

Farming as an Occupation.

William Jennings Bryan in Cosmopolitan Magazine for January.

It is with exceeding pleasure that the following suggestions are presented in regard to the desirability of farming as a life-occupation.

First—It is an independent way of living, compared with work in the city. The farmer can supply his table with meat, vegetables, bread, milk, butter and eggs, and he is less affected than the residents of the city by fluctuations in the price of these commodities. The clothing account, too, is less for those who live upon the farm than for those who live in town, so that it is much easier and much less embarrassing to practice economy. Not only in dress but in living, the farmer and his family avoid the rivalry that leads to extravagance, false pretense and the enervating vices.

Second—It requires less capital to begin work upon a farm than to enter any other sort of independent business, and one can usually obtain farm land on the shares, whereas for any mercantile pursuit it is necessary to pay rent, often in advance. If one has not the means to buy horses, and plows and other agricultural implements, he can usually find a small piece of ground near a town or city where he can raise vegetables, and thus make a start that will enable him to equip himself for larger farming.

Third—All the members of the family can assist in farming, and that, too, without hardship. The wife can, without sacrifice of dignity or of great amount of drudgery, look after the milk, make the butter and look after the chickens. The girls, as they grow up, can assist the mother, and the boys, before and after school and during the vacation, can help with the chores and with the farming. Their work is not only of pecuniary value to the household, but it can be rendered in such a way as not to interfere with their schooling, and is of much more value to them in the way of exercise than any sort of sport in which they can indulge.

Fourth—Life upon the farm is healthful. One has outdoor air and exercise, both of which are strengthening to the body. The vigorous constitution developed upon the farm enables the farmer's boy to outstrip the city-bred boys in the test of endurance that comes later in life.

Fifth—The habits of industry and application acquired upon the farm are valuable capital, no matter to what occupation or profession the mind is turned. The patience, perseverance and energy which are developed in rural life are the foundations upon which one may build in every honorable vocation.

Sixth—Farm life cultivates hospitality and generosity, and, without entirely removing temptation, gives parental influence a chance to strengthen the child before the seeds of evil obedience are implanted by evil associations. People who live apart in the country are better acquainted with each other and more attached to each other than the neighbors who are huddled together in the same house, and the children who grow up on the farm can be more careful in their company, and are less apt to contract bad habits, than boys in town.

In the city there is little manual labor for the boy to do, and to keep him from associating with the boys who are by chance thrown in his way, requires a constant exercise of parental authority. In the country, parkings shut out the world, and makes the fireside a welcome retreat for good morals. Those who till the soil are brought near to nature, and their contact with the earth and its marvelous activities breeds reverence.



WHEN ASHCRAFT'S Condition Powders are fed to horses and mules, marked improvement will be seen after the first few doses. There is no doubt about it. The Powders, acting directly on the digestive organs, first thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels, correcting all disorders, and then good healthy appetite comes naturally and surely. It is the most powerful tonic and appetizer on the market to-day, and when once used horsemen will have no other. Ashcraft's Powders produce that silky sheen of coat and hair so admired by horse fanciers. The Powders fatten but never bloat. Always high grade and put up in doses—never in bulk.

By the use of three or four doses a week your horse or mule will not be subject to colic or any disease of the stomach and bowels.

"I had an old horse that was in very bad condition generally. He was thin and had a blood disease that was causing the hair to come off. I gave him three doses of Ashcraft's Condition Powders a day for seven days and fed him liberally. The appetite improved from the first few doses and the animal gained fifty-two pounds in flesh during the week I gave it three doses a day. The general health of the animal was greatly improved by the use of the powders and he was made almost a new horse. I must heartily recommend Ashcraft's Condition Powders, as I know they are a reliable and appetizer—O. C. BIKES, Livestock Man, Monroe, N. C."

Ask for Ashcraft's Condition Powders. Package 25c. Sold by English Drug Company

A FAMILY REMEDY

Pe-ru-na in Use in Thousands of Homes.

Mr. Harry M. Stevens, of Midland Beach, L. I., New York, proprietor of the Richmond Hotel, writes:

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the



Harry M. Stevens.

value of Peruna. I have used it for years

and have found it to be a most excellent

family remedy. For colds, catarrh

and similar ailments, it is unsurpassed."

HARRY M. STEVENS.

John L. Burnett, Member of Congress,

Seventh Alabama District, writes:

"I take pleasure in testifying to the

merits of your Peruna. At the solicitation

of a friend my wife used it, and it

improved her condition generally. It is

a remarkable remedy. I can cheerfully

recommend Peruna as a good, substantial

tonic, and a very good catarrh remedy."

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Peruna is not a guess nor an

experiment—it is an absolute scientific

cure. Peruna has no substitutes—no

rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and sat-

isfactory results from the use of Peruna,

write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a

full statement of your case and he will

be pleased to give you his valuable ad-

vice free.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The

Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

ence and respect for the Creator of

all things. The farmer lives amid

miracles and feels each year his de-

pendence upon the unseen hand that

directs the seasons and sends the re-

freshing showers. Reverence teaches

responsibility, and a sense of respon-

sibility is a wholesome restraint upon

conduct.

Seventh—The farmer learns early

in life the true basis of rewards. By

having to give a dollar's worth of prod-

uct for a dollar's worth of product, he

is taught that service, to be fair,

must be reciprocal. He never falls

into the demoralizing habit of ex-

pecting something for nothing. He

teaches by example that labor is hon-

orable, and has that sense of prop-

riety in his handiwork which only

those have who feel that they have

honestly earned all that they receive.

His ideas of life are, therefore, apt to

be high, and he imparts to others

the stimulus which his occupation

and environment exerts in him.

Eighth—The husbandman is also

the most reliable political factor in

the nation. He is the best-informed

and the most independent of all who

take part in political life. While he

is conservative and not subject to

frequent change; while he has con-

victions, and is usually a strong par-

tyisan, yet his opinions are his own

and, as a rule, he can neither be

bought nor driven to cast his vote

contrary to his judgment.

While it is true that in close States

the corruption of voters has some-

times extended to the farm, still it is

ment. But if the farm as it is has been the nursery of merchants and ministers, orators, statesmen, the farm as it may be and should be is still more inviting. The introduction of acetylene and other kinds of gas, and the perfection of electrical apparatus, will enable multitudes of farmers to substitute a modern light for the dim candle and the smoking lamp. The wind-mill and the supply-tank are not only saving the muscle of the man, but are contributing to the convenience of the housewife. With water running through the house and supplying both the kitchen and the bath-room, the lot of the farmer's wife will be very much improved.

Another invention is likely to have a marked influence upon farm life, namely, the telephone. No one who has not lived remote from a physician can appreciate the anxiety which a mother feels in case of accident or sickness in the family. The telephone reduces by one-half the time between injury and relief, and in addition to this makes it possible for the farmer to communicate with his neighbors, receive and send telegrams, and be in constant touch with the outside world. The writer's attention has been recently called to the telephone as a time-saver among farmers, and one now wonders how people could have done without it so long.

The electric car line has already begun to link city with city and to supply the farmers along the line with cheap and rapid transportation for themselves and their products. It will be surprising if the electric lines and the telephones do not result in the next few years in a large increase in the value of suburban property.

In this connection, the "good roads" movement cannot be overlooked. The value of a permanent and at all times passable road is beginning to be appreciated, and the farmer is likely to demand that this consideration be shown to his material, intellectual and moral welfare. The mud embargo is an expensive one to the farmer's purse, and not less objectional in other ways. With good roads it is possible to have larger and better schools, and then will follow the joint intermediate school, with its library and its public assembly room. The rural delivery is another boon which the farmer appreciates. The State universities are giving increasing attention to studies that will fit young men for the intelligent pursuit of agriculture, and what could be more gratifying? If a father is able to start his son in business with ten thousand dollars, what business is so safe as farming? Given a young man with a thorough education, good habits, willingness to work, and a desire to make himself useful, where can he fare better than on a farm? He can apply his brains to the enriching of the soil, to the diversification of his crops and to the improvement of his stock, and at the same time give reasonable indulgence to his taste for reading and study. He will have all that contributes to health of body, vigor of mind and to cultivation of the heart—what occupation or profession can offer him richer rewards?

True, the soil will not yield him the fabulous wealth that he might secure by cornering the production or supply of some necessary of life, but it will respond to his industry and give that of which dishonest gains would rob him—"a conscience void of offense toward God and man." If he must forego the sudden gains that sometimes comes to the

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver. Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

We will send you a free sample. Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 60c. and \$1. all druggists.

RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Teachers, non-teacher, students or others interested in the public schools are invited to contribute to this column. School news, personal items or anything bearing upon the public schools will be welcome.—The Editor.

An Appeal to the Careless Ones.

Written for the School Column.

There is, it seems, a general revival of education. A long and much needed spirit has taken a firm hold upon the people and stirred them to the very depths of their souls. Yet there are some who will not open their eyes to the best interests of themselves and the talent entrusted to them in the shape of bright, intellectual boys and girls. It makes me shudder when I think of the great responsibility resting on the parent, who has entrusted to him a half dozen sweet, innocent little children to care for; that in a very few years their future destiny will be shaped and they will have to face the stern realities of life for themselves, whether equipped or not. How necessary, then, that a very serious effort should be put forth to encourage the child in everything that would tend to promote and elevate the mind of the youth upon whose shoulders the same daring responsibility will inevitably rest sooner or later.

There is nothing more pleasing to my mind than to see the reasoning and thinking faculties of a child expanding, widening out, going on from things to relations, from facts to principles by repeated acts. The child, by its own efforts, enables itself to capture life and grasp after knowledge; then should it not receive encouragement from the one who would be honored if a success was attained?

It is dangerous and appalling for a child in this fast age to grow up in obscure ignorance when the educational advantages are so free and inviting. Oh, that we could devise some method to reach the careless ones who think nothing of the mental development of the child! There is a sacrifice demanded on the part of a great many, but where there is no investment there can be no dividends expected. Speed the time when every one will be reaching up after something that will, beyond a doubt, better prepare them for life.

JUNOS GODEFREY.

Waxhaw, N. C.

Chinese, Japanese, and Hindoo School-Boys.

"Among the Eastern nations the beginning of school life is a critical time for the child," says Beatrice C. Wilcox, in Everybody's Magazine for January. "The priest or astrologer must be consulted to choose a lucky day. Every precaution must be taken to avert the jealousy of the gods, whose malice is especially directed against a fine boy."

"The Chinese father who adores his son will take the utmost pains to convince the powers of the air that the boy is of no account. The child may be given a despicable name, like flea, of China, a pig, or monkey, insulting still, he may be given a girl's name. The boy may be started off to school wearing a girl's dress and one carrying and if the deception is complete this will be the most effectual of all, for even the gods do not care for girls in China."

"The Japanese school-boy wears hanging from his belt a little red bag, containing a brass tag, with his name and his parents' name and address upon it. He must have his paper umbrella and his fan, and in a gay bag upon his arm, is a jar of rice for his luncheon. This quaint little fellow has probably made his offering at his own private shrine to the god of penmanship."

"When the Hindoo boy has found an auspicious day to begin school, he is taken to the god of learning, Saraswati. Here the little supplicant presents his offerings of rice and betelnuts, and repeats the letters of the alphabet after the priest. Thus he is entered into the ways of knowledge in the very presence of the god."

The County Board of Education was in session two days last week apportioning the money for the public schools this year. The following apportionment was made:

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

City of Monroe, white and colored, \$1,000.

White—Districts Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 12 and 11, \$80 each; Nos. 3, 8, 10 and 11, \$100 each; No. 13, \$285; No. 9, \$70; No. 2, \$75; No. 4, \$200.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

A very Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by The English Drug Co.

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Colored—Districts No. 1, 880; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, \$75 each.

MARSHVILLE TOWNSHIP.

White—District No. 1, \$300; No. 2, \$170.81; Nos. 3, 5 and 7, \$100 each; Nos. 4 and 6, \$85 each.

Colored—District Nos. 1, 2, and 5, \$70 each; Nos. 3 and 4, \$80 each.

LANES CREEK TOWNSHIP.

White—District No. 1, \$145; No. 2, \$95.63; Nos. 3, 6 and 7, \$100 each; Nos. 4, 5 and 8, \$90 each.

Colored—Districts Nos. 1 and 2, \$75 each.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

White—District No. 1, \$90; No. 2, \$100; Nos. 3 and 4, \$150 each; No. 5, \$413.60; Nos. 6 and 7, \$120 each.

Colored—Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7, \$70 each; No. 4, \$100.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

White—Districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10, \$100 each; Nos. 3 and 4, \$80 each; No. 9, \$200.

Colored—District No. 1, \$108; Nos. 2, 4 and 5, \$75 each; No. 3, \$73.67.

SANDY RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

White—Districts Nos. 1 and 7, \$300 each; Nos. 2 and 4 and 9, \$80 each; No. 3, \$82.79; No. 5, \$85; No. 6, \$90; No. 8, \$75.

Colored—Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, \$70 each; No. 3, \$60.

VANCE TOWNSHIP.

White—Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, \$100 each; No. 4, \$236.37.

Colored—District No. 1, \$80; No. 2, \$70.

GOOSE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

White—Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 9, \$160 each; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11, \$80 each; No. 10, \$75; No. 12, \$150; No. 13, \$60.

Colored—District No. 1, \$64.48; Nos. 2, 3 and 4, \$60 each.

NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP.

White—Districts Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10 and 11, \$70 each; Nos. 2 and 3, \$65 each; Nos. 4, 7 and 12, \$75 each; No. 8, \$76.35.

Colored—District No. 1, \$55.

Application has been made by the board of education for enough money out of the State's second appropriation of \$100,000 to bring the school terms up as near as possible to 4 months. As soon as it is known how much will be received from the State the county superintendent will notify committeemen.

What's in a Name?

Everything is in the name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co. of Chicago discovered some years ago how to make a salve from witch hazel that is a specific for piles. For blind, bleeding