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BOYD & MARTIN'S EYE SPECIALIST



Keep your eye on this space for the date of his coming.

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If you need Glasses we furnish them from our stock at the regular retail price. He will be with us **TWO DAYS ONLY**. So keep a sharp look out that you may not miss the date

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Banks are becoming more and more the custodians of the funds of the people, of both large and small means. This is due to a wider appreciation of the value of banking service as its usefulness is extended and its methods become better known. In the case of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
THE BEST SERVICE


is assured. Its officers aim in every way to protect the interest of its patrons, making use of every means of precaution. Its up-to-date system of accuracy, promptness, and the same careful attention to large or small depositors. It is a safe bank. It is the bank for all the people—rich and and poor, men, women and children. If you have any banking business to transact, come to the stone bank building.

The First National Bank of Wadesboro

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3 only 8-18 Disc Harrows \$20.00 each



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This is the same buggy that we have been selling all the year for \$65, but we now want cash, and want it bad.

1 Two-Seated Open Surry.....	\$38.75
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We are overstocked in BUGGY HARNESS and for 30 DAYS will sell any set of harness we have AT COST.

BLALOCK HARDWARE CO.

ANSON'S IDEAL FARM.
Fine Account of W. A. Niven's Method of Farming—How He is Independent of Trusts and Unjust Freight Rates.

[The following account of what may be called an ideal farm in Anson county is given our readers this week because of the reasonableness of the plan outlined and for the excellent suggestions offered by the talented editor of Our Home, the columns of which first contained the article. Mr. Niven is one of the best known and most successful farmers of Anson county and the statements below can be verified.—Editor]

It is refreshing to visit a farm that is self-sustaining. It is encouraging to listen to the experience of a farmer who has all his life made a living at home instead of attempting to buy a living at the stores. We often hear it asserted that farmers feel the worst and a general sense of it is true. Unfortunately for the South, comparatively few of our farmers have fed themselves, much less to feed the other fellows. Primarily the object of soil cultivation is to produce a living for the family and for the stock that is kept on the farm. Real farming means self-support at home. The South isn't farming right when it fails to supply all its towns and cities with "hog and hominy," without having to import these things from distant sections, paying high transportation charges and several middle men's profits before it reaches the consumers. If Southern farmers would become real farmers they could put into their pockets as profit the amount of freight charges with the jobbers' and dealers' profits added, on food products that can be raised here as well as in sections from which they are imported.

While in the vicinity of Morven last week the writer visited the farm of W. A. Niven, a mile and a half from Morven. When Mr. Niven started to "house-keep," he started in debt. The first year he went to his creditor with a proposition like this: "Well, I belong to you and I've come to ask you how you want me to farm, what I shall plant," etc. The creditor politely and courteously informed him that he had no instruction to offer and advised him to use his own judgment. "All right," replied Mr. Niven, "if you leave it to me I'm going to first plant for a living and then put the remainder in cotton—and let you take the cotton and apply it on my debt." Following that policy every year he soon "lifted" his debt. It proved to be the best method for a man in debt, and what is good to help a man out of debt is a good policy to live by, and Mr. Niven has every year produced his living at home, raising his own wheat, corn, meat, molasses, etc., not only enough for home use, but every year he has some of these things to spare, which he sells at a fine profit. High freight rates on corn, meat, molasses, mill feed and flour doesn't bother him, for he doesn't have the freight to pay, neither does he pay profits on these things to "middle men."

This isn't all of the story. In fact, the best part of it is to relate yet. When Mr. Niven started to farming it took from two to three acres of his land to make a bale of cotton. He now gets over a bale per acre. He cultivates twenty acres in cotton, no more nor less, every year. Last year he made twenty-six bales on the twenty acres. This year he will get about twenty-four bales on the twenty acres. He has built up his soil by well-devised crop rotation, such as is possible with diversified farming, but which is impossible with the all-cotton crop system. He follows, and also sows peas in his corn when it is laid by. He says it is his opinion that pea vines are worth more to the land than they are to feed them and then put the stable manure back on the land. In this opinion he is not in accord with the teaching of farmers' institute men who claim that it is not economy to use any food product for a fertilizer. Mr. Niven says that where peas are sown in the corn and the vines left on land it shows better results in soil improvement than pea stubble. However, both ways pay, and he uses the cow pea liberally.

In conversation with a national official of the Farmers Union, who has traveled extensively in the cotton belt we were told that his observation had been that farmers who have always refused to sell their cotton seed, but instead used them on their farm, are generally getting along well. This holds good in Mr. Niven's case. He always puts his cotton seed back on the land and no cotton oil trust has ever gotten a rake off from his seed. This is perhaps one of the secrets of his success in bringing up the fertility of his soil. He uses only a limited amount of commercial fertilizers, not more than half the amount that is used by many farmers who get only a half a bale per acre. What is the result of this kind of farming? It means that the one who farms that way can finance his own crop and hold his cotton until the world needs it bad enough to pay a fair

price for it. It means that he isn't paying tribute to the railroads to haul him food products over fifteen hundred miles of railroad lines. It means that the fertilizer trust isn't getting much of the fruits of his toil. It means that the land which formerly sold for six dollars per acre is worth fifty dollars per acre. It means farming—real farming.

The man whom we refer in this comment is modest and quiet in manner and this publicity is not sought by him. But his example is worth something and deserves thoughtful attention. It shows what has been done, and what can be done on almost any North Carolina farm. The management that is referred to is the kind of management that Southern farmers must come to if they ever become independent. By the correct method of farming cotton will make the South rich. By the suicidal system that has been practiced it has made the South poor and it will keep it poor until there is a change through the entire cotton belt. Those who are in debt have been put in debt by too much cotton. To depend upon the very same thing that put a man in debt to get him out of debt is repugnant to reason and common sense. The only sensible and sure way to get out of debt is to raise a living at home. This is no new saying. It has been said many times before and we have used the same argument in these columns dozens of times, but it will bear repeating "frequently and often." In fact, it ought to be pounded into the heads of some planters (who call themselves farmers) good and hard with a sledge hammer.

The idea of any Southern farmer complaining about high-priced meat and corn is enough to disgust all thoughtful men. The farmer who complains about "speculators" charging him high prices for the things which he can raise at home ought to be ashamed to own that he claims to be a farmer. He doesn't have to buy these things unless he chooses to buy them. It is therefore a matter of choice that he permits the railroads and "speculators" to tax him every time he buys his food products. He certainly stultifies himself when he blames the "middle man" for his own stupidity and bad management. Let food products remain high. It's all right for farmers that these things are high and they ought to be benefited more by it than anybody else.

Boy Kills His Grandmother.
(Monroe Enquirer.)

Mrs. Missouri Williams who lived near Plains, S. C., was shot and killed last Tuesday by her little grandson, Vernon Williams, aged about twelve years. The little boy went out to shoot an owl and the grandmother went to a window to see him shoot it. The boy missed the owl and followed the bird some distance into the woods and went into the house to tell his grandmother the result of his hunt, and to his horror found the old lady lying by the window dead. The little fellow had no idea of the result of his shot until he returned to the house. We learn that Mrs. Williams was alone in the house at the time of the accident. Mrs. Williams was the widow of the late Mr. George Williams of this county, and was a daughter of the late Mr. Jason Rogers, who lived in east Monroe township.

Aged Church Workers Among Primitive Baptist.

At the Primitive Baptist Association, recently held in our city says the Rocky Mount Record, there were over fifty members in attendance who are over seventy-five years of age. Prominent personages in the association who have passed beyond their seventy-fifth mile stone were: Mr. M. D. Alsbrook, eighty-eight years old; Elder Durant, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Rick's, of Scotland Neck, eighty-two years old. Elder P. D. Gold, who has been pastor of the local church for the past thirty-five years, is now about seventy-eight years old.

The annual report of the Frances Bridges Atkinson Hospital in Kunstan, Korea, shows that the total number of treatments from the hospital was 11,726. This missionary hospital is doing a great work and is named for the late Mrs. Frances Bridges Atkinson, wife of Rev. G. H. Atkinson, pastor of the Monroe Presbyterian church.—Monroe Enquirer.

Why Colds are Dangerous

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recover from them without treatment of any kind do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Everyone knows that pneumonia and chronic catarrh have their origin in a common cold. Consumption is not caused by a cold but the cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germ which would not otherwise have found lodgment. It is the same with all infectious diseases. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough are much more likely to be contracted when the child has a cold. You will see from this that more real danger lurks in a cold than in any other of the common ailments. The easiest and quickest way to cure a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The many remarkable cures effected by this preparation have made it a staple article of trade over a large part of the world. For sale by T. B. Tomlinson.

Sunday School Department
Conducted by Special Editor.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25
Subject.—"The Joy of Forgiveness."—Psalm 32 in connection, Psalm 51, Romans Chapters 4 and 5.

Golden Text.—"Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered."—Psalm 32:1.

Setting.—The sin and redemption of David was about the middle of his reign, possibly 1034 B. C. (Usher). His capital is at Jerusalem. David is probably 50 years old. The author of the Psalm is probably David.

THE STORY.

In the period of his greatest prosperity David fell into the deepest sin. He commits adultery and murder with the equally base sin of treachery to a trusted officer. David saw and coveted the beautiful wife of Uriah, Bathsheba, and after the faithful officer is killed by exposing him to the certain risk of death, David takes her to be his wife. It is difficult to imagine more villainous and heartless conduct, and the Bible does not excuse it. It is almost a year later when Nathan, the prophet, faces the king with the message of the sin in all of its blackness. David is convicted of his condition towards God. The 51st Psalm is supposed to tell of his contrition and remorse and this lesson is looked upon as the expression of his joy in the days when he is assured of forgiveness.

EXEGETICAL.

1. **DAVID'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.**
Verses 1-5 record the experience of David in seeking forgiveness and peace.

The passage opens with a beatitude which reflects the joy of a forgiven soul. Blessed, or "happy," is the man who has found the grace of God in forgiveness. Three words are used to describe the sin of a man's heart, transgression sin and iniquity. The first conceives of sin as a rebellion, or breaking away from God; the second, as missing the mark, or falling short of a standard; while the third describes sin as a depravity or moral distortion. All of these elements had place in the sin of David.

As there are three words for sin, so David uses three words to describe the forgiveness of God. Sin is forgiven, or taken away, as one takes away a great load or burden; it is covered, so that it may be hidden from the pure eyes of God who judges us; and it is not imputed, or reckoned against the sinner, just as one cancels a debt. Experience and revelation combine to show David how God has dealt with his sin. The clear light of Jesus Christ has brought all these aspects of God's forgiveness into plain view, and we understand now that these blessings are for all who trust in Jesus.

It is grace on God's part; it is sincerity on the sinner's part, in whose spirit there is no guile, as he comes asking pardon. David was forced because David sincerely repented.

Verses 3, 4 are a remainder in brief of the frightful experiences of the days that preceded David's confession of his sin. The 51st Psalm tells the full story. When he kept silent three things took place—"rotting bones" (which may be a strong metaphor or may be a physical fact), the consciousness of God's displeasure dimly felt as if a great hand were pressing him down, and the drying up of the sap of his life, as if the fierce heat of summer had burned the marrow in his bones. These may be but striking figures of the remorse that weighed down his spirit, or they may be the physical effects of remorse. The morning paper tells of an honored citizen who confessed to having robbed the bank of which he was cashier. It states that he is broken in health, adding the comment that his physical breakdown has probably come from anxiety in concealing his crime. Is this not a striking commentary of these words of David?

Verses 5 makes plain the stern and hard road by which David traveled to forgiveness.

He was king, living before the public gaze, and his pride was great. For a long time he would not own even to himself his great guilt. But "silence" brought only deeper remorse. But when Nathan pressed home on the guilty soul the sin he had committed, and let him see what others thought of him, David acknowledged his sin, he did not cover his iniquity, but said to Nathan, "I have sinned against the Lord." And then came a gracious thing! The moment the resolve was made, and David said I will "confess my transgression," that moment, like the gracious Father in the parable of the Prodigal Son, God rushed to forgive.

"Thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin," was literally true, for Nathan said, "The Lord also hath put away thy sin." Not a pleasant way but a sure way! If we believe in our hearts and confess with our mouths, we shall be saved.

2. DAVID'S EXHORTATION
As verses 1-5 gave David's personal experience, so verses 6-10

give his exhortation to other sinful men, based on his own experience of the grace of God. He would have others seek forgiveness because of the great blessings that have come to him.

Four great blessings are spoken of in verses 6-7:

1. Because of this grace of God experienced in forgiveness, the soul is encouraged to pray; God heard, God will hear. "Because of this let every one that is godly pray unto thee in a time when thou mayest be found." It is in a "time of finding," or when God we know is near that we pray best. God will hear the moment the penitent cries, and this experience of instant answer becomes an assurance for the days to come, teaching us God's readiness to answer when we call. We will always have need of asking forgiveness; happy are we if we remember our experience and go at once to the mercy seat!
2. The forgiven soul is certain of security—no calamity can overwhelm. "Surely when the great waters overflow they shall not reach unto him." "The penitent praying, pardoned man is set as a rock islet in the midst of the floods, whether these be conceived of as temptation to sin or as calamities." Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or anguish, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us.
3. The forgiven soul is kept at peace. "Thou are my hiding place; thou wilt preserve me from trouble." David found God a "shelter," a "tent to take refuge in," a "stronghold." He was not only helped "in" trouble, but preserved "from" trouble. "And the peace of God which passeth all understanding shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jesus."
4. The forgiven soul is constantly helped. "Thou wilt compass me about with songs of deliverance." From every side comes cause for rejoicing. A new deliverance calls for a new song. God's mercies are constant, and always new and fresh, and so we are fairly surrounded by songs of deliverance, so many are the songs we must sing.

Verses 8-10 admonish us not to resist the grace of God, but to yield to it.

Verses 8 is a beautiful promise. We give it as it is translated in the Revised Version: "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go; I will counsel thee with my eye upon thee." God does not leave the forgiven soul to itself, he teaches us as we travel along the way of righteousness. He shows us the way we should travel to keep from sin. And his counsel is personal, it is "with mine eye upon thee." That is, with an exact knowledge of what we are doing. It is individual, and from a daily watching.

Verses 9 is a homely rebuke. God wants to lead us, not to compel us. Man's glory is to obey of his own free will; when he has to be forced he is like the brute. The horse and the mule must be controlled by bit and bridle. "Else they will not come near unto thee."

Verses 10 is a contrast, to the wicked, many sorrows; to the one trusting in Jehovah, loving kindness that shall compass him about.

Verses 11 is the conclusion of the whole matter. If we have such a gracious, forgiving, protecting, gracious God, what spirit ought we to show? David was not in doubt. We ought to be glad in Jehovah and rejoice, and shout for joy—that is if we count our mercies among the righteous and the upright in heart, as he did, even though he had been a sinner.—Van Ness.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

The words "whose sin is covered" remind me of the story told by Dr. Dager.

While sitting in a friend's office, he was called upon to look for a certain account. He brought out a large book and began rapidly to glance over its pages. I noticed that upon some pages a word was soiled or imperfect. Investigation showed that dirt in some way had gotten into the pulp from which paper was made and ruined it all. No amount of cleaning or rubbing could remove that which was wrought in the very tissue of the paper. Now remembering in our hearts that all our thoughts and deeds are in the form of pulp. If our hearts be unclean, every thought or deed comes forth, like every sheet of paper, soiled or imperfect.

We often speak of the physical heart as the engine or boiler, driving the life-blood through our systems. Applying this figure to

the spiritual heart, and you begin to see how needful it is that the heart be clean in order to be capable and efficient in its service. I recall the janitor of a building which was heated with steam complaining day after day that it took hours to get up any pressure in the boiler. An inspector of the boiler revealed the fact that there was a heavy deposit of mud and refuse matter, which prevented the heat coming in contact with the water. Removal of this at once made the boiler capable of doing its appointed work. Only clean hearts are capable hearts.

A drunken father arose from his sleep one day, after he had been drinking, and saw his little daughter preparing food, and, turning to her, with a tone almost tender, he said, "Millie, what makes you stay with me?" "Because you are my father and I love you," said the child. "You love me!" answered the wretched father. "Millie, what makes you love me? I am only a miserable drunkard. Everybody else despises me. Why don't you?" "Dear father," said Millie, her eyes filling with tears, "my mother taught me to love you, and every night it seems as though she stood by my little bed and said, 'Millie, don't leave your poor father; he will get over the power of drink some day, and then how happy you will be.'" His poor heart could not stand against such love as this. Taking her in his arms and weeping like a child, from that day he became a temperate man. Such love is but a dim representation of the love of the dear Saviour who has endured everything for us and who still pleads with us to give our hearts to him.

Interesting Account of Paper-Making at Canton, N. C.
(Correspondence of The Ansonian.)

Nestled among the lofty peaks of Western Carolina, near the beautiful Pigeon river, lies Canton, now a hustling little city of 3,000 inhabitants. She claims the proud distinction of being the fastest-growing town in the State, her population having increased tenfold within the past three years. In 1907 a bond issue of \$85,000 was voted for the purpose of improving the streets and establishing a graded school.

The Champion Fibre Co. began the erection of a large pulp mill here in April, 1906, and it stands today representing an investment of more than two million dollars. The daily product of wood pulp from this mill averages 200 tons, all of which is used by the company's paper mills at Hamilton, O. The amount of tannic acid extracted from the wood used in making the pulp is very large, the annual capacity being about 75,000 barrels. About 750 men are employed, which means a monthly disbursement of \$30,000 for wages alone.

The plant is very interesting to most people; many coming from a distance to see it, and they say that it is the most wonderful thing of its kind they have ever seen. It marks a new line of industrial activity for this part of the State, and one which is likely to have a great influence upon the upbuilding of this section.

Perhaps your readers would be glad to know something about the process by which wood is changed into white paper.

We will first visit the wood preparing plant and see the wood as it comes from the forest. Some of it is worm-eaten, all of it is rough and knotty. Here the bark and knots are removed, the wood cut into short pieces and then ground into chips. The chips are sorted by a machine and are then taken by an elevator to what is known as the digester building.

Here it is cooked for seven or eight hours until it is thoroughly done. It is then washed and carried to the bleaching plant. After it has gone through the bleaching process, it has become a pure white pulpy mass which does not in the least resemble paper.

It is then conveyed to the machine room, where it goes through a number of large brass rollers, the first of which rolls it into a sheet of wet pulp, the others are heated by steam and dry it, and it finally comes out as a sheet of white paper. Most of the pulp, however, is only reduced to the thickness of thin cardboard, and is then sent to the Hamilton mills for the finishing process.

The pieces of pulp which are broken and those that are not the right color, are taken through a part of the process again, and are made into ordinary wrapping paper.

In connection with the paper mill there is an extracting plant. Here the tannic acid in the wood is removed, placed in the company's own cars, and shipped to tanneries and other plants which use this acid. J. A. LIVINGSTON.
Canton, N. C.

Excellent Health Advice

Mrs. M. M. Davidson, of No. 378 Gifford Ave., San Jose, Cal., says: "The worth of Electric Bitters as a general family remedy, for headache, biliousness and torpor of the liver and bowels is so pronounced that I am prompted to say a word in its favor, for the benefit of those seeking relief from such afflictions. There is more health for the digestive organs in a bottle of Electric Bitters than in any other remedy I know of." Sold under guarantee at Parsons Drug Co. 50c.

Wood's Seeds.

Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye and Barley.

We are not only the largest dealers in Seed Grain in the South, but we sell the best, cleanest and heaviest qualities. Our stocks are secured from the best and largest-yielding crops, and our warehouses are fully equipped with the best and most improved machinery for cleaning. If you want superior crops

Plant Wood's Seeds.
Prices quoted on request
Descriptive Fall Catalogue, giving full information about all seeds, mailed free.
T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

Nona Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Ansonville, North Carolina
Opening October, 1-20, 1908.

Primary, Intermediate and Advanced departments. All the common and high school branches, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Music, Elocution, Short-hand and Typewriting. Board, room and Tuition for eight months session \$60 to \$65.
MISS ANNIE H. BROWN, Prin.
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Hardwood Mantels

We manufacture and carry a large stock of Hardwood Mantels; also dealers in Tile and Grates. Can fill orders promptly. Write for catalogue.

J. H. WEARN & CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Hold Your Cotton

We are prepared to store cotton in our Wadesboro or Morven warehouses at the rate of 25 cents per bale per month. If it remains in warehouse for longer time than three months the rate will be only 20 cents per bale per month. This rate insures your cotton against lost by fire.

ANSON COUNTY WAREHOUSE CO.
9-61f.

Photographs.

We appreciate our friends. We can't have them with us always. But we can have a nice photograph of them, if we can induce them to go to BLAND'S STUDIO and have them made. The best grade of work at reasonable prices.

Here you find the most artistic collection of Post Card Scenes of the town.

Your Photo on Post Cards.
Kodak work finished and all manner of Photographing.

Studio next to Blalock Hardware Company.

Sale of Land by Commissioners

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by a decree of the Superior Court of Anson County, made by the Clerk thereof, on the 7th day of October, in a Special Proceeding entitled Gurensis Hanna and others against William H. Hanna and others, same being for the partition of certain Real Estate, I will,

On Monday, the 9th day of November, 1908, at 12 o'clock M.

at the court-house door in Wadesboro offer for sale the following described tract or parcel of land lying in Wadesboro Township on the South side of the Camden road, adjoining the lands of A. L. Lechman and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake by an oak in Laumley's line, and runs N. 7 E. 94 chs. to an iron stake, hickory and pine trees, then N. 44 W. 11.86 chs. with McClelland's line to an iron stake, McClelland's corner; then S. 69 W. 7.85 chs. to an iron stake; then N. 42.30 west 8.22 chs. to a stake a corner of lot No. 1.; with a line of lot No. 1. south 46.80 west 13.46 chs. to a stake another corner of lot No. 1.; then south 72.30 east 36.39 chs. to the beginning, containing 27.4 acres. This tract has been cut into 4 lots containing 1/2 acre, 6 acres, 7.25 acres and will be sold in lots and as a whole, a description of each lot can be obtained by calling on the undersigned Commissioner. Terms of said sale will be one third cash, one third in six months and the balance in twelve months, with interest on the deferred payments. The purchaser will have the option to pay all cash and take title at once.

This October 8th, 1908.
H. H. McLENDON,
Commissioner.