

## Why Not Get A Guarantee?

Every Article of Merit that is Sold These Days is Guaranteed—No Guarantee Often Means Poor Quality.

There is very little excuse for any person to claim that he has been "stung" on a purchase. Fifty years ago the buyer had to look out, but today it is unusual to find a merchant who will not return the money for any article that has proved unsatisfactory.

An excellent example of this kind of fair dealing is shown by the clean-cut guarantee that Marshall Pharmacy give on Dodson's Liver Tone.

These people tell us that any person who pays 50c. for a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone and does not find it a gentle and most pleasant liver tonic, harmless, but a sure reliver of constipation and a perfect substitute for calomel, can get his money back just as quick as they can get it out of the money drawer.

Dodson's Liver Tone has practically taken the place of calomel. It is absolutely harmless, sure in its action and causes no restriction of habit or diet. No wonder the drug people are glad to guarantee it, while other remedies that imitate the claims of Dodson's Liver Tone are not guaranteed at all.

## A Word of Advice to Grade Crossings

Everybody who is interested in the success of grade crossings will be glad to know that the number of people they killed during 1913 was more than double what it was in 1912. The actual figures are, according to a report of the National Highways Society, fifteen for 1912 and thirty-eight for 1913.

This argues well for the future of grade crossings. Assuming that none of them is abolished by the state—which does not seem probable—and assuming that the number of people who cross constantly increases, this present year ought to see much good killing work done. Merely because this is so, however, does not mean that grade crossing should get careless. It behooves each one of them to be on its metal, and keep up the good work.—LIFE.

Colds, Constipation and headache are three common afflictions and relieving the constipation helps the cold and stops the headache. Use Foley Cathartic Tablets because they are very prompt and thoroughly cleansing, with absolutely no unpleasant effects. A whole bottle full for 25 cents. I. E. Burnett, Mars Hill, N. C.

## Fifth Sunday Meeting

The Fifth Sunday meeting of the Marshall District of the French Broad Baptist Association will be held with the Marshall Baptist Church on Sunday March 29, 1914. Each Church in said District is earnestly requested to send delegates to said meeting. The full program will be published later.

S. M. DAVIS, Chairman.

Subscribe for The News-Record.

## SERUMS.

Once upon a time, not so very long ago, a boy was born, and they named him Willie. This boy's mother did not nurse him, but he was put on the bottle. Fortunately, a learned scientist had discovered how to pasteurize milk, so that the boy did pretty well on cow's milk.

When this boy was two years old he had whooping cough. Fortunately, Professor Bordet, of Brussels, had discovered that serum from a cat would cure whooping cough, and some cat serum was injected into Willie.

Soon after Willie got about again he was taken with measles. Fortunately, Dr. John P. Anderson, of Washington, had discovered that serum from a monkey would cure measles. So they pumped monkey serum into the boy, and the measles didn't kill him.

One day Willie was playing with his pet terrier, when the dog scratched him. So his folks, dreading hydrophobia in its worst form, rushed him down to New Jersey, where there is a great institute in honor of the late Professor Pasteur, who, fortunately, discovered that serum from a dog was a fine thing for rabies. They pumped dog serum into little Willie for two months.

Willie pulled through nicely, but on the way home rode in a Pullman sleeper in which a smallpox case was discovered. Fortunately, Dr. Jener had discovered that serum from a cow would cure smallpox, and so, on getting home, they pricked some cow serum into Willie's arm.

Well Willie lived along until he was ten years old, when one night his folks were sent into a panic by discovering that he had black diphtheria. Fortunately, a noted German physician had discovered that serum from a horse would cure diphtheria, if anything would, and so they gave Willie some horse serum.

Finally, at forty years of age, Willie was taken with a mysterious malady. None of the doctors could tell definitely what it was. At last, as Willie was very low, a very learned scientist from a great eastern institute visited him and pronounced it "general debility." "But, cheer up, my man," said the scientist, "I have a serum from—"

"No more meanagerie in mine," sighed Willie. "Life has been but one blamed serum after another." Whereupon Willie died, much to the regret of the scientist, who felt sure that he was about to enrich medical science with a great discovery, since he was about to try serum from a hen and an alligator on "general debility."

We don't know that there's any moral to this story. But there's a whole lot of truth to it, anyhow.—Boston Post.

## A Winter Cough

A stubborn, annoying, depressing cough hangs on, racks the body, weakens the lungs, and often leads to serious results. The first dose of Dr. King's New Discovery gives relief. Henry D. Sanders, of Cavendish, Vt., was threatened with consumption, after having pneumonia. He writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery ought to be in every family; it is certainly the best of all medicines for coughs, colds or lung trouble." Good for children's coughs. Money back if not satisfied. Price 50c. and \$1.00. At all Drugists.—H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

## Patterson at the National Anti-Saloon League

The following sketch will give our readers an idea of the ability, eloquence, earnestness and power of Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee. Formerly he was a "booze fighter" and the champion of the liquor cause in that state. Now, since he was convicted of sin and converted unto righteousness he is probably the most powerful advocate of temperance and prohibition in the entire country and doubtless the most able, of the many able men, in the service of the National Anti-Saloon League.

Governor Patterson's own story of his change of heart moved many to tears as he told it at the Columbus National convention of the Anti-Saloon league, while "the building rang with cries of 'Amen!' 'Glory be to God!' 'Hallelujah.' The governor first related a few simple facts about his life:

"I grew up in the city of Memphis, where saloons were numerous, and regarded as just and permanent institutions. I cannot remember to have ever heard of any movement to close them or recall any speech or newspaper article attacking them. I became a lawyer, was elected prosecuting attorney of the district, and during my incumbency, saloons were open and licensed under the law, and were without restriction as to number. I was afterward sent to congress where I served six years. At this time liquor was openly sold in the restaurants of both wings of the capitol. The convenience and comfort with which intoxicating drinks could be obtained often interfered with my own attendance, that of other members and distracted attention from the duties of our representation."

Upon becoming a candidate for governor, he continued, "I took a position on the liquor question in the first speech I made from which I never deviated throughout my official career." As governor—

I prepared a careful message and sent it to the legislature setting forth my views and expressing the opinion that prohibition as a governmental policy was fundamentally wrong. I thought that such a law would result in multiplying the evils of the liquor traffic instead of correcting them and holding them in check. This message... has been circulated as campaign material, published in liquor journals and in books, and used as arguments by those who were contesting the advance of the prohibition sentiment."

"My life has had deep sorrows. My soul has been tossed on the waves of angry seas. I have seen the trail of liquor everywhere. Going through life I have seen it drag down many of the associates of my boyhood, blasting their hopes and consigning them to untimely graves. I have seen its forked lightning strike my first-born, the child of my young manhood, and I have borne with him the suffering and tried to help him in his brave but sometimes melancholy struggle for redemption. At last I have felt its foul and stealthy blow as it turned upon me its deadly and shaming wrath—upon me who had pleaded before the peo-

ple for its very existence.

"All this I knew and felt with out a revelation of the deep pathos, and the meaning of it all I needed help, for I was groping and my feet were stumbling in the dark. Deep in humiliation, tortured and condemned in my own esteem, I thought of the oft-repeated phrases about the power of the human will to resist temptation and I found them as unsubstantial as the fabric of a dream.

"When logic failed and reason gave no answer I cast aside all pride of opinion, all though of what the world might say or think, and went to the throne of Almighty God. There, on bended knees, I asked for light and strength and they came. The curtains of the night parted and the way was clear. I arose a changed man. An invisible hand has led me on to where the vision is unobscured. From a critic of others I looked within. From an accuser I became a servant in my own house to set it in order. From a vague believer the guidance of divine power, I have become a convert to its infinite truth. From an unhappy and dissatisfied man, out of tune with the harmony of life and religion, I have become happy and content, firmly anchored in faith and ready to testify from my own experience to the miraculous power of God to cleanse the souls of men."

Then the ex-governor paid his respects to the institution he had once so ably defended:

The saloon stands a convicted felon, and must receive the sentence of the law. It must go never to return, and, with the going of the saloons, liquor itself should go.

"I favor prohibition in any form that will either reduce or destroy the liquor traffic. I favor it personal-wide, town-wide, state-wide, nation-wide, and world-wide."

## No Civil Court

Judge Justice has notified the members of the Marshall Bar that it will be impossible for him to hold the second week of the March term of Court.

As the entire first week will be consumed in the trial of criminal cases, no Civil cases will be tried at this Term.

## NOTICE

North Carolina }  
Madison County }

Hester Williams  
VS  
Henry Williams

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Madison County to obtain a divorce, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said County to be held on the 1st day of June 1914, at the Court House in Marshall, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 16, day of Feb. 1914.

N. B. McDEVITT,  
Clerk Superior Court

## Safe For Babies, Effective For Grown Ups

That's Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It has the confidence of your druggist, who knows it will give you satisfaction. W. W. Nessmith, Statesboro, Ga., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound in my family and have sold it in my store and it never fails to cure." Refuse a substitute. Dr. I. E. Burnett, Mars Hill, N. C.

## Farm-Land Banks

Mr. Roosevelt in his introduction to the report of the Commission on Country Life, which he had appointed while President, stated afresh an important fact and truth: "We were founded as a nation of farmers, and in spite of the great growth of our industrial life it still remains true that our whole system rests upon the farm, that the welfare of the whole community depends upon the welfare of the farmer. The strengthening of country life is the strengthening of the whole nation."

If this fact is true then there must be done something to make farming something to be followed for itself and become a profession as well as a mere money making affair and to do this it is necessary that the farmer may have every advantage that the industrial man has. We have talked a great deal about scientific farming and the papers and books tell the farmer that he ought to use modern methods and bring his land up to the condition to pay and get every thing out of the land that it can give. We have counsel about the right fertilizer and the rotation of crops but it remains to us to tell the smaller farmer how he is going to get the wherewith all to do all this. The many farmers would be glad to do every thing that scientific farming demands, if they had enough to start on.

The farmer must have something to develop his land with. The time is coming when it will not be so easy to supply the demand for food stuffs and every thing will rise in price and we must discover the means to enable the tiller of the soil to do intensive farming and to do this he must begin to improve his land. The large owner (not the farmer) may have the money to improve his land but he will not do it as long as the renter can pay the rent and pour money into his coffers. But the renter will have to discover some way to keep an increasing his crops because as the land increases in value the owner will demand higher and higher rent.

Senator Fletcher of Florida was the chairman of a committee that visited Europe and studied the way those countries help the farmer and he has placed a bill before the congress that looks to the aid of the farmer.

There two plans according to this bill. One has joint stock banks and co-operative banks. The chief distinguishing feature of the co-operative bank is that its patrons share in its profits according to the business they do with the bank. The profits of the bank are apportioned first to the stockholders the rate of dividend being equal to the prevailing rate of interest in the community (but if no case exceeding the legal rate of interest in the state) and second to the patrons of the bank.

The main purpose of the bank is to provide the farmer with money for the development of his farm properties. It will loan money for any of three purposes: To complete the purchase of a farm; to improve and equip the farm; and to pay off the mortgage on the farm. The loans are to be made for not more than 35 years at a rate of interest exactly one per cent higher than the rate at which the bank can get the money in the money

market; secured by a first mortgage on the farm property; with a compulsory provision for the repayment of the principal of the loaning annual or semi annual installments. Loans are to be made only in the state in which is situated the bank.

The money for the loans is to be obtained in three ways; from its capital and accumulated surplus, from deposits, including deposits of Postal savings banks, of which the farm bank may be made a depository, and from the sale of national land bank bonds. These bonds are to be secured by the mortgages given by the farmers as security for the loans to them.

The farm-land bank will make the credit of the farmer more available by bringing him into touch with the money market as he never could come into touch with it unassisted. It will strengthen his credit by combining with that of the other land-owners of his neighborhood for the underlying security of a series of land bank bonds will naturally comprise a group of mortgages on many different properties. It will insure to him a lower rate of interest than he will likely be able to obtain any where else for the bank can only charge one per cent more than the bonds sell for, and bonds based on such excellent security ought to be salable at a decidedly lower rate of interest than is necessary for the usual farm mortgage.

The United States has been far behind the countries of Europe in farm credits and it is time that we awake to the need of the hour and come to the front in this as we have in other things.

The platforms of the three great parties called for something along this line. We or of the opinion that farm land bank on the Fletcher plan, or some modification of it, should speedily become a part of our national banking system.

W. E. F.

## Practical Education

The advantage and the necessity of the education of the people, universally, is well understood by all Americans of today. But in the progress of the centuries it has slowly dawned upon the mind of our educational leaders that the most useful and needful training is that which combines both the theory and practical sides of the education of the youth. Its a splendid thing for a boy to understand geography, arithmetic and spelling etc., and for the girls to understand grammar and other subjects taught in the public schools. But its a great deal better to be taught the practical use of these things and to be able to use them every day. Two boys study agriculture as taught in the public schools. One learns all the theory therein taught, and forgets everything he learned when he raises his "patch" of corn. He makes 25 bushels of corn to the acre. The other boy follows the instructions of the subject taught and carefully selects his seed corn, carefully prepares the land, then plants and cultivates his corn, always remembering the way he was taught in his agriculture to do the different things in making his corn. He gathers 75 bushels from an acre. His education is worth three times as much as that of his companion. The first boy has only theory, the second boy combines theory with practice.