

The Road Question.

Editor LENOIR NEWS: As you have tendered the use of your columns for the public discussion of the road question, I wish to offer a few suggestions along that line. Much has been said about better roads, but to no purpose, except to show the utter inability of the State law, County authorities, chain gangs, or anything else on a small scale, to give the relief the people need and desire.

It is needless to argue the need of better conditions of the public roads that is apparent to all. While every enterprise that concerns our people is moving forward with rapid strides, the roads of Caldwell, except the Caldwell and Watauga turnpike, and a few other amendments, are worse than they were 40 years ago, the hills wearing steeper year by year, and this in the face of the fact that the use of roads is increasing at an increase of one hundred per cent. every three years. Now I ask, can we afford to let this condition remain for generation after generation, or shall we enter upon a higher plane of transportation. I think the financial condition of our citizens, with the growing enterprises in other departments will justify a move on the public roads on a large scale. I am in favor of a bond issue, as I think it is the only thing in our reach that will do justice to the needs of our citizens.

I am in favor of one hundred thousand dollars bonded debts for the county. Money to be used exclusively for engineering, grading and paying damages.

We must have a county engineer clothed with authority to locate all new roads and all changes necessary to good grading in old roads.

All changes or other road work to be let by contract. I am in favor of an amendment in the law which requires the poor non tax payer to keep in repair the public road. I am in favor of taxation at least, in part, to bear this burden. The bond issue, if sanctioned by the majority vote of the people, would enable us to have good roads right away, which would enable us to pay the interest on our bonds; secondly, the money would be spent among our own laboring class, not lost. It would stimulate new settlers among us, enhance the value of property, and lastly would bequeath a rich legacy to coming generations for all time.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this bond issue meets the approval of our people, we start on an era of lasting prosperity and development. If rejected, we are doomed for the next century. I want to see a free and full expression of our citizens from all sections of the county. If it meets their approval, say so. If not, say so, and give us something better. Better roads, we must have.

C. L. COFFEY.

Have We too Many Preachers?

The United States has about 67,000,000 people professing or favoring some orthodox Protestant faith, and it has about 134,000 Protestant pastors, about 90,000 of whom are in active service—one for every 745 of the Protestant population, or one for every 149 families of five persons each. But the Roman Catholic Church, with its priesthood so thoroughly organized that few Catholics die even from accident without the presence of a priest to administer the sacrament, has but one priest for each 1,100 of its people, or one for each 235 families.

In ordinary communities, this is quite enough; for manifestly the support by 146 families of a preacher and an active church would be a burden, and adequate support becomes impossible when a large proportion of the families contribute nothing. The result of this glut of preachers is a degrading of clergy and of their calling through humiliating competition and through poverty. Preachers sometimes lack the decent necessities and frequently lack the comforts of life. Elderly men are forced out of service long before their usefulness is ended, because young men can be had who will work for less, get less, and in natural consequences accomplish less. The conditions are made still worse in small communities by the persistence of denominational distinctions. Villages of a few hundred people have three, four, or a half dozen churches. One New York town with 1,900 inhabitants has six churches; a Michigan city of 2,000 has thirteen churches. Two hundred and sixty seven New York villagers cannot support a living pastor, much less a live church, and 348 Michigan townspeople can do little better. Yet tradition has it that there must be separate shepherds for flocks that differ in no essential things. In a word, the Protestant Church has not learned the common-sense economic lesson of reasonable combination that is daily before it in the business world, but continues a losing course rather than discard small differences and unite in a large purpose.

Adjustment of economic conditions is not the greatest present problem of the Church, but it is perhaps the greater problem, and it certainly is one the solution of which would be welcomed by all the clergy; for preachers would prefer fewer colleagues and fuller parishes—fewer churches and larger and more earnest congregations, whom it would be easier to address and who could make the service a more vital thing. The number of preachers could be decreased a third without depriving any individual of the church's ministry.—World's Works.

Affairs in Russia.

The present lull is giving the government a slight breathing spell. The strike fiasco and the passing of the Polish crisis have certainly temporarily strengthened the hands of the government. Practically all danger of the necessity for dealing with an armed uprising in Poland is regarded as over and martial law will probably be abolished at the end of the week. The immediate question confronting the cabinet is the electoral law. Premier Witte and his colleagues have almost reached the conclusion to base the elections practically on universal suffrage.

A member of the cabinet who may be considered to reflect the views of the Premier said: "The extreme wing of the intelligentsia still insist on fighting a windmill when they express fears of a return to the old regime. That has passed forever. The Emperor's step is irrevocable. The reports that his resolution has been shaken are absolutely without foundation. Nevertheless, the country must be saved from anarchy, and strong measures like those measures instituted at Chernigoff, Saratoff, Tamboff and Penza must be taken where the ocean arises. Neither in Russia nor abroad need there be the slightest fears that the government desires to retrace its steps."

Speaking of the Jewish questions, the member of the cabinet said: For the cabinet there exists no Jewish question. It is not what should be done, but how to do it. We are absolutely of one mind that all the restrictions on the Jews should be abolished, but for the government to decree equality without action on the part of the Duma would be full of danger. The prejudice against the Jews among the ignorant classes of Russia is not fanciful. It is deplorable but true that people under the old regime were saturated with the idea that the Jews were their oppressors. If the Jews were granted equal rights with Russians the latter would accept it as confirmation of the suspicions they already harbor on account of recent developments, that the Emperor has betrayed them, and nothing the central government could do would prevent the most frightful massacres.—Ex.

The Old Nick Williams Case.

The trial of this case occupied about five weeks. The case was given to the jury last Monday about noon. The jury deliberated on it till about 10 o'clock Tuesday when the twelve jurors filed into the court room and took their places in the jury box. The jury stated through their foreman, Mr. John Cutchin, that they had agreed on a verdict. The foreman addressing the court stated that they had agreed as follows:

"If your honor please, we have five charges and the first, for carrying on a rectifying business with intent to defraud the government, we find the Old Nick Williams Company, incorporated, guilty. Second, failure to enter on the books as to rectifying, not guilty as to all defendants. Third, carrying on of the business of rectifying with intent to defraud not guilty as to all of the defendants. Fourth, charge of making false notice, not guilty as to all of the defendants."

Judge Hyman for the defense offered a motion for the arrest of judgment, but Judge Boyd overruled this motion.

Prayer was then made by District Attorney Holton for judgment. Judge Boyd then announced that the judgment of the Court was that the Old Nick Williams Company be fined \$500, and the cost of the case, and that execution be issued therefor against the property and effects of the company. To this the defense excepted and they were allowed 60 days in which to prepare a bill of exceptions and assignments of error. The District Attorney being allowed 30 days thereafter to file his exceptions thereto. Lack of time and space prevents our giving a more elaborate review of this noted case.—Ex.

The Victory Carolina's.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30.—In the presence of 15,000 people, at least half of whom were supporters of the White and Blue, Carolina this afternoon defeated her old rival, Virginia, in a fast and furious game of football. The Carolina eleven piled up 17 points, while her opponents were being held in complete control and kept from crossing the goal line. The Tar Heels won because they were the stronger of the two teams and the game had not progressed more than five minutes before it was clearly evident that the Orange and Blue was doomed to trail in decisive defeat. Carolina played a consistent game from beginning to end. She never lost the ball on downs a single time. Abernethy and Whitaker played a magnificent game for Carolina and Virginia was unable to withstand their terrific onslaughts through the line.—Charlotte Observer.

Some years ago there lived a girl here who could paint and play the piano and sing, which accomplishments she had learned at an "art school." In addition she was clever and good looking.—People imagined she would marry a prince, but she is an old maid now and little chance to marry any one.—A girl who paints, plays and sings usually frightens the marriageable men, and if she elocutes besides, that settles it—except she has lots of "dough."—Accomplishments don't amount to as much as the reputation of being a good girl to help around the house.

Strenuous.

The New York Evening Post says the encounter Tuesday in which Governor Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, had his skull cracked by a pistol in the hands of ex-Congressman Dinmore was only the fifth fight the Governor has had in three years. "He fought a draw with the Republican candidate for Governor in August, 1902; was knocked out by Judge Carl D. Wood a year later; was provoked by friends from clenching with A. F. Vandeventer in October, 1903, and had another stand-up fight with Judge Wood in December, 1903. He was threatened with death by his Attorney General in September of this year, but still survives to fight again—and, incidentally, to show the world how low a blackguard can become a Governor." The Evening Post goes on to say that "the decent men of the South must hang their heads over Davis' escapades, for they cannot complain if the world wonders what has become of Southern chivalry, and asks how much longer Davis, Varlamon and Tillman are to misrepresent the men and women of the South." There are at least two injustices in this arraignment—that which makes of it a sectional matter and the putting of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, alongside of Davis and Varlamon.—Charlotte Observer.

The people of some of the Southern states have practically disfranchised the negro, and the country looks on with indifference. If the negro vote were eliminated as a dominant factor in all the states of the Union the protest against the act would be neither loud nor long.—Negro enfranchisement was a war measure, and the war is over!

BARGAIN DAYS.

There is going to be a Monument built on the public square in Lenoir in memory of the noble men of the County who fell in the war between the States fighting for the right as they saw the right. The News wants to put its little mite in to help erect this monument. To do this we have set apart Dec. 15th to 20th as BARGAIN DAYS on which we will give one half of all money we receive on subscriptions to this monument fund.

Everybody in the county should do something to this noble cause and remember on these Bargain Days you subscribe for and get the paper for the full time for which you pay and half of the subscription money goes into the monument fund. If you take the paper yourself, send it to a friend also as a Christmas present and thus help the monument fund. All subscriptions must be paid in advance and none will be taken for a shorter time than six months, which will be 50 cents, Dec. 15th to 20th, inclusive the Monument Bargain Days.

THE NEWS,
Lenoir, N. C.

No. 6204.

State of North Carolina,)
Caldwell County,)
C. L. Baker enters & locates 50 acres of land in Johns River Township said County & state. Beginning at a stake on the North bank of Johns River where Wilson Creek empties into Johns River and runs a north easterly course along the bank of said river with the meanders thereof about 1290 poles, to a stake on bank of the river in C. D. Coffey's line; thence South across the river 4 poles to a stake; thence a South Westwardly course along the bank of the river with its meanders to the beginning.
Entered Oct. 16th at 12 M.
A true copy.—J. L. Miller Entry taker.

No. 6206.

State of North Carolina,)
Caldwell County,)
W. N. Kirby enters and locates 3 acres of land in Kings Creek township said county. Beginning on a post oak Sallie Mayberry's corner in Lewis Tilley's line, runs N. 30° with Lewis Tilley's line to a stake in the old Wilkes & Burke Co. line, then South 12 degrees E. 16 poles to a white oak stump in the old county line and agreed line; then North 43 degrees E. 7 poles to a dogwood W. L. Paynes grant corner, then South with said grant line 63 degrees west 23 poles to a post oak the beginning corner.
Entered Oct. 31, 1905.
A true copy W. N. Kirby,
J. L. Miller Entry taker.

LAND ENTRY.

North Carolina,) No. 6203.
Caldwell County,)
George White enters and locates fifty acres of land in King's Creek Township, Caldwell county, North Carolina, on the waters of King's Creek: Beginning on a chestnut oak, corner of the said George White and Sam Turmire lands, and runs West with Turmire's line to J. M. Bernhard's line; thence North with said Bernhard's line to German's line; thence east with German's line to Frazier's line, then to Green White's line; then with said Green White and George White's line to the beginning.
Entered this the 26th day of Sept. 1905.

George White.
A True Copy,
J. L. Miller, Entry-Taker.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON XI, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 10.

Text of the Lesson, Neh. viii, 3-12. Memory Verses, 17, 18—Golden Text, Luke xi, 28—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1905, by American Press Association.] This lesson should be one of special interest to all who are privileged to attend Bible studies or conferences and an inducement to others to do so. It is an account of a seven days' conference for Bible reading, at which the book of the law of Moses was read in the hearing of all the men and women who assembled from morning until midday (verses 1-3, 18). Later in the same month, on the 24th day, the people gathered again and read in the book of the law of the Lord their God one-fourth part of the day, and another fourth part they confessed and worshipped the Lord their God (chapter 13). It was a time of a real work of the Spirit of God among them, resulting in obedience and in separation from sin.

An account of the seventh month, with its feasts of trumpets, atonement and tabernacles, is found in Lev. xxiii and should be carefully studied in connection with this lesson. The three might be summarized in such words as these: The proclamation of the forgiveness of sins causing great joy to all the people. See Acts xiii, 38, 39, for a good comment. Verse 8 of our lesson is, I think, the best definition of good reading that I have ever seen. I do not know why it might not be applied to singing also, especially to solo or duet singing, or such like. But, if so applied, what about the singing that does not come under this head? Well, away with it all. Let it perish, for there is no place for it in the worship of God.

As to both the law and the prophets, God took care that the words should be very plainly written, so that those who read might run to obey (Deut. xviii, 8; Hab. ii, 2). The necessity of understanding the word and how to understand it may be learned from Matt. xiii, 19, 51; xvi, 9, 11; Acts viii, 30; Heb. xi, 3; iv, 2. What shall be said of the sermons and essays which few of the hearers can understand, but which are supposed to indicate superior talent on the part of the speaker? Sad it is, but true, that there are many who, like the old Scotch woman, consider such efforts very learned simply because they would not presume to understand them.

The word of God is quick and powerful, discerning the thoughts and intents of the heart (Heb. iv, 12); hence the people mourned and wept as they saw the words of the book they saw their sin before God (verse 9). The Spirit of God convinces of sin and of righteousness and of judgment (John xvi, 8-11), and without conviction of sin and penitence there can be no real blessing. The feast of trumpets on the first day of the month was always accompanied by an offering made by fire (Lev. 23-25), and all offerings pointed to Him who was made sin for us, through whom alone there is forgiveness. The people, being penitent, are therefore exhorted to rejoice because of the redemption provided, and, being made to understand, they did rejoice and made great mirth and helped to make others glad (10-12). He who said, "I delight to do Thy will, O my God" (Ps. xl, 8; Heb. x, 7), said to His disciples the night before He suffered: "These things have I spoken unto you that my joy might remain in you and that your joy might be full." "Ask and ye shall receive, that your joy might be full" (John xv, 11; xvi, 24). The joy of the Lord is associated with the salvation of His people in Isa. xl, 2, 3; xxxv, 1, 4; xl, 10. See also the joy in Luke xv. There are many in our day who profess to be the redeemed of the Lord—whether they are or not the Lord knows—who seem to think that real happiness is inconsistent with what they call religion and endeavor to find authority for their gloominess in the words, "Blessed are they that mourn," not noticing the context. There are also some who really do receive and trust in the Lord Jesus and His great atonement, but they do not seem to find the joy of the Lord notwithstanding Rom. xv, 13; v, 1, 2; viii, 18; I Pet. 1, 8 and many other similar words. It must be because of some failure on their part to become occupied with Jesus only and rest on His word.

As the people heard the words out of the book from day to day they learned that they were expected to keep the Feast of Tabernacle (Lev. xxiii, 33-43), and they did so for the first time since the days of Joshua (verse 17), and there was very great gladness. This feast would recall how God had cared for them all through the wilderness journey. See Deut. viii, 2-4. We are so apt to forget His mercies. Thus, so many for whom nothing seems to be prepared (verse 10). God has made the same provision for all, but He has put the matter of making it known or passing it on in the hands of those who have heard, saying, "Let him that heareth say come" (Rev. xvii, 17), and because we who have heard are disobedient or indifferent millions who might be saved if they only knew about it are still perishing. Well may He say to us, "Is it nothing to you?" (Lam. 1-12).

There is a word in chapter vii, 64, concerning some whose names could not be found on the register, and they were therefore, as pointed out by the priesthood, it is wholly a secondary matter to have our names on a so called church register, but it is important to have our names in the Lamb's book of life (Luke x, 20; Rev. xxi, 15). If they are not there an awful doom awaits us, and if they are there and we believe (Rev. xx, 15) how can we help sending the gospel to those who have never heard?

No Opium in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is not the least danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to small children as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. It has an established reputation of more than thirty years as the most successful medicine in use for colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and is pleasant to take. Children like it. Sold by J. E. Shell, Dr. Kent and Granite Falls Drug Co Granite Falls.

CAROLINA & NORTH-WESTERN RY.

AND CALDWELL & NORTHERN RAILROAD Joint Time-Table, Number 5.

South bound	No. 68.	No. 69.
Lv. Mortimer	11:46 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Fillip	12:02 p.m.	12:10 p.m.
Adako	12:18 p.m.	12:26 p.m.
Collettsville	1:00 p.m.	1:08 p.m.
Coffey's	1:16 p.m.	1:24 p.m.
Olivet	1:32 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Warrior	1:48 p.m.	1:56 p.m.
Lenoir	2:04 p.m.	2:12 p.m.
Treeland	2:20 p.m.	2:28 p.m.
Hudson	2:36 p.m.	2:44 p.m.
Saw Mills	2:52 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Granite Falls	3:08 p.m.	3:16 p.m.
Rhodhiss	3:24 p.m.	3:32 p.m.
Cliffs	3:40 p.m.	3:48 p.m.
Hickory	3:56 p.m.	4:04 p.m.
Newton	4:12 p.m.	4:20 p.m.
Lincolnton	4:28 p.m.	4:36 p.m.
Gastonia	4:44 p.m.	4:52 p.m.
Yorkville	5:00 p.m.	5:08 p.m.
Ar. Chester	5:16 p.m.	5:24 p.m.

North bound	No. 10.	No. 11.
Lv. Chester	9:00 a.m.	9:08 a.m.
Yorkville	9:24 a.m.	9:32 a.m.
Gastonia	9:48 a.m.	9:56 a.m.
Lincolnton	10:12 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
Newton	10:36 a.m.	10:44 a.m.
Hickory	11:00 a.m.	11:08 a.m.
Cliffs	11:24 a.m.	11:32 a.m.
Rhodhiss	11:48 a.m.	11:56 a.m.
Granite Falls	12:12 a.m.	12:20 a.m.
Saw Mills	12:36 a.m.	12:44 a.m.
Hudson	1:00 a.m.	1:08 a.m.
Treeland	1:24 a.m.	1:32 a.m.
Ar. Lenoir	1:48 a.m.	1:56 a.m.
Lv. Lenoir	2:00 a.m.	2:08 a.m.
Warrior	2:12 a.m.	2:20 a.m.
Olivet	2:24 a.m.	2:32 a.m.
Coffey's	2:36 a.m.	2:44 a.m.
Collettsville	2:48 a.m.	2:56 a.m.
Adako	3:00 a.m.	3:08 a.m.
George	3:12 a.m.	3:20 a.m.
Fillip	3:24 a.m.	3:32 a.m.
Ar. Mortimer	3:36 a.m.	3:44 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

Chester—Southern Ry., S. A. L. and L. & C.
Yorkville—Southern Railway.
Gastonia—Southern Railway.
Lincolnton—S. A. L.
Newton—Southern Railway.
Hickory—Southern Railway.
E. F. REID, G. P. A.,
Chester, S. C.

N. & W. Ry.

Schedule in Full.

Schedule in effect Jan. 22, 1905

LEAVE BRISTOL DAILY.

8:15 a. m., arrive E. Radford 11:50 a. m., arrive Roanoke 1:25 p. m., arrive Lynchburg 3:35 p. m., Petersburg 7:55 p. m., Richmond 9:05 p. m., and Norfolk 10:30 p. m., Hagerstown 10:00. Pullman sleepers to New York via Hagerstown and Harrisburg. Pullman buffet parlor car Roanoke to Norfolk.

7:00 p. m., (Limited) Solid train with Pullman sleepers for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, via Lynchburg, Pullman Sleepers E Rad. to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond

1:00 p. m. daily for all points between Bristol and Lynchburg connects at Walton 5:50 p. m., with train No. 3 for all points west and north-west. Pullman sleepers Walton to Columbus, Bluefield and Cincinnati and East Radford to Philadelphia, via Roanoke.

WINSTON-SALEM DIVISION—Leave Roanoke 5:15 p. m., daily except Sunday for Winston-Salem and 9:15 a. m. daily for Winston, intermediate stations and Charlotte, N. C.

N. CAROLINA DIVISION—Leave Pulaski 6 a. m. daily except Sunday for Betty Baker and 8:00 a. m., daily except Sunday for Galax and Fries.

NEW RIVER BRANCH—Leave E. Radford daily 6:00 a. m. for Columbus. Pullman sleeper and Cafe car to Columbus 10:55 a. m. for Bluefield, Norton and Welch, 6:25 p. m. daily except Sunday, for Bluefield and intermediate stations.

DURHAM DIVISION—Leave Lynchburg, (union station) 3:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. daily except Sunday, for South Boston, Durham and all intermediate stations. Trains from the East arrive in Bristol daily at (vestibule limited 10:40 a. m., 3:20 p. m. and 10:50 night.

For further information apply to W. L. STAFFORD, Ticket Agt., Bristol, Tenn. W. R. BEVILL, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va. M. F. BRAGG, T. P. A., Roanoke, Va.

Jacob Bush, Jr.,
DEALER IN
Fresh Meats
NORTH MAIN STREET,
LENOIR, N. C.
Phone No. 4.
Fat Cattle Wanted

SEE US NOW.
Before buying or selling Feed of any kind. We make a specialty of this and therefore are in position to do the very best the market will justify on anything you buy or sell.
Respectfully,
W. J. PALMER.

Extremely Low Rates to the Northwest
Commencing September 15th there will be on sale from Lenoir and vicinity tickets to all parts in WASHINGTON, OREGON, MONTANA, IDAHO, CALIFORNIA & COLORADO at extremely low rates. This is an excellent opportunity for intended settlers to save money. For full information as to rates routes and folders write
ERNEST G. WOODWARD,
T. P. A., N. C. St. L. Ry., Atlanta, Ga.

HOLIDAY RATES.

—VIA—
C. & N. W. Ry.

The C. & N. W. and C. & N. ern Railway Companies announces the following low Holiday Rates: All Agents & Connections:

Account of the above occasion you are hereby authorized to sell tickets at rates and under conditions named below.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Rate of one and one-third first class fares, minimum 25c to all points between Chester and Mornmer inclusive.

Dates of Sale—December 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31st, 1905 and January 1st, 1906.

Final Limit—Continuous passage in each direction, final limit, January 1st, 1906.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS For teachers and students of all schools and colleges same rates will apply as shown above on presentation and surrender of certificates signed by the superintendent, principal or president of school or college.

Dates of Sale—December 17th to 24th, 1905, inclusive.

Final Limit—Continuous passage in each direction, final limit January 8th, 1906.

E. F. REID,
General Passenger Agent.

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED

Annually, to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, to

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

We furnish 75 percent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are largest exclusive Telegraph Schools in THE WORLD. Established 30 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.

We exercise a \$200 bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from \$40 to \$60 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from \$75 to \$100 a month in States west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation. Students can enter at any time. No vacancies. Full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

The Morse School of Telegraphy.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. LaCrosse, Wis.
Tomball, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
With **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES, OR HONEY SUCK.
Beware and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, OR HONEY SUCK.

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. We secure Patents for Inventors in all countries. Patents taken through MUNN & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in *Scientific American*.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; 50 cents, 6 mos. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 66 F. St., Washington, D. C.

Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy
The Children's Favorite
—CURES—
Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.
This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can never be dispensed upon. It contains no opium or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.
Price 25 cts.; Large Size, 50 cts.
HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Day's Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.
A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Singed Throat, Headaches and Backaches. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in its best form, 25 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Jackson, Wis.
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

Kodol **DYSPEPSIA CURE**
DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT
The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.
PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF
E. C. DEWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
For Sale by J. E. Shell, Dr. Kent and Granite Falls' Drug Company.