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EDUCATION. EDUCATION.

That scupture is to a block of marble education is to a human soul. The philosopher, the saint and the hero—the wise, the good and the great man—very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian which a proper education might have brought to light.—Addison.

A. Mitchell, a general merchant near Bagdad, Ky., writes us: "I think Foley Kidney Pills one of the greatest kidney medicines there is. My daughter was in terrible shape with kidney trouble and I got her to take it. She is completely cured now. I think it one of the greatest medicines made." For sale by all Druggists.

Too Much of a Good Thing. Mrs. Benham—I always say w think. Benham—I wish you think less.—New York Press.

Itch relieved in 20 minutes by

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

A MOTHER'S RECIPE. Keep the children at home. To do so, however, you must make I know a right sort of home, a hom

from which you scarcely could drive

the children who belong to it. in its upkeep. It is just comfortable. It is presided over by a woman of

rare sense and tact, a woman who cares more for her children than for expensive gowns or social doings. She frankly says she wants her children to enjoy a good time while they may.

enjoy a good time while they may.

To illustrate:

There are two boys. Never do they go grumbling to the tasks that mother sets them. She knows the knack of changing drudgery into rare sport. And if the task be hard there is always the sure prospect of a big play at the other end.

There is a big yard and a garden. The boys work betimes in the garden.

The boys work betimes in the garden and enact high jinks in the back yard. and enact high jinks in the cack yard.
There is a big tree, a barn, the alley.
Noise? Of course. That develops lung
cells. And the boys are mightly destructive of clothes. But—
What fun those young cubs do have!
And should you wish to find some of

the boys of the neighborhood go to that house. Their presence there is the infallible boys' test of what sort of a mother those two fellows have.

Down in the basement are all kinds of tools for working in wood and iron and a plenty of pine boards, etc. Things are a bit topsy turvy there, to be sure

intil mother invents a cleanup that is in itself a jamboree. And if by any means these boys can invent or manu-facture something for mother—why. In the yard are a swing and a ham-

mock. To be sure these break down sometimes when too many kids tun-ble in. But, then, rope is cheap. And nobody ever is scolded.

nobody ever is scolded.

Also there is a girl in this fine family. She is something of a romp. Some of the hypercritical neighbors call her a "tomboy." She is as supple as the family cat. And also there are free-

What is her recipe for keeping her children at home and always in love with their home—and their mother? A little good sense, a few ounces of

patience, a pinch of tact. Mix thoroughly with real mother love.

TO A YOUNG GIRL My dear girl: Do you realize how easily you may

make a cardinal mistake in your ac-ceptance of a future husband? I am led to saying this because of my recent witness of the treatment of young friend of mine by a coterie of

The young man is from the country.

His features are somewhat homely, but he has a very strong face. It shows the stamp of character. Naturally he is somewhat self conscious and a little awkward because he is unused to city ways.

o city ways. Nevertheless—
The boy is as clean as a hound's tooth. He has moral fiber. He is clean hearted. And although he may appear omewhat at a disadvantage by the

side of certain youths who are gilb of speech and sure of their deportment, he is really worth a dozen of them. It made my blood boil to note the treatment of this fine young fellow by the girls who not only discarded him, but secretly made fun of him. They know not what they do.

They do not realize the stuff of which this young fellow is made. They do not realize his worth and cannot see that in the long run he is likely to far outshine the easy mannered youth who by contrast seem to be his superiors.

by contrast seem to be his superiors.

Look you, girlle.

That's the mistake many a girl, has made who judges by outside appear ances and because of her limited knowledge of human nature. It is the mistake made by the girl who picks the second of the sec the youth of showy manners, over

My young friend is not of the daz-zling sort who shines socially, but is of the kind that will "come out in the wash" - endure the wear and tear of

Look for moral fiber.

That is the main constituent in the

a multitude of weaknesses, while your poor and awkward boy may be a dis-mond in the rough.

What you want in a husband is a

Do not judge by exteriors. Look for worth.

FACE YOUR FEAR. Fear is your deadliest foe.

It is at the bottom of most of you

and hurt your business, or that you may get sick, or that you may lose your job, or that it will rain and be too wet or will not rain and be too dry, or that the shoes you bought may

pinch your feet, or— You fear one of a thousand things. And as a matter of fact there is not the slightest reason for a lot of them.

frembung, ne screwed up his courage and marched straight up to the thing, which, of course, turned out to be a friendly guide post.

Many of your ghosts of trouble are

Fear is a poison.

Yes, a real poison. It is a toxin in the blood as dangerous as any other. You say you have a fit of the "blues."

The doctors call it "neurasthenia." It is a disease caused by nervous worry, a disease as real as measles or typhoid fever. If it should develop into continual brooding it may end in insanity.

And more than half your "blues" is caused by worry over things that may

a fancy. Show him up to yourself and then laugh him out of court. If your fear persists in riding on your shoulders, as the Old Man of the Sea on the shoulders of Sinbad the sailor, and you can't shake him off. pretend that you can, and the first thing you know he will get off himself and sneak away.

The wise man is a good listener.

Anybody can talk. It is only the very few who know how to listen.

The good listener speaks only when he has something to say. The talker chatters whether he says anything or

The clever listener is deservedly popular. Most people take it as a compli-ment that you should give heed to

them.

Moreover, the good listener gets a reputation for wisdom. He is reserved in his expression and every one thinks.

"If he should express himself how wise

Besides— Contradictory as it may see, the careful listener often is esteemed to be a good conversationalist. The voluble talker is so appreciative of the deference paid him that he goes away saying, "It is really enjoyable to con-verse with Mr. So and So."

Listen and learn, Listen and learn.

When some one says something you do not quite understand just keep still and listen. Sooner or later the fluent speaker is apt to explain himself, and you will lose nothing and perhaps gain

into an admiration of himself as a suc-cessful talker and, filling himself up with admiration, what runs over is spent in admiration of his appreciative

Listen and enjoy. There are so many things in life and in nature and in men and women that you may enjoy if you are content to keep still and hearken. Keep your eyes

open and your mouth shut and be entertained.

Listen and smile.

If somebody gets mad and says mean things or silly things, keep still, smile and just listen. The mad person or the

Listen for the harmonies. The world is full of harmonies if your ear is properly attuned. The good listener turns his deaf ear to discords He hears the harmony that is denied

the glib and the loquacious. There is a time to talk, But mostly the time is t

But mostly the time is to incline your

POISONING ONE'S SELF.

town. It is two miles,

Most of the people in the hundreds of houses along the street were asleep. and I noted particularly, how few of

many did I count, do you suppose? Just fourteen!

To be sure. I was not able to see all the windows of the sleeping apart ments, and a comparatively few of the

had sleeping porches ing themselves in their own polson.
How is that?

Why, you know, of course, the body creates poisons and that these poisons are carried by the blood to the lungs whence they are expelled in the air

When the air is breathed out by the lings it is loaded with impurities—with poison. If the lings are not sup plied with pure air they breathe over again the poisoned air, and thus the body is filled with poison. You arise in the morning and your

face is swellen. You have been told that it is because you have slept to-long, which is not true. Your face is swellen by the poison that is in you You have been breathing impure air Literally you have been poisoned by your even poison—the poison manufac-tured in your body.

Of course when you get out lists the fresh air you gradually rid yourself of the poison. But think of the danger you run! What discusse may get a foothold in your system, locating in some wenk spot?

And yet there are thousands of per-

ns who are afraid of the "night air." If possible, sleep out of doors. If not, be sure you get your windows

In not, he sure you get your windows—in winter as in summer—up from the lottom and down from the top. One is as important as the other. Foul air goes out at the top.

Even then it is remarkable how much foul air will jurk in the corners of a room.

of a room.

Nothing in all the universe is so free Nothing in all the universe is so are and prevalent as good air, and the is nothing, apparently, of which many people are afraid.

Do not poison yourself.

DISINHERITING A CHILD.

the minister received the snare of the estate to which he was originally entitled.

Which raises the query:

Has any father the moral right to distaherit a child?

Who is responsible for the child's beding in the world? Certainly the child

ong in the world? Certainly the calld came without its consent. It was not consulted. It is not responsible. Manifestly the parents are responsi-ble. The child comes into the family by invitation and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the family.

Now—
Whatever estate may be accumulated by the family belongs to all the family. Each child is justly entitled to its legitimate share. Justice requires an even distribution.

disinhent itself. Our inheritance laws need to be re runt's half the battle. Meet them squarely. March up to them and pull the mask off their mystery. Drag them out into the light.

Your fear is a bogie man, a bugbear, a fancy. Show him up to yourself and

A father may say:
"The property held in my name is

all mine. I accumulated it." or "I in-herited it. Shall 1-not do as I like with my own?" Which seems good logic if you admft the premise. But-The man is mistaken. In a true sense the property is not all his own.
It is merely held in trust for the benefit of the family, of which he is the nominal head. He has no moral right to divert any legitimate share of that

Frequently one hears of some father who has cut off his child with a shill trary to the wishes of the father of

Napoleon's ideas on War.

An interesting collection of thoughts and maxims contained in the literary works of Napoleon I. has been made b J. Bertaut. Some of the emperor's axioms on war were as follows: There are two kinds of plans of cam

paign, good and bad. The good are nearly always wrecked by unforeseen Inevitable wars are always just.

Warfare is a natural state.

In war there is only one favorable moment, Genius knows how to seize it.

There are cases in which squander-

Imagination loses battle

ng men economizes blood. rope.

Fearless people are not found amon those who have something to lose.

Daredeviltry is an innate quality. It is in the blood and often merely impa-

tience of danger. Courage is the result of thought. I have an income of 100,000 men!-

First Horse Advertisement The first advertisement on record refers not to soap, pills or the hundre and one other patent articles of our older and much nearer the heart of things—a lost horse. It appeared in a paper called the Moderate, in No. 37 of that journal, issued on March 27, 1649. It runs thus: "Reader, thou art entreated to inquire after a blackish and kind of piebald nag, very poor. His face, feet and flank is white, and a little white tip on his tail. Wall eyes. He hath a hurt on his farther buttock and doth both rack and trot and is very fleet and full of mettle. Some fourteen handful high. About six years old. He was stolen from grass the 17th of March, 1648, from one John Rotherham of Barnet, in Hertford-shire, sixteen miles from London Whoever will inquire, find him out and make stay of him and bring or send

tidings of him shall have what con-tent they will or can desire for their pains."—London Globe. Patient Experiment

"What are you going to eall that nule of yours, uncle?" "Well, sub." answered the driver of the animal. "I hin' made up my mind. (se tried all de names I could think of, an' ise g'ineter keep on huntin' mo if I ever finds one he pays any 'tention to, da's whut Ise g'ineter call 'im.'

BETTER ROADS.

Better roads mean progress and presperity, a benefit to the people who live in towns, an advantage to the people who live in the country, and flesy will help every section of bur vast domain. Geod roads, like good stress, make habitation along them most desirable. They emhance the value of farm lands, facilitate transportation and add untold wealth to the producers and consumers of the country; they are the milestones marking the advance of civilization; they economize time, give labor a lift and make millions in money; they are wear and tear and worry and waste; they beautify the country, bring it in touch with the city; they and the secial sind the religious and the eduquational

Senside Boarder—But why do you call the house Marine View? There isn't a glimpse of the sea to be had. Landlady—Well, you see, sir, my late 't, band 'e was a rettred sergeant of marines, and 'e was very fond of look-in' out o' that window—Punch.

Farm and Garden

TURKEY GROWING TIME.

They'll Be Fine Along About Thanks-giving or Christmas Day. Turkeys can be grown with less care and attention than any of the domestic fowls except geese. But unfortunately on almost all farms turkeys are al lowed the range of the farm, no mat ble. In the first place, they are apt to to find, and after the young ones are hatched they will be territory to be good for the little one After that time unlimited range can be



allowed unless they are disposed to go into places where they may come to harm, says a correspondent of Farm

To raise turkeys in the way that causes least trouble and always in-sures the raising of the largest flock

s as follows: First fence off with a small meshed First fence off with a small meshed high woven wire fence—say seven or even eight feet high—several acres of land. It is better if some of the land is covered with brush of almost any sort and, if possible, some open land and running water on it. In such inclosures, if there are good places for them to make their rocets, the turkey

them to make their roosts, the turkey hens can make their own nests and sit on their eggs where laid.

And when they have hatched the hens and young ones can remain in the inclosure and roost there and be fed there till the young ones are three months old. With the same arrange-ments along these lines we formerly raised large numbers of turkeys at a minimum cost and sold them at a fine profit. After they got half grown and had become edible we trained them to come to the houseyard and roost in a large tree to save them from possible

we have always fed our very young turkeys on crumbled hard boiled eggs for a few days and afterward well-baked corn bread and a little wheat, then cracked corn and finally whole

THE HOME PARTNER. A seldom mentioned but mos A season mentioned but most important member of an agri-cultural partnership is the wo-man. If she wasn't on the job to keep the household in order and the food supply coming regularly and plenteously, the pres-ent day serious disturbance over the high cost of living would be replaced by a starvation panic quit the job the hired man and the foreman and the "big boss" would all hit the pike for the nearest town or city in short or der.—Long Island Agronomist.

******* Gleaned From Law Books.

In the great majority of the states two witnesses are necessary to the va-lidity of the will, in a few states three witnesses are required, and in a few others, where the will is written en-tirely in the handwriting of the testator, no witnesses are required. Some states require the addresses of witrted after their nat

The law of New York and probably of others provides that each owner of two adjoining tracts of land, except when they otherwise agree, shall make and maintain a just and equitable po tion of the division fence between such iands unless one of such owners shall choose to let his lands lie open to the use of all animals which may be lawfully upon the other's lands and does not permit any animals lawfully upon his premises to go upon lands so lying open.

The public holidays that have be-come firmly established as such by custom are Christmas, New Year's. Memorial or Decoration day, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving day. These a man working by the mouth may ciaim as holidays without affecting his salary, excepting, of course, in cases of necessity where his services are required on such days in order to avoid or prevent loss to the employer.

Voice at the other end-It is. Bates is Mr. Jones there? Voice—Yes, Do you want to talk with him? Bates— No, you idiot! I want to hand him a cigar.—Boston Transcript. The Explanation,
Lottle—How dare you ask Mrs. Bullon to a noncourse function? Hattle—She won't know it. She's a Fletcher, and by the time she has finished she'll have to move on to some 5 o'clock tea.—Harper's Basar

feet in through cuts and twenty-two and one-half feet where the road is part cut and part fill. part cut and part fill. A crown or cross chamber varying from one inch to the foot where no surfacing is applied to less than one-eighth of an luch where bituminous surfaces are used, in all cases the Such type of surfacing as the needs

IMPROPER GRADING IN AN BARTH BOAD.

of the locality varying from the graded road to the highest type of asphalt paving and varying in width from fifteen to twenty-four feet. The erection of guard rails at dan of earth are preferable to the wooder

fences because of their greater per the road sides, both old and new, so as to prevent the unsightly gashes now so noticeable along the roads. Also the planting of suitable trees, indige-nous to the locality and properly car-ing for them.

ing for them.

The placing of proper permanen monuments at the time of construction along the roads to mark accurately the limits of the right of way. Suc monuments will be of inestimable val ue to surveyers. Also the erection and maintenance of guide boards marked to show places and distances accu A proper system of maintenance for the upkeep of the roads after they are built, coupled with adequate appro-priations of money. Such appropria-

face requires no expenditure for som time (a rather unusual condition), th Glass Road a Failure. After two years of experimenting the glass pavement in Lyons, France, has proved a failure. When the glass blocks were taken up at the end of that time they were found to be cracked and broken.

The Better Way.

The better to have loved and been a hen pecked hubby all your life.

Than to have caused your friends to say. They never fully understood.

Why you pursued your lonely way. Through all the years and never could. Persuade a girl to be your wife.

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Maximum gradients in the mountain-ous country of 7 per cent and mini-mum radii on the center lines of such roads of fifty feet, with all curves open-

ed out as much as possible by flatten-ing slopes and removing brush and such trees as interfere with the view. A clear sight of at least 150 feet should

be secured wherever it is practicable.

Do secured wherever it is practicable.

The construction of permanent culverts, gutters and ditches wherever they are needed to prevent water from standing on the roadsides and on grades to prevent gullying due to the

water being carried too far in the gut-ter and thus accumulating in volume. The construction of bridges of a per-manent character, preferably of re-

teen feet, which may be traveled safe

width prohibitive on account of its cost

According to Austin H. Fletcher, state highway engineer of California, the essentials of a modern rural highway are as follows:

A readjustment of the road locations o the beauty of a road than the treatment of its sides. No matter how smooth and well constructed the traveled road may be, if the roadside is not cared for the highway as a whole will not give a good impress

Miss Alma Pittenberry. "After a road is completed rubbish hould be removed and excavations and embankments, except such as are nec



ver and sown with grass and all un sightly brush and weeds removed. In short, wherever possible the road should run between strips of smooth green sward, and suitable shade trees should be planted at intervals so as to provide a pleasing appearance the road and shade for the traveler.

the road and shade for the traveler.

"Shade trees are an important factor
in reducing the cost of maintenance of
micadam roads by reason of the fact
that they prevent the road from drying out and becoming dusty. In the selection of shade trees care should be
taken to secure only those which are
suited to local conditions. In all cases
if is well to choose a tree that is heart. suited to local conditions. In all cases it is well to choose a tree that is hardy, grows rapidly and has abundant foliage. A good plan is to plant trees with tops fifty feet apart, but alternating on each side of the road so that there will be a tree every twenty-dve feet. In some portions of Germany fruit trees are planted extensively along the roadside, and a considerable revenue is derived from the sale of fruit.

to all the road conditions which might exist in the United States unless it were desirable to limit the list to fruit or nut bearing trees. If this were the case the fruit bearing trees which would be best adapted to road conditions would be the apple and possibly the pear in some localities. Apples would cover all that section of eastern United States north of the Carolinas



AN ATTRACTIVE BOADSIDE

and even south of this region in the Appalachian region. West of the mountains the apple would serve as far south as the gulf states and west to the base of the Rocky mountains, with perhaps the exception of the ex-treme northern part of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, where some balances and solution, where some other plants would have to be substi-tuted for the apple, unless the crab was used. The nut bearing trees which would be adapted to this use in eastern United States would be hickory, wainut and butternut for the New England states and along the Ap-palachian mountains as far south as Georgia, and the distribution of these teorgia, and the distribution of flesse nut trees would take a northern turn on the west side of the Alleghany anountains and should be used perhaps anoth of central Kentucky and no farther west than Colorado. The hickory will not thrive in northern lowa, northern Wisconsin, Minnesota or the Dakotas. The black wainut however. northern Wisconsin, Minnesota or the Dakotas. The black walnut, however, will extend as far north as the southern part of Minnesota, over the eastern part of South Dakota, eastern Nebraska and Kansas. On the Pacific coast the English walnut can be used as a substitute for the other nut trees mentioned."

living," said the prosperous citizen to the mendicant. But he was staggered

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