

# The Mount Airy News

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## BLIND FOR 21 Years.

### Pinnacle Man Restored to Sight After Being Blind From Birth.

Born blind, groping in dense darkness through youth and young manhood, educated at the Blind Institute at Raleigh and finally made to see by the skill of modern surgery is the experience of Harmon Marion, of Pinnacle N. C.

Harmon Marion, son of Mr. Sam Marion, of Pinnacle is now 21 years old and has been able to see just eleven months.

He was born blind and at the proper age was sent to the Institute for the Blind and there educated. He completed the course two or three years ago and since then has been at the home of his father at Pinnacle.

Specialists have examined him from time to time and all agreed that he was hopelessly blind. Last December he was operated on by Dr. C. W. Banner, of Greensboro, who removed a growth from the eyes that had been there since birth and since then he can see perfectly. The gentleman who gave us this information recently had a talk with him and he says it is interesting to see with what intense joy the young man is now living. Life to him is one continual new change of scenes. He says that no one can give the least idea of the exaggerated views a blind person has of life. When he was blind he had ideas as to how different objects looked, but when he was able to see he found that his mental pictures were entirely wrong in every instance. He said he had a sweetheart and of course had an idea as to how she looked but when he could see for the first time he found that she was not the same girl he had expected to see. He thought all the girls were pretty, he had been told they were, but he found this, too, an error.

Mr. Marion has been offered a position with a music house which he expects to accept. He is a fine musician and a bright young man.

## Boast Not of Thyself.

Be good. Do not boast of being better than others. Perhaps you are better than those you criticise, and perhaps not. If you are better than they are, it may be well for others to know it, but it will be better for you to just show it without telling it. Superior goodness needs neither label nor blare of trumpets. Most people can discover the presence of goodness just as well as you can, and for them to see the grace of God is more conclusive than a boastful profession from you in any case.

Pure and undefiled religion is known by its fruits. It is more than a theory, a profession, a keeping of ordinances, and it is bigger than any one of its precious doctrines. It embraces them all, and the possibilities of faith and grace are so great and glorious that the best of us have so much yet to attain and obtain as to leave no room for boasting of what we already have and are. Religious, pious boasting is always in bad taste. The more so when it is intended to discredit the faith and state of grace of others.

## Words to Freeze The Soul.

"Your son has Consumption. His case is hopeless." These appalling words were spoken to Geo. E. Blevens, a leading merchant of Springfield, N. C. by two expert doctors—one a lung specialist. Then was shown the wonderful power of Dr. King's New Discovery. "After three weeks use," writes Mr. Blevens, "he was as well as ever, would not take all the money in the world for what it did for my boy." Infallible for coughs and colds, its the safest, sure cure for desperate Lung disease on earth—50c. and \$1.00. Guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free. Ascraft Drug Co.

## DO YOU WANT A SCHOOL.

### If So Try Your Hand at the Following Examination.

Last Thursday and Friday Prof. J. H. Allen at Dobson held an examination for teachers in the public schools of the county and about twenty tried for certificates. The following is a copy of the examination and will make interesting reading for the young folks who hope to be able to teach in the near future. 90 per cent gets a first grade certificate, 80 to 90 per cent a second grade and 70 to 80 per cent a third grade.

A first grade teacher is allowed any salary he can get but the law only allows \$25.00 per month for a second grade, and \$20.00 for a third grade, and the third grade teacher can only be employed as assistant to some other teacher.

## NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY.

1. Describe the proprietary government of North Carolina.
2. Give the two dates on the North Carolina flag and state the significance of each.
3. What was the Stamp Act, and how was it received?
4. Name five North Carolina Governors, and state the chief feature of the administration of each.
5. (a) Who was the War Governor? Give a brief sketch of his life. (b) Who was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction? Give a sketch of his work for public education.

## ARITHMETIC.

1. Give two of the most valid reasons for teaching arithmetic in the public schools.
2. A farmer sold 320 pounds of cotton at 9¢ cents a pound, and took 1/4 of his pay in cloth at 67¢ cents a yard, and the remainder in flour at \$1.75 per barrel. How much of each did he receive?
3. If eggs are worth 16¢ cents per dozen, what are 9 dozen and 10 eggs worth?
4. (a) Multiply .1 x .1. (b) Divide .1 x .1. (c) Explain the location of decimal point in this operation.
5. A man purchased three pieces of timber 12 ft. long, 6 in. wide, eight pieces 16 ft. long 9 in. wide, and two pieces 10 ft. long and 12 in. wide and all of the pieces 2 inches thick. What are all worth if lumber is selling at \$30 per thousand?
6. A merchant sold two suits of clothing at \$25 each. On one of the suits he gained 25 per cent, on the other he lost 25 per cent. Did he gain or lose on the whole transaction, and how much?
7. (a) A merchant buys an article at 5 cents and sells it for 6 cents. What per cent has he made? (b) Sells an article for 25 cents and thereby loses 25 per cent. What was the cost?
8. The expenses for building a schoolhouse were \$9,123 50, which were defrayed by a tax on the property of the town. The rate of taxation being 2 1/2 mills on the dollar and a commission of 3 per cent being charged for collection. What was the assessed valuation of the property of the town?

## AGRICULTURE.

1. Name some plants that exhaust soils rapidly. State why and in what respects, and explain how the soil may be renewed in each case.
2. Name four important crops grown in North Carolina, and give characteristics of soil best adapted to each.
3. What is meant by the following terms: rotation of crops, bacteria, hybrids, legumes, per-

## mination?

4. Name the insects which are injurious to the crops in your school district.
5. Name a few specific factors that would tend to make farm life more desirable.

## DRAWING.

1. What attempt at teaching drawing have you made?
2. Have you ever practised the drawings given in Books I, II, and III of the Webb and Ware series?
3. Draw a waterbucket setting on a table, the top of the bucket being slightly below the level of the eye.
4. Draw a turnip; a boy's cap; a fan.
5. Draw a fence and gate.

## UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. Give a brief biographical sketch of Columbus, and a short account of his voyages.
2. Give the forms of Colonial government and name a colony under each form.
3. Give some of the causes leading up to the Revolution.
4. Give some of the events leading up to the War Between the States.
5. Describe the battle between the Virginia and the Monitor. Give the significance of this combat.

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Why should Civil Government be taught in the public schools?
2. (a) How are new States admitted into the Union? How is a territory represented in Congress? (b) Explain how a foreigner may become a citizen of the United States.
3. What is a copyright? A patent? What is the purpose of each?
4. Define democracy, eminent domain, reciprocity, arbitration.
5. (a) How can the Constitution of North Carolina be amended? What and when was the last amendment? (b) How are United States Senators elected? Members of House of Representatives?

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Why do you teach grammar? Is there any difference between the purpose of language work and the purpose of textbook grammar? If so, what?
2. (a) What are the essential parts of every sentence? Define the work of each. (b) How are sentences classified? Give sentences illustrating the classifications made.
3. What is the difference between a sentence and a clause; between a clause and a phrase?
4. How are modes classified? Tenses? Give a sentence illustrating each mode. Name the tenses belonging in each classification. Discuss the uses of shall and will.
5. Write correctly each sentence, and explain each case: (1) Who did you buy that book from? (2) Between you and I the man has gone. (3) The man laid down and went to sleep. (4) We knew it to be he.

## PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

1. Write briefly the substance of a talk you might give to your school as to rules of hygiene relating to eating, drinking, sleeping, and exercise in their home life.
2. Describe the organs respiration, and give the effects of respiration on the blood, on the air.
3. Name the digestive organs. Tell where the different diges-

## five fluids enter, and their uses.

4. Give some suggestions as to the use and care of the eyes.
5. What is the effect of the continued use of alcohol on the arteries? The brain? The heart? The lungs? The formation of habits?

## GEOGRAPHY.

What is Home Geography? Why is it important to begin the teaching of geography at home? Give an outline showing how you would present the subject of Home Geography in your own locality.

2. What factors affect the occupations, industries and general life of a section? Give three illustrations of your answer in detail.

What country on the coast of Europe has the same latitude as Labrador? Explain the great difference in the climate of the two sections. Discuss the equatorial rain belt; the "horse latitudes."

4. What five cities are situated on the Lakes, and in what are they similarly engaged? For what is Duluth especially noted? Discuss the three natural divisions of the surface of North Carolina, and the productions and occupations of each. Name an important city in each section.

## THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHERS.

1. (a) Define recitation. (b) How does the recitation help to determine the child's habit of study? (c) Name some tests of a good recitation. (d) Explain the difference between teaching and examining.
2. (a) Name some of the most important aims of the recitation. (b) What are some of the essentials of a recitation? (c) What is attention? How does it differ from interest? (d) What conditions are necessary to secure attention from your pupils? (e) Are you ever justifiable in requiring your pupils to memorize a rule in arithmetic or a definition in grammar? If so, when, and under what conditions?
3. Name the Five Formal Steps. Show how you would apply each of these steps in teaching your pupils to add for the first time fractions like 1/2 & 1/4.

## THE WEARY WAY.

### Daily Occurring Less Wearisome to Many in Mt. Airy.

With a back that aches all day, With rest disturbed at night, Annoying urinary disorders, 'Tis a weary way indeed, Doan's Kidney Pills drive weariness away.

Are endorsed by Mt. Airy citizens.

A. W. Dean, merchant, Main St., Mt. Airy, N. C., says: "I suffered for some time from a dull pain across the small of my back, due to disordered kidneys. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage and unnatural and caused me much annoyance. When I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box at the Ascraft Drug Co., and the result of a short use were surprising and entirely satisfactory. The pain in my back disappeared my kidneys were strengthened and the other symptoms of my trouble were disposed of and I am glad to add my name to the list of advocates of Doan's Kidney Pills."

## NOTICE.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Surry County as Commissioner, I will sell at public auction on the premises on the 29th day of Nov. 1909 at one o'clock P. M. the following real estate, lying in Surry County, N. C., adjoining the lands of S. C. Franklin, John Cline, A. G. Bowman and others containing 5 acres more or less and being known as the Adam Livingood bona place. Terms of Sale 1/3 cash and the remainder in 6 months. Sale will be made for assets to pay debts and partition. This October 15th 1909. J. L. Livingood Com. and Adm. of Adam Livingood.

## What Things Cost in Merry England.

London, Sept. 25.—The best grade of white granulated sugar costs the English housekeeper who buys a dollar's worth at a time, or less, from 4 to 4 1-2 cents a pound. The same sugar costs the housekeeper who lives in Louisiana, say, or Michigan, where it is grown, from 6 1-4 to 6 2-4 cents. The American housekeeper can get 16 pounds of sugar for \$1. The British housekeeper with the same money equivalent of \$1 can buy 25 pounds of the same sort of sugar and this includes the freight across the sea. The "mythical consumer" in our country must pay a bounty to the American Sugar Refining company and its allies of 1.9 cents on every pound of sugar he uses. The tariff revisionists in the recent session considered the tariff on sugar exorbitant and the administration stormed about till the duty was reduced from 1.95 to 1.9 cents a pound. If you could get at the actual facts of the first cost of sugar, you would find that you are paying a bounty of a little short of 100 per cent on every pound. But the figures as to that are less important than to know that the Briton, after bringing his sugar far across the sea, gets 25 pounds of it for the dollar with which you can buy 16 pounds.

There are different grades of sugar, of course. From the best housekeepers and storekeepers in various parts of this island I have got prices of the staple articles of domestic consumption. Lump sugar, 2d (4 cents); 2-1d (4 1-2 cents); brown, 2d (4 cents) and blocks, 2d (4 cents) is the way the prices run where there is no bounty to the trust.

The Briton can get rice from his stores from 5 to 6 cents a pound. A housekeeper in South Carolina, the original home of the rice-grower in America, tells me her rice costs her 10 cents a pound. The duty on rice in our downward revised tariff is 2 cents a pound "cleaned" and 1 1-4 cents a pound "uncleaned."

Once more, the British housekeeper can buy 14 pounds of the "best American flour" for 2 shillings. That means that the equivalent of \$1 here can buy 29 1-6 pounds of the very best grades of white flour. I don't know how much of the same quality of flour your dollar is buying there now, but when I left home just before the new tariff went into effect \$8 would buy a barrel of 196 pounds. For a single dollar I think you could then buy about 22 pounds. Try now and see how much. In the "revision downward" there is a duty of 25 per cent on all flour, besides 25 cents a bushel on wheat and a new duty now added on biscuits and other bread-stuffs. The Briton has no such tax to pay on what he eats. A pound package of soda, by the way, costs in America 5 cents. Here it is a ha'penny (one cent)

Sickening headaches, indigestion, constipation, indicate unhealthy condition of the bowels. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work naturally and restores your system to perfect health and strength. Begin tonight, Ascraft Drug Co. and Taylor Drug Co.

There is a tax all up and down the line in our country on chemicals, the specific duty on bicarbonate of soda being 5-8 of a cent a pound.

These are but a few illustration of prices of the necessaries of life in this country as compared with those in our own, upon which there are high protection duties. Of course it is not only the duty on any particular article that makes that article high, or as they say in England "dear," owing to the comparative cheapness of other things the groceries for his own table, his clothes, rent, gas, electric light, house-fares, public amusements, books, doctors' and dentists' bills, barbers and so forth, the grocer is able to get along with less profit on what he sells. And so it is all up and down the line. Some articles, it is true, are about the same price here as in some places in America. There is no way to compare the prices of such things as butter, eggs, and milk, and comparative prices on meat would mean little for the very good reason that these things vary so much in different places in America. I have bought butter in Washington for 60 cents a pound, the "best" cow butter, which in South Carolina could be had at the same time for 25 cents I have bought the same beefsteak in Washington, at the same season, within a few days of each other but from different butchers at 19 cents and at 35 cents. But the same general rule applies to these things; generally speaking they are all from 20 to 50 per cent cheaper in Britain than in cities of the same size and markets of the same character in our country. Besides the duty on meat the price is of course affected by the duty on everything that the butcher and the shopkeeper have to buy.

Now, Americans do not always find living so cheap here, especially if they are tourists and sojourners. A few days ago I was talking with an American sojourner of one of these cities.

"The cost of living, well, it is just this," he said. "If you have the same things and live in the same way, it costs you just the same here as at home. All this talk of living here cheaper is the merest tommyrot."

Upon investigation I found that man lived in a hotel which catered to tourists, particularly Americans, and charged accordingly. What he says regarding the "same things" is undoubtedly true. If living in England you insist on having American made shoes or hats, or American made toothpicks, you must pay for transporting these across the ocean in addition to paying the duty to the American producer. If furthermore, you want your six oysters bejeweled in seven bushels of ice and your beefsteak surrounded by a half acre of grass, why, you must pay for that also, and pay even more if you insist on American made ice and American grown grass. But that has nothing to do with the cost of tomfoolery, which is doubtless pretty much the same the world over.

## FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

stops the cough and breaks the phlegm

## MAMMOTH BLACK PIGS

A pair of this famous breed of hogs will lay the foundation for a nice income as the pigs sell readily for cash at big prices. One that I sold dressed 978 lbs.

## JOHN A. YOUNG,

Greensboro Nurseries,

Greensboro, N. C.