# THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

VOL. IV. DARLINGTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1894. NO 10


## IN AND AROUND THE CITY.

**WHAT YOU KNOW AND WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW.**

**Personals and Short Items of Interest to the Local and General Reader.**

Keep a sharp lookout for thieves.

[illegible] corn 45c. bushel at Deans [illegible]

Mr. John Irwin, of New York, is [illegible] S. A. Woods.

[illegible] month in St. [illegible]

[illegible] to-night at [illegible] C. S. McCul- [illegible] hint to [illegible] place after we [illegible] a lady [illegible] rs wrote [illegible] only notice we [illegible]

[illegible] to have a dispen- [illegible] was held there [illegible] for a dispensary, [illegible] a large majority. [illegible] it is said, will be [illegible]

[illegible] tenders its grateful [illegible] those of its ex- [illegible] continued to reach [illegible] enforced tempo- [illegible] Under the recent [illegible] that prevailed [illegible] HERALD some of [illegible] not receive it [illegible] but this will not [illegible]

[illegible] hard we will be very [illegible] country produce in pay- [illegible] subscriptions to the [illegible] ters have to eat, just [illegible] and anything in the [illegible] be a legal tender [illegible] office. We want our [illegible] they visit the town to [illegible] give us the news. We [illegible] country news, and hope [illegible] ends will bear this in [illegible] us all possible help. [illegible] his around and keep [illegible] news in town, but [illegible] almost too big to keep [illegible] we have some help.

[illegible] Rogers entertained [illegible] with a very pleasant [illegible] Wednesday night. [illegible] are the names of [illegible] were present: Misses [illegible] and Emmie William- [illegible] atwright, Clara Ward, [illegible] Donna Spain. Gentle- [illegible] Coit, E. R. Cox, T. J. [illegible] M. Wells, J. E. Nor- [illegible] rgan, Walter Griffin, [illegible] The ladies' prize was [illegible] onie Williamson, and [illegible] prize by Mr. R. L. [illegible]

[illegible] their cousins were [illegible] nday.

[illegible] Monday, January [illegible] and N. Railroad in [illegible] the Seaboard Air [illegible] ged a most conven- [illegible] the traveling pub- [illegible] Charleston, Sumter, [illegible] nettsville, and Wil- [illegible] Charlotte, N. C., [illegible] N. C., and Raleigh, [illegible]

[illegible] can leave Charleston [illegible], Sumter 10.45 a. m., [illegible] 12.05 p. m., Bennetts- [illegible] p. m., and arrive at Ral- [illegible] C., at 6.00 p. m. Return- [illegible] enger can leave Raleigh at [illegible] m. and reach Bennettsville [illegible] m., Darlington 4.12 p. m., [illegible] 5.22 p. m., Charleston 8.45 [illegible]

[illegible] good dining house at Hamlet. [illegible] this route gives the only through [illegible] connection to and from Raleigh,

### A Home Wedding.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. H. Hennig and Miss Lena Witcover were married at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. Witcover. The large residence was brilliantly illuminated and decorated in honor of the occasion, and a large number of guests were present to give their congratulations and good wishes. Rabbi Mendolsohn, of Wilmington, performed the ceremony which was very solemn and impressive. Mr. Julius Aronius, of Germany, was best man, and Miss Essie Witcover maid of honor. After the ceremony a very fine supper was served, after which the whole party repaired to the armory of the Guards where a dance was given in honor of the newly married couple.

The following guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Witcover, of Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Witcover, of Marion, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rotholz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nachman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weinberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. Marco, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfram, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lewenthal, Mrs. Henry Taylor, of New York, Mrs. Aaron Weinberg, of Manning, Mrs. M. Manne, Mrs. S. Goldman, Miss Greenburg, of Wilmington, Miss Hannah Goldsmith, of Charleston, Miss Goldsmith, of Florence, Miss Nettie Weinberg, of Manning, Miss Emma Witcover, of Savannah, Misses Hart, of Marion, Misses Weinberg, Messrs. Joseph and I. Strauss, of Sumter, Isaac Strauss, of Mayesville, Isaac Kaufman, S. H. McGill, J. H. Early, S. Harris, W. F. Dargan, H. Appelt, A. Hyman, H. McHodge.

### Death of B. F. Whittemore.

B. F. Whittemore, a prominent figure in South Carolina politics during the dark days of Republican misrule, died last week at his home in Woburn [illegible] known he came [illegible] regiment, [illegible] clerical char- [illegible] politics, where [illegible] unbounded [illegible] recently enfran- [illegible] His record [illegible] our people as not to [illegible] extended notice at our [illegible] being necessary to say [illegible] of the [illegible] of the men who came upon us, just after the war, like a swarm of devouring locusts, and robbed us without compunction. Our people used to wonder at the marvellous influence he exercised over the poor ignorant colored people and were unsparing in their abuse of them for being so easily duped. Recent events, however, have made them look with leniency upon these things, especially when it is considered that Whittemore, in the height of his power, never had as absolute control over the uneducated and inexperienced colored people, as Governor Tillman exerts over a large number of people who cannot plead ignorence as an excuse for their abject obedience.

### Our Dumb Animals.

For sometime past we have been receiving a monthly paper, "Our Dumb Animals," the object of which is to teach kindness to both domestic and wild animals. It is published by the Massachusetts Humane Education Society, of which Mr. G. T. Angell is president. This kind hearted gentleman devotes his whole time to this noble work, and has accomplished a vast amount of good in the way of suppressing cruelty to dumb brutes. The publications of this society should have a much larger circulation and the paper be taken by every one who can possibly afford to subscribe. We trust that the time may come when the duty of kindness to helpless animals will be a part of the course taught in our public schools, especially where it is considered that a great deal of the cruelty inflicted upon them is the result of ignorance and thoughtlessness. A little more education of the heart, even if at the expense of a little less culture for the head, would be a great thing for the rising generation of boys and girls and make them much better men and women than they would otherwise be. No one, who, for sport or wantonness, inflicts needless pains on any harmless or defenseless animal can claim to follow the teachings of christianity.

### A Rosette Party.

Miss Eva Lee, of Lydia, gave her friends a rosette party on Thursday night which was very much enjoyed by all who were present. An elegant supper was served to the following guests:

Misses Lila Kelly, Mamy Kelly, Mitalene Howle, of Florence, Lizzie Banks, of Columbia, Nellie Parrott, Janie Howle, Vista Garner, Alma Garner, Mattie King, Willie Fields, Mertie Howle, Mamie Howle, Judith Hodges, Annie Driggers, Lou Miller, Mary Harrell, Atlanta Rhinehart, Sue King, Rosa Josey, Dr. and Mrs. Harrell, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, H. G. Andrews, Sam Howle, W. L. Pearson, John Parrott, Capt. Clements, A. R. Garner, J. L. Mars, R. A. Dixon, E. S. Howle, Willis Lee, M. R. Howle, N. R. Harrell, B. Fields, R. L. Blackman, Lester Wadford.

## THAT CIRCULAR.

**Mayor Dargan's Dignified Rebuke to Gov. Tillman.**

The following letters will explain themselves and need no comment at our hands, except to say that we approve entirely of the letter of Mayor Dargan, considering it, as we do a deserved rebuke to the officious and uncalled for letter of the Governor. The fight against Tillman's infamous usurpation of power has to be made, unless we are ready to allow ourselves to be bound hand and foot by this unscrupulous tyrant, and we are very willing for Darlington to take the lead. The following letter was sent last week to the State Board of control.

I am requested to write to you by Mr. J. P. Kirven, a member of the board of control, that he had an interview with Mr. W. F. Dargan, as follows:

"What is your authority in reference to my official duties?"

"A letter from the State Board of Control."

"I deny that such is sufficient authority to interrogate me as to my relation as mayor."

Mr. Kirven failed to get a satisfactory answer from the mayor whether he would or would not join the State in suppressing the illegal sale of whiskey in the town of Darlington.

Yours truly, A. A. GANDY,
Clerk of Board.

The following is the letter of Governor Tillman in reference to the question at issue.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 29, 1894.
Hon. W. F. Dargan, Mayor, Darlington, S. C.:

Some time ago a circular from the state board of control to the municipal authorities where dispensaries are located, were sent from this office, to you among others. No reply has been received. I am in receipt of a communication from A. A. Gandy, clerk of the county board of control, stating that Mr. J. P. Kirven had approached you on the subject, and asked what course would be pursued by the Darlington authorities in enforcing the dispensary law.

You gave him no satisfaction. Under Section 10 of the act, approved December 23, 1893, it is provided that if the authorities of any town or city, in the judgment of the state board of control, do not enforce this law, the state board may withhold the part going to the said town or city and use it to pay state constables. Our information is that the Darlington police are doing nothing and have never done anything towards enforcing the law, and unless we receive satisfactory assurances from yourself and the city council that you will obey the law in future, I am instructed by the state board to notify you that the city of Darlington will receive no further share from the profits of the Darlington dispensary after February 1.

Yours respectfully,
B. R. TILLMAN,
Governor and Chairman of the State Board of Control.

The Mayor's reply, with the approval of the Council, is given in the following letter.

DARLINGTON, Jan. 30, 1894.
Hon. B. R. Tillman, Governor and Chairman State Board of Control, Columbia, S. C:

Dear Sir: Your communication of 28th inst has been received and contents noted. I have carefully read the dispensary act and am familiar with its several provisions relating to the powers of mayors and policeman, and especially with the section to which you have invited my attention.

I find nothing in the act in question, or in any other act of the Legislature, requiring the mayor, or the town council of Darlington, to give you, or Mr. J. P. Kirven, satisfactory or other assurance that we will obey this or any other law.

As there is nothing in the act giving either of you authority to require such assurance, and as I am not aware of any other law requiring me to give, or you or Mr. J. P. Kirven to exact, promises as to my contemplated official, or unofficial, intentions, it appears singular that either, or both, of you should allow your respective boards to delegate you to exact promises from officials with whose business you have no concern whatever. I am not aware of the fact which you have announced to me by implication that the mayor and town council of Darlington have violated this particular law, or any other.

As to the information you say the State Board of Control has received, I know nothing of its source or reliability, as you failed to enlighten me, but I assert that it is incorrect, though in doing so I am fully conscious of the fact that it is not worth my while to say so to you at this time as it is very easy to believe what one wishes to believe,

Yours Respectfully,
W. F. DARGAN,
Mayor of Darlington.

Old newspapers for sale at this office.

## THE DISPENSARY IN COURT.

**TRYING TO UPSET THE WORST LAW ON THE BOOKS.**

**A Brief Synopsis of the Arguments on Both Sides Which Were Delivered January 29, Before the Supreme Court in Columbia.**

Below we present a brief synopsis of the arguments on the constitutionality of the dispensary which case is now being heard before the supreme court.

Mr. R. W. Boyd appears for the state and Mr. C. A. Woods, of Marion, and Mr. C. S. Nettles attacks the constitutionality of the law. The extracts we give are gleaned from a synopsis of the speeches published in the News and Courier. In our next issue we will give a summary of the speeches of Attorney General Buchanan and of the rest of the counsel on the other side. It is one of the most important questions ever brought before the supreme court and the decision of this tribunal will be looked for with intense interest.

MR. R. W. BOYD

For the Dispensary Law.

But it is said when the state undertakes to pursue a business, which it has prohibited to its citizens, it thereby confesses that the business is neither a nuisance nor its entire suppression demanded of the police power, and so acknowledges an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the citizen. But it will not be denied that it is not only within its power, but that it is the duty of the state, to undertake a business called for by the needs of the people, where it cannot, consistently with the public welfare, be left to the voluntary efforts of individuals. The justification may be the magnitude of the work, too great for the powers of individuals, but it may be any other cause bringing about the condition and necessity. The police end proposed is not the prohibition of the purchase and use of intoxicating liquors in the state, but the ridding of the traffic of abuses that seriously affect the peace and welfare of society. If these abuses cannot be gotten rid of, with the sale of liquors in the hands of citizens, but can be put a stop to, with the sale in hands of the state, where is the want of constitutional justification? Why has the state the right to undertake the business, to accomplish a constitutional purpose?

He denied that the court has the right to pass upon the necessity and propriety of the use of such extraordinary means (the dispensary act) and quoted authorities upon that point.

In concluding he said: We will say, however, that this is not the time to lessen legislative power, by giving too large a meaning and force to constitutional restrictions. With the extraordinary powers, advantages and conveniences of present civilized life have appeared monsters of evil, unknown to the past, and so powerful that the state alone can deal with them, and control if not destroy them. More power, and not less power, is the need of the time. That government is not worth having that has not the strength to protect its people and promote their welfare. To render the government powerless to cope with all foes, new and old, of the common good, is the sure way to excite discontent, disgust and indignation, to bring the government into contempt and lead to revolution.

MR. C. A. WOODS

Against the constitutionality of the law.

A consideration of the consequences which flow from an enterprise of this character seems to show that, so far from such a creation being the exercise of a legislative function, as understood in this republic, it is an effort upon the part of the legislature to add to the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government a commercial department, involving the state in all the perils of trade. Statistics show that 90 per cent. of private individuals engaged in commercial pursuits fail in the long run; and it is also well established that monopolies, however they may flourish at the beginning, grow in weakness rather than in strength, and usually end in decay and disaster.

The legislature appropriated $50,000 for the dispensary. If that is lost she may appropriate $100,000, $200,000 or $500,000. If it is within the bounds of the police power to establish the business, there is no limit to the legislative power to levy taxes to maintain it. If the principle is once admitted that business enterprises are a function or government there are various other kinds of businesses that might be thrust upon her under the guise of exercising police power. He quoted freely from Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and others, showing that such an idea was never entertained in the formation of a government like ours.

Trade is an appropriate occupation for the people, and is not a function of government. The courts, and not the legislature, must decide as to the correct function of legislative action. Many legal authorities were quoted in substantiation of this position. It is true there is no express provision of the constitution prohibiting the state from entering into commerce, but, inasmuch as the engaging in trade is not the employment of the government, but of the people, it is forbidden to the government by necessary implication.

One of the principal purposes of government is to protect the citizen in the prosecution of commercial and other business pursuits. When it loses sight of this end of its existence and undertakes to engage in trade, manufactures or professional pursuits it throws aside its sovereignty and steps down to the plane of a citizen. This descent no legislative power can compass, because the state cannot be clothed with the powers of sovereignty and the privileges of the individual citizen at the same time.

The state commissioner charges a profit of 50 per cent; the sale is not limited to citizens of the state, but may be sold outside. This furnishes the key to the whole act. This foreign export of whiskey can in no view have any relation to the police power, and it is in no way necessary to the regulation or control of the domestic trade. It is impossible to state or imagine any purpose in allowing the state board of control or the state dispenser to engage in it except for the money that is to be made out of it. It is no defense to say that the act may be valid as to the domestic trade and invalid as to the foreign trade—fifty thousand dollars of the state's money has been appropriated to the scheme; there is no distinction made between foreign and domestic traffic in this appropriation; they cannot be separated—the whole project must be taken together, and must fall or stand in its entirety.

MR. C. S. NETTLES, AGAINST.

It is obvious that by the constitution the people surrendered no rights they possessed before it was formed that an enlightened and Christian people ought or may enjoy under a free government. Whatever rights of the people are demanded by a government designed to protect the rights of life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness, existing before the constitution, the people surrendered in that instrument and no other. Those not surrendered are the reserved rights of the people. Over these no power in the state is supreme. The power conferred upon the general assembly by the people, in the constitution, is a power to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation in a manner that shall not interfere with their reserved rights.

The state cannot say that either the selling or drinking of whiskey is an evil, because it legalizes both, it encourages both. It cannot say that the simple act of drinking or selling intoxicating liquors is injurious to either the public health or the public morals or public welfare, because, forsooth, she encourages both. Therefore, it seems to us that this act goes utterly beyond the limits of legitimate police regulation in that it prohibits that which is not the evil, namely, the carrying on of this trade by private citizens, for the evil, if evil there be, lies in the sale of liquors and not in the handling of the business by private individuals.

In the history of the United States few cases have occurred where such wanton usurpation of power has been attempted, and, so far as our researches goes, in every case the courts have decided such acts to be unconstitutional, null and void. He then quoted from a number of cases previously decided upon this point. The Indiana and Minnesota cases were thoroughly discussed.

This act is unconstitutional upon other grounds also. By Section 18 the sum of $50,000 was appropriated by the legislature for the purpose of purchasing a stock of liquors. This in itself should be sufficient to invalidate the act, for it is an expenditure of the people's treasure for other than the purposes of government. When the government engages in the mammoth business enterprise of selling all the liquors which shall hereafter be drank in the state, purchasing in wholesale quantities, building or renting saloons and employing boards of control, dispensers and spies, can it be said that the credit of the state is not pledged to the support of the institution, and thereby the indebtedness of the state unconstitutionally increased?

Not only is this act unconstitutional for the reasons already assigned, but we contend that it is void as common law and unconstitutional, because it creates a monopoly in the trade of intoxicating liquors. No one will deny, we think, that the act creates a monopoly, and, therefore, we assert this premise as a fact. All monopolies in any known trade or manufacture are condemned and declared void by the Common Law of England, which the colonists brought to the shores of America with them, and which constitutes the basis of the constitutional jurisprudence of the United States and the liberty of her citizens.

## WHAT IS HEAVEN?

**DIFFERENT BELIEFS BY DIFFERENT SECTS AND PEOPLE.**

**No Nation Without its Faith in Immortality—Heaven Corresponds to the Ideal of the Pagan or the Christian.**

There is no race, no tribe of men anywhere on earth without its hope of immortality. Absolute proof will probably remain always out of reach, but when the sceptic points out the absurdity of such a hope we only have to ask, "Is it more wonderful that we should live beyond the grave than that we ever lived at all?"

Nearly all the religions, too, teach the existence of a heaven and a hell, the former for the spirits of the righteous, the latter for the wicked. The conceptions of the future world are many—oftentimes grotesque and fanciful. Every nation, it might be said every person, has different ideas concerning the abode of the departed. Heaven is the place of perfect happiness, which would mean one thing to the savant and another to the savage.

The highest conception of heaven among the heathen is that of the Greeks. Plato describes it as the home of the just who have led holy lives and purified themselves with philosophy. It is above the air, where all colors, trees, fruits, flowers, stones, minerals, animals and senses are immeasurably better than on earth. The Roman heaven was the Elysian fields, not above the world but in the west. As the Romans extended their dominions the location of Elysium was changed, until in latter times we read of it as the "lower world." According to both Grecian and Roman mythology the soul of a deceased person had to cross the river Styx and be ferried across by Charon, the boatman. For this reason a coin was put in the mouth of the dead person to pay the boatman's fee. In case a person died without the rites of burial he must wander 100 years this side of the river before Charon would ferry him across.

The Egyptians believed that all souls would tarry together in some common abiding place until they finally returned to earth and reinhabited their bodies. It was for this reason that the Egyptians became so skillful in embalming, and the bodies of men who died 3,000 years ago still await their former occupants.

Transmigration forms an important part of the religion of the Brahmins. This doctrine is, that the individual soul is a part of the supreme soul, and that the former must become free from all guilt before it can be remerged in the original source. One life being insufficient for such purification it must be born again and again in order to complete its work. Animals as well as persons are included in the cycle. The Buddhists teach that when an individual dies his deeds, with their consequences, are a germ of a new individual. The morality of the deceased determines whether the successor shall be an animal, a man, a demon or a god. The Vedas describe heaven as a continuation of this life, though under far better conditions.

All are familiar with the belief of the American Indians in a "happy hunting ground." When a warrior died his dog and horse were killed and all his implements for hunting were placed with him in the grave. In Paradise he could roam and hunt forever at his pleasure. The Scandinavian heaven was Walhalla, the gathering place of heroes, where they continued the earthly life and delights of feasting and fighting. The Fiji Islanders believed that it was difficult for any but the chiefs to enter heaven, and that an inferior's only chance was in pretending to be a chief and deceiving the god. They believed that the future world was not much different from the present.

When a Hottentot dies his relatives shut the door and make a hole through the side of the house. They remove the body through this aperture so that the dead will not come back. They have very obscure views about the future world, however.

Zoroaster and his followers, the Zend-Avestos or Parsees, regarded heaven as the "house of hymns where angels praise God continually with song." Between heaven and hell there is the bridge of the gatherer or judge, over which the soul of the pious passes unharmed, while the wicked are precipitated from it into hell.

In the Mahommedan heaven every man has a great many servants and beautiful wives, with the privilege of having any of his earthly wives if he wishes them. He will have a tent of pearls, jacinths and emeralds; 300 dishes of gold will be set before each guest at once, and the last morsel will be as grateful as the first. Wine will be permitted and will flow copiously without inebriating. The righteous will be clothed in the most precious silks and gold and will be crowned with crowns of the most resplendent pearls and jewels. If they desire children they shall beget them and see them grow up within an hour. There will be most delightful music and other sensual pleasures.

We glean but little in the Scriptures about the heaven of the Christians. It has generally been represented as above the world, from which, as in Jacob's vision, angels might descend and ascend on a ladder. Christ says little about the future life. In Revelations we read of the dimensions of the Holy City; that its streets are paved with gold and brilliant jewels, but the theologians of our day are not disposed to interpret this description literally. In fact, many of the most orthodox are coming to describe heaven, not as a place, but as a condition.

But our ideas of heaven are inseparably connected with the impressions of our childhood. We read that it will be a place of delightful activity in learning, worship and honoring God and enjoying his favors. We are told that there will be music in heaven, far exceeding that of any earthly choir. There will be no sorrow there, no tears, no pain. We shall never part from friends again, and those we knew and loved on earth will know and love us there.

### CITIZENS MEETING

**In Behalf of the Graded Schools—A Tax of 4 Mills.**

On Friday last there was a meet- of the citizens of this school district held in the court house, to decide what tax should be levied for the support of the schools for the coming year. Mr. J. E. Norment was elected chairman and Mr. Waddy Thompson Sec. Mr. R. W. Boyd, chairman of the board of trustees, stated the object of the meeting and said that the meeting would not only have to decide on the tax but elect two trustees to fill the vacancies caused by the removal of Mr. J. E. Nettles and the resignation of Mr. E. Keith Dargan. The report of Mr. Boyd was highly satisfactory and showed the schools to be in most excellent condition. It was found necessary to add two rooms to St. John's, owing to the increase in the population of the town, and also to employ an additional teacher. This addition also made it possible to furnish the Supt. with an office, supplying a deficiency that has heretofore been seriously felt. Mr. Boyd gave the following statistics of the schools: St. John's, including the factory school, has 8 rooms and 8 teachers; Mayo 4 rooms and 4 teachers; number of pupils at St. John's 284, Factory 25, Mayo 250, total 559; highest number of pupils in attendance at one time during the present session 592; number of volumes in the library at St. John's 1,032, Mayo 317. Mr. Boyd paid warm tribute to the Supt. and teachers of both schools. A tax of 4 mills, what was deemed necessary by the Board, was granted without a dissenting voice. Mr. S. A. Woods and Rev. John Stout were elected to fill vacancies in the board of trustees. In placing the school bonds the trustees were unavoidably put to some personal loss. The committee appointed to look into the matter reported, that they had authorized the reimbursement of the trustees for this amount and that $1,000 had already been paid, leaving $320, due.

Every gem known to the lapidary has been found in the United States.

During the past five years 30,000 couples have been divorced in France.

New York city expends annually over $10,000,000 in its public and private charities.


## Internal Revenue Service,

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
Darlington, February 2, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following described property, having been seized at Darlington, S. C. on the ——, 1893, for violation of Sections 3,450 R. S. U. S. Any person or persons claiming same, are hereby required to make claim, and file bond, with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of South Carolina, within thirty days from the date hereof, or the same will become forfeited to the United States, viz:

One keg of Rye Whiskey, containing about four (4¼) three quarter gallons, shipped to J. J. Furman, Darlington, S. C.

E. H. DEAS,
Deputy Collector.

## EAGLE BRAND
THE BEST
## ROOFING

Is unequalled for House, Barn, Factory or Out Buildings, and costs half the price of shingles, tin or iron. It is ready for use and easily applied by any one.

RUBBER PAINT costs only 60 cents per gal. in bbl. lots, or $1.50 for 5-gal. tubs. Color dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs that will last for years. TRY IT. Send stamp for samples and full particulars.

**Excelsior Paint and Roofing Co.,**
155 Duane St., New York, N. Y.
Feb. 2—3m.



THIS PAGE CONTAINS FLAWS AND OTHER DEFECTS WHICH MAY APPEAR ON THE FILM.