

# MORGAN COMMITS SOUL IN WILL

### Striking Confession of Financier's Religious Faith—Amount of Estate is Not Made Public.

New York, April 18.—"I commit my soul into the hands of my Saviour in full confidence that having redeemed it and washed it in His most precious blood, He will present it faultlessly before the throne of my Heavenly Father, and I entreat my children to maintain and defend, at all hazards and at any cost of personal sacrifice, the blessed doctrine of the complete atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ, once offered, and through that alone."

This is the extraordinary and striking utterance which begins the last will and testament of John Pierpont Morgan, who died at Rome on March 31 last, whose body, heaped over with flowers from the crowned heads of Europe, was a fortnight later brought back to his own land and last Monday was borne to its last resting place at Hartford, Conn.

Ever since the funeral the publication of the great financier's last will and testament has been associated with keen expectation and it is safe to say that of all the interesting testaments of eminent citizens of America, that of Mr. Morgan, to be offered for probate here Monday morning, is by far the most interesting.

As to the amount of the estate, which is one of the first questions the public naturally is asking, there is nothing in the will to give any accurate idea and the executors declare that no announcement will be made on this point until the appraisal has been made for determining the state inheritance tax.

The amount of bequests and trusts named by specific sums, is under \$20,000,000, but the entire residue of the estate is left to J. P. Morgan, Jr., who is designated by his father to become the chief heir not only to his fortune, but to his many charitable and artistic activities.

As to the will itself, it is unusual in many of its features, and, according to those two or three intimate friends who already have had a glimpse of it, it is a portrait of Mr. Morgan himself, beginning with the striking confession of his religious faith—a side of his character which was known to his close associates but not to the world—and running through all its 37 articles, duly set forth in the same logical and orderly fashion, which his friends say marked all Mr. Morgan's mental process. He had apparently provided with painstaking care for every contingency that might affect his family or his banking firm, and to his executors, his son, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., his two sons-in-law, William Pearson Hamilton and H. L. Satterlee, and his friend, Lewis Cass Ledyard, he gives careful directions under many clauses as to alternate courses of procedure. It is to be noted also that his grandson, Junius Spencer Higgins, a young man of only 21, now a student of Harvard, is repeatedly nominated to take up important duties in the event of the death of his father, J. P. Morgan, Jr.

In this city the question most frequently asked by leading citizens and learned societies has been that as to the disposition of Mr. Morgan's collection of pictures and other art treasures.

Mr. Morgan makes perfectly plain what his own hopes leaves his son, who is his residuary legatee, entire freedom in the matter, using the following significant language: "I have been greatly interested for many years in gathering my collections of paintings, miniatures, porcelains, and other works of art, and it has been my desire and intention to make some suitable disposition of them or of such portion of them as I might determine, which would render them permanently available for the instruction of pleasure of the American people. Lack of necessary time to devote to it has as yet prevented my carrying this purpose into effect. Unless I shall accomplish it or make some disposition of these collections in my lifetime, they will pass to my son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., or to his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., under the foregoing clauses of this will whereby I dispose of my residuary estate. Should either my said son or my said grandson thus succeed to the ownership of these collections, I hope he will be able, in such manner as he still think best, to make a permanent disposition, or from time to time permanent dispositions of them or of such portions of them as he may determine which will be a substantial carrying out of the intentions which I have thus cherished. It would be agreeable to me to have the Morgan memorial, which forms a portion of the property of the Wadsworth Atheneum, at Hartford, Conn., utilized to effectuate a part of this purpose. I do not, however, by the expression of these wishes, intend to impose upon my said son or my said grandson any duty or obligation, legal or moral, nor to qualify in any manner or in any degree his absolute and unqualified ownership of collections should they pass to him under this will."

The public charitable bequests are as was predicted by many of those conversant with his immense benefactions made during his lifetime comparatively small and are in the direction of those objects to which Mr. Morgan's benefactions are already well known. For instance, in the case of the great lying-in hospital in New York, to which Mr. Morgan gave over a million and a quarter dollars, he uses the following language: "Without imposing any duty, trust or obligation upon my residuary legatee, I request he continue

so long as in his judgement the same shall be necessary for its support, the same assistance which I have been in the habit of giving during my lifetime to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York."

This annual gift here alluded to is known as having been \$100,000. It is worthy of note that the will was executed as lately as January 4, last, and a codicil was attached on January 6, only the day before Mr. Morgan took leave of America on the trip abroad from which he never returned.

The will gives to his executors the following: "Full power and authority to recognize and pay as among such debts and promise or obligation made by me, verbally or otherwise, which, although not in such form that the holder could compel payment thereof by my estate, my executors think proper to be paid in their own judgement or because from memoranda or verbal directions left by me or from other sources they are satisfied that it would be my wish to have paid."

The disposition of the estate then follows, the first provision being that for his own family. To his "beloved wife, Francis Louisa Tracy Morgan," the income for life of a trust fund of one million dollars with power to dispose of the capital by will.

Mrs. Morgan is already entitled to the income of a trust fund created by Junius Spencer Morgan (Mr. Morgan's father) by deed dated July 1, 1867. The will provides that she is now to receive for life the income of an additional trust of such amount that her total income from these two trusts shall (aside from the income of the one million dollar fund) amount to \$100,000 a year. Mrs. Morgan also receives during her life "Cragston," the Morgan country place at Highland Falls, N. Y., and also the Morgan home at No. 218 Madison avenue, New York, together with the furniture.

Mrs. Morgan is already entitled to the income of a trust fund created by Junius Spencer Morgan (Mr. Morgan's father) by deed dated July 1, 1867. The will provides that she is now to receive for life the income of an additional trust of such amount that her total income from these two trusts shall (aside from the income of the one million dollar fund) amount to \$100,000 a year. Mrs. Morgan also receives during her life "Cragston," the Morgan country place at Highland Falls, N. Y., and also the Morgan home at No. 218 Madison avenue, New York, together with the furniture.

The amount of bequests and trusts named by specific sums, is under \$20,000,000, but the entire residue of the estate is left to J. P. Morgan, Jr., who is designated by his father to become the chief heir not only to his fortune, but to his many charitable and artistic activities.

As to the will itself, it is unusual in many of its features, and, according to those two or three intimate friends who already have had a glimpse of it, it is a portrait of Mr. Morgan himself, beginning with the striking confession of his religious faith—a side of his character which was known to his close associates but not to the world—and running through all its 37 articles, duly set forth in the same logical and orderly fashion, which his friends say marked all Mr. Morgan's mental process. He had apparently provided with painstaking care for every contingency that might affect his family or his banking firm, and to his executors, his son, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., his two sons-in-law, William Pearson Hamilton and H. L. Satterlee, and his friend, Lewis Cass Ledyard, he gives careful directions under many clauses as to alternate courses of procedure. It is to be noted also that his grandson, Junius Spencer Higgins, a young man of only 21, now a student of Harvard, is repeatedly nominated to take up important duties in the event of the death of his father, J. P. Morgan, Jr.

In this city the question most frequently asked by leading citizens and learned societies has been that as to the disposition of Mr. Morgan's collection of pictures and other art treasures.

Mr. Morgan makes perfectly plain what his own hopes leaves his son, who is his residuary legatee, entire freedom in the matter, using the following significant language: "I have been greatly interested for many years in gathering my collections of paintings, miniatures, porcelains, and other works of art, and it has been my desire and intention to make some suitable disposition of them or of such portion of them as I might determine, which would render them permanently available for the instruction of pleasure of the American people. Lack of necessary time to devote to it has as yet prevented my carrying this purpose into effect. Unless I shall accomplish it or make some disposition of these collections in my lifetime, they will pass to my son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., or to his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., under the foregoing clauses of this will whereby I dispose of my residuary estate. Should either my said son or my said grandson thus succeed to the ownership of these collections, I hope he will be able, in such manner as he still think best, to make a permanent disposition, or from time to time permanent dispositions of them or of such portions of them as he may determine which will be a substantial carrying out of the intentions which I have thus cherished. It would be agreeable to me to have the Morgan memorial, which forms a portion of the property of the Wadsworth Atheneum, at Hartford, Conn., utilized to effectuate a part of this purpose. I do not, however, by the expression of these wishes, intend to impose upon my said son or my said grandson any duty or obligation, legal or moral, nor to qualify in any manner or in any degree his absolute and unqualified ownership of collections should they pass to him under this will."

The public charitable bequests are as was predicted by many of those conversant with his immense benefactions made during his lifetime comparatively small and are in the direction of those objects to which Mr. Morgan's benefactions are already well known. For instance, in the case of the great lying-in hospital in New York, to which Mr. Morgan gave over a million and a quarter dollars, he uses the following language: "Without imposing any duty, trust or obligation upon my residuary legatee, I request he continue

so long as in his judgement the same shall be necessary for its support, the same assistance which I have been in the habit of giving during my lifetime to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York."

This annual gift here alluded to is known as having been \$100,000. It is worthy of note that the will was executed as lately as January 4, last, and a codicil was attached on January 6, only the day before Mr. Morgan took leave of America on the trip abroad from which he never returned.

The will gives to his executors the following: "Full power and authority to recognize and pay as among such debts and promise or obligation made by me, verbally or otherwise, which, although not in such form that the holder could compel payment thereof by my estate, my executors think proper to be paid in their own judgement or because from memoranda or verbal directions left by me or from other sources they are satisfied that it would be my wish to have paid."

The disposition of the estate then follows, the first provision being that for his own family. To his "beloved wife, Francis Louisa Tracy Morgan," the income for life of a trust fund of one million dollars with power to dispose of the capital by will.

Mrs. Morgan is already entitled to the income of a trust fund created by Junius Spencer Morgan (Mr. Morgan's father) by deed dated July 1, 1867. The will provides that she is now to receive for life the income of an additional trust of such amount that her total income from these two trusts shall (aside from the income of the one million dollar fund) amount to \$100,000 a year. Mrs. Morgan also receives during her life "Cragston," the Morgan country place at Highland Falls, N. Y., and also the Morgan home at No. 218 Madison avenue, New York, together with the furniture.

The amount of bequests and trusts named by specific sums, is under \$20,000,000, but the entire residue of the estate is left to J. P. Morgan, Jr., who is designated by his father to become the chief heir not only to his fortune, but to his many charitable and artistic activities.

As to the will itself, it is unusual in many of its features, and, according to those two or three intimate friends who already have had a glimpse of it, it is a portrait of Mr. Morgan himself, beginning with the striking confession of his religious faith—a side of his character which was known to his close associates but not to the world—and running through all its 37 articles, duly set forth in the same logical and orderly fashion, which his friends say marked all Mr. Morgan's mental process. He had apparently provided with painstaking care for every contingency that might affect his family or his banking firm, and to his executors, his son, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., his two sons-in-law, William Pearson Hamilton and H. L. Satterlee, and his friend, Lewis Cass Ledyard, he gives careful directions under many clauses as to alternate courses of procedure. It is to be noted also that his grandson, Junius Spencer Higgins, a young man of only 21, now a student of Harvard, is repeatedly nominated to take up important duties in the event of the death of his father, J. P. Morgan, Jr.

In this city the question most frequently asked by leading citizens and learned societies has been that as to the disposition of Mr. Morgan's collection of pictures and other art treasures.

Mr. Morgan makes perfectly plain what his own hopes leaves his son, who is his residuary legatee, entire freedom in the matter, using the following significant language: "I have been greatly interested for many years in gathering my collections of paintings, miniatures, porcelains, and other works of art, and it has been my desire and intention to make some suitable disposition of them or of such portion of them as I might determine, which would render them permanently available for the instruction of pleasure of the American people. Lack of necessary time to devote to it has as yet prevented my carrying this purpose into effect. Unless I shall accomplish it or make some disposition of these collections in my lifetime, they will pass to my son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., or to his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., under the foregoing clauses of this will whereby I dispose of my residuary estate. Should either my said son or my said grandson thus succeed to the ownership of these collections, I hope he will be able, in such manner as he still think best, to make a permanent disposition, or from time to time permanent dispositions of them or of such portions of them as he may determine which will be a substantial carrying out of the intentions which I have thus cherished. It would be agreeable to me to have the Morgan memorial, which forms a portion of the property of the Wadsworth Atheneum, at Hartford, Conn., utilized to effectuate a part of this purpose. I do not, however, by the expression of these wishes, intend to impose upon my said son or my said grandson any duty or obligation, legal or moral, nor to qualify in any manner or in any degree his absolute and unqualified ownership of collections should they pass to him under this will."

The public charitable bequests are as was predicted by many of those conversant with his immense benefactions made during his lifetime comparatively small and are in the direction of those objects to which Mr. Morgan's benefactions are already well known. For instance, in the case of the great lying-in hospital in New York, to which Mr. Morgan gave over a million and a quarter dollars, he uses the following language: "Without imposing any duty, trust or obligation upon my residuary legatee, I request he continue

## PURITY MEETING DELEGATES.

Governor Names Several Carolinians to Go to World's Conference in November. Columbia, April 21.—Governor Blease today appointed the following delegates to the International Purity Conference, as will appear from the following letter:

Hon. B. S. Steadwell, President World's Purity Federation, La Crosse, Wis.—Dear Sir: In response to your letter of April 14 I have the honor to inform you that his excellency, Governor Blease, has this day appointed the following delegates to the seventh International Purity Congress, which will meet in Minneapolis November 7-12, 1913:

Attorney General Thomas H. Peoples, Columbia, S. C.  
Solicitor J. Monroe Spears, Darlington, S. C.  
Solicitor P. A. Bonham, Greenville, S. C.  
Solicitor P. H. Stoll, Kingstree, S. C.  
Solicitor P. T. Hilderbrand, Orangeburg, S. C.

State Senator Howard B. Carlisle, Spartanburg, S. C.  
It is presumed that you will send proper notice to the delegates.

JOHN K. AULL,  
Private Secretary.

## A TRUE FISH STORY.

The Hawk, the Shad and the Great Catawba Falls. To the Editor of The State:—I noticed your remarks on the spring fisherman story. About 1887 this story was told to me on the banks of the Catawba river looking at the great Catawba falls:

A roe shad had made her way through the great falls, a rise of fifty-five feet in three hundred feet, and was disporting itself in the placid lake above the falls—the most beautiful spot on the Atlantic coast, excepting Niagara. A V-tailed fish hawk that was looking for prey darted down and stuck his talons so deep into the shad that he could not pull them out when the fish dived. The hawk was drowned; the fish weighed twelve pounds. The buoyancy of the feathers and body of the hawk pulled the shad to the surface of the water and they both went through the great falls against the granite boulders. The narrator of my story went below the falls with a boat and captured the 12-pound shad and the V-tailed fish hawk. This is true.

THORNWELL M'MASTER,  
Columbia, April 15.

## COMMISSION SAILS FRIDAY.

Will Investigate Rural Credit Conditions in Europe.—Lexington Man One of Assistants. Washington, April 21.—B. J. Wingard of Lexington has been notified of his appointment as one of the six assistants to President Wilson's commission of seven to investigate rural credit societies of Europe. The work of this commission, which was authorized by the last congress, will be to visit the countries of Europe and make a study of the farmers' co-operative systems of credit, and the federal commission will work in conjunction with a similar one appointed from the Southern Commercial congress.

The commission representing the government will sail from New York on the 26th instant, going direct to Naples and from there to Rome to attend the International Institute of Agriculture which is held early in May. Its itinerary then embraces visits to Hungary, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, France, England and Ireland, returning to the United States on the 26th of July.

The commission will be received by President Wilson on Thursday and will leave that night for New York, where on Friday night a dinner in its honor is given at the McAlpine hotel.

## POPE SEES HIS BROTHER.

Bronchial Affection is Diminishing.—Pulse Normal. Rome, April 21.—The visit today of the pope's brother, Angelo Sarto, postmaster of the village of Grazie, was one of the tenderest episodes of the sick room. There is a difference in age between them of only one year, but Angelo, with his robust frame, seemed ten years younger than the pope, who appeared thin, languid and pale. The austere Marchisafava, who was present at the meeting declared that the scene was so touching that his own eyes were wet.

The presence of the members of his family around him has inspired the pope with new vigor and the bright sunshine flooding his room this morning caused him to exclaim: "On such a day as this I cannot imagine that anyone could be ill." Reports of the pontiff's condition tonight indicate that there has been no recurrence of unusual symptoms. It is pointed out that four days practically no fever has been present and that the pope is suffering only from spasms of coughing which on occasions are somewhat exhausting.

The bronchial affection is diminishing. The patient, however, is weak and has periods of depression. With increased ability to take nourishment it is hoped that the pope's strength will return and that soon he will be considered out of danger. Frequently during the night of his illness the pulse ran above 100; it is now reported to be from 70 to 75.

Rumors of various conditions continue to be circulated and it has even been reported that Dr. Marchisafava and Dr. Amici have quarreled over the case. One report had it that Dr. Amici insisted that the pope should have last communion, but that Dr. Marchisafava opposed this to avoid the shock which might cause the patient. This report is absurd, as the pope has taken communion every day since his illness began. "Death will not find me unprepared!"

## Head of Aviation School Killed.

Chicago, April 21.—Otto W. Brodie was killed today by the fall of his aeroplane from a height of forty-five feet. Brodie was head of a school of aviation and was testing a new machine. It was believed his clothing caught in the engine's flywheel.

War Ultimatum is Sent to Montenegro by Blockading Fleet. Antivari, Montenegro, April 21.—An ultimatum was sent to Montenegro today by the commander of the international fleet blockading the coast. It declares that unless Montenegro immediately withdraws her troops from Scutari, the fleet will land troops at Antivari, Dulcigno and San Giovanni di Midus. An officer was landed at Cattarraro and conveyed the ultimatum to Cetinje.

Youths Wreck a Train. Ninove, Belg., April 21.—A passenger train was wrecked near here today by boulders which had been piled on the track at a sharp curve. Sixteen persons were badly hurt.

Two Newspapers Destroyed by Fire. Charlotte, April 21.—A special to the Evening Chronicle tells of the complete destruction by fire of the Lynchburg, Va. News and the Advance. The two newspapers are owned and published by Representative Carter Glass, ranking member of the house currency committee.

Don't be surprised if you have an attack of rheumatism this spring. Just rub the affected parts freely with Chamberlain's Liniment and it will soon disappear. Sold by all dealers.

## THREE MONTHS' CRUISE FOR ATLANTIC FLEET

Secretary Daniels' First Step to Make Navy in Times of Peace Great Educational Force. Washington, April 20.—Secretary Daniels announced today that next winter practically the entire Atlantic fleet would be sent on a three months' cruise to the Mediterranean. This will be the new Secretary's first trip in pursuance of his policy to make the navy, in times of peace, a great educational force for the enlisted man and to afford the opportunity to enjoy the broadening advantages of first hand knowledge of the great countries of the world. The Secretary believes such a cruise would add greatly to the sailor's usefulness. "I believe we should offer to the enlisted men every opportunity which lies in our power to obtain knowledge of other countries from personal observation," he said today. "The cruise will be so timed as to give every man in the fleet shore leave at every port of interest."

Mr. Daniels also appreciates the advantages from a technical standpoint that the officers of the fleet will gain in a long cruise of this kind where various maneuvers can be carried out and many experiments can be executed under actual service conditions.

Instead of the usual annual winter maneuvers at Guantanamo, Cuba, the whole fleet including the torpedo boat destroyers and auxiliaries, will make the foreign cruise. There will be at least 21 battleships, probably including the new dreadnoughts Texas and New York, with an aggregate tonnage of about 375,000 tons.

The fleet will leave about the first of January and cross the Atlantic probably stopping at the Azores or Madeira to Gibraltar. There the ships will be divided into squadrons and sent to visit the principal ports of the Mediterranean.

The exact dates and details of the voyage have not been definitely determined.

COMMISSION SAILS FRIDAY. Will Investigate Rural Credit Conditions in Europe.—Lexington Man One of Assistants. Washington, April 21.—B. J. Wingard of Lexington has been notified of his appointment as one of the six assistants to President Wilson's commission of seven to investigate rural credit societies of Europe. The work of this commission, which was authorized by the last congress, will be to visit the countries of Europe and make a study of the farmers' co-operative systems of credit, and the federal commission will work in conjunction with a similar one appointed from the Southern Commercial congress.

The commission representing the government will sail from New York on the 26th instant, going direct to Naples and from there to Rome to attend the International Institute of Agriculture which is held early in May. Its itinerary then embraces visits to Hungary, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, France, England and Ireland, returning to the United States on the 26th of July.

The commission will be received by President Wilson on Thursday and will leave that night for New York, where on Friday night a dinner in its honor is given at the McAlpine hotel.

POPE SEES HIS BROTHER. Bronchial Affection is Diminishing.—Pulse Normal. Rome, April 21.—The visit today of the pope's brother, Angelo Sarto, postmaster of the village of Grazie, was one of the tenderest episodes of the sick room. There is a difference in age between them of only one year, but Angelo, with his robust frame, seemed ten years younger than the pope, who appeared thin, languid and pale. The austere Marchisafava, who was present at the meeting declared that the scene was so touching that his own eyes were wet.

The presence of the members of his family around him has inspired the pope with new vigor and the bright sunshine flooding his room this morning caused him to exclaim: "On such a day as this I cannot imagine that anyone could be ill." Reports of the pontiff's condition tonight indicate that there has been no recurrence of unusual symptoms. It is pointed out that four days practically no fever has been present and that the pope is suffering only from spasms of coughing which on occasions are somewhat exhausting.

The bronchial affection is diminishing. The patient, however, is weak and has periods of depression. With increased ability to take nourishment it is hoped that the pope's strength will return and that soon he will be considered out of danger. Frequently during the night of his illness the pulse ran above 100; it is now reported to be from 70 to 75.

Rumors of various conditions continue to be circulated and it has even been reported that Dr. Marchisafava and Dr. Amici have quarreled over the case. One report had it that Dr. Amici insisted that the pope should have last communion, but that Dr. Marchisafava opposed this to avoid the shock which might cause the patient. This report is absurd, as the pope has taken communion every day since his illness began. "Death will not find me unprepared!"

Head of Aviation School Killed. Chicago, April 21.—Otto W. Brodie was killed today by the fall of his aeroplane from a height of forty-five feet. Brodie was head of a school of aviation and was testing a new machine. It was believed his clothing caught in the engine's flywheel.

## Stubborn Case

"I was under the treatment of two doctors," writes Mrs. R. L. Phillips, of Indian Valley, Va., "and they pronounced my case a very stubborn one, of womanly weakness. I was not able to sit up, when I commenced to take Cardui.

I used it about one week, before I saw much change. Now, the severe pain, that had been in my side for years, has gone, and I don't suffer at all. I am feeling better than in a long time, and cannot speak too highly of Cardui."

### TAKE The CARDUI Woman's Tonic

if you are one of those ailing women who suffer from any of the troubles so common to women.

Cardui is a builder of womanly strength. Composed of purely vegetable ingredients, it acts quickly on the womanly system, building up womanly strength, toning up the womanly nerves, and regulating the womanly system. Cardui has been in successful use for more than 50 years. Thousands of ladies have written to tell of the benefit they received from it. Try it for your troubles. Begin today.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. [5]

Bryan's Sunday Address. Washington, April 20.—Secretary of State Bryan today told an audience of men, in the second of a series of Sunday afternoon Christian Endeavor meetings, there never was a time when faith was needed more than at present.

"Without faith," said Mr. Bryan, "it is impossible to accomplish anything worth while. A man must have faith in God, faith in himself, faith in his fellowmen and faith in his government before he can do any work of importance in the world. Faith in the government does not mean that men shall not see its defects. They try to perfect it. Our form of government makes it possible to make the government just as good as the people deserve."

Ex-King Manuel to Marry. Berlin, April 21.—It was announced that ex-King Manuel of Portugal is engaged to marry Princess Augustina Victoria, daughter of Prince Wilhelm, of Hohenzollern. A similar announcement to this was made at Munich as long ago as January. Princess Augustina Victoria is Manuel's cousin. She is 22 years of age.

INDIGESTION ENDED, STOMACH FEELS FINE. "Pepe's Diapepsin" fixes sour, gassy, upset stomach in five minutes. Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia; when the food you eat ferments into gases and stubborn lumps; your head aches and you feel sick and miserable, that's when you realize the magic in Pepe's Diapepsin. It makes all stomach misery vanish in five minutes.

If you stomach is in a continuous revolt—if you can't get it regulated, please, for your sake, try Pepe's Diapepsin. It's so needless to have a bad stomach—make your next meal a favorite food meal, then take a little Diapepsin. There will not be any distress—eat without fear. It's because Pepe's Diapepsin "really does" regulate weak, out-of-order stomachs that gives it its millions of sales annually.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pepe's Diapepsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest stomach relief and cure known. It acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant stomach preparation which truly belongs in every home.

Annual Reunion United Confederate Veterans, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 27-29, 1913, Usual Very Low Round Trip Fares Via Southern Railway—Premier Carrier of the South. Tickets on sale May 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, with final return limit June 5th, 1913. Final limit may be extended to June 25th by personally depositing tickets at Chattanooga on or before June 5th upon payment of fee of fifty cents.

Attractive side trip excursion fares from Chattanooga May 27 to 31 inclusive, with final limit June 23, 1913. Excellent schedules and train service via Southern Railway. For full information as to rates, etc., apply to local ticket agent or address:

W. H. CAFFEY,  
Division Passenger Agent,  
Charleston, S. C.  
W. E. MCGEE,  
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,  
Columbia, S. C.

Reunion United Confederate Veterans of South Carolina, Aiken, S. C., April 23-24, 1913.—Exceedingly Low Excursion Fares Via Southern Railway—Premier Carrier of the South. Tickets on sale April 21, 22 and 23. Final limit April 26th, 1913. Convenient schedules and excellent train service. For detailed information call on local ticket agent.

W. H. CAFFEY,  
Division Passenger Agent,  
Charleston, S. C.  
W. E. MCGEE,  
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,  
Columbia, S. C.

Notice of Election. Whereas one-third of the electors and one-third of the free-holders residing in the Caston school district, No. 32, have petitioned the County Board of Education to order an election to determine whether or not an additional tax of three (3) mills shall be levied on all real and personal property in said school district No. 32 for school purposes. We hereby order the trustees of said district No. 32 to hold said election at Caston school house on Saturday, May 10th, 1913, at which election only such electors as return real or personal property for taxation and who exhibits their tax receipts and registration certificates shall be allowed to vote. Polls shall open and close as in all general elections.

A. C. ROWELL,  
H. E. COFFEY,  
J. H. HAMEL,  
County Board of Education.