TRUSTS CAN BE CRUSHED BY LAW

Illegal Combinations of Capital Should Not Exist.

JUDGE CLARK TELLS HOW

The People Are All Powerful When They Really Will to Be.

MANY OFFICERS NEGLECT THEIR DUTY

That is Why the Anti-Trust Law Are Not Enforced. Judge Clark Commends the "Stevens" Bill to the Tobacco Growers.

At the meeting of the Tobacco Growers here on last Wednesday evening the principal address was delivered by Judge Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme court. His subject was: "Trusts and their control by Legislation."

Judge Clark's address in full was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I appreciate the honor of an invitation to address you, though I can do so but briefly. At a time when so many are hand in opposing the enormous influence of the illegal combinations of capital which, in defiance of the law, exist and that great profit and no molestation in continuing to exist, you have the courage of your convictions. Without hesitation or reservation, I will say to you that I am with you, not half-way, but altogether and entirely with you. The law should be supreme in a land where the will of the people expressed through their representatives is the law, and the greatest as well as the humblest should bow in submission to it.

The Congress of the United States, by act of 1890, chapter 647, known as the "Sherman Anti-Trust Law," prohibits trusts under a penalty of $5,000, and one year's imprisonment, and that act has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in no less than three well known decisions. In North Carolina since chapter 347, acts 1899, trusts have been illegal, and subject to a penalty of $10,000 and ten years imprisonment. That act defines a trust as "any arrangement for the purpose of increasing or decreasing the price of any class of products beyond the price that would be fixed by the natural demand or supply." Yet it is a trust, thus doubly illegal by both State and national law, and whose managers have been every day for ten years past liable to fine and imprisonment, which with impunity oppresses you and piles up the wealth which belongs to you in their overflowing coffers. It is to right your wrongs and to insist upon the vindication of the outraged and violated majesty of the law that you have assembled. This is not the assemblage of the men of any party, for if it were, propriety would forbid that I should address you. But it is an assemblage of representatives of one of our greatest industries, irrespective of party, to demand the faithful execution of the laws, and that there should be an enforcement of the law against those who find enormous wealth in its habitual violation as well as against those who violate it without profit.

THE PEOPLE HAVE THE REMEDY.

When the great armies of Europe in the year 1814 in overflowing numbers were converging upon Paris, defended by a feeble band under Napoleon, an unexpected movement of that great genius disconcerted them so that an immediate retreat was begun by their vast forces. It was an unsigned note, in a female hand, coming from Paris and delivered into the hands of the commanding general. It read: "You can do everything and you attempt nothing." That note changed the face of the world. A council was held, the army about-faced, and marched straight on Paris. The great military monarchy of Napoleon fell. So it should be said to the American people. You complain of the evils the trusts inflict upon you. You complain that the earnings of the producer, and the profits of the small dealer, and the opportunity of advancement of the many are all confiscated for the creation of a few multi-millionaires. The people should be told "Why do you complain? The remedy is in your own hands. You can do everything and you attempt nothing." The people are all-powerful when they really will it. At one exercise of their will they can take charge of this government from constable to President. If members of the State Legislatures and Congress are unfaithful, the people should mark their course and elect others. If statutes passed in the public interest are held unconstitutional by judges, then the same people who made the constitution can amend it if really necessary, or if the fault is in the judges remove them and put better men in their places. The servant is not above his master, and judges and all other public officials are only servants of the people—and they are nothing more.

The statutes making trusts illegal have not been enforced. Then look into it and see what public servants have been lacking in zeal to enforce the law.

Those who are friendly to the trusts say there are no trusts. The defence by these hirelings of illegal combinations—for no man unless receiving benefit from them would defend them—sounds like a plea set up by a young lawyer whose client was sued for damaging a kettle he had borrowed. His plea ran this way: (1) The kettle was not cracked when he returned it. (2) It was cracked when he got it. (3) He never had the blamed old kettle. So these employes of the trusts say: (1) Trusts are a necessary and unavoidable evil. (2) They are very useful and beneficial. (3) There are no trusts.

You know very well that there are trusts, that they have eaten up your just earnings like the locusts of Egypt, that they are not beneficial to those not in them, and you know that being illegal and injurious, the people can and ought to suppress them.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

You will ask how this is to be done. An honest, faithful execution of the laws already upon the statute book would destroy them, and this faithful execution can be had whenever the public will arouse themselves to select only such public servants as will faithfully execute those laws. But it has been suggested that additional enactments will be useful. I would not be understood as opposing any suggestions made by others at this meeting who are more familiar with the subject than I, and who have studied it more profoundly, but I venture to suggest some action that may well be enacted by any legislature which is really and genuinely hostile to these cancers upon the body politic. First consider the nature of the operation of these illegal combinations. They combine vast masses of capital, then whenever they find an honest dealer or a competing manufacturer making a reasonable profit on the same goods they put an agent, or open a store nominally in the name of another, alongside of him and undersell him till they have broken him up or forced him to sell out to the trust, when immediately the price of the manufactured article is put up to the consumer and the price of the raw material is put down to the producer. The monopoly having no longer any competition, the producer is forced to take an unjustly low price and the consumer to pay an unreasonably high one, and the opportunity of countless thousands of men who would have been dealers and manufacturers, supporting their families, is destroyed. Those dealers and manufacturers would, by their competition, have guaranteed just prices to the creator of the raw material, and reasonable prices to the consumer. But the trusts destroy all classes alike and put the profit into their own coffers.

The additional legislation which has occurred to me is: 1. The trusts being illegal, they should be treated as all other outlaws and forbidden the use of the courts to collect the debts due to them. When they sell their goods on a credit, the defense that the creditor is a trust may be pleaded, and if proven should bar any recovery. Enormous as are their illegal accumulations, even the trusts must do some business on credit. Such an act as this has been passed in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and possibly in other States. The statute in a modified and milder form was introduced in the last General Assembly by Mr. Stevens and passed the lower House, but the agents of the trusts were able to persuade the Senate that it was a dangerous measure—as it was, but to the trusts alone. That the trusts should have so earnestly opposed it is conclusive answer to those who say the law would have done no good. The trusts may be trusted to know their own interests. When the "Stevens" bill is introduced in the coming Legislature, if public opinion is expressed unmistakably in its favor it will not suffer a second defeat.

2. There is needed a rigid enforcement of the Craig law which forbids any corporation chartered in another State to do business in this State until it has been re-chartered in this State and has become a North Carolina corporation. The Craig law has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court of this State, and similar acts have been sustained by the United States Supreme Court. By its enforcement every corporation doing business in this State will be subject to State control and regulation, and if any of them are proven to be trusts or otherwise doing an illegal business, they can be wound up and forced to cease their operations in this State.

A TAX ON EARNINGS.

3. Another just measure is one recently put in force in Germany, by which a graded tax is laid upon the earnings of corporations, the per cent of taxation being in proportion to gross earnings. This discourages very large aggregations of capital and tends to give small manufacturers and small dealers an opportunity in the struggle for existence. It is a just application of the maxim, "the greatest good to the greatest number," which must be the basis of all good government. It is better far that we have a very large number of prosperous, well-to-do citizens, with moderate incomes, than a few multi-millionaires, high rolling in London and New York, while the masses of our people are struggling for a bare living. A similar application of the German principle is the graded inheritance tax and graded income tax in England, by which the great fortunes are heavily taxed, raising about one-third of the annual revenues of the British empire, while the small estates are only nominally taxed and those under a certain sum are entirely exempt.

4. And there is still a fourth measure of relief. The trusts operate by underselling the small dealer, and after he is forced out, they reduce the price to the producer of the raw material and raise the price to the consumer. This can be met by a statute empowering the Superior courts in such cases to issue writs of injunction against the corporation thus reducing prices from again raising them, and making an attempt to raise them a forfeiture of the charter, provided a jury shall find that the reduction was made for the purpose of destroying competition. As under the Craig act a corporation cannot do business here without a State charter, this would close out all such operations. Individuals may reduce prices at will, but when corporations created solely by the State use their powers against the public interest it can be made cause for withdrawing those powers.

A RACE OF MODERN TORIES.

Besides the evils from trusts already enumerated, there are these well worthy of your attention:

1. Under a normal and just condition of affairs the profit of the producer of the raw material, of the small manufacturer and small dealer, and the sums saved to the consumer by the lower price to them where there is competition—all these sums stay here and their accumulation will make the State rich. Under trust rule all these profits are accumulated in a few hands and are steadily carried out the State to our permanent impoverishment.

2. The owners of the vast accumulations of the illegal concerns, operating under the prohibition of both State and Federal statutes, require to be protected against the penalties denounced by those statutes. To that end portions of the amounts illegally levied by these modern Dick Turpins are set aside for the purchase or control of newspapers, for donations to educational institutions, which shall indoctrinate our youth with sentiments of the holiness and beauty of trusts and the liberality of trust magnates, and in the debauching of elections and the manipulation of Legislatures and Congresses through lobbyists and other well known and reprehensible methods. They are thus a cancer on the body politic.

These and other evils are known to everyone. They are like the sun, but only in that none can fail to see them. No one denies the existence of these evils or apologizes for them save those who are employed by the trusts or who are in some way favored or controlled by them. Public sentiment and the public interest are against them. But the trusts survive and prosper. The people of the State can put an end to them. Will they do it? Shall it be said of our people as of the allied armies of 1814, "You can do everything and you attempt nothing."

The British government of 1776 in this country stood for plutocracy. The Whigs of that day, led by Washington, Adams, Jefferson and others, stood for a government of men and conquered. The trusts of this day are a revival of the Tories of 1776, and stand for a government by the monied classes. Are we weaker than our forefathers? They won the right of self-government for us. Shall we lose it? Shall we permit the true centre of government to go back again to the money centres of London and New York? You say no, a thousands time no. Continue your agitation. Let the truth of the present condition of affairs get to the masses of our countrymen, let them understand that the termination of the evils that afflict us will come when they shall really will it, and the trusts and all like evils that now overcome us will disappear like mists before the rising sun of the people's sovereignty.

Wood's Seeds.

Every Farmer

should have a copy of

Wood's Autumn Catalogue of

SEEDS AND GRAIN

For Fall planting. It tells all about

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS, Hairy, or Winter Vetch, Crimson Clover, Seed Wheat, Oats, etc.

It also gives descriptions, best methods of culture and much special and valuable information about all crops that can be sown to advantage in the Fall and early Winter. Catalogue mailed free. Write for it and prices of any Seeds or Seed Grain required.

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All the best and most improved varieties, specially selected and grown for our Southern soil and climate. Special Seed Wheat circular mailed free on application. Write for circular and prices of any seeds required.

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JACOBSDAL IS TAKEN

Boers Capture it After a Stubborn Resistance

The Garrison of Highlanders Lose 34 Out of 52 Men. Hans Botha Cuts of a Reconnortering Party.

(By the Associated Press.)

Capetown, Oct. 26.—The Boers have captured Jacobsdal, southwest of Kimberley after a stubborn resistance by the garrison, which consisted of a detachment of Cape Town Highlanders. The latter suffered severely, losing thirty-four out of fifty-two men.

Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitering party of the Highland brigade, between Heidleberg and Greylingstadt, in the Transvaal colony, tearing up the rails in front and behind the train. In the fight which followed two captains and eight men were wounded and all were captured.

STATE NEWS.

Rev. Robert E. Caldwell, of Winston, has declined a call to one of the largest and wealthiest Presbyterian churches in the South.

Two penitentiary directors spent Sunday at the Anson State farm. The crops on this farm, they said, were as good as any they had seen in the State. Major Wall, the superintendent, is a farmer who knows how to farm, and when he fails to make good crops you may be certain that everybody else is in the same boat.--Wadesboro Messenger.

President Chas. D. McIver, of the State Normal and Industrial College, has been invited to go to New York and deliver an address before the faculty and students of the Teachers' College of Columbia University. He has accepted the invitation and will probably fill the engagement some time during the month of November.

Gen. Cox Will Accept.

Gen. Wm. R. Cox, who was on Thursday night elected president of the next State Fair, left here yesterday for his home. Asked whether or not he would accept, he said:

"I have not yet given the committee a definite answer, but the unanimity with which I was elected and the unexpectedness of it, hardly leaves me an opportunity to decline.

The selection of Gen. Cox to the presidency is generally considered a most happy choice, and a guarantee of a great and successful Fair next year.

Monsignor Martinelli, the Popal delegate to the United States, will dedicate the magnificent rebuilt Cathedral of St. John the Baptist at Savannah today.

HIS FACE SHONE AS THE FACE OF MOSES

Statement With Reference to Last Hours of Dr. Wingate.

LETTER FROM HIS SISTER

She Makes Correction of Mr. Hubbard's Published Statement.

DR. PRITCHARD'S ACCOUNT OF LAST HOUR

"The Glory of God Overshadowed That Sacred Chamber Where the Good Man Met His Fate." But There Was Nothing Miraculous.

To the Editor: Through an extract taken from Dr. Hubbard's sermon October 9th, the impression has gone out, not only through this, but neighboring States, that my brother, Rev. W. M. Wingate, of Wake Forest College, miraculously saw and communed with his Saviour on the day of his death as shown by the following extract copied from the Charleston News and Courier:

"There is a suggestion of mediaeval ism," says the Charlotte Observer, "in the statement made by the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of the Baptist Tabernacle, of Raleigh, in his sermon, Sunday, that on the day of the death of the late President Wingate, of Wake Forest College, he saw the Saviour personally and talked with Him for eight hours. Mr. N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, we are told, says there is no doubt about this miracle—that it was not an hallucination. We had never heard of this occurrence before. It is the most remarkable on record in North Carolina."

I do not believe that Dr. Hubbard intended to convey the impression which has been made, and having been almost constantly with my brother during his illness, I feel it my duty to say that while he died triumphant in Christian faith, there was nothing in the least, miraculous or superhuman connected with his death.

I know it would be his desire that this false impression be corrected, and I ask that other papers kindly assist me by copying this statement.

MRS. I. O. WALTERS.
Wake Forest College, N. C., Oct. 23.

MR. HUBBARD'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Hubbard was shown the above and said that he was not correctly quoted. Here is what he did say, as published in the News and Observer of October 9th:

"It is related of Dr. Wingate, a former President of Wake Forest College, a very pillar of the truth in a State that has done so much for the cause of truth and freedom, that in his last moments a heavly radiance filled the room, so that those within beheld it, and all the day before he died he talked face to face with his Lord. Then it was that those near him heard him say, 'O, blessed Saviour, I knew you would come.' He talked with Jesus face to face. The Lord had sent his chariot to take another of his Elijars home. I know he will meet us when we come to experience the waters of the Jordan of death, but blessed thought, he is also with us today, and like Enoch of old, you and I may walk with God."

DR. PRITCHARD'S STATEMENT.

The lamented Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, in the Biblical Recorder of Wednesday, March 5th, 1879, giving a fuil account, has this to say of the last hours of Dr. Wingate:

"His wife told me that the day he died was the happiest day of his happy life. He knew that he was going to die, and when she placed her face beside his and asked him 'if he loved her,' 'Yes, my precious wife,' answered he, and then he began to repeat the word, 'O, the precious name of Jesus," when she added: 'Ah, you love me, I know you love me, but you love that precious name ten thousand times more.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I do love Jesus ten thousand times more than all else in this world.'

"Just before he breathed his last, his beloved physician informed me that he seemed to be conversing with the Saviour, as though he was personally present with him, and said: 'O! how delightful it is. I knew you would be with me when the time came, and I knew it would be sweet, but I did not know it would be so sweet as it is.'

"All that day his face shone as did that of Moses when he came from the presence of God in the mount, and when the supreme hour came the glory of God overshadowed that sacred chamber where the good man met his fate."

POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The Counting Finished. The Result Will be Announced This Week.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 27.—The work of counting the inhabitants of the United States was practically completed by the Census Bureau today and next week Director Merriam will announce the population of the country.

Brother of Admiral Dewey Dead.

(By the Associated Press.)

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 27.—Edward Dewey, brother of Admiral Dewey, died at his home in this city. He had been ill for several months with kidney trouble, but his death was unexpected. He was 71 years of age. He served in the Civil War as quartermaster of the Eighth Vermont regiment.

AWFUL EXPLOSION AT INDIAN HEAD

No Cause Has Been Assigned For Same.

THE LOSS ABOUT $30,000

Successive Explosions Take Place from 10:30 to Midnight.

MUCH GUN POWDER WAS DESTROYED

The Theory of Spontaneous Combustion is Not Entertained as There Were no Fabrics in the Building at the Time of Explosion.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—At 8 o'clock this morning Admiral O'Neill, chief of the ordnance bureau, Navy department, received a telephone message from the Proving Ground at Indian Head, reporting that about 10 o'clock last night, a fire and several explosions occurred in one of the filling houses and magazines. No other damage was done and no one was injured.

Lieutenant Strauss, commandant at Indian Head, came up on a naval tug and at once went to the navy department, where he made a lengthy verbal report to Admiral O'Neill. The latter then gave out the following details presented by Lieutenant Strauss:

The explosion occurred in a small magazine of the proving ground and this in turn set fire to an adjacent building where ammunition was stored, both the magazine and the other building being destroyed. The magazine was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to take a quantity of powder. At that time its temperature was taken 48 degrees, which is quite low, the temperature in ship magazines being as high as 90 degrees. It was then closed for the day. At 4:30 p. m., a watchman made his usual rounds of inspection and found everything about the magazines in proper order. At 8:30 p. m., the watchman again made his round and turned in a report showing everything in proper order. At 10:15 p. m., the explosion occurred without warning and without the slightest clew as to what occasioned it. There was 30,000 pounds of smokeless powder. After the first explosion the fire found its way to the ammunition, and this caused successive explosions, lasting until after midnight. Most of the powder was destroyed, but some of the smokeless powder lies scattered about in heaps, not having been ignited. Many of the shells and smaller projectiles also are lying about unexploded, although showing the effects of heat. The loss is estimated by Admiral O'Neill at between $25,000 and $30,000 on powder and ammunition. The loss to the buildings is considered trifling. A small photographing plant also was destroyed. The damage was confined to this spot, which is a ravine, isolated from the main buildings on the high grounds. The officers' quarters and those used by workmen and their families were considerably shaken up many windows being broken and the plasterings of ceilings being shaken down. There was naturally much excitement, but at no time like a panic. The wives of the officers and workmen were assured that there was no danger to the dwelling quarters, and maintained their composure throughout the fire and explosion.

"The cause of the explosion is a mystery. Lieutenant Strauss reported that there were no fabrics in the magazine except a few powder bags, so that the theory of spontaneous combustion is not entertained. The low degree of temperature during the morning also is an assurance that all was right in that part. The magazine had all the modern appliances of safety."

Admiral O'Neil directed Lieutenant Strauss to assemble a board of inquiry from among those at the station, who will conduct a thorough investigation and make a formal report on the subject. The admiral said that was the usual and necessary course and involved no reflection on those in charge.

NEGRO STATE FAIR

It Will Commence on Tuesday October 30th.

There Will be Exhibits, Races, Side Shows, and a Game of Football. Admission Twenty-Five Cents.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Industrial Association announces that the Twenty-second Annual Fair of said association will open in the city of Raleigh on the 30th day of October and continue during the week.

The object of this enterprise, as set forth in its charter, is to stimulate industry, skill, economy and thrift among the negroes of the State, along all lines of worthy endeavor, and to afford the highest possible degree of impetus to the general progress of the race. This it has been thought to do by the holding annual exhibitions of the achievements of the race in the field, the workshop, the school room, the studio, the kitchen, the laundary, and the seamstress etsablishment.

Nearly all the arrangements have been made, and a great success is looked for. There will be many exhibitors from all part of the State, and all kinds of side shows will be in evidence, among which will be an educated horse, a strong man, the champion of the world trick bicycle rider from South America, and many others too numerous to mention.

The Fair will open on Tuesday; on Wednesday and Thursday there will be races, and a balloon ascension on Thursday; on Friday the interest will center upon a football game between elevens of the Shaw University and St. Augustine College. There will be during the week several singing contests, participated in by choirs from Raleigh and Wake county. Bicycle races will also be held during the week.

The same railroad rates as were given the State Fair have been secured, one fare for the round trip. The admission price to the grounds will be twenty-five cents. A feature of the Fair will be the fact that James H. Jones, the former body servant of Jefferson Davis, will be Chief Marshal

The officers of the Association are:
Thomas Donaldson—President.
C. C. Roach—Vice-President.
C. W. Hoover—Treasurer.
J. H. Williamson—Secretary.
H. S. Smith—Assistant Secretary.

It is to be hoped that the weather will be favorable, and not be a repetition of what this Fair has had to contend with for the last three years.

EDITOR'S AWFUL PLIGHT.

F. M. Higgins, editor Seneca (Ill.), News, was afflicted for years with Piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. It's the surest Pile cure on earth and the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

THE ACCUSED HELD FOR TRIAL.

Albert Patrick and Charles Jones Accused of Forgery.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 27.—Magistrate Brann announced his decision today in the case of Albert T. Patrick and Chas. F. Jones, counsel and private secretary, respectively for the late Wm. M. Rice, holding them to await the action of the grand jury. Bail was fixed at $10,000 each. The two prisoners are charged with having forged the signature of Mr. Rice to a check for $25,000 drawn on the banking firm of Swenson & Sons. The check was made payable to Mr. Patrick.

A THOUSAND TONGUES.

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—" it soon removed the pain in my chest, and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all drug stores; every bottle guaranteed.

It's poor seed that isn't stronger than the soil.

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonial free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Troubles.

At Last a Cure—Trial Treatment Free.

Is your skin pallid, pale or blood thin? Are you easily tired or as tired in the morning as when you went to bed? Is there loss of strength? Are you all run down? Aches and pains in bones, joints or back? Weak eyes or stye on the eyes? If so, you have the poison of scrofula in your blood, and symptoms of this terrible blood disease follow ulcers, swellings, eating sores, foul breath, bumps or rising boils, itchings skin humors, eruptions, aches in bones, joints and muscles, rheumatism, catarrh, etc. If you are tired of doctoring, taking patent medicines and are not cured, then try B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). It is made especially for obstinate, deepseated blood troubles, and cures the worst cases after all else fails. B. B. B. makes new rich blood and builds up the weakened body, restores the nerves and heals every sore, giving the rich glow of health to the skin. Over 3,000 voluntary testimonials of cures of blood and skin diseases by using B. B. B. Thoroughly tested for 30 years.

Large bottle at drug stores for $1, with complete directions for home treatment. Trial treatment free by addressing Blood Balm Company, 169 Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free confidential medical advice given.

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"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"

Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

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