

\$163,000,000 For Philanthropy In Year 1910

In spite of the much talk about the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, it would seem that there is little danger of such a condition menacing America so long as its people are filled with philanthropic purposes. The year just ended reveals the fact that \$163,000,000 has actually been given back to the people, not by enforced taxation or governmental regulation, but voluntarily and presumably happily, with no purpose on the part of the possessors of wealth beyond a desire to relieve and uplift the condition of those less fortunate than themselves. Of this total, \$76,000,478 was contributed to education, \$30,475,797.97 to religion and \$56,714,849.55 to general charities.

This was the year, too, when the world was stirred to hope that the fortune of John D. Rockefeller, in its entirety or in great part, will ultimately be devoted to the common good. On March 22, a bill was introduced into the United States senate by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, for the incorporation of the Rockefeller foundation under the laws of the District of Columbia. The object of the foundation, as stated at the time, is "to promote the well-being and advance the civilization of the peoples of the United States and its territories and possessions and of foreign lands in the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge in the prevention of suffering and in the promotion of any and all the elements of human progress." The incorporators named were John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates, Starr J. Murphy and Charles O. Heydt. Mr. Rockefeller's endowment of his less complete benefactions to the general education board was \$50,000,000 and his gifts during the past twenty years, according to his chief almoner, Frederick T. Gates, have exceeded \$150,000,000. How much will ultimately be invested in the Rockefeller foundation, provided it is authorized by congress, is a matter of conjecture. But it should transpire that Mr. Rockefeller intends thus to dispose of the greater part of his fortune, the year 1911 will outdistance in the amount of its philanthropic gifts any previous years by millions on millions.

If one looks beneath the uninviting aspect of the cold figures and the bewildering statistics associated with the gifts to philanthropy, there is seen a psychology which makes for optimism. The heart and mind are thrilled with the revelation. Since the civil war less than fifty years ago, statistics prove that more than one billion dollars has been given to our educational, philanthropic and religious institutions. America's men and women do not build for themselves great mansions as did the kings and queens of old, thereby sacrificing human life and using vast sums of money which forever after was unproductive. Instead they give of their possessions, both during their lifetime and after their death, that the people may help themselves to higher and nobler life.

The completion of the benefactions for the year 1910 should be read the known benefactions. People familiar with the methods of many of our conspicuous givers admit that the amounts given would multiply this total by two were many donors not actuated by modesty and religion, literally refusing to let their right hands know what their left hands do. For instance, Miss Helen Gould, who is known throughout the world for the large and varied character of her charitable gifts, is credited with the small amount of \$12,000. If she permitted her beneficence to become public no doubt she would rank among the "million class," but she and her co-workers refuse to give any information to the press upon this subject.

Another similar case will help to substantiate the truth of the statement that the known benefactions are not, by any means, the only ones. The magnitude of the charities of the late Hugh Inman—Georgia's wealthiest man—was revealed only when his papers were examined after his death last November. Mr. Inman left a specific bequest of \$100,000 for charitable uses, but his private papers disclosed the information that he had given in the last few years over \$1,000,000 for similar work. Yet, Mr. Inman's name was never listed among the world's givers.

A Bequest of \$10,000,000.
The leader in the year's bequest by will was Isaac C. Wyman, of Salem, Mass., whose great fortune of \$10,000,000 was left to Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in 1848. Mr. Wyman did not surround his gift with any throttling restrictions, but stipulated that the money was to be used as the trustees direct, "to maintain, develop or assist in any way that will increase the power and usefulness of the university." This sum places Princeton near the front of American universities in point of wealth.

Andrew Carnegie leads among the living givers with the sum total of \$20,516,000, counting his \$16,000,000 peace gift at its market value of \$11,500,000. His largest gift of \$3,500,000 was made to the Carnegie Technology Schools in Pittsburgh. This was the manner in which Pittsburgh's philanthropist celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary, he previously having given \$200,000 to found the same institute, including a library, museum and concert hall.

Of Mr. Carnegie's 1910 philanthropies \$3,000,000 was distributed among ten cities (including Pittsburgh) for the benefit of their public school teachers, who are relieved from want in their old age by proper pensioning. Colleges throughout America (but in most cases the smaller and poorer ones) benefited by another million, while libraries and general charities received the remainder. Mr. Carnegie has returned to the people through his philanthropies approximately \$200,000,000. The United States Steel Corpora-

tion dedicated \$8,000,000 to the establishment of a fund with which its supernannated and disabled employees might be pensioned. This fund has been consolidated with the \$4,000,000 fund created by Andrew Carnegie when he sold his holding in the Carnegie Steel Company to the United States Steel Corporation. The new fund, therefore, will amount to \$12,000,000 and will be known as "The United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund."

John D. Rockefeller has made a remarkable record in the field of giving in the last twenty years. Previous to this time, he was only known as the world's greatest money maker, seemingly dominated by the desire to accumulate wealth. Those whose opinion may be trusted say that Rockefeller has already returned to the people a sum approximating \$135,000,000. The University of Chicago claimed his first great gift, enabling it to take rank among the world's great institutions of learning. Since then his Institute for Medical Research has absorbed his greatest interest.

Mr. Rockefeller's donations for the past year amount to \$15,132,000. This includes his \$10,000,000 gift to Chicago University. His largest original gift of the year was \$3,820,000, going toward the endowment of the Rockefeller Hospital for Medical Research in New York city. Mr. Rockefeller also contributed \$540,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association's World Wide Expansion Movement; \$500,000 to the Harriman Hudson River State Park; \$162,000 to Dr. Aked's Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York city; \$125,000 to William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri; \$100,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association building, Cleveland, Ohio; \$50,000 to the Blue Ridge Reservation near Asheville, N. C., for a national playground, and \$35,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association at Tarrytown, New York.

Gave His Fortune, to Die Poor.
David Rankin, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, is a conspicuous giver of the year in order that he might die poor. Rankin has given his fortune of \$3,000,000 to the support of the Rankin School of Mechanical Trades. Few people, even in St. Louis, know Mr. Rankin personally. He avoids publicity of every nature and is never in the limelight. He is a bachelor, born in Ireland seventy-five years ago, and he amassed his fortune in real estate and stock deals. He is an advocate of the simple life and makes his home unpretentiously in a grocery store at J. P. Montmartre street, credited with giving \$2,500,000 to various institutions, although his gifts, if fully known, would undoubtedly reach a far greater sum. Mr. Morgan was one of the largest contributors to the Harriman Palisades Park fund and the city of Hartford, Connecticut, was enriched by a \$250,000 memorial building as a tribute to his father, Julius Spencer Morgan. Mr. Morgan was a donor to the amount of \$100,000 to the Protestant Church Unity fund and of a similar amount to Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. His other benefactions were a collection of Indian costumes, weapons and utensils (valued at \$80,000) to the Museum of National History, New York; \$50,000 to the University of the South and the balance to the French flood sufferers, a tuberculosis hospital at Aix-les-Bains, a chapel for St. George's church, New York City, and the New York Zoological society.

A rather unusual giver is the anonymous New Yorker who contributed \$2,500,000 to the "Economic and General Foundation fund." This bequest met with much opposition and ridicule in the state legislature, although the bill incorporating it, was finally passed. The millionaire sponsor of the bill states that his fortune amounted to \$5,000,000 and as he has but one son to inherit this he thinks the sum is far too large for the young man's good, so he took this method of applying half of his wealth for general state charities. The object of the corporation is "to receive and maintain a fund of funds and to apply the principal and income thereof to economic, altruistic, artistic, scientific and educational purposes."

By the will of Thomas Murdock, a wholesale grocer of Chicago, who died December 25, 1909, his estate of \$2,500,000 is to be given to the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, the American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

Charles Francis Wright, of Brookline, Massachusetts, who died September 27, 1909, left the bulk of his estate of \$2,100,000 to be divided between the New England Cripple Home for Crippled Children, of Boston, and the Free Hospital for Women, of Brookline. Mr. Wright's will provides that a fund of \$70,000 be set aside for the care of his horses and dogs, and \$25,000 to be distributed among his household servants.

The Leader Among the Women Givers.
The leader among the women givers of the year is not one whose name is prominent in the philanthropic world. She is Mrs. Amanda W. Reid, of Portland, Oregon, who donated \$2,000,000, to her native city, to establish a college to be known as the Reid Institute. Henry Curtis Elliott, a mine owner, who was killed by a snowslide in Alaska, January 4, left his fortune of \$2,000,000 for a home for friendless children in Chicago.

Thos Forsythe, of Boston, in his benefaction, departed somewhat from established custom. He is the first man to recognize the importance of children's teeth being properly cared for. He thinks (and his opinion is substantiated by dentists) that much of the poor scholarship and delinquency among children—is the result of their physical welfare—is the result of imperfectly-cared-for teeth. With this in view, Mr. Forsythe stipulates that the teeth of Boston children shall be looked after by the "Forsythe Dental Infirmary," at which every child from birth up to sixteen years of age may receive free dental service.

The will of Henry Dexter of New York City, who died July 11, disposed of \$1,500,000 to various institutions. Among them the Salvation Army receives, after the death of Clarissa

Treadwell Dexter, \$250,000; the Mid-night Mission, New York City, \$200,000; Young Men's Christian Association, New York City, \$100,000; the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, \$100,000; the American Bible Society, \$100,000, and the remainder will be divided among a score of New York city churches and charities.

Mrs. Mary Hunt Loomis, prominent in Chicago, for half a century, left her estate of \$1,250,000 to the Loomis Institute of Windsor, Connecticut, which was founded by the family of Mrs. Loomis's husband.

Mrs. Russel Sage is continuing her work of returning to the people seven-tenths of the million dollars accumulated by her husband by the strictest economy. Mrs. Sage's gifts for the year total \$1,170,200, the largest amount, \$650,000 being given to Yale for the purchase of the Hill-house property on Prospect street, New Haven. This gift is the second largest ever made to Yale, the only one exceeding it being the million-dollar donation of John D. Rockefeller three years ago. In Mrs. Sage's trip through the Southern and Pacific states last winter, hospitals and other institutions were enriched by her bounty to the extent of \$200,000. Mrs. Sage gave \$150,000 to Vassar in November. Princeton received \$150,000 to enlarge a dormitory previously given by Mrs. Sage and the Harriman Palisades Park and Audubon Society, schools for domestic arts, the women's suffrage cause and the Federation of Women Clubs were substantially remembered by this most sympathetic of women. It is doubtful if there exists in New York today any worthy charity in which Mrs. Sage does not play some active part.

Closely following Mrs. Sage in the magnitude of her philanthropy is Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, widow of Edward H. Harriman. Mrs. Harriman gave \$100,000 to Yale in December. Her first gift is an unique, but truly splendid one. By it 10,000 acres of beautiful mountain woodland overlooking the Hudson are secured to the people for a wonderful park. In addition to the land (the value of which is not given in figures), Mrs. Harriman contributed \$1,000,000 to purchase additional necessary property. Her next benefaction was the paying off of the mortgage of \$113,000 upon the Boy's Club of New York City, the favorite charity of her husband, and one which she gave much of his time as well as money. The village of Turner, New York, where the Harriman estate is located, received \$31,000 from Mrs. Harriman for the building of a new railroad station and for general town betterment. The stipulation which accompanied this gift was that the name, Turner should be changed to Harriman, a condition which aroused a great deal of discussion, but which was finally decided in accordance with Mrs. Harriman's wishes.

John A. Kasson, who died in Washington, D. C., in May, left \$1,000,000 to maintain the Protestant Episcopal cathedral now being built in the District of Columbia. The fund is to be known as the Kasson Endowment Fund, and an interesting phase of the gift is that Mr. Kasson emphatically desires that no portion is to be spent for mere ceremony or formal rites.

Frank B. Cotton, of Brookline, Massachusetts, bequeathed his estate amounting to \$1,000,000 to erect and support a trade school for girls and women, and Martin A. Reyerson, president of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, gave a similar amount to that institution for a physical laboratory.

Thomas F. Ryan set aside \$1,000,000 for the purchase of the sculptured masterpieces of Robin, which are to be presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and Mrs. Flora L. Dodge, widow of Andrew W. Dodge of East Orange, N. J., left her million-dollar estate to the Tuskegee Institute.

A man who withholds his name of office to one of the country's big life insurance companies 90 acres of land (the value of which is not given) and \$1,000,000 in cash for the establishment of a sanitarium for the treatment of all employees of the company who may be afflicted with tuberculosis.

Horace B. Silliman, the textile manufacturer of Choceus, N. Y., bequeathed his entire estate of \$1,000,000 to beneficent purposes. One-half goes to William R. Moody, son of the late Dwight Moody, the evangelist, to aid in conducting his religious institution at Northfield, Mass., the other half is divided among colleges, missions, Presbyterian churches and Young Men's Christian Associations, in sums from \$6,000 to \$13,000 each.

This splendid list of million-dollar benefactions is completed by Mrs. Harriet Coles, of New York city, widow of the late John B. Coles. The bulk of her estate, partly to the Female Guardian Society of New York city, and the Presbyterian Hospital of the same city receives \$75,000 to found a bed in perpetuity.

Two Big Estates to Charity.
The two largest gifts in the class just below the \$1,000,000 mark were Mrs. Mary A. Mason of Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss Martha R. Hunt, who died in Somerville, Mass., March 15. Mrs. Mason left her \$550,000 estate to Great Barrington, Mass., directing that \$750,000 be used to build a hospital and the remainder to be devoted to various other charities of that place, including the building of a library. A remarkable feature of Mrs. Hunt's will which disposes of \$800,000, is that although Miss Hunt was an invalid, her careful investment and remarkable business ability she was able to quadruple the estate which was left her by her father. Miss Hunt, like Mrs. Mason, distributed her wealth among churches, hospitals, homes for aged people, homes for incurables, insane asylums and societies for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. Mrs. Hunt left \$60,000 to various charities.

The founder of the Western Union Telegraph Co., Belden McAlpine, bequeathed \$800,000 to various charities, among them the Rochester Home for the Friendless, the Rochester Orphan Asylum, the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females of the City of New York, and the New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled Children.

made Cornell University his beneficiary to the extent of \$689,000. The gift was made unconditionally, Professor Smith saying, "I do this to show my affection for the university, in the foundation of which I had the honor of taking part; to pay respect to the memory of Ezra Cornell, and to show my attachment as an Englishman to the union of the two branches, and with their common mother."

By the will of Matthias Hollenback Arnot, of Elmira, N. Y., that city benefited to the amount of \$625,000. Mr. Arnot left his beautiful home, with his art gallery, to the city, with an additional endowment fund which makes the gift valued at \$600,000. The Arnot Ogden Hospital, which was largely supported by Mr. Arnot's generosity during his lifetime, received \$35,000. Arthur Lewishon of New York City gave \$30,000 to the following institutions: Columbia University School of Mines, \$25,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, \$150,000 for a pathological laboratory, and the Hebrew Sheltering School for Girls, \$125,000.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who has given \$600,000 to the University of California and has largely endowed five kindergartens and a manual training school in San Francisco, several similar institutions in Washington, and given considerable sums to the American University at Washington, presented a further \$500,000 to the University of California for an anthropological museum.

Henry Phelps added to his other generous contributions to medical research another \$500,000 given to the University of Pennsylvania, the money to be used in a campaign against tuberculosis.

George W. Patten, the millionaire grain operator, who died September 8, left a fortune which it is expected, will be used in aid of the anti-tuberculosis campaign. Two weeks before Mr. Patten's death he created a fund of \$500,000, to be known as the Agnes and Louise Patten Fund, for the endowment of the Evanston Hospital Association.

Of Darius Ogden Mills' fortune \$500,000 went to charitable purposes. The Mills Park Gift, at the University of North Carolina, the Home for Incapables, and the Botanical Gardens, all of New York city received \$100,000 each. The National Red Cross and St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, also received benefactions. The gift to the hospital was not stipulated in Mr. Mills' will, but his children, knowing his wishes in the matter, set aside \$50,000 from their share for this charity.

John Everett Smith, a wealthy printer of Newwood, Massachusetts, made Tufts College the legatee of his half-million dollar estate, and James Scott of Detroit, willed a similar sum to his native city, directing that the amount be used to erect a fountain on Belle Isle which should be a memorial statue of himself and bear his name.

Many \$100,000 and Over Gifts.
There is quite a lengthy list of givers between the \$100,000 and \$500,000 class, among them being the late Arthur Hill, regent of the University of Michigan, who left \$420,000; C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Michigan, \$400,000 for a home for widows and orphaned children; Hoke Russell, of Providence, R. I., \$380,000 to various Rhode Island charities; Thomas L. Addis of New Haven, Connecticut, left his property, valued at \$375,000, to New England hospitals and orphan asylums, an anonymous New Yorker gave \$350,000 to Columbia University for a school of philosophy; James A. Patten of Chicago, parted with \$325,000 to a chair in the Northwestern Medical School for the study of tuberculosis; Mrs. R. C. Dun, widow of the founder of the Dun commercial agency, left her collection of paintings, valued at \$250,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and \$25,000 to orphan asylums, and Alexander Smith Cochran, of Yonkers bequeathed \$250,000 for a tuberculosis hospital.

Alfred Vanderbilt gave \$250,000 to Yale University for an endowment fund (Mr. Vanderbilt's family has given \$3,000,000 to this institution). Mr. Julian Champlain of Brookline, Massachusetts, gave \$250,000 to Boston churches and charities; Henry Clay Frick gave the old Third Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh (an edifice built in 1810) in final order in his will, to the Salvation Army, a gift estimated to be worth \$250,000.

Mrs. Mary Brinkerhoff, of New York City and Hastings-on-Hudson, remembered New York City charities to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars. The children of the late Samuel Mather, of Cleveland, O., gave a like amount to the same city, the University and Howard Melville Hays \$250,000 to the same institution. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis gave a similar amount to the Germanic Museum at Harvard University; John W. Gates, the financier, contributed \$250,000 to the University of the Methodist church and George G. and William S. Mason, of Evanston, Ill., a like amount to Yale for a laboratory of mechanical engineering.

Some Out of the Ordinary Small Gifts.
Among the smaller gifts (although it seems like ingratitude to refer to gifts varying from \$5,000 to \$200,000, in such terms) certain ones are conspicuous on account of some oddity in connection with them. Among these is the King of Otawa, Kan., sets aside \$200,000 for the education of young men, stipulating that they do not study for the ministry. William K. Vanderbilt astounded the French by changing the course of a public road that ran by his barns at Poissy. Automobiles were thus diverted from the thoroughfare used by the French people and their horse-drawn vehicles, and the expense to Mr. Vanderbilt was \$200,000.

Joseph Hull, regarded as a miser, who lived the life of a hermit for a number of years in Cheshire, Connecticut, surprised all his neighbors by leaving \$100,000 to the Baptist Association of Connecticut; Neils Poulson gave \$100,000 to the American-Scandinavian Society to further educational intercourse between the nations; Charles Botsford left \$100,000 to enable any Christian young man in Idaho or North Dakota to obtain a free college education, provided he agrees to abstain from intoxicating liquors, tobacco or other narcotics; Hamilton Carhart, a Detroit manufacturer, made a gift of \$100,000 for a home for aged and disabled railroad employes at Highland Park, Ill. Mr. Carhart says that railroad men helped him to make his fortune and he wanted to show his appreciation in this manner. Colonel Thomas H. Swope, who was sensationally murdered in Kansas City, during 1910, willed \$100,000 to various Kansas City charities.

noted dressmakers, set \$75,000 to be used to aid the working girls of the Hub; J. Ogden Armour \$70,000 to the Armour Institute of Technology for its class in aviation, while Greenleaf K. Sheridan left \$55,000 to be distributed among his employees in his cotton firm. Ernest Simmons dispensed \$50,000 among his employees, saying that as he had had a prosperous year he would ed all his helpers to share in his success. Mrs. Mary P. Hough stipulated that out of her estate of \$35,000, \$1,000 should be given to her husband, Charles J. Hough, and the remaining \$34,000 to charities.

Other Gifts Reported Later.
Mr. J. C. Trees, of Pittsburgh, gave \$500,000 to the Western University of Pittsburg, Pa., for a stadium and gymnasium. Mr. Trees was graduated from this institution in 1893 and declares that he owes his wealth to football and wishes thus to show his appreciation to his University.

Miss Anna Melazina Spring, of New York City, who is the last surviving grandchild of Ebenezer Denny, the first Mayor of Pittsburgh, presented a twenty-five acre park surrounding the old Denny mansion of that place, to be used for club houses where the boys and girls of Pittsburg may be given patriotic education. The value of this gift is estimated at \$500,000.

A gift of \$500,000 to Dartmouth College from Edward Tuck of the class of 1892 makes a total of more than \$1,000,000 given by Mr. Tuck to this institution in the last ten years. New York City completed its subscription of \$500,000 apportioned to it for the \$2,000,000 endowment fund of the American Red Cross Society. Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, daughter of the late Roswell P. Flower, once governor of New York, erected at Watertown, N. Y., a library valued at half a million dollars and a parish house worth \$60,000.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington presented to the Hispanic Society of America Velasquez's famous portrait of the Duke of Olivares, which was purchased by her a year ago for \$400,000. James K. Polk Taylor, a former slave, seventy-one years old, and his wife seventy-four, owned and his wife owned four hundred and eighty acres of land near Colorado Springs to the Charles Summer Tuberculosis Association as a site for a sanitarium for negroes. The value of this gift is over \$300,000. Through a gift of \$250,000 Mrs. A. D. Juillard of New York City, the West Side Young Men's Christian Association of New York will erect new dormitories.

The gifts to Columbia University during the year amounted to \$2,357,979. The national council of the Congregational church collected for foreign missions, \$1,225,000.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Protestant Episcopal church collected for foreign missionary work \$242,000. Mrs. Spencer Trask, whose husband was killed in 1909 on the New York Central Railroad, gave \$30,000 or half the amount of the death damages collected from the road, to the village of Saratoga, N. Y., for civic improvements.

A woman would rather get a letter of four pages with 50 words on them than one of a single page with 75 on it.

It is better to forgive than it is to spend a week in the hospital.

Queen Victoria of Spain with her two young sons, the Prince of Austria and the Infante Don Jaime. The Queen was formerly Princess Ena of Battenburg, and from the time of her marriage to King Alfonso in May 1906, she has encouraged the height of refinement in the Spanish capital. Although some of her notions have not met widespread approval, her two sons are the pets and the pride of Spain, first because the succession to the throne appears to be amply provided for, and, second, because the masses appreciate the children themselves.

The Queen has insisted on taking personal charge of the upbringing of her children, and seldom leaves them in the care of even the royal nurse. She has shown herself to be a most affectionate mother, and devotes more time and attention to the rearing of her babes than many women in private life. On the occasion of her recent visit to relatives in England she planned to take the children with her. An unexpected difficulty, however, was encountered in the law, which forbids the absence of all the royal children from the country at one time.

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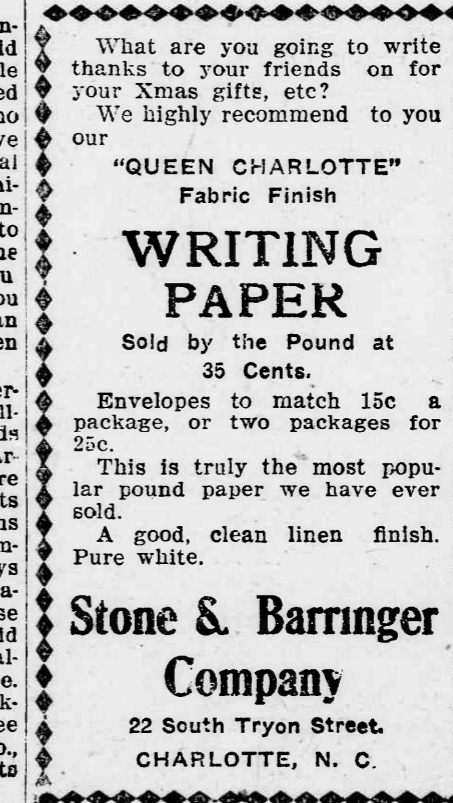
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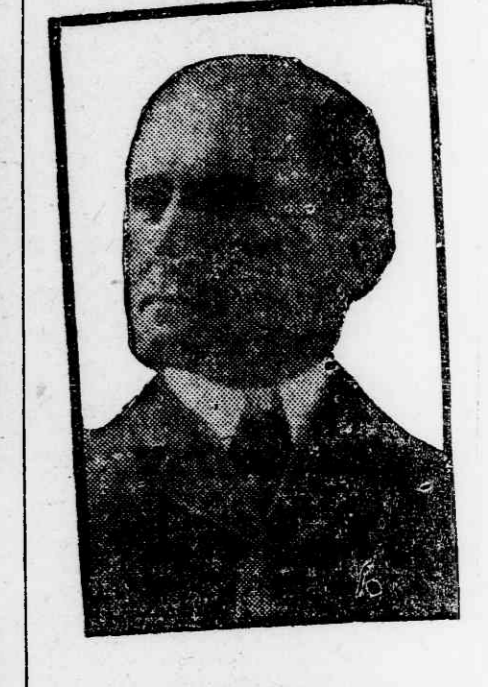


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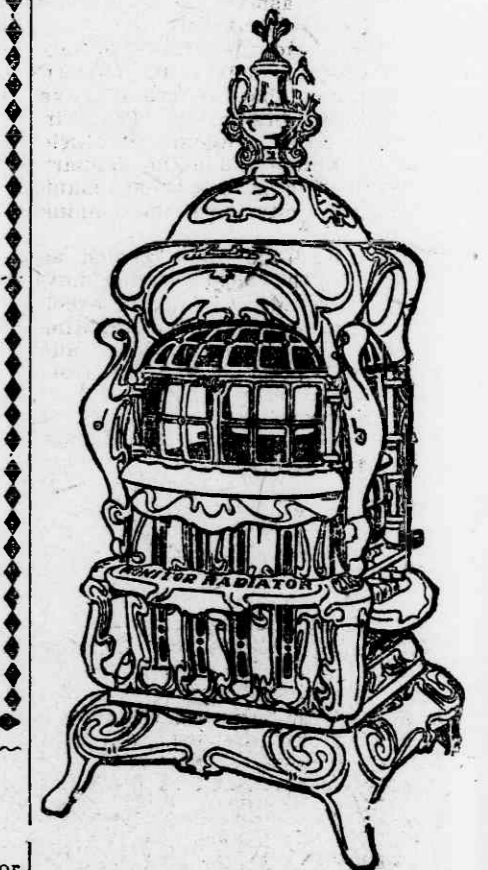


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