 Mrs. Norton was the wife of a well-to
do contractor. She was 67 years old She had been an invalid for two years
and had spent nearly all of that time and had spent nearly all
in her armed rocker. Sh ror of the ordinary. burial. Sis months ago she expressed the wish that whe
she died she should be buried in he ehair, and she told Richard D. Kimlin,
the town wheelwright, exactly wha kind of box she lowered into the grave. These wa structions were carried out, at th
house, where the funeral services wer held, and at the grave railroad station, and many friend $o^{\prime}$ clock train. Before that hour the
body of Mrs. Norton was seated in the old chair anc the chair placed in th box and stood just inside the main en-
trance to the hous, tored saw it. Kimin of chestnut planks two inches thick. shellacked them. 4 - 4 feet 2 in ches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide and feet 3 inches high. It was op caster
so that it coarld be easily rolled. was bailt in two pieces. The upp it stood in the ball this corer and the bods of Mrs. Norton was ed in black, with a bit of lace aroun with an old-time brooch. Over th with blue figares the 2 white blanket er had woven and given to her. Thi
was drawn un Norton's eyes were closed. Her fac right at the door it was easier to thin dead and about to be buried.

## gathered on the lawn. The chairs i

 faced the box and the rocker and th pastor of the Methodist Church, sto beside the body when the services bgan. Two singers were, near hinfacing the box, and they opened th drawn out. There was a sermon, be the Goopel. When the pastor referre
to the dead woman, every eye in th room was turned on the sitting figure
Indeed, during the vice scarcely an eye in the room wa were over, those in the servic giving those on the lawn an opportuThen the corer was put on the box Closed up, the box looked more like Mrs. Norton was a big woman, an the box being of the heariest plankin six pallbearers to lift it. It had bee to the cemetery in an open wagon, an one of Mr. Norton's work wagons ap to the stoop. Two. planks wer rolled ont over them and into the wag start was made for the grave. hill in sight of the house. All da workmen had been busy there. The and cement. For an hour before faneral procession started, a hundre the spot. The mothers of these chil stone fence that surrounds the ceme coming up the sall the line of wagon put up a derrick built of three stont supports, with pulley wheels and rope 200 persens eround the grave when the
open wagon drove up. It took twelve
men to lift the bo from the wagon,
and then a little railroad of boards was built and it was rolled to the grav
Then a sling was made by the ande taker and his assistants, and while th block and tackle. It was delicat
work. helped shouted, and whic fancral was going
himself assisted at $t$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ ment and the services were over. The
grave was filled in just as a terrific
thunder storm broke, and many of the people.

## manufacturers of Chamberlain's Coli

 having put on the market such a wo gill, of Beaumont, Texas. Thare aremany thousands of mothers whose
ohilidren have been saved from attack. who must also feel thankfu
for sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

Education of Both Hauls.
The old-fashioned notion that ambiThe old-fashioned notion that ambi
jexterity is an impossible achievement forterity is an impossible achieveme
beeu exploded pand the to ang-maire, has supremacy of the right over the left
hand has been overthrown. In spite of the fact that physiologists have
totd ustime without numbertat there
is no real reason why the left hand
and arm should be inferior to the and arm should be inferior with pity
right, people have looked wathe
and sympathy upon the minority who
were left-handed, or south-pawed, be lieving that such persons were afflict
ed with an unknown and undefinable ailment.
To-day all this is changed. After
years of persistent effort and study, J .
Liberty Tadd, for twenty-two years a student of school systems in conneo-
tion with his directorship of the Public School of. Industrial Art in New
York, and formerly a resident of Phil
adelphia, has introduced a radical inadelphia, has introduced a radical in-
notation in methods of education, says the Philadelphia rimes.
Mr. Tadd, realizing that the left
hand could be trained eetually well
with the right and seeing the manifold with the right and seeing the manifol
advantages of ambidextrousness, in
sisted that all his pupils should us sisted that all his pupils should u
both hands. At first this seemed ex
tremer dificelt to the pupils, both hads. Ac and
tremely difficult to the pupils, who
were accustomed to using only th
right hand, but gradually, after muc right hand, but gradually, after muc
preliminary practice, they were d lighted with the progress made. Wit
the pupils, however, who had neve ane pupils, however,
attempted the work before, the resul
were marvelous, the left thand acqui
ing equal facility with the right in ing equal facility with the rightin ex-
ecuting the required movements. A
visitor, entering his pupils' classroom, visitor, entering his pupils' classroom
is at once struck with astoaishment upon seeing a girl of ten or twelve
yoars of age rapidly sketching an elab-
orately curved pattern with both hands
at the same time, the left hand eseat the sawe
cuting the exact counterpart of the
right. In another corner of the room
may be seen children who were righthanded executing elaiorate drawiogs
with the left and left-handed children drawing with equal facility with their
right hand.
Mr. Thad is also opposed to cram-
ming the youthful mind. He believes ming the youthful mind. He believes
children should not be pushed to their
utmost' and forced to study' against utmost and forced to study against
their inclination. Each child needs a
certain amount of relasation and play and this should be accorded to it
They should be made to take an in-
terest in the work. It should be simple enough to be grasped by the young
seeker after knowledge, and, above
all, the child should come from the all, the child should come from th
school work refreshed, interested an
inspired for inspired for greater achievements.
Speaking of his work, Mr. Tadd
said: "My new methods in education said: My new methods in education
are intended to educate the hand, eye
and mind together-not one hand nor one eete, but both hands, both eyes,
and both lobes of the brain. Yo know using the right hand tends
cultivate the left lobe of the brain cultivate the left-lobe of the brain
the exclusion of the right, and the o
posite result is obtained by using the posite result is obtained by using th
left hand. Now, I educate both lobes
of the brain together, and thus dimin of the brain together, and thus dimin-
ish the mental strain upon the child.
"My work concerns itself with re"My work concerns itself with r
alities. I bring children in dire contact with the beautiful, and
contact is to be utilized in trainio
alike the hand, eye and brai.. A
first initiatively, and then automat first initiatively, and then automat
cally, I develop both. hands alike
Anbidexterity is one of the characte Ambidesterity is one of the cha
istic features of my methods. "Another distioguishing character
istic is the training of the memory As soon as the eye and hand have be
come acquainted with a form by ob from memory alone. I insist upon di-
rect communication with nature. Rerect comuld, above all things, be em-
ality should
ployed in the instruction of a child. ployed many children would know wha
a strait or a cockatoo was, and yet $i$ wey were shown a miniature strait
went to the Zoo and saw the eockatoo,
they would comprchend what both
were as no explanation or description in an afternoon's visit tor the Zoologi-
cal Garden a child will learn more
could enlighte then. For instane, about natural history and will be in
better condition to study the habits
of animals he sees than after a month's
hard work delving into a natural his.
tory. "I want every child to have train-
ing for the purpose of strengthening
any natural bent, as well as quicken-
ing his
 throat and lung trouble. Evans Phar-
macy.

- During the past fiscal year 1,429
vessels of 320,876 tons gross, were vessels of 320,876 to
built in the United St


|  |  | le for the |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pimples, boils and carbuacles are tialy the same thiog-an inflam- | $0 \because$ |  |
| the skin and of the |  |  |
| eath it-and |  |  |
| in size. But, while this is true, | sell intoxicating liquors. |  |
| the difference in size is fraught w | tha |  |
| consequences so seri | de |  |
| practically a point of distinc tween two seperate diseases. | and put a stop to illegal traffic one of their methods was to que | , "your head sb |
| carbuncle the inflammatio | those who were befo |  |
| more deeply seated than | 促 |  |
| boil, and it is spread over a n | tained the necessary material. I | the man and to carry out his orders. |
| greater surface. It is also acco ed by signs of a general disturb | came the custom to ask the man trial: "Where did you get your | There happened to be a fair on in the town, and the streets |
| system, signs which are |  |  |
| nt in the case of an ordinary |  | man was very careful, |
| appearance of a carbuncle | mitigating circumstances, that a | tor |
| generally preceded by a little fever- | answer would gain him clen |  |
| ishness, headache and a general ill- | Sometimes, if there was no pre |  |
| ling, and sometimes by one or more ht chills or a chilly sensation. | conviction against him, it earned his discharge. | "Did you see were walking th |
| first sign of the lical intlam | On |  |
|  |  | ing only of the oil; I |
| This may be nodular, as if several | the blackened garments in which |  |
| boils were begining together, or tight- | had been morking all the day be | "Then," said the king, |
| sed |  |  |
| After growing somewhat in circum- | hended them. | Fis |
| ference the carbuncle begins to swell, pushing up the skin, which is of a |  | outhea be terpte |
| purplish-red color and hot to the touch. | selves were evidence that they steady employment, and under | Afraid He Had Done Wrong. |
| Small blisters may form over it, break and exude a clear, sticky fluid, which | nary conditions were hard wo |  |
| , | citizens. The judge intimated that if |  |
| a time a number of small opevir | they would tell where they had ob- | gove |
| ear and discharge pus. All the |  |  |
| tissue involved in the carbuncle dies | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { the } \\ & \text { go. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Sabbath school. |
| and is thrown off. Whitish or blackish |  | he te |
|  | , |  |
| entire remaining mass becomes | slowly, but simultaneously. They |  |
| ngrenous and melts away, leaving a | looked at each other quigkly, and |  |
| de, deep hole, vich may take | gave a little | sc |
|  | The |  |
| en neck is the most frequent seat | an | est. The visiting cler |
|  | ea | large ma |
| are seldom invaded. | hid |  |
| The pain is at first comparatively | "Come," said the judg | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} \text { Basham } \\ \text { "Chil } \end{array}\right.$ |
| slight, but soon grows excessive, with | you get your liquor? <br> One of the prisoners nudged | "is mious |
| violent throbbing and burning sen- | Other, and the other nudged back. | lack eyes gha |
|  | ell him," whispered | new bos on the frout seat. |
|  |  |  |
| usually atten |  | Idid, sir, he said hu |
| Sufferers from carbuuoles are almost | of them, "it was this way: Mike | won't ever do |
| ar |  |  |
| posed to them, and they frequently at | th | kivg |
| diabetes. | was on the load o' coal, and when we |  |
| treatment of carbuccles coit- | arrived at the hou |  |
| cides in part with that of boils, but |  | sh |
| the patient is usually so ill that there |  | one |
| should be no temporizing with simple remedies. The physicians aid should | up. You other one, see if you ca | old man standing near a grave io |
| be invoked at once.-Youth's |  |  |
| bo |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | when we got there, why- $\mathrm{y}^{\text {'r }}$ honor |  |
|  | said, didn't se, that wed be dis- | He surpris |
| Hold a trifle | charged if we told where we got it." "I |  |
| low for a bird apparently flying | did say so," said the judge, "but |  |
| straight amay from the gun; hold just | yon | At the mention of his brother |
| aiove a bird rapidly rising without |  | feigned great |
| notion; hold the same for a bird | the morning over you. Leave out | sich |
| und; hold above and ahead of birds |  | dispensation of Proridence. |
| rising and going to right and left; |  |  |
| hold ahead of birds going straight to | that," said Mike, gathering courage with a rush. "Ye see, it was this |  |
| right and left; hold ahead and below | way: We had to carry the coal to $y$ | suing therefrom |
| birds going to right and left and lowering; hold dead on an incomer (and | honor's cellar, an' while there we was | "Stranger," re |
| give it to him quickly, for every yard | kind of lookin' 'round, innocent like, |  |
| the oloser the smaller the spread of |  |  |
| e shot); hold ahead of birds passing |  |  |
| never check the even swing of the gun in a quartering shot. | "That will do," said the judge, quickly. "You are discharged." | thing I erer used. My dyspe of months' standing; after |
| in a quartering shol. At a goose or duck passing over | They went on their way rejoicing | e. \ow I am well, |
| ead I prefer to truly cover the mark, |  |  |
| advance the gun till only the tip e bird's bill is visible, or when |  |  |
| er high, till the muzzle leads its | and |  |
| - $\begin{aligned} & \text { rabject by the proper distance, and } \\ & \text { ata }\end{aligned}$ | for the third tin |  |
| then instantly pull the trigger. When |  |  |
| the gun has to lead the bird : |  |  |
| ion, no hesitarcy should be in. | , iness he would have caught him | - Sooner or later pride is sure |
| ed in after the muzzle has passed |  | step on a stick of dsmamite. |
| then see hisg |  |  |
| nge of fight may prove disastro |  |  |
| a shot at which most men ting behind.-Ell. W. San |  |  |
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all remedies heretofore offered as a reliever of any kind of pain.
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