

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXXVI.

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NO. 52

## A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"

What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER.

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

## Tutt's Pills

They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

## FOR Indigestion AND Dyspepsia USE Kodol

When your stomach cannot properly digest food, of itself, it needs a little assistance—and this assistance is readily supplied by Kodol. Kodol acts on the stomach, by temporarily digesting all of the food in the stomach, so that the stomach may rest and recuperate.

Our Guarantee. Get a dollar bottle of Kodol. If you are not benefited—the drug will be returned to you. Don't hesitate; any druggist will sell you Kodol on these terms. The dollar bottle contains 2 1/2 times as much as the 50c bottle. Kodol is prepared at the laboratories of Dr. J. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

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## THE KICKER.

An Entirely Different Sort of Man From the Growler.

There is a world of difference between the man who kicks and the man who growls.

The man who kicks—who truly, earnestly and honestly kicks—is a good kind of man to have about. He kicks because things are not as they should be, and he proposes to correct them. The man who growls is merely a negative quality. He may know that things are not going right, but he hasn't any idea of trying to do anything about it. He just sits round and complains.

You remember Mark Twain's story about the kicker and how successful he was in securing everything that belonged to him. He was a producer in the best sense of the word, just as every man who kicks in the right way is certain to be. You probably know just such men—who are chronic kickers. Let anything go wrong and they go "up in the air" in a minute. You can depend upon it that that particular thing will never go wrong again if they can prevent it.

A kicker may not be the most agreeable person to have around, yet he is a healthful factor in almost any establishment. He has his faults, but it is possible to overlook them for the sake of the productive value that he represents.

As to the growler—there seems to be no place for him in the work of the world. He may complain loudly and shine and talk about other people, but he remedies no faults, he repairs no leaks—he just makes trouble.

That is the difference between the kicker and the growler—Business.

## WEB OF THE SPIDER.

Thousands of Strands in Epoch of Its Silky Threads.

For a long time the web of the spider was supposed to be a simple strand of waxy silk, but later it was found that such was far from being the case.

Under the microscope we can get at the secret of the spinning very nicely. We see that there are either four or six teats on the spider near the lower part of the abdomen, almost exactly similar to the teats of a cow. From these issue four or six strands, as the case may be. These strands themselves are not simple, but are composed of at least a thousand fibers each for it has been proved that in each teat there is a sleeve of at least a thousand holes, through which the silky matter is strained. Thus we see that, fine as is a spider's web, it is yet a meshwork of threads.

Leutenhock states that he could take at least 4,000,000 of the completed threads to make a thread as strong as a silk thread of the size of a hair.

As to the color of the thread, our ordinary spiders spin one of a uniform gray color. But in the riotous tropics there are found spiders that spin varicolored webs. One particularly bright is the yellow and black threads, which it binds together with a pleasing color effect.

In the thread of the spider lies dormant a great industry once it is properly studied.—Popular Magazine.

## Struck a Coincidence.

It was the hour of family confidences. Mr. Higgins had finished his evening paper and in slippers and dressing gown was toasting his toes before the fire, while the wife of his bosom was putting a few stitches in the table cover she was doing for Aunt Mary.

"I did something today that I've been screwing up my courage to do for a long time," said Mr. Higgins, mildly interested. "What was it?"

"You know that odious Mrs. Bjoness?" replied Mrs. Higgins. "Well, I paid her a call that I have owed for nearly a year."

"My dear, I can sympathize with you," said Mr. Higgins. "Today, by a strange coincidence, I paid that odious Mrs. Bjoness a bill I had owed him for quite as long."—New York Times.

## Humanity in War.

The first and so far the history can speak on the subject, to do anything to mitigate the hardness of the usages of war was Marcus Aurelius, the noblest of the Roman emperors. Of this illustrious man De Quincey writes, "Marcus Aurelius first resolutely maintained that certain inalienable rights belonged to every soldier simply as a man, which rights capture by the sword or any other accident of war could do nothing to shake or diminish." Modern humanitarianism in war dates from about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

## American Influence in Canada.

Wherever the American goes in force and in proportion to his sympathetic reception he leaves as a side issue the indelible impression of his vivid personality. In such wise he is changing the sedate old maritime provinces so very rapidly that you can hardly find any difference between them and Maine or Massachusetts. This is in obedience to a natural law which must bring about such results. His manner, his speech, his courage, his means of communication, whether by land or sea, are entirely reciprocal with Canada, but as he is mighty and Canada is feeble numerically the greater, as usual, includes the less.—F. T. Bullen in London Mail.

## The Inns of Chaucery.

Most of the old inns of Chaucery are no more. Clement's inn, where Falstaff and Shallow heard the chimes at midnight, New Inn, of which Sir Thomas More was a member; Lyon's inn, where Cobe once taught the students; Furnival's inn, where Charles Dickens lived; Thavies inn, which was one of the earliest of all the legal settlements in London; Baginbun's inn, where Lord Chief Justice Holt was among the "principals"—all these historic places have in the change and chance of time disappeared from view. Stable inn remains in its ancient state by the good will of the insurance company that purchased it some twenty years ago.—London Law Journal.

## LEGEND OF THE PELICAN.

Born of the Peculiar Way the Bird Feeds Its Young.

Perhaps the strangest of all legends pertaining to birds is that of the pelican, said to have been the third bird to emerge from Noah's ark. It still thrives as an ancient type among birds as the badge is among quadrupeds. The legend of the pelican is, "The pelican for her beak against her breast and therewith pierceth it till the blood gusheth out, wherewith she nourisheth her young."

On examination the tradition explains itself. The distinctive feature of the pelican is its enormous bill, with the commensurate pouch depending from the lower mandible. So great is the capacity of this pouch and so considerable its strength that the natives of many countries to this day convert it into a very serviceable bag. The upper mandible terminates in a hook which curves over the lip of the lower and is of a reddish color. The tint of the feathers is, in the words of the poet, "pearly white, but ruby tintured."

It may be assumed, the above facts being premised, that the two or three eggs laid by the mother bird have been hatched. Then the parents begin to realize that the cares of paternity are heavy indeed. The amount of food consumed by the young pelicans is prodigious. As pelicans derive the whole of their sustenance from the water and feed almost exclusively on fish, the use of their formidable fishing implements is apparent. Whether they are wading or swimming, they dredge and scoop out their prey into the pouch, where it passes through some amount of maceration before being given to the young.

At this point enters that curious act to which the observers of so many ages have given an incorrect interpretation.

In order to eject the contents of the pouch the bird presses its bill strongly and with a kind of spasmodic action against its breast, and the pinkish hue of its feathers, the red tipped bill and often enough the blood of its captured victims combine to produce the effect that gave birth to the legend.

It is a tradition seems to have found credence throughout Christendom, and the proverbial "pelican in her piety" took root both as a symbol and a phrase. By degrees the figure of the pelican feeding her young developed into a common emblem of charity, the use of which prevailed in southern Europe. The figure is sometimes found carved in wood or stone work of ancient English churches and is still used as a symbolic emblem of charity. The pelican is often used, too, as an ornament of the lectern in Episcopal churches.—New York Press.

## Temple Garden Roses.

Perhaps the two most famous flowers in history are associated with the Temple gardens, for, according to tradition, it was in these gardens in 1430 that the two leaders plucked the red and white roses which became the badges of the rival houses of Lancaster and York. The gardens were for centuries famous for their roses. Among their floral curiosities one finds in the accounts for 1700 an expenditure on two perimic box trees and wonders what a perimic tree is until one remembers the custom of trimming box trees in a symmetrical or "perimetric" fashion.—London Chronicle.

## England and Lotteries.

The London Chronicle calls England "a nation of gamblers." It points out that "Westminster bridge was built on the proceeds of a lottery. But so solemn an institution as the British museum was founded upon a basis of gambling in 1753. A sum of £300,000 was raised by a lottery authorized by a special act of parliament. The money was spent principally in buying the museum and collection of Sir Hans Soane, the Harleian collection of manuscripts and Montague House, Bloomsbury, then the mansion of the Earl of Halifax. And the gambler bought a house big enough to contain the British museum for many years."

## Rear End Collision.

Noticing a splintered stock car on a siding near the station, the lone traveler became curious.

"Big wreck around here?" he inquired.

"Only a rear end collision," drawled the ancient station master.

"Who was responsible?"

"It's hard to say, as both parties concerned are not present."

"Two parties, eh?"

"Yes—man and mule. The mule got excited because the flies got on his hind legs, and Jim, the helper, in the box car tried to brush them off with a palm leaf fan. We haven't seen Big Jim since."—Chicago News.

## Theology and Religion.

Theology is man's thought about the cause of the world, the purpose for which the world and himself exist and his final destiny as a spiritual being. The "creeds" for instance, are theology, the statements of human opinion in the above mentioned directions. Religion, on the other hand, is a sentiment or impulse or instinct of man's nature as man, which feels instead of reasons and which, instead of depending on logic or speculation, falls back wholly upon itself for its inspirations. We are religious by nature, while we have to be taught to be theological.—New York American.

## Three Jewels.

In the "gold pantry" at Windsor castle, one of England's chief royal palaces, is the gold tiger's head taken from Tipu Sahib's throne in 1792. It is set in a gold and silver and is set with a diamond and a sapphire. Another jewel set in the same time is the jeweled belt called the "mna," shaped like a pigeon, with a peacock tail. The feathers blaze with precious stones, and a great emerald hangs from its breast. According to an old Indian legend, whoever owns this bird will rule India.

## FLEET DUSKY PETE.

The Nag Responsible For the Expression "Dark Horse."

Here is the real story of the "dark horse." It came down to the son of a man, who had it from his father, who in turn got it from his father, and so on back to a time when there lived in Tennessee a shrewd old chap named Sam Flynn. He was by way of being about the cunningest horse trader in his state and generally contrived to have in his stable a nag or two that could go along some. These he used for racing purposes, particularly when he changed upon a town where there was sporting blood in the course of his travels.

Flynn finally picked up in a swap a black horse which he called Dusky Pete. The horse was close to a thoroughbred, and the shrewd horse trader was not long in making the discovery that he was something of a marvel in speed. But this fact he cunningly kept to himself. He roughed up the horse's coat and made him look as little as possible like the real wonder that he was in a race.

Once he had got Dusky Pete to a point where he looked the part of a horse vagabond, Flynn quietly rode him into a town one fine day, where a rustic race meet was in progress. Dusky Pete merely looked like a "likely horse" for swapping purposes. Pretending to be innocent of everything connected with racing, Flynn entered his horse in one of the events. The village sports took his bait to a man. They backed two or three of the local fliers against Dusky Pete for every dollar they could beg and borrow.

The old horse trader moved around in the crowd and took every bet that was offered, most of them being at big odds against his horse. Just as the horses were being saddled for the race old Judge McMinamee, the turf oracle of that part of Tennessee, turned up at the track and was immediately impressed into service as one of the racing judges.

As he took his place in the judges' stand he was told how the betting odds had been going and of the presence of the old horse trader who was so foolish as to think his nag could beat the local cracks. The judge noted that Flynn had taken all bets offered against his horse.

At that Judge McMinamee ran his eye over Dusky Pete and instantly recognized the veteran racer under his ruffled coat of long hair as an old campaigner.

"Gentlemen," quoth the wise judge, "there's a dark horse in this race that will make some of you look sick before supper."

He was right. The dark horse lay back till the three-quarter pole had been reached and then went to the front with a rush, taking the race with ridiculous ease and clearing out the pockets of all the village sports.

And from this humble origin comes so great an institution of modern times as the dark horse.—New York Times.

## Agriculture and Forestry Involved.

According to Prof. Glenn the problems thus studied geologically must find their solution in methods that relate largely to forestry and to agriculture. The agricultural problem involves the selection of the areas best suited for agriculture because of fertility and character of soil and moderate slope of surface and the study of the ways in which such areas may best be handled to prevent their own destruction through erosion, as well as the destruction of other lands and property by the waste material they deposit and the floods they help to generate.

Much of the area is not properly agricultural land and should not be cleared and forced into agricultural use, because that forcing means quick destruction both of area itself and of the low-lying areas on the same streamways. Such misuse means also slower but none the less sure interference with navigation on the more remote parts of major stream systems.

The forester would protect steep slopes by keeping them clothed with timber, coax back tree growth on denuded areas, keep down forest fires, protect and perpetuate the supply of hard wood, protect the game and fish, and enhance the beauty and charm of the region as a health and pleasure resort, as well as prevent the navigable streams that flow from these mountains from filling up with the sand and silt whose removal is now costing annually large sums of money.

The report is published as Professional Paper 72 of the United States Geological Survey, and can be had free by applying to the Director of the Survey at Washington. It consists of 133 pages and is illustrated by maps and half-tone plates.

Prof. Glenn's studies included parts of 8 States—Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. In the opinion of Prof. Glenn it was noted that steep slopes formed of certain rocks could be safely cultivated, but that others, no steeper, composed of other, different rocks were cultivated with disastrous results. Observations were made of countless gaping chasms started in steep hillsides by the drag logs "snaked" down from timbered hilltops—chasms that cave and throw down timber and cause the wash of masses of gravel and cobblestones over fertile valley lands below. Bars and shallows formed in navigable streams by sand and gravel loosened far upstream by agricultural and forestry malpractice were noted at hundreds of places and are specifically mentioned in the report.

## Life Saved At Death's Door.

"I never felt so near my grave," writes W. R. Patterson, of Wellington, Tex., as when a frightful cough and lung trouble pulled me down to 100 pounds, in spite of doctor's treatment for two years. My father, mother and two sisters died of consumption, and that I am alive today is due solely to Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me.

Now I weigh 187 pounds and have been well and strong for years." Quick safe, sure, its the best remedy on earth for coughs, colds, laryngitis, asthma, croup, and all throat and lung troubles. 50c & \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Graham Drug Co.,

## A Dog Law.

Daubury Reporter.

The Legislature at Raleigh has passed a bill to make the owners of dogs liable for damages in certain cases. If the courts should construe this act to mean that the relatives of a person who dies from the bite of a mad dog are entitled to damages out of the owner of the dog, or that the owner of stock or cattle lost from hydrophobia should recover recompense from the criminally negligent proprietor of the car—if the courts should take this view of it—and we do not doubt that they will—then, allowing a dog to run at large becomes a serious proposition to its owner. The proposition has always been a serious one to the helpless public.

An attack of the grip is often followed by a persistent cough, which to many proves a great annoyance. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been extensively used and with good success for the relief and cure of this cough. Many cases have been cured after all other remedies had failed. Sold by all dealers.

## Erosion In The Southern Appalachians.

United States Geological Report Shows Extensive Destruction In Mountain Areas Constituting the Headwaters of Important Eastern Rivers.

A report on an exploration in the southern Appalachians, by L. C. Glenn, professor of geology in Vanderbilt University, just published by the United States Geological Survey, is a timely contribution to a subject now engaging wide public attention. It places in the hands of those interested in the best utilization of the great Appalachian watershed the most authentic and detailed information yet presented on the subject, representing as it does the results of expert field investigation.

## A Story of Ruined Lands.

The purpose of Prof. Glenn's study was to note the extent and the effects, and so far as possible the causes, of erosion in the region examined and to determine the means of preventing the widespread evil results of unwise agriculture and lumbering. Accordingly, he traveled from stream valley to stream valley through the southern mountains, noting and recording with great exactness hillside and mountain side wash and wear, soil removal by gullying and soil burial by overwash stream clogging and stream overflow, the filling of mill ponds and the wrecking of dams and bridges, and numerous other evils that are attributed by many observers, in large part, to reckless deforestation and injudicious attempts to cultivate slopes that are not adapted to agriculture.

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## LUMBERING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

But it Should Not be Marked With Disastrous Slaughter With No Thought for the Future.

Charlotte Observer.

A correspondent of The Manufacturers Record, writing from Asheville, calls attention to the remarkable growth of interest in lumbering in that vicinity. The establishment of a fiber company at Canton about two years ago marked the virtual beginning of the movement and the papers have carried information of other enterprises from time to time. The new enterprises have been gradual in their coming and consequently it is difficult to realize the present extent of the industry—to catch a bird's-eye view of the situation, so to speak—unless the various figures are set down side by side and added. After such a comprehensive glance, The Recorder's correspondent declares that within a year or two Asheville will be the center of as vigorous and flourishing a lumber industry as is to be found in the country. As to the source of supply he says that "the Appalachian mountain range is still an almost unbroken hardwood forest and its mountain crests contain great supplies of spruce."

The inauguration of a great lumbering industry in western North Carolina will mean much in the direction of development. New lines of railroad will be laid to get the timber to market and will serve to furnish means of communication which is sorely needed. The lumbermen will inevitably be attracted in large numbers and their wages will in some measure increase the general prosperity. These benefits are offset only by a danger which is impending. There is lumbering and lumbering. The cutter of timber often expects to expect from human nature to suppose that he will sacrifice immediate profit for the sake of a future in which he does not expect to share. Consequently, a large part of the lumbering carried on in the United States has been marked by disastrous slaughter of growths which should not have been touched until older. It is perfectly feasible for the citizens of western North Carolina to welcome the newcomers with the hearty cordiality their coming deserves and at the same time to impress upon them that their operations must be carried on not entirely as if the deluge was to follow the completion of their work. It is of the highest importance that some such impression be made.

## Life Saved At Death's Door.

"I never felt so near my grave," writes W. R. Patterson, of Wellington, Tex., as when a frightful cough and lung trouble pulled me down to 100 pounds, in spite of doctor's treatment for two years. My father, mother and two sisters died of consumption, and that I am alive today is due solely to Dr. King's New Discovery, which completely cured me.

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## Bachelors in Bad Company.

Charlotte News.

Representative Ewart, who by the way, appears to have contracted the habit of continuously introducing bills, has just proposed as measure which may result in his political incineration. He proposes to place a tax on "dogs, justices of the peace and bachelors." This is the first shaft aimed he is getting to be more in disgrace daily, and it is most probable that his liberties will be greatly curtailed by lawmakers. Justices of peace a hard worked set whose labors are rarely ever appreciated have thus far escaped the daggers of the lawmakers.

And as for the bachelors—since time immemorial a lot of the women and the men have attempted to further burden down their souls—administer the third degree, as it were. Instead of being taxed the bachelor stands out alone as in first need of pension. Mr. Ewart's inhumanity is only surpassed by his utter recklessness in classing the last two mentioned species along with the first. A bachelor may lead a dog's life, metaphorically speaking, and at times the justice of the peace may consider his lot nothing short of beastly, but to put the two on a parity with the first mentioned is a punishment not deserved by them, as it is a recognition the dog has never merited.

## Get The Genuine Always.

A substitute is a dangerous makeshift especially in medicine. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds quickly and is in a yellow package, contains no opiates and is safe and certain in results. Sold by All Druggists.

The body of a man, supposed to be J. L. Smith, whose sister resides at Sanford, was found dead Wednesday morning, last week, on the double track of the Southern Railway Company at the Swannanoa river at Biltmore. Letters on his person were addressed to J. L. Smith and one dated at Sanford, January 10, was signed "Sister Maggie." It is believed that Smith was a tramp and that he fell off a train.

## Relief In Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

Work is the inevitable condition of human life, the true source of human welfare.—Tolstoy.

—Ambitious young men and ladies should learn telegraphy, for, since the new 8-hour law became effective there is a shortage of many thousand telegraphers. Positions pay from \$50 to \$70 a month to beginners. The Telegraph Institute of Columbia, S. C. and five other cities is operated under supervision of R. E. Officials and all students are placed when qualified. Write them for particulars.

U. L. Poeden was struck and instantly killed Sunday evening a week by a freight train at Greensboro. He was 49 years old.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box 25c.

E. F. Mylius, the newspaper correspondent who charged that King George, of England, had been secretly married before his marriage to the present queen was convicted of libel in London Wednesday of last week and sentenced to a year in prison. At the close of the proceedings a letter was read from the King specifically denying the story and stating that he would have been present and testified in person except for the advice of his lawyers.

What will you take for that Cough you have Bill? I don't want it, but if I had it I would take Bloodine Cough Checker, a 25c bottle will cure you. Graham Drug.

A "hot wave" has been covering north and east Texas, Oklahoma and other portions of that section of that country. The mercury rose to 93 in Texas, fruit trees are in bloom and great damage is feared in consequence.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

A big sign 20 feet high and ten feet wide, was blown from the top of a four-story building in Philadelphia Monday, and falling to the crowded street killed four persons two men, a youth and a woman.

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Marshall O. Barringer, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, has been dismissed from the service on charges of gross immorality and drunkenness.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

A dispatch from Bartlettville, Okla., under date of the 1st, says a prairie fire which has done more than \$100,000 damage to oil and farm property is sweeping across Washington county, Okla. The oil and waste on the Caney river is burning for two miles.

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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. S. COOK, Attorney-at-Law, GRAHAM, N. C. Office Patterson Building Second Floor.

FOR GRAY HYDRO. W. F. STEINER, JR. BYNAM & BYNAM, Attorneys and Counselors at Law GREENSBORO, N. C. Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 5, 1911