

# The Messenger.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898.

## RECORD OF SECRETARIES COKE AND COOKE.

We had in type our editorial of what Dr. Cy. Thompson said of the supreme court reports before we saw the letter of Hon. Charles M. Cooke, of Franklin, in the Raleigh papers. It seems that in April last the Raleigh Progressive Farmer made charges involving Mr. Cooke's integrity as well as the integrity of the late Secretary of State Octavius Coke. The charges were calculated to mislead while damaging the good name of both of these honest and worthy state officials. Mr. Cooke needs no defence or indorsement at our hands, for he is abundantly able to take care of himself and has a character above the faintest taint of suspicion. The News and Observer does not exaggerate in saying that "there is no honest man living than Hon. Charles M. Cooke. His life is known of all men from his youth. He is above any charge of wrong doing. His statement shows how unfounded are the Progressive Farmer's base intimations." If the Progressive Farmers seek fairness and truth instead of misrepresentation to make capital for the black and tan gang it will make due corrections and exonerate the two democratic secretaries from all suspicion of wrong doing.

Mr. Cooke's statement is clear, direct and conclusive. He shows how absurd, how positively baseless, how ignorant and reckless are the insinuations made by the Raleigh weekly. We have not room for the communication and it is difficult to condense without breaking to some extent the force of the statement.

The effort to prove bad management or much worse will signify break down, and the present Secretary, Dr. Cy. Thompson, who has ability and character, should be the first to repudiate the insinuations made against a worthy and honorable dead secretary and against a living ex-official of unblemished name and impossible wrong doing. If he understands the matter in hand we see no other course that is just and honorable that is open to Dr. Thompson.

The contention is to prove, is to show that democratic secretaries paid over less moneys for taxes collected from insurance companies than "combine" Secretary of State Thompson paid, and from this fact is to be drawn unpleasant and disreputable conclusions. But Mr. Cooke very plainly shows why more moneys were received by the rad-pop secretary than by his democratic predecessors. Mr. Cooke shows that the time is different—that two years are allotted to Thompson and but one year to Cooke. Mr. Cooke gives the law as to taxes and the two kinds of taxes on insurance companies. In fact he explains the whole manner of operating, and the variations in different years of the amount of the license tax. He shows how the tax on fire insurance has been twice as high under Thompson as under Cooke and Coke, and the tax on life companies 150 per cent. greater than in first three years of the Coke administration and 25 per cent. greater than in the last year of Coke administration and during the Cooke administration.

He shows that under Cooke collections exceeded those under Coke by \$17,005.45. He says that "the increase in 1896 over 1895 would be accounted for by the increase in the number of insurance companies and the extension of the business and the increase of Secretary Thompson's administration for 1897 over 1896 would be accounted for by the increase on the amount of the license tax because of the higher rate. This alone would amount to something over \$10,000. There has also been a slight increase in the number of companies, and the increase of the commission tax on account of extension of the business has been much. Those who have not investigated the development of the insurance business of North Carolina have no idea to what extent and how rapidly it has continually grown in recent years."

To show how very great this increase is the report of Thompson for 1897, is over a quarter of a million dollars more than the report of Cooke for the year 1896, and this in but sixteen life companies. The in-

crease in the commission tax thereon exceeds a half million dollars. The constant increase in the license tax explains fully why Cooke exceeded Coke and Thompson exceeded Cooke. Any, the least, insinuation that there is any semblance of wrong doing must be made in ignorance or with a design to assassinate character. Dr. Thompson should wash his hands clean of any sympathy with such an unwarranted and wicked course. Mr. Cooke in conclusion says this, having turned over a balance of nearly \$10,000 to him:

"I at the same time turned over to him the books of the office including two ledgers which contained a full account of my administration of the office. I believe Dr. Thompson is an intelligent and efficient officer. As he did not call my attention to any error found in the office I am obliged to conclude that he has given out no statement to any one which reflects in any way upon my administration of the office and that he is in no way responsible for the publication referred to in the beginning of this communication."

## HOMER FOLKS

Col. John L. Cunningham, of Person county, president of the North Carolina Agriculture Society, has selected Capt. C. B. Denson, of Raleigh, to deliver an address during Fair Week upon the Life and Character of the late ex-Governor Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance. It is a fortunate appointment, as Captain Denson is a writer of unusual excellence and will make an entertaining and instructive address. Governor Holt was a solid man, one of the people, useful in his day and generation and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. He achieved success by reason of character, intelligence and industry. He promoted the farming interests of his native Carolina, was a leader among men as well as a very successful cotton manufacturer. He was deemed a good executive official when governor of North Carolina, and for many years gave his talents and influence to build up and make useful the State Agricultural Fair. To next Fair will be a good one, now that peace has come.

The Messenger regrets to learn of the sickness protracted through weeks of Hon. W. W. Kitchen, the democratic nominee for the United States house in the Fifth district. He was unable to attend the nominating convention, but he was nominated without opposition and by acclamation. He is, we are pleased to learn, now convalescent, and will at once enter upon his campaign work. We trust he will find an easy victory, whether his opponent is a cigarette trust radical or some other representative of a combine who is seeking self-immolation upon the altar of pie for the sake of an already bleeding country.

The Raleigh Post, noticing the attack on Hon. Charles M. Cooke and regarding it as baseless and a part of the Russell-Butler way of trying to curse and blight, says this:

"Captain Cooke shows what all men know, that not only has the insurance business of the state very greatly increased of late, but that the license tax per company now collected by Dr. Thompson is \$200 and \$250 annually on fire and life, respectively, while during most of Colonel Saunders's term it was \$50 on each, and was never more than \$100 and \$150 respectively for a part of the Coke term and for Cooke's term. Not only has the business, which bears a tax of 2 per cent. greatly increased of late, but the number of companies paying this increased license tax has collected the 2 per cent. on business throughout, while the others collected 1 per cent. by virtue of an exemption on account of investments made in the state by the companies."

Rear Admiral Kirkland is dead. He was a native of North Carolina, and was the oldest rear admiral in the United States navy. In the great war he fought against the south. He had merit and reached the top of the naval ladder.

## BREVITIES

Peace is here. All is calm and fair. The country is safe. Spain is humbled and repentant. The war was short—less we believe than four months—and brought victory and honor to the young and puissant republic, and great fame to a few of the men who sought victory at the cannon's mouth.

It is said Sampson is eager to get the \$10,000 prize money. It is said the law requires a ship to be within four miles of battle to share. Sampson was farther off, but he reported he was within the required four miles. Captain McIntyre makes this charge and says that Captain Clark will get but \$500, while he really obtained the victory over Cervera with his vessel, the Oregon. He ignores Schley. Pity! Poor Clark has probably lost his mind. He is in retirement on account of a break down.

Down in Georgia the big peaches are numerous and are reported in The Atlanta Constitution as weighing from a pound up to 1½ ounces.

George Maurice Ebers, the Bavarian well known historical romancer, is dead, aged about 60 years. He had a stroke of paralysis twenty years ago. He was not great but had many readers.

Major General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, has given great offence to Virginians by declaring that the Virginia Third regiment "was a disgrace to Virginia."

Uncle Sam has made a demand upon Turkey for \$100,000 indemnity for property of missionaries destroyed at Har-

pool. The sultan swears he will not pay it. What will Uncle Sam do next? Will he "cuss" and quit? If a just demand how can the United States back out? If he does not will there be war? We must hope not. One war in thirty-three years is quite enough.

Out in South Dakota there is an "evangelist" named Rev. Myron Hildgard. He turns out to be a regular robber and thief. He would stop on his way to meetings and with masked face would commit many depredations. In preaching he seemed very devout and was oratorical and effective.

## THE WILD WASTE OF THE "COMBINE."

When the democratic handbook of Captain S. A. Ashe and Governor Jarvis is out we shall have many facts and figures as to the extravagance of the black radical party in the past. We hope this will not be overlooked. Let the people now be taught how the plunderers and spoilers ravaged and made away with the moneys wrested by taxation from the honest toilers. We shall have also laid before us the doings of the last two legislatures and the course of the R. sell reign of violence. The expenditures of the last General Assembly, in which democrats were very scarce, and riot and ruin ran rampant, and incompetents and traders and plunderers made the old state groan under a load of obloquy and general badness. The last legislature was a marvellous body of ignorance and recklessness. The members of the senate were paid \$14,142.30. The employees of the senate (think of it) were paid \$11,592.28. Marvellous to behold. The fellows employed to attend upon their lordships, the fifty members, received nearly \$12,000 dollars for a two months' session. That beats black radicalism in the dark days of reconstruction. Unless South Carolina in the time of the carpet-bag thieves can find a parallel the performances of the last North Carolina legislature must "take the cake," and wear the badge of infamy. The Stanley Enterprise has well turned on the light on this matter of cost in running the most infamous legislature. We quote from it:

"In the state senate there are fifty members. The senate chamber is not larger than our court room in Fifty county, yet it took twenty men, working at \$2.50 per day, to attempt to keep it clean. Besides these twenty busy men, fifteen boys (pages) at \$1 per day were necessary to attend the wants of the high lords. Let the tax-payers consider this; \$65 per day to hire help to attend the fifty senators and keep in order a room not larger than our court room."

What has been said is of the cost of the little senate with but fifty members. The house has 120. The total cost of the first "combine," rad-pop, legislature was \$69,000, that of 1895, the cost of the last rotten body—that of 1897—cost the people—the tax-payers—\$72,000. This, mind you, is only for a sixty days' session. The cost was \$1,200 each day. The democratic legislatures cost less by some thousands. From 1876 to the return of black radicalism, in company with populists, to power, both combining to spend unwise the people's money, and to pass laws that were unwise and ruinous, the average cost of legislatures was not more than about \$61,000, as we have seen it stated.

## THE "BOY MAYOR" EXPLAINS.

Manner in Which He Came to Correspond With Mrs. Orr.

Caldwell, Ohio, August 11.—Mayor Arthur Archer has made the following statement regarding the Orr affair at Clarendon, Ark.:

"I have had some correspondence with Lorilla F. Weaver, whose name I secured through a correspondence bureau of Cincinnati. She represented herself to be a French lady of wealth and leisure, and I never heard of the name of Orr, until I saw it in the press in connection with the terrible tragedy at Clarendon and I am dumfounded that my name was connected with it in any way. The manner in which the correspondence began is this:

"A number of young men were in my office one evening, and one of them had a circular from a correspondence bureau, and it was suggested, for the fun of the thing, a correspondence be opened up with some one. A letter was written to the bureau, and the name and description of the person representing herself to be Lorilla F. Weaver were secured in this way, which information I now have in my possession, together with all letters received from here three in number."

## Those Dreadful Sores

They Continued to Spread in Spite of Treatment but Now They are Healed—A Wonderful Work.

"For many years I have been a great sufferer with varicose veins on one of my limbs. My foot and limb became dreadfully swollen. When I stood up I could feel the blood rushing down the veins of this limb. One day I accidentally hit my foot against some object and a sore broke out which continued to spread and was exceedingly painful. I concluded I needed a blood purifier and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time those dreadful sores which had caused me so much suffering, began to heal. I kept on faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my limb was completely healed and the sores gave me no more pain. I cannot be too thankful for the wonderful work Hood's Sarsaparilla, has done for me." Mrs. A. E. GILSON, Hartland, Vermont.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Washington, August 12.—For some unknown reason the administration decided not to adhere to its formerly expressed announcement that the promotions in the navy would be made as the result of recommendations by a board whose duty it should be to review the achievements of naval officers throughout the Spanish war, and today the navy department made public a list of promotions in the North Atlantic fleet, previous publications having been inaccurate in some particulars. These are ad interim commissions and hold until the senate confirms or rejects them. They take date of August 10th, 1898, and in each case are for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Commodore William T. Sampson, advanced eight numbers and appointed a rear admiral from August 1898, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle; takes rank next after Rear Admiral John A. Howell.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley, advanced six numbers and appointed a rear admiral from same date and for same reasons, takes rank next after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Captain John W. Philip; advanced five numbers an appointed a commodore.

Captain Francis J. Higginson, advanced three numbers. Captain Robley D. Evans, advanced five numbers. Captain Henry C. Taylor advanced five numbers. Captain Francis A. Cook, advanced five numbers. Captain Charles E. Clark, advanced six numbers. Captain French E. Chadwick, advanced five numbers. Lieutenant Commander Raymond P. Rogers, advanced five numbers. Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroder, advanced three numbers. Lieutenant Commander Richard Walnwright, advanced ten numbers. Lieutenant Commander John A. Rodgers, advanced five numbers. Lieutenant Commander James K. Cogswell, advanced five numbers. Lieutenant Commander William P. Potter, advanced five numbers. Lieutenant Commander Giles H. Harbor, advanced five numbers. Lieutenant Commander Newton A. Mason, advanced five numbers. Lieutenant Sharp, Jr., advanced five numbers. Lieutenant Harry P. Huse, advanced five numbers. Chief Engineer Charles J. MacConnell, advanced two numbers. Chief Engineer John L. Hannum, advanced two numbers. Chief Engineer Alexander B. Bates, advanced three numbers. Chief Engineer Robert W. Milligan, advanced three numbers. Chief Engineer Charles W. Rae, advanced three numbers. Chief Engineer Warner B. Bayless, advanced two numbers. Passed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, advanced three numbers and appointed chief engineer.

Commander Bowman H. McCallas, advanced six numbers and appointed a captain to restore him to his original place in the navy list. The following take rank from the same date, but different reasons are assigned for their advancement: Lieutenant (junior grade) Victor Blue, advanced five numbers for extraordinary heroism. Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, advanced one number and appointed a colonel in the marine corps for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. Captain George F. Elliott, advanced three numbers for same reason. First Lieutenant Louis P. Lucas, given the rank of captain by brevet, in the marine corps for conspicuous conduct in battle. First Lieutenant Wendall C. Neville, given the rank of captain by brevet for same reason. Second Lieutenant Louis J. Magill, given the rank of first lieutenant, and captain by brevet, in the marine corps for good judgment and gallantry in battle. Second Lieutenant Philip M. Bannon given the rank of first lieutenant by brevet in the marine corps for conspicuous service in battle. Captain Paul St. C. Murphy, given the rank of major by brevet in the marine corps for gallant service in battle. Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Borden, given the rank of first lieutenant by brevet in the marine corps for distinguished service in battle.

## Wheeler's Praise of Shafter

Nashville, Tenn., August 12.—Postmaster A. W. Mills received a letter from General Joe Wheeler today, dated Santiago de Cuba, July 27, 1898, in which General Wheeler says referring to newspaper reports concerning General Shafter:

"I think the criticisms upon General Shafter were very unjust. He has had a hard task and has performed it successfully and well. He is a man of more than ordinary brain power and administrative ability. The criticism that he did not place himself on the firing line is ridiculous, as on July 1st, he was carrying on two fights at the same time—one at Caney and one at San Juan—he had some reserves and had to place himself where he could see both fights and manage the whole affair, which he did efficiently."

## General Lee's Reply to Notice of Peace

Jacksonville, Fla., August 12.—General Lee received a telegram from the adjutant general at Washington today announcing that peace had been declared. He wired in reply:

"Thank you. I will at once order the Seventh corps to cease firing." The general was at least facetious even if not sarcastic, as this city is about the nearest that any of the regiments of his command have got to Cuba. The Seventh will probably get an opportunity to go there to do garrison duty, however, but this is not a particularly pleasant thought to a good many, who would prefer to return home, saying that they did not enlist for police duty, but rather to fight for their country, and opportunities for that being over, they no longer have any desire to serve.

## Mrs. McKinley's Uncle Will Recover

Canton, Ohio, August 12.—Physicians have found that Joseph S. Saxon, Mrs. McKinley's uncle, was not injured internally when he was knocked down by a mortar, therefore, they say he will recover.

## The British Parliament.

London, August 12.—The house of commons met today at 10:30 o'clock a. m. A succession of questions on the subject of China elicited little information. The government leader, Mr. Balfour, declined to pledge the government to prevent the ratification of the Franco-Belgian-Pekin-Hankow concession, but promised that in the event of British capitalists purchasing railroad concessions obtained by French or Belgian syndicates in the Yang-Tze-Kiang valley, her majesty's government will support and assist them, both in London and Peking, in this and in all other legitimate British commercial enterprises.

The China appropriation bill then passed its third reading and the session was suspended until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

When the house of commons reassembled, the members, according to custom, proceeded to the house of lords, where the queen's speech was read. They then returned to the house of commons, where the speech was again read.

Parliament was then formally prorogued until October 19th.

The queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament is in part as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: "My relations with other nations continue friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities which have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to which my empire is bound by many ties of affection and traditions. Negotiations recently opened give fair ground for hoping that the deplorable conflict will be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honorable and enduring peace."

"The changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the Chinese empire, induced me to conclude arrangements whereby the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hong Kong, were leased to me by the emperor of China. I trust these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire and be favorable to the development of the extensive commerce carried on between the peoples of Great Britain and China. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the defense of my empire. The sacrifices asked of you are severe, but no greater than the exigencies of the present time require. I am glad to recognize the value of the provisions to which you have assented for increasing the strength and efficiency of my army. "My Lords and Gentlemen: "I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the statute book an important measure assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust this valuable reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and Ireland and increase their common affection for the fundamental institutions of the realm."

## Ray's Immunes to Sail Today

Savannah, Ga., August 12.—The Third Regiment of United States volunteers (Ray's Immunes) will sail from Savannah tomorrow for Santiago on the transport Minnewaska.

The transport is delayed here by changes in her plans. Five tons of refrigerated beef was condemned on the ship today by the health authorities. The transport's refrigerating plant became disarranged on her trip from New York and the meat decayed. The transport will carry, in addition to the Third regiment, 1,000 cords of wood to be used by the regiment at Santiago.

## Something to Know

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nervous centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

## Youthful Train Robbers

St. Joseph, Mo., August 12.—The train robbers who held up the Burlington flyer two miles north of this city last night are under arrest, and a weeping, crest fallen band they are. The leader, James Hathaway, aged 17 years, is a Western Union messenger boy. His pals in the high crime are Charles Cook, Alonzo Otterburn, William Hathaway, brother of James, and Herbert Doniphan, ranging in age from 16 to 20 years. All are sons of respectable people and received inspiration to hold up an express train from persistent reading of yellow-backed romance.

## More Mills Join the Fertilizer Trust

Atlanta, Ga., August 12.—The Virginia and Carolina Chemical Company has purchased the mills of the Southern Fertilizer Company for \$750,000. The company are located at Atlanta, Savannah, Rome and Cordale, Ga. The purchase of these mills makes the total number of factories controlled by the Virginia and Carolina Company twenty-seven. The company is capitalized at \$7,000,000. The deal was completed at Richmond, Va., Wednesday.

## Troops Arrive at Santiago

Santiago de Cuba, August 12.—The Rio Grande arrived this morning with the Fifth volunteer regiment, under Colonel Sargent, and the Second regular cavalry. The enlisted men are mainly from Mississippi and Alabama, but there are some from Illinois.

General Wood today published a tariff, which is official, for retailers under legal penalties. The scale of prices was agreed upon after conferences of merchants in all branches of trade here.

## Garcia Suspends Hostilities

New York, August 12.—A special dispatch to The Evening World from Santiago de Cuba, August 11, says: "Jack York, of Pennsylvania, who has been serving with Garcia, the Cuban general, has just arrived here. He reports that Garcia has suspended operations for thirty days and given his men permission to go home, with instructions to report to him at the end of that period."

## THE PEACE PROTOCOL

Full Text of the Agreement Signed by Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon.

Madrid, August 12.—The text of the protocol signed between Spain and the United States is as follows:

His excellency, M. Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, Washington, and Mr. William Day, secretary of state of the United States, having received respectively to that effect plenary powers, from the Spanish government and the government of the United States, have established and signed the following articles which define the terms on which the two governments have agreed with regard to the questions enumerated below and of which the object is the establishment of peace between the two countries, namely:

Article 1. Spain will renounce all claim to sovereignty over and all her rights over the island of Cuba.

Art. 2. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, as well as an island in Ladrone Archipelago, to be chosen by the United States.

Art. 3. The United States will occupy and retain the city and bay of Manila and the port of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines.

Art. 4. Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

To this effect each of the two governments will appoint commissioners within ten days after the signing of this protocol and these commissioners shall meet at Havana within thirty days after the signing of this protocol with the object of coming to an agreement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands; and each of the two government shall likewise appoint within ten days after the signature of this protocol other commissioners who shall meet at San Juan de Porto Rico within thirty days after the signature of this protocol, to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

Art. 5. Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five commissioners, at the most, for either country. The commissioners shall meet in Paris on October 1st, at the latest, to proceed to negotiations and to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the two countries.

Art. 6. Once this protocol is concluded and signed, hostilities shall be suspended, and to that effect the two countries orders shall be given by either government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

Done in duplicate at Washington, read in French and in English by the undersigned who affix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals, August 12, 1898.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. R. R. Bellamy.

## A Negro Soldier Killed by a Sheriff

New Orleans, August 12.—Edward Garrett, a member of Colonel Crane's negro immunes, who were lately enlisted here, was shot and killed by a deputy sheriff after a desperate running fight through a thickly populated section of this city with officers of the law this afternoon. Garrett was drinking and had fired at the saloon keeper and when in the street shot off his pistol promiscuously and defied to be arrested. He was finally shot by a deputy sheriff who went to the assistance of the police.

## German Friendship

(From the Providence Journal.) The German papers continue to insist that they have no wish to interfere with the United States at Manila. But in the same breath they point out how great German interests are there, how powerful Germany is, and what presumption the United States has shown in thinking to control the situation. "Germany," says The Berlin Post, "will not have to play the part of a Cinderella." Nevertheless, we must believe that there is nothing but friendship for us among the Kaiser's subjects. All this talk to the contrary is the work of Great Britain. The English "have poisoned all the sources of information." Perhaps the Germans think that by repeating this often they will get us to believe it. But the American people are not fools. They know the difference between national friendliness and national unfriendliness; and that is one reason why, questions of kinship apart, they prefer Great Britain to Germany.

## Household Gods

The ancient Greeks believed that the Penates were the gods who attended to the welfare and prosperity of the family. They were worshipped as household gods in every home. The household god of today is Dr. King's New Discovery. For consumption, coughs, colds and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs it is invaluable. It has been tried for a quarter of a century and is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. No household should be without this good angel. It is pleasant to take and a safe and sure remedy for old and young. Free trial bottles at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

## Coffee

Tea and coffee seem to be much alike in many respects, but the latter is greatly preferable as to its sustaining power. It would be a great advantage to our working classes and a great help toward the further development of social sobriety if coffee were to come into greatly increased use, and if the ability to make it well could be acquired. As an example of the difference of effect of tea and coffee upon the nerves, the writer notes what he believes many sportsmen will confirm, that it is far better to drink coffee than tea when shooting. Tea, even if in any quantity, especially if the individual be not in very robust health, will induce a sort of nervousness which is very harmful to steady shooting. Under its influence one is apt to shoot too quickly, whereas coffee steadies the hand and gives quiet nerves. From The Medical Times.