

## Wrinkles and Gray Hairs

that time will bring at last will worry you, unless you make provision for a happy and comfortable old age spent under your own roof by

## Taking Shares In The Wadesboro B'd'g Loan Asso.

The money you invest in shares in this association will make you 8 per cent. This makes the rate of interest to borrowing members very low—less than 6 per cent. The next series opens July 10th.

Your investments and loans are solicited. If you want to know how it is done, see

## John W. Gullledge

Secretary and Treasurer.

## ICE

## Delivered at Your Home

Buy an ice book from the Wadesboro Oil Mill and have ice delivered at your door every day. Don't "cuss" this hot weather, for it can not be helped, but keep cool in the cheapest and easiest way by using our ice. It is made of double distilled water from our own artesian well and is guaranteed absolutely wholesome and pure. Prices for ice are: 300 lbs., \$1.50; 500 lbs., \$2.50; 1,000 lbs., \$5.00.

## WADESBORO OIL MILL.

Telephone No. 63.

## ECZEMA CURED

Many people have tried so many remedies for eczema without being materially benefited 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."  
—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.

## O. H. SALE.

Unless previously called for and charges paid, or otherwise disposed of, the Southern Express Company will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, in the express office at Wadesboro, N. C., on Saturday, July 23rd, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., all matter that has been on hand six months or over, an itemized list of which can be seen at the company's office in Wadesboro, N. C. This June 23rd, 1910.

W. EGGLESTON, Superintendent.

J. G. RIDDICK, Agent.

## Fire and Life Insurance.

## JOHN T. BENNETT

I write Fire Insurance in two North Carolina companies, in nine other United States companies, and in four foreign companies. I represent one of the best Old Line Life Insurance Companies—The Mutual Benefit. Phone 108, Hill House.

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.

## Making Your Money Stick to You.

Spokane Sun.

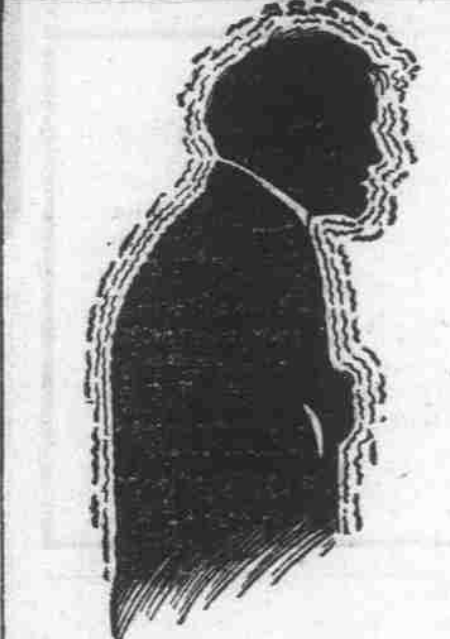
Persons leaving their own homes and averse to parting with their money, save through the regular channels of summer squandering, will be interested in the invention of Col. Abe Slapsky, of St. Louis—adventurer, philanthropist and "sport." To investigate the brutality of the prize ring he journeyed to Reno and witnessed the affair on the Fourth of July. As a rebuke to the white fighter he bet against him and won several thousand dollars.

The Nevada town was full of sinful people. The most popular pickpockets, the most prominent thugs in the country were there. They picked money off many visitors, but got none of Col. Slapsky's collection. An investigation of his pockets, belts, pouches and other regalia revealed nothing but nickels. The Colonel was clad principally in a broad smile and a porous plaster. He wore the plaster clear to St. Louis. There, in the safe seclusion of his own room, he peeled himself and revealed to the world his notable invention. The porous plaster was his bank and strong box. In it were safely gummed the thousands of dollars in good money that he had garnered from the misguided wicked who had put their money on Jeffries.

When the world learns of Colonel Slapsky's device we may expect a rush for plasters and an increase in the cost of gum. "Stick to your money and make it stick to you" is the Slapsky slogan. As a device for holding money it beats the stocking, the secret pocket, and is only second to the tightwad. Summer hotel proprietors may yet have to provide compartments in their safes where guests can check their porous plasters. But it would be just like some of the grasping proprietors to post up the sign: "No guests with porous plasters taken in this hotel."

## "Foley Kidney Pills Have Cured Me."

The above is a quotation from a letter written by H. M. Winkler, Evansville, Ind. "I contracted a severe case of kidney trouble. My back gave out and pained me. I seemed to have lost all strength and ambition; was bothered with dizzy spells, my head would swim and speak float before my eyes. I took Foley Kidney Pills regularly and am now perfectly well and feel like a new man. Foley Kidney Pills have cured me." Parsons Drug Co.; See Dee Pharmacy.



## SHAKE?

Oxidine is not only the quickest, safest, and surest remedy for Chills and Fever, but a most dependable tonic in all malarial diseases.

A liver tonic—a kidney tonic—a stomach tonic—a bowel tonic.

If a system-cleansing tonic is needed, just try

## OXIDINE

—a bottle proves.

The specific for Malaria, Chills and Fever and all diseases due to disordered kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels.

50c. At Your Druggist.

## Morven Drug Co.

Morven N. C.

## Buy Money Orders

OF THE

## Southern Savings Bank,

Peel and Wadesboro, N. C. We keep your money at home, instead of patronizing outside interests, as you will if you buy money orders of the post office or the express company.

## The North Carolina

## College of Agriculture

## And Mechanic Arts.

The State's college for training industrial workers. Courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; in Cotton Milling and Dyeing; in Industrial Chemistry; and in Agricultural teaching. Entrance examinations at each county seat on the 14th of July.

D. H. HILL, President. West Raleigh, N. C.

## PERMANENT PASTURES FOR THE SOUTH.

A. L. French in Progressive Farmer.

Farmers all over America are since the price of live stock has taken an upward turn—inquiring earnestly about pastures, and men are figuring to see if they may find the real value of good pastures.

Many factors have to do with the subject. There is the fertility of the soil filled with humus, being much more retentive of moisture than a poor soil, will, of course, produce heavier crops of pasture grasses. Then the average rainfall of a section and its distribution throughout the year has much to do with the productivity of grass, as well as other plants. The variety of grasses used is another factor to be considered, some plants having far greater food value than others. Then the class of animal that is to feed on the pasture has a great deal to do with determining the income-producing ability of the pasture, and hence its value to the farmer.

Then when considering the value of pasture we must not forget the improvement that comes to nearly all soils—especially those inclined to wash—from having permanent sods covering them winter and summer, guarding them at the one season from losses that come through erosion by reason of the successive freezing and thawing of steep lands, and during the other from losses equally heavy caused by torrential rains and burning suns. And in the South all pastures are producing some legume almost continually and thus the soil is becoming richer all the time in nitrogen. And all the time it must be remembered that with permanent pastures there is no need time or harvest as we speak of them in connection with other crops.

Good soil, clear of all foreign matter, growing nothing but grass and clover, will during a term of years produce feed sufficient to graze as many head of stock about six months in the year as an equal area of like fertility cultivated will produce sufficient feed to carry for the other six—with some extra feed from the cultivated area to aid the pasture during times of extreme drought. In the case of the pasture, the annual expense is only a few cents per acre for grubbing and weed cutting, while the cultivated area the expense runs several dollars per acre.

But there are other advantages of the pasture. Having pasture, we naturally have animals and these animals may be used many times as foragers or gleaners, and in that way make use of many products that would otherwise bring the farmer only the manurial value—sheep in the grain stubble fields, consuming weeds, briars, etc.; pigs in the pea stubble, making cheap hogs of themselves; cattle turning peavines and cornstalks into beef, milk or growth, are some of the further-off benefits emanating from the permanent pastures.

Then there is the beauty the pasture adds to the farm. We all see beauty in the farm crops—the calm beauty of the maize (the giant grass) at sunset on a still day; or its grander beauty when storm-tossed; the golden beauty of the ripening grain; the snowy beauty of the bursting cotton; the many charms of the corn-meadow with its sweet-scented clovers. But the pasture holds a charm all its own to the writer; gently rolling with its carpet of green, studded here and there with shade trees, it holds on its bosom the promise of fat pigs and calves, rollicking colts and lambs, cows with udder almost bursting as they come sauntering home at nightfall. No prettier picture is given to us to look upon than the pasture, clean, every rod covered with grass, rich in promises that are always fulfilled.

Never say Mrs. Burton. Washington Dispatch, New York World. Of Ohio, may not be a woman hair, but—

Proceeding a recent function here the society editor of a Washington paper determined to describe the gowns of all the Senators' wives present.

"Mr. Senator," she said, as she accosted the Ohio statesman, "will you be kind enough to tell me what sort of a gown Mrs. Burton will wear?"

"Taking his eyeglasses from his pocket and putting them carefully upon his nose the Senator fixed the girl with a glance that nailed her to the mast, and frigidly replied:

"Madam, there is no Mrs. Burton, and if I have anything to say about it, there never will be."

A Few Short Weeks.

Mr. J. S. Bartlett, Edwardsville, Ill. writes: "A few months ago my kidneys became congested. I had severe backache and pain across the kidneys and hips. Foley Kidney Pills promptly cured my backache and corrected the action of my kidneys. This was brought about after my using them for only a few short weeks and I am cheerfully recommending them." See Dee Pharmacy; Parsons Drug Co.

## QUEEN CONSORT'S PRIVILEGES

She shares Few of Her Husband's Powers But Enjoys Large Income.

Great are the powers of the King of England, the Queen Consort shares few of them. In some respects, thanks largely to King Edward, who set up many precedents during his short but memorable reign, her privileges are greater than were, but her perquisites are fewer. Before the time of the late King the Queen never rode in the great coach of state beside her husband, for in law she is not equal to him, being merely his subject.

At one time the sovereign allowed his consort one-tenth of the revenue from the crown lands and other sources of income, which was known as the Queen's gold, but since the days of William IV she has had a separate grant. To manage her own affairs the Queen has her own household, which comprises a lord chamberlain, vice-chamberlain, treasurer, private secretary, mistress of the robes, five ladies of the bedchamber, four bedchamber women, and four maids of honor. The Archbishop of York is her chaplain in perpetuity, and she can also appoint her own attorney general and solicitor general to represent her in the courts, but this privilege has not been exercised within recent years.

It is high treason to conspire against the Queen Consort during the reign of her husband, but should she survive him any one doing her an injury can only be proceeded against the common law as if she were a private person. Should she herself be guilty of crime she can only be tried by the House of Peers, but she can be sued in the ordinary way.

Thus, a subject cannot sue the King for debt, but the Queen can be compelled to pay her debts like any ordinary citizen, one of the curiosities of her position being that by law she is only a single woman, and therefore cannot shelter herself behind the married woman's property act, as can the wife of plain John Smith. The idea is that the King is so occupied by affairs of state that he has no time to devote to his purely domestic concerns, so that his wife must look after her own business and be solely responsible for any debt incurred by her.

As the Queen Consort is liable to be sued in the civil courts, she can also proceed against any one, while should she so desire it she can compete with certain persons by going into business as a milliner, or opening any other shop that takes her fancy. However, when signing the lease or other legal document she must always be careful to add the words "Queen of England" to her signature. One of her privileges is that of riding in an unnumbered motor car.

Although she takes no part in the government of the country and cannot sign a state document, the King can appoint her as his proxy in the event of his being ill or away from England during a grave national crisis. This actually occurred a few years ago, when the ministers held a consultation with Queen Alexandra, with the happiest results.

But as soon as she becomes Queen Dowager most of her rights cease. She is simply an ordinary private citizen and cannot even remarry without the consent of the reigning monarch, but she is always allowed an annuity of between £50,000 and £100,000 to maintain her station with becoming dignity.

Drink a Consumption Cause.

To drink beer and spirits is to encourage the development of tuberculosis, says Dr. Jacques Bertillon, of Paris, the widely known physician who originated the finger print system of police records. But he declares wine is the arch enemy of the white plague.

He bases his argument on the French departmental statistics. In the northern eight departments where beer, older and brandy are the chief drinks, there were 290 consumption deaths to each 100,000 inhabitants in one year. In Southern France, where wine is in general use, only 140 to the 100,000 die of the scourge.

He finds further support for his theories in the prevalence of consumption in England, where little wine is used, but immense quantities of beer and spirits. It is alcoholism of this kind that must be fought if tuberculosis is to be stamped out, says the French expert.

Young Folks Like It Dark.

New Castle, Pa., July 11.—Rev. E. N. Merrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mahoningtown, advertised that he would preach in the dark last night. The lights were extinguished because of the heat. The church was crowded when the minister entered the pulpit and more than three quarters of the congregation was young people.

"Had dyspepsia or indigestion for years. No appetite, and what I did eat distressed me terribly. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."—J. H. Walker, Sackville, Cal.

## WHO CAN PROTECT HIM FROM THE WILES OF WOMAN.

Baltimore Sun.

Gen. R. G. Drydenforth in his remarkable will, which maps out the life of his grandson and heir, provides that he shall shun women and be saved from the wiles of "that unfortunate sex." The boy is also to graduate at Harvard when 18; then to go to Oxford University, England; to take the course at West Point; travel Europe, and to enter the army. But these requirements are mere incidents compared with the stipulation that he shall be protected from that sex which General Drydenforth regarded as the lure and the menace of man.

The boy is only 12 years old now, and his mind is probably set upon base ball, tennis and fried chicken. Girls are nothing to him. But in a few more years he will be 16, and then 17, and subsequently he will have to live through the time from 17 to 20. Those are the dangerous years. He may snare every merry widow hat that comes bobbing down the street; he may shy at every skirt and run when he hears the timid patter of dainty feet. But some day he is likely to find himself under the fire of a battery of dazzling eyes. He will be too much of a soldier to play the coward. He must stand up under the bombardment. And many a stronger man has fallen. Or he may one day have some little dove-like creature, with clear blue eyes of heavenly innocence and the soft appeal of the unprotected, steal her way into his heart and arms. And he will be very little of a man if he runs away like a deserter.

Men in past ages have used every effort to avoid the wiles of women. They have gone to desert lands, and the memory of a fair face has followed them into the desert. They have hidden themselves in caves, but could not escape the bright eye that haunted them. They have climbed mountains, only to sigh; have crossed oceans, only to be brought back by the girl they left behind them.

There is no use in trying to escape them. And the man is foolish who does try. For this old world holds nothing comprising such a wide variety of surprise, goodness, annoyance, distraction, fascination and charm. "But I cannot live with such a creature," Oriental legend represents the first man as saying to the Creator. And the Wise One replied, "Neither can you live without her."

No more destructive influence can enter into a man's life than that of a bad woman, but no better, holier inspiration can be found than that of a truly good woman who is his helpmate, comforter and guardian angel. Young Drydenforth may be able, by denying himself half the pleasure and enjoyment of the world, to carry out the provisions of his grandfathers' will. But he may find at last that he has missed the pearl of great price and has rejected the jewel of woman which might be the crown of his life.

## He Saved the Patent Office.

When in the war of 1812 the British, who had taken Washington, trained their guns upon the patent office, Dr. Thornton, throwing himself directly before the guns, cried:

"Are you Englishmen or Goths and Vandals? This is the patent office—a depository of the ingenuity and inventions of the American nation, in which the whole civilized world is interested. Would you destroy it? Then let the charge pass through my body."

And the building was spared. Twenty-four years afterward, however, it was destroyed by fire, together with everything in it.

## The Harm of Damp Houses.

It is dangerous to health and even to life in a damp, moldy house or one built over a moldy cellar. Many years ago the London Lancet in an article on diphtheria traced the disease in certain cases to the presence of certain molds and fungoid growths which seemed to be breathed into the throat. Remember, one of the best disinfectants is lime. Moldy cloths, such as shoes and other articles that are unfit for use, should be destroyed at once.

Why He Applauded.

"A stranger of the young man at the concert who was applauding vigorously after a pretty girl had sung a song in a very painful way.

"Not particularly," replied the young man frankly, "but I am extremely fond of the musician."

Out of Her Reach.

"Does your heart ever reach out for the unattainable?"

"No, but my hands do when my husband is not at home. There are three buttons at the back of my gown that I can't reach."

## The Hat Straw Crop.

The greater part of the straw employed for making summer hats comes from Italy. To obtain a suitable straw for this purpose the wheat is sown as thickly as possible in order that the growth of the plant may be impoverished as well as to produce a thin stalk. The Italian wheat blooms at the beginning of June and is pulled up by hand by the roots where the grain is half developed. Should it be allowed to remain in the ground a longer time the straw would become too brittle for the purpose for which it is grown. Uprooted straws to the number of about five dozen, the size of the compass of the two hands, are firmly tied together in little sheaves and stowed away in burlap. After that the straw is again spread out to catch the heavy summer dews and to bleach in the sun. When the product has been sufficiently bleached it is put into small bundles and classified. The last step is to cut it close above the first joint from the top, when it is again tied up in small bundles containing about sixty stalks each and is then ready for the market.—Harper's Weekly.

## The Languages of Paradise.

Every language has its admirers. In "Lucile" the author, Owen Meredith, maintained that when he heard French spoken as he appreciated it—"found himself quietly falling to love." Edward Hutton is another instance of this linguistic fascination. In stating his preference in his enchanting "Cities of Spain" he recalls an interesting medieval legend. He says:

"And as I listened to the splendid syllables of the Castilian tongue that rang eloquently through the twilight I remembered the saying of that old Spanish doctor of whom James Howell tells us in his 'Instructions For Foraine Travell'—to wit, that Spanish, Italian and French, these three daughters of the Latin language, were spoken in paradise; that God Almighty created the world in Spanish, the tempter persuaded Eve in Italian and Adam begged pardon in French."

## Taste is Localized.

Taste is curiously localized in the mouth. Put a lump of sugar on the tip of your tongue and you will find it distinctly sweet. Then try it halfway back on the tongue and you will find it tasteless. All sweet or aromatic substances, such as wine, sugar and coffee, can be properly appreciated by the front half of the tongue, a piece of knowledge that every true connoisseur applies when he sips instead of taking a mouthful. With most other substances, however, the reverse is true. In these cases the tip of the tongue serves only for touching—it is the back part that tastes. The sides of the mouth, too, are quite insensible to certain substances not tasteless. Put some salt or vinegar between your teeth and the cheeks and you will find them absolutely flavorless.—London Standard.

## Wrestling For Rent.

In several cantons of Switzerland the custom prevails of holding wrestling matches and other exhibitions of physical strength at their choral, gymnastic and rifle festivals. The champions taking part in these athletic sports belong to the most diverse ranks in the social scale. Thus at a recent festival at Grenchen, a little town in the canton of Soleure, a wealthy property owner and his tenacious hound stepped into the arena to wrestle according to the rules of the art. There were to be four rounds, or "falls." The stake for each "fall" was one quarter's rent. After the carpenter had thrown his landlord four times the victor's prize was awarded to him, and he accordingly found himself entitled to live in his house rent free for a whole year.

## A Honeymoon Astrologer.

Lilly, the astrologer and alchemist, could not see for himself sufficiently far into that future which he professed to be able to scan so clearly for others to guide him against making a fool of himself by marrying. He caught a vixen, "of the temper of Mars," to use his own words, and the fact that she brought him £500 as dowry did not count for much in the way of compensation, seeing that "she and her relations cost him £1,000."

## Matrimonial Dyspepsia.

"Well, how do you like married life?" inquired the friend.

"Not at all," replied the man who had married money and was suffering for it. "I'm a case of matrimonial dyspepsia."

"Matrimonial dyspepsia?"

"Yes. She never agrees with me; she's too rich."

## His Deduction.

The Sunday school teacher had just explained to the juvenile class that the first parents were made from dust. "Now, Edgar," she said to a bright little fellow, "can you tell me who the first man was?"

"Henry Clay," was the prompt reply.—Chicago News.

## RHEUMATISM

## Cured by Marvel of the Century.

## B. B. B.—Tested for 30 Years.

aching bones, swollen joints permanently cured through the blood with pure botanical ingredients. To prove it we will send you a

SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE

## THE SPIDER'S THREAD.

Its Use by Astronomers in Their Study of the Stars.

The threads of the garden spider are fixed by astronomers in their telescopes for the purpose of giving fine lines to the field of view by which the relative positions of stars may be accurately measured.

For a century astronomers desired to make use of such lines of the greatest possible fineness and procured at first silver wire drawn out to the extreme limit of tenacity attainable with that metal. They also tried hairs one five-hundredth of an inch thick and threads of the silkworm's cocoon, which are split into two component threads, each only one two-thousandth of an inch thick. But in 1820 an English instrument maker named Troughton introduced the spider's line. This can be readily obtained a fourth of the thickness of the silkworm's thread and has also advantages in its strength and freedom from twist.

In order to obtain the thread the spider is carefully fixed on a miniature rack, and the thread, which at the moment of issue from the body is a viscous liquid, is made to adhere to a winder, by turning which the desired length of firm but elastic thread can be procured.—London Graphic.

## Henley's Sufferings.

In fifty-four years of his life—he was born in 1840—W. E. Henley never knew what a day's perfect health meant. When little more than a boy he was attacked by a disease which necessitated the amputation of one foot. He was told later by the doctors that the sacrifice of the other leg was necessary were he to live. The fame of Dr. Lister had reached Henley, and, penniless and almost friendless, he determined to try Edinburgh infirmary. Thither he traveled third class in physical suffering such as few have known, and when he reached the infirmary his whole possessions amounted to a few shillings. His confidence in Lister was justified, and his leg was saved. He was and remained a cripple, but neither hopeless nor helpless. His astounding blindness under these conditions suggested to Robert Louis Stevenson the physical sketch of John Silver.

## Piles Cured at Home By New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure them at home by the new absorption treatment and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with return postage from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P, Notre Dame, Ind.

## County Treasurer's Report.

of Public School Fund

Anson County, 1909 and 1910.

(School Year, July 1 to June 30.)

## RECEIPTS AND SOURCES.

Balance June 30, 1909, brought forward \$5,050.18

County Funds for Year:

General state and county poll tax	4,028.13
General property tax (18c.)	8,094.83
Special county property tax for schools	1,798.59
County school fund	1,074.98
From sale of school property	139.00
Dog tax, 70 dogs	75.00
Maps	2.25
Sheriff's excess costs	242.80
Union county	45.00
Dog tax fees	89.00
B. & L. certificate of corporation	25.00

Total county funds for year \$15,573.88

## Local Taxes for Year:

Special local property tax (rural) 2,114.50

Special local poll tax (rural) 329.03

Total special local taxes \$2,443.53

## Funds from State:

From first \$100,000 1,476.78

From second \$100,000 1,380.79

From loan fund 850.00

For public high schools 750.00

Total funds from state \$4,457.57

## Private Donations.

For libraries 10.00

For public high schools 250.00

Total from private donations \$260.00

Total funds from all sources \$25,750.74

## EXPENDITURES.

### Spent for Teaching and Supervision:

County superintendent \$487.10

White teachers 8,079.1