

THE COLUMBIA HERALD.

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NO. 5.

UNCLE SAM THREATENS TO DISCONTINUE RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE IN MAURY COUNTY.

Department Notifies Postmaster Hughes That the Government Will Not Pay Turnpike Tolls.

The United States Government has decided that it will not pay turnpike tolls for rural free delivery carriers in Maury county, and unless the turnpike companies of the county agree to grant free passage to the carriers along the different pikes, or unless the people pay the carriers, the Rural Free Delivery Service may be discontinued.

Postmaster A. M. Hughes received last Monday a letter from Acting First-Assistant Postmaster General J. J. Howley, which is in part as follows:

Washington, D. C., January 22nd, 1903.

"On account of a recent decision of the Postmaster-General, further agreements for toll furnished rural carriers will not be ratified by this department. You will confer with the toll companies and make an effort to procure free travel for the rural free delivery carriers, the department believing that the vast service rendered the public entitles the people to this concession.

"Should this request be refused, the advisability of discontinuing free rural carrier service from the Columbia postoffice will be considered.

"You will make known the intentions of the department to all whom it may interest, and report the result of your conference with the toll companies to this office at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Horace Rainey, who owns the bulk of the turnpike property in Maury county, when seen in regard to the matter, said: "I shall not allow any rural free delivery carrier to travel my pikes free of charge, for the reason that the rural free delivery service is a great hardship and a positive disadvantage to the turnpike companies. It cuts down the business of our pikes to a very large extent, and while the service is a great thing for the people, and I am glad to see them get the benefit of it, I think it would be unfair and unreasonable to ask the turnpike men to grant free passage to a business which cuts into their revenue to such an extent. Since the rural service was instituted in this county many persons who formerly came to town purposely to get their mail now have their mail delivered right at their gates, thus saving a trip to town. Another reason is that under a recent ruling of the Postmaster General rural carriers are given the privilege to carry private packages and to charge for it. Thus, persons who want certain articles from town send by the carrier, and have him to purchase the articles for them, and pay the carrier for his service. This also stops a great deal of traffic and causes us a big loss in tolls. Therefore we cannot allow carriers to travel our pikes free of charge. I would be glad to do it otherwise, for the rural free delivery service is a great public improvement and a great benefit to the people."

So, unless the people along the different routes in Maury county come to some plan and agree to pay their carriers, the rural free delivery service may be discontinued.

NASAL CATARRH CURED

Pe-ru-na Cures a Case of Five Years' Standing.



Mr. Rudolph M. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Rudolph M. Patterson, a well-known lawyer, of Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., at Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I have been a sufferer from nasal catarrh for the past five years, and at the earnest solicitation of a friend I tried Peruna and am glad to say it has afforded a complete cure. It is with pleasure I recommend it to others."—RUDOLPH M. PATTERSON.

Mrs. J. C. Garrett, of 38 West 117th street, New York City, writes:

"I can honestly recommend Peruna as a great catarrh remedy. It heals and heals quickly and permanently.

"This is simply the whole story in a word. I have for years suffered with catarrh, aggravated when I took cold and Peruna cured me. It is indeed a great medicine, and worthy the



Mrs. J. C. Garrett.

highest praise, for it is reliable and will never disappoint you."—Mrs. J. C. Garrett.

There are two things that the whole medical profession agree about concerning catarrh. The first is that catarrh is the most prevalent and omnipresent disease to which the people in the United States are subject. All classes of people have it. Those who stay indoors much, and those who go outdoors much. Working classes have it and sedentary classes have it.

The doctor finds catarrh to be his constant and ever-present foe. It complicates nearly every disease he is called upon to treat.

The second thing about catarrh on which all doctors agree, is that it is difficult to cure it. Local remedies may give relief but they fail to cure permanently. Sprays or snuffs amount to little or nothing except to give temporary relief.

Catarrh is frequently located in internal organs which cannot be reached by any sort of local treatment. All this is known by every physician.

To devise some systemic internal remedy which would reach catarrh at its source, to eradicate it permanently from the system—this has been the desire of the medical profession for a long time.

Forty years ago Dr. Hartman confronted this problem. He believed then that he had solved it. He still believes he has solved it. He cures thousands of people annually. During all these years Peruna has been the remedy upon which he has relied.

It was at first a private prescription, afterwards manufactured expressly for him in large quantities. This remedy, Peruna, is now to be found in every drug-store and nearly every home in the land. It is the only reliable internal remedy ever devised to cure any case of catarrh, however long the case may have been standing.

Mr. Camillus Senne, 257 West 129th street, New York, writes:

"I have fully recovered from my catarrhal troubles. I suffered for three years with catarrh of the head, nose and throat. I tried all kinds of medicine without relief, but at last I have been cured by the wonderful remedy called Peruna.

"I read of Peruna in your almanac, and wrote you for advice, which I followed. After taking one and one-half bottles of Peruna I am entirely cured, and can recommend Peruna to anyone as the best and surest remedy for any catarrhal troubles."—Camillus Senne.

A course of Peruna never fails to bring relief. There is no other remedy like Peruna. Its cures are prompt and permanent.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



Mr. Camillus Senne.

FIGHT OPENS FOR DISPENSARY.

Rousing Meeting of Prominent Citizens Saturday Night For the Purpose of Starting the Movement to Get a Dispensary in Columbia. Gratifying Outlook.

The movement to secure a dispensary for Columbia, was formally inaugurated Saturday night with an enthusiastic meeting of citizens favoring the idea in the store of Dobbins & King. The meeting was well attended, the attendance being so large and representative that it was extremely gratifying. It was an indication of the popularity of the movement.

The meeting was called to order and Mr. J. L. Hutton, Cashier of the Phoenix Bank, was elected Chairman. In taking the chair, Mr. Hutton made a few remarks stating his interest in the dispensary question. He said that he had favored a dispensary for the last two years, and he was heartily in favor of one for Columbia. He had always been a friend of temperance though there had been times when he had doubted the wisdom of certain measures which the temperance advocates had from time to time set on foot. There had never been any doubt in his mind, however, on the question of a dispensary. From every standpoint—business, the bettering of social conditions, lessening of the whiskey evil, and everything else,—he regarded the establishment of a dispensary as a long step forward in the cause of temperance.

S. J. Stockard, city editor of the Herald, was elected Secretary.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hutton's remarks, Rev. W. A. Provine was called on. Mr. Provine has just returned from a trip to Georgia, where he had opportunity to observe the practical workings of the dispensary. He told of visiting the city of Rome, Ga., which is just winding out its first year's experience with a dispensary. The dispensary at that place had only been established a little over eight months, yet every month it had been in operation it had paid over \$2,000 profits, the tax rate of the city had been greatly reduced,—almost cut half in two,—drinking had been largely reduced, crime and costs in the criminal courts had been cut one half, the number of paupers had fallen off to a surprising extent, and improvements amounting to thousands of dollars had been made, which the town had never previously been able to make. Much of this information was given him by the County Attorney, who personally had opposed the dispensary's establishment. The dispensary carried a stock of goods to the value of \$25,000, and for eight months the sales had averaged \$10,000 per month. The manager of the dispensary, however, estimated that the sales for the year would reach a total of \$125,000. During the existence of the private saloon the whiskey traffic amounted to about \$250,000. Thus it is seen that the dispensary in Rome, Ga., has reduced the drinking of whiskey one-half. Mr. Provine closed by saying that as a man of standing for the best things for his community, its moral and social interests, he could not refuse to support a dispensary; he could not stand and say that it was better, from any point of view, for Columbia to have eighteen saloons instead of one.

Mr. James A. Smiser responded to calls for a speech. He said it was unnecessary for him to say that he was for the measure under discussion. He was always for temperance and for anything that advanced that cause. He agreed with Mr. Provine that it was better for Columbia to have one saloon rather than eighteen, because, he said, the immoral influences growing from one saloon, conducted in a quiet, orderly manner,—on a basis that would suppress a great deal of the vice and all the secret gambling that everyone knows is common in all saloons—was infinitely less than the immoral influences growing out of eighteen saloons. He spoke of the many evils practiced in the saloons and said their whole moral tone was bad. There was always a gang of men hanging around them, who had a bad influence on the community. For his own part, Mr. Smiser said, he was against the saloon in any shape. The day had come when they ought to be done away with entirely. But if that couldn't be done, he thought it was better to break up the hot beds of vice, which propagate crime, and have one place where the traffic could be sold in an orderly manner, without a continual breaking of the law.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, when called for, referred to the bill, which he and Mr. Smiser had drawn, to be introduced by Senator Erwin, and suggested that the bill should be read to the meeting. On request he then read the much talked of measure, explaining that it was simply a rough draft and that many changes would be made before the bill is introduced in the Senate. Mr. Fleming stated that the bill had been modeled after the Alabama law, which had been upheld by the Supreme Court of that State.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill provides that there shall be established in towns having a population of from 5,000 to 15,000, a dispensary, which shall be owned by the city. Said dispensary shall be open from 6 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock at night, and shall be operated by a dispenser, who shall be elected by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen and shall hold office for a term of two years, with a salary not to exceed \$1,500 or to be less than \$600 a year.

FRAZIER SENDS IN HIS MESSAGE.

Says Sinking Fund Must be Continued—Recommends That the Election Laws be Amended.—Speaks for Good Roads.

Special to the Herald.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in either branch of the general assembly today, Gov. Frazier transmitted his first message, which was read. The house committee on education had temperance legislation under consideration this morning. By a vote of 15 to 7 it refused to substitute the bill introduced by Mr. Stratton for the anti-saloon measure and then by a vote practically the same recommended that the bill pass and that it be made a special order for next Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

The message is pointed and clearly expressed. It deals first with the state debt question and says: "I cannot too strongly impress upon you the wisdom of adhering to the policy contemplated by the original sinking fund law."

Considerable space is devoted to public schools and he recommended greater power to counties for school tax purposes. He advises that school districts be enlarged.

He favors the maintenance of the uniform text book law.

He asks the legislature to give attention to good roads.

He recommends that the election laws be amended.

The dispenser shall be a man not addicted to the whiskey habit, and he shall not drink nor allow to be drunk, any whiskey, wine or intoxicating liquor, on the premises of the dispensary. This shall not be construed, however, to mean that sampling of whiskey by a person desiring to purchase shall be prevented.

The salary of the dispenser shall not be made contingent upon the amount of sales he makes. This is to prevent the soliciting of customers by the dispenser, the object being to decrease the sale of whiskey and intoxicants of all kinds.

The bill provides that no restaurant keeper or keeper of any public place where people congregate or gather for the purpose of eating and drinking, shall allow any person to drink whiskey on their premises.

The bill provides that the act shall go into effect on Jan. 1, 1904. This date being made in order to give the saloon men of Columbia time to dispose of their stocks.

The size of the towns to be effected by the bill may be changed before the bill is introduced, if upon investigation it is found that the senators from Jackson, Clarksville and Bristol would fight the measure; and if necessary to get it passed the bill will be changed so as to affect Columbia alone.

After the bill had been read, Senator Erwin, who was present, was called for and made a talk. He spoke of the advantages of a dispensary and said he could not think of any objection that might be urged against the bill drawn by Messrs. Smiser and Fleming.

Capt. Lipscomb, who also was present, responded to a call for a speech. He believed the present legislature was for temperance, and he advised that the bill which had been drawn be perfected and the situation at Nashville be investigated as to the chances for the bill's passage.

Dr. Robt. Pillow was called for. He was heart and soul for the dispensary, he said, but he did not want this meeting to make any mistake. The bill should be carefully considered and our Senator and Representatives conferred with, and he suggested that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

Mr. F. D. Lander was called upon. He insisted that the fight for the dispensary should begin at once. All reform movements, he said, have to be fought out before the people before they win. Two years ago the temperance people made a fight for the Peeler bill and lost, but the battle was continued and now the victory had come, in the Adams bill, which was virtually the original Peeler bill. He moved that the attorneys proceed to the perfection of the bill, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the representatives from Maury county and decide as to the best plan to pursue. The motion was seconded and the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: W. S. Fleming, Jas. A. Smiser, W. A. Provine, W. D. Cameron, F. D. Lander, Eugene Anderson, W. B. Greenlaw and J. L. Hutton.

Mr. J. P. Brownlow was called on and made a few remarks favoring the dispensary, or anything, he said, that seemed to be a victory for temperance.

The meeting then adjourned, and the committee of gentlemen went into conference at once with Senator Erwin and Representative Lipscomb.

Program for Teachers' Association.

The following program has been arranged for the next meeting of the Maury County Teachers' Association, which meets in Columbia, on February 7:

Address—James A. Bostick.

"Radiant Energy"—James E. Scooby.

"Correlation"—R. L. Harris.

Recitation—Mrs. W. D. Strayhorn.

The treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States was signed last week in this city.

ADAMS BILL GETS GREAT MAJORITY.

Extension of Four Mile to Towns of 5,000 Inhabitants Passes the House by a Vote of 81 to 11.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 27.—By the overwhelming vote of 81 to 11 the House of Representatives passed the Adams-Johnson temperance bill Monday afternoon, and all that now remains necessary to make the law effective is the signature of Gov. Frazier, which will not be found wanting within the next few days.

The final vote for the measure, which will render "dry" about four-fifths of the incorporated towns in the State, was not only a surprise to the liquor men, but it even surprised the most ardent advocates of the bill. While Messrs. Adams and Johnson had never for an instant doubted that the bill would pass the House by an overwhelming majority, it can be said that neither of these gentlemen had thought that the measure would go through the House by a majority of more than seven to one.

It was a glorious victory for the advocates of the temperance bill; even more glorious than had been anticipated by the most ardent supporters of the measure.

Most of all the negative votes were from counties where whiskey is made.

Monday Morning's Work.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The house spent the morning in discussing the Adams bill. Mr. Tyson, of Madison, offered an amendment to strike out all after enacting clause and insert the local option provisions, being the same amendment offered by Mr. Cox in the senate, which provided for election every two years, and spoke in favor of it. Mr. Adams, of Wilson moved that the bill and pending amendment be referred to the judiciary committee. This motion was tabled, 69 to 24, and the house then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

SHOOTING INTO MAIL BOXES.

Uncle Sam After Parties Who Injured Boxes on Rural Route No. 8.

Some unknown persons have been shooting through the mail boxes and tearing the flags from them on Rural Free Delivery Route No. 8, which runs through the Santa Fe, Fly and Water Valley neighborhoods.

The depredations have been called to the attention of the United States District Attorney at Nashville, who has taken the matter up, and if the guilt can be fastened on the right parties they will be rigidly prosecuted. It is said that the authorities have a good clue to work in probing the case.

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills,

When All Other Remedies and Best Physicians Fail.

COMPLETE TREATMENT, \$1.00.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-colored blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies and methods fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scall head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.