## NORTH CAROLINA AND ITS

ed at Elon College last Tuesday on the ision of the commencement exercises at that institution by United States Senator F. M. Simmons.

I do not like to make excuses, but I feel it is due you and myself I should say that I have been so circumstanced in recent weeks, so pressed and engrossed with duties I could not neglect, that I have not been able to bring with me such a speech as this occasion deserves and demands.

But while I have not brought with me any oratorical bouquets, no discourse worthy of the name of a literary address such as the importance of this institution and occasion merits, yet have some things I wish to say to you and it may be just as well to say them plainly and without the embellishment

I want to talk to you about North Carolina and its people-about ourselver; what we have done, what we are doing, what remains for us to do, and what we may hope for as the full fruition of our labor in the vineyard God has alloted

North Carolina is by no means an em-It is only a small strip of land lying between South Carolina and Virginia; extending from the sea across the mountains to the Fennessee line. But there is no loveller spot on God's green earth, and there is not a people living under the canopy of His Heaven made of better stuff than the old North Carolina stock. LONG DREARY SLUMBER

Yet with a finer land than that given to the children of Israel and with a people possessed of the highest attributes manhood and womanhood, for more still, compared with the rapid pace of we seemed to stand still-moved so slow- and influence in both political Winkle of the Union "

brief years we have overtaken the proupon us the eyes of all men.

Why did we move so slowly then, and why are we moving so fast now? That is what I want to talk to you about. You ligion have all read Bunyan's "Pilgrims Prog ress," and you remember how slowly poor Christian struggled along under the heavy burden on his back, and how lightly and swiftly he moved when it falle nfrom him. The people of North sin or fmithlessness

North Carolina has not suffered at any time from a lack of patriotism or devotion on the part of her children Not even the passionate devotion of the Irishman to the third and fourth generafor the fatherland, surpasses that of North Carolinians, whether they have remained at home, or sought their future other States, for the home of their fathers "Once a Tar Heel, always a Tar Heel," is a figurative symbolization of a living verity.

During these years of slumber we were not stagnant because our people did not possess the patriotism, the energy, the intelligence and manhood, necessary to develop our resources. The rich alluvial sol of the Mississippi valley, that these red clay hills could be made as productive as the lands of the Pharoahs; that youder mountaisn were alive with eres and minerals and precious metals of fabulous wealth, and that there was running to waste in our streams more power than is generated in

### ten thousand furnaces. A MIGRATORY PEOPLE

Falling to see about them these great human desire, although they stared them in the face on every side slavish bonds of ignorance. they sought them elsewhere, and we be most migratory people in the world. For more than a hundred years, year by year, we are drained of our very life-blood. We sent the flower of cur manhood and youth to settle and build up and develop the resources of other States and other communities in many States in the Union, while our own remained only scratched, or untouched and dormant. Those who remained at home struggled with the problems which environed and confronted them as Sampson strugted in his lineness, but this constant decimation left them as helpless as the ounning and treachery of Delliah left Sampson.

What opened our eyes to the truth, and what revealed to us the immensa potentialities of sky, of climate, of soil, of mineral, of ore, of timber and water. which surrounded and encompassed us and called us to take possession and utilise and enjoy-whether it was the result of the war and the abolition of slavery, or science, or that hard necessity which is the potent mother of effort and endeavor as well as invention-it is bootless at this time to inquire. Suffice it to say that the fact was at length revealed. to us, and from that hour and day this tide of emigration which for more than a hundred long years had drained our life-blood was checked and that great handicap to our growth overcome and re-It is no longer said that North Carolina is a good State to leave, but rather that it is a good State to come to, and live in, and, if need be, die for ..

Again, my friends, the war decimated our already wasted population and left us to flounder for another decade or morel in the slough of poverty. That was bade enough but it was scarcely. If at all, less baneful in its repressive effect upon our social and material advancement the political enslavement of our white population and the elevation to citizenship and to suffrage of a vast ed. If you ask me what have been the horde without the slightest conception of the duties and responsibilities of their new functions, and who after a hundred what will the harvest be when there shall years of careful training and teaching will have no adequate conception of those duties and responsibilities. The effect of putting the ballot in the hands of these incompetent negroes was potent in its baneful influences upon every interest in the State. It threw the two classes of our population, the one ennobled by Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the other entirely devoid of enlightment, into violent antagonism. The negro had beeen trained for many generations in obedience and respete for authority, and under prudent, careful guidance, such as the Southern whites would have given him. would have soon developed into useful citizens in their freedom; but under the the marticulates in the University and manipulation of leaders, interested in using them as political factors, they became a menace to the State.

WAR'S CONSEQUENCES. It is needless for me to recount the many direful consequences that ensued It is enough for our present purpose to may that again for long. dreary years we indered in the slough of social and of commercial and industrial work, when the hopes and ambitions of men and women who annually go forth and I returned with my parents to the men were centred upon self preserva- from our collegiate halls, we witness the old homestead, from which we had tion, and their energies and efforts di- beneficient influences diffused throughout refugeed during that struggle and which

resolve; in some respects hazardous. But it was necessary if we were to preserve the civilization and supremacy of

destiny among the enlightened and progressive peoples of the world. The reversal of the action of 1868, fo that is what it was, removed the greatest handicap which had ever been laid upon our advancement, and in its potential effect upon our social, moral, educational and material growth and development i ranks as our greatest Nineteenth Cen-

tury achievement

eur race and work out our appointed

There was still another handicap of great potency to repressing our advance Those fine sentiments that are Imbibed from Christian religion have never found such a general expression in the life of any other people as here in North Carolina, the simple virtues; the virtues of simple life, the yea and nay of sincerity, the large human sympathies; the reverence for sacred things, the faith of the early deciples of the Master. But there was a deep-rooted evil among us. It was the liquor habit and traffic. realized it. We realized that in this habit and traffic was a handicap to our progress that must be removed; a burden that must be thrown off if we should go

Thank God, and I say it reverently, in that great crisis in North Carolina there were found men who as leaders and followers were animated by a spirit as devoted and bold as that which animated than two hundred years we almost stood Patrick Henry in another and a different crisis. Thank wed, there was then found some others or we moved so slowly that in North Carolina public men of power that we won the little of the "Rip Van who clearly saw that in the processes of our evolution the time had come for a It was a long, dreary slumber, but, declaration of war-war of the Church as in the case of Rip Van Winkle, there and the school against the bar and diswas at length an awakening, and in a tillery, and who, sing or swim, live or few decades we have accomplished, in die survive or perish, hazarded their polcertain directions at least, as much as Pical lives and fortune in the cause of we accomplished during all the years morallty and humanity. Never wavering, preceding this awakening. During these never flinching, with a spirit to serve equal to any that has ever animated the cession, and, passing by, have focused mind and soul of man, they pressed the fighting until every inch of North Caroling soil had been wrested from the arch enemy of society and progress and re-

LAST HANDICAP GONE

With the downfall of the bar and disfillery the last handicap to our progress as a State was removed, and the way paved and made smooth for that educational, moral and industrial progress Carolina have never been burdened with which has signalized the years that have elapsed since 1949.

The people of North Carolina love the name of Charles B. Aycock, and they would be hase ingrates if they did not. He will go down in history as our greatest educational Governor. He was a great educational Governor because he loves children. When from every stump in North Carolina, from every school, and academy and college he appealed in their name. like one crying in the wilderness, Educate them, educate them," he was speaking from the fullness of his heart. because when God made Charles Aycock He put in his heart a love for these little ones

Walking with him one day on the truth is, we did not appreciate them and streets of one of our eastern cities, a litseek to develop them, because we did the girl whom we did not know, poorly not see them. With eyes to see, we did not see that the light soil of our coastal plains, under the influence of a beneficent climate and felerally and fele climate and friendly skies, could grow gotten now what-it was some simple crops more valuable than flose grown in matter of information connected with her smile as bending over the little tot with the solicitude of a father he said with a simple tenderness which I shall never forget, "Yes, Little Miss, I will do anything for you! For some time afterwards we walked in stience, the little incident was not mentioned, it was too sacred for speech but I knew then as I had not known before, that it was a power nightler than his brilliant intellect that had fired the people of North Carolina with a determination to be free from the

But what could the elequence, even of Ayenck, pleading for this greatest of causes, have accomplished in such conditions as we had in North Carolina from 1868 to 1898

There is another man in North Carolina which history will not fail to record and perpetuate. It is the name of Robert B Glenn. He came into power when the sun of the new educational, moral, and industrial life upon which we had entered was full far advanced in the Heav-The cause of temperance had already triumphed in many hard-fought contests and the way to the total ex-

inction of the liquor traffic had been

paved. The new industrial life which had already diffused itself through the State. quickening the energies and efforts and mparting hope and ambition was everywhere bringing forth its fruits of thrift and enterprise and progress. But he could not sit still, he was impatient to see the great work go forward, and another voice speaking with a power and authority almost akin to inspiration was heard cry ing. "Forward, onward, upward," and that we might move forward and upward he faster he demanded with the zell of crusader that liquor, the arch enemy of progress, should be driven from every stronghold to which it had retreated Could we have passed the Watts Bill, could we have passed the Ward Bill, could even the fervor and zeal of Glenn have put an end to this baneful traffic, and freed the social, education, and industrial life of the State from its reressive influences, in the political condi-

lons which existed in North Carolina between 1869 and 1996?

FRUITS OF THE VICTORIES. My friends, feebly and crudely I have tried to recount to you the difficulties and trials, the obstacles and handicaps, against which we have struggled and over which we have eventually fruits of these victories; if you ask me what has the harvest already been, and be complete fruition, my answer is open our eyes and look about you from the Virginia to the South Carolina line, from Murphy to Manteo, and tell me if you please, if a magic wand ever wrought nore marvelous metamorphosis than the uplifting transformation that has signal-

ized these last ten years. In the matter of our educational advancement each year has been one of We are surprised at the stupendous progress made in the development of the principle of local taxation. crease in the rural school libraries.

colleges of the State. When we contemplate this growth of educational spirit in the State we cannot North Carolina has at length burst the is attended to all the balance will come bonds that once bound her and is pressing on irresistible to a nobler destiny. As year by year this educational progress attains a greater momentum, and as the spirit of enlightenment flames with chaos, in the deadly paralysis of a long. a brighter effulgence because of the in-dreary night in which no man could crease in the number of bright young

The address which follows was deliver- rected and concentrated on keeping the the State and note the excelerated movewelf of hunger and want from the door, ment to a higher and nobler life among When this evil had reached the limit our people. In our rural districts we see of endurance, in a storm of patriotism we emblems of hope where formerly there applied the remedy too long delayed, and were signs of decay. The well-kept unrestricted negro suffrage came to an farms, the improved school houses, the end in North Carolina. It was a bold comfortable church buildings, the better roads-these tell the tale; while in our towns and cities the new architecture, the modern conveniences, the imposing structures, speak to us of a progress in culture that strongly appeals to our pride.

It seems but yesterday when Charlotte, Wilmington, Greensboro, Winston, Asheville, Durham, Concord and High Point, were only villages; now they are to be ranked as important cities. It seems but esterday our farming lands in North Carolina had but little value; now by the introduction of new methods and systems of culture and rotation of crops their productivity has been doubled and their alue in some sections quadrupled. But vesterday we sent weekly to the neigh oring postoffice for our weekly news now in this era of good roads, he rural letter carrier brings us out papers at least two or three times a week, if not daily. Only yesterday we knew nothing of telephones; now this wonderful handmaiden of business and social convenience permeates the State and brings us all into close communication. Only yesterday the era of manufac turing was ushered in by the small tobacco factories of Durham and Winston. by a few cotton mills at Charlotte and in Alamance, now who can withhold his admiration at the great deversification of industries that places the Old North State far in the van of any of her sister States.

But, my friends, we must not forget the fact that the chief factor in our industrial progress is the raw materials of soil, forest and minerals, which nature has so bountifully bestowed upon us. It is these resources that give North Carolina and the South their greatest advantage over other sections of our country and if we would keep the lead we have gained and increase it we must resist every effort of our competitors in other sections to neutralize this advantage by the enactment of unequal, sectional and discriminatory economic laws.

But it is unnecessary for me to fur ther recount what we have accomplished in these recent years, the story is a familiar one, it not only fills us with pride and gratification, but strikingly illustrates the capabilities of our people and the opportunities which North Carolina affords to capacity, enterprise and ambition

But my friends, it is not what we have ecomplished in the lines I have been diserns you most. The thing that interests me most and concerns you most is wha we have yet to do along these selfsame lines and still higher lines; how we are preparing ourselves to do it, and with what measure of success we are go ing to do it.

We have done much and we are doing much for the education of the childhood and youth of the State; we have done and we are doing much for social and moral development and purification; we have done and we are doing much towards the development and utilization of our natural resources and building up a ground along these lines. If we are to attain the highest goal to which in our just entered the freshman year of preparation and equipment.

WORK BEFORE US.

The work before us is one of develop ng the capacity of our people and utilizng the natural resources of the State. When the full capacity of mind, soul and hand of our people has been reached and our natural resources have been utilized to their fullest, what we have already accomplished and what we are now accomplishing will appear triffing and insignificant in comparison with the grandeur and splendor of that day and time. This grand consummation cannot be attained without a spirit of high endeavor in small as well as great things, without a lofty spirit on the part of the individual citizen to perform the simple his opportunity and ability in whatever or calling it may be allotted him to work.

My friends, in view of the stupendous work before us, of the heavy weight of responsibility upon us, I want to appeal for a larger individualism in thought and action in North Carolina; for a more intense consecration to duty; for a higher spirit to serve and sacrifice for the common weal,

I think it was Carlyle who said: "It matters little what a man allots to himself to do in this world, just so he does it well and thoroughly." I do not atempt to quote his yords, but his thought, Cartyle was right, it does not make much difference what we may select for our work, so we select an honest calling and follow it honestly, and do our work theroughly to the best of our capability. If we do that the State and society will be benefitted as much as we, for no man can labor earnestly and honestly to the full measure of his ability to achieve the highest success in his callng without in the end becoming a goot citizen and in his way a public benefac-

GOLDEN ADVICE.

My young friends, if you decide to beome a farmer in your neighborhood. If you decide to become a doctor, resolve to be the best doctor in your community If you decide to enter politics resolve upon becoming not only an honest but a good politician. As a rule, if a farmer determines upon becoming the best farmer in his neighborhood and sets himself sure to become interested in everything may pour forth its treasures of eloquence in his neighborhood as well as his farm. If a doctor determines to become the best fector in his community and sets himself honestly to work, he will be sure in the end to become a friend and helpmate spirit that will live as well as sing. of the people to whom he ministers, and that will make him a good citizen as well as a good doctor. If a politician determines to become a statesman, he will concentrate his energies and talents to the service of the State, discard demagogery, the curse of the South and its shame, and worship at the shrine of righteous duty instead of that of popular favor and sometimes prejudice. In a word, honest endeavor in any calling leads to high purpose and ends in making a good man and a useful citizen

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION But enough of all this. All these We are surprised at the marvelous in things about which I have been speaking We to you are important, but the thing of are surprised at the steadfast growth of chiefest importance to us in North Carolina at this time, if not at all times, is the work of the school and the college; in the education of the youth of the State. That lies at the bottom and is the but be impressed with the feeling that foundation stone of all the rest. If that in due season. If that is not attended to there will be little balance worth men-

tioning. Pardon me for a personal allusion. use it because it illustrates the thought I have in mind and wish to impress upon these young men: When the war closed

was located between the lines of the two armies, we found nothing but the house and the land. All the balance was gone. One night my father disappeared from the house and when he returned he brought a tin box which I saw had been buried. When he had opened it, I saw it contained coin-gold and silver. some moments he looked upon it in silince, then turning to my mother, he said: "This is all we have left, but not cent of it must be touched for our wants it must go to educate the boys," meaning my brother and myself. It was not much but with economy it was enough When a few years ago he passed away, he left me nothing but the farm and a mortgage, but that act of self-denial gays me that which is more to be desired than all the gold in the universe; which in osperity and adversity; which in health and sickness, has been to me more valuable than would have been the millions which the great oil magnate, who died but a few days ago, is said to have distributed just before his death among his our children

I doubt not that many fathers and nothers in North Carolina are to-day making just the same sort of sacrifices. doubt not that some of the parents of ou boys to whom I speak are making just such sacrifices that you may be here. I pray God that your life and work here and hereafter may not make that sacrifice in vain. If you shall justify their proud hopes and expectations you will not only gladden their lives but you will enrich and ennoble and glorify your

The dervish in the Arabian tale did ot hesitate to abandon to his comrade the camels with their load of jewels and gold while he retained the casket of that mysterious juice, which enabled him to behold at one glance all the hidden riches of the universe. "Surely." as Mac-Caulay says, "It is no exaggeration to say, that no external advantage is to be compared with that purification of the intellectual eye, which gives us to contemplate the infinite wealth of the menworld; all the hoarded treasures of its primeval dynasties, all the shapeless ore of its yet unexplored mines."

THE MATERIAL THINGS.

I do not underestimate, as you must have discovered from what I have said the importance of looking after the material things of this world. I recognize the fact that industry and thrift, the ac cumulation of wealth, and all that these hings imply. are necessary to supply the wants and the comforts, the necessi ties and the conveniences of men, and that they are indispensable to national growth, prosperity and power. But what want to impress upon you is the fact that these things do not constitute the "ultimate Thule" of our lives, that they are but a means to an end. That the chief object of life is aptritual and in tellectual uplift and ennoblement. There is nothing immortal in this world but mind and its achievements. This is true of individuals and of States. Mutation and decay, death and dissolution is inexcrable law.

The Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Roths childs; and the Rookefellers loom for while large and mighty in the public eve. For a few years they do great things and wield immense power and then pass away and are forgotten. I do not mean to disparage them or their work, but i pertained to the things that are material and perishable.

Not so with those whose work and achievements were intellectual and spiritual; they do not die; they are not forgotten, they live forever; their fame and ower grow with the revolving years, onditions we rae entitled to aspire and influencing more and more human to which it is our duty to aspire, we thought, expression and action, inspiring must recognize the fact that we have hope and quickening the energies and ambitions of men

TRUE GREATNESS

So it is with nations-many have risen wealth, greatness and power, have passed away, and are remembered only in the pages of some musty chronicle of their material grandeur and martial prowess. Their greatness was material, not intellectual and spiritual. Not so with those States whose greatness was based upon their intellectual achieve ments. Is Athens dead? Will she ever die? Will mankind ever contemplate her one of the departed nations? freedom and her power," says MacCaulay. "have for more than twenty centuries been annihilated; her people have degenerated into timid slaves; her language into a barbarous jargon; her tem duties of every-day life unfalteringly and ples have been given up to the succesto serve the State to the full measure of sive depredations of Romans. Turks and Scotchmen; but her intellectual empire is imperishable. And, when those who have rivated her greatness shall have shared her fate; when civilization and knowledge shall have fixed their abode in distant continents; when the sceptre shall have passed away from England-her influence and her glory will still survivefresh in eternal youth, except from mutability and decay, immortal as the intellectual principle from which they derived their origin, and over which they exercise their control." In her literature, in her philosophy, in

the studies which took their rise from her, she has wielded during the two thousand years since her fall and decay and she wields to-day a preater influence upon the thought, the action, and the destinies of men and nations than she did when Pericles spoke and Homer sang: "when the resistless eloquence of her orators shook the arsenal, and thundered over Greece to Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne."

That North Carolina is to be a great and powerful State and her people rich and prosperous beyond even the expecations of the boldest optimism, I do not for a moment doubt, but let us hope that her greatness may consist in the intel ectual achievements and creative genius of her sons and daughters as well as in their material accumulations.

A CONCLUDING APPEAL To this end, in conclusion, I appeal for a deeper and broader culture and a higher intellectual life in North Carolina, for a training and culture that will smite to work honestly to that end he will be the springs of our creative genius that it and wit. of philosophy and fiction, of poetry and song; I appeal for a broad catholic North Carolina-for a spirit to serve and sacrifice for the State-for a

> "Carolina, Carolina, Heaven's blessings attend her. While we live we will honor, cherish and defend her."

> Five Counties Without Special School Tax.

Catawba County News.

We have only five counties left on the "black list" in North Carolina. The term "black list" has been used by the school workers to designate those counties in which no special tax districts are located. Those counties left are Alleghany, Graham, Greene, Tyrrell and Yancey. Thus of the ninety-eight counties in North Carolina, ninety-three have special tax for public schools.

A THRILLIANG RESCUE. How Sert R. Lean, of Cheny, Wash, was saved from a frightful death is a story to thrill the world. "A hard cold," he writes, "brought on a desperate lung trouble that baffled an expert doctor here. Then I paid \$10 to \$15 a visit to a a lung specialist in Spokane, who did not help me. Then I went to California, but without benefit. At last I used Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me and now I am as well as ever." For Lung Trouble, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, Asthma. Croup and Whosping Cough it's supreme. Sec. and St. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all drugglets.

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