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THE EXPERIMENT STATION



At Raleigh, N. C., Presents Some Matters of Interest.

Urbason Clover a Valuable Plant A Fraud

MAY 25, 1804.

The Experiment Station Bulletin The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the Station to all in the State who really desire to receive them. Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of this offer. Unless you really want to be benefited by them, please do not apply for them. If you desire to read them, write on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Ealeigh, N. C.

Crimson Clover for Hay or Seed.

Crimson clover for Hay or seed.

Crimson clover (trifolium incarnatum) is known under a variety of common names—Annual Garman, Scarlet, and Italian. This clover is easily grown, and should come into quite general use. It is an annual, and consequently must be re-seeded for each crop, which makes it important to grow seed at home. Seed may be sown from July to October, but the land should always be well prepared for it, or, if not, it should be well ahaded, as under a growth of cow-pea vines, or in a corn or cotton crop, where the seed should be sown when the crop is laid by. Grown in this way it may be of great service in enriching and holding the land from washing. Its growth is made in the cool, wet part of the year, and it is ready to be made into hay at a season when planters are waitins for cotton to vegetate for first working. This is often a dry time, and the hay can be quickly and easily cared. It may often be best to sow this clover with oats, rye, or barley, and cut all for hay in April or May.

This clover will thrive on laud in

Des best to sow this clover with oats, rye, or barley, and cut all for hay in April or May.

This clover will thrive on laud in moderate condition, but, like some other forage plants; will pay best where given a rich soil. The composition of crimson clover hay shows it to be a highly nutritious food. It is so rich that for any use it may well be fed with some such fodder as straw, meadow hay, or cotton seed hulls. When fed for production of milk, the addition of corn, or corn and oats, will tend to add to the good qualities of the product. The seed distributed in 1823 by the N. C. Experiment Station is part of a arop of 2,687 pounds from 1 3-8 acres, which is at the rate of 1,450 pounds of seed in chaff per acre. We have made some tests on this, which if true for the whole lot of seed, would yield at the rate of 757.95 pounds, or 12 5-8 bushels per acres of clean seed. This seed usually sells at retail for ten contager pound, and dealers are now paying \$5.50 per bushel for ft. The long, well-filled heads warraut this a good cash crop where a good stand can be secured on land in fair condition. It can be grown in orchards for the improvement of the soil, as in belaware, where it has come to be a standard crop. The one drawback is that a special machine If you are going to build a house, you will come to be a standard crop. The one o well to call on me for prices. I have a drawback is that a special machine

must be used to clean the seed. A clover seed hulier is expensive, but could clean the seed of a whole township, and perhaps a whole county by moving around as is usual with threshing machines.

There are several advantages in growing annual clover sufficient to induce its cultivation from purchased seed; but if, instead of buying seed, it can be grown at a profit and add one more to to the cash crops, how much better to take such steps as will insure its general planting.

take such steps as will insure its general planting.

In maturing a crop of seed care should be exercised to pail out weeds and foreign plants and so keep the seed clean. Let the clover get ripe, but not so as to shell out too freely before cutting, and handle as little as possible. Pitch up into cocks from the swath and draw in from the cocks in tight wagons. If tough, the cocks may be turned over from the bottom a half hour before drawing to shelter. House on a tight floor and thresh out at the first opportunity after the atraw has dried out enough to thresh well.—F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Crimses Clover Seed Distributed in 1893.

The Experiment Station having on hand last year (in 1893) Crimson clover seed which had been grown on the experiment farm, offered through the press of the state to distribute to applicants who would pay transportation charges and who would make careful trial of same, enough seed to plant 1-3 acre. There were 1886 persons who applied for the seed, far more than the Station could supply, unfortunately, Indeed a quantity of seed had to be purchased to send as many as was supplied. The first 426 names received were seat the seed. To others full explanation was given as well as at what points the seed could be procured. Replies regarding the test are now coming in and tend to show that wide-spread information has been given in regard to this most valuable forage crop, and much interest has been created in its cultivation.

Experiences With Crimson Clover.

Just now the Experiment Station is receiving a lot of varied but interesting information in relation to growing this plast from the farmers to whom seed was distributed last year. Hrief directions for every stop in growth of the crop were sent with the seed and the call for this information contains specific inquiries as to the various processes which help in studying the effect of preparation of soil in different sections of the state.

That the crop has been found all the Station claimed for it so far by some farmers is shown in the following report from Vance county:

"Grown on stiff red land in very good condition. Broken with two horse plow and harrowed with a Gayle harrow. Harrowed the seed in with same implement October 4th, or 5th, '53. The amount of seed used was 3 pounds cleaned, and it was put on 1-1 of an acre. No fertilizer was used except a dressing of tobacco stems after the clover came up. The clover started well, and continued to grow off well until injured by the hiarch freeze. It has not been graced but is now being fed grees on the soiling aystem. I think it a splendid feed and will sow saveral acres this fail if I can get the seed. Think it would be better sown in August or September. I settle town in August or September. I settle town in August or September.

about an average stalk as it is very uniform and very thick."

The specimen was 20 inches long; the head 2 inches. 1-3 of the piece or 1-9 acre like it should produce seed enough for 5 or 10 acres, or enough if clean, to bring 8.0.—E. E. Emery, Agriculturist N. C. Experiment Station.

Another Fraud Exposed. Another Fraud Exposed.

This time it is a seed fraud. The Station last month reported the serious additoration of bran with cockle, chest and other weed seed, and the inevitable result of feeding the bran, by which a clean field would rapidly become seeded with these obnoxious weeds, wherever the manure was put on the land.

A correspondent from Robeson coun-ty sends a seed package which reads as follows:

LATE CABBAGE.

Recommended by U. S. Agricultural Department at the best establishes for the Southern States Grown and warranted by the Southern States Cour correspondent writes. "Sometime in the early part of this suring, and unknown man passed through this part of the state selling garden seed, and sold quantities of them throughout the county, but they have proven to be spurious and of no value to those who purchased them. Inclosed you will find one of the papers, also one of the plants. Can you tell us what it is? Thinking or believing that it was all right none of us asked the man his name, and have no redress. The plant sent by him was apparently the European wild cabbage used often to adulterate cabbage seed. A communication was at once sent to a reputable seed house in western North Carollina, and a reply was promptly received saying, "We hope you can help us run the rascals down. We have heard nothing from them this season, but last year we had many complaints from the eastern part of the State, and a friend sent us a seed bag. Is was printed Cabbage Seed grown by the Reems' Creek Seed Garden Co. We investigated the matter and found the parties had lived near Asheville N. C., but could not get their names to publish them. We think the Junaluska, oncern the same parties that swindled the people last year."

The rascals are smart because they

The rascals are smart because they do not give their names, and the post offices Junalusica, N. C., and Reem's Creek. N. C. are purely fict tious for there are not now, and never have been post offices by those names.

The penitentiary is the best place for them. All persons are warned not to

The penitentiary is the best place for them. All persons are warned not to buy from such parties, and in fact let travelling scedsmen alone for there are enough reliable well established deal-ers in the business who cannot afford to misrepresent knowingly anything they sell. They count their reputation of far more value.—H. B. Battle, Dirac-tor N. C. Experiment Station.

Advanced Monthly Summary of Meteor logical Reports for North Carolina, April 1894.

The North Carolina State Weather Service issues the following advanced summary of the weather for April, 1894, as compared with the corresponding mouth of previous years:

Transpeature.—The mean temperature for the mouth was 51.3 degrees, which is 0.4 degrees below the normal. The highest monthly mean was 61.6 at Southern Pines; lowest mouthly mean, 45.5 at Blowing Rock. The highest temperature was 80 on the 26th, at Wesnington; lowest, 23 on the 7th, at Bakersville. The warmest April dur-

Wasnington; lowest, 23 on the 7th, at Bakersville. The warmest April during the past twenty-one years occurred in 1835, mean 53.9; the coldest was in 1831, mean 53.9. Preceptation.—Average for the month, 1.75 inches, which a 2.09 inches below the normal. The greatest amount was 3.13 at Bryson City; least amount was 3.13 at Bryson City; least amount 0.65 at Sloan. The wettest April occurred in 1874, average 7.96 inches; the driest, in 1888; average 1.74 inches.

Wind.—Prevailing direction south-

inches.

Wind.—Prevailing direction southwest, which is the normal direction for April. Average velocity, 9.8 miles per hour. Highest velocity, 46 miles per hour from southeast, on 10th, at Kitty Hawk.

Miscellangous.—Thunderstorms occurred at various places on the 1st, 4th, 10th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 27th, 28th, 39th, Light hall on 19th, 20th, 23rd, Frosts occurred on 2nd 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th 16th.

10th. The month was unusually dry.

Distribution of Soy (Soja) Beans.

The month was unusually dry.

Distribution of Soy (Sojay Beans.)

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh, desiring to extend the cultivation of Soy Beans has proposed to distribute a quantity of seed to careful planters desiring to test their merits. The only condition is that each applicant send 16 cents in postage stamps to pay cost of transportation by mail. Enough seed will be sent to each applicant to plant 1-10 acre. The first 400 applications will be filled in the order received.

The Station regards this as a very valuable forage plant. It is of upright growth 2 to 3 feet high and is a leguniane capable of adding altrogen from the air to the soil in which it grows. It is planted in hills or drills 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 feet apart according to richness of soil, and 15 to 24 inches apart in the row. It can be planted any time from March to July, either alone or in the corn row between the corn, and 2 to 4 beans are usually planted in each hill. Soil suffable to it and the general preparation is the same as for corn. When planted for corn both crops can be enaliged together, and the corn costlage will be much improved by the combination, or the plants when planted alone can be cut for forage before they get too woody. The seed are found in small pois and can be awed by cutting the whole plant when leaves and pods have turned a golden hue. They can easily be beaten out when dry. If outing is delayed beyond this time the pods will open and some will be lost on the ground. It will not pay to pick the beans. It is also a good table beam, but requires a long time to cook. The beams parched similar to coffee, has been used as an acceptable substitute, for it, and at far less cost. It has not the exact are a of coffee, but is recommended as a che p substitute probably just as good and in some ease better than the low grades of coffee after being adulterated with peas or beans with a value less than the soy bean. The Station urges a careful trial of this crop.

Chicken Cholors and He Prevention.

Why submit to heavy losses from this disease? Up to April, 1898, this disease had not been on the Experiment Farm to our knowledge. Enriy in that month a hen became sick and dumpish with dark comb; all food and water refused. It was thought useless to trent this case, but Epsom salfs were asiministered and this was followed with copious watering put in the mouth with a spoon. The hen was placed in a warm, sunny place, isolated from usual runs, and recovered very allowly.

ing put in the mouth with a spoon. The hen was placed in a warm, sunny place, is contect from usual runs, and recovered very slowly.

Another hen died in a few days and then another and a cockerel, and several persons who had had experience with cholers pronounced this disease to be cholera. The hen and cockerel died near night, and next morning two other hens were dead and eight more were in different stages of the disease.

Treatment was bogun at once, Two hens were killed and buried as those previously dead had been. The six were brought out into the sunlight and given salts and water.

The house and yard were thoroughly disinfected with 1 pint of strong sulphuric seld to 8 gallons of water, as suggested in poultry books. The hens themselves were sprayed with this. Their drinking water was charged with carbolic acid (I tenspoonful to half gallon water) and asafetida was put in their food at the rate of 1 heaping tablespoon to the food of 30 chickens.

The next morning six hens could not get off the roost, though all but two had gone up as usual the night previous, after their treatment. These were treated as before and put outside the yard. Before night all but four hens were walking about pecking grass. After three days of isolation these four were returned to the yard cured, and all have been in good health since. Six hens and a cockerel were loss before the health of the flock was restored by the treatment as given above.

Had we known the disease at first, it is doubtful if a single bird need to have been lost. Promptness to disinfect and treat the sick birds will save many losses. The doses of salts, not before recommended to my knowledge, doubtless helped rid the birds of the cholers bacilli sooner than if it had not been given, and so hastened the eradication of the disease. The assicution acts as a diffusible stimulant to help keep the birds warm.

The drinking water was for some days kept charged with carbolic acid, and all that is now needed to secure immunity from another attack is a

The drinking water was for some days kept charged with carbolic acid, and all that is now needed to secure immunity from another attack is a second thorough disinfection and to continue for some time the addition of carbolic acid to the drinking water. F. E. Emery. Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Questions and Replies.

The Station will be glad to receive questions on agricultural topics from any one in North Carolins who may desire to ask for information. Address all questions to the "N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C." Replies will be written as early as possible by the member of the Station staff most competent to do so, and, when of general interest, they will also appear in these columns. The Station expects in this way to enlarge its sphere of usofulness and render immediate assistance to practical farmers.

Cultivation of Barley.

Please send me any information you regard to growing barley; the time and

Piease send me any information you can is required to growing barley; the time and manned of seeding, etc. G. W. E.—Wilson, N. C.
(Answored by F. E. Emery, Arriculturiat, N. C. Experiment Station.)

Barley flourishes best in a moist, cool climate. Its short straw and stiff beards are against its introduction in places where it might be cultivated, liowever, there are beardless varieties, and they can be sown on rich land, which will force it to a maximum growth. Sown in August, it will, it not checked by drouth, produce a good late forage, which will continue growing after early frosts have checked other vegetation. Cut when heading out or soon after, before beards are hard; this makes a good green food, or hay, but will be slow to cure if out late. The land should be well prepared and rich to grow a good crop of barley, as this, like the other small grains, is a gross feeder, and must have food at hand. Sow one to one and a half bushels per acre, or, where a thick stand for forage is required, two bushels may not be too much. The fertilizer should be a previous crop of clover, cowpes vines or other legume, or a complete chomical manure, with a rather high percentage of nitrogen if on poor land. For a grain crop, winter or the earliest possible spring sowing would seem preferable, hence from December to February would be about the right time to give this crop a natural development and have the grain ripen notually and when it can be easily harvested.

Cacembers for Pickles.

Cucumbers for Fickles.

"I write to ask some information for growing and packing cucumbers for pickles for the fail and winter market.

I would like to know the best kinds of cucumbers to piant for making pickles of small size to pack in barrols and kogs and the best kinds for making very small pickles to cack in giass. Also which is best to plant in nills or of-lis and distance of same. Also the full process of packing the cucumbers in barrols, long and giass and kind of vinegar to be used and any other information that may be at your command.—J. B. Salem, N. C.

kind of vinegar to be used and any other information that may be at your command.—J. S. S. Salem. N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist, N. C., Experiment Station.

"Cucumbers for pickling are generally grown by gardeners as a second crop after so re early crop has been harvested. The seed are planted late in July in well manured hills four and one-half to five feet each way, and cultivated like cantaloapes. They should be cut when the length of ones finger, or even smaller for bottling pickles. Cucumbers should always be cut, never pulled, so as to have a portion of the stem attached. The vines should not be handled when wet with dew. If not shipped at once, or sold to a pickling factory, they should be dropped in strong brine and kept under the brine until ready to pickle. Long green and white spine are the sorts commonly grown. We prefer the long green or Nichol's medium green. For process of pickling we will have to refer you to the cook books.

Shelis and Lime.

Shell lime is merely shells burned. Rock lime or atone lime is the crude limestone after it has been burnt. The combination in all the crude materials is carbonate of lime, which by the action of heat is changed to the oxide of lime, or anatic lime, builting lime is also the caustic lime. Mari contains refuse of shells and accompanity has a surging percentage of carbonate of "apetizer," because it is sitch a fine form."

NORMAL &INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

GREENBBORO, N. C., May 24, '94.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 24, '94.

Probably the most brilliant commercement say North Carolina achool has ever enjoyed was that of the Normal and Industrial which closed here inst night with the lecture of Gen. Gordon on "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

Yesterday, Congressman Beyan, the brilliant Nebraskan, delivered the address before the students of the institution. He took as his subject "Money" and he handled it superbly. Mr. Bryan while conservative, is an ardead bi-metalist, and in a speech of great power he gave aunile reason for "the faith that is in him". Most of the prominent men in the State werk scated on the platform. Gov. Carriutroduced the orator, and did it well. Bryan was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and the immense sudience that crowded the chapel-was completely captivated by his address. In the afternoon the party of distinguished visitors were taken to the Guilford Battle Ground, and seemed delighted with that historic spot.

In the evening the graduating class he'd its exercises. At the close of the interesting program, Mrs. Bryan, who had done the institution the honor to

interesting program, Mrs. Bryan, who had done the institution the honor to accompany her husband to the commencement made a f-w remarks to the graduating class. All were charmed

with her.

This morning Bishop Rondthaler preached the commencement sermon. It was eloquent, appropriate; in fact a sermon better fitted to the occasion has not been heard in the State. President McIver presented the diplomas to the eight young wom n of the graluating

eight young wom not the graluating class.

Rev. Jesse H. Page presented the Bibles to the class in a brief, bright, striking, original speech.

General Gordon delivered a short address to the young ladies.

This evening was the occasion of the lecture of Gen. Gordon on "The Last Days of the Confederacy". A very large audiesce heard the lecture and hundreds were turned off or want of room in the spacious assembly hall. Judge Avery introduced the speaker, paying an eloquent tributs to his record as a warrior and statesman. The lecture teems with wit, humor and palecture teems with wit, humor and pa-thos, and was enthusiastically receiv-

ed.
One of the most pleasing incidents of the commencement was the presentation of copies of the Constitution of the United States and of North Carolina to the members of the graduating class by Chief Justice Shepherd. This was regarded as peculiarly appropriate as emphasizing the lidea of the duty of the public schools to prepare children to become useful and law abiding

ditizens.
An unusual pur ber of State officials and prominent men and women from all over North Carolina were attracted

This record far surpasses any ever howe what the young women of North Carolina will do when the State begins to give them a chance similar to that given the young men. The success of the school has exceeded the hopes of its friends and has been the astoniahment of those who predicted its failure.

JOHN WILBUR JENKINS. TABLES STATISTICS.

Comparative Reductions of the Ma-attaley Bitl by the Mills, Wilson and Sounce Bill's-Trans of Uni-ascation of Tariff Bills.

Mr. H. H. Evans, the treasury sta-Mr. H. H. Evans, the treasury assistician who has perf rmed all similar work for the Ways and Means committee of the House and the Finance committee of the House and the Finance committee, made as comparison between the McKinley, the Mills and the Wilson bills, and the Senate bill as amended. It shows that the reduction from the McKinley bill Wilson bill was 25.35 per cent, the reduction from the McKinley bill Wilson bill as amended is 25.79 per cent. The reduction which would have made by the Mills bill, upon the same hasis of calculation, would on y have been 14.62 per cent.

As considerable comment has been made, charging delay in the passage bills the present Tariff bill, it is but fair to give the dates when the several bills.

made, charging delay in the passage of the present Tariff bill, it is but fair to give the dates when the several bills, during the last fifty years, have passed the Senate, so that a comparison can be made by the people, and a conclusion reached as to whether the work on the present hill has beed as rapid as that upon its producessors. The Walker tariff passed the Senate July 28, and was approved by the President July 30 h, 1846. The Morrill tariff, was reported to the House March 12, 1850, passed the Senate February 20, 1861, and was approved March 2, 1861. The Tariff bill of 1868 passed the Senate June 20. The Tariff bill of 1868, passed the Senate February 20, 1883, and was approved March 3, 1883. The McKinhy tariff passed the Senate September 10, and was approved by the President October 1, 1890.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion by leade a upon both sides that the present Tariff bill still passe the Senate about the middle of June.

Comment has been made upon the fact that the Finance committee has offered 400 amendments to the Wilson bill. The same committee offered to the McKinley bill 320 amendments that changed its substance, while of the 400 amendments of the fort that the transcent of the red to the Wilson bills amendments of the first that changed its substance, while of the 400 amendments of the red to the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the to the Wilson bills of the substance of the total the substance o

The Sudie Means Case.

Savannah News, May 20th.

The decision of the Presbyttrian General Assembly at Nashville, Teno in the Sadie Means case may be said to bring the church loto closer touch with the advanced customs and utilities of the period. The reliread, the telegraph, the mail, the telephone and the press are recognized as necessities every day in the week, by the great majority of people in both private and business life. The issue in the Sadie Means case was whether the church should permit its members to recognize, employ and serve these concomitants of modern life on the first day of the week, or whether it should take a stand on the other hand, and pronounce sinful even necessary work performed on Sunday.

The outcome is a victory for liberalism. It saves Sunday from being relegated to the past fifty or a bundred years ago, in so far as that church is concerned, and is an eyidence of brandmindedness that must commend itself to laymen as well as to the liberal churchmen.

The case, in a nutshell, was this: Miss Means was employed in the tele phone exchange at Columbia, S. C. Her duties required that she should do a few hours work on Sundays. She was a member of the Second Presbyterian church, faithful in her religious

duties and of irrepronchable character. The minister and elders of the church of which she was a member did not think it compatible with her christain professions or with the discipline of the church that she should work on Sondays.

They endeavored to L.duce her to stop working on that day, but as that would have involved the giving up of her situation, the income from which she needed for her support, she declined to heed them. The matter was brought before the church session and the yourg woman was expelled from membership. Her sister and mother-lu-law, membe a of the same church, appealed to the Charles ton Presbytery, the body governing the churches of that denomination in the district in which Columbia is situated. The Presbytery sustained the scilon of the church session. The appeal was then carried to the synod of South Carolins. That body reversed the action of the Pre-bytery and the session and ordered Miss Mesns restored to membership. This t'e session failed to do, and the Charleston by the brilliant program.

The State Normal and Industrial School closes its present session with nearly four hundred students in attendance, was not sustained, and the RICHARD ON & FARISS. assembly ordered that the judgment of

of the synod be carried out. Miss Means' case will be the means of helping thousands. There are Presbyterians all over the country engaged in railrand, newspaper, street car and other businesses requiring their attention on Sundays. The de cision in Miss Means' care establistes the precedent that a person may engage on such necessary work on that day and still be a member in good standing in the Presbyterian church.

Canranteed Cure for La Grippe. We authorize our advertised drug gist to sell you Dr. King's New Dis covery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair triel, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money returned. We, make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last reason's epidemic, Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial butles from at T. A. Albright's drug store, Large size 50c. and \$1.00. and \$1.00.

Rule 15, which governed the admission of exhibits at the World's Fair was hard on some of the manufacturers of so-called blood-purifiers, but the result—which proves the wisdom of the rule—was, that Ayer's was the only Sarsayarilla admitted. All other similar preparations were clessed as parent medicines or secret nostrums, and thrown out.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vitel organs. If the Liver be inscrive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspentie Look and if your Kidneys be affected your live a Pinchel Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic sot-; directly on these wital organs. Curas Pimpies, Blotches, Boile and gives a good complexion. Sell as T. A. Albright's drug store, 50c. per bottle.

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THE GLEANER.

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May 10 din 

I am the North Carollan Agent for Dr. White's New Hair Grower Treatment The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

It will permanently cure fallis of the hair, dandruff, scaly cruption postules, or any scalp disease.

It prevents hair tortolog gray arrestores hair to its original color, an brings a

New Growth of Hair on may Baid he Earth.