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JOHN F. BUCHEIT, A. M., President, Newton, N. C.

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."
"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.

A BLOW TO PATTERSONISM.

Independent Judiciary Ticket Sweeps Tennessee—Largest Vote in History.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 4.—The independents elected their judicial tickets in Tennessee today in one of the most exciting and hard fought political contests ever known in the State. Following are the successful tickets:

Judges of the Supreme Court, Eastern Division—John K. Shields, Middle Division—D. L. Lansden, Maft M. Neil, State-at-Large, W. D. Beard, Grafton Green.

Judges of the Court of Civil Appeals: Eastern Division, H. Y. Hughes; Middle Division, Joseph C. Higgins, S. F. Wilson. State-at-Large, Frank P. Hall, John M. Taylor.

The Independent leaders here claim that the majority will approximate 60,000 votes. The regular Democrats claim these figures will be cut by 10,000 or 15,000 votes and their leaders allege fraud in many places. They also charge that they were denied representation at the polls by the election commissioner dominated by the Independent faction. The latter represents in a large measure the State-wide prohibition element of the Democratic party which has been vigorously opposing Gov. Patterson since his memorable campaign with the late ex-Senator E. W. Carmack for the gubernatorial nomination.

Gov. Patterson entered the fight for the regular ticket and stumped the State for it. His enemies lined up solidly with the independents. The Cooper case charges of attempted coercion of the Supreme Court by the Governor in its decision of the famous trust and his pardon of Col. Cooper, played leading rolls in the campaign. The Republican leaders, Newell Sanders and H. Clay Evans, entered the fight for the independents and it has been charged that there was a deal following a conference at the White House in which President Taft participated.

Enemies of Gov. Patterson claim the result today will have disastrous effect on his political future. He is a candidate for re-election.

THE HOUSE-FLY.

Youth's Companion.

That the house-fly is a nuisance is a very old opinion. It was one of the plagues of Egypt, according to the Hebrew Scriptures. In the twenty-fourth verse of the eighth chapter of Exodus we are told, "And there came a grievous swarm of flies into the house of Pharaoh and into his servants' house and into all the land of Egypt; the land was corrupted by reason of the swarm of flies." The statement that they corrupted the land suggests the idea that they were even then considered a source of danger. There is perhaps something significant also in the statement that among the plagues that followed were the murrain of cattle and the death of all the first-born of Egypt. In modern times, however, few people thought of flies as dangerous; they merely considered them nuisances.

But it has been lately shown that the annoyance, great as it is, is not to be compared with the harm they do as carriers of disease. For fifteen years or more, in fact, ever since the establishment of the so-called germ theory of disease, there has been here and there a physician who gave warning against the house-fly as a potential germ carrier. But it was not until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War that we were shown how great is the offense of allowing flies to breed undisturbed and to enter habitations where food is exposed.

THE LESSON OF THE SPANISH WAR. In the great concentration camps which were formed in several places in the United States at this time typhoid fever was the prevailing disease. It appeared not only in every regiment in the service, but became epidemic in small encampments of not more than one regiment, and in the larger ones of one or more corps. About one-fifth of the soldiers in the national encampments in the United States during the summer of 1898 developed this disease, and more than eighty per cent. of the total deaths were caused by it.

The Surgeon-General of the army appointed a commission of medical men—Dr. Walter Reed, U. S. A., Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, U. S. V., and Dr. R. P. Shakespear, U. S. V.—to seek the causes of this extraordinary prevalence of typhoid.

As the result, it was shown that infected water was not an important factor in the spread of the disease in these encampments, but that for the most part it was carried by flies from the latrines to the mess tents. That this perfectly obvious fact as it relates to large encampments of men in the open had not previously been found out is surprising.

It soon became apparent, moreover, that the possibility of the house-fly acting as a carrier of typhoid and other intestinal diseases is not confined to large encampments of soldiers or of laborers on some great public work, but that all through the country and in small villages where the sanitary arrangements are primitive flies may be, and in fact must be, common carriers of typhoid.

Further than this, it has been shown that even in large cities, where sanitation is well looked after in other ways, the prevalence of flies means that a frequent cause of typhoid has been neglected.

The exact way in which this is brought about has been shown by several recent investigators, notably by Dr. L. O. Howard, and the house-fly is now accepted by most physicians as one of the principal causes of typhoid fever. In large cities, and even in large towns, it does not cause as many cases as contaminated water-supplies have caused, nor perhaps as many as contaminated milk, but taking the country as a whole, it is one of the principal causes.

Moreover the house-fly must be feared not only as a carrier of typhoid, but as an agent in the spread of nearly all the intestinal diseases. It carries summer dysentery, and is responsible for the death of many children in the heated season. It is an agent in the spread of Asiatic cholera and of tropical dysentery, and it has been shown to possess importance as a carrier of the germs of tuberculosis. Other less dangerous diseases are carried by flies, both to

man and to domestic animals.

The reasons why the house-fly is such a dangerous disease-carrier are, (1) because of its extraordinary abundance and its fondness for many of the things we eat; (2) because it is attracted to and breeds in all sorts of fermenting animal matter swarming with bacteria, very many of which are the causative organisms of disease; (3) because it is so constructed that it is an ideal germ-carrier; the tongue and the feet and the half-clothed body carry an almost unlimited number of bacteria. Actual counts have shown that as many as six million six hundred thousand bacteria may be found upon a single fly, while as many as one million six hundred thousand recognized as disease-germs have been found on a single individual.

That they should be allowed to breed undisturbed and to cause each summer a great loss of life is a serious reproach to a civilized people. This is all the more true since it is easy to destroy them and to keep a community almost entirely free from them.

Our knowledge would be of great value even if it only induced us to avoid flies as far as possible, to screen houses more thoroughly, to multiply the use of traps and poisons, and to keep foodstuffs from contamination.

THE NERVOUS CHILD IN THE HEALTHY HOME.

Youth's Companion.

In a former article a plea was made for the neurotic child who is being trained by the neurotic adult, and an attempt was made to show that the combination rarely results in success, and that the closer the relation and the deeper the love, the more disastrous the consequences in many instances.

The nervous child has not always a nervous inheritance. His fate is even more tragic when he is the one abnormal member of a hearty, healthy, careless brood, because he is more likely to be misunderstood, and life can only be made tolerable for him if his elders recognize the fact that what does very well for his brothers and sisters will not do at all in his case.

When the nervous condition cannot be traced to inheritance it is often the aftermath of a serious illness. Scarlet fever or measles or any one of the infectious disorders of childhood will run through the family in an ordinary way, and the children may all recover well with the exception of one member who, even after health seems to be restored, will be found changed in disposition and character. He is difficult to manage, irritable, fanciful as to appetite, sleeps badly, wakes screaming, and can not play for five minutes without quarreling. In short, a changing series of symptoms has entered the nursery.

This means that the nervous system has received a shock which the systems of the other children have escaped. The child is not well, and it may be years before the damage is repaired, because nervous shocks are terribly lasting in their consequences, and sick nerve very slow to heal.

Errors of diet, resulting in auto-intoxication, are sometimes the cause of the trouble. A child who is irritable and not physically well will sometimes make a marvelous recovery under treatment directed to the digestive system. The mischief may be done by too much meat, irregular meals, or the surreptitious eating of candy and bakery rubbish between meals. Some parents are astonishingly at fault in permitting young children to drink tea or coffee.

When the nervous child is the unhappy exception in a healthy family he will do better away from home, unless the conditions can be modified to suit the case. It will save time to recognize from the start that he cannot be bagged into health, or punished into health or meekness into it. He must be shielded from the innocent brutalities of the nursery and the playground; his disciplines, though thorough, must often wisely ignore; every physical handicap, such as adenoids or eyestrain, must be removed, and long hours of sleep or rest be insisted upon; all this not for a week or a month, but through long, patient years of watchful care.

GOOD MANNERS.

Baltimore Sun.

That "a book is not to be judged by its cover" is a trite old saying, and one which no sensible man or woman will call in question. But unhappily our practice often ill accords with our theories. Through heedlessness and lack of discrimination we have come to associate the lady and the gentleman with a certain standing in society and with the observance of certain social conventionalities. There are not a few who would hesitate to term the hodgepodge of the washerwoman a gentleman or a lady, yet, in all propriety and justice, these people are often far more worthy of the appellation than those who flaunt it without challenge or question. Serious thinkers rightly distinguish between good manners or politeness and mere etiquette. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the United States Minister to Denmark, has observed that "the best manners come from the heart, the best etiquette from the head." And Cardinal Newman was evidently of the same mind when he remarked that "good manners are the outward signs of true religion."

It is possible for the very worst specimens of humankind to be the very best models of etiquette, but it is utterly impossible for such to be models of genuinely good manners.

Many are wont to confuse these two—good manners and etiquette; but very little reflection will show that they are not at all identical. Etiquette holds much the same relation to good manners as elocution does to oratory, and a parallel may be fitly drawn between elocution and oratory on the one hand and etiquette and good manners on the other. Books and masters and diligent practice may make a good elocutionist, but they can never make a real orator. There is a vast difference between the polished elocutionist, no matter how clear his enunciation or how graceful his gestures, and the genuine orator. The former may please, but it takes the latter, to be ever so homely and uncounted, to persuade and carry his audience away with him.

The orator, like the poet, is born not made; his power lies not in artificial acquirements, but in his own character and conviction. And so with etiquette and good manners. The former may be learned from books, for it is nothing more than a set of conventional rules laid down for the external guidance of society. But something more is requisite for really good manners. They must come from the heart; they are the product of character, and can no more be found in a radically bad man or woman than can wholesome fruit on a dead or rotten tree.

A perfect knowledge and observance of the rules of etiquette may co-exist with an utter lack of genuine good manners, and the best manners can often be seen in people densely ignorant of the first principles of etiquette. Etiquette varies with time and place, but good manners are ever the same the wide world over. The man or woman without heart or character may on occasion assume or ape good manners, but it is just as impossible to perpetuate such a deception as it is for the Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots. It is an artificial, unnatural, forced position, and the thin veneer soon cracks. Apropos of this, it is said that the gods once transformed a cat into a lovely woman, and that she conducted herself with perfect propriety till a mouse ran across her path; but from that moment not even the gods of high Olympus, with all their power, could make her act as a real woman would have acted in the circumstances. And so with the man of artificial manners. When off his guard and acting according to his nature he will invariably prove the best argument for the point we are trying to make. We have all known men poor in this world's goods, humble and obscure, unable even to read or write—men who would start with surprise if they heard themselves spoken of as "gentlemen"—yet richly endowed with the true politeness that comes from a good, kind heart.

We have known, too, people blessed with every advantage of birth and education and fortune, totally lacking in the sterling qualities that go to make the real lady or gentleman. Their money and social connections may procure the title for them, but they know full well that the title is an empty one, wholly undeserved—all of which goes to prove the truth of Tennyson's assertion: "Kind hearts are more than coronets."

Nothing tends so much to brighten and sweeten social intercourse and make life generally agreeable as the attentions, civilities and courtesies which we style good manners. And since good manners are the natural outgrowth of character and kindness of heart, it stands to reason that one of our chiefest concerns should be the cultivation of the heart and the affections and the upbuilding of character through a development of the moral sense. This applies particularly to those who are responsible for the training of the young. It should be regarded as one of the principal features in the education of the child. No amount of book learning or worldly success will compensate for a lack of good manners; while the possession of genuinely good manners will make ample amends for many little gaps in the field of human knowledge.

WHAT HE DESERVED.

Youth's Companion.

In the effort to make the youth of today self-reliant, the bounds of wisdom and good sense are often overstepped, and a possibility of power put into hands not competent to use it. A spirit of reverence for older judgment is more to be commended than is the assurance of self-confidence. It is gratifying to read, in Thomas Holmes' "Pictures and Problems of the London Police Courts" where a case of "freshness" met with a suitable reward.

"Please, sir, I want a summons." It was application time, and the speaker in the witness box was a 12-year-old boy, well dressed in an Eton suit and an immaculate collar. "Whom do you wish it against?" asked the judge. "My father, sir." "What has your father done?" "He has assaulted me." "That was very wrong. Why did he do it?" "Please, sir, he said I had been rude to my sister." "Yes, you can take out a summons. It will be two shillings." "Please, sir, I am under 12. Can't I have one at half price? I have only one shilling." "No, my little man, we have no half price summons."

The boy went off, but soon came back with the full price, and the summons was issued. In due time the father and son appeared at court. The father was a portly, well-dressed man, who boiled with rage he could hardly contain, while his son told how he had been whipped by him. The judge listened thoughtfully until the lad had finished; then he asked:

"Has your father ever assaulted you before?" "No, sir." "I am sorry for that. I am going to dismiss this summons on one condition only, and that is that your father take you home and give you a double dose of what he gave you before. And," turning to the father, "instruct you to do it, sir."

"I will cheerfully carry out your worship's instructions," replied the man.

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 4167 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 partake 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 as inclination and other considerations will permit.

J. M. WALL, Superintendent Public Instruction.

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.

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DR. BOYETTE, Dentist.

Office up stairs over Tomlinson's drug store.

Phone 75. Wadesboro, N. C.

HANDS CRACKED AND PEELED

Tried Many Remedies but Grew Worse—Impossible to Do Housework—Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

"About six years ago my hands began to crack and peel. I tried many remedies, but they only made them worse all the time. At last they became so sore that it was impossible for me to do my housework. I put my hands in water I tried to cook, but the heat caused intense pain. I consulted a doctor, but without the least satisfaction. After about a year of this suffering, I got my first relief when I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. After using them for a week I found to my great delight that my hands were beginning to feel much better, the deep cracks began to heal up and stop running, and in a little while my hands were cured by using only one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. I shall be glad if you will publish this so that other men may know of Cuticura. Mrs. Minnie Drew, 23 Danforth St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 20, 1910."

For thirty years Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded speedy relief to tens of thousands of skin-tormented and distressed sufferers from eczema, rashes, itching, irritations and chafings, from infancy to age, bringing comfort and peace to distressed households when all else failed.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the civilized world. Putter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. 25-cent boxes, 50-cent boxes. "How to Care for and Treat the Skin and Scalp."

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 sales and purchases of real estate may be facilitated by calling on or writing to me. Will also rent or lease your own property and farming lands and collect the rent for the same. Office over Wadesboro Clothing & Shoe Company's Store.

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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.

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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.

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If you drink Coffee you will find our

Royal Blend High Grade always uniform in quality, packed in 3-pound sealed cans for the price of \$1.00 per can.

As a coffee of exceptional value and superior merit, we offer our

Gold Medal Brand Coffee which is pleasing many of our most particular coffee customers. Packed only in 1-pound cans for the price of 25 cents per can.

If you like a cup of good tea, try a small can of our

White House Mixed Tea which is high grade and has perfect cup qualities.

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