

RECORD WANTS

WANTED — A LIVE DEALER TO sell the New Grant 6 Automobile in Catawba, Burke, Caldwell and Alexander counties. For the right parties we have a very liberal contract. Our Shelby dealers have already sold 27 cars in Cleveland county alone. Write, wire or come to see us at once, Grant Sales Co., Asheville, N. C.

FOR SALE — BUICK ROADSTER, three passenger, electric starter, vacuum system, good bargain. 11, D'Anna. 2 8 ft

WANTED — POSITION WANTED as stenographer by young man with practically three years experience in the grocery line as shipping clerk and billing clerk also. Willing to do anything for advancement. Address: Stenographer, care Record. 1 10 ft

WANTED — TO SELL MY FAMILY horse, Moxie, halibone buggy and harness. Also light trap wagon and harness at a bargain. Ask L. J. Martin. 1 10 ft

ROOM FOR RENT — FURNISHED with lights and water. 1500 12th avenue. Mrs. J. F. Johnson. 1 11 ft

WANTED — EXPERIENCED hosiery mill man to take stock and manage proposed mill in good town. Local capital to the amount of several thousand dollars has been secured. For full particulars address Merchants Association, Mocksville, N. C. 1 12 ft

We have a full line of groceries, fresh and salted meats, flour, feed. We will endeavor to give you good goods at right prices. Prompt delivery. **BOST-NEWTON GRO. CO.** 1 12 ft

WANTED — COMPETENT YOUNG lady with experience as teacher for children in private family. Address "X" Record. 1 3 ft

WANTED — A FEW GIRLS FOR our sewing rooms, to make overalls. Good pay for good workers. Write, Southern Manufacturing Co., Chester, S. C. 1 13 2 ft

FOR RENT — HOUSE AND LOT on Ninth avenue; former home of late Mrs. James B. Beard. Large garden and fruit trees. Apply Mrs. A. Wezen, 1443 Ninth avenue. 1 13 ft

TWO PRISONERS FAIL TO RETURN

Superintendent Mann of the state prison, has reported to Gov. Craig that he had received reports from all the supervisors of camps and that out of the 67 convicts paroled Christmas only two had failed to return. These two are white men who were at the state farm in charge of Mr. C. N. Christian. They are Wallace Bradley from Swain county, received at the prison in 1912 and who is under a 15-year sentence for murder in the second degree, and Littleton Bright from Warren county, under a 15-year sentence for murder in the second degree, and who had been in prison since 1913. These men will be treated as escaped convicts and rewards will be offered for their capture.—State Journal.

CUPID IN DISGUISE

SMALL GIRL PROVED AN EFFICIENT MATCHMAKER.

Not Quite So Tactful as the Little God of Love Would Have Been, but Her Methods Were as Effective.

Henderson rushed into the dingy suburban railway station much the same as he rushed about his business affairs. As he closed the door he was greeted by four of his college friends, all returning after a vacation. While engaged in conversation with his friends an elderly man approached, stretched out his hand in greeting and asked if Henderson was returning to the college town. Answered in the affirmative, the man requested a favor of Henderson—that he assist his daughter, who was a schoolteacher in the college town, to her home.

With visions of a scrawny, bespectacled, elderly schoolman, Henderson obligingly accepted the duty of escort, agreeing to report soon to meet the teacher.

He put off the meeting until he heard the train whistle for the station. Then he made his way to the women's waiting room, where, to his surprise, he beheld a bright and vivacious girl of twenty-three years, with a merry twinkle in her eyes.

Henderson's surprise was manifest in his countenance when introduced and his eyes clearly conveyed his thoughts—that the girl was good to look upon.

Boarding the crowded train, it became convenient for them to sit together and soon they found much to talk about of interest to both.

Then "Buss" appeared on the scene. "Buss" was a little girl about four years old. Her real name was Margaret, but because she kept up a continual chatter her mother had called her "Buss." She manifested a keen interest in Henderson and the teacher. Finally she broke away from her mother and crowded into the seat with them.

Turning her large brown orbs upon Henderson, she asked: "Do you like her?" The question proved disconcerting, to say the least, but finally Henderson managed to stammer that he did. Then the same brown orbs turned to the teacher with the same inquiry. Blushing profusely, the teacher stammered much the same answer as did Henderson.

Then "Buss" acted. She took the teacher's hand and placed it into that of Henderson with this exclamation, "Now you are married."

Then her mother took her away with a severe reprimanding. But the mischief had been done. After landing his charge safely in her boarding house, Henderson tried to forget it all, but he was not successful.

Then came a day when he met the teacher face to face on the street. Both smiled and Henderson accompanied her to her boarding house. When he left some time later he took with him her promise to attend the theater two nights later. There were other occasions when they met and frequent ones, too. They married two years later and have lived happily ever since.

"Buss" was the agent of Cupid.—Chicago Tribune.

A clip has been invented for holding a spoon on the edge of a cooking utensil or medicine glass.

German tests have shown a scarcity of good cattle fodder does not decrease the fat content but only the quantity of milk produced.

LIVING COST A CENTURY AGO

Sugar Was 27 Cents a Pound and a Coffin Sold for \$7.50, According to Old Ledger.

Chester Knipe has compiled some interesting data, collected in this section, setting forth what it cost our forefathers a century ago to live, writes a North Wales (Pa.) correspondent of the New York World. At that time potatoes sold at 30 cents a bushel, a coffin was made for \$7.50 and 25 cents was charged to mail letters.

Some of the data are obtained from an old ledger kept by David C. Kulp, founder of Kulpville, near North Wales, from 1813 to 1834.

Some of the interesting prices shown follow: In 1813 sugar was 20 cents a pound; in 1815 it was 27 cents a pound; coffee was 25 cents a pound and molasses \$1.25 a gallon. Calico was 33 cents a yard, cotton flannel, 22 cents and a handkerchief cost 65 cents. Shoes for adults cost \$1.20 a pair and for children 50 cents. Trousers sold at 33 cents, suspenders 43 cents, stockings 61 cents, writing paper 4 cents a sheet, candles 22 cents a pound, tobacco 12½ cents a pound.

About 1815 oats sold at 50 cents a bushel, straw 4 cents a bundle, powder 75 cents a pound. Eggs sold from 8 to 12 cents a dozen and butter brought from 10 to 12 cents a pound. Tea at that time sold at \$1.02 a pound. Meats were exceedingly cheap. Pork was 4 cents, veal 5 cents, beef 6 cents a pound. Flour was 4 cents a pound.

Anent labor, it is shown a farmhand was paid 50 cents a day excepting in the harvest season, when 60 cents was paid a hand. Mr. Kulp charged 6 cents for cutting a pair of trousers. The entries show that he "made a new frock for Polly Rinalwa" for 31 cents. Snuff was used extensively then and the price was 12 cents a pound. The village storekeeper paid \$1 a week to have his merchandise hauled from Philadelphia to Kulpville. The records show Mr. Kulp was a milliner and charged 40 cents for "altering a bonnet."

In 1816 Kulp paid David Meschter \$7.50 for making a coffin for his father. Potatoes sold at 30 cents a bushel and bricks cost \$5.50 per thousand. He was allowed 5 per cent discount on banknotes, paying 95 cents for a dollar bill.

Improved Camera.

The convenience of the camera has been further increased by the addition of a means for accurately judging the acetic value of the light at the time of making a picture, and thereby arriving at the correct length of exposure to be given the sensitive film, says the Scientific American. The improvement relates particularly to those cameras which carry a roll film. As these films are now made they are backed with a sheet of black or red paper for the purpose of protecting them from the light, and they have imprinted on them numbers which appear under a tiny opening in the back of the camera and serve as a guide to the operator in properly spacing the exposures on the film. The new scheme, in addition, contemplates attaching to the backing paper, pieces of sensitized paper at regular intervals which pass along under another opening, and by observing the changes which takes place in the color of these pieces as they are exposed under the opening, the operator is enabled to arrive at the length of time the shutter is to be opened in making the exposure for the desired picture.

A bundle of fine glass threads forms a new ink eraser.

Inoculation was first tried on criminals with success in 1724.

WEEK-END HOLIDAY

MOVEMENT INAUGURATED BY NEW JERSEY BANKER.

Would Also Have All Days of Celebration, Except Christmas and New Year's, Observed on Week's Last Working Day.

A holiday that would be celebrated over the entire North American continent north of the Rio Grande is one of the possibilities of the Saturday full holiday national movement that has been started here by Alfred N. Chandler, a banker, says a Montclair (N. J.) dispatch to the New York Sun. The movement is to be of wide scope and headquarters, in charge of Mr. Chandler, are to be opened in Newark. The object of the movement is to have the present "fixed date" holidays, except Christmas and New Year's days, shifted to specified Saturdays nearest the dates of their present observance, and as an equivalent offset in annual holiday hours thus gained, the adoption of eight Saturday full holidays in the summer time, including Independence and Labor days.

Whether Washington was born on the twenty-second calendar day of February or on the third Saturday of February; whether Lincoln was born on the twelfth calendar day of February or on the second Saturday of February; whether the Declaration of Independence was adopted on the fourth calendar day of July or on the first Saturday of July; whether Columbus discovered the western hemisphere on the twelfth calendar day of October or on the second Saturday of October—none of these precise dates of the calendar is of paramount importance when compared with the spirit of the event commemorated in the minds of those who are behind the Saturday full holiday national movement.

"The business and professional man in these days begins the week's work on Monday mornings keyed up in spirit for five or five and a half days of continued and uninterrupted effort," said Mr. Chandler in speaking of the movement, "but on the average in every sixth week there comes with a bang a legal holiday in the middle of the week. At such times it becomes difficult to throw off the pressure, to relax, to get the holiday spirit. We seem rather, once we have started, to prefer the continuous week's work and begrudge the time lost, feeling that we are not doing our duty to ourselves, our families or our business."

"This interruption would be materially lessened if the different states would adopt the plan of observing their various legal holidays on specified Saturdays instead of on fixed calendar dates," continued Mr. Chandler. "Dominion day is observed throughout Canada on the first day of July. Should we decide to observe our Independence day annually on the first Saturday in July it is not unlikely that the Canadians would conclude to observe their Dominion day on the same day. Such harmony would be of sentimental benefit and a gain usually of one business day each year in business intercourse between the two peoples."

As showing the tendency upon the part of mercantile business toward a Saturday full holiday, Mr. Chandler pointed out that a leading department store in New York city has for the last 15 years made every Saturday in July and August a full holiday for its employees, and during the last two summers the number of stores that have been closed all day Saturday has so rapidly increased that last year there were 14 prominent retail stores in New York city which were closed all day every Saturday in July and August.

Mr. Chandler also points out that an average of four and a half days would be added to the school term by having Saturday holidays.

Saved the Dog.

Ponderous governmental machinery at Washington stood stock still recently while a thirteen-year-old girl appeared before a group of dignified generals and tearfully pleaded for the life of a little yellow dog. She was Esther Smiley of Maryland, sister of Private Peter Smiley, a recruit in the United States Marine Corps, and the dog she held in her arms had been Peter's playmate since youth. "Rover will surely die of grief unless you send him to my brother," the little girl sobbed. And wonders of wonders, the dignified generals understood the little girl's plea, and acting instantaneously to preclude the embalming of Rover in the red tape of officialdom, gave the necessary instructions, and within an hour the faithful playmate of Private Peter Smiley was crated up ready for shipment to the marine corps recruit depot, Port Royal, S. C., where Peter is training for the land and sea duties of marines.

The Old Way and the New.

Old-fashioned people used to spend the long evenings of fall and winter at home, munching popcorn or apples over the Bible, Shakespeare or Dickens. Moderns go to the movies and let the Charlie Chaplins and Mary Pick-fords improve their minds.

Exposition Building Takes Trip. The Ohio building of the Panama-Pacific exposition was embarked on a 23-mile voyage between San Francisco bay and its new site, to become the abode of the San Carlos Country club. The building traveled on scows and was towed by ocean-going tugs.

"PEARL OF THE ARMY"

MAKES A BIG HIT
More than two thousand people saw the first episode of "Pearl of the Army" at the Pastime theatre yesterday. Manager Miller opened his doors free to everybody and the Movie fans did not let the bitter cold weather keep them away, they filled the theatre from 2 p. m. and announced it the finest picture ever shown in Hickory. That popular star Pearl White never fails to draw big crowds out here. One episode of this fine picture will be shown every Friday at the Pastime.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.



Matter of Fact.

Great is the power of matter-of-fact, greater and made up of richer elements than perhaps we care to remember. It is part of the power—the eternal power—of the story teller over the mind of man. There is no great story teller, from Hunter to Scott and Guy de Maupassant, who, whatever else he may have, has not the faculty for matter-of-factness.

It is the treasury from which the wit and cynic draw their income, and often the philosopher his capital.

Stranger still, it is the bed rock upon which the poets build their palaces; glorious views from top windows are made possible by the hard substance below the basement, and the men who build without it, trusting wholly to imagination, are not the men who endure.

What reason is to faith, matter-of-fact is to imagination.

Sounds Reasonable.

Bob Gore, who has recently been in New York, brings back a yarn of a man showing his rich aunt from the country the sights along Broadway.

"One night the young man took his aunt to see a musical revue. He was keen on making a good impression, as he had great expectations from the old lady. So he was quite taken back when, as soon as the curtain rose, the good dame grasped him by the arm and hurried him from the theater.

"Disgraceful! Such bad management!" she said, indignantly, when they had reached the lobby. "Just fancy allowing the curtain to go up before those poor girls were dressed!"

Gettin' A'ay With It.

An amusing incident happened the other day while Decatur county's contribution to the centennial parade in Indianapolis was on its way to the capital city. Their float was a miniature of the famous courthouse tower at Greensburg, with the maple tree growing on it. Roy C. Kanouse, its designer and builder, left Greensburg on a truck at 3:30 a. m. with the tower. Now Greensburg has been infested with petty burglars and their activities are known even outside the county and just as day was breaking and the men were entering Shelby county they passed two farmers on the road when one was heard to remark "Looka there, by gosh, them fellers hez stole the Greensburg courthouse tower an' air gittin' away with it, too."—Indianapolis News.

Horse Holds His Own Well.

"The horse is doomed. If the people keep on buying automobiles, the horse will soon become a rare animal, seen only in zoological gardens and museums." We have heard some such prediction a thousand times. What is the fact? Reports of the department of commerce show that in the last 15 years the number of horses in the United States, far from decreasing, has increased over 50 per cent. In 1915 it was estimated there were more than 21,000,000 horses in the country, valued at \$2,000,000,000. Manifestly, the horse is not so easily crowded out as some of us thought. Notwithstanding the fact that racing is less popular and automobiles multiply beyond all count, the horse more than holds his own.

Tattooing was a distinct trade in Caesar's time

SEVERE PUNISHMENT

Of Mrs. Chappell, of Five Years' Standing, Relieved by Cardui.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—Mrs. Sarah M. Chappell of this town, says: "I suffered for five years with womanly troubles, also stomach troubles, and my punishment was more than any one could find. I tried most every kind of medicine, but none did me any good.

I read one day about Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I decided to try it. I had not taken but about six bottles when I was almost cured. It did me more good than all the other medicines I had tried, put together.

My friends began asking me why I looked so well, and I told them about Cardui. Several are now taking it.

Do you, lady reader, suffer from any of the ailments due to womanly troubles, such as headache, backache, sides, sleeplessness, and that everlasting tired feeling?

If so, let us urge you to give Cardui a trial. We feel confident it will help you, just as it has a million other women in the past half century.

Begin taking Cardui to-day. You won't regret it. All druggists.

Write to: Chittanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn. for full instructions on your case and 24-page book, "Best Treatment for Women."—Cash wrapper, N. G. 124

START 1917

By Taking Stock in

The First Building & Loan Ass'n.

The New Series 1917 "A" is now open and you are invited to join NOW.

G. H. GEITNER, Pres. **J. D. ELLIOTT, V-Pres.**
B. B. BLACKWELDER, Attorney. **G. R. WOOTTEN, Sec. & Treas.**

Directors:

C. H. Geitner, **J. A. Martin,** **W. H. Nicholson,**
W. B. Menzies, **G. H. Geitner,** **J. A. Lentz,**
A. A. Shuford, **J. D. Elliott.**

Organized April 1890.

Assets Over Half Million Dollars

Your 1917 Printing

The Clay Printing Company, with new machinery and material, is prepared to undertake all kinds of job and book printing at moderate prices.

Let our representative call on you or drop into the office and talk the matter over.

Mortgage Deeds and Other Legal Blanks on Sale at Office.

Clay Printing Comp'y

Book and Job Printers.