

## It Always Helps

says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Gardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Gardui, 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 Gardui, 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

# GARDUI

## The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Gardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."  
Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Gardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Gardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

### Get a Bottle Today!

## Salving the Derelict

By HECTOR BLAKE

(Copyright, 1918, by W. G. Chapman.)

"A brand from the burning!" proclaimed wheezy, parsonish-old Daniel Britt. "I've put Bob Elston on his feet. I hope he keeps his good resolutions which I—ha, hum—have tried to instill."

Old Britt indicated a figure going down the street. It was Bob Elston whom everybody in town knew for a ne'er-do-well, but pitted him and liked him.

As to Daniel Britt, the knowing ones smiled and shrugged their shoulders. It was true that he had given young Elston a suit of old clothes, but it was also current knowledge that Elston in some unaccountable spirit of sobriety had done any labor in the Britt garden for a full ten days, receiving full pay.

Britt made great capital of his "charity" all that day. The next, however, his feathers drooped. More unsteady and ragged than ever, Bob Elston appeared on the streets of the village. He had sold his clothes and was back in his old attire. He was blindly, steadfastly intoxicated. The demon of rum had him fully in his power once more.

"Did my duty, it's off my mind," commented Britt, and poor Bob as an acknowledged institution of the lower type of the time proceeded to prolong his spree.

It was about a week after that when Donald Pearce, a rising young lawyer of the town, coming down the turnpike in his automobile, nearly ran down a lurching, indifferent figure in the middle of the road. His machine just grazed Elston and pushed him aside.

"Narrow escape that, Bob," observed Pearce in a warning, but friendly tone. "I should think you'd about cut this drink business out."

"Would," stammered Elston, "but I'm afraid of the tremens, and he shuddered.

Pearce eyed him speculatively. He knew Elston as an irresponsible village figure, he felt sorry for him and wondered mentally if it would do any good to try and sober him up.

"See here, Elston," he said, "you've got too much material in you to throw it to the winds this way. Why don't you brace up" and he tried a lot of coaxing arguments on his subject, but Elston was impervious to them all. He was at that stage where the liquor lay dead in him, afraid of the "horror," and he fell behind with a disconsolate face.

"Come to me if I can ever help you—sober, though, mind you," called Pearce in parting, and waived his hand in a friendly, encouraging way, noting that the "movement" disappeared something from his outside coat pocket, which fell into the road over the side of the machine.

Elston, coming along, saw it, picked it up. It was a pocketbook and it was filled with bank notes. For a moment the drink-battered eyes glowed with covetousness. Then Elston thrust it out of sight inside his coat, muttering:

"No, I won't be a thief. If I am a drunken wreck, Pearce spoke right to me. I'll act the man," and half an hour later he reached the office of the young lawyer and returned the pocketbook.

"Whew," whistled Pearce, for the first moment aware of his loss. "There's twelve hundred dollars mortgage money paid me by a farmer. I

later did not prosecute, but he ignored his nephew and former heir after that.

Elston returned to Marden greatly perturbed over the charge that affected the man who had been his best friend. All one day he prowled about the old house, trying to figure out how and why his employer was robbed.

At last, Elston rested suspicion upon a stranger who had come to the town the day before the robbery, and had been found intoxicated on the public streets the ensuing evening. The man was serving a thirty days sentence for the misdemeanor.

One day another stranger met Elston and scraped up an acquaintance with him. He informed Elston that the man in jail was a friend of his.

"I want to get some money to him so he can buy little necessities," explained the man. "You're acquainted here and you can get into the jail. Just give him the money, will you—ah, yes, and this cigar."

Elston assented. The mission would enable him to get closer to the prisoner. On the way to the jail, however, he happened to notice the cigar. It felt soft in the center. He suspected something and investigated. It was to discover a note packed into small compass, and reading:

"I can't hang around here for fear of exciting suspicion. Your share of the loot is hidden in the loft of the old shed back of the house we robbed."

Immediately Elston set the officers on the trail of the man who had given him the money and cigar. He was captured, confessed, and Pearce was restored to the good graces of his uncle.

Donald Pearce blessed the hour he had reclaimed from the dregs the reformed derelict who saved his good name and led to his gaining the dearest, sweetest wife in the world.

### 1,800 Pies an Hour.

The fastest machine devised for making pies is operated by a foreman and six assistants and will turn out 1,800 pies an hour. The machine is provided with 18 revolving pie holders, which move around an oblong table or platform; two cruet bottles for the filling and the other for the upper crust; a set of four automatic moistening brushes, and a pie-trimming wheel. The six operators of the machine place the crusts, fill the pies and remove them from the table when the operation of moistening and trimming has been automatically completed.—World's Work.

### Discovery of Coal in America.

Coal was first discovered in the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania in 1791 by a poor hunter named William Cluiter, near the present town of Mauch Chunk. It was not until 1854 that coal mining was begun along the banks of the Mississippi as well as along the Yellowstone. And it was in this same year that coal was first successfully mined in this country for heating purposes.

### KEEPING HOG LOTS SANITARY

Ounce of Prevention is Worth More Than Pound of Cure—Provide Clean, Wholesome Food.

Never wait until your hogs begin getting sick before you begin to clean up and improve the sanitary condition of their quarters. In this matter an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. The lot should be to prevent by cleanliness, good sanitation and plenty of pure, fresh water, your hogs from getting sick, and it can be done by the proper kind of treatment.

Give your hogs plenty of clean pastures where there are no longer good disease germs in the soil, and provide clean, wholesome food, scald, clean feed and clean the troughs and swill barrels while the hogs have good health, and don't wait until they are sick to begin it. This should be done frequently during warm weather especially.

And above all things, don't compel your hogs to live in their own filth, or any other filth that for matter, for it breeds disease. Clean quarters, clean food, clean water, pure air are the best preventives against hog cholera.

### BUILDING MORE GOOD ROADS

America Now Has 6,000 Miles More of Improved Highways Than France—Total Now 31,000 Miles.

According to the Good Roads Year Book of the American Highways association, recently issued, America now has 6,000 miles more of good roads than France, the total for this country now amounting to 31,000 miles.

Of this 6,000 miles were built in 1912 and about 6,000 in 1914, making a total of over one-third of the entire mileage of the good roads of the country.

New Jersey was the pioneer state to provide state aid for public highways in 1881, and Massachusetts and Connecticut soon followed, but it is only during the last ten years that the state-aid policy has been in effect to any considerable extent.

### PHASES OF ROAD PROBLEM

Those Interested in Work Will Find Joint Congressional Committee Report Quite Handy.

Persons interested in the good roads problem, either from the engineering or the legislative standpoint, will find the report of the joint congressional committee on federal aid to good roads a convenient source of information. It not only contains the most extensive data ever published on this subject, but contains a bibliography which gives a list of books, pamphlets, and speeches on all phases of the good roads problem. The report is printed as house document 1510, Sixty-third congress, third session, and copies may be secured by application to members of congress.

Do Road Work Early.

For good roads the work should be done in the spring and early summer, if possible. Roads worked in the late fall don't get time to settle before winter, consequently are rough and uneven all winter. Do the road work early.

For Best Results.

The fruit and vegetable garden require richest soils and best culture. Of all farm work it pays best for work done, and suffers most from neglect.

Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt, the young daughter of Mrs. Geo. W. Vanderbilt, who was recently seriously injured while swimming in a pond on the Biltmore estate, has been discharged from the hospital and will soon be fully restored.

## Washington CRISPS

The Crispy Toasted Corn Flakes

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## DAIRY BARN WITH CONCRETE WALLS

Most Dairy Farmers Favor Concrete Basement as Best for Modern Stables.

GIVES YEAR-ROUND COMFORT

Standard Width of 36 Feet Has Been Adopted—Building is as Near Airtight as Possible, and Ventilating System Admits Plenty of Fresh Air.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE on building work on the farm, 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 inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Most dairy farmers feel that a concrete wall is the best construction for a dairy stable. When it is built entirely above ground, with light and air on all four sides, there is no objection if the stable is provided with sufficient light and ventilation.

There has been considerable change in the manner of building dairy stables. The first concrete or stone basement stables were built into hill-sides. At that time three reasons were given. A hillside afforded good drainage. A bank cellar basement is warm in winter and cool in summer. The third reason for using a bank was to have an easy driveway from the high ground into the barn.

At that time it was considered necessary to have a threshing floor. The threshing machine occupied the floor two or three days in the year. It finally dawned upon farmers that a threshing floor that is idle three hundred and sixty days in the year is a very expensive provision for two or three days' threshing. Modern power

erful hoisting machinery has proved much better and cheaper than to haul the stuff into the barn and unload it by hand.

Adopting the curb-roof plan of building rafters in pairs in the form of self-supporting trusses has resulted in greater mow space at less expense. These self-supporting roofs leave the mow space entirely free from obstructive floor that is idle three hundred and sixty days in the year. The result is that farmers have found it necessary to put in extra good horse forks with improved tracks and roller-carrying trucks that

suction needs to be modified on windy days and encouraged when the air is still. There are a number of ventilator hoods that attend to the regulation of these out-take flues, so that the air in the stable may be kept in good condition.

There are several ways of supplying fresh stable air from the outside. The most common plan is to take the air in at an opening made two or three feet above the ground, and carry it up through the outside wall and discharge it into the stable near the ceiling. Another plan is to build special window frames with V-shaped side boxes. The window sash are hinged at the bottom to drop in the top so the air will follow up the sash and discharge against the stable ceiling without spilling at the sides. Both of these plans have the same objection—that is, to distribute the fresh, cold air above the cows to prevent a draft from striking them.

Sometimes the window boxes are made to drop the sash either in or out, to regulate the ventilation of the stable both winter and summer, but such windows are difficult to make tight. There are times when they should be closed almost airtight. For this reason stable windows should be very carefully made, to shut against solid stops.

Another plan of taking air into a stable is by means of a flue in the bottom of the concrete feed alley. A wooden walk protects the flue and lets the air in directly in front of the cows, so that their nostrils get the first chance at it. Theoretically, this is the proper way to admit fresh air into a well-built cow stable.

The main idea is to build a stable as near airtight as possible, and to admit plenty of fresh air as the cows need it, and to discharge the foul air as fast as it accumulates.

### World's Largest Statue.

The largest statue in the world is now being carved in Japan. It is a recumbent effigy of Nichiren, a Japanese patron saint, cut from a natural granite rock on a hillside on the island of Ushigakubi, or "the cow's head," in the inland sea of Seto, Japan. The stone image will be 340 feet long from head to foot, 132 feet high or that the Sleeping Buddha statue at Segu, Burma, and considerably larger than the Sphinx in Egypt.

The funeral of Mrs. Julian S. Carr, who died Wednesday of last week, was held at the Carr home in Durham Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Carr's four sons and two nephews were pall-bearers. Business houses were closed while the procession passed through the streets.

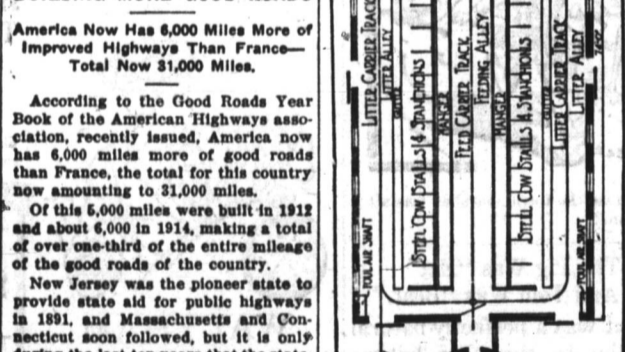
A Georgia man is seeking his eighth wife at the age of 83. They never will learn!

General Scott's the fellow to try out the scheme of a general peace in Europe.

Gradually, one by one, those Russian names are falling before the intrepid Germans.

By this time the Sultan of Turkey is probably wishing that the ruler of war forbade any approach of Constantinople from an overland route.

The summer excursion has reached a degree of importance that is liable to give it a place in attention side by side with the horrors of war.



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An amsterdam dispatch says that Germany is becoming a shortage of money. And with the beer supply curtailed, too, we had better not be in too much of a hurry to scoff at stories of peace and overtures.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson X.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 5, 1915.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Kings xviii, 30-39—Memory Verses, 36, 37—Golden Text, Prov. xv, 20—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Elijah had been so safely hidden by the Lord during the three years that though Ahab had searched for him everywhere, in all lands, he could not be found (verse 10). How safe are those whom the Lord hides, and all His redeemed are hid with Christ in God (Col. iii, 3; Ex. xxxiii, 22; Isa. li, 10; Zeph. ii, 3). As by the word of the Lord he was sent into hiding at Cherith and Sarepta, so by the same word he is now commanded to show himself to Ahab (xviii, 2, 8; xviii, 1). He was indeed a man of God, God's representative, acting only for God and in His name, and, as in the resurrection of the widow's son he foreshadowed Him who is the resurrection and the life, so the words "show thyself" remind us of Him who after His resurrection from the dead "showed Himself alive" again and again during the forty days (John xxi, 1, 4; Acts i, 3).

We are to meet Obadiah, whose name means "servant of Jehovah," and to see him saving the life of and caring for a hundred of the Lord's prophets (xviii, 4, 13). As we see him the governor of Ahab's house we think of Joseph in Egypt overseer of Pot- phar's house (Gen. xlii, 1-6). Good men are often in difficult places for the glory of God. As Obadiah and Ahab went each his way to search for grass for the horses Elijah met Obadiah and told him to tell Ahab that he was on hand (xviii, 8, 11, 14). Obadiah was at first afraid that Elijah might again disappear, but on being assured that he would surely show himself to Ahab he went to meet Ahab and told him, and Ahab went to meet Elijah (xviii, 15, 16). Fearlessly Elijah accused Ahab of forsaking the Lord and serving Baal and ordered him to gather all Israel and the prophets of Baal to Mount Carmel, and the Ahab did, for the word of the Lord in the mouth of Elijah was with power (xviii, 17-20).

Elijah boldly demanded of the people to decide whether they would follow Jehovah or Baal and not continue battling between two opinions. But the people were dumb. Then he said that, though he was but one against 450, he would surely show himself to Ahab if they should worship the God who answered by fire, and to this they agreed (21-24). He gave the prophets of Baal the first opportunity, and following his instructions, they prepared their sacrifice and cried unto their god from morning until noon, but in the mouth of Ahab there was no answer. Elijah mocked them and urged them to cry louder, saying that he must be busy or on a journey or perhaps asleep. So they cried aloud, and leaped upon the altar, and cut themselves till the blood gushed out, and went up till the evening sacrifice. But it was all in vain, for there was no answer of any kind, and no unseen power regarded their cries (25-29).

We may wonder why the devil misled such an opportunity to honor his worshippers, for the time will come when he will send fire from heaven (Rev. xiii, 13), but he can do nothing without permission from God, and he was surely restrained this time. Now consider Elijah as he called the people to him, repaired the altar of the Lord and, taking twelve stones to represent the twelve tribes of Israel, built an altar in the name of the Lord, put the wood in order, prepared the sacrifice and drenched the whole with twelve barrels of water until the water ran about the altar and filled the trench (30-35). Listen now to Elijah talking to his God, not saying aloud nor with frenzy or demonstration of any kind, but calmly, with quietness and confidence. "Lord God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, let it be known this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant, and that I have done all these things at thy word. Hear me, O Lord, hear me, that this may be known that Thou art the Lord God, and that Thou hast turned their heart back again."

How the great multitude must have listened to this simple prayer and how intently they watched this lonely man of God! We, too, have been watching him and listening to him, and we have seen the God, the God of Israel, the only living and true God, and now behold the answer, "Then the fire of the Lord fell and consumed the burned sacrifice and the wood and the stones and the dust and licked up the water that was in the trench." How can we refrain from shouting "Jehovah, He is the God" (Verses 36-38). And we must add: "Who is like unto Thee, O Lord, among the gods? Who is like Thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders?" (Ex. xv, 11). Quickly were the prophets of Baal slain, and Ahab said to Ahab, "There is a sound of abundance of rain." Then Elijah went to the top of Carmel to pray, and it was patient, earnest, persevering prayer, for the servant went seven times to look before he saw the indication of the coming storm in the form of a cloud like a man's hand, suggestive of Elijah's hand taking hold of God (verses 40-46; Jas. v, 18). If our aim is simply to glorify God we may safely act upon Jer. xxxiii, 3. Consider David and Hezekiah in 1 Kings xvii, 45-47; 11 Kings xix, 16, read fear not to pray (Isa. xl, 23, 27).

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