

The Building Up of Worn-Out Clay Lands in Middle North Carolina.

On leaving our State University in 1894, I told some of my classmates that I was going home to take an agricultural course under my father. I have spent nine years in this course, and today, whether on account of bad preparation or misapplication, I am about as far from my diploma as I was at the beginning. I have sought and often gotten all sorts of assistance from agricultural colleges, experiment stations, farm journals and individuals, yet I have never passed the final examination. So in listening to my remarks today, please bear in mind that I am an undergraduate in agriculture.

I don't propose giving any cut-and-dried receipt for building up worn-out clay lands, nor shall I offer any quick, easy, "Cheap John" way, for I have discovered no such in my limited experience. I can only give you something of what I have done, my failures and successes, and let you draw your own conclusions.

In 1895 I bought a worn-out farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, which had been rented for a number of years and scarcely paying rents. I opened an account with this Moore Farm, charging it with every bit of labor, six per cent. interest and taxes, as well as the original cost. There was some timber on it, the best of which was at once cut and sold. This brought cash, that I most needed. Some thirty-five acres were cleared during the winter, put in corn in the spring and wood delivered in the summer. The best of the old land was put in cotton and the poorer soil in peas. On some of this poorer land I spent as much as \$15 per acre in given manures, fertilizers and tillage before anything was taken off.

Today this farm has a balance to its credit of more than I paid for it originally, and a fair growing crop with a crop of wheat is paid for. Last year this farm gave me clear expenses just about the amount of the original cost. I have raised forty-four bales of cotton in one year, over four hundred bushels of corn and over six hundred bushels of wheat on it. I have built up portions of it from mere calls to lands bringing average crops, while other parts have been worked in cotton for the dollar there was in it, thus breaking it down. It is no model farm, as such are often described: "Three dollars spent for each dollar taken off." I have never spent many cents for looks only, but have been working for the profit there was in it. Often I have had to build my finances up at the expense of everything else. I have not only kept a general account with this farm, but an individual account with each field and every crop raised, as it has been worked entirely by hired labor, under my own supervision. I also keep an account with one other farm which has been rented all the time for five years. The profits there have been from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., and the tenant, a good worker, has made handsome profits also.

Let's turn to the history of some of the individual fields and crops. In the fall of 1896 I began on a three-acre piece, half of which was galloped off to the red clay subsoil and barren; the other, with more gray soil, was covered with broom-sedge and small



Don't forget the old man with the fish on his back. For nearly thirty years he has been traveling around the world, and is still traveling, bringing health and comfort wherever he goes. To the consumptive he brings the strength and flesh he so much needs.

To all weak and sickly children he gives rich and strengthening food. To thin and pale persons he gives new firm flesh and rich red blood. Children who first saw the old man with the fish are now grown up and have children of their own.

He stands for Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil—a delightful food and a natural tonic for children, for old folks and for all who need flesh and strength.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 406-418 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

EVERY WOMAN Who Had the Grip Last Winter Should Read This.



Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German Consulate writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman, from 3417 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Schmitt says: "I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe, and having repeatedly heard of the value of Ferrus in such cases I thought I would try it. I used it faithfully and began to feel a change for the better the second day, and in the course of a week I was very much improved. After using three bottles I not only found that the grip had disappeared, but my general health was much better. I am satisfied that Ferrus is a wonderful family remedy and gladly endorse it." Yours, Mrs. Theophile Schmitt. La grippe leaves the system saturated with catarrh. This condition is known as systemic catarrh. Accept no other remedy. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for free book.

This was turned under with a good-sized plow and three mules, covering a big roll of briars, weeds and trash hauled and placed in each furrow of the barren part. In December about seven tons of lime was broadcasted; in the spring the land was disk-harrowed and six hundred pounds of kainit with six hundred pounds of acid phosphate was broadcasted; shallow furrows were drawn about three feet apart and cotton seed planted with six hundred pounds of complete fertilizer. Late in August crimson clover seed were sown and worked in with cultivator. This lint cost me thirteen and a quarter cents per pound.

In the spring of 1898 I replowed and drilled in oats and clover with six hundred pounds of a complete fertilizer. At harvest the clover was clipped off also. The lime, the fertilizer and the thorough culture of the cotton had given a splendid stand. During the summer and fall the clover was mown and raked up on the best places, only to be scattered on the heavier clays. The following spring the best was taken for hay and that on the poorer left where it was mown, and all the trimmings of fence-rows and ditch-banks near by were hauled and scattered there. In August, 1899, this second growth of clover was turned; seed bed well prepared with disk and drag harrows, used alternately, with a twenty-five-hundred-pound roller till the middle of October, when wheat was drilled in with about six hundred pounds of acid phosphate. In March, 1900, a dressing of one hundred and fifty pounds of nitrate of soda was given. The yield was eighty-four bushels, or twenty-eight bushels per acre.

After the wheat, peas were put in and mown for hay; crimson clover was sown at once and turned in the spring of 1901, for a variety test of cotton. Of all the sixteen varieties the Improved King gave the best yield of lint. Last year the stalks were dragged, then run around with a heavy team and large, straight shovel. A two-horse slant-tooth harrow was dragged across the rows to put the stalks in the deep trenches, and two furrows were turned back on them and the land harrowed with the rows, the corn planter following in every row, as the cotton had been planted in four-foot rows. As the corn was coming up it was again harrowed, regardless of rows, leaving the land level. Soon a long, narrow bull-tongue was run close around the corn and as deep as one horse could pull it, and again the ground harrowed with two-horse harrow. About every ten days two more close, deep furrows were cut off the middle with the bull-tongue, it taking about eight furrows to finish and from forty to fifty days after the corn had been planted. In this time the narrow cultivators had gone around the corn twice. After the middles were finished, corn from eighteen to twenty-four inches high, nothing but broad cultivators were used, cutting about two inches deep, until silks appeared, when peas were sown and cultivators run for the last time. Fodder was taken, including the first blade above the ear, and tops cut later. When the corn was gathered it measured thirty-five bushels per acre. The stalks while standing were cut into six-inch lengths with corn knife, and then the peas, and all chopped fine with a disk harrow and oats and vetch sown about 25th of September with nine hundred pounds of acid and potash, and top dressed in March with six hundred pounds high-grade complete fertilizer. The yield was at least two tons of cured hay per acre. As a fair stand of volunteer red clover is on the land, I am leaving it, instead of sowing in peas. This piece of land has paid large profits on all labor spent on it, and will now yield three times the crop it would have made in 1896.

Bear with me till I give the history of one other piece of fifteen acres, which has been in cultivation about fifty years. Most of the top soil had gone to the red clay. When I bought it in 1890, the yield of wheat was two and a quarter bushels

per acre. As it was late, peas were scratched in and in the fall it was broken with two horses, followed by two-horse subsoilers. Good rolling, harrowing and fertilizing done and rye sown. In the spring, when rye was in bloom, it was turned with a sixteen-inch plow and three mules, and after the usual harrowing and rolling peas were drilled in with four hundred pounds of acid and potash. That summer chip manure, scrapings from cotton mill, wood yard, with some rich soil was hauled on the worst places. In September all was turned under and everything done to procure a stand of clover, sown with the wheat. In the spring the wheat was gone over with weeder and clover seed sown again where it had been winter-killed. My wheat crop averaged about eight bushels per acre, at a cost of \$1.45 per bushel, and the clover failed only in spots. These were mown and scattered over the bald places with other refuse. In 1899, after turning for wheat, several hundred bushels of raw cotton seed were also scattered over these galls. On a fine, smooth seed bed wheat was drilled in with three hundred pounds per acre of a high-grade fertilizer. At harvest my yield was a little over twenty bushels per acre. Land was hastily prepared, fertilized and peas sown for hay, and stubble sown in crimson clover. A fine chance of clover was ready to be turned for cotton in 1901, which was planted and cultivated flat. The field averaged a net profit of \$12.58 per acre, and the lint cost me in actual work, after deducting the cash gotten for the seed, \$2.53 per hundred. And could I have gotten forty-eight cents per bushel for my seed I would have had my lint free of cost. As this cotton was very late in maturing, I decided to plant again in cotton and raised a cheap crop. A deep furrow was run through the middles, then a railroad iron was dragged square across the rows, breaking off the old stalks and dragging them into the furrow, a complete fertilizer was put in and listed on and stalks plowed out. Ridges were then dragged down and rolled where the ground was cloddy, and cotton planted. This yield was heavier, averaging three hundred and fifteen pounds of lint per acre, at a cost of two cents per pound, the cheapest cotton I have ever raised. At the second picking last fall rye was sown, as the crimson clover sown in August had burned out. This spring rye was top-dressed with complete fertilizer, two hundred pounds per acre, a heavy crop turned under and through preparation made for peas sown with three hundred pounds acid and potash per acre. Peas to be cut for hay and wheat to follow, and I want more than twenty bushels per acre next harvest.

When I began farming I tried a six-year rotation; cotton; corn; corn and peas; wheat; clover; wheat, followed by peas, and then back to the beginning. Experience soon showed that a shorter rotation would suit my lands and pocket-book better, as clover so often failed me, throwing the whole system out of gear. I adopted a three-year rotation; cotton; corn; wheat. Of course, catch-crops are sown, and the rotation is not iron-clad. Some of my cotton lands are sown in crimson clover at the last working, while others are sown in rye at the first or second picking. This clover and rye are turned for corn and peas, or peas only for hay. The corn and peas land is in wheat, rye or oats for grain, or oats and vetch for hay; all to be followed by a crop of peas for hay and part of the pea stubble to be sown in crimson clover, or vetch to be turned for cotton in the spring. I try to get a full third of my arable uplands in cotton each year, for this is my money crop, while the wheat and corn lands are always divided with other crops. A good pea-hay crop will give as much feed as a corn crop, and improve the lands besides. By this management we sow peas in three different times each spring, and it does not interfere

Negro labor is the thing for our cotton farms. Make them happy by furnishing good quarters and good returns, prompt pay and listen to them sing and brag about your good crops. I have taken hold of the plow handles myself, that I might learn just where the difficulty lay. I have hunted up tools and placed them where needed to avoid loss of time in changing work. I want to be on the ground myself, no matter how good are the overseers I have. Now, my friends, I am on the farm from choice. I enjoy my work there. It has been a long, hard fight with me, but I have never regretted the step I took, the health I have enjoyed. I have never been ashamed of my profession, and I advertise it everywhere I go, in my face and my hands. I am proud that I am an American farmer.

Ashcraft's Eureka Liniment

This Liniment will remove spavin, splint, ringbone, and all cartilaginous growths, when applied in the earlier stages of the disease, and will relieve the lameness even in chronic cases. One of the most common lameness among horses and mules is sprain of the back tendon, caused by over-loading or hard driving. Ashcraft's Liniment is a never-failing remedy. The Liniment is also extensively used for chronic rheumatism and for all kinds of stiff joints.

For "scratches" Ashcraft's Eureka Liniment is without an equal. A few applications is all that is necessary to cure this disease in its worst form. Owing to the wonderful anti-septic qualities, the Eureka Liniment should be used in the treatment of all tumors and sores where proud flesh is present. It is both healing and cleansing, entirely destroying all parasites and putrefaction. This Liniment acts as a counter-irritant and stimulant. Price 50c. bottle. Sold by English Drug Company

so much with the working of the crops. Just after the crops are planted we turn our rye, prepare well and sow peas; then just before harvest and after the oats and vetch are mown, we turn and sow peas; after wheat harvest, peas are put in in a rush-work not so well done. Oats, vetch and peas have solved the problem of hay; two heavy, sown crops each year. Why should I wait on red clover, when it has failed me so often, or depend on overflow creek hot-tubs?

I have not said scarcely anything of stable manure, as none has been made on this farm except in bottom pasture. I keep cattle, to be sure, but they are wintered on the home farm, and all the manure is needed there. This farm is worked entirely by tenants, for whom we furnish everything and on time. There is not so much profit in this, but it is hard to get out of old ruts. To show my appreciation of manure, I am now building a cow barn on the Moore Farm fifty-four by one hundred and ten feet, where cattle are to be fattened, that I may have the use of the manure in building up my poor fields. I sadly need more humus to let water in and hold it there. De-caying humus matter gives heat, and this with humic acid and water helps to set free plant food, as well as letting in air and keeping the soil in good mechanical condition.

Now, a few words about commercial fertilizers. For some five years I have been mixing my own. I have made numerous tests on different crops and fields and make my mixture to correspond with these results. I always buy for cash the highest grade raw materials and mix a high-grade fertilizer. This spring I bought sixty-eight tons, all told, and the composition I top-dressed my wheat and oats with was made as follows: Thirteen hundred pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate, five hundred pounds nitrate of soda, two hundred pounds muriate of potash, and would analyze ten and a quarter per cent. phosphoric acid, four and three-quarters ammonia, five per cent. potash, pure. The cotton fertilizer that the most of the tenants used was made from thirteen hundred and fifty pounds acid phosphate, two hundred and fifty pounds tankage, two hundred pounds cotton seed meal, one hundred pounds nitrate of soda, one hundred pounds muriate of potash, giving eleven and a half per cent. phosphoric acid, three per cent. ammonia, two and three-quarters per cent. of potash. Pea fertilizer has eighteen hundred pounds acid phosphate, two hundred pounds muriate of potash, and four hundred and four-fifths per cent. phosphoric acid and five per cent. K₂O. Quite a number of mixtures are made and used every year. To this manipulation of fertilizers some of my neighbors attribute my success. I pile them on on renovating crops, sometimes, like some one was giving them to me, but I bank equally on manure, good preparation, selection of seed and thorough culture. For instance, I have selected my seed corn in the field for some five years, following our best authorities, and I see a wonderful improvement. It all looks like it had been planted just when the moon was right.

"What's worth doing at all is worth doing right," has been a motto of mine. I want good, heavy mules, strong, large plows, and men who can handle them. A boy and the one-horse Dixie is a poor outfit to improve clay land with. Four good, big mules, a good driver, a sixteen-inch steel turn plow and a good man to shake it well, will be more to my liking. After a crop is planted on thoroughly prepared soil the battle is half won. As I am not contented with a half-victory, I insist on thorough, rapid culture kept up until late in the season. Never over-tack lands with big crops. Keep them well up with their work, pay them promptly, keep them in good spirits and interested in their work. They are as proud of a good crop as you are.

When I found I had lost my key, I looked for it in the most unlikely places. I found it in the pocket of my coat. I had lost it in the pocket of my coat. I had lost it in the pocket of my coat.

Revolution Imminent. A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach upsets. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, and clarify the blood. Run-down systems benefit particularly and all the usual attending aches vanish under its searching and thorough effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50c. and that is returned if it doesn't give satisfaction. Guaranteed by English Drug Co. Sweet mixed pickles at 15 cents per pound, brown pounds for 25 cents, at M. C. Brown.

What to do With the Winter Nights

What a man is, is largely determined by how he spends his leisure time. Charity & Children, the bright paper which is sent out from the Thomasville Orphanage, speaks these timely words which every young person, especially, in Union county ought to be influenced by: "After supper these winter nights it is a long time until bed time. Much depends on how our boys and girls employ the hours from five to nine or ten o'clock. If you live in a town or village, young man, it is a great temptation to go up town and trifle the hours away with men who ought to be at home with their families, but who prefer to waste the time in senseless gabble about the stove in the grocery or the drug store. Do not go near them, boys, we beseech you. Use these four hours every night in improving yourselves. If you have had a poor chance in school here is where you may make up lost time. Lay off a plan of reading for the winter. Get some biography, history, a little poetry, and three or four books from the masters of fiction, such as Dickens or Scott or Cooper. You can get them. Ask your preacher to help you out. He will take pleasure in doing what he can. Then set yourself to your task. Somebody who knows it all will tell you you had better be reading your Bible. Pay no attention to him; he has never hurt himself reading his. Lay out your course of reading and stick to it. By next May you will find your mind wonderfully strengthened and enriched."

Nothing in the above is better than the advice to pay no attention to the fellow who says, "better be reading the Bible." We have met people who couldn't take newspapers because they had but little time to read and had to put that on the Bible. We would take a bet at any odds that these persons know much less about their bibles than do their newspaper-reading neighbors. The man who reads more books than any other one in Union county lives in Monroe. He has read the Bible entirely through this year in addition to his other reading. The Bible is a great book and a familiarity with it is much to be desired, but this is not gained by neglecting all other kinds of reading matter. Take care of the winter nights. Every man ought to read a few good books every year, no matter how busy he is, or how poor or how rich—else his mind is a barren store house. John R. Morris, who died last week, made himself famous as a man of learning by reading during his spare hours.

Fight Will Be Bitter. Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. R. Beall of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every symptom of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her." Guaranteed by English Drug Co. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial bottles free.

Riddles for Little Folks. What is it flying in the air, With tail feathers and wings, But it can't fly and it can't walk, It will run out like thunder? Answer—The church bell. Out came the Lord of Landis, Took out his hair, Took out his hair, Took out his hair, Took out his hair.

Two black dogs under my bed waiting to swallow their fill of bones and raw meat in the morning. Answer—Only your shoes. What is it I've got and would like to deny, But I should love to let it do worse than dry? Answer—His bald head. When I wasn't looking for it I found it; When I found it I sat down to look for it; And when I looked at it I couldn't see it; And therefore I married it home with me. Answer—A thorn in the foot. Between two woods I travelled, Along a narrow track; But I came between two waters, When I travelled the same way back. Answer—A boy who goes to the spring for water, with a wooden bucket on each arm.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLDO, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's family pills are the best. To Cure a Cold in one Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents. See Flow's for sugar, coffee, rice, cakes, crackers, cheese and other eatables. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR Cures Coughs, Promotes Expectoration.

NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNORS

- From 1719 to Date—A List Worth Preserving. Mr. J. H. McElwee of Statesville was recently in the town of Eden, Chowan county, and while there he copied from the records the following list of Governors of North Carolina: 1719. Charles Eden. 1729. Sir Richard Everard, Bart. 1734. Gabriel Johnston. 1735. Matthew Rowan. 1764. Arthur Dobbs. 1766. William Tryon. 1773. Josiah Martin. 1777. Richard Caswell. 1780. Abner Nash. 1782. Thomas Burke. 1784. Alexander Martin. 1785. Richard Caswell. 1788. Samuel Johnston. 1790. Alexander Martin. 1793. Richard D. Spaight. 1796. Samuel Ashe. 1798. William R. Davie. 1799. Benjamin Williams. 1802. James Turner. 1805. Nathaniel Alexander. 1807. Benjamin Williams. 1808. David Stone. 1810. Benjamin Smith. 1811. William Hawkins. 1814. William Miller. 1817. John Branch. 1820. Jesse Franklin. 1821. Gabriel Holmes. 1824. Hutchins G. Burton. 1827. James Iredell. 1828. John Owens. 1830. Montford Stokes. 1832. David L. Swain. 1835. Richard D. Spaight. 1837. Edward B. Dudley. 1844. John M. Morehead. 1845. William A. Graham. 1849. Charles Manly. 1850. David S. Reid. 1855. Thomas Bragg. 1859. John W. Ellis. 1861. Warren Winslow. 1862. Henry T. Clark. 1862. Zebulon B. Vance. 1865. William W. Holden. 1866. Jonathan Worth. 1868. William W. Holden. 1871. Tod R. Caldwell. 1874. Curtis H. Brogden. 1876. Zebulon B. Vance. 1880. T. J. Jarvis. 1884. Alfred M. Scales. 1888. Daniel G. Fowle. 1890. Thomas M. Holt. 1893. Elias Carr. 1897. Daniel L. Russell. 1901. Charles B. Aycock.

ASHBURNHAM, ONT., TESTIMONY TO THE GOOD QUALITIES OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. Ashburnham, Ont., April 18, 1903. I think it is only right that I should tell you what a wonderful effect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has produced. The day before Easter I was so distressed with a cold and cough that I did not think to be able to take any duties the next day, as my voice was almost choked by the cough. The same day I received an order from you for a bottle of your cough remedy, I at once procured a sample bottle and took about three doses of the medicine. To my great relief the cough and cold had completely disappeared and I was able to preach three times on Easter day. I know that this rapid and effective cure was due to your cough remedy. I make this testimonial without reservation, being thankful to have found such a God-sent remedy. Respectfully, E. A. Langfeldt, M. A., Rector of St. Luke's Church, To Chamberlain Medicine Co. This remedy is for sale by Dr. S. J. Welsh and C. N. Simpson, Jr.

It is at least significant that Prof. Bassett and the Rev. J. C. Massee should both have names containing that suggestive collocation of letters, Ass.—Charlotte News.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure Digests all classes of food, tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs. Cures dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach troubles and makes rich red blood, health and strength. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure rebuilds worn-out tissues, purifies, strengthens and sweetens the stomach. G. W. W. Atkinson of W. Va., says: "I have used a number of bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and have found it to be a very effective and, indeed, a powerful remedy for stomach ailments. I recommend it to my friends." Sold by English Drug Co. and S. J. Welsh.

If men abused their bodies as they do they credit the race would soon run out.—Exchange. Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLDO, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's family pills are the best. To Cure a Cold in one Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents. See Flow's for sugar, coffee, rice, cakes, crackers, cheese and other eatables. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR Cures Coughs, Promotes Expectoration.

Don't Make a Mistake

While cotton is eleven cents you should think as much of your dollars as you would if it was seven cents. Use economy, buy what you want and what you need, but buy it at the right price. Don't get the idea in your head that you can buy Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Etc., in a large town cheaper than in a small one, for if you do you will make a sad mistake. Our store is crammed full of THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS VARNISH. It means that it's the best varnish made for the purpose you want. It means that it's an honest varnish. It means that it's a uniform varnish—always good, each time you buy it. Put your confidence in S. W. F. W. F. CHEARS & CO., WAXHAW, N. C.



Any Varnish that comes under the S. W. F. label is good varnish. It means that it's THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS VARNISH. It means that it's the best varnish made for the purpose you want. It means that it's an honest varnish. It means that it's a uniform varnish—always good, each time you buy it. Put your confidence in S. W. F. W. F. CHEARS & CO., WAXHAW, N. C.

Nice New Goods

selected by us from the very latest samples and bought at the very lowest price. We like to please our customers and we do it by selling them good Watches, Clocks, etc., at a small margin. Our store is the nicest in town, so our customers say, and we keep it so by keeping nice goods and a full time of them. Remember us when you get ready to do your holiday shopping, for we have something to show you. W. F. CHEARS & CO., WAXHAW, N. C.

Monroe Hardware Co.

Monroe Hardware Co. P. B. DEPAIRN, Manager.

A. LEVY. A. LEVY. A Display of Dress Goods

that will bear comparison with large city stocks. Here you will find Zeibeliens, Cheviots, Granites, Scotch Tixture and Plaids, Broad Cloth, Sicillians, Canvas Weaves, Armours, etc. You will make a mistake if you do not give this splendid stock of Dress Goods a look before purchasing. No trouble to show you these goods—Get our prices and be posted. Fall and Winter CLOTHING. Those appreciating High Grade Clothing Guaranteed by the manufacturer will do well to see my line before buying their fall suit. I have tried to give the people of Monroe and vicinity the very best that money will buy. Buy none but Strouse Bros Guaranteed—They are as cheap as others. See my line of boys' and children's clothing—I can save you money.

Sole Agent for Hamilton-Brown Shoes.

My lines of Shoes can't be matched in any town. You will find all of the Hamilton-Brown Shoes—the very best makes; also the celebrated Hess Shoes for men. HAMILTON BROWN SHOE CO. A. LEVY, AGENT.

LADIES' WRAPS, all the newest styles. Don't buy anything in Wraps before you see me; I can save you big money. Our Millinery Department will be one of our pet departments this season and we will give nothing but the latest and most stylish hats. Our trimmer is young, but old in experience. One hundred new fall ready to wear Dress Skirts from \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$15.00. New Waistings in all the leading styles, cheapest to best. A. LEVY.

HORSES AND MULES!



Wholesale and Retail. Our buyer has just returned from the West with two car loads, our second supply for this fall. If you want one, a dozen, or a car load, it will pay you to come to see us. We have and keep in stock all kinds at right prices. Heed this notice and we will save you money. E. A. Armfield & Sons.