

CATARRH BLOOD UNHEALTHY SYSTEM DERANGED

The entire inner portion of the body is covered with mucous membrane, this membrane is abundantly supplied with blood vessels, veins, arteries and capillaries. Each of these is constantly supplying to this mucous membrane blood to nourish and strengthen it and keep the system healthy. When the blood becomes infected with catarrhal matter it is not able to furnish the required amount of healthful properties, but feeds the parts with impurities which disease the membranes and tissues so that they become irritated and inflamed, and Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and dangerous symptoms, is established in the system. There is a constant ringing in the ears, a thin, watery discharge from the nostrils, the breath has an offensive odor, slight fever often accompanies the disease, and gradually the entire health becomes affected and the system upset and deranged. In its earlier stages, when Catarrh is confined to the nose and throat, sprays, washes, inhalations, etc., are soothing and in a way beneficial, because they are clearly and usually antiseptic, but such treatment has no curative effect, because it does not reach the blood. To cure Catarrh the blood must be purified, and this is just what S. S. S. does. It goes down into the circulation and attacks the disease at its foundation; it removes the cause and makes the blood pure and healthy. Then the blood vessels are filled with fresh, reinvigorated blood, which is carried to all the mucous surfaces and linings, the inflammation and irritation are corrected, the symptoms all disappear, the health is improved and Catarrh is permanently cured. Book on Catarrh and any medical advice free to all who write.

S. S. S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA

PRES. W. B. THOMPSON SPEAKS ON SPECULATION

The following is the address of President W. B. Thompson, of the New Orleans cotton exchange before the Dallas (Tex.) cotton convention yesterday.

It would give me pleasure to address you at any place, but it is particularly gratifying to be asked to address you here.

For several years I lived in this city and made friends whom, notwithstanding a long period of absence, I still hold close. My appreciation of the wonderful material resources of this great state and of the splendid strength of purpose of this great people and of the power it gives to any cause that claims its support, had its besetting me in the reluctant admiration of an earnest spectator, but in the sympathetic pulse of a citizen. Under any circumstances, I would hold it an honor to be asked to address an organization so great and powerful as yours, and at this time, when the great forces of public opinion and public action is militant, and when grave issues and grave results are imminent, my feelings of gratified personal pride is almost overthrown in the higher sense of obligation to you for giving me an opportunity to help my cause, your cause, the cause of every man who is striving for the welfare of the south. **Wash Producers.**

the greatest wealth-producers of the world. The cotton growing industry is potential to make the south the richest country in the world. In the years gone by, because of helplessness for a while, and then because of the habits of submission, the south has realized the minimum benefit from its great opportunity, and like a blind and listless Dives has accepted the crumbs, while the body of the feast has been swept away and fed to others. Let the cotton planter realize the possibilities of his advantage and it will follow that every acre of land and every share of stock in business enterprises will increase in value. I believe that the time is ripe for the success of a combined and well-directed effort to realize these possibilities. The issue is not sectional, but national, in the just and patriotic sense. We should unite to help our country and ourselves and not to harm each other or wrong anyone. The pride and intolerance of individual opinion as to means and methods; the misunderstanding that unfortunately exists between those who pursue different lines of thought and the prejudice that arises from this want of understanding are the obstacles that obstruct and nullify many great general movements for good. But I am sure that if we strive to throw aside our prejudices and utilize the best thought of honest and earnest men, a common ground of understanding and endeavor will be reached eventually and soon.

A Cold Mine.
The cotton crop of the United States for the past four years has averaged a little over twelve million bales per year. The average value of each of these crops was six hundred and fifty million dollars. Of this total average crop, seven and one-half million bales were exported to foreign countries and were exchanged for four hundred million dollars. This enormous value is each year created. It is snatched from nothing and added to the wealth of the

world. It is as if each year the cotton growing states discovered a gold mine that yielded close to a billion dollars. A difference of one cent per pound in the price realized for the crop each year means a difference of over sixty million dollars. A saving of even fifty cents per bale in the cost of handling and marketing the crop is equivalent to a fortune. The problem, therefore, of how best to market this vast production so as to realize the most value to the producer and to those whose interests are allied to his, is the most important problem before the south today. It is a momentous question, but it is also a most difficult and complex question. It is easy enough for us to specify the evils from which we suffer and the need to which we aspire, but how to bridge the chasm between the two is yet to be learned. We know that the practice of selling in three or four months the world's supply for a year, is contrary to all sound business rules, and is illogical, unwise and ruinous. We know that the cotton planter, and those interested in having clean cotton, have not only the resources of our academies in the south to render the advice of a mere lawyer, and our most able jurists, to realize money from the crop. **Economy.**

We know that our salvation lies in the gradual marketing of the crop on an economical basis; in applying demand as it needs the cotton and its willing to pay value for it, and in withholding the surplus until demand calls for more supply. The question is how to so regulate supply so that it will not overwhelm demand, and how to market the crop at the least expense. My answer to this great question is that the desired and beneficial conclusion can be reached and reached only, through an active and earnest co-operation between the farmer, capital and the legitimate exchange.

The plan of holding cotton inaugurated by your association was a long step in the right direction. By the exercise of power and fortitude you saved yourselves and the country from disaster. But arbitrarily holding cotton, solves only one part of the problem and that not conclusively. It is remedial and occasional, not sufficient and comprehensive.

Under certain conditions, holding may avert disaster, but under other conditions it may not be possible to employ the plan at all. In a short crop year, when it is evident that the total supply will not satisfy the wants of consumption, the spinner is an active buyer of whatever is offered and will continue to buy even above his present needs.

Burden Minimized.
The burden of holding is thereby minimized. But in a big crop year, when it is evident that there will be a surplus of supply, the spinner is independent and will only buy the cotton as he needs it. In such a year the burden upon the holder may be increased to a point at which, without assistance, he cannot maintain his position. If the ranks are once broken, ruin is sure to follow. I do not wish to be understood to undervalue your holding plan, or to be in the least unappreciative of the great service that,

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