

Catawba College and Preparatory School

Both sexes. Private rooms and board for ladies but under school supervision. Strong faculty. Special attention to A. B., B. S. and B. L. courses.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars

Expended on new Laboratory equipment. New furniture. Buildings renovated. Location ideal. Healthfulness unsurpassed. Tuition rates very moderate. Board at actual cost. Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1910. Write for catalogue. JOHN F. BUCHEIT, A. M., President. Newton, N. C.

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. 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.

COTTON CROP OUTLOOK.

Memphis, July 31.—The Commercial-Appeal will publish this summary of the cotton crop situation tomorrow:

The cotton crop deteriorated during the week in Texas and Oklahoma by reason of drought, but improved elsewhere on an absence of rain.

The situation in Texas and Oklahoma is fast becoming serious. Temperatures were very high at most times, which makes the lack of moisture more acute. A good rain immediately would help the crop wonderfully.

The fields east of the Mississippi river are now nearly clean and the cotton will be "laid by" in a fairly good state of cultivation.

The plant is generally small and is now beginning to bloom freely and make bolls. It will be cultivated much later than usual and if the frost date is long delayed and the August and September moisture supply is sufficient to enable the setting of bolls there is yet hope for a good crop. Without a late autumn reports indicate a very moderate outturn in the valley and Atlantic states.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read no much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women. I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me. I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman."

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs. Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

JOHN W. GULLEDGE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law and Real Estate Agent, Wadesboro, N. C.

All legal business will have prompt and painstaking attention. Your salary and purchase of real estate may be facilitated by calling on or writing to me. Will also rent or lease your town property and farm lands and collect the rent for the agencies over Wadesboro Clothing & Shoe Company's Store

Coffins and Caskets

When you want a nice Coffin or Casket, at a reasonable price examine the line I carry. I have them from the cheapest to the best.

A Nice Horse

Is always in readiness, and every feature of the undertaking business receives my careful attention, whether day or night. I also carry a nice line of BURIAL ROBES.

S. S. Shepherd The Undertaker

WANTED—Cord Wood,

delivered at our brick yard or placed convenient to load on cars. Write us for prices.

Watson & Little Brick Co., Cheraw, S. C., R. F. D. No. 1.

ASHCRAFT'S Condition Powders For Horses and Mules only "Ask for the Kind Put Up in Doses"

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of W. H. Beverly, deceased, late of Anson County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of July, 1911, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This July 31st, 1910. J. M. WALL, Administrator of W. H. Beverly, deceased.

A LIVE MESSAGE TO OUR TEACHERS.

Clarence H. Poe in the Educational Edition of the News and Observer.

You have asked me for a word for your Educational Edition, and I should like to send a message to our teachers. And my message to our teachers is simply this: You can teach the elementary principles of agricultural science. There is no reason why a teacher should argue that she is not competent to do this when (if she has studied the text book properly) she probably knows a great deal more of the "knowable, teachable things" about agriculture than of the "knowable, teachable things" about history, geography or physiology—subjects which she regards herself as thoroughly competent to handle.

The assumption, moreover, that a woman cannot teach the elements of agriculture—not farming, mind you, but simply the scientific truths that have practical application in farming—unless she has been a field hand is an absurd delusion. You don't need to be a centenarian and a soldier to teach history; it is not required that a teacher travel around the world before teaching geography; she need not have written a book before teaching grammar; she need not have robbed graves and dissected corpses before teaching physiology. Why argue then that she must have broken steers and stemmed tobacco before teaching the scientific truths about soil chemistry and plant physiology that have practical application in the business of farming? You don't have to know how to hitch a mule to a plow in order to teach why it doesn't pay to plow deep and cut the corn roots. In two at laying-by time; you need not know how to run a guano distributor in order to teach the effects of potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen in plant growth; you need not know how to cure cowpeas hay to teach how nitrogen gathered by the cowpeas will enrich the land; you need not know how to shuck corn to teach which type of ear has been found to be best for corn production; you need not have even milked cows in order to teach that the Babcock test will show which dairy cows are paying and which are not; nor need you have butchered steers in order to tell that with a Jersey cow and a Polled Angus, the Jersey is better for the dairy and the Angus for beef.

Interest your pupils in corn contests, in school gardens, and in all lines of agricultural demonstrations. Make your school smell of the soil. Let it root itself deep in the common everyday life of its people—no longer a delicate and useless exotic, no longer a half-lifeless parasite. If you begin to fill your pupils with enthusiasm for the work they have to do—the boys for agriculture, the girls for domestic science—your people will soon begin to rally around you; they will catch the contagion of the new spirit, and you can practically make your salary what you want it. If half the agitation for increasing teachers' salaries had been directed toward making the schools more efficient, the problem of salaries would have been solved before we were born. Teachers' salaries have been too small, and yet the public has paid the teachers as much as the teachers' services were worth to the public. The fault is not with either the teacher or the patron, but with a system shackled and chained with a thousand mediaeval traditions—the machine the teacher has had to work with.

In every era and in every profession there is a chance for a man to ally himself with some great forward movement that makes for progress and human betterment. This is the glory of our humanity; it gives to the commonest life a touch of the divine that not only does the great Father

give us the power to become His sons in the immortality of the after-life, but that here and now He gives to every man and woman the joyous and kingly privilege of becoming a co-worker with Him in some potent cause that is helping the world forward "to that for-off divine event to which the whole creation moves." There is no man or woman so humble but that he or she may not make some definite, however simple, contribution toward some movement whose ultimate success will mark another milestone in the march of civilization and human progress, and by that contribution he or she has achieved the immortality which it is the highest privilege of man to win.

Notice to White Teachers.

The biennial county teachers' Institute and school for the training of the public school teachers of the county will be held in the graded school building at Wadesboro, beginning Monday, 15th day of August and continuing two weeks. The County Institute Law can be found in Section 4187 of the school law, to which all who expect employment as teachers of the public schools are referred. You are required to bring all of the textbooks used in the public schools through the primary and intermediate grades, as the institutes will purchase largely of the character of the school and work will be assigned by the conductors to the teachers just as to classes in the ordinary school room, that methods of teaching may be better illustrated in the concrete than in the abstract. For the primary work you will also bring, in addition to the readers, some tablets and a pair of scissors. All friends of education and the public schools, especially the County Board of Education and the School Committee of the general township, are invited to attend this institute as continuously an information and other considerations will permit.

J. M. WALL, Superintendent Public Instruction.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE—We have for sale a large number of old papers which are going very cheaply. Come quick before they are all gone.

Queen Victoria owned the largest single volume ever made. It weighs sixty-three pounds and is eighteen inches thick. Perhaps the most expensive book is the official history of the War of the Rebellion, issued by the United States Government at a cost of nearly \$3,000,000. About one-half of that amount was paid for printing and binding, and the rest for salaries, rent, stationery and purchase of records from private individuals. It took ten years to compile, and it consists of 110 volumes. Another costly book is the Hebraic Bible, in the Vatican at Rome. In 1512 the Jews offered Pope Julius II its weight in gold—\$100,000—but the Pope refused to part with it. In the Chinese department of the British Museum a set of 5,020 volumes constitutes the largest book in the world. It is an encyclopaedia of the literature of China from 1000 B. C. to 1700 A. D., twenty-eight centuries, and took forty-four years to compile. It was purchased by England for \$6,000. Only three sets are known to exist. The smallest book in the world, about the size of a man's thumb-nail, was made in Italy. It is the text of a letter written by the inventor of the pendulum clock in 1615. Although it is four-tenths of an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide, it contains 208 pages, each with nine lines and from ninety-five to one hundred letters.

The Most Curious Books.

Leslie's Weekly. Queen Victoria owned the largest single volume ever made. It weighs sixty-three pounds and is eighteen inches thick. Perhaps the most expensive book is the official history of the War of the Rebellion, issued by the United States Government at a cost of nearly \$3,000,000.

The only other cities deriving more than \$1,000,000 from liquor licenses were St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco and Cincinnati. Female Apparel in the 14th Century. Westminister Gazette. Female costume in the tenth century was classical in its simplicity. The women wore long, loose, flowing skirts reaching to the feet and a draped "cote", or upper garment. Chaucer, who died 1400, when Henry IV was king, frequently uses the word cote. In the "Canterbury Tales" he depicts the serjeant-at-law as wearing a "medley cote", which no doubt means a coat of many colors, while the miller he describes as wearing "a whyte cote".

It was in the 14th century that the word "gown" first came into use. An anonymous author in no mild words finds fault with the fashion of his day. He writes that "the commons were berotted in excess of apparel, in wide surcoats reaching to their heels, close before and showing out on the side, so that on the back they make men seem women, and these they call by a ridiculous name—gown."

As early as the 12th century women's cotes were made with trains, and in the first quarter of the 13th century a bishop moralizes early on their vanity for wearing trained cotes, some of which contained "seven ells and a half."

Violent Partisanship in the Cotton Pit.

Few can understand the intensity of feeling in the cotton pit nowadays. Speculation has ceased to be a series of transactions in each of which there are two parties, one of whom will be right and the other wrong in his judgment of fluctuations, without personal feeling. It has become a cause, into which enters partisan feeling of the most violent sort. The bull leaders hardly dare to turn their backs upon the pit; they dare not leave the platform. No sooner do they leave it or turn their backs than somebody tries to offer the price down, and if anybody suggests in getting it a little down, he is likely to be thrashed for it afterward, out of school. Cotton will go up or down as conditions warrant, but nobody appears to think of that.

A Hard Heart.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the famous Denver Juvenile Court, said in the course of a recent address on charity:

"Too many of us are inclined to think that, one misstep made, the boy is gone for good. Too many of us are like the cowboy.

"As itinerant preached to a cowboy audience on the 'Prodigal Son.' He described the foolish prodigal's extravagance and dissipation; he described his penury and his last eating with the swine in the sty; he described his return, his father's loving welcome, the rejoicing, and the preparation of the fatted calf.

"The preacher in his discourse noticed a cowboy staring at him very hard. He thought he had made a convert, and, addressing the cowboy personally, he said from the pulpit. "'My dear friend, what would you have done if you had a prodigal son returning home like that? "'Me?' said the cowboy, promptly and fiercely, 'I'd have shot the boy and raised the calf.'"

For Quick Relief From Hay Fever Asthma and summer bronchitis, take Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly relieves the discomfort and suffering and the annoying symptoms disappear. It soothes and heals the inflamed air passages of the head, throat and bronchial tubes. It contains no opiates and no harmful drugs. Refuse substitutes. See Dr. Parsons, Parsons Drug Co.

LIQUOR PAYS HEAVY TAX.

High License And Local Option Decreased Saloons in 1909.

Washington, July 30.—It takes more than \$40,000,000 in the large cities of the United States to pay license fees.

The extent to which drinking men help to pay the expenses of government in the cities is indicated by a census report covering the finances of the country for the year 1908 in the cities having a population of 30,000 or more. There were at that time 158 of such cities, but the complete figures were available for only 151 of them, and the figures showed that in those places the licensed drinking places paid an aggregate of \$41,950,188. This was a gain of almost \$3,000,000 as compared with the preceding year and of about \$1,000,000 over the year 1905. The increase was due to the large fees exacted by most of the cities.

Of the drinking places sanctioned by law there are no fewer than 67,131, a decrease within three years of about 4,000. The falling off was due largely to the fact that a number of cities were "dry." Of the 158 that had become "no license" towns when the census was made. The change was most marked in the South Atlantic States, and least in the Rocky Mountain region.

The States claiming the largest number of saloons to the population were Texas, Wisconsin and New York, while Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Nebraska claimed the smallest number in proportion to the people to be supplied.

Liquor licenses and taxes formed more than 13 per cent. of the general revenues in the cities of Ohio, and more than 10 per cent. in the cities of California. New York city received \$7,927,300. Chicago \$7,252,657 and Philadelphia \$1,969,459 from this source.

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FEEDING WORK HORSES

Oats and Bran Good to Keep up the Strength.

Indiana Farmer. A great many people do not realize the difference in size between the stomach of a horse and the stomach of an ox. The stomach of a large horse will not contain more than three or four gallons, while the rumen or paunch, the first division of the ox's stomach will hold about 60 gallons. Consequently the horse must be fed less quantity at a time and feed that is more concentrated. A horse worked steadily and kept in good condition is apt to be in good appetite and to have good digestive powers. He only wants a little coarse food at a time. It takes him longer to eat his ration than the ox, because he must do all his chewing before swallowing the food, while the ox relies upon rumination to prepare its food for digestion. I believe that most people feed too much rather than too little. About two pounds of hay and grain a day for each 100 pounds of live weight is usually enough to keep a horse in good working condition. When idle the amount of concentrates in the ration should be reduced one-third or one-half.

Oats is the best all-round grain for the work horse. It contains a larger proportion of the elements necessary for the making of muscle than any other grain, and produces more nerve and spirit. Bran should form an important part of the ration, and for economy's sake a portion may consist of corn, but a work horse cannot do his best on an exclusive ration of corn. Corn is all right for fattening, but the horse is intended for work and what he needs most is the kind of feed that will make muscle and give strength and endurance. While oats is the best grain feed for the horse, that is no reason why it should be fed exclusively. A variety of feed is not only much relished by the horse, but is absolutely essential to his best condition. He will do better on a varied ration, even though it contains no more actual nutriment, because the variety appeals to his taste and that aids the progress of digestion. Oats ought to form the basis of the ration, varied by the addition of bran shorts, wheat, barley, corn and different kinds of roughage.

Hay should be fed twice a day and the amount should be less than the horse would naturally eat if left to his own inclination. Clean, bright clover hay makes the best roughage, but this may be such other roughage as can be obtained. When not at work the horse should be allowed the run of a good pasture. The water supply for the horse is a matter of considerable importance, and in hot weather water secured from good wells or cisterns is preferable to that obtained from any other source. The water should not be given directly after the horse has finished eating, as it is likely to carry out of the stomach a portion of undigested feed, which is not only wasted, but the animal does not receive the full benefit of the ration.

QUEEN SAAV'S READY WIT.

A Story Appropriated From the Annals of Irish Royalty.

The anger of King Colm was terrible. 'Twas a fortnight before he could address himself to his queen or look her in the face and speak to her—and what he came to say to her then was that she was a shame and a disgrace to him, but sure what could he expect anyhow when he was such a notorious fool as ever to marry a beggar of a race of beggars. "Get up," says he, "and dress yourself, and leave my sight and my castle for evermore."

"Very well and good, me lord," says Saav, says she. "I'm ready, I was prepared for this, as you will remember, before ever I married you; but," says she, "you remember your agreement—three back burdens of the greatest value I choose to carry out of your castle at my leaving?"

"Thirty-three," says he, "if you like 'Twill be a cheap price to get rid of you."

"Thanky, me lord," says she. "I'll only ask three. And before I've got them out maybe you'll think it's enough."

"What is the first back burden you choose?" says he.

"A back burden," says she, "of gold, silver, diamonds and jewelry."

In a short time the king had a burden of them piled on her that nearly almost broke her back, and with it she went out over the drawbridge.

When she laid it down and came back in again says the king, says he, "What will your second back burden be?"

"For my second back burden," says she, "holst up on me our baby boy."

The king gave a groan that rent rocks. But he wasn't the man to be daunted before any woman. He lifted with his own hands the boy in whom his heart was wrapped up and, setting his teeth hard, put him on Saav's shoulders. She carried him out over the drawbridge.

When she came back again says Colm, says he, "Now then, name your third and last burden, and we're done with you forever, thank God!"

Says Saav, says she, "Get on me back yourself."

King Colm and his good Queen Saav lived ever after the happiest and most contented couple that Ireland ever knew, a parable for all kings and queens and married couples in the nation. Saav lived and died the wisest, as her husband lived ever after and died the justest and most generous, most reasonable, sensible, affable and amiable king that Ireland ever knew—Everybody's Magazine.

WOMAN LIVES 50 YEARS AS MAN

Face and Voice Caused Comment, But no Suspicion.

Taunton Mass., Dispatch to Baltimore Sun. The death yesterday of John Coulter, for many years a familiar figure at the North End, revealed the fact that "John" was a woman. For 50 years she had lived in the city without her real sex being discovered. She was buried as "John," and in male attire.

The deception was begun by "John's" mother in her childhood, and though she declared in after years that she should have kept skirts on "him," the youngster was allowed to grow up in male attire.

Born in England, "John" came to this country when about 10 years of age. "He" worked in the stable of William Burke as a hostler for a number of years, and was later employed in a fish market. A great enthusiast over all kinds of sports, especially baseball, "John" attended all the games, and was a royal rooter for every team that represented Taunton.

"John" Coulter was well known throughout Whitton, where she lived. The smooth face and high, squeaky voice were often the subject of comment, but never of suspicion.

Ill health made it impossible for "John" Coulter to support herself, and the overseers of the poor sent her to the city farm a few days ago. Superintendent Harvey said that the doctors found "John" to be a perfectly formed woman.

Stops earache in two minutes; tooth ache or pain of burn or scald in five minutes; hoarseness, one hour; muscleache, two hours; sore throat, twelve hours—Dr. Thomas' Ecolitic Oil, monarch over pain.

NATURE'S WARNING.

Wadesboro People Must Recognize and Heed It.

Kidney ills come quietly—mysteriously. But nature always warns you. Notice the kidney secretions. See if the color is unhealthy—

If there are settings and sediment, Passages frequent, scanty, painful, It's time then to use Doan's Kidney Pills.

To ward off Bright's disease or diabetes. Doan's have done great work in this locality.

Mrs. E. McCorkle, N. Hayne St., Monroe, N. C., says: "I suffered for years from kidney trouble and my whole system seemed to be filled with uric poison. I finally procured Doan's Kidney Pills and they gave me great relief. I do not hesitate to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to other kidney sufferers, as I feel confident that they live up to representations."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

THE PEACE WHICH PASSETH

all understanding comes quicker when the obsequies have been quietly and tactfully conducted. Much depends upon

The Undertaker.

May we suggest a reference to those whom we have served? It will disclose the character of our services more fully than we feel disposed to. We prefer to let others speak of our work. We respond to calls at any hour.

GATHINGS

Embair or and Funeral Director, Wadesboro, N. C. Phone 42

Buy Money Orders

OF THE Southern Savings Bank, Pechland Wadesboro Ansonville, thereby keeping your money at home, instead of patronizing outside lawyers, as you will, if you buy money orders of the post office or the express company.

W. F. GRAY, D. D. S.

(OFFICE IN SMITH & DUNLAP BLD'G.) Wadesboro, N. C. All Operations Warranted

DR. BOYETTE, Dentist.

Office up stairs over Tomlinson's drug store. Phone 70. : : : Wadesboro, N. C.