

## It Always Helps

says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill. I wish every suffering woman would give

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a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

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## MEXICAN REPUBLIC CONTAINS MILLIONS OF INDIAN RACE

Problem More Complex Than That Which Confronted U. S.

MANY INTELLIGENT TRIBES

Some Are Still in a State of Primitive Savagery, While Others Have Followed the Ways of the White Man.

New York.—Mexico's Indians present a problem vastly more difficult and more complex than any the United States has ever had to handle, says a writer in the New York Sun. In the first place there are more of them.

There are now 260,000 Indians in the United States, while there are more than 5,000,000 pure blood Indians between the Rio Grande and Guatemala besides a larger number of mestizos, or mixed bloods.

According to the best figures obtainable 84 per cent of the inhabitants of Mexico (about 13,000,000 souls) are wholly or partly of Indian blood. This is 50 times as many Indians as are now living in the United States.

Moreover, the Indians of Mexico have been more conspicuous in public affairs than the Indians of the United States. Benito Juarez, the Mexican patriot who overthrew the Emperor Maximilian, was a pure Zapotec. Manuel Altamirano, the Mexican author and critic; Huerta and Dr. Urrutia are other Indians.

The prominence which things Indian have in Mexico is difficult for the New Yorker who has never traveled in that land to comprehend. The Mexicans hold an annual national festival in honor of their aboriginal heroes, despite the fact that the dominant element in the population is the strain descended from the Spanish conquerors. The Mexicans are as proud of Montezuma and Guatemotzin as the Americans are of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Even the national seal comes from the Aztecs, who, tradition says, were induced to settle on the marshy islets which are now the City of Mexico by a sign from their gods, an eagle perched on a prickly pear strangling a serpent.

Scholars have declared the Aztec calendar system was superior to that in vogue in Europe at the time of Cortes. The Mayas of Yucatan are held by some students to have been even further advanced than the inhabitants of the Valley of Anahuac, or Mexico.

But the intelligence of certain Indians only emphasizes the complexity of the Mexican Indian problem. One student of the languages of Mexico, which correspond pretty well with the tribal divisions, concludes there are 17 families of tongues and 180 dialects. These dialects are not slight variations, however, but present differences so great that a man knowing only one dialect probably could not understand a man speaking an allied dialect. The mountainous character of the country has kept tribes apart and emphasized their differences. Association in Mexico does not always mean the melting pot, however. One finds sometimes

the ways of the white men, to the wild cannibal Seri of Tibouan island in the Gulf of California and the savages of lower California. The last named are said to be the lowest of the human race, nearly reaching the degradation of the Andaman Islanders and the African bushmen.

There are fierce Yaquis with their enormous bows and arrows. Their primitive weapons are even used by irregular hands assisting the constitutionalists.

It must be remembered, too, that the punitive expeditions of Porfirio Diaz were never so extensive or effective as the expeditions undertaken in our Indian wars. Had the Indians stuck together Cortes might never have conquered them. In Spanish times the tribes were gradually subdued. The Maya tribes were beaten one by one. It is significant that as late as 1900 there was organized Indian opposition to Mexico. In that year the Mexican troops took the Citadel of Chan Santa Cruz at the end of a long, hard campaign.

President Wilson's hope in re-erecting the Mexican Indians lies in a belief that with a restoration of their land their lost qualities will return. With his land gone the Indian has become a peon, a degraded laborer. With land, he is represented to have been a contented cottager, fairly virtuous and deeply religious.

With a restoration of his lands, how will it be with the Indian? That is the great riddle of Mexico.

To get an idea of the heat that may be hoped one might turn to the pages

of Diego Duran, the Spanish missionary, who wrote sixty years after the conquest:

"There was never a nation in the world where harmony, order and justice reigned so supreme as in this heathen nation. In what country of the globe were there ever so many laws and regulations of the state at once so just and so well appointed? Who have kings ever been so feared and obeyed, their laws and orders so well observed as in this land?"

In regard indeed to their laws and ancient mode of living all is much changed or wholly lost. Nothing but a shadow remains now of that good order. Our admiration is compelled by the strict account and census which they kept of all persons in town or country, who were by this means to be called upon for help in anything they might be ordered to do. They had their presidents and chiefs and lesser authorities to look after the old, or the married, or the young about to be married, with such system and order that not even the newly born escaped their notice.

"So thorough was their superintendence of public works, that the man who labored one week was not allowed to present himself for toll the next, everybody taking his turn with much harmony and order to the end that nobody might feel aggrieved."

## UNCLE SAM GOT HIS CENT

Delaware Former Postmaster Threatened With Prosecution If Shortage Was Not Met.

Seaford, Del.—Luther H. Clifton, for seventeen years postmaster at Blades, Del., received word from the post office department at Washington the other day that he would be prosecuted if he did not pay a shortage of one cent. He settled, and escaped trouble.

The affair was peculiar. Clifton was succeeded as postmaster last November by Caleb R. Cannon. The accounts were gone over by an expert when the transfer was made, but it was impossible to learn the amount of cancellations, this being the duty upon which the postmaster's salary is fixed.

The report of the expert finally was

as many as four tribes in the same village. They live in different streets, each with its own language, customs, dress and superstitions.

In civilization the tribes run from the people of the central valleys and Yucatan, who have readily taken to

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

### Lesson I.—Fourth Quarter. For Oct. 4, 1914.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xiv, 1-11. Memory Verses, 8, 9—Golden Text, Mark xiv, 8—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This lesson consists of two parts, the anointing at Bethany and the agreement of Judas Iscariot with the chief priests to betray Him. The anointing is recorded by Matthew, Mark and John; the mention of the passer and of the kiss of Judas by Matthew, Mark and Luke. According to Matt. xvi, 1, 2, it was after Jesus had finished the sayings of chapters xxiv and xxv and two days before the passover that He spoke of His approaching betrayal and crucifixion, and we would conclude from Matthew and Mark that the supper and anointing took place at that time.

From the account in John xii it would seem that it was six days before the passover and preceding the so-called triumphal entry that they had the supper and anointing. It seems possible to arrange clearly some times the sequence of all the events in our Lord's life, but the gospels were written that we might know Himself rather than the order of events in His life.

It is to some confusing that, while Luke does not record this anointing, he does mention anointing in chapter vii, 36-50, which was also in the house of a man called Simon. But that was an altogether different event, much earlier in His ministry and by a woman whose name is not given, whose sin He forgave. The event of our lesson was in the home of Martha and Mary in Bethany, whose brother, Lazarus, had been raised from the dead (John xii, 1, 2). Matthew and Mark say that it was in the house of Simon the leper, but what relation he had to Martha and Mary we are told. It is therefore not need to know. If we think of it, and it seems wise to do so, we can ask them when we see them. John says that Lazarus sat at the table with Him. What a suggestive saying! The man who had been four days in the spirit world back to the land of the living, and whom the chief priests consulted to put to death because that by reason of him many of the Jews went away and believed in Jesus (John xii, 9-11).

At this supper Martha served, but there is no record of her being numbered as in Luke x, 40, so we may suppose she had grown spiritually since that incident.

In view of such words as Phil. iv, 6, 7; 1 Pet. v, 7, we should never be numbered or anxious. The words "They made Him a supper" make us think of His post ascension words in John xiv, 15, and of the blessing which He said: "If any one will open the door He will come in and dine with me."

As He sat at meat Mary came with an alabaster box containing a pound of ointment of spikenard, very costly, and she broke the box and poured it on His head and anointed His feet with her hair (verse 3). Not only was the house filled with the odor of the ointment, but also the whole world for it is said in verse 9 that wherever in all the world the gospel should be preached, this act should be remembered, and that is what every man should do. This was real worship on the part of Mary, heart adoration, and it was precious to her heart and very precious to His heart. We are reminded of a saying of David in 11 Sam. xiv, 24: "Neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God of the things which are ordinarily given (little) is given to Him." It will be called a waste and by other names, while all spent upon ourselves will seem all right. Judas Iscariot is called a thief in John xii, 6, but what about the thieves of Mal. iii, 8? If His love to us does not constrain us to spend for Him, let us spend on ourselves, then it is evident that we love ourselves most.

How comforting His word "Let her alone. . . she hath wrought a good work on me" (verse 6). Would that some other faultfinding meddlers might hear His "Let alone!" If we are sure that we are doing all "unto Him" we may be confident of His approval whatever others may say. His other word, "She hath done what she could" (verse 8), we may not be so sure of, for of how few can it be said that we have done all that we could. He is the Judge and will surely give all possible credit that He can.

He said that she anointed His body beforehand for burying, and I believe that was her purpose, that she so intended it for it was her custom, when she could not bury her dead, that she anointed His body. He was not found with the other women who bought spices to anoint His dead body and never used them for that purpose. She seemed to understand about His cruel death at the hand of His enemies and that she might anoint Him then, she, having made her preparation, she watched for her opportunity, and He arranged it for her, for he read her heart. How awful the contrast between the heart of Judas Iscariot and this devoted heart that loved Him so!

Water the horses as often as possible; but let the horse that comes in hot drink a few swallows only, until he is cool.

All kinds of hay when cured in the windrow and shock has nearly doubled the feeding value of that dried broadcast in the sun.

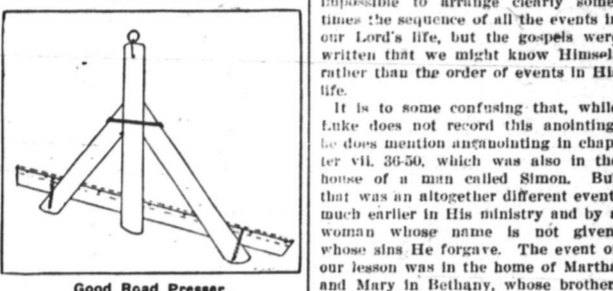
Fresh, clean, cool water for hens and chicks and other kinds of poultry is very essential in hot weather.

Always water the horse after he has eaten his hay at night. Do not go to bed leaving him thirsty all night.

Planting cucumbers in continuous rows insures fruit from one to two weeks earlier than the hill method.

If the strawberries have been picked two seasons, spread up for beds and sow the land for some late planted crop.

The woodpeckers do a wonderful amount of good by digging out and devouring young worms and insects on trees.



any more. Then take another load and move it in after the same fashion, and so on until you have come to the end of the new ditch. In the meantime have one man along with a crowbar to dig stone and a plow team to turn loose on the ditches as soon as the first plowing has been carried out. In other words, don't try to plow with the grader. Not until you have raised the grade to what you want it, and are clearing out the ditch, then scrape them down to a smooth surface, and carry the scrapings in. Meanwhile a harrow and a packer can be used to good advantage on the grade compacting the soil.

And after the whole job is completed, and you have a well-rounded road built, drive back and forth with a wagon until you have made a path that others will follow.

## TREES ALONG COUNTRY ROADS

Not Only Useful as Shade to Stock in Fields, but Add Greatly to Beauty of Thoroughfares.

At a recent farmers' institute meeting the planting of trees along the country roads was advocated. It is a plan worthy of consideration everywhere. Trees beside country highways are not of less value and importance than along the streets of a city. They are not only useful as shade to the stock in the fields and to those who travel along the roads, but they add greatly to the beauty of the thoroughfares and are a distinct asset to the farmers by increasing the attractiveness of their land, says an Illinois writer in Farmer's Review.

The theory of the speaker was that the trees should be planted inside of the road boundaries and not on the farm land, and that the planting should be done as a part of the road improvement at public expense or by local organizations out of a common fund. The work would have to be done with system, of course, and provision made for the care of the trees once they were planted, but this system could be worked out. Objection might be raised in some quarters that shaded roads would not dry out easily after rains and would, therefore, be muddy at inconvenient times, but the proper training and trimming of the trees would remedy this difficulty.

Every one, even the farmer without a shade tree on his premises, admits the attraction of shaded road on a hot summer day. Every traveler on such a day greets a bit of woods or an overhanging orchard as an oasis in a desert land and wishes that it stretched on for miles. The occasional land owner who has lined his side of the road with shade trees—or even with fruit trees—is regarded by the traveler as a good Samaritan and blessings go out to him. The time will come, perhaps, when trees along the country roads are desirable and essential and their absence will show lack of proper enterprise in the community.

Old-Fashioned Ideas.

Of course, there were, and still are in isolated localities, persons who cling to the bad roads of their grandfathers, and resist any attempt to make improvements. These are those who also regret the passing of the spinning wheel, and the domestic weaving loom, with which the women used to make the cloth for clothing the family.

It is a wifely waste of money to spend it upon roads that are not given proper drainage.

Later, however, the department sent word that the debt was on the other side and threatened prosecution for nonpayment. Clifton paid the money to his successor and got a receipt.

Birds Necessary to Man.

Fargo, N. D.—Minnesota has 400 varieties of birds, according to Prof. Carl B. Wilson of the Moorhead Normal school faculty, who has conducted a thorough survey. He said that even the despised chicken hawk is of great economic value to the farmer, and that without the birds mankind could not survive more than a year.

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If the strawberries have been picked two seasons, spread up for beds and sow the land for some late planted crop.

The woodpeckers do a wonderful amount of good by digging out and devouring young worms and insects on trees.

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## WELL TO BUILD FOR THE FUTURE

Worth Remembering When One Is Making Plans for the Desired Home.

### DESIGN FOR FAMILY OF TWO

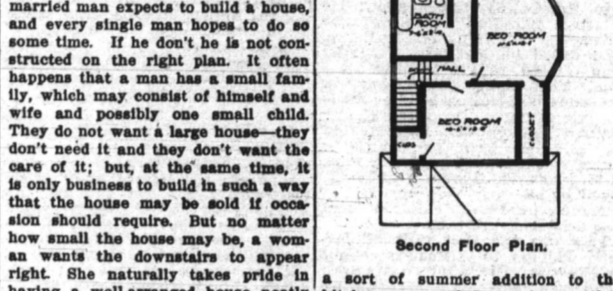
Arrangements That Would Suit Almost Any Couple, Though of Course Most Women Would Wish to Work Out the Details for Herself.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Building a house for a home is one of the most interesting propositions that a man can undertake. Every married man expects to build a house, and every single man hopes to do so some time. If he doesn't he is not constructed on the right plan. It often happens that a man has a small family, which may consist of himself and wife and possibly one small child. They do not want a large house—they don't need it and they don't want the care of it; but at the same time, it is only business to build in such a way that the house may be sold if occasion should require. But no matter how small the house may be, a woman wants the downstairs to appear right. She naturally takes pride in having a well-arranged house neatly furnished and well kept. If the plans suits her, she is perfectly happy in working out the details.

In the plan here shown, only two rooms are finished upstairs. About one-third of the upper floor is left unfinished, to be used as an attic store-room. This saves expense when building, and the housewife has fewer



a sort of summer addition to the kitchen, an outdoor workroom that may be enclosed with climbing vines and furnished with a couple of old-fashioned rocking chairs with gingham-covered cushions somewhat on the grandmother order, but comfortable, as everyone knows. This back porch offers a good place for an ice box, especially in the summer time, which is the only time in the year



rooms to take care of afterward. Two rooms may be added here any time in the future, at very little expense.

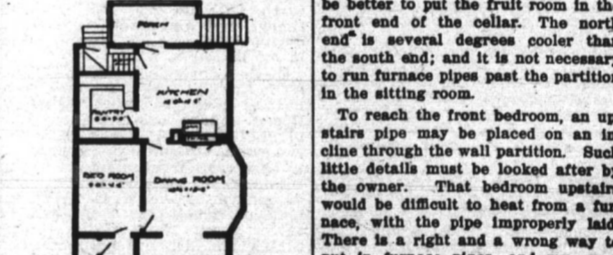
Two bedrooms and bathroom upstairs make a very nice arrangement for a family of two, and leave a spare bedroom for use when required. The bedroom downstairs may be made into a library if so desired. It is really more appropriate for this purpose than it is for a bedroom, if so wanted by the family. Families are different; their tastes and requirements are different; what suits one would not suit another; but this room would make a very nice library or smoking den, and that is what every man should have. If he doesn't smoke, some of his friends do; and most women object to having tobacco smoke scattered promiscuously through the house, and they cannot be blamed for this objection.

The outside grade entrance to the cellar is a great help. It gives an easy entrance from the garden for carrying things in and out without tramping through the kitchen—a feature that every woman knows exactly how to appreciate. A long cellar like this is especially well designed for keeping fruit. With a partition behind the turncase, the part under the kitchen may be kept cool enough to keep apples and vegetables without drying up. The cellar walls are built with cement mortar and broken stone or rubble. All stone wall surfaces are plastered outside, and the joints filled and pointed with black mortar, which gives the wall an attractive finish.

If the house faces the north, it would be better to put the fruit room in the front end of the cellar. The north end is several degrees cooler than the south end; and it is not necessary to run furnace pipes past the partition in the sitting room.

To reach the front bedroom, an upstairs pipe may be placed on an incline through the wall partition. Such little details must be looked after by the owner. That bedroom upstairs would be difficult to heat from a furnace, with the pipe improperly laid. There is a right and a wrong way to put in furnace pipes, and my experience is that the eye of the owner is a little better than the eye of the inspector. In arranging furnace pipes, it is a good plan to study the different rooms before the building is started. Almost as soon as the cellar wall is built, you want your furnace pipes in place. You want the hottest pipe in the sitting room, and the next hottest pipe in the bathroom.

The old-fashioned way of heating a house was to lead the biggest pipe to the lower hall, and let the air float upstairs naturally; but natural conditions cannot always be depended upon to furnish good results. A good furnace man, if given plans before the building is started, can lay out a system of pipes that will heat every room without passing the air through the front hall. There is another system to this proposition; and that is to keep the front hall shut off, and not have any air carried in that direction. This is as much of a mistake as the other. Ventilation is just as important as heat, and you cannot have good ventilation with the hallway shut off.



The house means more to a woman than it does to a man; and it is her pride and ambition to have it exactly right, and to have things as nice and delicate as her keen sense of propriety suggests.

The sitting room and dining room in this plan are almost like one long room. The archway may be fitted with portieres or not. If portieres are used and looped well back, the view is not obstructed to any great extent, and a company of a dozen or two may comfortably occupy the two rooms.

The general plan of this house is what used to be called the "Boston"

Keep the chicks out of damp places and watch for damp. Dampness affects the feet and legs of the chick. The better the breed, the greater the care must be.

There are still some pretty poor bulls in this country. Wherever you find one of those animals, you will find a man with whom dairying is a dismal failure.

Fruit trees in the orchard must be kept like so many pigs in a pen if the trees are to produce well. Unfertilized fruiting plants will not yield enough to pay for their care.

Manure, politics strangles and fumes at being thrown into the discard.

When exposed to the sun of ambition the world gets freckled with war.

Prof. William H. Taft also has nothing to say, but contrary to his custom he is not saying it.

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