

ITCHING, BLEEDING ECZEMA WAS CURED

By Cuticura After 5 Years of Suffering Beyond Description—Thought Death was Near—Calls Cure Wonderful.

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. This was nine years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address. Mrs. A. L. ESCOE, 53 Inn Road, Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 18, 1909."

Cuticura absorbs the most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp, from itching eczema to the case of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, sufficient. Poter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston, Mass.

Report of the Condition of The American National Bank of Asheville, at Asheville, In the State of North Carolina, at the close of business, June 7, 1911.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts...	\$94,876.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured...	496.78
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation...	300,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits...	60,000.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	16,218.47
Bonds, Securities, etc.	22,200.00
Banking house, Furniture and Fixtures	98,016.01
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)...	38,055.20
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks...	4,255.25
Due from approved Reserve Agents...	41,838.24
Checks and other Cash Items...	7,006.56
Notes of other National Banks...	7,750.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	455.00
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie...	\$56,638.55
Legal-tender notes...	10,275.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)...	15,000.00
Total...	\$1,662,082.04

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in...	300,000.00
Surplus fund...	15,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid...	15,782.97
National Bank Notes outstanding...	300,000.00
Due to other National Banks...	74,291.22
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers...	72,416.38
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks...	7,392.91
Dividends unpaid...	112.00
Individual deposits subject to check...	441,558.74
Demand certificates of deposit...	154,081.11
Cashier's checks outstanding...	1,069.50
United States deposits...	50,559.33
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers...	11,087.24
Notes and bills rediscounted...	150,440.84
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	65,000.00
Total...	\$1,662,082.04

I, R. M. Fitzpatrick, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. M. FITZPATRICK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of June, 1911. J. B. ROBERTSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. G. MERRIMON, C. T. RAWLS, HENRY REDWOOD, Directors.

T. P. JOHNSON CO. No. 1 South Lexington Ave. Successor to Johnson & Trexler. Sheet Metal Works, tin and slate roofing, gutter and conductors, metal ceilings, galvanized cornices and skylights.

TOOLS NEEDED IN ROAD BUILDING

Cheap and Practical Machinery Within Reach of All.

A GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Portable Stone Crushers Are Invaluable in Building Good Macadam Roads—Future Maintenance of Highways Must Be Mapped Out Before Anything Else is Done. Road building is now occupying the attention of the people to a greater degree than ever before. Building by the old fashioned way is expensive. Tools that reduce the cost are within the reach of every county, and on this subject a government report says:

"In addition to the shovels, picks and other ordinary implements a considerable outlay for machinery is necessary. In these days of high paid labor and short working hours one rarely hears in this country of macadam stone being broken by hand."

"There are many kinds of stone crushers on the market. Except for city use and in cases where a large amount of macadam work is done every year within a comparatively small area, large stationary plants are undesirable. There are several kinds of portable plants which may be bought at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500 which are admirably adapted for country use. These plants include the stone crusher, engine and boiler, portable bins, revolving screen and an elevator to lift the stone after it is broken and to discharge it into the screen."

"The outfits are mounted on wheels and may be moved from place to place at a comparatively small cost. Under ordinary conditions from \$50 to \$100 will pay the expense of shifting such a plant from its old location to a new one several miles distant."

"Stone crushers are variable in their output. They all need much repair work from time to time on account of the severe usage to which they are subjected. With an outfit such as has been mentioned from eighty to a hundred tons (sixty to eighty cubic yards) of broken stone per day may be expected if the plant is kept in good condition. Such an outfit is usually satisfactory, since a single steam road roller will not often roll more than this amount in a day. The crusher will take stones which measure up to approximately 7 by 14 inches in cross section; larger stones require matting before they can be placed in the receiving cradle."

"In some places it may be found more economical to have the stone shipped in from some permanent crushing plant than to purchase a crushing outfit, and it is well to consider this feature carefully. It should also be stated that, while the first cost of the road is important, the costs of future maintenance must also be taken into account. It is sometimes economical, even at a greater initial cost, to import stone from a distance if thereby a more durable road may be had than is possible by the use of local stone."

"The crusher should be set up as nearly as practicable in the center of the section to be built; but, since much water is needed for the boiler, for the roller and for the watering cart, the site is often governed by the location of the water supply."

"If possible the crusher should be set low enough so that a platform may be built at the level of the opening which receives the stones. This platform should be sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the carts loaded with stones for the crusher. With this arrangement the large stones may be dumped upon the platform and fed into the crusher without further lifting."

IT TURNED OUT ALL WRONG

By ELLEN BANKHURST Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

Effie—Effie is my niece—in a good girl, but impractical. She is an orphan and was left to my care and guardianship by my sister, who was five years older than I. I promised to bring Effie up properly, do the best I could with her property and see that she married well. She is now eighteen, and I'm very much afraid she is leaning toward that beggar Lawrence Beckwith. Therefore I am going to attempt to throw her in the way of Martin Saylor. Mr. Saylor is thirty-six, well off and has an excellent social position. I don't believe in girls marrying men of their own age. A girl needs a man older than herself to keep her in training."

"Summer has come, and I have a house party at my cottage at Lake G. I left Beckwith out of my invitations and included Saylor. Saylor is getting bald, and there are a few grey hairs about his temples, but I don't care for that. Of course I haven't said a word to Eff about what I intend for her—that would spoil it all. But I've told Saylor. Of course he couldn't say anything definite. He only remarked that to win my niece should make any man very happy and very proud. I am well satisfied with the way the affair is progressing."

"Eff proposed that we go up to the end of the lake on a picnic. We went in boats, pulling up in the morning, having our lunch in the woods, and back in the evening. As our party consisted of eleven we required six boats, for we proposed to have only two in each boat. When we went down to get into the boats, Effie said that she would pull the boat with only one in it herself. What did she do but get into it and pull away, leaving Mr. Saylor standing by me. He very politely handed me into a boat and got in himself. The others paired off as they liked."

"We hadn't gone a mile before I saw Effie ahead, making a landing at the point where the railroad station is located. Before we reached her a man got into the boat with her, and she pulled on up the lake. I wondered who he was and what it meant. I couldn't understand Saylor's action at all. He didn't seem a bit huffy when Effie pulled away alone or when she took in a companion. He made himself agreeable to me as if I had been Effie. But men have a way of concealing their feelings. I wish we women could do that."

"When we reached the end of the lake who should help me out of the boat but Lawrence Beckwith. I was never so astonished in my life."

"Why," I exclaimed, "what brought you here?"

"The purest luck. It's mighty strange how things happen sometimes. I was on a train that stopped at a station. At that moment your niece rowed up to a landing. I waved my handkerchief to her and called to her. She asked me if I wouldn't like to go on a picnic. I said I would, and here I am."

"That's a very strange coincidence," I said coldly. "I wonder how it could have happened."

"Strangest thing in the world" he replied.

"Mr. Saylor turned and looked out on the lake. Eff went off with Lawrence, and Saylor couldn't very well do anything else than attend upon me. You see, all the others were mere boys and girls, and Saylor and I were the only elderly persons in the party. I was very much mortified at Eff's action. It put me in an unpleasant attitude towards the man I had told I wished him for her husband."

"However, he didn't seem to feel so awfully disappointed. At any rate, he made the best of it, not showing any displeasure. All the boy and girl couples of the party went off in different directions, leaving Saylor and me alone to get what supplies we needed for lunch. He took the ice out of our boat and put the champagne and butter on it, and together we unrolled the bundles containing the luncheon. I was leaning over a case of sardines when I felt an arm around my waist and, turning my face, looked right into Saylor's."

"What do you mean?" I asked. "I brought you out here to make love to Effie."

"And I came to make love to you."

"To me?" "Yes to you."

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

The Art of Making Them Resemble Their Human Patterns.

MATCH IN SHAPE AND COLOR.

They Fit the Eye Socket Perfectly and May Even Be Worn During Sleeping Hours—Made of Glass, For Which No Substitute Has Yet Been Found.

Germany leads all other countries in the manufacture of artificial eyes. The American consul general at Coburg relates that probably ever since the beginning of the world civilized people have endeavored to hide or remedy any flaw in their appearance, such as the loss of an eye would cause. How this was done by the various nations it is hard to say. Up to the present time no discoveries have been made that would offer enlightenment on this subject. There are, it is true, a few unauthenticated accounts as far back as the middle ages, but the first reliable report is given by the French surgeon Ambroise Pare in 1500.

Two kinds of artificial eyes were known to him, the eklepharos and the hypoblepharos. The eklepharos was made by painting the eye and all surrounding parts as far as the brows on a plate, which was placed in front of the eye socket and held in position by a string tied over the head. The hypoblepharos was used in a manner similar to that of today, being put behind the eyelid, in the eye socket itself, and was composed of a metal shell of copper, silver or gold, covered with enamel and glass fusions.

It was only at the close of the eighteenth century that these artificial eyes really became of practical use, it being then found possible to do away with the metal shell altogether and employ enamel and glass. The material used was a soft lead glass, easily shaped, but also easily destructible, and an eye had to be renewed every three or four months to prevent the socket from becoming affected.

It is known that in the middle of the nineteenth century eyes were made by enamellers in Dresden, Prague, London and Stockholm, and in Thuringia. The Thuringian makers were not enamellers, but glassblowers working in connection with the porcelain painting industry, whose endless and untiring experiment resulted in the discovery of an ideal material, cryolite glass, the use of which led to a new technique in eye manufacture. Moreover, there can now be produced all the characteristics of the human eye which had been possible in enamel work. The new prosthetic eye received the name "reform eye." To be of value, however, it must be made to exactly fit the eye socket.

Today it is possible to give to the reform eye any form and color desired, and in most cases it can be even worn at night, thereby preventing the lid from sinking into the socket and the lashes from sticking together. At times attempts have been made to replace the breakable glass by vulcanite or celluloid, but such efforts have long since been given up as useless.

In 1822 the method used in France for making eyes was as follows: On the broadly pressed end of a small, colorless, transparent rod of enamel the pupil was first made, and the iris was then formed on this by means of a small, thin pointed, colored enameled rod, the designing of the iris being made possible by melting the point of this rod.

In Paris the good eyes are now so made. A glass tube, closed at one end and of the color of the sclerotic, is next blown into the form of an oval, and in the middle of this a hole is melted, the edges of which are rounded off evenly and pressed a little outward. The iris is then placed in this opening and well melted in. A thick coating of glass remains behind. The eye is rounded off, the projecting rim of the white coat is smoothed with a metal rod, and this coat is thereby joined to the sclerotic. By means of a thin, pointed red rod the blood vessels to be seen on the hard coat of the human eye are then melted in. The superfluous back part of the eyeball is melted off, thereby giving to the eye the desired form. The eye is finally placed on hot sand, where it becomes gradually cooled off.

Glass eyes are made in quite a different manner in Lapuola, the center of this industry in Germany, where their manufacture is altogether a house industry. The eyes are usually made by one member of a family, and the art is handed down from one generation to another. A gas flame is used for melting the glass. A small drop of white glass is put on the white blown ball from which the sclerotic is to be made and is then blown so as to make a circle about eight millimeters (0.315 inch) in diameter. On this circle the structure of the iris is built by means of variously colored glass rods. A drop of black glass makes the pupil. Over the finished iris crystal glass is melted in order to imitate the cornea. The further manufacture is similar to that given in the first description.

Finnegan's Way. Cassidy—Finnegans's thinking of going into the bubble business. He bought a fine new cart today. Cassidy—But there's no horse. Finnegan—No, but he's got to buy one. Cassidy—Well, that's like Finnegan. He always did get the cart before the horse.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It is a very great thing for us to do the very best we can do just where and as we are.—Babcock.

The woman of today who has good health, good temper, good sense, bright eyes and a lovely complexion is the result of correct living and good digestion, wins the admiration of the world. If your digestion is faulty Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct it. For sale by all druggists.

Don't guess! Try Stud! Then you'll know. Cigarette fillin' that brings a new satisfaction in smoking and won't stain your fingers any more than cigars. Pipefeed that burns cool and light and sweet. Try Stud and it's you for the bag with the white nag.

This is the package. It contains pure, rich, sound Piedmont Country Tobacco. Nothing else, no dope nor filling—that's why, it doesn't stain the fingers. Go now and get it at the nearest smoke shop.

5¢ does it. Get hep!

Every time you see a white horse buy a bag of Stud.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL TERM OF COURT.

North Carolina, Buncombe County. His Excellency, W. W. Kitchin, Governor of North Carolina, having called a two weeks special term of the Superior court of Buncombe county, for trial of criminal cases, to be held at the Court House at Asheville, North Carolina, beginning on Monday, July 3rd, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m.; this is to notify all persons having business before said Court or suits pending therein, that said special term of the Superior Court of Buncombe County for the trial of criminal cases, will convene at the time and place above set forth, and all litigants, suitors and officers will take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly. This June 16th, 1911. E. W. PATTON, Chairman Board County Commissioners of Buncombe County. Attest: J. J. MACKAY, Clerk Board of County Commissioners.

RIVERSIDE PARK

Will Be Formally Opened for the Season Monday, June 19th

When the free moving picture exhibition will be first given for the season. This entertainment which has been so popular in past seasons, will be even more so this year, owing to the lengthened program, and more frequent change of subjects. The entire program will be changed Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and it will be the endeavor of the management to keep the exhibition up to date, and the subjects of the highest class—instructive and entertaining. Following is the program for Monday, June 19th, beginning 8.30 P. M.

"A Warrior's Faith"..... Western Drama
"Hypnotizing a Hypnotist"..... Comedy
"An Imaginary Elopiement"..... Comedy
"Only in the Way"..... Drama

SOLE'S URINO LAXATIVE

MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN

STATEMENT OF THE

Wachovia Bank & Trust Company

June 7th 1911

(Condensed Report to the State Banking Dept.)

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Bonds...	\$5,238,398.39	Capital Stock...	\$1,250,000.00
Banking Houses, F. & F. and other Real Estate...	361,473.12	Undivided Profits...	351,942.89
Cash in Vaults and Banks...	657,476.04	Bills Payable & Rediscounts...	225,000.00
	\$6,257,347.55	Deposits	4,430,404.66
			\$6,257,347.55

NORTH CAROLINA'S LARGEST BANK. It has one-fifteenth of the entire capital of North Carolina's Banking Institutions, one-fifteenth of the deposits and one-sixteenth of the resources.

T. S. MORRISON, Chairman. S. M. HANES, Asst. Cashier.
W. B. WILLIAMSON, Cashier P. R. ALLEN, Mgr. Ins. Dept.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

T. S. MORRISON..... President North Carolina Electrical Power Co.
W. T. WEAVER..... Proprietor, Ben Marché
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COL. R. BINGHAM..... Constn. Bureau, Fisher & Harrison
FRED KENT..... Star Market & Storage Supply Co.
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W. S. STANTON.....

For Sale
A judgement for \$62.50 against F. K. Gardner of Asheville. Apply to Gazette News Office.