

## Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—cured every day by

### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.



Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## POSTPONE BULL PROBE.

Grand Jury Stops Work on the Case Until Next Week—A Deeper Inquiry Is Planned.

New York, April 21.—The sudden adjournment today of the Federal inquiry into the alleged cotton pool before the special grand jury sent a thrill of hope in certain quarters of the financial district that perhaps the government had decided to call off the investigation.

Clark McKeecher, Assistant Attorney General, soon dispelled that hope by later announcing that other witnesses were to be called at further grand jury sessions. Plans for a deeper probing of the alleged cotton pools will, it is said, be laid in the next few days at Washington.

James Patten of Chicago this afternoon declared with emphasis that he was not in "this game to squeeze anyone," and further that there would be no corner in cotton. Said he:

### PATTEN'S POSITION.

"I have bought cotton on the theory of supply and demand. I believe that the mills here and in Europe will close down in August and September because they will have no cotton to work with. They will then cry, 'Give us cotton, we must have it.' Now there it is in a nutshell. If I am wrong, why show me where. I am long on cotton on this theory."

"I became long on the product before I ever saw these New York cotton men, or had any dealings with them. I am in my present position through legitimate speculative enterprise. If the government steps in and stops speculation, why then I shall stop, but it will be an evil day if such a step is ever taken."

"There has been a great deal printed to the effect that Frank Hayne, W. P. Brown, F. Scales and myself are engaged in a conspiracy to corner the May crop of cotton. No more ridiculous statement was ever made."

"It will be a financial impossibility for the four of us combined to corner May cotton. Why there are 2,000,000 bales of May cotton in sight. At \$75 a bale it would require \$150,000,000 to maintain a corner. It is a matter of history that no man has ever succeeded in cornering a cotton crop."

### GRAND JURY STOPS.

The grand jury which has been investigating the bull cotton pool stopped work on the case until next week, after, it is said, it had secured possession of a document having an important bearing on the case. Whether the government investigators had unearthed a copy of the alleged pooling agreement could not be definitely learned. It is on the contention that such an agreement was made that the government bases its case.

Six witnesses were examined today, which, with the list who testified on Tuesday, complete the number subpoenaed, with the exception of two who are out of town and two who are excused from testifying.

Several other witnesses have been subpoenaed however and will be recalled before the grand jury next week when the investigation is resumed.

## FIGHT AGAINST THE COTTON GROWER

[Written for the Manufacturer's Record.]

A few days ago in the lobby of a Southern hotel a gentleman representing himself as a buyer for a large German cotton mill, stated that his company would not buy cotton at present prices, but preferred to shut down awaiting the coming of the next crop. He added that his company had already purchased its next year's supply of cotton on the basis of 12 cents a pound, and that a large part of next year's had already been sold at that figure. He, of course, meant that his company and others had bought from speculators contracts for cotton to be delivered out of the new crop not yet planted, except in part, a year's supply at 12 cents a pound.

If those who have sold these contracts can break the market below 12 cents, they will make a profit; if cotton continues above 12 cents, the seller of these contracts will either have to repudiate them or to stand heavy losses.

Bearing in this point Mr. Fuller E. Calloway, president of several cotton mills that have cotton bought on the New York Exchange at lower price than it can be bought South, said:

"We intend to take up this cotton this summer. It occurs to me that undoubtedly Attorney General Wickersham was unwittingly inspired by bears who have sold what they do not own, depressing the cotton market at the expense of farmers and demoralizing the market for cotton goods. The bears hope by this attack to scare the mills out of this legitimate trade and to further demoralize the cotton and cotton-goods market. In my opinion, this attack will prove a boomerang for the bears and betrays the predicament they are in through having sold something they did not own. This investigation questions the right of mills to buy contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange with the expectation of receiving the cotton, thereby denying its reason for existence."

In this connection the New York Journal of Commerce of April 20 states the case very clearly as follows:

"Now, so far as the discussion over the prevalent high prices concerns cotton, there is no uncertainty about their cause. The demand for that very useful commodity had become adjusted to a supply that included 1,800,000 bales or more from the American crop, and in that adjustment the price was 9 to 10 cents a pound. The crop of 1909-10 proved to be about 3,000,000 bales short of that of the previous year, but there was no corresponding shrinkage in the demand. There were no less cotton mills and machinery in Lancashire, on the Continent of Europe, in New England or in our Southern States than before. In fact, there had a continued increase in these under the stimulus of abundant material and a moderate price. Now were there fewer consumers of cotton goods or a lessened demand for them, and only the pressure of scarcity and increased cost was likely to reduce the demand. What was to be expected under such circumstances? The competition for buying cotton while it was to be had necessarily put up the price, and as the crop year advanced into 1910, with the supply lessening all the time, there was no recourse for mills except to begin reducing their output. More cotton could not be made until a new crop was made, the supply could not last at the normal rate of consumption in other years, and there must be curtailment, and even then the price would keep up under the pressure of buying competition for the mills. Furthermore, the price for finished goods would not keep pace and consumers could not buy on the customary scale any more than manufacturers could keep up their ordinary output."

"The situation in the cotton market is the result of inevitable conditions. Traders have had to make their calculations accordingly, and long-sighted speculators have taken advantage of the situation. Those against whom this movement is made bought last fall for delivery in March, and they say that they received and paid for thousands of bales. They have bought for May and July delivery, and avow the intention of receiving and delivering according to their contracts, and no intention of cornering the market or monopolizing the supply. The Government can hardly prove an intention which they disavow, and unless it can prove actual monopoly or attempt at monopoly in what has already been done, it is hard to see how it can make out a case. It may disturb the market and derange calculations; it may afford some relief to those who have imprudently sold short and can only deliver at a loss; in other words, it may be a factor in the speculation, but that it can accomplish any benefit to the spinners or to the consuming public does not seem at all likely. Is the Department of Justice interposing in behalf of those who are trying to get legislation to break up the system of dealing in future contracts,

or what is it driving at?"

Are the spinners of the world, in their desperate effort to break the price of cotton, based on supply and demand, and not on speculation, the instigators of the action of Mr. Wickersham? Or are the speculators, who have been moving heaven and earth to break down the price of cotton in order to enable them to fulfill their contracts for the delivery of cotton below present prices, responsible for his action? Have these two influences working against the welfare of the Southern cotton grower, seeking, as they have sought for many years, to make it impossible for him to secure a fair profit, leagued together in this movement, and, if so, have they been able to bring to their aid the influence of the United States Government?

If it be illegal for the cotton farmers of the South to struggle to secure a fair profit on cotton, is it legal or worthy of commendation for men to unite for the express purpose of beating down the prices of cotton in order to prevent the farmers securing a fair profit that they may be enriched at the expense of the grower? Surely the bears on cotton must be in a bad strait, and nothing would seem to indicate their desperate situation more than this fight.

### An Abuse.

Francis Wilson, the comedian, said at a dinner in New York apropos of the law that forbade the performance of his play, "The Bachelor's Baby."

"The law against child labor is an excellent one, but it is an abuse of this law to forbid children, properly protected, to appear on the stage."

"The best of things are open to abuse, you know. Even prayer meetings."

Mr. Wilson smiled. "William Spargus," he resumed, "rose in prayer meeting one night and said he desired to tell the dear friends present of the great change of heart that had come over him, so that he now gave fully and freely Deacon Jones for the horse he had sold him."

"Deacon Jones was too shocked at first to reply. He soon recovered himself, however, and he rose in his pew and said:

"I am indeed glad, dear Christian friends, to have gained Brother William Spargus' forgiveness, but, all the same, he ain't paid me for the horse yet."

### Too Much Water.

National Magazine. A Kentucky Senator told about an old pilot on the Mississippi, aged 82, who was recounting an incident connected with the temperance question:

"Interference is ruining the nation," he insisted. "The sad victims are on every side of us; I have seen many of them in my long career. Once we had a passenger on a steamboat where I was pilot; he was intoxicated and fell overboard. After he had been soaking at the bottom of the river for quite a while we fished him out and laid him, limp and sopping, on the deck, our effort to revive him being unavailing, until at last somebody thought that whiskey would be just the thing to restore animation. We opened the man's mouth and poured some down, and it seemed to stay there all right, for a gurgling sound came from his lips. I put my ear close to hear what he might wish to say—doubtless a last message for his loved ones at home.

"'Roll-me—on—a—barrel,' he wheezed hoarsely; 'roll me on a barrel quick and get out of some of this water—it will spoil the good Kentucky whiskey.'"

## FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

Baltimore Sun.

Great is the responsibility of the men in high places, not only because of the trust committed to them, but also from the standpoint of example and influence. They owe to the public, as a matter of common justice, a conscientious performance of the duties of their position. This is an obligation which all duly recognize. They owe, too, on account of their performance—what all members of the great human brotherhood owe in some measure—special efforts for the promotion of public morality. (This is a feature which is not kept so well in view.) Hence, when prominent public officials betray their trust—by peculation, gross negligence, connivance at wrongdoing, etc., they are guilty of a two-fold breach—the one common justice, the other a crime against social morality; and of the two, the latter is often the worse, because it is more far-reaching in its power for evil. The wrong done the public by notorious graft or thievery is bad enough, but the permanent or indefinite injury done to public morals is still worse. The crimes of the men in the limelight are rarely, if ever, isolated acts. Seldom do they stand alone. Their worst feature is that they commonly beget a brood of vipers like unto themselves. As the cry uttered in the solitude is echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill; as the pebble cast upon the waters produces its apparently unending series of ripples, so with the public crime of him on whom the public eye is fixed. Its end no man can see; its end possible disastrous consequences none can foretell. It is as not likely to prove an endless chain. A Boccaccio may repent of his Decamerone, but he cannot recall it, or undo its effects.

Those who are beyond the pale of example, or strong enough to resist its influence, are the rare exceptions rather than the rule. Where high moral standards are the vogue in public life, they are bound to inspire a regard for upright dealing in the rank and file of the people. On the contrary, where flagrant official bribery, graft, duplicity, vote-buying and vote-selling, partiality in the administration of justice, etc., are the order of the day, they are bound to react on the masses. First or intermittent glimpses of vice are apt to rebel, but oft-repeated, face-to-face views of it gradually familiarize us with it and take away its sting and loathsomeness. They create an immoral atmosphere which we are forced to breathe, and only the strongest or morally soundest can successfully resist its disease-bearing germs. When the governors are given over, body and soul, to immoral practices, it is difficult to see the ways and means of stemming the tide of corruption among the governed. "If the blind lead the blind, will not both fall into the ditch?"

And what we say of public men holds equally true of all who have the directions of others, whether in church or state, in the schoolroom or the family circle. It is of little use to insist on the teachings of the moral law, if we fail to practice what we preach. The object lesson of example is far more effective than the learned disquisition on morality. The men and women who live up to their convictions by practicing what they profess have done more for morality and the social uplift than all the wise, philosophic discourses of an Epictetus or a Marcus Aurelius. They are practical instances of the working of the moral law, living embodiments of showing in the concrete its principles, the possibility of regulating conduct in accordance with its dictates. One man of the type of New York's Governor is worth more to the cause of morality than a host



Indispensable For Home Baking

For making fine, rich, or plain food, equally valuable and saving.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT.

Baltimore Sun.

Miss Marjorie Gould, who was married Tuesday to young A. J. Drexel, got \$2,000,000 worth of wedding presents. Thousands of other young men and maidens were married the same day in this broad land of ours who got nothing but the good wishes of their friends, a few clocks, a dozen or so of lamps, some odd pieces of silverware and quite a number of useless nicknacks. If the cash value of a young couple's wedding presents made for happiness, the young Drexels ought to be the happiest of all the day's crop of newly-weds. But it doesn't. Bob and Betty, who expect to live on Bob's salary of \$20 a week, will probably be as happy in their modest little four-room flat as Anthony and Majorie will be in their \$500,000 mansion on Fifth avenue.

They will not have many luxuries, perhaps their comfort will be few, but neither will have the worries that a lavish establishment entails. Mary, when she married John did not get diamonds for the quart nor golden plates for the dining table of her modest little cottage in the suburbs, but the lices that are blowing there for her could be no more fragrant in the park of a palace, and food seasoned with love is as sweet on porcelain as it is on gold. If you keep the little birds singing in your heart you will not envy the money others have, and you will never have to "beat it to Reno" to join the divorce colony. Much money has wrecked many lives, so do not worry if it is not your portion. Courage and true hearts will carry you farther any day.

Several from the Grove. "I had about given up hope, after nearly four years of suffering from a severe lung trouble," writes Mrs. M. L. Dix, of Clarksville, Tenn. "Often the pain in my chest would be almost unbearable and I could not do any work, but Dr. King's New Discovery has made me feel like a new person. It has the best medicine made for the throat and lungs." Obstinately coughs, stubborn colds, hay fever, la grippe, asthma, croup, bronchitis and hemorrhages, hoarseness and whooping cough, yield quickly to this wonderful medicine. Try it. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free. Guaranteed by Parsons Drug Co.

The Inevitable. "My husband is particularly liable to sea sickness, captain," remarked a lady passenger. "Could you tell him what to do in case of an attack?" "Tain't necessary, mum," replied the captain. "He'll do it."—Fit-Bits.

It's just as important that you be clean inside as outside—ore so, in fact. Unless your system is entirely cleansed of all impurities, you can not be one hundred per cent healthy, physically or mentally. Holister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the greatest systemic cleanser known. Parsons Drug Co.

There's no better spring tonic than Holister's Rocky Mountain Tea. The standard for thirty years. Tea or Tablets 35c. Get a package today, and you'll thank us for the advice. Parsons Drug Co.

## Order Fertilizer Today; Get It Tomorrow.

We have a perfectly equipped fertilizer factory right in Wadesboro, and we are ready to deliver all fertilizers on a moment's notice.

When you order from a distance, you never know when you will receive the goods.

Cotton planting, as well as Time and Tide, can not wait.

Telephone Your Orders To  
**The Southern Cotton Oil Co.**  
Wadesboro Branch.

## POULTRY WIRE

I have 125 rolls of Poultry Wire that I will sell at a price that must move it. If you are going to build a garden fence or a chicken yard you should not neglect this opportunity of getting your wire at a substantial reduction.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

My stock of Plows and all sorts of Farm Implements is complete, and the prices are right.

I still deal in Fancy Groceries.

## W. N. JEANS.

## ECZEMA CURED

Many people have tried so many remedies for eczema without being materially benefitted that they have come to the conclusion that there is no cure for this most distressing disease. That this conclusion is erroneous, and that

### Hobson's Eczema Ointment

will effect a cure is shown by the following unsolicited testimonial of Mr. Venable Wilson, who for many years was a citizen of Wadesboro. Mr. Wilson says:

"This is to certify that for nine years I suffered with eczema, and during that time tried numerous so-called specifics for it, but without effect. But after a few applications of Hobson's Eczema Ointment I was completely cured."  
—V. WILSON;  
"Thomasville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1910."

We sell Hobson's Eczema Ointment under an absolute guarantee. If it does not effect a cure you get your money back.

## PARSONS DRUG COM'NY.

JOHN T. BENNETT  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
All legal business will receive prompt attention. Office in the last room on the right in the court house for the present, it being the room heretofore occupied by Bennett & Bennett, Attorneys.

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JOHN W. GULLEDGE,  
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law  
and Real Estate Agent,  
Wadesboro, N. C.  
All legal business will have prompt and painstaking attention. Your sales and purchases of real estate may be facilitated by calling on or writing to me. Will also rent or lease your town property and farming lands and collect the rent for the same. Office over Wadesboro Clothing & Shoe Company's Store.

## HIS SORE HANDS CURED IN A WEEK

Cracked Open, Bled, Burned and Ached for Over a Year—Could Not Sleep nor Even Dress Himself—Doctors Failed to Help Him.

## MAN OF 70 OWES SKIN COMFORT TO CUTICURA

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do me any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mile sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies."

They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. E. Fingham, N. H., Mar. 5 and Apr. 11, '09.

## For Baby's Skin

The purest, sweetest and most economical method of preserving, purifying and beautifying baby's delicate skin, scalp and hair is the constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted, when necessary, by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For rashes, itchings, inflammations and chafings of infants, children and adults, as well as for shaving, shampooing, sanative, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery Cuticura Soap and Ointment are unrivaled.

Cuticura Soap (5c.), Cuticura Ointment (10c.) and Cuticura Remover (20c.), or in the form of Chocolate Cakes, 25c. per box, of 50 are sold throughout the world. Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbia Ave., Boston, Mass. 25-page Cuticura Book, mailed free, gives description and treatment of a hundred skin affections.