

NO TONGUE CAN TELL HOW I SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA

Until I was Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Body and Face were Covered. Terrible Pain and Itching. Made Up Mind Death was Near and Longed to be at Rest. Began to Feel Better After First Bath with Cuticura Soap and Application of Cuticura Ointment.

No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment.

I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. This was nine years ago and I have had no return of the trouble since. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address.

(Signed) Mrs. ALTIE ETSON,
93 Inn Road, Battle Creek, Mich.
Oct. 16, 1909.

Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 131 Columbus Ave., Boston, for 32-page Cuticura Book, a guide to the best treatment of skin affections, from pimples to eczema.

What Do You Drink?

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.

Hardison Co.

REPUBLICANS CAST DOWN.

Washington Special to Raleigh News and Observer, 13th.

The Republicans regard the great Democratic victory in Maine as a catastrophe, and have given up all hope of carrying the house in the November election. They are now concerned about saving such States as New York, Ohio, Indiana and Massachusetts, which threaten to follow the lead of Maine and elect Democratic Senators. The House is gone; it is the preservation of a majority in the Senate that is now worrying Republican leaders in the Nation.

There has been no such political upheaval since the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as occurred in Maine yesterday. It must be remembered that the Democrats have not elected a member of Congress in the Pine Tree State since the administration of Martin Van Buren, which is reaching back more than half a century. It is apparent therefore that the discontent that drives a Maine Republican to vote for a Democrat or stay away from the polls must be of a very serious character. And if conditions are such as to drive Republicans in Maine to vote the Democratic ticket, it is not more than reasonable that Republicans in New York, New Jersey, Ohio and other States that are more or less independent politically will get aboard the Democratic bandwagon this year? That is the trend of all political talk today.

Setting the Minister Right.

Youth's Companion.

He was a rather small boy—which makes what the New York Times relates concerning him all the more amusing.

The minister, in one of his parochial visits, met the boy and asked what o'clock it was.

"About twelve, Mr. Bent," replied he, for he knew the minister.

"Really! I thought it had been more."

"It's never any more here; it just begins at one again."

HOW BIG WILL CONGRESS GROW?

Youth's Companion.

One of the most important duties of Congress in the near future—either the present Congress or the one to be elected in November—is the re-appointment of Representatives among the states. The Constitution requires this to be done after each decennial census.

After the census of 1900, the number of districts was increased from three hundred and fifty-six to three hundred and eighty-six. To prevent a still greater increase, the unit of population for a district was raised by about twenty-five thousand. The admission of Oklahoma as a state has since added five members to the House.

The director of the census has lately estimated that the country has gained fourteen million population in ten years. If Congress makes the apportionment on the same basis as after the last census, there will be four hundred and fifty Congressmen in the near future, or fifty-nine more than at present. If, on the other hand, it should attempt to prevent an increase, the necessary enlargement of the districts would deprive some of the states of one or more of their Representatives.

Some conservative leaders tried to check the growth of the House at the time of the last reapportionment, but the Representatives from the states which would have lost members under the plan combined in opposition. As a result, thirty new districts were created, and no state lost a Congressman.

The size of the districts has continued to grow for more than a century. In 1800 there was a Congressman for every thirty-five thousand of the population. In 1900 a Congressman represented about two hundred thousand persons. As no one expects fifty or more members to be added to the House, the new unit of representation will again be enlarged. If it should be proposed to make it so large as to decrease the representation of a state, the Congressmen from that state are likely to fight against the plan.

The size of the House has been reduced but once, and that was after the census of 1840. New York and Virginia then lost six members each, Pennsylvania four, and a few other states one or two. But Illinois gained four, and Indiana and Missouri three, and Ohio two. This was at a time when a district contained only seventy thousand population.

Even if the unexpected should happen, and the membership of the House be increased to four hundred and fifty, it would still lack more than two hundred of equaling the number in the British House of Commons.

Small Boy Stops Wedding.

Memphis Tenn., Dispatch.

Although parental objections to the marriage had been overcome, small boys, led, it is charged, by the young brother of the bride, took exception to the match yesterday and by throwing dirt in the eyes of the groom, James A. Jones, of Jackson, Miss., as he was on his way to the residence of the bride, Miss Hubert Dammann, in this city, successfully checked the ceremonies for the time.

The carriage containing the groom and attendants had almost reached the bride's residence when the charge of the youngsters was made, which ended in a specialist being called to treat the groom and caused temporary abandonment of the wedding.

It Saved His Leg.

"All thought I'd lose my leg," writes J. A. Swenson, of Waikato, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well." Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c at Parsons Drug Co.

For Sale at Grass Dale Farm.

Pure Bred Scotch-Topped Shorthorn Cattle—Bulls, Cows and Heifers. These cattle will be sold at very moderate prices, considering breeding and individuality. Write or come and see. S. B. CARPENTER, Route 1, Ansonville, N. C.

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

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

MONEY LOST

If you fail to carry INSURANCE I write Fire, Accident, Health, Liability and Fly-Wheel Insurance. W. LEAK STEELE. PHONE NO. 183.

OF MEN WHO GLORY IN THEIR SHAME.

Baltimore Sun.

It is said that at the outbreak of the French Revolution the ill-starred Marie Antoinette inquired what all the fuss was about, and, on being told that the people had no bread, very naively asked: "Then, why don't they eat cakes?" The poor Queen's remark was not due to heartlessness or indifference, but to a dense ignorance of conditions; yet, if carried to the ears of the already over-wrought populace we can easily imagine the effect it must have had on it.

We are reminded of the incident by some remarks infinitely more shocking than that of the French Queen, and made, not in ignorance, but with full knowledge, by a cool, calculating man of the world in the recent eviction trials in New York. According to the press accounts, notice to vacate was served on a striker while his wife's dead body lay in the house and himself and seven children were gathered about the corpse. When asked by the judge if he had known of these conditions, the land lord coldly replied: "I certainly did, but they are undesirable tenants, and I want to put them out." "Haven't you any feeling?" roared the judge. "It's merely a matter of business," came the answer. It is not difficult to estimate the effect of such inhuman utterances on the strikers, and the poverty-stricken generally. Men like this unfeeling landlord do more to promote the growth of socialism than all the socialist orators and socialist literature combined.

We are not concerned just here and now with the merits or demerits of the strike, or even with the justice or injustice of the eviction, but only with the altogether needlessly severe—in fact, almost incredibly brutal—circumstances attending some of them, and particularly with the unenviable type of man revealed by foregoing replies. The landlord in question gave his answers apparently without any hesitation or regret or diffidence. His act brought no blush of shame to his cheek. It appeared to him quite the proper and natural proceeding. "Certainly I knew it," said he, "and what of it? What else did you expect? It's purely and simply a matter of business, and of course business is business." No doubt he felt proud of himself as a competent representative and spokesman of his tribe—the Gradgrind tribe who live for money alone, who talk only money and think only money, and judge and value all things by money standards. They are of the class so well portrayed by Dickens, the men who believe that "all is fair," not only "in love and war," but also in the pursuit of gain. They are the men who glory in their hard sense and strictly business makeup; who seem to regard, not love and sympathy, but red rapine and the use of tooth and claw as "creation's final law." There is no mawkish or maudlin sentimentality about them, no woman-hearted weaknesses or vain blubberings from pent-up emotions.

The truth is, they are glorying simply in the absence of the traits that make men human—glorying in their likeness to the beast of prey. The love of money has sapped their humanity and transformed them into brutes, ruthlessly and relentlessly crushing whatever hinders their mad pursuit of the money-god whom they adore. It is by contract with such men that we come to realize the full force and bearing of Roosevelt's dictum, "I am for human rights above property rights," and Bryan's, "I am for men above the dollar." It is incidents like this that enable us to see clearly the reason for the words of the wise man: "There is not a more iniquitous thing than to love money, for such a one setteth his own soul to sale."

FOR BALD HEADS.

A Treatment That Costs Nothing if it Fails.

We want you to try three large bottles of Rexall '93' Hair Tonic on your personal guarantee that the trial will not cost you a penny if it does not give you absolute satisfaction. That's proof of our faith in this remedy, and it should indisputably demonstrate that we know what we are talking about when we say that Rexall '93' Hair Tonic will grow hair on bald heads, except where baldness has been of such long duration that the roots of the hair are entirely dead, the follicles closed and grown over, and the scalp is glazed.

Remember, we are basing our statements upon what has already been accomplished by the use of Rexall '93' Hair Tonic, and we have the right to assume that what it has done for thousands of others it will do for you. In any event you cannot lose anything by giving it a trial on our liberal guarantee. Two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store. The Parsons Drug Co.

Certainly this stoical indifference to the sufferings of others may be due to other causes besides money greed—though that is its most fruitful source—but whatever its cause or whether it be natural or assumed, it is assuredly no matter for boasting. The Stoic philosophy has its good points. It may help to develop in us a laudable self control, but it is not the proper guide in our attitude toward human misery when the misery is not our own but our fellow-man's. It would be an evil and a bitter thing for the world should men generally come to be ashamed of displaying human feeling and emotion and let the brute that is in them get the upper hand of the man.

Don't Break Down.

Severe strains on the vital organs, like strains on machinery, cause breakdowns. You can't overtax stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels or nerves without serious danger to yourself. If you are weak or run down, or under strain of any kind, take Electric Bitters, the matchless tonic medicine. Mrs. J. E. Van de Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., writes: "That I did not break down, while enduring a most severe strain, for three months, is due wholly to Electric Bitters." Use them and enjoy health and strength. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. 50c. at Parsons Drug Co.

THE SCHOOL AGE.

Youth's Companion.

With every year that passes more and more thought is being given to the subject of the physical care of children. Attention is especially turning to that class of children whose parents are either too ignorant or too careless to pay proper regard to their bodily welfare, and especially in the state growing to a sense of its duty in regard to the children in its schools.

The schools are no longer looked upon as dumps, where children can be placed and kept without discrimination as to age, capacity or physical condition. Parents as well as pedagogists are growing more and more awakened to the absolute loss of time involved in sending little children to the public schools who have no right to be there. A sick child has no place in the school at all, a defective child has no place among children who are normal, and all children below ten years of age are being treated with nothing short of cruelty when the full complement of hours is exacted from them.

There was never yet seen a normal child who was fitted to sit still indoors from nine o'clock until four, with a break of only one hour at noon. Such an arrangement means in the winter no daylight playtime at all. The child is kept at an unnatural tension when attention is demanded of him for hours at a stretch, and study is made odious to him, so that lessons become associated in his mind with all that is wearisome and to be avoided.

Many a poor little boy plays truant and takes his punishment again and again. He knows that retribution is inevitable, and yet he faces it because, although he could not express it, the alternative—that of spending the long day at the school desk—is intolerable. He is not a natural criminal, he is not a potential tramp, although he may become one under the system. He is simply a natural, healthy little boy, able to attend to his teacher up to a certain point, and then able no longer, do what he or his teacher will.

If truancy and backwardness and inattention result from some physical defect, such as imperfect eyes or deafness, the case is even more cruel, and natural mental development is a physical impossibility until the defects are remedied.

Much good work has already been done in the direction of physical examination of defective children, and much has also been done to remedy the partial or actual starvation which is the pitious state of so many children of the poorer classes; but much remains to be done, and especially in the matter of the number of hours in school demanded of children under ten years of age.

GOOD WAY TO USE HYOMEI FOR CATARRH.

Besides breathing through the inhaler a few times a day, many catarrh sufferers write that they find inhaling HYOMEI (pronounce it High-o-me) from a bowl of steaming water each night before retiring a great aid in curing stubborn cases.

Fill a bowl half full of boiling water; pour into the water a teaspoonful of HYOMEI, cover head and bowl with a towel, and breathe through nose and mouth the pleasant, medicated, antiseptic and healing vapor that arises.

This method relieves that stiffness at once, and makes your head feel fine.

You can get a bottle of HYOMEI at druggists everywhere or at Parsons Drug Co. for only 50c. Ask for extra bottle HYOMEI Inhaler. But bear in mind that a HYOMEI outfit which includes inhaler and bottle of HYOMEI costs \$1.00.

HYOMEI is guaranteed to cure catarrh, sore throat, coughs, colds, asthma and croup, or money back. Try it on that generous basis.

200,000 First Class Brick ready for delivery. Write or phone for prices. POLKTON BRICK CO.

NO AMERICAN "WONDER."

Of Seven Wonders of the World, Five Are Utilitarian in Idea.

Harrington Emerson in Engineering Magazine.

Of the seven modern wonder works of the world not one is American. One of them, 400 years old, has its inspiration in religion—St. Peter's at Rome, the largest church ever built; the second, 100 years old, is the greatest triumphal arch ever erected, commemorating the victories of the great conqueror, Napoleon I; the five others are modern engineering works. It is typical of the changed ideal of the ages that only one of the ancient wonders was utilitarian and only one of the modern wonders is religious, five being very distinctly utilitarian: yet noble ideals gave all birth.

Of the utilitarian works the Suez Canal easily comes first. It shortens the sea route from northern Europe to the Orient by 5,000 miles, between certain ports more than half. The canal was begun in 1859, estimated to cost \$30,000,000 and to be finished in 1864. Its actual cost was \$80,000,000 and it was opened in 1869. The ideal was realized, but none of the 11 other efficiency principles was thoroughly applied, most of them not at all; hence both the double time and trebled cost.

The next great engineering work was also French, the Eiffel Tower, rising a thousand feet into the air, at once the highest structure erected by man and the prototype of modern American steel construction, which as a matter of course followed when passenger elevators or lifts were practical.

The third great wonder is the Firth of Forth Bridge; cantilevers, similar to three pairs of great Eiffel Towers, each pair joined at its base, each half stretching out horizontally 900 feet without end support. This bridge is massive in design because wind pressure is more dangerous than train-load.

The fourth modern wonder is the St. Gothard tunnel, 12 miles long, under the Alps. There was a Brenner Railroad route over the Austrian Alps; a Mount Cenis tunnel under the French Alps, but Italy, Switzerland and Germany combined to divert the century-old trade between South and North to a shorter new route, the key to the situation being the long tunnel, more than twice as long as any American railroad tunnel.

The seventh and last of the modern wonders are twin cousin ships, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, subsidized and designed to restore to Great Britain the blue ribbon of the sea. Of these seven wonders one belongs to Italy, one jointly to Italy and Switzerland, three belong to France and two to Great Britain.

JOY IN MAINE.

Portland Eastern Argus. Glory be! "We are the people." Carry the news to Beverly. It was a landslide all right. Gentlemen, Governor Plaisted! 'Tis a long lane that has no turning.

It was a bad day for protection, graft and grafters. On with the Democratic dance; let joy be unconfined! You cannot even fool all Maine Republicans all the time.

At this writing it looks as though Maine had gone "h— bent" again!

The Ricker-Fernald combination can now drown their sorrow in Poland water.

It has been a long, hard, up-hill tug, Brother Democrats, but we have got there at last! Maine starts the Democratic avalanche. Now watch it go thundering along through State after State!

The Democrats of Maine send greetings to the national Democracy. Long live Jeffersonian Democracy! The Republican party of Maine has got what it has long deserved—and thousands of Republicans say Amen!

Nature's greatest gift to the human family is Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. With it your family is fully protected. Best baby medicine in the world. 35 cent Tea or Tablets. Fox & Lyon.

OLD PEE DEE WARSHIP.

Historic Old Vessel Built at Pee Dee Bridge Just Before the Close of the War.

Cheraw Chronicle.

The old Pee Dee man-of-war, built at the Pee Dee bridge, where the A. C. L. crosses the river at Pee Dee, was raised from its watery grave near Georgetown recently, where it had lain since the war. W. F. Clayton, Esq., of Florence, was a lieutenant on the Pee Dee and assisted in its construction. The older residents of that section remember distinctly when the vessel was built, but only a few were aware of its fate. The old Pee Dee was expected to accomplish wonders on the sea but she was sunk by her officers to keep her from falling into the hands of the enemy. The following is from the News and Courier:

"After lying at the bottom of the Pee Dee river, near Georgetown, and proving an obstruction and a menace to navigation for 45 years, the Confederate steamer Pee Dee has been raised, some of her boilers and machinery removed and the hull blown to pieces with dynamite to clear the channel. The work was done under the supervision of Captain J. C. Templett, in command of the dredge Cheraw, of the United States engineering department. A number of cannon balls were found in the steamer's hold, but no guns were aboard.

"The Pee Dee was built near Pee Dee bridge for the purpose of descending the river and breaking the blockade in Winyah bay. She was launched just too late to accomplish this object, however, for Sherman's army had formed a junction with the Federal squadron, and the whole country was infested by land and sea in such force as to make the attempt impossible of success. The steamer was a powerfully built vessel of war, her hull being constructed of seasoned oak eighteen inches thick, and her frame of exceptionally heavy timbers. She was 150 feet in length with a 25-foot beam, and she was fitted out with powerful engines.

"Very little information can be obtained as to the exact causes which led to her destruction, but it is certain that she was sunk by the Confederates to keep her falling into the hands of the enemy, and it is probable that this took place shortly after she was put in commission. Only a few miles intervened between the bridge where she was put into the water and the place where she found her resting place for all these years. Captain Templett states that the timbers were perfectly sound, with the exception of the boards which formed her deck.

Land For Sale

In South Central Kentucky

Eight (8) good Farms in noted Burley Tobacco District and farming section; virgin soil; churches, schools and stores near by.
Two (2) big Stone Mills, one (1) Saw Mill and Grist Mill, 1-4 to 1-2 mile from farms.
This land is located 9 miles from Campbellsville, the county seat, one of the most thriving and enterprising towns in Kentucky.

Payments Made to Suit the Purchaser.

If interested in a Kentucky farm, save this advertisement (as it will not appear again) and write

TAYLOR, PRUETT & JARVIS Campbellsville Kentucky

Notice.

What can you think of to elevate the mind of man, girl or boy more than the blending of beautiful musical tones. If this be true let us take the king of musical instruments and improve our spare moments by uniting these tones with the lovely sentiment of song. In the meantime if you have such violins that are out of repair or not properly adjusted, bring them to Jas. H. Ingram, Wadesboro, N. C., and have them looked over.

Notice

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to Gov. W. W. Kitchen for the pardon of Lewis N. Jones, convicted of murder in the second degree in the Superior Courts of Anson county in 1906, and who is now serving a 30 year sentence in the State prison. This Sept. 3rd, 1910.

DoWitt's White Salve For Piles, Burns, Sores.