

Great Men Recalled.

E. S. WOODS
In Charlotte Observer.

I had rare opportunities when I was a boy, for my father delighted in company and always had a house full of people, and I was thrown with the most prominent men in the State—judges, governors and others. I can see now what a great opportunity it was to me to be surrounded by such refined influences in my early life. I formed a fondness for distinguished men, and I have always loved to be with them and hear them talk. After I became a man I visited the springs—White Sulphur and Saratoga—and met them from every section of the country. I listened while they talked and learned much from their conversation. No young man can employ his time better than by associating with intellectual men and hearing them talk. My father was reared on a farm and lived on one his whole life. He was a man of limited education, but having men of intelligence around him he became a well-informed man and was at ease with a president, a governor or a judge. He was like a sponge; he absorbed knowledge from such men. I suppose I acquired this habit from him. I have already written of the old judges who used to visit his house in my boyhood. I frequently met the sons of these old judges and they always refer to their fathers' visits in those days.

When a boy I had a great desire to hear political discussions. I had often heard county candidates, but the first speaker of any distinction that I heard was Col. Thomas Kuffin, who was running for congress. I have already written about him. He was not an orator. He was very vehement and loud in speaking, but made a strong, sensible speech. When at Wake Forest I walked six miles to Rolesville, in Wake county, to hear Mr. Badger and Gaston H. Wilder, who were candidates for the convention that was proposed to be called to take steps in regard to secession. Badger was the Union candidate and Wilder was the Secession candidate. Badger had been in early life a State judge, secretary of the navy under Harrison, United States senator, and appointed by Fillmore Supreme Court judge, but was not confirmed by the Senate, and was regarded by many as the greatest man of the State. I was anxious to hear him, as is proven by a lazy man like me walking six miles for that purpose. Badger opened the discussion. He made a plain, sensible speech suited to a country audience. His language was simple and could be understood by the most ignorant. He spoke in a conversational style and there was no effort at oratory or display. He seemed to be impressed with the gravity of the crisis then on the country, and he warned the people of the dangers which threatened them. But the people were in no humor for conservative argument, but were swept off their feet by the whirlwind of revolution. His speech seemed to make no impression. They gave him a respectful hearing, but he did not elicit a cheer. There was nothing of the hurrah about him to excite or make the masses applaud. His speech was better adapted to the Senate than the hustings.

Wilder replied. He had graduated at the University and had represented Wake county in the senate and was a good stump speaker. His style of speaking was well calculated to stir the blood and make men hurrah. He was tall, well proportioned, and on the stage presented an inspiring appearance. He was a man of fine action and walked the rostrum with the air of a conqueror. He was larger than Badger. He spoke with impetuous, nervous energy, and soon had the boys shouting and clapping their hands. School boys as I was, I watched the effect produced by those men, and I was amazed that a plain old farmer from the country districts of Wake county, should get the applause over such a man as Badger, whose argument could convince a bench of judges and whose eloquence could charm a senate. My mind has often recurred to that scene, and I have often thought how little did those men who were shouting for revolution know of the direful consequences which were to follow.

I have seen the greatest men of this country during the last fifty years—Douglas, Blaine, Conkling, Tombs, Stevens, Jefferson Davis and others—but the greatest man for pure intellect that I ever saw was Edward Graham Haywood. When a young man I went to his office in Raleigh to hear him talk, and he was the finest conversationalist I ever heard. He was well read in history, polite literature and poetry, and during the conversation he could quote poetry or any passage from history to illustrate what he was talking about. I heard him make an argument before Chief Justice Chase in the Federal Court in a will case, in which he received a fee of \$20,000, and it was one of the most learned and profound legal arguments ever delivered before a court. Chase paid strict attention to him and pronounced him the greatest lawyer he ever heard at the bar. He spoke four hours, and I could have listened to him all day. His style of speaking was argumentative, and he talked like a great man. It seemed to be no trouble for him to speak. He was like a big horse with a heavy load; he carried it with ease. He had a car-load of books in the bar and when he concluded he asked the Chief Justice if

he would like to consult his authorities, and he said yes. He said: "I will send my books to your room." He was a fine looking man, large, compactly built, light hair, florid complexion, large eyes, handsome face, broad shoulders and a heavy chest, with a slow, dignified, easy movement, and when walking looked like a ponderous machine or a large giant. He looked great and he was great. I used to sit and watch him as he moved about. R. F. Moore, who then called "the nestor of the North Carolina bar," was opposing counsel. He was impetuous, nervous and restless and would interrupt Haywood, but it did not seem to bother him in the least, for he would resume his argument as if there had been no interruption. I heard him on the stump when he was a candidate for the legislature in Wake county in 1858. I had just entered Wake Forest as a student, and he spoke near the college. He was then a young man. He spoke well, but he was not an eloquentist like Henry W. Miller, Duncan K. McRae and George Davis. The three last were the greatest orators I ever heard in North Carolina. The style of those three men as orators is entirely different. I have written of Miller and McRae. I heard George Davis in the campaign of 1876. He spoke in Goldsboro. He was desirous of hearing him, for he had the reputation then of being the finest orator in the State. I went to Goldsboro just to hear him and I was not disappointed. He fully met the public expectation. He was then in the full vigor and prime of life, had a fine figure, handsome face, graceful manners, melodious voice, stately bearing, a fine vocabulary, and the action essential to a great orator. His speech abounded in brilliant imagery, in exuberant fancy, in elegant diction, and in lofty flights of the sublimest eloquence. He had what the poet calls

"Sweet, almost rhythmic, personating eyes."

I met Mr. Davis only a few times, and did not know him intimately, but he seemed to me to be the greatest and most amiable of men; he was certainly one of the most accomplished and cultured.

His townsman, Col. Robt. Strange, was equally as cultured and graceful in his manners, but he had a more stately dignity than any man I ever knew. He was always even, smooth and never became excited over anything. I used to meet him at the White Sulphur Springs, and he was charming in the social circles. Indeed, he seemed to be as near perfect as it was possible for man to be. When he first came to the bar he was employed to defend a murderer. His father, who had been a judge and United States senator, was the solicitor. He showed his son no quarter, but fought him with the same strength he would an older man. The young man won the case and the old man was very angry to think that a mere boy should triumph over him. It is hard for a parent to realize that his boy ever becomes a man. Col. A. A. McKoy of Clinton was a worthy companion of these men. He was affable, genuine and a very social man. He always had a smile on his face, and when he greeted you he made you feel that he was glad to meet you. When he was nominated for judge I wrote him a letter of congratulation, and said to him if I could see him judge, George Davis, United States senator, and Robert Strange governor, my heart's desire would be accomplished. Mr. Davis had the culture, the grace, the dignity and the learning to have made a great senator. Col. Strange would have made a model governor, equal to any the State ever had. These three men who have so richly adorned the history of this State, deserve to live in the memory of her people, as a precious example to the youth of the country. No State ever had three nobler sons, and may God bless their immortal memory. The words of the poet may be applied to them:

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 running 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 not cured by 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., TOLEDO, OHIO.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's family pills are the best.

Ida—How did your Uncle Hiram enjoy the classical program?

May—Not at all. Why, I wore out a shoe prompting him when to applaud.—Chicago News.

Sour Stomach.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, sour stomach is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too frequently of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let five hours elapse between meals, and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach after eating, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the sour stomach may be avoided. For sale by S. J. Welsh and C. N. Simpson, Jr.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

Secretary Parker Regards Bonded Warehouse System as the Best Means of Obtaining Bigger and Steadier Prices—A Word About the St. Louis Meeting.

T. B. PARKER in Progressive Farmer.

The cotton crop and the marketing of the same are now interesting topics alike to the farmer, the manufacturer, and the speculator. It is very evident that for the last several months there has been a determined and concerted effort to "bear" the cotton market. All signs point to that as plainly as the finger board on a mile post does to the destination of the road.

The cotton mill men of the South, generally, have been the natural enemies of high prices for cotton—and not, under former conditions, without some degree of justification. Their capacity to manufacture was limited and their products have not been established in many of the world's best markets. For them to have stocked their warehouses with high-priced cotton and see the surplus go to their Northern and foreign competitors at a reduced price, would have been courting disaster and ruin. The situation to them, especially for the past year, has been exceedingly perplexing. Their capital was invested in machinery, supplies, etc., and to lie idle meant loss. On the other hand, to buy exceptionally high-priced cotton, not being able to even guess at the size and price of next year's cotton crop, might mean still greater loss. So indeed they were in an unenviable position, and the only thing in sight for them was to fight down high prices, which they have done as faithfully as any one could have wished for.

But the conditions which first faced the farmers, a few years ago, and later the manufacturers, have put them in a position to think, and from their research will come a plan or method by which both producers and consumers will be benefited. The cotton manufacturer does not need low-priced cotton but he does need steady priced cotton. With steady prices he has something to base a calculation on and knows just what he is doing. With steady prices the buyers of his products will know what to do and will keep on hand a stock sufficient large to meet his demands. And the farmer, too, is much better off with a steady price, carrying with it a fair profit, than to have the extremes in prices that he has experienced within the last few years.

But these years of experience with the barometer in price marking very high and then very low, have been productive of a not unmixt evil. Thinking business men have been studying the situation and think they can see in the cotton crop of the South even greater possibilities than most of us have dreamed of. But to bring out these possibilities there must be harmony between the producers and consumers, or rather between the farmers and the cotton mill men.

The most feasible plan, in my opinion, for this that has yet been suggested is the bonded warehouse system. By this plan the promoters claim (and not without a show of justification) that prices of cotton can be more steadily maintained by marketing the cotton crop only as the trade requires it, and withhold from the market any surplus that may accrue until a short crop will cause a demand for it. This, it seems to me, would be an ideal condition. When we think of the crop in 1898 of 11,270,000 bales selling for \$325,000,000, and last year a crop of about 10,000,000 bales selling for twice as much, we can readily understand what a will stone around the cotton farmer's neck is a surplus of a million bales.

If we can eliminate that surplus or keep it off the market the question that confronts and most concerns the cotton farmer will be immediately solved. This is just the thing the promoters of the warehouse system propose to do. They propose to do it in this way: The man who must have money to meet his obligations can carry his cotton to one of these warehouses, have the cotton weighed and graded and get a receipt for it upon which he can get money at the bank to meet his obligations without throwing his cotton on the market. Of course, if prices are all right and to his liking, he need not take his cotton to the warehouse at all, but sell it on the open market. And also if he is in position to hold the cotton himself, he need not take it to one of these bonded warehouses, but store it on his own premises, if he so desires.

By this system, it is claimed, the speculator will be largely eliminated and the "bears" who have been pulling the prices of cotton down, will have to seek cooler climes for their operations.

As a matter of course, if the better prices that cotton would bring under this system of selling were to run people cotton crazy, and they were to persist in making more cotton than the trade could consume, there would of necessity be a drop in prices. That would be inevitable, but it would not be spasmodic fluctuations that we now see, but a gradual decline until a reaction was brought about.

However, that is hardly probable for some time to come at least.

In our new possessions, the Philippine Islands, we have acquired several millions of inhabitants, the most of whom, according to the pictures we have seen, show the need of a new suit of clothes without much delay. And as our soldiers who have been there for the last few years civilizing them wore uniforms from cotton cloth, it is but natural that the citizens of those islands will also adopt cotton cloth for their clothing. Those islands alone should develop a great market for Southern cotton. And as civilization advances there and elsewhere, the market for cotton goods will increase, in all probability, to the capacity of our production. Even here where the cotton is grown, the demand for cotton goods is increasing. There are more pounds of cotton consumed per capita among our own people now than there were twenty or thirty years ago, and the consumption increases annually. It will be so all over the world. As the people advance in enlightenment the consumption of cotton will increase; therefore with prudence, we need not look for any great surplus in our cotton crop for some time to come. And with the warehouse system a surplus could be carried in all probability until a partial failure in the crop would create a demand for it.

There will be a Southern Cotton Farmers' Convention held at St. Louis September 26th, at which farmers and all others interested in the cotton business will be present. In a letter just received from Mr. Harvie Jordan, president of the Cotton Growers' Protective Association, he states that the attendance at that convention will be large. Texas alone is expected to be represented by 500 delegates, Georgia with 200, North Carolina and Alabama 200 each, and large delegations from the other cotton growing States. Much interest is manifested, and it is thought by some that the present advance in cotton may be due in part to the fact that the cotton farmers are to meet at that time to try to get better prices for the incoming crop than the cotton-buying world has been promising them.

It will be well for the readers of the Progressive Farmer, and in fact all cotton farmers, to keep in touch with this movement. It may mean much to them.

Somewhat of a Hog.

Mr. R. G. Lee of route No. 4 called at this office Monday. He sat and conversed pleasantly for some moments on various subjects, and then branched off on hog. This is just now an agreeable topic with Mr. Lee. He has more of it in one bunch, he thinks and we think, than anybody else in Catawba county. But he is modest about it, and only gives figures that other people give. Other folks say that his hog will, in a gross way, make the scales indicate that 100 pounds are on the platform. Some others affirm that 500 is the number. This monster is only 13 months of age. He is five and one-half feet in length. All who have seen him agree that he is the biggest hog in the country. We believe it. Can anybody beat it? Mr. Lee is proud of his hog but cash claims, and the right man with the correct amount can have him.

Value of a Sunny Soul.

This world is too full of sadness and sorrow, misery and sickness; it needs more sunshine; it needs cheerful lives which radiate gladness; it needs encouragers who will lift and not bear down, who will encourage, not discourage. Who can estimate the value of a sunny soul who scatters gladness and good cheer wherever he goes, instead of gloom and sadness? Everybody is attracted to these cheerful faces and sunny lives, and repelled by the gloomy, the morose and the sad. We envy people who radiate cheer wherever they go and bring out gladness from every pore. Money, houses and lands look contemptible beside such a disposition.

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, itching and protruding piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. Sold by English Drug Co. and S. J. Welsh.

Has Sold a Pile of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy?

I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for more than 20 years and it has given entire satisfaction. I have sold a pile of it and can recommend it highly.—Jos. McElhinny, Linton, Ia. You will find this remedy a good friend when troubled with a cough or cold. It always affords quick relief and is pleasant to take. For sale by S. J. Welsh and C. N. Simpson, Jr.

Emergency Medicines.

It is a great convenience to have at hand reliable medicines for use in cases of accident and for slight injuries and ailments. A good liniment and one that is fast becoming a favorite is not a household necessity is Chamberlain's Pain Balm. By applying it promptly to a cut, bruise or burn it always the pain and causes the injury to heal in about one-third the time usually required, and as it is an antiseptic it prevents any danger of blood poisoning. When Pain Balm is kept at hand a sprain may be treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a quick recovery. For sale by S. J. Welsh and C. N. Simpson, Jr.

From 148 to 92 Pounds.

One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me that I ran down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Sold by English Drug Co. and S. J. Welsh.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"Allow me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. Jno. Hamlett of Eagle Pass, Tex. "I suffered one week with bowel trouble and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, when my friend, Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here, advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind." For sale by S. J. Welsh and C. N. Simpson, Jr.

The Young Farmer.

C. W. BARRETT in Progressive Farmer.

I am asked to write something that directs itself to the young farmer. I wish I knew just how to do that; how I could say something that would inspire the young farmer and fill him with enthusiasm for his work. It seems to me this must be a growth. Love for farm life comes naturally to some of us, with others it has to be directed. But I am sure with all that, when the farm is taken in a serious way and studied and coaxing and confided in, it will respond and become a good companion for every boy.

To the young farmer then, I would suggest first, interest in the farm and the application of every aid that education and business principles bring. You can get this by books, agricultural papers, schools and short courses in our agricultural colleges.

So strongly am I convinced of this I would go on record as advising every young farmer to take at least the winter course in our agricultural college. You will never know until you have attended such a course the good it will mean to you, and the help it will bring to your work.

Nor can a young man say that he can not do it because of age, lack of money or previous training. The winter courses are always open to all, and the small sum of thirty dollars for all expenses is within the means of every farmer young or old. That beginning cost (for I believe the young farmer and old one also will say they began farming when a real knowledge of their work is obtained) will be many times covered the first year of real agricultural endeavor.

I would own a farm; you may now be a renter; but own a farm. Land is not expensive. You can buy at least twenty-five acres, and I think that enough to start with. If you farm twenty-five acres intensively and intelligently it will profit you better than one hundred or two hundred indifferently handled. Try it, my young friend. Own the land and know what you are doing. Aim to raise good crops and to make the land still better.

I would plow deep. I would not have a one-horse plow on that little farm. I would send the plow deep down in the soil as rapidly as I could and call for that rich plant food lying down below the four or five inches of top soil we have been playing with for so many years. I would plow deep and well and harrow so as to fine and mellow the soil; by so doing I am sure nature would respond and you would be glad of the results.

I would sow leguminous crops on every acre each year. If in corn, let peas or clover go with the last culture. If cotton, the same. The nitrogen will be brought from the air and add to the fat of the land.

I would rotate my crops. I would do this so as to raise hay and corn, for I should not want to buy feed for the stock on the farm. This plan means quicker and better ways of improving the soil, for it places cowpeas and clover in the system of good farming.

I would want to grow live stock. It may be hens or cows or mules or pigs or sheep, or some of them—just to suit you. I would raise live stock for the money it brings to the farm; for the improvement that comes to the soil; and for the fun it brings to me.

Start it now, young farmer, if you really intend to be a farmer and to get good out of the farm; take up some line of live stock. Personally, I like cows and hogs, and our State needs ten thousand young farmers in these lines alone this coming year.

I would select all the seed I sow in all my fields. The cotton before it is picked; take seed only from the vigorous stalks that have many well filled bolls. The corn while it yet stands in the field, so as to get seed only from good stalks that are prolific and heavy yielders; and so with all crops.

I would at once decide to know my work as well as possible for me to do. I would visit other farms and see how work is done there; I would read the Experiment Station bulletins; and, lastly, I would study my work and talk it, and believe in it. And then as my work develops and prospers, I would increase my acres and enlarge my plant.

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"I SUFFERED TERRIBLY WITH FEMALE WEAKNESS."

Says Mrs. Esther M. Milner.



"I was a terrible sufferer from female weakness and had the headache continually. I was not able to do my housework for my husband and myself. I wrote you and described my condition as near as possible. You recommended Peruna. I took four bottles and was completely cured. I think Peruna a wonderful medicine and have recommended it to my friends with best results."—Mrs. E. M. Milner.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, has had over fifty years experience in the treatment of female catarrhal diseases. He advises women free of charge. If you are suffering from any female derangement write him a description of your symptoms and he will give you the benefit of his experience in the treatment of women's diseases.

Mrs. Mamie Groth, Plattville, Wis., writes: "After suffering for several years with frequent backache and headache I am entirely without pain of any kind now, thanks to Peruna."—Miss Mamie Groth.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory 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 advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Professional Cracksmen in the State.

A party of professional cracksmen has been operating in this State for more than a year, and it is doubtful if they have been outside the State in that time. Periodically we read of a store, a postoffice or other place being entered and the safe cracked and robbed, and it is scarcely to be doubted that it is done by the same crowd every time. The richest haul it has made in North Carolina was at Yadkinville, Tuesday night, when it yielded the county treasurer of \$8,000 or \$10,000 and the postoffice of \$300 or \$400. In every case the gang conducts its operations undisturbed and escapes with its booty without difficulty. Notwithstanding the liberal reward offered by the treasurer, there is not one chance in ten thousand that these robbers will be apprehended.

Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bredridd, alone and destitute. Such in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies: "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for liver and kidney troubles and all forms of stomach and bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by English Drug Co.

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Then you might see something that would just SUIT you. Of course you need some new pieces.

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T. P. DILLON.

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Offers exceptional advantages to girls and boys preparing for college or for the higher duties of life. Excellent equipment. Good moral surroundings. Excellent musical facilities. Rates of board and tuition exceptionally low. Enrollment last session 292. Boarding students 110 from 15 counties. Fall Term begins August 22nd. Write at once for new catalogue or for other information.

M. B. DRY, Principal,
WINGATE, N. C.

The Old Man Gives Only \$50,000.

Cumberland, Md., Dispatch, Md.

A report comes from Elkins from a source believed to be reliable that Senator Davis, the Democratic nominee for vice president, and his brother, Col. Thomas H. Davis of Keyser, W. Va., who was the Democratic candidate for congress in the Second district four years ago, have each contributed \$50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund for all purposes, and that that will be the limit.

It has always been believed by persons knowing the Davises that Mr. Davis would be a heavy contributor to the campaign fund. It is said, however, that his daughters, Mrs. Elkins and Mrs. Arthur Lee, dislike the fact that their aged father has been burdened with campaign responsibilities, and are opposed to his contributing large sums. Senator Davis's only son, John T. Davis, now ill with typhoid fever, is also said to have similar objections.

Four years ago John T. Davis spent large sums in four counties, hoping to aid his uncle Tom in his race for congress, but Col. Davis was defeated. Since then the Davises have had little faith in politicians and are very cautious about handing out money to them. Col. Davis is now ill at his home in Keyser, and while his condition is not considered dangerous, his friends are apprehensive on account of his age.

A Boy's Wild Ride for Life.

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life 18 miles to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, W. H. Brown of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, coughs, colds and grip prove its matchless merit for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at English Drug Co.'s.

Jap Soldiers Get 45 Cents a Month.

"The Japanese soldier," we read, "gets for his service forty-five cents a month and has no prospect of a pension." Fighting upon this salary, this prospect and an empty stomach, it must be seen how game a citizen the little brown man is, and everybody, considering his handicap, ought to wish him well in his effort, now on, to beat the troops of the Great White Bear to the place.

DR. B. C. REDFEARN, DENTIST.

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Practice in all the State and Federal Courts. Will manage estates for executors, administrators and Guardians for reasonable pay; and will enclose mortgages and negotiate loans, without expense to Mortgagees and Money Lenders, when practicable. Offices in Loan and Trust Building, HENRY B. ADAMS, THOMAS J. JEROME, FRANK ARMFIELD.

WILLIAMS & LEMMOND, Attorneys-at-Law, MONROE, N. C.

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