

## Tells Everyone About It

Mrs. John W. Pitchford, of Aspen, N. C.

I will always use Hunt's Cure for itching trouble, and tell all I see about it. I could shout now to know that we are all well of that dreadful trouble. The first of last fall my little boy broke out with some kind of itching trouble. Thinking his blood was bad I gave him a good tonic, but he got worse, and could not sleep at night. Some said he had it, and told me what was good for it. I used what people said would cure it, but nothing did any good. My other two children and myself took the disease from him in January, 1911. I saw Hunt's Cure advertised and I purchased a 50c. box. It helped my little boy so much I got a box for each of the family, and now we are all well of that awful trouble. Hunt's Cure will cure it in a short time if you will go by directions. We had it in its worse form, and used Hunt's Cure, and we are now all well. Thanks to A. B. Richards Medicine Co. of Sherman, Texas, manufacturers of such healing medicine. Nothing will cure like Hunt's Cure, or as quickly. Use it if you have any itching trouble and you will never be sorry. That is what I did.

MRS. JOHN W. PITCHFORD,  
Aspen, N. C.

### OUT FOR BUSINESS.



The Arctic Explorer—Say, can you tell me where I can find the North Pole?

The Eskimo—Nix. If I knew I'd have had it in a museum long ago.

### HAVE YOU TRIED PAXTINE?

The Great Toilet Germicide? You don't have to pay 50c or \$1.00 a pint for listerian antiseptics or peroxide. You can make 16 pints of a more cleansing, germicidal, healing and deodorizing antiseptic solution with one 25c box of Paxtine—a soluble antiseptic powder, obtainable at any drug store.

Paxtine destroys germs that cause disease, decay and odors,—that is why it is the best mouth wash and gargle, and why it purifies the breath, cleanses and preserves the teeth better than ordinary dentifrices, and in sponge bathing it completely eradicates perspiration and other disagreeable body odors. Every dainty woman appreciates this and its many other toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtine is splendid for sore throat, inflamed eyes and to purify mouth and breath after smoking. You can get Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic at any drug store, price 25c and 50c, or by mail postpaid from The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass., who will send you a free sample if you would like to try it before buying.

### Wanted Too Much.

The hansom ordered by a middle-aged spinster was late, and the cabbie came in for a good rattling when he finally drove up to the door.

"I shall probably miss my train," the irate "fare" informed him, "and I shall hold you responsible. I want to know your name, my man. Do you understand? I want—your—name!"

The driver clucked up his horse easily. "You'll make your train all right, madam," he assured the woman inside. "And I'll let you have me number if you like. But you can't have me name. That's promised ter another young lady."

### No Connection.

"I understand Skads gave you a cigar yesterday?"

"Yes."

"It should have been a treat. He pays a dollar apiece for the cigars he smokes."

"What he pays for the cigars he smokes has nothing to do with what he pays for the cigars he gives other people to smoke."

### LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Paste, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. This is an easy test: Slip Allen's Foot-Paste in one shoe and not in the other and notice the difference. Sold everywhere. See. Don't accept any substitute. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

### Not Guilty.

"Do you Fletcherize your food, Auntie?"

"No, ma'am! I pay for every bit I gets."—Judge.

For HEADACHE—HICKS' CAPSIDINE  
Whether from Cold, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capsidine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50c. at drug stores.

Thoughtfulness is responsible for quite half the cruelty in the world, and selfishness for the other half.—Robinson.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Not many lives, but only one have we; one, only one!—Baxter.

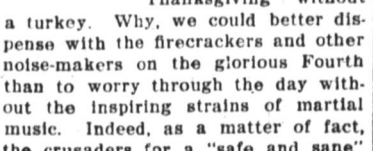
# Music of the Glorious Fourth



EXERCISES AT A COUNTRY SCHOOL



READY FOR THE PARADE



READY FOR THE PARADE

AN you imagine a Fourth of July celebration without a brass band and its next of kin, the rallocking fife and drum corps? Of course not. As soon suggest Easter without eggs, Decoration day without flags, or Thanksgiving without a turkey. Why, we could better dispense with the firecrackers and other noise-makers on the glorious Fourth than to worry through the day without the inspiring strains of martial music. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the crusaders for a "safe and sane" Fourth are trying to teach all the people that it is the better part of wisdom and patriotism to go short on explosives and to increase the Fourth's always generous menu of band music.

This may serve to explain in part how it is that the brass band—or the vaunted "silver cornet band," if you please—is coming to play a more prominent part than ever in our independence day festivities. But, of course, it did not await this awakening to the charms of the music of the horns and drums to render the band indispensable on Fourth of July. The oldest citizen will testify that it was so in the days of his youth. Like as not he fell into a feverish, fitful sleep on the night before the Fourth to the lullaby of the village band "practicing" for the morrow. It is an even chance that it was the crash of the band and not the roar of artillery that awakened him on the eventful day. And thereafter he heard its inspiring "tunes" at short intervals all through the day until the last skyrocket had winked out its brief glory a few minutes before July Fourth gave way to July fifth.

And pity the poor bandman—perhaps. That is you would be prone to pity him if you did not vividly recall what an object of envy he is to all the rising generation. Even the fat man who manipulates the bass drum—he is nearly always, you know, the most portly of the musicians—is a hero in the eyes of the youngsters who march in the course of the day just as far as the band for the simple reason that they follow it faithfully in all its migrations up and down the town. And as for the drum major sweltering in the lofty fur hat and torrid red coat, liberally bespattered with gold lace, why, not the ball player of renown nor yet the president of the United States could command such worship as he receives from barefooted admirers at his heels. But, all joking aside, the Fourth of July is pretty certain to prove the busiest day of the year for the members of the average military band—they are "military bands," you know, if we are to believe the posters that herald the Fourth of July celebration. As has been hinted above, the band is likely to be called out early in the morning for a street concert or more likely to welcome and escort to his hotel the orator of the day, who arrives on an early train. Then, not later than ten o'clock, the musicians must be in their places at the head of the parade then forming, and for the next couple of hours they will be tramping up and down streets and roads that may be dusty enough to spell discomfort even for the head of the procession.

At noon there is a brief respite for luncheon and mayhap the bandmen, if they are lucky, are treated to ice cream by the local belles who are, for this day at least, enrolled in the service of the aid society or the patriotic organization that has things in charge. The lull is brief, however, for one o'clock is a favorite hour for a band concert, according to the ideas of those conscientious committeemen, who feel that something must be happening every moment. In the afternoon the band is equally busy, and the only difference from the morning is that the players get to sit down—that is they are called upon to play in connection with the speech-making and the singing in the local park or the races at the fair ground or other set program. In the evening there is more band music as an accompaniment for the fireworks, and then the bandman, who does not "work at it regularly" can go home convinced that though he has been earning

money while everybody else was spending it, he has worked just as hard for his \$4 or \$5 as he could have done had he been brick laying or farming or clerking or barbering.

The band which has become so familiar to us that we regard it as a necessity, is an institution of ancient origin. Our own army and navy have had bands for more than a century ago. The officer who boldly kidnaped a full-fledged band was Capt. Daniel McNeill, and his good ship was the corvette Boston, carrying twenty-eight guns. The Boston had put into an Italian port for a brief stay, and a band attached to one of the regiments stationed at that port came aboard to give a concert. The Yankee captain was so fascinated with the music that he forthwith tripped anchor, made all sail and escaped to sea with the protesting musicians. Of course there was a big howl over the episode, and the government of the United States had to hasten to disclaim all responsibility and send the musicians back home. The first real worth-while band in the American navy was likewise captured, but the intrepid Decatur came into possession of this band through the capture of a British warship and then induced the British musicians to enlist in his service. When this band reached New York and marched through the streets at the head of a procession of Yankee blue-jackets it created a sensation.

The greatest latitude has always been allowed in the matter of the uniforms worn by bandmen. Except in the United States army and navy, there are no rules or restrictions governing the sort of costumes the musicians shall wear when on parade, and our private bands have taken advantage of this license to bedeck themselves in gorgeous attire. Red and blue are the favorite colors for band uniforms—always with as much gold or silver lace or white braid as the bandmen can afford—but there are some bands that in selecting a design for a uniform seem to have been moved by a desire to have it present as many different colors as possible. Zouave and hussar uniforms have proven popular with not a few bands, and others manage to look very natty in uniforms of white duck.

Perhaps the handsomest and showiest of all band uniforms is that worn on state occasions at the White House by the Marine band. It consists of light blue trousers and brilliant red coat, liberally embellished with black braid. The mounted bands of the United States cavalry are a novelty and never fail to arouse wonder that they can give as good music as they do, considering that each member, even to the drummer, is mounted on a prancing steed. In all bands the drum major is the most gaudily garbed member of that organization, and wears a hat designed to make him appear about eight feet in height in the eyes of the small boys.

### Prompt to the Minute.

Sir Charles Dilke once spoke with admiration of an American he had met in San Francisco. The American told him he would be coming to England in a year. Dilke invited him to lunch and gave him a day fourteen months later, assuring him he would give him a distinctively English lunch, begging him at the same time to be punctual. "If you will give me an hour I'll be on hand," replied the American. Dilke gave one o'clock. As the clock struck one on the day in question fourteen months afterward Dilke walked downstairs to the dining room, which was on the ground floor of his house, just as the American walked in.

## Isaiah's Prophecy Concerning Sennacherib

Sunday School Lesson for July 2, 1911  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Isaiah 37:34-38.  
MEMORY VERSES—35-36.  
GOLDEN TEXT—"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."—Psa. 46:1.  
TIME—Probably B. C. 701-687, toward the close of Hezekiah's reign.  
PLACE—Jerusalem and vicinity. The destruction of the army was probably southwest of Judah toward Egypt.

The importance of the event which forms the subject of this lesson is shown by the fact that its history is given in three books of the Bible, and probably referred to in another, occupying seven or eight chapters, besides the clay cylinder on which Sennacherib made his own record.

It was a great crisis in Israel's history like the exodus, and return from captivity, a signal landmark, to teach and warn and encourage and comfort Israel in other great crises, and the nations and individuals of all times.

Hezekiah, although the son of a bad father (but a good mother), began his reign with a thorough and widespread reformation and revival of the true religion, even while the Assyrians were invading the Northern Kingdom. He cleansed and repaired the temple, restored the temple services, and provided for the support of the Levites and for popular religious instruction from the books of the law, thus bringing about a great uprising against idolatry.

The result was most happy. "Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honor." His kingdom was tranquil, strong and wealthy. But one constant danger threatened Judah—the growing power of Assyria, whose overlordship Ahaz had acknowledged, against the urgent protests of Isaiah.

In 701 B. C. the great invasion of Palestine was made by Sennacherib, with a double siege of Jerusalem. Sennacherib sent an army demanding the surrender of Jerusalem. He may have felt that it was a mistake to leave in his rear so powerful a fortress, while he had still to complete the overthrow of the Egyptians.

The Assyrians coming near to the walls of the city and speaking through Rabshakeh, the chief officer of Sennacherib, made the contest one between Jehovah and the Assyrian idols, between the true religion, the one means of redeeming the world, and Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and apparently the scribes and elders, clothed in sackcloth, went into the temple and prayed from their inmost souls.

Note how afflictions lead to prayer. Hezekiah saw before him captivity, suffering, probably death, the loss of his kingdom, the extinction of his line, the exile of his people. But above all he saw the fall of true religion, the dishonor of God's name, a religious and moral loss to the world. We should pray for temporal blessings, for whatever we need; but at the same time we should never let the desire for earthly things overshadow the larger and more important spiritual interests; but rather, as in Hezekiah's case, the pressure of personal need should make more intense the desire for God's cause and kingdom.

Then came a message—from God through Isaiah. Hitherto Isaiah's message had been one of warning to Judah, in order to make them so obedient to God that the relief could come to them as a blessing. Now his message concerns the Assyrians, but also shows Judah why God comes to their help.

The wonderful deliverance came when the angel of the Lord smote of the Assyrians a hundred and fourscore and five thousand. Just where this occurred we do not know. But Sennacherib was marching toward Egypt. The deliverance was a deliverance of Egypt as well as of Judah. The scene may well have been near Egypt. Whether it was by a storm, or pestilence, no one knows. It is remarkable that the histories of both his chief rivals in this campaign, Judah and Egypt, should contain independent reminiscences of so sudden and miraculous a disaster to his host.

From Egyptian sources there has come down through Herodotus a story that a king of Egypt, being deserted by the military caste, when Sennacherib, king of the Arabs and Assyrians invaded his country, entered his sanctuary and appealed with weeping to his god; that the god appeared and cheered him; that he raised an army of artisans and marched to meet Sennacherib in Pelusium; that by night a multitude of field mice ate up the quivers, bowstrings and shieldstraps of the Assyrians; and that, as these fled on the morrow, very many of them fell. A stone statue of the king, adds Herodotus, stood in the temple of Hephaestus, having a mouse in the hand. Now, since the mouse was a symbol of sudden destruction, and even of the plague, this story of Herodotus seems to be merely a picturesque form of a tradition that pestilence broke out in the Assyrian camp. The parallel with the Bible narrative is close. In both accounts it is a prayer of the king that prevails. In both the deity sends his agent—in the grotesque Egyptian an army of mice, in the sublime Jewish his angel. In both the effects are sudden, happening in a single night.

From the Assyrian side we have this corroboration: that King Sennacherib did abruptly return to Nineveh without taking Jerusalem or meeting with Tirhakah, and that, though this Egyptian ruler reigned for twenty years more, he never again made a Syrian campaign.



### SHAKE?

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WACO, TEXAS.

### The One Thing Needful.

"Arms and legs are not so indispensable after all," remarked the man who narrowly escaped with his life in an explosion where he lost the use of both arms.

He sipped his milk in silence through a straw, shook some change out of his pocket to the waiter, and, reaching down with his mouth for the lighted cigar, puffed vigorously. Then, bowing his head and jamming it into his hat on the table, he arose and turned to go, saying: "But this head of mine is mighty useful."

### Good for a Warning.

Assistant Editor—Here's a poem from a fellow who is serving a 5-year term in the Eastern penitentiary. Managing Editor—Well, print it with a footnote explaining the circumstance. It may serve as a warning to other poets.

### Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. M. Steiff*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

### The Proper Way.

"Can you answer the questions about this bench show categorically?"  
"I prefer to do so dogmatically!"

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM  
Take the Old Standard GIBBS' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out the malarial and the Iron builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 25 cents. Price 50 cents.

The time to make the harvest count is at the time of plowing and seeding.—Bishop Berry.

### For COLDS and GRIP

Hicks' CAPSIDINE is the best remedy—it relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

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