

Timely and to the Point

Colonel John S. Mosby of Cavalry Fame—The Largest Clock in the Whole World.

Congressman Sabath's Anti-dowry Idea—Colonel William F. Stewart's Case—John K. Tener.



COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY, the famous Confederate cavalry leader who is now a member of the department of justice at Washington, was reminded of the strenuous days of his career as a warrior when he went under the surgeon's knife a short time ago in a Washington hospital. The operation caused anxiety among some of his friends in view of his age, seventy-four years. Others, more hopeful, recalled his experience of ten years ago. At that time he was thrown from a buggy at Charlottesville, Va., where he had gone to witness the performance of a play written by his son. His life was for a time despaired of, but when his former followers celebrated their annual reunion a few months later at the Eutaw House, in Baltimore, he sent them an encouraging message from San Francisco, where he had gone to practice law. It was on that occasion that a speaker who had served under General Stuart and had left the regular command to join Mosby's men spoke of the veteran as a daredevil who would "rank in history with men like Sumter, Pickens and Marion. Hancock would not accept his sword in surrender, but would have treated him as an outlaw, but Grant recognized him as a soldier."

The Colgate clock in Jersey City, the largest in the world, which was started by the mayor of Jersey City with appropriate ceremonies on May 25, faces New York from the Jersey shore and is visible for many miles. It is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and its



Hour hand of Colgate clock.

regulation involves some interesting problems. Heretofore the Westminster dials on the parliament buildings in London have held the record as to size abroad. They have diameters of twenty-two and a half feet and an area of 398 feet each. In this country the Philadelphia city hall clock has dials measuring twenty-five feet across, the area of each dial being 490 square feet. The Colgate clock has dials each of which is thirty-eight feet across, and the area of each is 1,134 feet. The minute hand is twenty feet long and with its counterpoise weighs nearly a third of a ton. The ponderous weight that moves the mechanism tips the scales at just a ton, and the whole clock weighs approximately six tons. Across the dial of the clock twenty men could stand shoulder to shoulder. The timepiece is lighted at night, and each hand is outlined with incandescent lamps. Brilliant red lights mark each numeral, and an incandescent lamp indicates each minute mark. The latter are twenty-four inches apart, and as the tip of the hour hand must travel two feet every minute it journeys about half a mile every day. The size of the hour hand may be gauged by comparing its height in the picture with the figure of a man at the right.

The Rev. John Long, pastor of the Parkside Presbyterian church, Brooklyn borough, New York city, is a pronounced advocate of socialism. A Christian socialist brotherhood is one of the features of his church, and he has inaugurated what he terms "a series of new style revival meetings." As to the question of his orthodoxy the Rev. Mr. Long recently said: "Orthodoxy in the Presbyterian church is a theological term. It has nothing to do with sociology. As a Presbyterian minister I am free to preach any sociology I please short of plural marriage. As to the coming meetings, I wish to say that the Christian church in the times of the apos-

ties cared little for creeds and less for ritual."

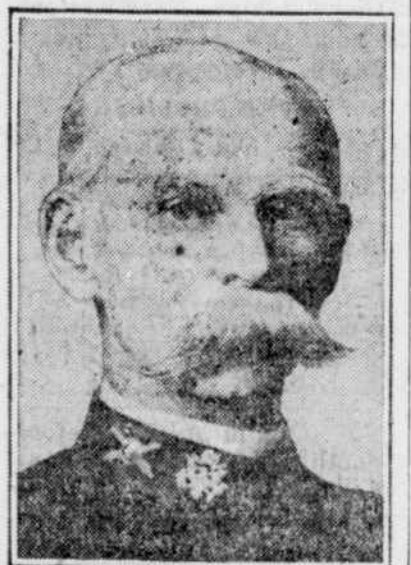
John K. Tener, who has been nominated for congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district to succeed Ernest F. Acheson, was famous twenty years ago as a National league baseball pitcher. He is now a millionaire banker of Charleroi, Pa., and is grand exalted ruler of the Elks of North America. In the late eighties Mr. Tener was a pitcher for the Pittsburg National team and later for that of Chicago, and when A. G. Spalding took the All American team on a trip around the world Tener went along as one of the pitchers. Later on he helped form the ill fated Brotherhood, and when it collapsed gave up baseball and, settling at Charleroi, made a fortune in coal lands.

It seems the resolution introduced in congress by Representative Sabath of Illinois proposing to put a tax on titled foreigners coming over here for wives, or, rather, on the dowries they take out of the country, has created some alarm abroad, where the idea has been taken quite seriously by the press. It is expected that there will be hustling among the impoverished scions of princely houses and the inheritors of much incumbered dukedoms to get over here and pick out their wives before any such law takes effect. A London publication says:

The fact that during the past generation foreign noblemen who have married American women have caused \$225,000,000 of American money to go out of the country has suggested the possibility to Mr. Adolph J. Sabath, a member of the United States congress, of introducing a bill imposing a tax of 25 per cent on all dowries, gifts, settlements or advances of money or property in consideration of marriages of citizens of the United States to foreigners. Mr. Sabath was born in Bohemia in 1836, and when he was fifteen he emigrated alone to the United States and settled in Chicago, where his total capital was less than \$250. He obtained work as a watch boy in a merchant's establishment and after working hours attended the public night school. In 1887 he embarked in the real estate business and two years later commenced reading law. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar.

It is an unusual controversy that has arisen over the case of Colonel William F. Stewart, who was "banished" to Fort Grant, Ariz. The reason assigned for exiling the colonel to a desert fort was his alleged "contentiousness and impertinence" and his liability to get into quarrels and stir up trouble. He has found a champion in Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland, who says that legal proceedings will be brought to compel the secretary of war to grant Colonel Stewart a court of inquiry under the articles of war. The senator declares he will follow the case up until President Roosevelt is forced to grant a court martial, or until, dying in his "prison," Stewart, as a martyr, shall arouse the people of the country to take vengeance.

Colonel Stewart's retirement from the army was demanded by President Roosevelt on the ground that "his irritability made his continuance in the army impossible." On his refusing to



Colonel William F. Stewart.

retire he was sent to the post in Arizona called Fort Grant, a post where there is no command except a servant, a caretaker and a few government mules. Colonel Stewart was born in Rhode Island in 1849, entered the United States army in 1866 and graduated from the artillery school in 1871 since which time he has commanded artillery posts in different parts of the country

TAFT'S BIRTHPLACE.

Secretary of War Was Not Born in a Log Cabin.

Secretary Taft was not born in a log cabin, like so many aspirants for the presidency in the past. As his father was a leading citizen of Cincinnati, the Taft home in that city was naturally one of elegance and culture, and the secretary of today was accustomed to the refinements of such a home from youth up. Judge Taft was fat even as



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Secretary William H. Taft and his birthplace in Cincinnati.

a baby, and a smile has always been ready to part his lips. But, though big and jolly, he has never been indolent and lazy, for as a boy at school and as a student at college he kept high up in his classes, and since he has been in the public eye it has been remarked that he has a wonderful capacity for hard work and transacting a multitude of things in a comparatively short time.

CHARLES P. TAFT.

Brother of War Secretary, Who Has Financed Latter's Campaign.

It is often remarked as a coincidence that William H. Taft, the secretary of war and the best known member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, should be the son of a man who was prominent also as a cabinet member. His father, the late Judge Alphonso Taft, held the identical post the son now holds and was also attorney general of the United States. All this was in the time of President Grant. Believers in heredity find a good deal of support for their theories in the history of the Taft family. The late Alphonso Taft was noted both as a diplomat and as a jurist, and Secretary William H. Taft has won eminence upon the bench, while his qualities as a diplomat have caused him to be spoken of as "the great pacifist" and have led to the suggestion that he should be called secretary of peace instead of secretary of war. The elder Taft handed down to his sons a natural bent toward the legal profession and inculcated in them the idea that it was their duty as well as pleasure

Charles P. Taft.

to attend Yale college. So it came about that the Taft brothers are Yale men and lawyers. Not all of them have stuck to the law as a profession, however. In fact, the only one of them in active practice now is Henry W. Taft, who is a leading member of the bar of New York state. One of the younger brothers, Horace Dutton Taft, born in 1861, is now an educator, though he studied law and was admitted to the bar. The eldest brother, Charles P. Taft, is best known as an editor, although he has been lawyer and congressman. He was born in Cincinnati in 1843 and, graduating from Yale in 1864, studied law at Columbia, taking his degree from that institution in 1866. Later he continued his studies at Heidelberg university, at Berlin and in Paris. He practiced law in Cincinnati from 1869 to 1879 and in that year bought the Cincinnati Times and a year later consolidated it with the Star. He served in congress from 1895 to 1897 and was a presidential elector in 1904. He married Miss Annie Sinton.

Charles Taft is fourteen years older than his brother, the secretary of war, and naturally had considerable to do with guiding the latter's footsteps as a young man in the paths which led to eminence in politics and in the legal profession. The elder brother had much to do with Judge Taft's decision to take the field for the presidential nomination also, and, being a man of means, he has spent money freely in promoting the campaign of publicity undertaken to acquaint the country with Secretary Taft's qualities and achievements as a public servant.

A Woman to Fear.

A gentleman who was trying a horse with a view of making a purchase noticed that after driving the animal three miles he pulled pretty hard, requiring a steady rein and constant watching.

"Do you think this is just the horse for a lady to drive?" he asked.

"Well," answered the owner, "I must say I shouldn't want to be the husband of the woman who could drive that horse."—London Scraps.

Olympic Laurels.

The Great Games in the Stadium at London In July—Commemoration Medals—American Team and Its Prospects.

IN the athletic world no event can compare in interest this year with the Olympic games which are to be held in London in July. From nearly all the countries of the globe amateurs representing the muscle and endurance and skill of their respective nations will gather at the British capital to battle for the world supremacy in the way the Greeks did in the days of their pristine vigor. When the Olympic games were established, some hundreds of years before the Christian era, the Greeks thought themselves the only people worth taking into consideration and other nations only "barbarians." Since that time a good many other nations have come to count for something, but the Greeks are still in many respects a great nation, as those who attended the Olympic games held at Athens in 1906 discovered.

The United States will send a splendid team to contest with the other athletes in the various events of this year's games. It will be made up largely of men from the colleges, in this respect being different from the team sent to Greece two years ago, for then the games were held at a time which made it difficult if not impossible for college men to compete. July is a month when they can easily take part, being right in the middle of the usual college vacation. The games form part of the Anglo-French exposition which is being held in London this summer and are to take place in a great stadium which has been erected for the purpose and which cost \$300,000. It will hold 70,000 people and will be opened by King Edward VII. on July 13. The games begin the next day and continue until July 25. There will be 105 events, the most popular of which will be the twenty-five mile Marathon race, which is to start in the king's palace at Windsor and end at



Obverse and reverse of commemoration medals.

the stadium. There would be 25,640 entries in the games if all the countries entitled to representation in each event sent men to fill the allotted places. Of course they will not. Nevertheless the contestants will form a very large and distinguished looking lot of men. Great Britain will send a great deal of money in entertaining the visitors. The medals alone will cost \$12,500. They are now on exhibition at the London Royal academy and are the work of the noted sculptor Bertram Mackennal. The prize medals are struck in gold, silver and bronze for first, second and third prizes respectively and the commemoration medals in silver and bronze. The inscription on the obverse commemoration medal gives the name of Elis, where the ancient Greeks held their games and the places at which they have been held since their revival in 1896. The design represents a Greek runner returning home from victory. The reverse of each medal designed for use on the occasion of the London Olympiad only, is a beautiful figure of Fame, typifying the modern revival of the games. On this side are the words, "In Commemoration of the Olympic Games Held in London, 1908."

It is fortunate that the American Olympic committee has been able to secure the cream of the college talent for the London meet, for it will make it certain that America will have even a stronger team than was sent to Athens two years ago. It will be particularly strong in field events. Star athletes will be furnished from all parts of the United States, and there is every reason to hope that they will bring back laurels of which their countrymen may well be proud.

A Knotty Point.

"Mister," said Broncho Bob as the traveling man got off the railway train, "are you a lawyer?"

"No."

"Do you think there's a lawyer on board?"

"I don't think so. What is the trouble?"

"Well, Crimson Gulch has been puttin' on some style lately, and it's gettin' us plumb confused. What we want to find out is whether it's legal to lynch a man for stealin' an automobile the same as for stealin' a horse."—Washington Star.

MRS. MAE WOOD.

Woman Who Claims That Senator Thomas C. Platt Made Her His Wife.

Mrs. Mae Wood, who brought a suit for divorce against Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, found herself quickly transferred from the position of plaintiff to that of a defendant by the action of the court. The judge dismissed her suit, and because of the sworn statements she had made in it she was charged with perjury, remanded for the consideration of the grand jury and in default of bail was committed to jail, being released later. Mrs. Wood said that Senator Platt married her at his apartments in the



A snapshot of Mrs. Mae Wood.

Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, Nov. 9, 1901, and she presented to the court an alleged marriage certificate and a statement purporting to be an acknowledgment by Senator Platt that she was his wife. The senator swore that this was fraudulent, that he had never signed any such statement, had never married her or asked her to marry him and that the document purporting to have been signed by him must have been obtained through typewriting the words it contained on a sheet of paper blank except for his signature, which he often gave to persons desiring it as a souvenir.

Senator Platt's first wife died in 1901, and somewhat more than a year later, when he was about to be married again, demand was made upon him, according to the testimony of his son, Frank H. Platt, for \$50,000 in return for certain letters alleged to have been written by him to Mrs. Wood. The demand was made through A. H. Hummel, the lawyer who recently served a term in prison and who is now in Europe. The letters contained no promises of marriage, according to the testimony of the younger Mr. Platt, nevertheless it was deemed best at the time to pay \$10,000 in the hope of getting rid of the woman's claims.

Mrs. Wood formerly held a government position at Washington, and as she is a lawyer she promises to cross examine Senator Platt herself, if the court will permit, when her case comes to trial.

MRS. RUTH BRYAN LEAVITT.

The Talented Daughter of the Noted Democratic Statesman.

The newspapers keep William J. Bryan busy denying something or other about his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Bryan



Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt.

Leavitt. The Democratic statesman does not like this tendency of a certain class of papers to make free with his family affairs. He does not care what they say about him, but he considers that the rules of the game are violated when all sorts of yarns are invented about members of his household. He has had to deny one silly story to the effect that Mrs. Leavitt was going to take the stump next fall against Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. It appears that neither of these ladies is going into the lists as a political campaigner. Then there was the report that Mrs. Leavitt was going to get herself elected a delegate to the Denver convention from Colorado and rise in her seat at the proper time and make a speech seconding her father's nomination for president. It did not take long to settle that fabrication. But they keep coming. Mrs. Leavitt returned not long ago from a visit abroad with her mother looking very fresh and blooming. Her husband, William H. Leavitt, now maintains a studio in Paris.

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