had left to his son, among went by act of Parliament to William other items of an ample fortune, a and Mary. claim for f15,000 against the crown. For the For the northern colonies in Amer-

The young Quaker asked for a grant of land in America in satisfaction of ica those four years had meant a nemorable change of government, as the claim, and the King readily enough ill to live under, almost as the tryanny consented, glad to please an old in England. For a little while after triend's son and be guit of an obliga-the loss of her charter in 1684 affairs tion so easily. Penn asked for and had moved on smoothly and without obtained the land "lying north of serious incident in Massachusetts, tho Maryland on the east bounded with Delaware River, on the west limithalf-heartedly enough, it was plain, under a provisional government, waited as Maryland is, and northward to extend as far as plantable" into the ing to see what the crown would do. The death of King Charles delayed a settlement; but James, when came to the throne, very promptly showed what he meant to do. He reor of the old admiral whose claim solved to put Massachusetts and the against the crown he was thus paying colonies lying immediately about her The grant was dated March 4.

Charles had given him; a few

Netherland when the Dutch were oust-

ed; and a few hundred more were

thereby added to the number of his colonists. Dutch as well as Swedes,

and a few score scattered groups of lonely settlers. The very month of that new grant, August, 1682, he him-

self took ship for his province, with

goodly company of Quakers, to begin

the real planting of the new region.

Within but a little more than a sin

The chief town of the province was

cheap

built

sea

self well hated.

he governed

into the hands of a royal governor and an appointed council, without an There were, when he set up his genassembly or any other arrangement for a participation of the people in the management of their affairs. At first (May, 1685) he named Joseph Dudley "President of the Council for tiny

THE WESTERN SENTINEL, NOV. 16.

While they hesitated what to do, a captain of the men-at-arms they had called together for their defense

seized the fort and the government

in the name of the Prince of Orange.

This was Jacob Leisler. He had come

to the colony close upon thirty years before, (1660), as a soldier in the em-

ploy of the Dutch West India Com

pany; had thriven in trade and made

a place of influence for himself among the colonists; and now stepped

officers of the papist King whom the

It was the news of war that chief-y wrought upon the fears of the

It was yet spring time, 1689, and

the news that war had actually be-gun reached New York, a hasty ru-mor, before the fact. But it spoke

truth, nevertheless; and no man could

be ignorant what special interest New

Louis of France was in fact plan

ning that very spring how he should

make the place his own, to the un

doing of the English in America. With

the coming of summer his plans were

The veteran, indomitable Frontenad

master, if any man was, of the strat-

egy of the forest, was to go back to

Canada to take a force of 1,000 French

regulars and 600 Canadians thru the

northern wilderness to Albany,thence

King's fleet, sent timely out of France.

at New York; and France was to be

before another winter was out ready

to strike a final blow, first at the Iro-

WOODROW WILSON.

PERSONS SHIPPING LIQUOR

o sweep down the river and meet the

forth as their champion against

Parliament had deposed.

York had in the matter.

town.

complete.

oasts.

they

Charles had given him; a tew thy Swedish hamlets, a few Quaker fam-lies who had crossed the river from West Jersey, stragglers here and there looking for good lands. In Aug-ust, 1682, Mr. Penn added to his first user, 1682, Mr. Penn added to his first mistress at the center of the continent Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Maine, and the Narragansett counquois behind her in the forests, and then at the English on the northern try, or King's Province," but gave him no authority to alter law or impose taxes. But that was only a temporgrant from the King the lands lying about New Castle and below, by pur-The real ary arrangement. change came with the arrival of Sir Edmund chase from the Duke of York, to whom Andros, in December, 1686, to be they had passed with the rest of New

America knew what was afoot. "Governor-General and Vice-Admir some seemed able to divine. A keen al"; and Plymouth was added to his oreboding quickened the faculties of government. all who thought upon the hazard of fortunes in the strugle that had all He was bidden appoint persons of

the best character and estate to his but come; the air seemed full of something-who could tell what?-and council, and to disturb the existing law of the colonies as little as possirumors crept thru the forests and ble; but he was also commanded along the coasts in which men seemallow no printing press within his ed to guess what Louis planned. jurisdiction; to insist upon a universal toleration in matters of religion

He reached the colony in October, and especially upon the encouragement of during that autumn and the winter the worship of the Church of England which followed (1682-1683) no fewer and to execute with vigilance and than twenty-three ships came into the rigor the laws of trade. He was give Delaware bringing immigrants: to be en, too, a small number of royal troops followed presently by other ships seek-

for his support, whose red coats were adly unwelcome in Boston. Worst of police commissioner of Chattanooga all, he was authorized to govern and o lay taxes without an assembly. The next year after Andros' coming 1687) he turned upon Maryland. New York and Virginia were already prac tically his own, to deal with as he out proper branding. pleased. The same year Andros wert o Boston, Governor Dongan, of New

C. L. Mylus, Frank Fox and A Smith, employes of Betterton's Coffin fork, was instructed to forbid the popular assemblies granted but three years before. He was commanded.

too, as Andros was, "to allow no The indictments grew out of the shipment of various quantities of whiskey concealed in coffins from the defendant's factory. The defendants except Fox were arraigned and the cases will probably come up for trial at the present term of the court. Fox is reported sick no printing press." James meant to be master everywhere, and to permit be master everywhere, and to permit not so much as a word of public com-ment upon what his servants did: and all America felt the change. Before the first month of his administration was over Andros, acting upon the King's command, had dissolved the government of Rhode Island, and ass reported sick

sumed control of its affairs. The next year he did the same in Connecticut and in 1888 New York and the Jarseys were nominally added to his govern-ment, Francis Nicholson acting as his deputy there.

#### THE COMING OF ANDROS.

Government did not go quite so easily after Mr. Penn returned to Eng-Happily the new tryanny had no The government was liberal in longer life in America than in Eng all things, and very simple in its make-up-upon the familiar model of land. It came promptly enough to its end when the news reached the colonies of James' disgrace and flight

found that Mrs. Edward Whitaker had won the prize. The hostess served a most tempting salad course during the social hour. As honor guest on this occasion were Misses Lalla and Irene Sapp, of Greens-boro, who were houseguests of Mrs. Paddison. Those present at the very endoyable party were; Mrs. Carrie Stone; Misses Berths Fulp. Emma Low-rey, Fannie Sue Griffith and Huron Stuart. and William's coming. The Boston people rose, as if by a common instinct; seized Andros and his officers; seized the fort; seized even the King's frigate lying in the harbor; and resumed their old govunder their o magistrates

SENTINEL WILL AWARD PRIZES TO STUDENTS

The Western Sentinel will offer to the pupils in the public schools of Forsyth and adjoining counties three prizes of five, three and two dollars, the same to be awarded to the students of the schools submitting the best papers in an examination covering the matter embraced in the Woodrow Wilson articles on American History, now appearing in The Western Sentinel.

These articles began in the Sentinel Nov. 5, and the questions asked will embrace the material published from this date until the regular examination period in December.

It is the desire of The Sentinel that all pupils in the public schools of Forsyth and adjoining counties have the oppostunity to read and study this interesting history, and The Sentinel will be sent free to each school whose principal will notify this office that as many as four of the pupils desire to prepare for the examination. All teachers are requested to announce this offer to their schools and should back numbers of The Sentinel be needed at any time we will be able to furnish the same free to the schools.

Superintendent Speas, of the Forsyth county schools, heartily endorses this offer and the examination will be conducted thru him, and there is every reason to believe the feature will be a most successful and

It would be a good idea for the students to clip the articles from the paper as they appear, saving them after they are read for future refer-ence and in order to have them in hand when reviewing for the examination to be given in December.

### IT BECOMES TAME A few days ago a pheasant took

France made no sign as yet: the whole plan kept covert in Paris, a closely guarded secret; no one in But

IN COFFINS ARE INDICTED

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 13 .- The federal court grand jury has returned indictments against T. C. Betterton,

and general manager of the Tennessee Coffin and Casket company, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government in shipping liquor with

STONEVILLE SPORTSMEN

#### PARTICIPATE IN FOX HUNT

Stoneville, Nov. 13 .- Messrs, J. W. Eggleston, L. F. Price, H. G. Hill and Judge Carter, returned Thursday from hunting fox in Virginia and brought back one fine fox and reported that they had a race that lasted for seven hours. Mr. Eggleston has had the fox skinned and has stuffed the hide and it is now on exhibition in the large front window of the Jos. Willis Hard-

Kernersville, Nov. 13.—The Rook club was most charmingly entertained last week by Mrs. J. R. Paddison at her home on Main street. Throughout the house boauffully tinted autumn laves were placed as a decoration, while on manfels and pedestals wero vases of scarlet sage. In hall and library, tables were plac-ed for the games which were played onthusiastically thru a number of pro grassions. In the final score it was found that Mrs. Edward Whitaker had won the prize.

It is now on exhibition in the large front window of the Jos. Willis Hard-ware company. It canons, of Moore's Springs, apent the week here the guest of relatives. Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Farg and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Turner, of Axton, Va., spent Wednesday here, the guests of Miss Cassie Fagg. West Bryan svenue. Messrs. H. L. Mitchell and James B. Taylor returned Thursday from Danyile, after spending several days there on business. Dr. J. M. Shackleford, of Martins-ville, after spending several days there on business. Dr. J. M. Shackleford, of Martins-ville, after spending several days there on business. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stone, Robert and Otis Stone, Misses KAfte Claybrook and Stone Misses KAfte Claybrook and Stone Misses M. C. Boberts and Otis Stone, Misses KAfte Claybrook and Sthel Pratt and Ralph Fagg spent. Wednesday m. Reldsville, the guests of relatives. Messrs. W. A. Robertson, H. N. How-ard. W. E. Taylor, P. L. Grogan and T. Z. Lauten, spent Thursday in Leaks-ville and Spense.

A few days ago a pheasant took up with the fowls in the poultry yard of Rev. D. S. Hubbell, hear State Road, Surry county, and some of the family caught it and put it in a coop, where it was confined three or four days. On turning it out it left and was gone for soveral days. Soon it came back and took its place with the fowls in the yard. In a short time it-became per-The Elkin Times reports that Mr.

 A result of the second of the s Lee Snow was up at his father's and on hearing about it went to Mr. Hub bell's to see if it was true. He found the wild bird completely tamed of its own accord, and Hving a quiet domes tic life. Mr. Hubbell gave the pheas ant to Mr. Snow, who brought it here and gave it to Mr. Alex Chatham, Jr. If anyone doubts the veracity of the above they can have their doubts removed by calling on Mr. Snow or Mr. Alex Chatham, Jr., at the Elkin Na-tional Bank, or they can see the bird by calling at Mr. Chatham's home

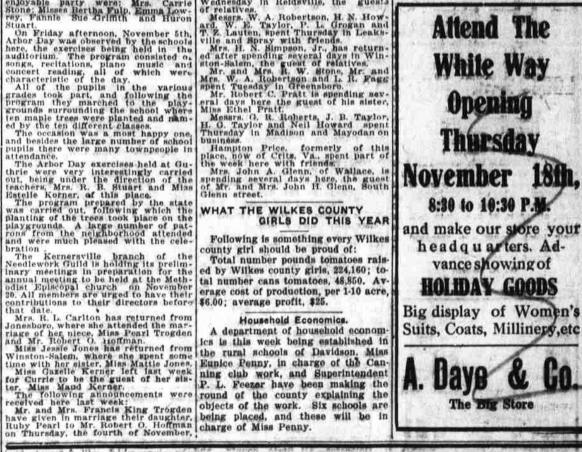
ON STREET IN KING King, Nov. 13 .- Odell, the ten-year-

old son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry L. Cul-ler, was bruised up considerably when he was thrown from a mule on the street here Thursday afternoon. The animal became frightened at a pass ing automobile;

Messrs. Will T. Pulliam and S. A. Stout left here yesterday for Moore county to look over some farms with a view to locating there.



Don't does delicate little stomache with harmfor internal madianes. Vick's vrap O.Bub mirre, spplied exterpuly, relieve by inhalation as a vapor and by absorption through the skin. Mark can be men freely with perfect energy on the younge member of the coulty. Soc. 500, or second 19 Stanonelles VAT



company, are jointly indicted with the commissioner.

SOCIAL AND OTHER KERNERSVILLE NOTES

at tenants of many a miniature my to deal with in their province; id had occasion to discover very en how vital a commonwealth it as that surged restless under their

ernment. Newer proprietors had not the admlage of their experience, and were ways slow to see how uncommon a at the high-spiritea men who underok to settle in colonies, like Englisheverywhere, must be governed, governed at all, under a free sys m which took note of their real cirastances and had their assent. Caroa furnished an example. There ere, in fact, two Carolinas. Since abandonment of the settlements, hich had for a little while struggled F a permanent foothold on the Cape Far (1664-1667) r (1664-1667), there was nothing unbroken wilderness through all long reaches of silent forest which y between the Albemarle country ad the settlement at Charleston-full the crow flies. There miles as ould not well be one government for oth these separated places, except name; and it was difficult to tell hich was the harder to govern. Proprietary government was proving ite as difficult, meanwhile, in New sey: but the monotony of failure d been broken there by the sudden Hentry of the Dutch upon the scene-agland and France had joined in ar against Holland in 1672, and a stille Dutch fleet presently found its By to the coasts of America. It first A do the coasts of America it hist Ried upon the commerce of Virginia ad Maryland in the South, and then, anding to the northward, entered the millar harbor at New York, and the possession as easily as Colonel folls had taken possession nine tars before. From August, 1673, to Overher 1874 the Twitch ware mas

prember, 1674, the Dutch were masin their old seats; there was no York, no New Jersey; all allke is New Netherlands once more, But was a mere episode, a mere passs reminder of the old days when the wh were really masters there. In ind the war ended, and England reed her provinces by the treaty of Treaty of Westminster, Febru-

withdrawal of the Dutch, howver, did not put the affairs of the her, and not put the analys of the high hack at the point at which has had been broken off by the con-next. There were new difficulties to ace. Philip Carteret again became New Jersey, for Sir Fernor in eorge Carteret, the proprietor: and a little his task seemed easier than a little his task seemed easier than had been before the Dutch came. he chief English towns of the prohere had stabborniy resisted his au-Quakers who principally crowded in of his rule was ended. By midsummer, panic, herity until the verst eve of the com- to the new province and gave it its of his rule was ended. By midsummer,

ample which neither they nor any others who heard of it were likely to forget. He scruppionsly purchased as any other colony in growth and seliample support.

The democratic government of West Jersey, the humane clemency of its laws, the full freedom of religious be-

features of liberality and tolerance which drew settlers to the Delaware were due in no small degree to the presence of influential Quakers among its proprietors. Among the rest was William Penn, a man at whose hands schemes of proprietorship in America were to receive a new dignity, and a

touch almost of romance. He was but thirty-one when he bought a share in the province of West Jersey (1675). He had been born in 1644, the year before Mr. Ingle furned reformer and roving governor 'n Maryland-two years after Sir William Berkeley came out to he governor in Virginia. That was also the year in which Mr. George Fox, the founder of the sect of Quakers, first began, a lad of twenty, to preach a

new way of life. Penn was singularly unlike the plain, unlettered people who had been the first to hear Mr. For with glad-

ness and live as he counselled. He was son to Sir William Penn, whom all the world knew as admiral in the roy. the world knew as admiral in the roy-al navy, a great career behind him, a favorite with the King for the service he had done him when he was restored -half man of the world, half hinf sallor; a man of fortune, and of a direct and ready fashion of making his own way; no lover of new fangled notions or young men's whims; and notions or young man's whims; and his son had so handsome a person, so

his son had so handsome a person, ao gallant a manner, so manifest a charm in what he said and did, that Sir Wil-Uam's head was filled with dreams of what he should become—dreams of preferment and a notable career in affairs. It astounded and angered him affairs. It astounded and angered him capacity. He had the blithe humor of its race, and was a man to approve and relish as a comrade; and yet his firm purpose and clear eye in all points of action made him also a man to respect, obey, and follow. And then, when all things seemed affairs.

affairs. It astounded and angered him mightly that the boy should turn. Quaker and give up everything for a set of foolish notions. But it half pleased the old man, after all, when his first choler was passed, to see how steadfast his son was. It half annus-ned him to recomplise his own witholsettled, of a sudden the whole sky changed, because in February, 1685, ed him to recognize his own wilfal ness turned to such a use. Presently

he forgave the strange lad, like the

the land he occupied of its native owners. The New Englanders had sought to be just with the redmen: but the Quakers sought to add a gen-tle kindness to justice, and their lief allowed to all comers, and all the peace was more lasting then that of the English in the north. Colonel Dongan, the new governor of New York, had been instructed to

play a very different role in the international government of his province from that which Andros had played Despite the very liberal measures adopted and the sound public spirit

shown by the duke's governors hith erto, it was not in English nature to be satisfied for twenty years together without such an assembly to speak and act for the people as every other colony had, north and south. Em phatic protests and a strong appeal crossed the sea close upon the heels of Sir Edmund Andros in 1681-speak-

ing not so much discontent with the duke's governor as a firm and rooted objection to the form of government which the colony now seemed entitle built a place of worship, which they called King's Chapel, in Boston. to say that it had outgrown; and the duke thought it wise to yield. Colonel Dongan came in, in August, 1683, instructed to appoint a counci rid of the hateful tryanny; and an and call an assembly; and hy October assurance of better times when they New York had a government like that of her neighbor colonies. No fax or imposition was to be laid or law made except by act of assembly—and presently learned that the new gov rnment at home approved what they

had done, and were willing that they should send Sir Edmund and his fel ow prisoners to England for trial. The action of the people was no less that looked like privilege enough. The new governor, too, might well be to the mind of all who liked candor and prompt and decisive in New York.

ames' own province. Francis Nicholson, Andros' deputy in New York and the Jerseys, was as little liked there as Andros him-self was in Boston. Both he and the members of his council, because they

members of his council, because they supported him, were looked upon as tools of a papist king, and New York was Dutch and Protestant. The two regiments of the King's regulars Sir Edmund had brought with him upon his second coming out, to be governor of all the northern coast, and Nicholson had come out as commander of one of them. To the Charles II died, and the duke reigned in his stand, as James H. The same year Louis XIV of France, revoked the great Edict of Nantes, forbade the Protestants their worship in his kingdom, and so drove fifty thousand of the best people of France-Soldiers, commander of one of them. To

Trank sailor he was, and helped him to succeed in another way. THE COMING OF ANDROS. And so it turned out that West Jarsey was brought—so far as Mr. Jarsey was brought—so far as Mr. Therefore the new proprietors were con-cerned—to be a refuge and place of Quakers who principally crowded in-Quakers who principally crowded in-to the new province and gave it its

to await further tidings from OVer The other colonies round about fol-

lowed suit. Sir Edmund had got him

He was an honest, well-meaning man enough, a plain and not very quick-witted soldier who executed his orders quite literally; but he was arbitrary and harsh, and showed some

times an unwise and ugly temper when he was opposed. And the ordera he tried to execute were intolerable

to the people of the once free colony He levied taxes by the authority

The Arbor Day exercises held at Gu-thrie were very interestingly carried out, being under the direction of the teschers, Mrs. R. B. Stuart and Miss Estelle Korner, at his place. The program prepared by the state was carried out, following which the planting of the trees took place on the playgrounds. A latge number of pat-rons from the neighborhood attended and were much pleased with the cele-bration. of the crown; he demanded quit-rents of all the land owners of the colony. ecause the loss of the charter, he was told by the law officers in England, de-stroyed the right of the colonists to

the land they acquired under it; he forbade even the ordinary town meetings; and he sought to crush opposition by harsh punishments. To these Puritans it was no small part of the trying experience that he

rons from the neighborhood attended and were much pleased with the cele-bration . The Kernersville branch of the Needlework Guild is holding its prelim-inary meetings in preparation for the annual meeting to be held at the Meth-odist Episcopal church on November 26. All members are urged to have their contributions to their directors befor-that date. Mr. R. L. Carlton has returned from Jonesboro, where she attended the mar-riage of her niece, Miss Pearl Trogden and Mr. Robert O. 100 mm. Miss Jessie Jones has returned from Winston-Salem, where she attended the mar-riage of her niece, Miss Pearl Trogden and Mr. Robert O. 100 mm. Miss Jessie Jones has returned from Winston-Salem, where she attended the mar-riage of her niece, Miss Mattie Jones. Miss Gazelle Kerner left fast week for Currie to be the guest of her sis-tor. Miss Mand Kerner. The following announcoments were received here last week: Mr. and Mrs. Francis King Trogden have given in marriage their daughter, Ruby Pearl to Mr. Robert O. Hoffman on Thursday, the fourth of November, encouraged some to set up a society to worship after the manner of the Church of England, and use the hated prayer book; and that in 1688 the Episcopal congregation thus formed

It was a happy day when they got

charge of Miss Penny.

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