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VOLUME 2.

WADESBORO, N. C., MARCH 10, 1908.

NUMBER 41

Editorial Comment

Profr. M. B. Dry of the Wingate school thus describes in his paper, the Baptist Messenger, the changed conditions to be noticed here and on the trains leading away from Wadesboro, since the closing of the saloons:

Saturday, October 26th, we were in Wadesboro attending the Poe Dee Association which met there. At night we returned to Wingate with a whiskey crowd on the train. Jags and boisterous language were much in evidence, both at the depot and on the train.

Saturday, February 22nd, we were again in Wadesboro, and although hundreds of people were there from the surrounding country to hear the gubernatorial candidates, we never saw any one who seemed to be in the least under the influence of liquor. In the depot at night the crowd was quiet and orderly.

What had wrought such a change? It was the bold stand which the people of Anson had taken against the whiskey evil. What a magnificent argument for prohibition!

They may sell a whole lot of blind tiger whiskey here, but it certainly does not make the show that the saloons did.

The esteemed Monroe Journal says:

We are all built so as to see in their most favorable light the actions of our friends or ourselves. This seems to be doubly true when it comes to the subject of politics. For instance, pretty much everybody regards one George Washington as a pretty good patriot, yet when he retired from the presidency, one editor said in his paper, "no man had ever debauched a nation like Washington had this one." This kind of talk was so irritating to the Father of his Country that he once referred to a citizen as "the damdest scoundrel that God Almighty ever permitted to disgrace humanity."

Of the debate between the candidates for Governor at Wadesboro the other day, the Ansonian says:

"It is the consensus of opinion here that Kitchin made votes for Carig by his personal attacks, all which seemed utterly uncalled for, and the latter lost the impression that in no wise would he have treated any opponent so."

But the Messenger and Intelligence, coming two days later, says:

"Both speeches were heartily enjoyed by all present, the consensus of opinion being that either gentleman, so far as oratory is concerned, would be a credit to the State in the office of Governor. However, it is also a fact that partisans of each candidate contend that their favorite got the best of the debate and made votes by coming here. Of course, it is a matter of opinion as to whether Kitchin or Craig gained votes, but the M. & I. feels no doubt at all upon the subject. A representative of the paper made a thorough canvass of the crowd after the speaking and heard many persons say that they went to the meeting inclined to support Craig but came away strong Kitchin men. The same representative did not run across a single person who had been seduced from his

allegiance to Kitchin by the speaking."

Yet both these papers are edited by honest men, who would not intentionally misrepresent. It is a matter of opinion, you see, and previous bias. We are all made that way and none of us have cause to turn up the nose at others. However, our neighboring editors agree on one thing. That is that Mr. Ashley Horne sent a letter.

After watching the effect of the speeches on the crowd, we did not deem it necessary to make a personal canvass. We related cold-blooded facts and some parties, who came here from another county in the interest of Mr. Kitchin, made statements that correspond to what The Ansonian said about the matter. We stated no decided preference for either candidate and reserve the right to say just what we please to say about all of them. What was said concerning the making of votes for Craig by Kitchin, in his manner of speaking, is borne out in the statements made by a number of gentlemen who came to this office after the speaking. Wait until the votes are counted; we are willing.

Yes, Mr. Horne sent a letter.

Meeting of North Carolina Teachers' Assembly.

The North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, which will this year celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at the session in Charlotte, June 16-19, has been for a quarter of a century one of the most effective organs for the improvement of educational conditions in the State. It has been behind every movement that has contributed to the "Educational Revolution" of recent years, and that, too, at a time when these educational reforms were not popular. The Assembly originated the great campaign which McIver and Alderman conducted in 1889-1892. The good results of their labors are with us today and will continue to bless the Commonwealth when we, our children, and our children's children have finished life's appointed lessons and put the books away.

The session at Charlotte promises to be one of the most successful in its history. Several of the most prominent educational leaders in the country will appear on the program. Among them are Professor Matheson, President of the Assembly; Prof. P. P. Claxton, University of Tennessee, who has perhaps trained more North Carolina teachers than any other living man; Dr. O. T. Corson, formerly State Superintendent of Ohio, President of the National Educational Association, and now editor of the Ohio Educational Monthly; Dr. Charles W. Kent, of the University of Virginia; Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and others. Governor R. B. Glenn will also be present, and will make what will probably be his last great educational speech while in his present office. Hon. T. S. Franklin, Mayor of Charlotte, will deliver the address of welcome.

It Does the Business.
Mr. E. E. Chamberlain of Clinton, Maine, says of Bucklen's Arnica Salve: "It does the business. I have used it for piles and it cured them. Used it for chapped hands and it cured them. Applied it to an old sore and it healed it without leaving a scar behind." 25c at Parsons Drug Co's.

THE PROPOSED PROHIBITION LAW

What it Will and What it Will Not Do—By State Organizer of the Anti-Saloon League.

1. What it Will Do
It will abolish every licensed whiskey and brandy distillery in the State.
It will abolish every saloon and dispensary in the State.
It will stop the wine traffic within the State. For wine can be sold only at the place of manufacture in quantities of two and one-half gallons and not shipped anywhere in the State.
It will stop the sale of all those chemical mixtures by whatever name known that will produce intoxication.

It will place under the most stringent and binding regulations pharmacists and physicians, who may handle intoxicating liquors for medical purposes only.

It will allow the officials of any county or town to regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors by pharmacists in the drug stores.

2. What it Will Not Do
It will not prohibit the farmer from making cider from fruits grown on his own land and selling the same at home or in his market town.

It will not stop the manufacturer from making his wine and shipping it outside of the State.

It will not stop the sale of those medical preparations and essences that may have alcohol in them to preserve them or to hold the medicinal agents in solution, such as camphor, vanilla, etc.

It will not repeal existing prohibition laws.

It will not prohibit the sale of wine to ministers or church officials for sacramental purposes.

If this law fails to be ratified by the people at the polls on May 26th, 1908, it will not affect the present status of any existing prohibition law in the State. In other words, the dry territory will not be changed.

3.
We are sure that when you have studied this law you will agree with us that it is fair.
Under this law, Greensboro's voting ward would not make it wet, and Salisbury's voting district would not make it dry. Under local option Greensboro has voted dry, and as a locality she must remain so until the locality as such votes wet, while Salisbury has voted the other way. This vote on "the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors" in North Carolina is quite a different thing from local option.

Again, the law is right. For the influence of liquor is never local. Salisbury or Wilmington citizens, while controlling the sale of the traffic, do not control the dangerous and damaging influence of this traffic. This influence is felt for hundreds of miles around. Every citizen in the State has a right to self-protection against the influence traffic, now centered at a few points, and the only way of protection is the abolition of the traffic throughout the State.

Political Bitterness.
(Charity and Children.)
Messrs. Kitchin and Craig met in Wadesboro on the 22nd, and had a rather personal discussion of the claims that each of these gentlemen, according to his view of the matter, has upon the office to which he aspires: Mr. Ashley Horne, not being a trained debater, declined to appear in person, but sent a letter. The three gentlemen who are seeking the nomination are good and worthy citizens. They are clean, upright, honest and honorable men; but we are sure the meeting in Wadesboro added nothing to the strength or popularity of either, and lowered the tone of the canvass for the highest honor the people can bestow. We are glad to see that Mr. Craig is opposed to any more "debates" between the candidates, and we hope that Mr. Kitchin feels the same way about it. Already the spirit that has developed among the foolish friends of the candidates is bearing bitter fruit. Personalities are indulged in that do not at all comport with the dignity of the office, and the danger is that before the convention meets to name anybody, the air will be filled with vituperation and abuse. If the newspapers would steadfastly refuse to open their columns to this personal warfare, and compel correspondents to discuss principles rather than men, they would perform a valuable service to the state. A campaign between candidates in opposite parties, that is conducted in a bitter and personal spirit is always deplorable; much more a campaign among members of the same political faith. The outlook this year from a political point of view is not reassuring. In State and Nation the feeling among the different candidates and their friends is quite unbrotherly. It is to be hoped this spirit will not grow as the weather warms.

Here comes the spring winds to chap-tan and freckle. Use Pine-salve-Corollized (acts like a poultice) for cuts, sores, burns, chapped lips, hands and face. It soothes and heals. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

RECIPROCAL OBLIGATIONS.

The Home Merchant and the Mail Order Houses, and the Craze for the Latter.
(Sanford Express.)

Civilization as we know it is based upon reciprocal obligations. In the ordinary course of trade the local merchant furnishes a market for the smaller products of the farm, and also furnishes a reasonable assortment of goods for the community. For these accommodations the community is under a reciprocal obligation to give him the preference of trade—at least to give him a fair chance to compete for that trade. This principle is recognized by the community when it demands that peddlers shall take out a license.

The man who sends his money away from his home town for goods that he can buy at the local store loses more than he can possibly gain. He strikes at the very root of his prosperity. Every hundred dollars sent out of Lee county reduces the working capital of the county just that much. A prosperous country town indicates a prosperous rural community. If your town looks seedy and unkempt; if the "for rent" signs on the bulletin boards at the post office stare you in the face; if the merchants are discouraged, what is the effect on the community—that does the stranger, the investor, the man who is looking for a home, if you please, think of the community in general? Will he invest his money in a community that is not true to itself?

The story of the rise of the catalogue house is an interesting chapter in our commercial history. The craze for buying through the mails and by express has spread until today it touches every town in the land. Among the women of Sanford there is a regular organization for the mail order business. The craze—for it must be classed as such—has been allowed to spread without any precaution being taken against it. But from present indications its decline will be as rapid as its rise.

The Main Issue.
(Lexington Dispatch.)

Some democrats are engaging in a lot of loose talk about the party being cleaned up in the state this fall on account of prohibition and the troubles with the railroad, and the republicans, of course, freely predict such an event. There is "nothing to it," whatever. Those faithful gentlemen who are alarmed by it may still their fears when it is recalled that there never was a campaign in the history of the nation that did not develop "floaters"—those bits of material that political parties throw off in the animated whirlings and swirlings of a hot campaign. Whatever this or that individual may think, however much the opposition may try to use the liquor legislation of the state to democracy's hurt, the great body of the people, in their saving common sense and in the light of experience, remember that the main issue in North Carolina is good government or bad, and that the democratic party gives good government and that the republican party imposes bad government. Such is history. Look it up sometime when you are not plowing.

The Diagnosis.

Old Mother Confidence lay gasping for breath by the roadside.

"Ah, ha!" said the liquor Dealer, "no, no! Too much rate regulation," said the Railroad Man.

"Not enough adulteration," said the Food Manufacturer.

"Not enough rebates and too many fines," said the Trust Magnate.

"She ought to be protected by a bigger navy," said the Admiral.

"Nothing the matter with her at all," said the Editor.

"Not enough laws," said the Politician.

"She needs a new President," said the Partisan.

"Too much dope and rascality," said the common person who was growing in wisdom as he grew in years.—Ex.

A Stany County Product.
(Stany Enterprise.)

"Grandma" Omie Austin as she is familiarly known to all her friends in Harris township, is young at 82 and can boast of six children, 68 grand-children and 92 great grand-children, all living. She is cheerful and a most lovable old woman, and is one of the county's most remarkable aged persons.

Rank Foolishness.
"When attacked by a cough or a cold, or when your throat is sore, it is rank foolishness to take any other medicine than Dr. King's New Discovery," says C. O. Eldridge of Empire, Ga. "I have used New Discovery seven years and I know it is the best remedy on earth for coughs and colds, croup, and all throat and lung troubles. My children are subject to croup, but New Discovery quickly cures every attack." Known the world over as the King of throat and lung remedies. Sold under guarantee at Parsons Drug Co's, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Conductor Bowen Gets \$15,000 Damages.

(News and Observer.)

In the Supreme Court yesterday, on the call of appeals from the Fifth District, the most interesting case from a public point of view was that of appeal of the Seaboard Air Line from a judgment of New Hanover Superior Court, by which former Conductor John D. Bowen was awarded damages in the sum of \$15,000 for injuries received in the fatal wreck near Hamlet in July, 1906.

Conductor Bowen, it will be remembered, was the conductor of the Seaboard Air Line train proceeding from Charlotte to Wilmington that came in head-on collision near Rockingham with a train that had been permitted to leave Hamlet going south by reason of negligence in the railroad telegraphers' office. Many people were killed and injured in the wreck that ensued, and Conductor Bowen now alleges that he was in bed for several weeks and has since been in a crippled condition and in a state of shattered nerves.

The chief point in the argument before the court yesterday was as to the correctness of the trial judge admitting the plaintiff and his wife to testify to the fact that since the wreck Conductor Bowen has been afflicted with night-mares in which he constantly dreams that he is in collisions and wrecks, etc. The testimony showed that he was in a highly nervous condition, dominated by the "traumatic neurasthenia" and that the sciatic nerve is badly affected. The doctors testified that he was in so nervous a condition that the shock of the injury sustained in the wreck might well account for the night-mares complained of.

In the argument the attorneys for the defendant railroad contended that it was error in the court to charge the jury that "he contends he has awful night-mares," and complained of comments made by Conductor Bowen's attorneys to the jury to the effect "that every time their client goes to sleep, he is haunted with horrible visions of wrecks and collisions, which, like Banquo's Ghost, will not down!"

Negroes Lynched and Burned.
Hawkinsville, Ga., March 5.—Two negroes, Curry Robertson and John Henry, were lynched today near here and their bodies burned. They were charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hart.

One of the negroes confessed to the crime and said the motive was robbery. Robertson and Henry were arrested Wednesday following the discovery of the body of Warren Hart. His wife was lying nearby in a dying condition. The murders took place near Frazier, the home of Mr. Hart.

The crime of which the negroes were accused was committed just at daylight Wednesday, as some one attached Hart as he went from his house to feed his stock. His head was crushed. The murderers then went to the kitchen of the Hart home, where Mrs. Hart was preparing breakfast and attacked her with an axe, leaving her for dead.

Mrs. Hart was found on the floor with a fork in her hand and the breakfast which she had cooked burned into a crisp. She died late last night.

The purpose of the assault is believed to have been robbery. The Harts were known to have about \$1,000 in the house. The murderers did not get the money. News of the murder spread quickly through the section, and in the vicinity of Empire, a village near the scene of the murder, there was the most intense excitement.

Bishop Duncan's Funeral.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 4.—The funeral of Bishop W. W. Duncan was held this afternoon in Central Methodist church. The church was crowded with sorrowing friends, many ministers from cities throughout the State being present. Among the prominent churchmen present were Bishop E. E. Hoss, of Tennessee, James Atkins of North Carolina and Candler of Georgia, who assisted in the service. The funeral oration was preached by Rev. Dr. J. C. Kilgo, president of Trinity College, N. C., who paid a beautiful tribute to the life and character of the deceased. Among the selections rendered by the choir were "Consider and Hear Men," "Never Alone," and "How Firm a Foundation," favorite hymns of the bishop. The interment was in Oakwood cemetery.

Both Good Men.
(Lexington Dispatch.)

Noting the admiration expressed by The Dispatch for Mr. Locke Craig's conduct as a candidate for the office of governor, the Charlotte Chronicle says we might have added a word for Mr. Horne, on the same ground. True, we could have. We were writing of Mr. Craig. Mr. Horne deserves the same commendation given Mr. Craig. Both are conducting a dignified, admirable campaign.

Something Wrong

"How is your little boy getting on at school?"
"Fine. He simply loves his teacher."

"Had him examined by a doctor yet to see if there is anything the matter with him?"

30 days' trial \$1.00 is the offer on Pine-salve. Relieve backache, weak back, lame back, rheumatic pains. Best on sale for kidneys, bladder and blood. Good for young and old. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sold by Martin Drug Co.

180 SCHOOL CHILDREN BURNED.

Caught in Ill-Fated Building. The Little Tots Meet Horrible Death.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—One hundred and sixty five lives, all but two of them were children between the ages of 5 and 15, are known to have been lost in the fire which yesterday destroyed the public school in North Collinwood. Several others are still missing and their bodies may possibly be in the ruins.

It probably will be several days before the exact number of the dead will be accurately determined.

Of the 165 bodies recovered, 108 have been identified. The remaining bodies are so blackened by fire and smoke, so battered and bruised by trampling feet that it is only by means of some article of wearing apparel that their identity can be ascertained.

The cause of the fire, which aided by a frantic panic, narrow hallway and doors which it is claimed, by many, were made to open inward, still is a mystery.

It was at first supposed it came from an overheated furnace or an exploded boiler in the basement. It has been established there was no explosion.

L. R. Gardner, member of the school board, is positive in his assertion that the fire was of incendiary origin. There was no electric light wires in the portion of the building where the fire started. There were between 310 and 350 pupils, the school was overcrowded.

The teachers retained their self-possession and showed great courage in the face of imminent death.

For supreme horror, the scenes enacted around the rear door of the ill-fated school house have had few parallels. Little school children lay six and eight deep, while men and women struggled with desperation to release them until they were compelled to give way before the flame and smoke.

One woman found her daughter in this press and tried to keep the flames away, but the child was burned to death while the mother looked on.

The front door never was fully opened, but a dense pile of little bodies lay in the blackened wreckage beneath this point.

When the fire broke out the teachers promptly formed the pupils in columns of march, according to the fire drill, but when the head of the column was nearing the front door a rush of flames met it and some of the children dashed at the door in an effort to open it, while others turned and fled wildly up the stairs.

The column above kept pressing down and within a few seconds there was a jam, panic and struggle on the stairway and behind the half closed front door that nothing could stop, which cost the lives of all caught within it.

A far worse tragedy was enacted at the door in the effort to open it. It is claimed, opened inward like the front door. In order to reach this entrance the pupils were compelled to march down the stairway, make a sharp turn in the narrow hall and so to the door. It was the lack of space in the hall and the sharp bend at the foot of the stairs that cost so many lives at this point.

Fleeing from the fire in front, the children came rushing and tumbling down stairs in a frenzy of terror. At the bottom of the stairs somebody tripped and fell. In an other instant others were down and in less time than it can be told the doorway hall and foot of the stairs were packed with little bodies wedged so tight that the rescuers struggled and fought until their own hands were scorched almost to cinders and still could move no child from out of the pile and could save no lives beyond a few that they lifted from the top.

All the while, until death closed their lips, the children were shrieking for aid.

A few of the women stood by holding the hands of the little ones until the flames drove them away.

While agonized men were struggling in the doorway and frantic mothers were standing by, they could see smoke rising up from the floor and floating away above the heads of the children. Outside women dropped to the ground in swoons.

So great was the mass of children at one point that when the floor fell through the top of the heap of blackened bodies reached from the basement floor to the level of the ground.

As the day wore on the belief became general that the number of dead will reach 180.

Something Wrong

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SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Conducted By Special Editor.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15.

The Lesson. Jesus heals a man born blind.—John 9:1-12. Read carefully the entire chapter.

Golden Text.—"I am the light of the world."—John 9:5.

Place.—The pool of Siloam, at Jerusalem.

Time.—Six months after the last lesson, October, A. D. 29. At the feast of the Tabernacles. Toward the close of the third year of the ministry of Christ.

CONNECTION.
The last lesson closed with John 8:51. Many events and many glorious truths are recorded in the accounts given by the sacred writings of the intervening months. In studying these lessons read the connecting scripture in John's Gospel as well as Matt. 15, 16, 17, and 18, Mark 7, 8, 9, Luke 9:18-62. The chronology of this part of Jesus' life is very uncertain.

LESSON STORY.
Perhaps a week after the scene recorded at the close of the eighth chapter of John, Jesus finds a man sitting as a beggar at one of the gateways of the Temple. Even now it is the custom for the lame and blind to sit and beg at the doors of the cathedrals and churches of Europe. This beggar is blind and has been from his birth. The Jews believed that misfortune always came as a punishment of sin but this position was not well taken as the students of the book of Job are well aware. One of the disciples, seeing the man, and doubtless wondering and thinking concerning the problems of human suffering questions the Master. Was this sent because of early transgression; this man was born blind; his punishment precluded the possibility of personal transgression. Was he the victim of parental wrong-doing? In his reply Jesus does not teach that there is no such thing as suffering for individual hereditary sin. When men break the great moral laws of human life they involve themselves and their children in life-long suffering. Jesus tells the disciples that in this case the misfortune was not the result of sin. We should be careful that in our passage through the world that we be rather inclined to help the unfortunate out of the difficulty than to discuss with him the history of the past which has brought him so low. The answer of Jesus continues with another truth. All suffering is an opportunity for the exhibition of the power and love and mercy of God. The words of Jesus are still with us today and precious words they are, meaning much more than the restoration of the eye-sight. "As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world." The light of heaven needed by each in our darkness, Jesus brings to us. Jesus himself, with his character, his teachings, his works, reveals to us the Father, with his law, love and mercy. More than this Jesus is the light which shows us the way through this world and on to the better World beyond. After the conversation with his disciples Jesus heals the man. With spitte mixed with clay, Jesus anoints the sightless eyes and tells the man to go to the pool and wash. He went, washed and came seeing. The pool of Siloam is in the valley of Kidron, south of the Temple area and about 1200 feet southwest from the fountain of the Virgin from which there flows the stream of water through a rock-cut aqueduct to the pool of Siloam. The pool was about 70 feet square and was surrounded by an arcade. Water was used from this pool for the celebration of the feast of the Tabernacles. Following the miracle there is opposition. First, because Jesus worked on the Sabbath and second, because the miracle tended to confirm Jesus as the Messiah. The proof of the neighbors who knew the man in the testimony of the man himself. "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." The following verses tell the interesting story of the debate between the Jews and the blind man. Study carefully this part of the chapter.

ILLUSTRATIVE
The chapter falls easily into three divisions: 1.—The Healing; 2.—The Laquision of the Pharisees; 3.—The conversion of the blind man.

It was a prayer service in a prominent city church. A man of culture and education, a visitor in the city was invited by his friend to attend. The host hoped that the best speakers would take part in the service that night and they did, but before the meeting closed, one of the plain men arose and said, hesitatingly, "My friends, I haven't much to say, but I do want to say that I love the Lord Jesus Christ with all my heart, and I want everybody to have the same comfort in his love that I have." The host was sorry that the higher plane of the meeting had been marred and sorry on account of the visiting friend. On the way home he talked of one of the more finished addresses and asked his friend if he did not enjoy it. "Yes, it was very well said the friend, but the man that told of his love for the Christ took hold of my heart." The simple testimony of the blind beggar is the most effective.

"The night cometh when no man can work." The day of opportunity passes, never to return. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyage of their lives is bound in shallows and in miseries."

The last sentence formed by the lips of Cecil Rhodes was this: "So much to do; goodbye." Do you ever think like this: "After that dark." "We shall never pass this way again!" It is an awful thing that so many of us make so little mark on the world.

"Very much of our growth and progress depends on better seeing—seeing more of the meaning of God's word, seeing God, seeing eternal realities, seeing the purpose of life, seeing opportunities of doing good, seeing better ideals and possibilities." Heaven and earth, so full of blessings and truths, and opportunities and glories, are often invisible to us, as the chariots and horses defending Elisha were to his servant.

Nor do we
"See the helpers God has sent,
And how life's rugged mountain side
Is white with many an angel's tent."

He stood before the Sanhedrim;
The scowling rabbi gazed at him;
He recked not their praise or blame;
There was no fear, there was no shame
For one whose dazzled eyes
The whole world poured its vast surprise.

"And I am he,
For I was blind, but now I see.
He told his story o'er and o'er;
It was his full heart's only love;
A prompt on the sabbath day
Bath touched his sightless eyes with clay.
And made him see, who had been blind."
—John Hay.

I know not what his name may be,
Sinner or saint; but a for me,
One thing I know, that I am he,
Who once was blind, and now I see."
—John Hay.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT.

PUT just selling High-Grade Furniture at the Lowest Possible Prices. Will be here to back up any statements we make, and make our goods do what we say they will.

Come see a new lot of HIGH-GRADE MATTRESSES—the best sold for the money.

REED ROCKERS in fancy gold colors going fast. Come select one for the parlor or sitting room. It's something new in the rocking chair.

THE BEST BED SPRING MADE. It's guaranteed 10 years.

H. H. COX
"FU NITURE ON THE SQUARE."