Rambles in the Mountains

BY COL. FRED A OLDS.

which some forty counties oked at, more or less casually. Everything seen went to prove the ne-essity for forest conservation. Mr. Vanderbilt's example in his great more forest and the example set by the United States in the Cherokee vation Boundary are prime object-

I have referred in another letter to chat on the train with Prof. Col-Her Cobb, of the State University, regarding his foreign tour, which was so full of interest and instruction for While abroad he and the party of scientists with which he was coned met several times the noted Italian traveler, the Duke of Abruz-zi, known almost all over the world, who, if the King of Italy dies, will become king, since the present king has no son. On one occasion the invited the party of American and other scientists to go with him across the bay to see the famous vol-Vesuvius and to the surprise of all he took them in a warship. The King of Italy is considering the matter of deepening the river Tiber so that warships can go to Rome, as they did in the days of the Caesars. De-posits of silt are the grave problem there as they are in some of the North Carolina streams. Italy is absolutely devoid of forests, with the exception of a small one near Rome. It is an object-lesson for avoidance.

Mr. Cobb told me some very interesting things to show the regard in which President Roosevelt is held Europe. In the different groups scientific men his name would mentioned and at once they would compare him to the man of their own country the most admired and say he was in the same class.

I stopped at Hickory and found It a quite striking town. People in general have no idea how large some of the industries are in that section of the State, and having some leisure time I visited the Pledmont Wagon Factory. The business of this concern was hurt as far back as in when the October rains and frosts and a storm in September injured the cotton crop, for it is upon cotton that this factory, away up in the mountain foothills, depends for most of its business. Before October, 1906, it was turning out wagons at the rate of 25 a day and could hardly keep up with the demand. Now the sales have been cut off heavily. The lumber used is secured in that section, but the manager said that in a little while he would have to go farther for material. He is aware of the fact that much of the timber in the mountains is not so good as that lower down, on account of wind-shakes and pin-holes. It was a very curious sight to see stored materials for 20,-000 wagons; enough for three years manufacture. The wood is stored in the dark as it is found it "cures" better in that way. It is said to be the this material is stored is 700 feet long. All the painting is done by machinery. Mention is made of this plant simply to show that North Carolina is keeping along with the pro-

tain, and the road was bad enough to be worthy of remark. The timber- the Lenoir home, I cutters have sadly marred the woods and done the same thing by the roads. There is a so-called turnpike from Hickory to Blowing Rock, but it is so only in name, and a driver told me that during the bad weather it required about a day to make the trip of 22 miles between the "Rock" and from five to six hours. Stages are not used, but long hacks usually with four horses. Why there has nover been a ratiway to Blowing Rock is rather a puzzle, for it is a great re-sort and would be far greater if the means of access were thus improved. Large numbers of persons so there from this State and others from the southward, yet the place is not near-ly as well known as pointy in the Asheville - Toxaway - Waynesville region. From time to time for thirty years or more efforts have been made to get a road to Blowing Rock, but in one way or another these have been frustrated.

able gentleman, Mr. Samuel F. Pat-terson, for many years Commissioner of Agriculture, who has devoted him very important department of State His home, "Palmyra," is set among the hills, which are small mountains and which form an evergreen ring! about it and it is in the middle of that fair spot known as "Happy Valley ms that this name was given by Chief Justice Ruffin, who on one oc-casion passing there and seeing the beauty of the place said that it ought to be called the "Happy Valley." Ever since that time the residents have been very fond of his name and they have held very closely to it. The valey holding this particular title extends from Patterson down the Yadkin river about four miles, to what is known as Fort Defiance. The first place is Patterson, where there is a cotton mill, which all during the civ-11 war made goods for the State and for the people and which the Federal troops burned in April, 1865. It was promptly rebuilt. This mill is in charge of Mr. Finley Harper and the Harper home is near it. Next comes the estate and mansion known as the Fountain," which was the old home William Davenport, which he built. It is now occupied by Mr. W. D. Jones, a brother of Edmund Jones, Esq. Next comes "Clover Hill," the old Edmund Jones place, which rather recently was bought by Mrs. Cowies, who now occupies it, she being an aunt of Mr. Cowies, of Wilkesboro, the Republican candidate for Congress in the eighth district. This is a very quaint place, the private is a very quaint place, the private road to it leading through an avenue of extremely tall cedars. This house was built about 1830 and Mr. Edmund Jones lived there until some fifteen years ago. The next notable place is "Holly Lodge," which was thee home of that gallant soldier, Gen. Collett Leventhorpe. The latter had been an English officer, but left the service and came to Rutherfordton to engage In gold mining, this having been long before the discovery of gold in Cali-fornia and there being quite a rush of treasure seekers from various parts the world to the Butherford secn. For a number of years General venthorpe lived at "Holly Lodge,"

hed a very notably interesting stately mansion three wings were added in 1850 by Gen. Samuel F. Patters of almost incessant travel terson, the father of the present own-Governor Morehead. The house is set in a noble, though small grove, and the grounds give a view which is very pleasing. The house is of brick, stuccoed. The driveway is oval and in t there are enormous white pines, spruces, oaks and cypresses. It was strange indeed to see cypresses away up in the mountains, since they are rare even as far west as Raleigh, and it was learned that these trees, as well as those at the Lenoir place. "Fort Defiance," were grown seed sent by the Messrs. Collins, of Beaufort county, who a little before he civil war visited the Patterson nome and were of course most de-

lightfully entertained there. The last of the "great houses" the valley is "Fort Defiance," which which gives the place its name. This fort is now unmarked, thought half a century ago some of the great timbers yet remained, and there is a cemetery on its site. It stands on the very edge of a bold bluff perhaps thirty feet high, which rises from the valley, a couple of hundred yards from the river, and it was built as a defence against the Indians. The house is built out of hewn timbers, with wrought nails, and all the furniture, china, etc., in it was specially brought from England, by way of ('harleston. In this home there are three generations of the Lenoirs-Mr. Rufus Theodore Lenoir, aged 82, and

Yadkin, very swilt and fertile corn fields, pastures, orchards, etc. show its richness. It is like a peep into past days to traverse this valley and see the way of living. Life flows in an easy way of living. Life flows in an easy way of living. Life flows in an easy way of living. He flows in an easy way of living the flows in an easy way of living. He flows in an easy way of living the flows in th Yadkin, very swift and clear, rushes through it and fertile corn fields, habit it and who are so very distinct-ive, the Joneses, Pattersons, Lenoirs, Gwynns, Harpers, etc., came into that region up the long Yadkin valley, at the other end of which is Wilkesboro, twenty-four miles away. During the was as a rule a quiet place, the chief fear being of bushwhackers, but sometimes there were threats of raids . When the Federal troops came through they burned the cotion mill at Patterson but spared the Gwynn Hearst. Cotton Mill. a good many miles their existence. When they advocate further down the river, because an certain principles and policies it of a means not that Hearst is concerned officer knew and was fond young lady of that name at his home about the triumph of these principles Gen. Edmund Jones, the founder of

journey. He was a most methodical afield. business. One of the sights was half a million spokes and 40,000 hub blocks, and another 18,000 completed blocks, and another 18,000 completed where so much of where so much of the married a daughter of Gental Lenoir. Gental Lenoir, Gental Lenoir the Raieigh & Gaston Railway and that executive capacity necessary was a very prominent figure in North Carolina. In the old days there was a great deal of travel through this particular valley, which was traversed by the road tram Raieigh to Tanpassan shrink from difficulties and dangers. the road from Raleigh to Tennessee and Kentucky, and along this trail to both of these States. Daniel Boone shrink from difficulties and dangers. It is altogether probable that had he been tossed upon these shores of My objective point was what is known as the "Happy Vailey," in Caldwell county, some 16 miles from Blowing Rock, and well up on the Yadkin river, which is here no more Yadkin river instead of by way of than a creek. The way there was from Lenoir over the Indian Grave Gap, as it is known, on a small mountainty of the state of the small both of these States. Daniel Boone he been tossed upon these shores of time, obscure and penniless, he would have fought his way up to power and penniless, he would have fought have fought have fought have fought have fought have fought his way up to power and penniless, he would have fought have fought have fought have fought have fought his way up to power and penniless, he would have fought his way up to power and have fought his way up to power and penniless, he would have fought have fou "Fort Defiance," the Lenoir home, I was shown numbers of these relics and they are pickbers of these relics and they are pick-ed up every day. Among them is a "flesher," nearly two feet long, of siaring headlines the wonders that black stone, which some people licarst has worked. He has done out the prestige of intory and deblack stone, which some people thought was an Indian scepter, though the Indians did not have such things. Another relic at this place is Lenoir, a Spanish blade on which there is a very appropriate inscription, "Never draw me without cause, Never sheathe me without honor. The venerable Mr. Rufus T. Lenoir a very active man and rode over to Lenoir, nine miles away, to hear Schator Overman speak and to attend the circus, spending the night at Lenoir and riding home next day. The monument over the grave of General Le foir is a modest marble one and is orth the facts in his life. It says that to was a generous Whig. As a lieuas a cuptain under Cleveland at King's Mountain he proved himself a brave soldler. Although a native of another State, North Carolina was proud of him as an adopted son. In her service he filled the several offices of major general of militia, member of the Council of State, a member of both houses of the Legislature, Speaker of the Senate, first president of the trustees of the State Univerpeace and chalrman of the court of trusts he was found faithful. In priate life he was no less distinguished,

> that of Gen. Edmund Jones. At Lenoir I had the pleasure dining with Mr. Gaither Hall, Ed-mund Jones, Esq., taking dinner with us, and of meeting that fine old soldier, Maj G. W. F. Harper, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, who some years ago jent me its flag and also a long Enfield rifle borne by a member of the brilliant staff that Hearst drew of the regiment. Major Harper has around him, were read every day by done a great deal for his town and the people very naturally love him. The very attractive little public library is one of his gifts and the use of the books shows that it is appre-

as an affectionate husband, kind fath-

er and devoted friend. The traveler

will long remember his hospitality and

the poor bless him as their benefac-

tor. Of such a man it may be said "we

shall not look upon his like again."

this cemetery and the graves of the

Gwynns, Lenoirs, Joneses, etc., are

quite numerous, among them being

William Davenport is buried in

Edmund Jones, Esq., very kindly nade a loan of uniforms of his father, Lieut.-Col. John Thomas Jones, of the famous Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, which suffered at Gettys-burg in the three days fighting a greater loss than any regiment on either side during the entire civil war. Colonel Jones was bern in the "Hap-py Valley" in 1841, and was killed on the 6th of May, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness. He was a very brave man and declined the colonelcy of the regiment simply because he wanted to hold the position he already had in it. One of the uniform coats is that which he was wearing when he re-ceived his fatal wound. He was brave

shich is a very attractive place, set in little cove at the edge of the main malley, the house and its grounds socking like a picture and everything being perfectly kept. The widow of General Leventhorpe died a few souths ago, at the age of \$3. The cast of these stately old valley homes at There has been no rain damage in that part of the State, though a good

deal of rain fell. The Yadkin did no mist. The reason of these mountain

of the damage was seen between Asheville and Raleigh, though no doubt all crops were hurt in the re-gion from, say Statesville eastward.

On the way from Hickory to Salisbury ex-Judge A. C. Avery was met. He was being very warmly pressed for the appointment as one of the United States commissioners in charge of the hattle grounds of Chickamauga, Judge Pritchard, Senators Overman and Simmons and many other prominent men interesting themselves specially in this matter.

The nearer we got to the east the more was the talk about the damage the floods had done. Really but little of the damage was seen between Asheville and Raleigh; though no doubt all crops were hurt in the relationship of the very highest points on the levels. levels. The very highest points on the mountain where there are settlements There has been a great deal of rain in the mountain regions, but it was as a general thing not very hard. It was a sort of continuous performance, half

Factors in Presidential Problem

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

To the Editor of The Observer: eric the Great, as he galloped after his routed cavalry, who were flying from the battle of Molwitz. "Do you expect to live forever?" We need not enquire here whether or not their Hearst and his followers raised a ter-stampede was arrested by this cheer-rible outcry of fraud and by various ful intimation as to the result likely to follow their return. The incident to follow their return. The incident merely illustrates the kind of service which Frederic exacted from his fol-Fortune, safety and life itlowers. self they were required to hold of little importance compared with the cratic leaders of New York to nomi-slightest command of the king. Frederic's soldiers followed him with none his son and grandson, both of the of that well-nigh idolatrous devotion which inspired the famous legions of stomachs. So here in this quiet and nearly the "Little Corporal." Upon Prusshui-in valley, almost under the foot of the mighty Blue Ridge, is a cluster discipline was impressed with steel, of noted families. It was and is a scourge and scaffold and the orders his defeat, though once more he missistite world of itself. The sparkling of their officers were nearly always ed the goal by a hair's breadth and his lowing disobedience was sure to be more terrible than any death likely to meet them on the field. must be subordinate to the plans and dency, this time by a shadowy sub-interests of William R. Hearst. He stitute of the name of Hisgen. interests of William R. Hearst. He has girdled the continent with newspapers which, if tremendous advertising patronage, readers and subscrib- purpose in life is to glorify his own ers reaching into the hundreds of consuming ambition. thousands, and editors and contributors employed without regard to money, make a publication great, certainly deserve the name. These papers ly deserve the name. These papers have but one mission in the world-Hearst is the reason for

Palmyra," died in 1844, aged 78 Hearst. Those who have painted this unique years. He was a native of Orange county, Va. but went to Wilkes county, this State, early in life. He made a trip to the Cherokee Indian country and kept a full dairy of this by inherited money have gone far

he hopes to procure the triumph of

In his personality are united vaultng note of the lute but by the blare ry of an English nobleman who keeper, almost overcome by the honor as men change their garments at

possible deference. The next morning steeped in corruption. when about to send the bell boy to the visitor's room with a pitcher of water, the youthful messenger was who was there, he must be sure to answer: "It is the boy, my lord." youngster mounted the stairs and gave tant, overshadowing question, or a a timid rap at the door. Instantly from within a gruff voice called out: 'Who's there?" It was with no little surprise doubtless that the Englishwe omit from consideration the blessings which Hearst's papers claim for him, and the benefits which the Re-publican party attributes to a high tariff, there really seems be very little need in the country to be very little need in the for the operation of an over-ruling for the operation of an over-ruling Providence. Had the New York man been present at the creation, we may

well suppose that he, too, could have offered some timely suggestions. In the beginning of his career Hearst allied himself with the regular Democracy. In 1896, when not a single paper of prominence in New York City advocated Bryan's cause, Hearst seeing his opportunity bought The New York Journal and soon made it the most powerful Democratic campaign publication in the United States. The writings of Alfred Henry Lewis, Willis J. Abbott and other members of the brilliant staff that Hearst drew multitudes. These were effectively strengthened by the biting cartoons of

Homer Davenport.
Tammany took him up and gave him a seat in Congress. Hearst made no figure there. He was neither a student nor a speaker and beyond delivering before one of the house committees an argument commonly believed to have been prepared by his attorney, Clarence J. Shearn, was scarcely heard of in Congress. Meanwhile the readers of his papers were assured that he was by all odds the most important and influential char-acter there. Hearst, however, had the same falling that has been fatal to the political papers of Thomas E. Watson, He cannot follow, He must lead and without a peer. When the reaction from what many considered the extreme radicalism of 1896 brought out Parker as a candidate in 1904, Hearst snatched at the nomination, and strange as it may seem, carried such great States as Illinois and Iowa. His failure and the knowledge that Bryan was still the unrivaled idol of the Democratic masses, caused him to cast saide the mantle of regular Democracy. Affecting a radicalism that the Democratic party had never avowed, he began organizing his Independent the reaction from what many con-

o the Editor of The Observer:

"Come back!" angrily yelled FredMcClellan in a contest for mayor

of New York.
On the face of the returns it appeared that he had been defeated by a majority of less than five thousand Hearst and his followers raised a terspectacular legal moves kept up the agitation until a few months when his claims proved wholly unfounded. Meanwhile, however, had given Tammany such a fright, that he actually forced the Demonate him for Governor. They went about the performance of the task with averted faces and revolting stomachs. Enough of the "old line Democrats" joined those who had put him up with the fixed purpose knifing him at the polls, to compass He pursued his work of organizfight ing the Independence League, and is once more in the field for the presi-Hearst's career hitherto means anything at all, it means that his one When the Democratic party offered

scornfully denounced those crats who fell away from Bryan in Later, he figured as an inde pendent candidate for mayor against the regular nominee. Then he held over the organization the threat of and policies but that through them running for Governor as an independent and forced his own nomination. Now with bitter, envious hatred for Bryan rankling in his breast, he is engaged body and soul, in a desper-ate effort to prevent the triumph of the party that, regardless of its creeds or professions, thight have held his support had it been willing has decided that Mr. Hearst's adherence is too expensive; for his price meant destruction.

the best outlook for his personal ag-

The respective careers of Bryan and Hearst present a striking illustration of the irony of fate Bryan has often provoked his best friends by his absolute refusal to sacrifice the smallabsolute refusal to sacrifice the smallest mate. Af conviction to the most gaged in the work of making a repu- Republican party owes his popularity. tation for himself. Here Hearst has in large measure, to policies which failed utterly. His newspapers are he learned from William Jennings everything from rebuilding San Fran-spite the handicap of defeat, Bryan isco after the fire and earthquake, to while steadfastly rejecting the propepairing the are and attraction to lay burnt offerings on the can. Jefferson and Madison committed altar of the great God Popularity, while framing the constitution. His has a third time received the unsought praises are sounded not with the win-

On the other hand, the prize for brazen trumpets. His estimate which Bryan sternly refused to bid on this own importance suggests the the market, Hearst has sought day or of an English nobleman who while traveling in America was forced spent millions of dollars, formed and spend a night at the only hotel broken alliances, adopted and cast a small country town. The inn aside political views and principles of entertaining a guest so distinguished carefully impressed his few servants with the supreme importance of able and upright political leader, and showing the Englishman the greatest denounced him as a vile ward heeler

He has held up Bryan both as a lofty partiot and as a low trickster. Yesterday he halled the Democratic to his knock, the guest should enquire temporal salvation. To-day it is a root out of dry ground, without form or comeliness; and there is no help Not a little agitated by the demands in it. As occasion demanded, he of an occasion so momentous, the has found in the tariff an ail-impor-

Instantly sham issue over which the corrupt alled out old parties do not differ in any way that need concern an American voter The positions of Bryan and Hearst man heard this reply in high treble; before the people to-day prove that in the lord, my boy." Indeed, if in the national, as well as in the spirbefore the people to-day prove that itual, world "Whosoever would save his life shall lose it," and that the man who seeks nothing but selfish ends by selfish means will in the end defeat those very ends by those very means. Hearst is to-day doing all in his power to prevent the correction of those grave political evils which he so long professed himself anxious to correctis doing his utmost to retard those necessary reforms which he most insistently declares himself eager to hasten. He is about as patriotic as Moses would have been had the Hebrew prophet, instead of rescung his people from Physical Corrections. ing his people from Pharaoh's avenging his people from Pharaon's averg-ing hosts, tried to overwhelm them in the Red sea as soon as he learned that Joshua instead of himself had been chosen to lead them into the Land of Canaan. What would be thought of the doctor who should prefer to let his patient die, rather than effect a cure by using the pre-

than effect a cure by using the prescription of a rival physician? What
part will the vote of Hisgen, Hearst's
puppet, play in the wind up?
Hearst is by no means the first to
act the role of a dog in the presidential manger. Clay's "wabbling"
on the annexation of Texas drove to
the support of the Free Boil ticket
several thousand anti-slavery Whigs
who were willing that this country
should lose that fair domain, which
was justly ours, if thereby they could
prevent any increase of Southern power and influence. In the aggregate their votes were not numerous;
but there were enough of them to
have elected Clay had they been cast
for him instead of John P. Hale. In
1844 Martin Van Buren, whom the
hard times and hard cider of Harrison's campaign had defeated for reelection in 1840, was the leading candidate in the national Democratic convention.

didate in the national Democratic convention.

However, a combination was formed against him and in the end he lost to Polk. Polk was elected; but four years later when Lewis Cass was the Democratic nominee, Van Buren, to revenge himself for the defeat of 1844, became the candidate of the Free Soilers and drew after him Democratic votes in numbers sufficient to insure the election of Zachary

Taylor, who headed the Whig ticket. In 1884 Ben Butler, by accepting the nomination from the Greenback and Labor party, tried unsuccessfully to prevent Cleveland's election. In all probability he would have accomplished his object had not St. John, the Prohibition nominee, drawn even more strength from Biaine than Butler from Cleveland. Of course from those incidents little or nothing concerning the present struggle can be predicted.

They do show, however, that an insignificant candidate can sometimes bring about momentous results. A mouse has been known to stampede an elephane. Still the outlook at this stage of the contest can hardly be said to be flattering for Mr. Hearst and his Straw man. Undoubtedly some so-called Demo-

crats, whose ultra radical views de-mand a violent agitator, will support Hearst's candidate.

On the other hand, Bryan stands for all the reasonable reforms that Hearst advocates, while the latter's extreme views on many subjects will prevent his drawing from Bryan any element that would add real strength to the Democratic nominee. Bryan is in hearty accord with his platform. That platform will commend itself to all those who desire to cleanse the temple of government and not to tear it down. On the whole, while Mr. Bryan may be defeated, it is not likely that after the catastrophe Mr. Heast will have the proud satisfaction of stepping out into the limelight of publicity so dear to his heart, and saying with customery modesty: "I did it with me little way."

it with my little Hisgen." If Mr. Bryan should be defeated, it will probably be due to causes not even remotely connected with Mr. Hearst, and all the world will know that neither Hearst nor his influence had any appreciable hand in the game. No doubt he fully intends to defeat Bryan. Fortunately the Nebraskan's prospects appear now very bright, and if these fair hopes of victory should be realized, the situ as regards Mr. Hearst and his plans against the Democratic party can be summed up in the words with which Whitney described the action of David B. Hill, when the latter called his noted "Snap convention" Cleveland's nomination in 1892, "He meant murder," said Whitney, If he committed sulcide."

THOMAS M. HUFHAM.

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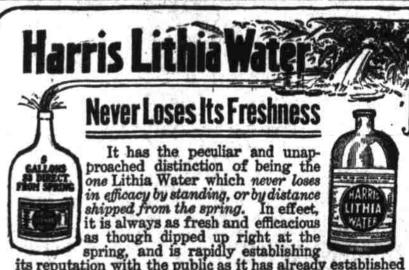
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Go to your druggist today and get law house it is not done you have us entire centents of the bottle in the stomach, while the stomach, well. Just as simple as A, B, Our Guarantee

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Go to your druggist today and get law house it want recentents of the bottle. Then after you have us entire centents of the bottle. Don't health for the bottl Go to your fruggist today and get a dellar bottle. Then after you have used the entire centents of the bottle if you can honestly say, that it has not done you any good, return the bottle to the druggist and he will refund your money without question or delay. We will then pay the druggist for the bottle. Don't healinte, all druggists know that our guarantee is good. This offer applies to the large bottle only and to but one in a family. The large bettle contains by times as much as the fifty cant bottle.